



What Is This Module About?

There are two modules written about the different ethnic groups in the Philippines. The first module, entitled **Filipinos: One Heart, One Race**, discussed the eight major ethnic groups. They include the *Tagalog, Ilocano, Pangasinense, Kapampangan, Bicolano, Waray, Ilonggo* and *Cebuano* groups. This second module will discuss the different ethnic minority groups. They are our native brothers who are fewer in number and not as well known as the majority groups.

This module is divided into two lessons:

Lesson 1 — *Let's Get to Know Our Native Filipino Brothers*

This lesson will introduce the ethnic or cultural minorities in the Philippines. It will also discuss their different character traits, customs and traditions.

Lesson 2 — *“Let Your Spirit Soar”*

This gives a brief description of selected folk songs, dances, costumes and folktales of our ethnic minorities.



What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify the different ethnic or cultural minorities in the country;
- ◆ describe their distinctive character traits, customs and traditions;
- ◆ compare and contrast the customs and traditions of these ethnic minorities;
- ◆ identify their indigenous songs/music, folktales and costumes; and
- ◆ become aware of and appreciate the indigenous songs, music and dances.



Let's See What You Already Know

Before studying this module, answer the following questions to find out what you already know about the topics that will be discussed.

Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if it is false.

- _____ 1. The *Aetas* are well known for building the *Rice Terraces*.
- _____ 2. The Filipino race originated from the *Negritos or Aetas*.
- _____ 3. The *Tinggian* and the *Bontoc* tribes decorate their bodies with tattoos.
- _____ 4. The *kudyapi* is a musical instrument of the *T'boli* and some of the Muslim tribes.
- _____ 5. The members of the *Bontoc* tribe hold their religious activities in a place called *ulog*.
- _____ 6. The *Ifugaos* plays the musical instrument *balingbing*, which is similar to a guitar.
- _____ 7. *Tuwaang* is a hero in the *Bagobo* folktale.
- _____ 8. *Salidomay* is a famous song among the *Tinggians*.
- _____ 9. The *Bontoc* tribe is famous for their war dances.
- _____ 10. The *B'laans* come from Abra.
- _____ 11. *Aligaynon* is a hero in the *Hudhud* folktale of the *Ilocanos*.
- _____ 12. *Tinalak* is an abaca cloth woven by the *T'bolis*.
- _____ 13. The *Badjaos* are known as sea gypsies because they live in boats that travel around Sulu Sea.
- _____ 14. The *Tausugs* dance the *T'chungas* to drive away evil spirits.
- _____ 15. The *Hanunuo* lived in houses made of wood and cogon, while the *Ifugaos* build their triangular houses near the shore.

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 35.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topics in this module. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you would learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may now go to the next page and begin Lesson 1.

Let's Get to Know Our Native Filipino Brothers

In this lesson, you will get to know our native Filipino brothers and sisters who make up the ethnic or cultural communities. I will share with you interesting information on how they lived in the past, their colorful clothing and their customs and traditions.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify the different communities that make up the cultural minorities;
- ◆ describe their cultural practices; and
- ◆ compare and contrast the cultural practices of these groups.



Let's Study and Analyze

One day, neighbors Ben and Tony were walking on their way to work. They were in a hurry because they didn't want to be late for their work. Along the way, their attention was caught by a woman wearing a different attire. She was wearing colorful woven clothes. Her way of carrying her child was very different. Her child was tied with a woven cloth behind her back. The woman was short and had rosy cheeks.

“Tony, Tony! Look at that woman!”
Ben whispered to his friend.

“She's an *Igorot* woman,” said Tony. “She came from Benguet, Mountain Province.”

Ben laughs. “What a funny face!”

Tony scolded Ben: “Ben, don't behave that way! That's not good. You should not laugh at people who look different from us! Instead, we should admire them for maintaining their own identity and culture.”





Let's Try This

Answer the following questions.

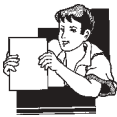
1. Compare the character of Tony with that of Ben. How do they differ from each other?

2. If you were the Igorot woman, how would you feel about Ben's reaction toward you?

3. Is it important to have a good attitude toward members of minority groups? Why or why not?

4. If your answer in number 3 is yes, what will you do to have good relations with minority people?

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 36.



Let's Learn

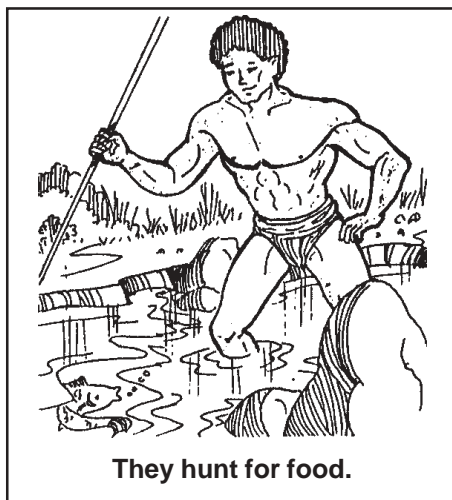
As shown in the previous activity, there is discrimination against members of the ethnic minorities. We often treat them differently because of their physical appearance and cultural practices. An example of this is when we laugh at their customs and traditions. This is not a good attitude. How would you feel if someone laughs at you because your appearance or your ways are different? I'm sure you would feel hurt, too. We must, therefore, stop this practice of discrimination against our ethnic minorities. We can do this by first learning about the ethnic minorities in our country, and then becoming familiar with their customs and beliefs.

There are different tribes or groups that make up the ethnic minorities. They are called ethnic minorities because they are fewer in number compared to the members of the majority groups. They make up only ten percent (10%) of the total Philippine population.

The ethnic minorities have a very rich culture. They were able to maintain their own beliefs, customs and traditions through many decades and even centuries. What are their beliefs, customs and traditions? To know this, read the paragraphs below about some ethnic minorities.

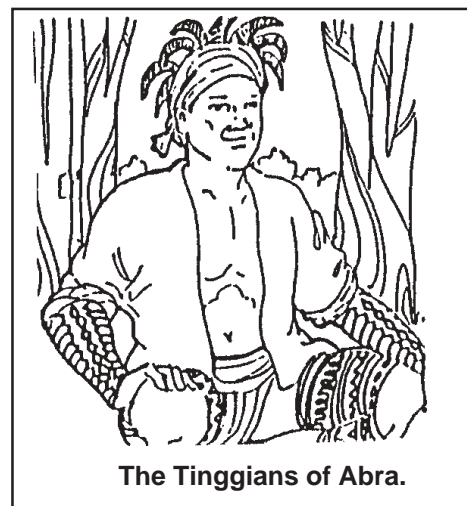
The Filipino race is said to have originated from the **Negritos, Aetas or Itas**. They were the first settlers in our land. They came here through land bridges, and transferred from one place to another. Today, a great number of them can be found in the mountains of Sierra Madre and Zambales.

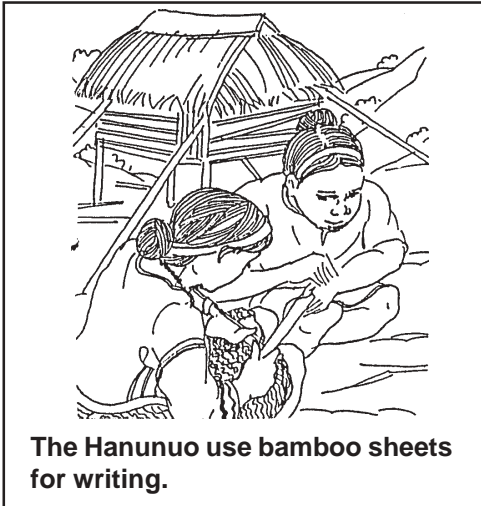
Hunting wild animals was the main source of living of the Negritos. They also engaged in *kaingin*, burning forests to plant rice or camote.



The **Agtas** who also belong to the Negrito tribe can be found in Palanan, Isabela. Their houses that are triangular in shape are usually built near the shore. They are also nomadic, transferring from one place to another. Hunting and fishing were their main sources of living. Like the Negritos, they also practice *kaingin*.

The **Tinggians** are natives of Abra. Some of them are also from the mountains of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. Their houses are nipa huts, made of bamboos and palm leaves. They engage in farming and hunting animals. They decorate their bodies with tattoos. They are also fond of music. *Salidomay* is a popular song among them. They play it with the accompaniment of *gansa* or “gong.”





