History of Philippine Music

Slide 1
HISTORY of PHILIPPINE MUSIC

Slide 2
I. Indigenous Music Largely functional Expressed either instrumentally, vocally, or a combination of both

Slide 3
Indigenous Musical Instruments Aerophones Chordophones Idiophones Membranophones

Slide 4
Aerophones any musical instrument which produces sound primarily by causing a body of air to vibrate, without the use of strings or membranes, and without the vibration of the instrument itself adding considerably to the sound best represented by the many types of bamboo flutes that are found all over the country

Slide 5
Lip Valley Flute paldong, or kaldong of the Kalinga palendag of South Maguindanao pulalu of Manobo

Slide 6
Lip Valley Flute Two by two fingerholes. Protruding mouthpiece with a hole. The instrument is decorated with carvings blackened by burning.

Slide 7
Nose Flute

Slide 8
Nose Flute The northern tribes call this kalleleng (Bontoc and Kankanai), tongali (Ifugao and Kalinga) and baliing (Isneg). In the Central Philippines, it is known as lantuy among the Cuyunin, babarek among the Tagbanua and plawta among the Mangyan.

Slide 9
Nose Flute Long bamboo tube, closed at one end by the node in which the blowing hole is burnt. The flute has three finger holes. The blowing hole is placed under an angle against the nose and the player gently blows into the tube.

Slide 10
Ring Flute Suling of Maguindanao so called because the blowing end is encircled with a rattan ring to create mouthpiece

Slide 11
Pipe with Reed

Slide 12
Pipe with Reed Sahunay of the Taosug Tube with six fingerholes; mouth piece of bamboo with cut out reed; mouth shield made of coconut shell; bell made of leaf (probably bamboo) and blue plastic ribbon.

Slide 13
Chordophones any musical instrument which makes sound by way of a vibrating string or strings stretched between two points Include bamboo zithers, guitars, violins, and lutes

Slide 14
Zither a stringed instrument made from a single bamboo section, around three to four inches in diameter, with a node at each end. Serving as strings are raised narrow strips of the outer skin fibers of the bamboo itself, with the ends still attached to the body of the instrument.

Slide 15
Kolitong

Slide 16
Kudlung (Central Mindanao)

Slide 17
Kudyapi (Bukidnon)

Slide 18
Kudyapi/Kudlung Two stringed lute made of wood, one string for the melody, one for the drone. Eight frets originally held in place placed on the neck of the lute by a sticky rubbery substance. The lute is decorated with floral motives; the tail is carved to represent a stylised crocodile head.
Idiophones any musical instrument which creates sound primarily by way of the instrument vibrating itself, without the use of strings or membranes Include bamboo buzzers, percussion sticks and gongs

Jaw harp kubing of Maranao kolibauTingguian, arudingTagbanua, kolibauTingguian, a very thin slit of bamboo or brass with a narrow vibrating tongue in the middle longitudinal section considered a “speaking instrument”

Bamboo Buzzer balingbing, or bunkaka Kalinga; batiwtiw (Central Philippines) a bamboo tube which is open or split at one end This instrument is played alone or in groups as a form and diversion or to drive away evil spirits along a forest trail.

Kulintang (Maguindanao and Maranao) consists of eight gongs placed horizontally in a frame and tuned to a flexible pentatonic or five-tone scale

Membranophones any musical instrument which produces sound primarily by way of a vibrating stretched membrane

Vocal Forms Lullabies (owiwi, dagdagay, oppia, lagan bata-bata, bua, and kawayanna) didactic/figurative Occupational dinaweg (boar), the kellangan (shark-fishing), and the didayu (wine-making) Occasional appros, nan-sob-oy, sarongkawit, dikir War love ading, sindil

Patterns and Characteristics Improvisation Low and limited range of notes Melodic ornaments Greater variety of voice quality Chant-like monotone singing in most groups Rhythmic freedom large number of reiterated and marked accents on one vowel

II. Spanish-European Influenced Liturgical music Gregorian chant Pasyon Secular music Harana Kundiman Rondalla Sarswela

Harana traditional form of courtship music in which a man woos a woman by singing underneath her window at night Structure based on the plosa Pananapatan, pasasalamat, pagtumbok, paghilig, pamamaalam

Kundiman a lyrical song made popular in the Philippines in the early 19th century Almost all traditional Filipino love songs in this genre are heavy with poetic emotion

Rondalla patterned after estudiantina and comparasa plucked string ensemble bandurria, laud, octavina, guitar, and bajo de uñas

III. American influenced Neo-classicism Conservatory of Music popularity of American rock’n’roll, pop music, dance, and disco “tunog-lata”

IV. Post liberation Filipino Rock “Killer Joe” by Rocky Fellers Manila Sound Folk rock Original Pinoy Music Filipino Hip Hop and RnB Contemporary Philippine Music