

# Filipino psychology flashcard



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Humanistic disciplines in the Philippines started even before the colonisation of the state. It has different fields and looks which are largely spiritual. In any manner, these native humanistic disciplines are on the brink of being lost now since the multitudes are all focused on foreign civilizations burying their aim. Painting Filipino picture as a whole can be seen as a merger of many cultural influences, though it tends to be more Western in its current signifier with Eastern roots. Early Filipino picture can be found in ruddy faux pas (clay mixed with H<sub>2</sub>O) designs embellished on the ritual clayware of the Philippines such as the acclaimed Manunggul Jar.

Evidence of Philippine pottery-making dated every bit early as 6000 BC has been found in Sanga-sanga Cave, Sulu and Laurente Cave, Cagayan. It has been proven that by 5000 BC, the devising of clayware was practiced throughout the state. Early Filipinos started doing clayware before their Kampuchean neighbours and at about the same clip as the Thais as portion of what appears to be a widespread Ice Age development of clayware engineering. Further grounds of painting are manifested in the tattoo tradition of early Filipinos, whom the Lusitanian adventurer referred to as Pintados or the 'Painted People' of the Visayas.

Assorted designs citing vegetations and zoologies with celestial organic structures decorate their organic structures in assorted coloured pigmentation. Possibly, some of the most luxuriant picture done by early Filipinos that survive to the present twenty-four hours can be manifested among the humanistic disciplines and architecture of the Maranao who are good known for the Naga Dragons and the Sarimanok carved and painted in the beautiful Panolong of their Torogan or King's House. Filipinos began

making pictures in the European tradition during seventeenth century Spanish period.

The earliest of these pictures were Church frescoes. spiritual imagination from Biblical beginnings. every bit good as engravings. sculptures and lithographs having Christian icons and European aristocracy. Most of the pictures and sculptures between the 19th. and twentieth century produced a mixture of spiritual. political. and landscape art plants. with qualities of sugariness. dark. and light. Early modernist painters. such as Damian Domingo. were associated with spiritual and secular pictures. The art of Juan Luna and Felix Hidalgo showed a tendency for political statement.

Artist such as Fernando Amorsolo used post-modernism to bring forth pictures that illustrated Filipino civilization. nature and harmoniousness. While other creative person such as Fernando Zobel used worlds and abstract on his work. In early 80s other alone common people creative person exists. one of these is Elito Circa as among pintor. the celebrated Filipino common people painter. He uses his ain hair to do his paintbrushes. and marks his name with his ain blood on the right side of his pictures. He developed his ain manners without professional preparation or counsel from Masterss. Literature

The literature of the Philippines illustrates the Prehistory and European colonial bequest of the Philippines. written in both Indigenous and Hispanic authorship system. Most of the traditional literatures of the Philippines were written during the Mexican and Spanish period. Filipino literature is written in Spanish. Filipino. Tagalog. English and other native Philippine linguistic

communications. Some of the well-known Filipino literatures are Noli Me Tangere. El Filibusterismo. Florante at Laura. Ibong Adarna and among others which are still being studied by Filipino pupils presents.

Dance Philippine common people dances include the Tinikling and Carinosa. In the southern part of Mindanao. Singkil is a popular dance showcasing the narrative of a prince and princess in the wood. Bamboo poles are arranged in a tic-tac-toe form in which the terpsichoreans exploit every place of these colliding poles. Music The early music of the Philippines featured a mixture of Indigenous. Islamic and a assortment of Asiatic sounds that flourished before the European and American colonisation in the 16th and twentieth centuries.

Spanish colonists and Filipinos played a assortment of musical instruments. including flutes. guitar. ukelele. fiddle. huntsman's horns and membranophones. They performed vocals and dances to observe gay occasions. By the twenty-first century. many of the common people vocals and dances have remained integral throughout the Philippines. Some of the groups that perform these common people vocals and dances are the Bayanihan. Filipinescas. Barangay-Barrio. Hariraya. the Karilagan Ensemble. and groups associated with the clubs of Manila. and Fort Santiago theaters.

Many Filipino instrumentalists have raised prominence such as the composer and music director Antonio J. Molina. the composer Felipe P. de Leon. known for his chauvinistic subjects and the opera vocalist Jovita Fuentes. Modern twenty-four hours Philippine music features several manners. Most music genres are modern-day such as Filipino stone. Filipino hip hop and other musical manners. Some are traditional such as Filipino common people

music. Architecture The Nipa hut ( Bahay Kubo ) is the mainstream signifier of lodging. It is characterized by usage of simple stuffs such as bamboo and coconut as the chief beginnings of wood.

Cogon grass. Nipa thenar foliage and coconut fronds are used as roof thatching. Most crude places are built on piles due to frequent implosion therapy during the rainy season. Regional fluctuations include the usage of thicker and denser roof thatching in mountain countries. or longer piles on coastal countries peculiarly if the construction is built over H<sub>2</sub>O. The architecture of other autochthonal peoples may be characterized by angular wooden roofs. bamboo in topographic point of leafy thatching and ornate wooden carvings. The Spaniards introduced rocks as lodging and edifice stuffs.