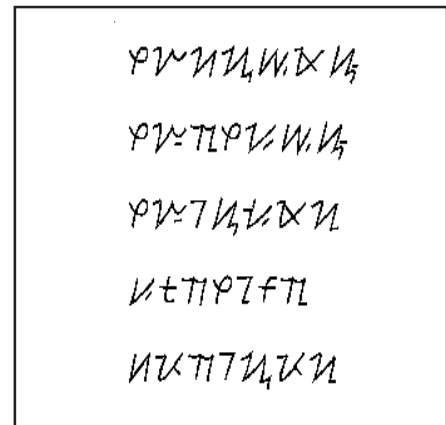
The **Hanunuo** belong to the Mangyan tribe of Mindoro. In the Mangyan dialect, *Hanunuo* means “true” or “real.” They live in houses made of wood and cogon grass. They earn their living through kaingin and farming. The men cut trees and gather the woods, while the women help them in planting. The Hanunuo kept their ancestral native Philippine alphabet and they still write on bamboo sheets.

Here’s a sample poem written in their native alphabet:

*Kawayan sa tumalo
Kawo no kang itudlo
Kawo balaw dumayo
Hurok nakaburino
Ga panabasan panyo*

Translated, it means:

Bamboo bush along the stream;
If I could show it to you,
you would like the glossy gleam.
Beautiful the young shoots too,
like a headdress cut supreme!



A Hanunuo Poem



Let’s Try This

Did you understand what you have read? To see if you did, answer this short exercise. Match the items in column A with the items in Column B. Draw lines to connect them.

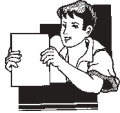
A

- The Filipino race originated from them
- They write on bamboo sheets
- They can be found in Palanan, Isabela
- They put tattoos on their bodies

B

- Tinggian
- Negritos
- Agta
- Hanunuo

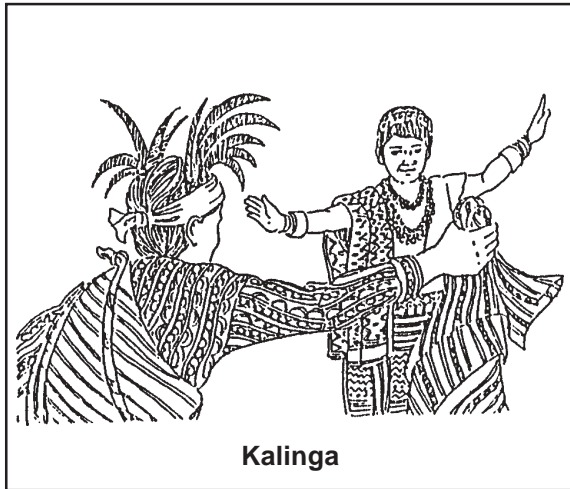
Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 36.



Let's Learn

Let's continue to read about the other cultural minority groups.

Igorot is the collective term first used by the Spanish to refer to the ethnic tribes of Central Cordillera Region. This includes the Kalinga, Ifugao, and Bontoc tribes.

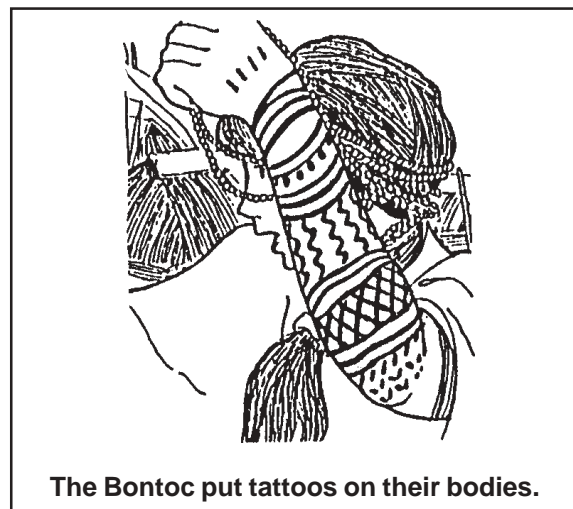


Kalinga

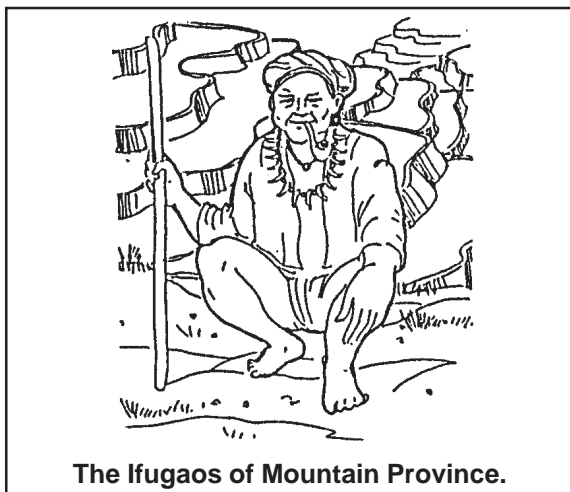
The **Kalinga** of yesteryears were great warriors. It is believed that they killed their enemies by cutting their heads. This practice is called *kayaw*. At present, this is no longer done. Instead, they observe *budong* which is a peaceful agreement to avoid fighting each other. Kalingas are also noted for wearing colorful and attractive clothes.

The **Bontoc** tribe live in the congested barrio of Ili. Their community has two distinct features: the *ato* and the *ulog*. The *ato* is a place for religious and social activities. It is also a place where Bontoc bachelors (unmarried or single men) live. Meanwhile, the *ulog* is a place for single ladies preparing for marriage. Here, their future bridegrooms visit them.

The Bontoc tribe members, both male and female, are very fond of tattooing their bodies.



The Bontoc put tattoos on their bodies.



The Ifugaos of Mountain Province.

The **Ifugaos** in the Mountain Province are hardworking people. They made the world famous **Rice Terraces**. Their main occupation is farming. The house of an Ifugao is made of pine trees, *tambo* and cogon grass. It has no windows.

They also weave clothes suited for the cool climate of the mountains. A long time ago, they also had the burial practice of placing the corpse on a *hangdel* or chair for several days while a slow fire burned beneath to preserve the body.



Let's Review

Let's have a short test to see if you can recall the important points in our discussion.

1. Name the three Igorot tribes discussed in this lesson.

2. Among the three groups, which one do you like the most? Why?

3. What are the traits or practices of the Igorots that you admire the most? Why?

4. What are the main sources of livelihood of the Igorots?

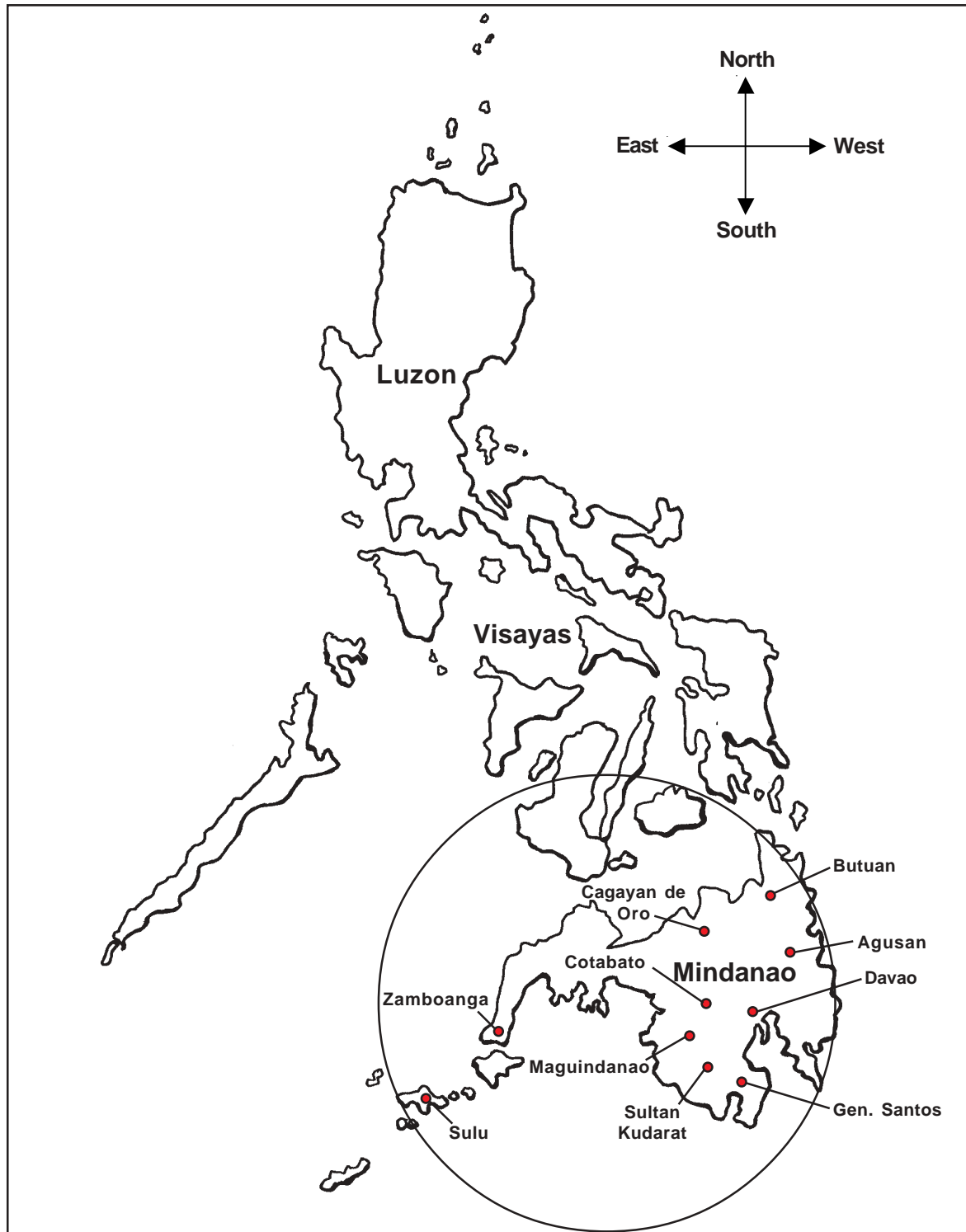
Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on pages 36–37.



