

# Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Region

## Quarter 2 – Module 2: Traditional Technique used in Philippine Contemporary Art



**Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Region**  
**Alternative Delivery Mode**  
**Quarter 2 – Module 2: Traditional Technique used in Creating Philippine Art**  
**First Edition, 2020**

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# **Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Region**

**Quarter 2 – Module 2:  
Traditional Technique used in  
Philippine Contemporary Art**

# Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Region-Grade 12 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Traditional Technique used in Creating Philippine Art!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



## ***Notes to the Teacher***

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Region-Grade 12 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Traditional Technique used in Creating Philippine Art!

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



***What I Need to Know***

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



***What I Know***

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



***What's In***

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



***What's New***

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



***What is It***

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



***What's More***

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



***What I Have Learned***

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



***What I Can Do***

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.



### **Assessment**

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



### **Additional Activities**

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.



### **Answer Key**

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

### **References**

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



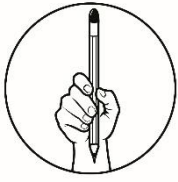
## ***What I Need to Know***

Why do each artist unique from other artists? It is because of the technique being used or practiced by the artist. Technique is the individual signature that makes each artist different or identifiable from other artists.

Medium and technique in contemporary art have become more and more integrated, such that the works have crossed boundaries between art and science, and between mediums and techniques. The works are also using contemporary mediums and techniques based on digital and electronic technology, as well as reformulated traditional methods.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

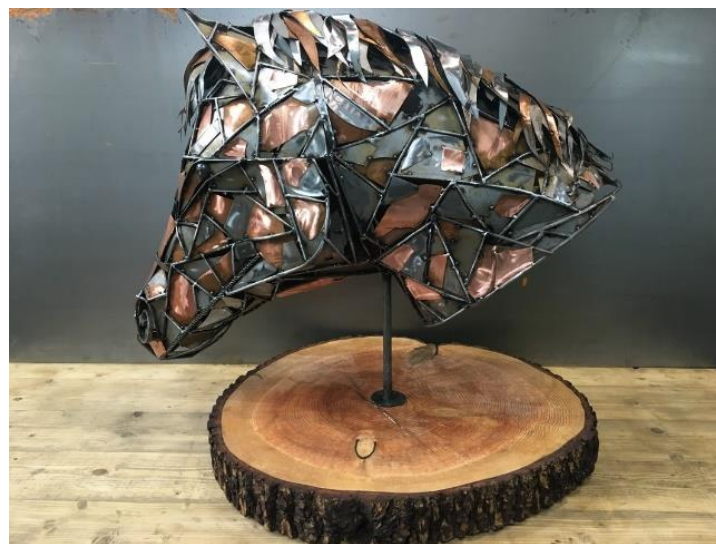
1. research on techniques and performance practices applied to contemporary art;
2. identify the different techniques used in contemporary art.



## ***What I Know***

### **Activity 1**

Study and analyze the two pictures by answering the guide questions.



### **Guide Questions:**

1. What materials was used in each artwork?
2. Describe how the artwork was made.



## Lesson

# 1

# Traditional Technique used in Philippine Contemporary Art

## What is Technique?

Technique is the manner in which artist use and manipulate materials to achieve the desired formal effect, and communicate the desired concept or meaning, according to his or her personal style (modern, Neoclassic, etc.)

The distinctive character or nature of the medium determines the technique. For example, stone is chiseled, wood is carved; clay is modeled and shaped, metal is cast, and thread is woven.

There are some places in the Philippines that became famous because of the unusual or extraordinary products that they make. These products become their way for the people to know about their places. These people used traditional technique in creating a particular art that makes them famous.

Traditional techniques used by the Filipinos even from the past years are depicted in our painting, sculpture, dance, architecture, music, and even textile. It only proves that Filipinos like any other people in the world can be very proud of our Philippine arts

## Traditional Techniques Used in Philippine Arts

**Wood Carving** – a technique encompassing any form of working wood with a tool into some sort of aesthetic object.



**Molding** – a technique of shaping liquid or pliable material such as clay. Traditional pottery making in the Philippines involves the method of molding. Pottery making in the Philippines is one of the longest traditions in Philippine art.



*Incised designs also appeared in the pots of Masbate. Among the finest of early Philippine pottery designs are footed dishes that were decorated with geometric cut-outs, molding, cording or finger impressions, most of these were made in Batangas. Pottery traditions continued to develop in certain locals, such as Burnay, unglazed clay pottery of Vigan.*

**Fabric Weaving - Weaving** is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth.

Textile hand-weaving is one of the most attractive and interesting traditional crafts of the Philippines, imbued with romanticism and laden with cultural significance

The Ilocano still practice hand-weaving using the pedal loom. Their materials are cotton and natural dyes, although now they use store-bought threads and synthetic dyes. They know several weaving techniques and designs, passed down to many generations.



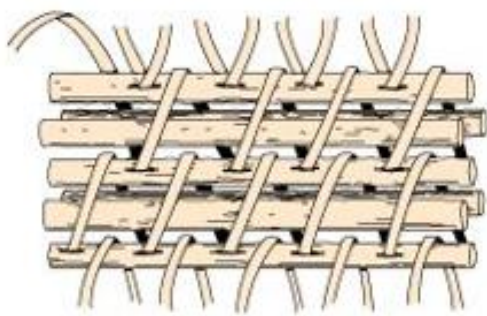
*“Abel” or “inabel” is a fabric customarily made of cotton fiber turned into spools of beeswax-brushed yarn & woven in a handloom*

Textiles in **Mindanao** are predominantly handwoven from abaca (*musa textilis*). Among the Moslems of **Mindanao**, the Magindanaon, Maranaw and Yakan continue the tradition of cotton and silk **weaving**.