The debut of Christianity brought European churches. and architecture which later became the centre of most towns and metropoliss. Spanish architecture can be found in Intramuros. Vigan. Iloilo. Jaro and other parts of the Philippines. Islamic and other Asiatic architecture can besides be seen depicted on edifices such as mosques and temples. The Coconut Palace is an illustration of Philippine Architecture. Contemporary architecture has a distinctively Western manner although pre-Hispanic lodging is still common in rural countries.

American manner suburban-gated communities are popular in the metropoliss. including Manila. and the surrounding states. Cinema The coming of the film of the Philippines can be traced back to the early yearss of filmmaking in 1897 when a Spanish theatre proprietor screened imported

traveling images. The formative old ages of Philippine film. get downing from the 1930s. were a clip of find of movie as a new medium of showing graphicss. Scripts and word pictures in movies came from popular theatre shows and Philippine literature.

In the fortiess. Philippine film brought the consciousness of world in its movie industry. Chauvinistic movies became popular. and film subjects dwelling chiefly of war and gallantry and proved to be successful with Philippine audiences. The 1950s saw the first aureate age of Philippine film. with the outgrowth of more artistic and mature movies. and important betterment in cinematic techniques among film makers. The studio system produced frantic activity in the Philippine movie industry as many movies were made yearly and several local endowments started to derive acknowledgment abroad.

Award-winning film makers and histrions were foremost introduced during this period. As the decennary drew to a stopping point. the studio system monopoly came under besieging as a consequence of labor-management struggles. By the sixtiess. the prowess established in the old old ages was in diminution. This epoch can be characterized by rampant commerce in movies. The 1970s and 1980s were considered disruptive old ages for the Philippine movie industry. conveying both positive and negative alterations.

The movies in this period dealt with more serious subjects following the Martial jurisprudence epoch. In add-on. action. western. play. grownup and comedy movies developed further in image quality. sound and authorship. The 1980s brought the reaching of alternate or independent film in the

Philippines. The 1990s saw the emerging popularity of play, teen-oriented romantic comedy, grownup, comedy and action movies. The Philippines, being one of Asia's earliest movie industry manufacturers, remains unchallenged in footings of the highest degree of theatre admittance in Asia.

Over the old ages, nevertheless, the Filipino movie industry has registered a steady diminution in film viewership from 131 million in 1996 to 63 million in 2004. From a high production rate of 350 movies a twelvemonth in the fifties, and 200 movies a twelvemonth during the 1980s, the Filipino movie industry production rate declined in 2006 to 2007. The twenty-first century saw the metempsychosis of independent filmmaking through the usage of digital engineering and a figure of movies have one time once more earned countrywide acknowledgment and prestigiousness. II. PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATION.

The sense of freedom that goes with the realisation that psychological science need non be imported from the United States of America brought new energy, new significances, and new waies for Philippine psychological science. An challenging redefinition of psychological science itself is foreseen with the Filipino psychologist's turning involvement in the humanistic disciplines. Imbued with dynamism and a committedness to autochthonal Filipino psychological science in music and the humanistic disciplines, Felipe de Leon Jr. led the Sikolohiyang Pilipino motion as the 5th president of the association, advancing consciousness in people's humanistic disciplines.

De Leon distinguishes people's art from specialist art. The first includes traditional, autochthonal, cultural and folk art. To be certain, people's art

exist everywhere in the state. particularly among our rural and urban populations whose instruction is more or less synonymous with the life procedure in the community instead than with the unnaturally structured. basically theoretical. mental acquisition that occurs in a formal scene such as a school. It is an art integrated in countless ways. with mundane concerns. involvements. maps and activities.

Specialist art on the other hand. is a merchandise of the persons who received formal schooling and preparation in broad humanistic disciplines. all right humanistic disciplines. literature. music. dance. play or movie in schools. Folk art reflects the construct of *kapwa* and is a rich beginning for understanding the Filipino worldview. The openness. every bit good as the present gradual development of mass-based creative persons whose aesthetic involvements lie in picturing the peep. deepness. adversities and aspirations of modern-day Filipino life doubtless touch on *pakikiisa*. the highest degree of *kapwa* psychological science.

Defining the Filipino psychological science and worldview is a part towards liberation—by non merely depicting the Filipino mentality as seen in his humanistic disciplines. in his behaviour and civilization. but in traveling him to action on the footing of his ain worldview and on his ain footings. The rush of involvement in the humanistic disciplines changes the self-image of the Filipino psychologists themselves and. possibly. even their individuality. After all. it can be argued that psychologists must travel closer to art non in order to avoid psychological science but exactly to near its really nucleus.