Let's Study and Analyze

Look at the map of the Philippines below.

Can you locate the place where you live? Are you familiar with the country's three major groups of islands — Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao? Let's focus our attention on Mindanao because some of the tribes we are studying live there.



Based on the map, where can you find Mindanao? What are some of the provinces located in this region? Have you been to this region? Do you know anybody who has been to Mindanao? What can they say about the place? Who are the people living in Mindanao? Do you know someone who is from Mindanao? Think of your answers before proceeding to read the lesson.

Mindanao is an island in the southern part of the Philippines. Some of the provinces in Mindanao are: Zamboanga, Cotabato, Sulu, Agusan, etc. Can you locate them on the map?

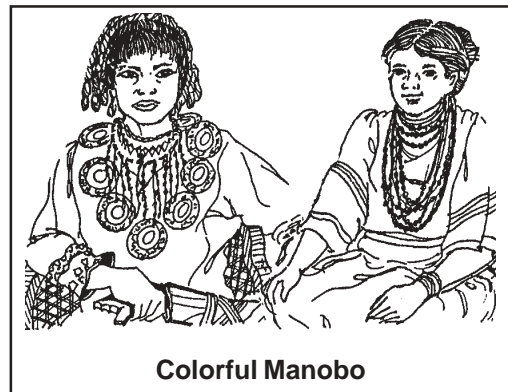
The residents of Mindanao can be divided into three groups: Muslims, Christians and Lumads. Muslims are people who practice Islam as their religion. They are also known as *Moros*. Meanwhile, those who still follow the old beliefs are called *Lumads*. *Lumad* is a Cebuano term meaning “native” or “indigenous”. It refers to the indigenous groups in Mindanao, such as the B’laan, T’boli, Manobo, Tiruray and others.



Let’s Read

Let’s learn about the Lumads in Mindanao.

The name **Manobo** came from *Minovo* or *Minobo* which means “person” or “people.” This tribe can be found in Agusan, Bukidnon and Cotabato in Mindanao. The tribe is noted for their colorful attire. Aside from this, they adorn their bodies with accessories made of seeds, shells and crocodile teeth. The original native Manobos are fond of chewing betel nuts. They also have tattoos on their bodies.



Colorful Manobo



Tiruray

The **Tiruray** live in Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat and Cotabato. *Tiruray* came from the words *Tiru* (place of birth or origin) and *Ray* (from *daya*- upper part of the stream or river). They can be divided into two groups: acculturated and traditional. The acculturated Tiruray are those who have had close contacts with the Christian and Muslim groups. The traditional Tiruray are those who have kept their old ways and beliefs. They earn their living through farming, hunting, fishing and gathering of forest products. The Tiruray’s community is called *Inged*. In the *Inged*, they have a leader who oversees the clearing of the field, planting and harvesting of crops, and the equal distribution of food.

The **Tagabili or T'boli** can be found in the mountains of the western part of Cotabato. Their major livelihood is farming. They also weave abaca cloth. *Tinalak* is the name of their finished product. The T'boli women are fond of decorating themselves with jewels like necklace, earrings and bracelets. They also tattoo their bodies.



The **B'laans** occupy the mountain ranges from Davao del Sur to Cotabato. They are kaingin farmers.



When **B'laans** get sick, they consult their *tó fulung* (learned) or *tó admango*, an elder who has the power to determine what caused the sickness or who caused it.

The *tó admango* talks or asks who or what caused the sickness by mentioning a particular spirit, *fun bulol* — spirit of the hill; *fun e-el* — spirit of the water, etc.

Some B'laans live closely with the T'bolis. This is probably the reason why their dialects are similar. Let's compare their dialects. The following are samples of their greetings:

B'laan	T'boli	English
Feu Flafus(<i>fyoo flafus</i>)	Heyu Hlafus (<i>hyoo lafus</i>)	Good Morning
Feu Alturo	Heyu Tungo Karaw	Good Afternoon
Feu Flavi	Heyu Koluy	(Good Afternoon)
Feu Kifu	Heyu Kifu	Good Evening

At present, most of the members of the cultural minorities have already adapted the modern way of living. However, the older members of their tribes are doing their best to preserve their cultural practices. They want to make sure that these are handed down to the next generation. So that their cultural practices will not be lost, but will continue as part of their culture and identity.



Let's Try This

Let's find out if you have understood our lesson.

A. Match the description given under Column A with the correct ethnic group in Column B. Write the letter of your choice in the spaces provided.

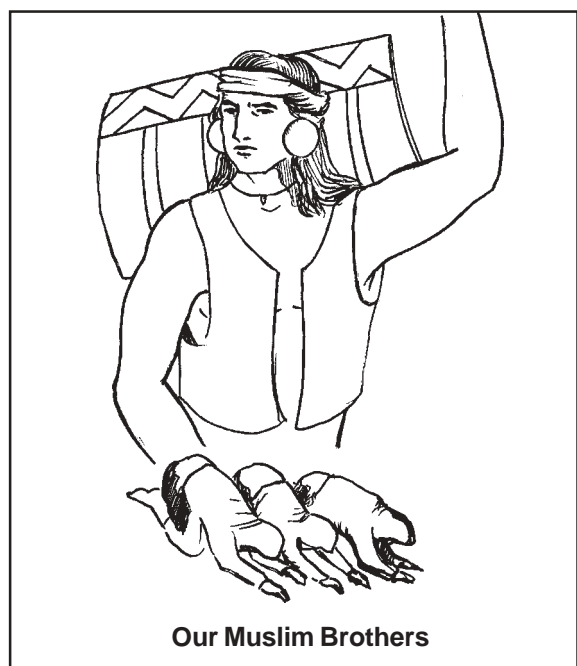
A	B
_____ 1. They belong to the Mangyan tribe in Mindoro.	a. Kalinga
_____ 2. They wear colorful clothes and decorate their bodies with accessories made of seeds, shells and crocodile teeth.	b. Tiruray
_____ 3. They have a practice of letting a dead person be smoked to preserve the body.	c. Hanunuo
_____ 4. They belong to a community which is called Inged.	d. Ifugao
_____ 5. When they get sick, they consult their <i>tó folung</i> or <i>tó admango</i> .	e. Manobo
	f. B'laan

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 37.



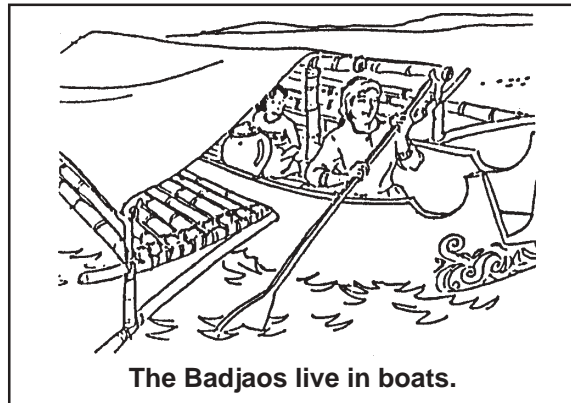
Let's Read

In Mindanao, we can also find our Muslim brothers. They are said to be one of the bravest tribes. This is because they were never conquered by the Spanish or American forces. Among the major Muslim groups are the Badjao, Maguindanao, Tausug and Maranao.