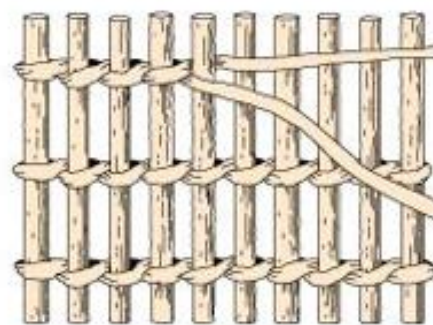


*T'nalak is a sacred cloth woven by the T'boli people in communities around Lake Sebu, Mindanao island.*

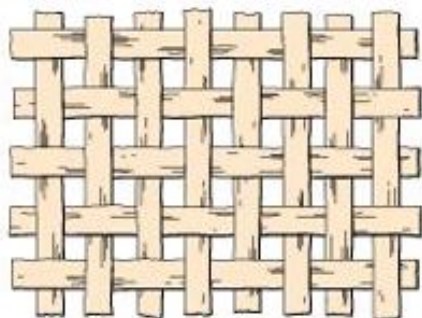
**Basketry Technique** - There are **four** different types of basketry methods: **coiling, plaiting, wickering, and twining**. Some of the terms that are specific to basket weaving include loops, twining, ribs, and spokes. The common raw materials used in making baskets are rattan, abaca, nito, tikog, buri, bamboo, pandan, coconut leaves and sticks, palm leaves, and beeswax. There are several baskets that use combined raw materials.



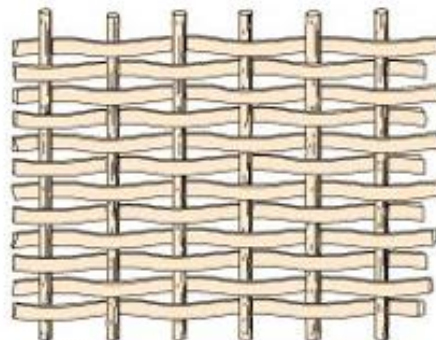
COILING



TWINING



PLAITING



WICKER





*Coiled basketry, using grasses, rushes and pine needles*



*Plaiting technique - interweaving or braiding two or more strands, fibers, etc.*



*Twining technique, using materials from roots and tree bark. This is a weaving technique where two or more flexible weaving elements ("weavers") cross each other as they weave through the stiffer radial spokes.*

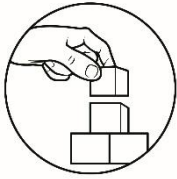


## ***What's In***



### ***Notes to the Teacher***

The art techniques that will be discussed in this module are some of the common techniques used in creating art. You may add more techniques that is not indicated here.



## ***What's More***

What arts or products can be made by using the given materials and what technique will be used in the creation?

	<b><u>Material</u></b>	<b><u>Artwork/product</u></b>	<b><u>Technique</u></b>
1.	 Wood	<hr/>	<hr/>
2.	 Fiber	<hr/>	<hr/>
3.	 clay	<hr/>	<hr/>
4.	 Stone	<hr/>	<hr/>
5.	 Coconut leaves	<hr/>	<hr/>



## ***What I Have Learned***

### **Answer the short quiz.**

**Part 1: Multiple Choice:** Choose the letter of the best answer for the questions.

1. It is the manner in which artist use and manipulate materials
  - A. Subject
  - B. Style
  - C. Technique
  - D. Theme
2. What is the importance of having a unique way of creating art in the local area?
  - A. It makes their community beautiful
  - B. It is a way of drawing other people to their place
  - C. It brings solidarity to the people
  - D. It makes the community more productive
3. Which phrase is incorrect?
  - A. Stone – fabricated
  - B. Clay – molded
  - C. Wood – carved
  - D. Thread – woven
4. Which is not a traditional technique in creating art?
  - A. Painting
  - B. Weaving
  - C. Basketry
  - D. Woodcarving
5. What is the best material for making a mat using plaiting technique?
  - A. Abaca
  - B. Nito grass
  - C. Clay
  - D. Wood
6. Which material is not use carving technique?
  - A. Clay
  - B. Wood
  - C. Stone
  - D. Ice
7. What technique is used in making the Burnay?
  - A. Stone
  - B. Clay
  - C. Fabric
  - D. Grass

8. What weaving technique is used in making a *banig*?
- A. Coiling
  - B. Plaiting
  - C. Wickering
  - D. Twining



9. What technique in weaving is illustrated here?
- A. Coiling
  - B. Plaiting
  - C. Wickering
  - D. Twining
10. It is the fabric that is popular and made in Ilocos?
- A. T'nalak
  - B. Inabel
  - C. Jusi Baron
  - D. Malong

**Part 2: Short Answer:** Answer the questions briefly and concisely. (5 points)

1. How materials affect the technique used in making Philippine art?

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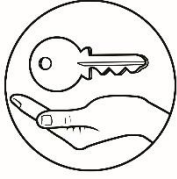
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## Answer Key

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>What I Have Learned</b> <b>Part 1: Multiple Choice</b> 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. B <b>Part 2: Short Answer</b> (students' answer may vary)	<b>What is More:</b> 1. Sculpture – Carving 2. Fabric/Textile – Weaving 3. Pottery – Molding 4. Sculptor – Carving/Chiseled 5. Mattress/Banig – Weaving
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# ***References***

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