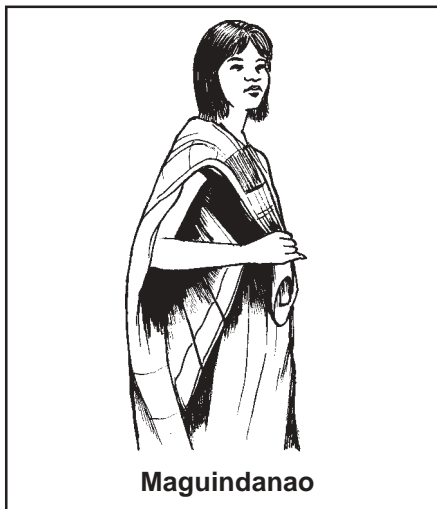


Badjao (sea gypsies)

The **Badjaos** are known as sea gypsies. They are so called because many of them live in boats that travel around the Sulu Sea. Other members of the tribe live in houses near the shore. At present, there are already some Badjaos who live in the plains. They still earn their living through fishing.



The Badjaos live in boats.



Maguindanao

Maguindanao (people of the flooded plain)

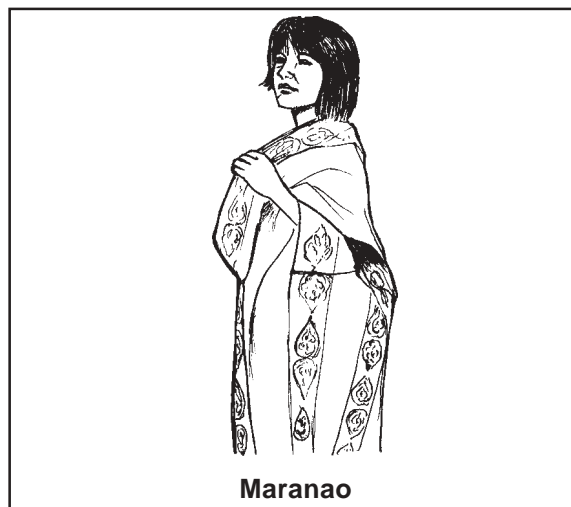
The **Maguindanaos** (or Maguindanaoans) live near the banks and valleys of the Mindanao River, which stretches from Zamboanga to Davao. A problem they often experience is the regular flooding of their homeland. That is why they are called the *Maguindanao* or the people of the flooded plain.

They are good craftsmen, producing fine handicrafts. Some of them are farmers, fishermen and traders. They look up to their sultans to lead them. At present, three royal houses of sultans are

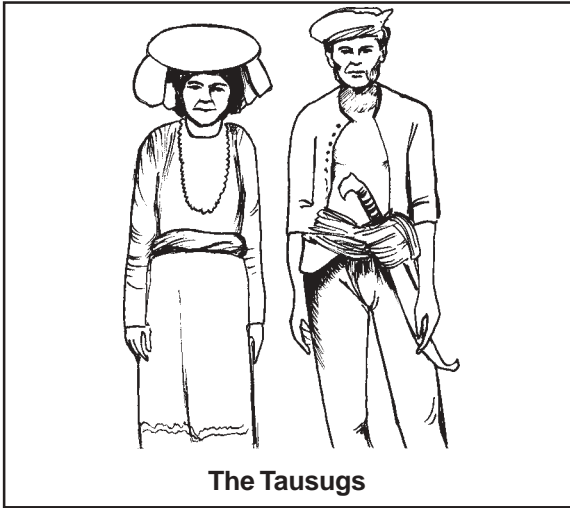
recognized among them. These are the: Maguindanaoan, Buayan and Kabuntalan. These royal houses perform religious and ceremonial functions aside from guaranteeing obedience to both the *adat* (custom laws) and religious laws (laws based on the *Qu'ran*, the Muslims' holy book).

Maranao (people of the lake)

Ranao means 'Lake' in the native dialect of the Maranaos. Lake Lanao, found in Lanao del Sur, is their homeland, though some Maranaos can be found in Zamboanga and Cotabato. They farm rice, corn and camote. They are also good craftsmen, like the Maguindanaoans. The Maranaos put much on ones value *maratabat*, which means "pride." A person must not offend the *maratabat* of others, as for example by being disrespectful of their social rank or dignity. Once offended in such manner, a Maranao may find it hard to forgive the transgressor or offender.



Maranao



Tausug (people of the current)

The **Tausugs** can be found in Zamboanga, Palawan and Sulu. They call themselves “the people of the current,” showing their ties to the sea. They live near the sea and they earn their living through fishing. They are also good farmers and traders. In the past, their society was composed of three classes: the aristocrats, freemen and slaves. The Tausugs are proud of their cultural identity and have resisted outside influences. A Tausug’s family name is very important to him.



Let’s Review

Answer the following questions.

1. Where can you find Mindanao? Who are the people living in Mindanao?

2. What are the three royal houses that are still recognized among the Maguindanao tribe?

3. In the past, the Tausugs were composed of three classes. What are these three classes?

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 37.



Let's Try This

Are there people living in your community who are members of the cultural groups that we have discussed? To what group do they belong? What can you say about their physical appearance? Do they still wear their traditional clothing? Try to interview them and ask them about their customs and traditions, their songs, dances and folktales. Compare their answers with the lessons that we discussed. What are their similarities and how are they different? Write an essay based on the findings you will gather. Show this essay to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator.



Let's Read

Our Country

Philippines, our beloved native land
Created by God with many islands.
There live our many brothers and sisters
Of different groups and cultures.

Let us recognize our native brothers:
The Igorot and the brave Kalinga warriors;
The Tiruray, Maranao and Maguindanao,
Hanunuo, T'boli, B'laan and many more.

They have practices different from ours.
Oftentimes, these may seem bizarre.
But remember that they enrich our culture,
And show us how our ancestors lived.

Let's think of them and work for a goal:
To live harmoniously and work hand in hand
In making great our motherland
Through cooperation, nothing is impossible.



Let's Try This

Answer the following questions about the poem. Write your answers in the blank spaces.

1. Who is being recognized in this poem?

2. For you, why is it important to learn and understand the cultural practices of our native brothers?

3. Based on the poem, what should be our goal?

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 37.



Let's Remember

- 1) About ten percent (10%) of the Philippine population is composed of ethnic or cultural minorities. These are our native brothers and sisters. They include the following:
 - ◆ the Negrito tribes
 - ◆ the Tinggians
 - ◆ the hardworking Igorots that include the Ifugao, Bontoc and Kalinga tribes
 - ◆ the Hanunuo of the Mangyan tribe
 - ◆ the Lumads (Manobo, Tiruray, T'boli and B'laan)
 - ◆ the Muslim tribes that include the Badjao, Maguindanao, Maranao and Tausug.
- 2) We should learn to understand, appreciate and respect their cultural practices, because they are part of our history and our rich cultural heritage.



Let's See What You Have Learned

- A. In the table below, the ethnic tribes we have studied are listed in the first column. In the other columns are some customs, traits or livelihoods. Put a check (✓) in the box if the tribe has that particular trait or custom, or if they practice that particular livelihood. For example, the Aetas practice kaingin so a check (✓) is placed under the column kaingin.

Ethnic Tribes	Kaingin/ farming	Hunting/ fishing	Put tattoos on their bodies	Colorful attires
Aetas	(✓)			
Kalinga				
Bontoc				
Ifugao				
Tinggian				
Hanunuo				
Manobo				
Tiruray				
T'boli				
B'laan				
Badjao				
Maguindanao				
Maranao				
Tausug				

- B. Pick any two (2) ethnic tribes that we have discussed and compare them. What do they have in common? How are they different?

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 38.

“Let Your Spirit Soar”

In our native brothers’ way of living, songs, dances and folktales play important parts. They have songs and dances for every occasion—to mourn the dead, to celebrate birth, to drive away evil spirits and many more. In this lesson, you will learn to appreciate their rich culture by studying some samples of their songs, dances and folktales.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify the natives songs, dances, musical instruments and folktales of the ethnic tribes; and
- ◆ apply the lesson that you’ve learned to your daily interactions with people.



Let’s Listen To This

Some native music and songs in the cassette tape will entertain you. Try to identify the different musical instruments that you will hear. Remember, our native brothers and sisters dance to the tune of this music. Listen now to Tape Segment # 1, Native Musical Instruments.

Play the tape and listen to the music.



Let’s Try This

Answer the following questions.

1. What did you feel while listening to the music?

2. What musical instruments were played?

3. Did you enjoy listening to the music?

4. Do you think you can dance to the tune of the music?

After answering the questions, turn to page 39. Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key*.



Let's Read

Native Songs and Dances

The songs and dances of our native brothers are an important part of our rich Filipino culture. These songs have meaning and direct relationship to people, whether young or old, rich or poor. Native songs and dances are similar in that they help teach moral lessons, portray the heroic deeds of the tribe, show beliefs and faith, and provide entertainment. Other songs and dances imitate animal sounds and movements, like the sound of birds.

Our glorious history is reflected in our native songs and dances. We can see through them the way of life of the ethnic tribes and the early Filipinos. Understanding and appreciating them will give way towards taking pride in our cultural heritage.

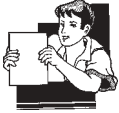


Let's Think About This

Listen to Tape Segment # 2, Dandannag.

What do you think is the difference between our modern songs and our native music? Choose a popular modern song and compare it with a song from the tape. Are they similar? How? How are they different from each other?

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 39.



Let's Learn

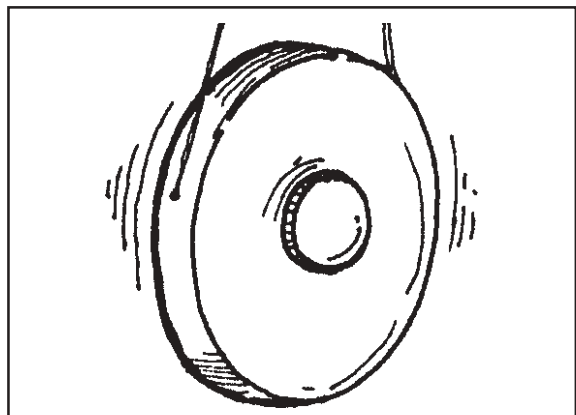
Below are some musical instruments used by the ethnic tribes.



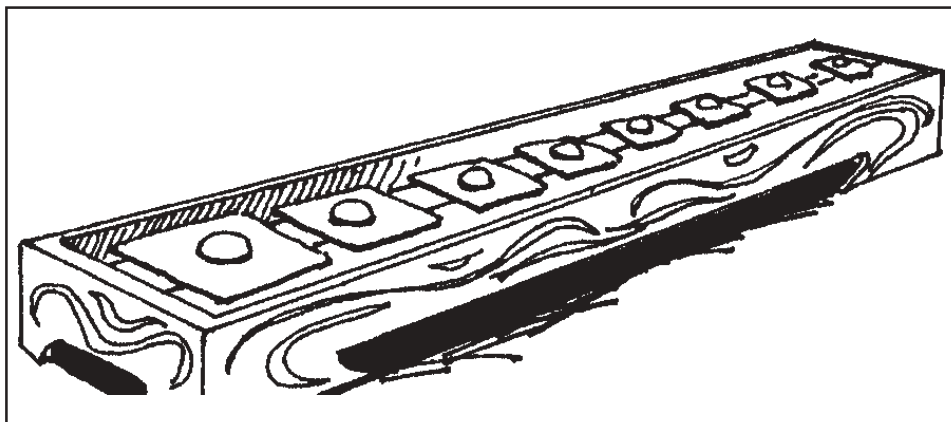
Makatupang of Sulu



Kudyapi of the Manobos



Agong



Kulintang of the Maguindanaos

Here are some of the musical instruments used by the natives together with their meaning and description.

<i>Agong or gangsa</i>	—	gong
<i>Kulintang</i>	—	set of gongs
<i>Salibao</i>	—	drums made of wood and animal skin
<i>Carabao horn</i>	—	trumpet (of the Negritos)
<i>Balingbing</i>	—	nose flute (of the Ifugao)
<i>Kulibet</i>	—	bamboo guitar
<i>Kubing</i>	—	bamboo harp
<i>Pattung</i>	—	wood (an object is hit using the pattung to produce sound)
<i>Palas</i>	—	iron bar
<i>Panangkulang</i>	—	small bells fixed to their costume
<i>Pungkaka</i>	—	bamboo with cut end
<i>Tonggatong</i>	—	set of bamboo tubes of different lengths or sizes
<i>Saggeypo</i>	—	thin pieces of bamboo of different lengths



Let's Try This

Listen to Tape Segment # 3, Identifying Native Musical Instruments.

The speaker will give you a short description of the native musical instrument before it is played. After hearing the music, stop the tape when you hear a tone and write down your answers in the space provided below. Then play the tape again to listen to the next musical instrument. Can you identify them? Try to list them down below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Compare your answers to those in the *Answer Key* on page 39.

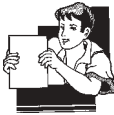


Let's Review

Fill in the blanks with the musical instrument that matches each of the descriptions given below.

- _____ 1. These are small bells attached to the costumes of the dancers.
- _____ 2. Nose flute of the Igorots
- _____ 3. Bamboo harp
- _____ 4. Thin pieces of bamboo of different lengths
- _____ 5. Iron bar

Check your answers with the *Answer Key* on page 40.

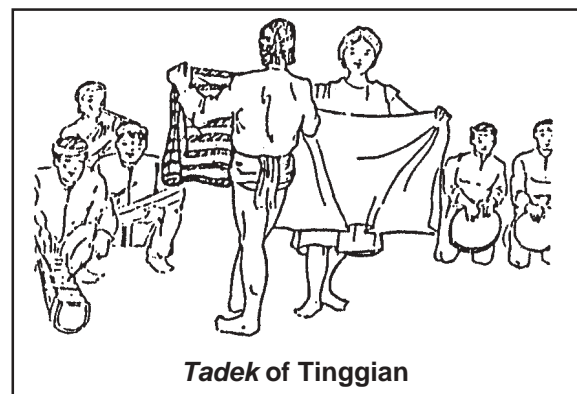
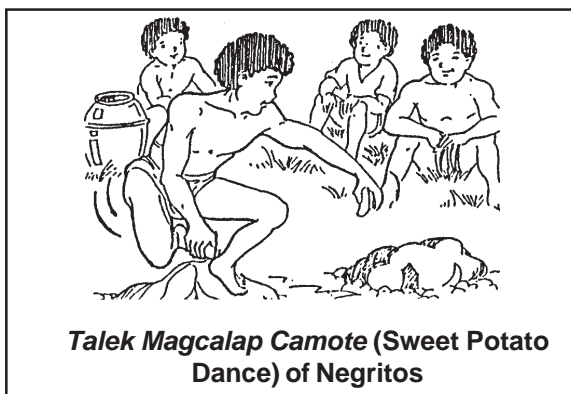
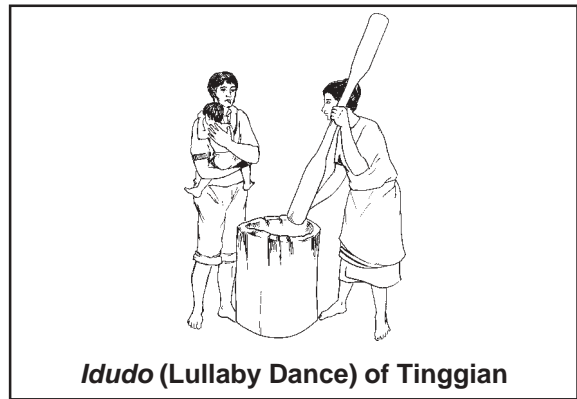
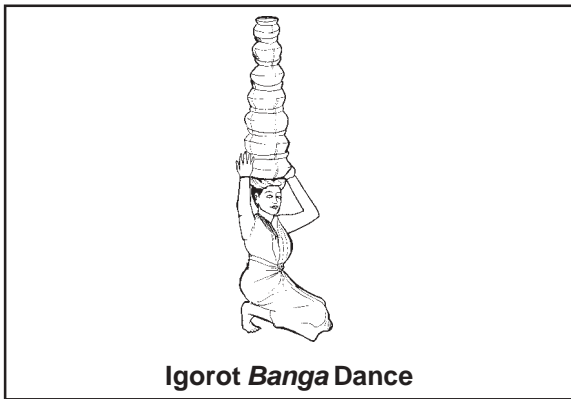


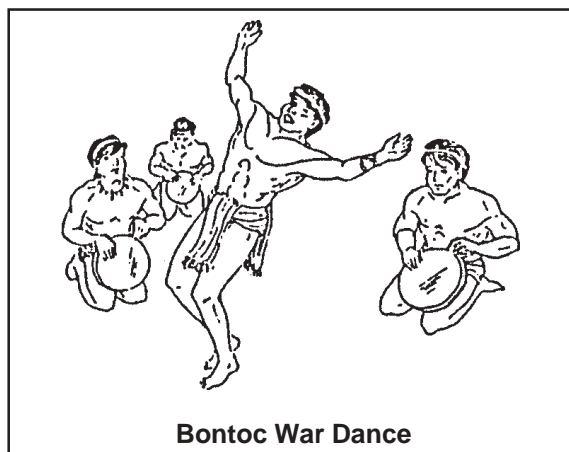
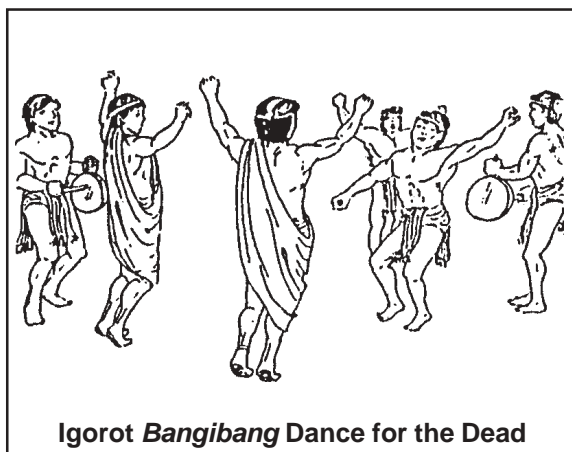
Let's Learn

Now that you already know about the musical instruments of our native tribes, let's learn about their dances.

Look at the pictures of the natives below who are performing their traditional dances. Have you seen these dances performed?

Native Dances





From the names of some of the dances, can you guess the purpose of such dances? What are they supposed to celebrate or signify?

For the people of Northern Philippines, dance continues to be an expression of community life that shows the various rituals and ceremonies. They dance to appease their ancestors, to prepare for war, to honor their dead, to cure ailments, to socialize, and to insure bountiful harvests.



Let's Read

For the ethnic minorities in Mindanao, dance is a basic part of life, still performed essentially “for the gods.” Their dances are part of their ceremonies, rituals, sacrifice and life.

Let's look at the following descriptions of some of their dances.

Binaylan

(*bihn-EYE-lahn*)

This dance comes from the Bagobo tribe of Mindanao. It imitates the movement of a hen, her *banog* or baby chicks, and a hawk. The hawk is believed to be sacred and has the power to look over the well-being of the tribe. In the dance, the hawk tries to capture the chicks, but is killed by the hunters.

Blit B'laan

(bliht-bih-LAH-ahn)

This is a courtship dance of the **B'laan** imitating the birds in the forest. Two male birds eye three female birds. The females bury their heads under their wings (represented by the *malong* costumes of the dancers), but the males follow them wherever they go.

Kadal Tabaw

(KAH-dahl-TAH-bahw)

This is a bird dance performed by the **T'boli** during planting and harvesting. Here, the dancers try to imitate the movements of the *tabaw* bird.

Pagdiwata

(pahg-dee-WAH-ta)

This dance is performed by the Tagbanuas of Palawan. This is done to show gratitude for good harvest and to implore protection and favor from the gods.

Tumahik

(TOOH-mah-hihk)

Males of the Yakan tribe of Basilan Island practice their fighting skills in this mock war dance. Movements include tumbling, walking on the knees, and high kicking.

The chart below shows some native songs and dances of the ethnic tribes together with their description.

Song and Dance	Ethnic Tribe	Classification/Short Description
Pagdiwata	Tagbanua	Thanksgiving for good harvest; prayer
Tanggao	Igorot	Thanksgiving for good harvest
Manerwap	Bontoc Igorot	Asking for blessings
Choy-as/Iyag	Bontoc	For the sick person or driving a disease away
T'chungas	Benguet Igorot	Fight against <i>aswang</i>
Pinanyoan	Igorot	Courtship
Tuppaya	Kalinga	Courtship
Chas-se	Kalinga	Vengeance
Takiling	Ifugao	Victory
Bangibang	Igorot	For the dead



Let's Try This

A. Try to answer to the following questions:

1. What have you noticed about the different native songs and dances that you have read?

2. Do you think that our ethnic brothers still practice their native songs and dances? Why or why not?

3. If our native dances and songs would no longer be practiced, is this good or bad? Why?

4. How do you show your appreciation for the native songs and dances?

B. Cross out all the letters X, Y and Z to find different native songs, dances and musical instruments hidden in the puzzle below. List in the blank spaces the words that you will find.

XZXAXGZZONXGXZXYTYZAXDEYK
 MXYAGZXINXYNZDZYAXNCEXXSYA
 LXIYBZAOXKZYULIBYZETXZXYZYX
 ZXXZSXWEXZEYTXXPYOTZAYTZXO
 MZAXZNEXZRWAYXPYZXYXZYXXY
 PAXGYDIWZXAYTAXTZUUMYAXHIK

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 40.



Let's Read

We have watched on TV and read in comics superheroes such as Batman, Superman, Ninja Turtle, X-Men, etc. These characters are from other countries.



But do you know that we need not go far to find superheroes? We have our own superheroes like Tuwaang, Aligaynon, Bantugen, etc. Who are these characters? They are the smart and brave heroes in the folktales of our native brothers.

Let's read and find out about their exciting and heroic adventures.

Aligaynon

Aligaynon is the hero in the Hudhud folktale of the Ifugaos. He is very skilled in catching spears. He fought with one of the bravest warriors in the Daigdigan Community named Pumbakhayon. Their conflict lasted for one and a half years until they reconciled with each other.

They drank wine then, and Aligaynon brought home the sister of Pumbakhayon, named Bugar, as his wife. Pumbakhayon got married to Agiraya, the sister of Aligaynon.

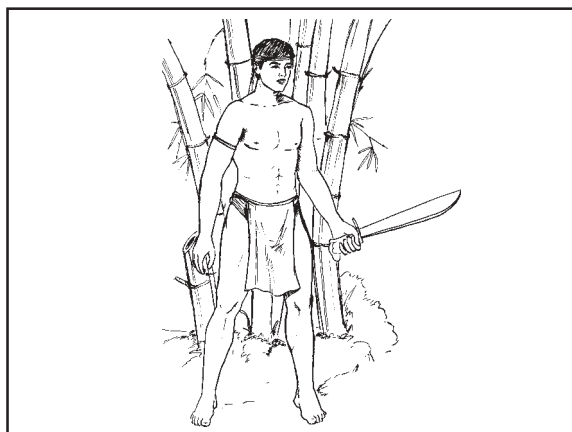


Bantugen

Bantugen is the hero of the Maranaos and Maguindanaos in the epic *Darangen*. In the story, he was killed, but the spirits (*tonong*) brought him back to life again. He fought with his enemies and always won in the battle because of his magic shield. He can fly too as he rides on his shield.



Banna



Banna is the hero in the epic *Ulalim* of the Kalingas. Banna was in love with the maiden named Laggunawa. After winning her love, he went to cut bamboos in Gowa with his friends. Earlier, his father warned him that the bamboos in Gowa are enchanted. But Banna did not listen to him. As he was cutting a bamboo, it started to bleed. Splattered by the blood coming from the bamboo, Banna slowly turned into a phyton (a huge snake). The people in his village, especially Laggunawa, were

shocked to see Banna's appearance. But later on, they were able to accept him. Despite this, Banna became lonely. One night, he went away. As he was travelling, he saw a man up on a tree, gathering betel nuts. The name of this man was Dungdungan. At that time, Dungdungan was chewing some betel nuts. Upon seeing the snake (Banna), he became frightened and spat on the snake. This turned the snake, who is the enchanted Banna, into a man again. Together with Dungdungan, Banna returned to his village and married Laggunawa.



Let's Talk About This

Discuss with a friend or a family member the heroes of our native brothers' epics. Tell them about these heroes' supernatural powers and their admirable traits.

Compare these heroes with the superheroes that you see on TV or read in comics. What can you say about our local superheroes? How are they compared with the foreign superheroes?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 40.



Let's Read

Here are more folktales from our Manobo and Maranao brothers.

Tuwaang

Tuwaang is the hero of the Manobo folktale. He had supernatural powers. He was not only a mighty warrior but also a just leader to his people. He was also a skilled blacksmith.

One day, while he was resting, a wind came and informed him that a strange woman arrived in Batooy's house. The woman, he was informed, was very beautiful and would not talk to anyone except him.



Curious about this woman, he dressed and armed himself with a spear, shield and dagger. He called on the lightning to carry him and proceeded to the land of Pinanggayungan.

Later in the day, he laid down to rest. When he awoke, the maiden appeared and told him her story. Hardly had the maiden finished her story when a gigantic powerful-looking man appeared. He started to destroy the houses within his reach and kill the men around him. After that, he turned to Tuwaang. Without saying a word, he hit Tuwaang again and again but Tuwaang was not harmed.

After a while, the giant called on his *patung*, a magic iron bar, and ordered it to bind Tuwaang. Then, the iron bar locked Tuwaang. However, when Tuwaang raised his right hand, the iron bar was removed.

Tuwaang called on his *patung*, a yarn made of gold and ordered to envelop the giant. Then, he called on the wind next to fan the gold yarn and flames appeared. There, the giant was burned to death.

Indarapatra

Raja Indarapatra of the Maranaos and Maguindanaos is a very intelligent and brave hero. He taught the people in his town about the different ways of living. At one time, his brother, Sulayman, fought with formidable monsters. Sulayman was killed in the battle. Indarapatra avenged him by fighting the monsters using his sword (*juru pakal*). Then he revived his brother by pouring water from the sky on the scattered bones of Sulayman. The two brothers were then happily reunited.





Let's Think About This

I'm sure that you enjoyed reading these stories about our native brothers' superheroes. What do you think, should these heroes really be called superheroes? What are their traits that we should admire or imitate? Why?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 41.



Let's Try This

To know more about this topic, do the following:

1. If you have time to visit a library near your place, read some more about the ethnic minorities. We have other native brothers and sisters whom we haven't discussed yet. Examples are the Samal, Tagbanua and Mangyans. Read about them and the other ethnic groups.
2. You can also interview a member of an ethnic tribe. Take note of his beliefs, traits and culture. Ask him about their native songs and dances. If he's able and willing, ask him to perform some of their songs and dances.
3. You can also ask your Instructional Manager or Facilitator on how you can further enrich your knowledge about our native brothers.



Let's Review

Complete each statement by writing your answer in the blank spaces.

1. Tuwaang is the hero of the _____ folktale.
2. _____ is the hero of the Kalingas.
3. _____ fought with the bravest warrior in the Daigdigan community.
4. Bantugen used his _____ in fighting his enemies.
5. Raja Indarapatra conquered the monsters with the use of his sword, _____.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 41.



Let's Remember

The community life of the ethnic minorities are reflected in their songs and dances. They have songs and dances for different rituals and ceremonies, such as:

- ◆ celebration of life
- ◆ preparation for war
- ◆ for thanksgiving
- ◆ to ask for a bountiful harvest
- ◆ to honor their dead

Our native brothers also have folktales where the main character is blessed with super powers or magical weapons. He always wins in his fights against mighty and powerful enemies. Some of the native minorities' brave heroes are:

- ◆ Aligaynon
- ◆ Bantugen
- ◆ Raja Indarapatra
- ◆ Banna
- ◆ Tuwaang



Let's Sum Up

Our native brothers, although fewer in number, contribute to our rich culture and history. We should take time to understand and learn about them. Our native brothers include the following:

- ◆ The Tinggians who are natives of Abra;
- ◆ The Negrito tribes from which the Filipino race originated;
- ◆ The Igorots which is composed of the Ifugao, Bontoc, and Kalinga tribes;
- ◆ The intelligent Hanunuo of the Mangyan tribe. They are natives of Mindoro who kept their own native alphabet.

In the Southern part of the country, we have two classifications of ethnic groups — the Lumads and the Muslims. The **Lumads** include:

- ◆ the Tiruray tribe
- ◆ the colorful Manobo tribe
- ◆ the Tagabili or T'boli
- ◆ the B'laans

Also living in Mindanao are our Muslim brothers:

- ◆ the Maguindanao
- ◆ the Maranao
- ◆ the Tausug
- ◆ the Badjao

Our native brothers wear colorful clothes and have unique cultural practices. Their source of livelihood is often adapted to the place where they live. Thus, the Igorots who live in the mountainous part of the country are often farmers. Meanwhile, the Badjaos, who live near the sea, are fishermen.

Songs and dances are expressions of their community life. These show the various rituals and ceremonies. Our native brothers also have folktales where the main characters have incredible powers.

Our native brothers' songs, dances, practices and folktales reflect the history and the culture of the Filipino race. They are part of our cultural heritage. Therefore, we should learn to respect, appreciate and take pride in them.



What Have You Learned?

- A. Make a chart containing the following information:
- a) four (4) ethnic tribes
 - b) location
 - c) clothing/sources of livelihood
 - d) their cultural practices or their traits
 - e) their musical instruments, songs, dances and folktales (*10 points*)

Ethic Tribe	Location	Clothing/ Livelihood	Cultural Practices/ Traits	Musical Instruments, Songs, Dances and Folktales
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

B. Answer the following questions: (2 points)

1. Among the superheroes of our native brothers' folktales, who is your favorite? Why?

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on pages 41–42.

If you scored:

- 11 — 12 Excellent! You have learned much from this module. You may proceed to the next module.
- 7 — 10 Good! Just review the questions that you failed to answer correctly.
- 4 — 6 Review the part(s) of the module that you failed to understand.
- 0 — 3 You must review the entire module so that you will understand it better.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know (page 2)

1. **F** It is the Ifugao tribe, not the Aetas, who made the “*Rice Terraces.*”
2. **T** It is said that the Filipino race originated from the Negritos, since they were the first settlers in our land.
3. **T** Both the Tinggian and the Bontoc tribes decorate their bodies with tattoos.
4. **T** The kudyapi is the musical instrument of the T’boli and some of the Muslim tribes.
5. **F** The members of the Bontoc tribe hold their religious activities in the ato. The ulog is a place where single women stay.
6. **F** Balingbing is a nose flute played by the Igorots.
7. **T** Tuwaang is the hero of the Bagobo folktale.
8. **T** The “salidomay” is a popular song among the Tinguigans.
9. **T** The Bontocs are known for their war dances.
10. **F** The B’laans can be found in the mountain part of Davao del Sur and Cotabato in Mindanao.
11. **F** Aligaynon is a hero in the Hudhud folktale of the Ifugaos.
12. **T** The T’bolis weave the Tinalak, which is an abaca cloth.
13. **T** The Badjaos of Mindanao are sea gypsies who live in boats that travel around Sulu Sea.
14. **F** The Igorots, not the Tausugs dance the *T’chungas* to drive away the *aswang* or the evil spirits.
15. **F** It is the Agtas who build their triangular houses near the shore.

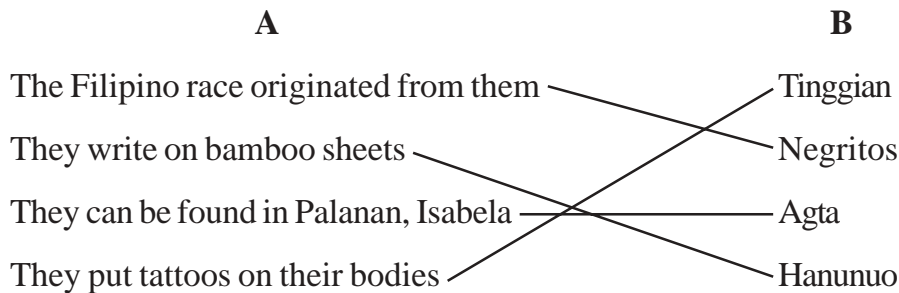
B. Lesson 1

Let's Try This (page 5)

Each student is expected to give different answers. Here are some possible answers:

1. Ben is a bit immature. He laughs at the customs that is different from what he is used to. Tony, on the other hand, is broadminded. He knows how to respect and appreciate the customs and culture of others. We should all follow or imitate Tony.
2. I would feel hurt if I found out that somebody is laughing at me.
3. Yes. We should all respect the beliefs, customs and traditions of others, especially that of our native brothers. Each one of us has his own culture that needs to be respected, be given importance and be proud of.
4. I will not laugh at their cultural practices. Instead, I will try to respect and appreciate their culture.

Let's Try This (page 7)



Let's Think About This (page 9)

1. The three Igorot tribes discussed in this lesson are the Ifugaos, Bontoc and Kalinga.
2. Each student is expected to give different answers. You may discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator.

Here is a possible answer:

Among the three Igorot tribes discussed in this lesson, I like the Ifugaos the most. I admire them because they are hardworking people. I am simply amazed at how they were able to make the rice terraces.

3. Each student is expected to give different answers. You may discuss your answers with your NFE Facilitator or Instructional Manager.

Compare your answer with the one below:

I admire the Igorot's industriousness and ingenuity. One would think it is impossible to farm in their lands, which lack sufficient water for irrigation and are mostly mountainous. But they were able to overcome their problem by building the 'great rice terraces'.

4. The Igorots' main sources of livelihood are farming and weaving cloths.

Let's Try This (page 13)

1. The correct answer is **(c)** or Hanunuo. The Hanunuos are part of the Mangyan tribe in Mindoro.
2. The correct answer is **(e)** or Manobo. The Manobos wear colorful clothes. Aside from this, they also decorate their bodies with accessories made of seeds, shells and crocodile teeth.
3. The correct answer is **(d)** or Ifugao. The Ifugaos had a practice of letting a dead person be smoked to preserve the body.
4. The correct answer is **(b)** or Tiruray. The Tirurays belong to a community which is called Inged.
5. The correct answer is **(f)** or B'laan. When B'laans get sick, they consult their *tó folung* or *tó admango*.

Let's Review (page 15)

1. Mindanao is in the south of the Philippines. The people who are living in Mindanao are the Muslims, Christians and the Lumads.
2. The Maguindanao, Buayan and Kabuntalan are the three royal houses of sultans in Maguindanao.
3. The aristocrats, freemen and slaves are the three classes of the Tausug's old society.

Let's Try This (page 17)

1. Our native brothers are the ones recognized in the poem.
2. There are different answers to the questions. Each student is expected to give different answers.

Here is a possible answer:

For me, it is important because I'll gain a better understanding of the different ethnic cultures in our country.

3. Based on the poem, our goal should be to live harmoniously and work hand in hand with our native brothers in making our country a great nation.

Let's See What You Have Learned (page 18)

A. Here is a chart showing the different ethnic minorities, their sources of livelihood, practices and traits.

Ethnic Tribes	Kaingin/ farming	Hunting/ fishing	Put tattoos on their bodies	Colorful attires
Aetas	4	4		
Kalinga				4
Bontoc			4	
Ifugao	4			
Tinggian	4	4	4	
Hanunuo	4			
Manobo				4
Tiruray	4	4		
T'boli			4	4
B'laan	4			
Badjao		4		
Maguindanao	4	4		
Maranao	4			
Tausug	4	4		

B. There are different answers to the questions. Each student is expected to give different answers. You may also look at the chart on page 42 to help you with the comparison of tribes

Here is a possible answer:

Both the Tinggians and the T'boli decorate their bodies with tattoos. But the Tinggians' main sources of livelihood are farming and hunting, while the T'bolis weave abaca cloth.

C. Lesson 2

Let's Try This (pages 19–20)

1. Response to this question may vary. Here is a sample answer.

At first, I felt uneasy listening to this kind of music. It is something that I'm not used to hearing everyday. But as the tape played on, it became interesting as some of the music became lively and enchanting.

2.
 - a. gangsa toppaya
 - b. gangsa pattung
 - c. saggeypo
 - d. balingbing
 - e. kulintang

3. Yes.

4. Yes.

Let's Think About This (page 20)

Answers to this question may vary. Here is a sample answer.

Dandannag is a beautiful native song of the Kalingas. The singer chants the song to honor his/her dead grandmother. Nowadays, we rarely have songs written in honor of a dead relative or loved one. Although we do have songs that talk about a mother's love for her child, or a child's love for his/her mother or father. One song that you will usually hear during burials is "Hindi Kita Malilimutan." Unlike Dandannag, this song does not directly talk about death or a dead relative. Instead, it talks about a mother's love for her child and her promise to never forget her child. This song is usually sung to the accompaniment of a guitar or piano. Dandannag is sung without accompaniment.

Let's Try This (page 22)

1. gangsa pattung
2. kulintang
3. balingbing
4. saggeypo
5. gangsa toppaya

Let's Review (page 23)

1. Panangkulang. These are small bells attached to the costumes of the dancers.
2. Balingbing. This is a nose flute of the Igorot tribe.
3. kubing, which is a native bamboo harp.
4. Saggeypo. These are thin pieces of bamboo of different lengths.
5. Palas. This is an iron bar used as a native musical instrument.

Let's Try This (page 26)

- A. There are different answers to the questions. Each student is expected to give different answers.
1. The following are possible answers:
 - ◆ The beats of the native songs and dances are very fast, but merry.
 - ◆ There are songs for different occasions.
 - ◆ They used different musical instruments.
 2. Yes. I think that some of our native brothers still do. There are still older members of their tribes who practice their songs and dances.
 3. For me, it is bad. Because if they no longer practice their songs and dances, that means that they are no longer proud of their culture and their identity.
 4. I will always listen to our native songs and dances. I will also ask my friends to listen to these native songs.
- B. These are some of the different native dances and musical instruments.
- Agong, Tadek, Maginn dance, Salibao, Kulibet, Sweet Potato, Manerwap, Pagdiwata, Tumahik

Let's Talk About This (page 28)

Each learner is expected to give different answers.

Here is a possible answer:

My favorite foreign superhero is Superman. He has supernatural powers, like x-ray vision, ability to fly, etc. Bantugen is a Maranao superhero. He can also fly like Superman, but unlike Superman who uses his cape to fly, Bantugen uses his shield.

Let's Think About This (page 30)

Each learner is expected to give different answers.

Here is a possible answer:

They are called superheroes because they have supernatural powers that no ordinary human beings have. Examples of these are their ability to fly, to defeat extremely strong and fearful enemies, etc. More than their supernatural powers, we should try to imitate their bravery and determination.

Let's Review (page 30)

1. Tuwaang is the hero of the Manobo folktale.
2. Banna is the hero of the Kalingas.
3. In the Hudhud folktale of the Ifugaos, Aligaynon fought with the bravest warrior in the Daigdigang Community.
4. Bantugen used his magic shield in his fighting his enemies.
5. Rajah Indarapatra conquered the monsters with the use of his sword, juru pakal.

D. What Have You Learned? (pages 33–34)

This is a complete list of the different ethnic groups that we have discussed. This include their practices, traits, songs, dances and folktales.

Ethnic Tribe	Location	Clothing/ Livelihood	Cultural Practices/ Traits	Musical Instruments, Songs, Dances and Folktales
Aeta, Negrito or Agta	Zambales, Sierra Madre, Isabela	Kaingin, hunting and fishing	They transfer from one place to another; they put tattoos on their bodies	Carabao horn/ Sweet potato dance
Tinggian	Abra, Ilocos Sur	Farming and hunting	They decorate their bodies with tattoos; they are fond of music	Gansa/salidomay/ Tadek dance
Hanunuo	Mindoro	Kaingin, farming	They still have their own native alphabet	
Kalinga	Central Cordillera	Colorful and attractive clothes	Kayaw or beheading of enemies; budong; great warriors	Tuppaya, Chas-se
Bontoc	Central Cordillera		Ulog & ato; they decorate their bodies with tattoos	War dance

Ethnic Tribe	Location	Clothing/ Livelihood	Cultural Practices/ Traits	Musical Instruments, Songs, Dances and Folktales
Ifugao	Central Cordillera	They weave clothes, farming	They made the rice terraces; they placed the dead body in a hangdel	Balingbing/ Igorot Banga Dance/ Aligaynon
Badjao	Mindanao	Fishing	They live in boats	Maginn dance
Manobo	Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato	Colorful clothing with seeds, shells and crocodile teeth	They chew betel nuts. They have tattoos on their bodies	
Tiruray	Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat	Farming, hunting and harvesting forest products	They are divided into three groups: coastal, river, mountain groups	
T'boli	Cotabato	They weave the Tinalak	Women decorate themselves with jewels and bracelets; have tattoos	Kadal Tabaw
B'laan	Davao del Sur, Cotabato	Kaingin	When they're sick, they consult to fulung or to admango	Agong/Blit B'laan
Maguindanao	Zamboanga, Davao	Farming, fishing, making handicrafts	Sultanates	Kulintang/ Indarapatra, Darangen
Maranao	Zamboanga, Cotabato	Farming, making handicrafts	Maratabat	Indarapatra, Darangen/ Kulintang

* The main musical instrument of Muslims tribes is the **kulintang**.

B. There are different answers to the questions. Each student is expected to give different answers.

Here is a possible answer:

Tuwaang. I like him because he was not only a great warrior and a skilled blacksmith, but he was also a just leader. I also like the way he travels which is by riding a lightning.



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