

Ang Musikang Pantinig Ng Mga Ayta Magbukun Ng Limay, Bataan

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PANIMULA

Layunin

Nilalayon ng sulating ito ang magpakita ng isang masaklaw na pag-aaral at pag-unawa sa mga musikang pantinig ng mga Ayta Magbukun ng Limay, Bataan. Sakop nito ang paglalahad at paglalarawan ng mga kantahin ayon sa kabuuang kapaligiran ng kultura at lipunan, kung saan ilalarawan ang gamit ng mga awitin sa pang-araw-araw na buhay sa pangkat ng mga taong ito. Tatalakayin din dito ang balangkas at kaanyusan ng bawa't kategorya ng mga awitin upang maipakita ang mga mahahalagang katangiang pangmusika. Higit na pagtutuunan ng pansin ang balangkas ng melodiya bilang isa sa mga mahahalagang aspeto ng musika.

Pahapyaw lamang ang magiging pagbanggit sa mga instrumentong pangmusika sa dahilang ito'y napag-alaman lamang batay sa pagsasaysay ng mga nakapanayam at sa pagbabasa sa mga sulatin ng mga nauna nang mga pag-aaral sa kultura ng

* Si F. Prudente ay dating guro sa Kagawaran ng Teyorya at Komposisyon, Kolehiyo ng Musika, Pamantasan ng Pilipinas.

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SUMMARY

The music of the Ayta Magbukun consists of vocal and instrumental music that are performed during specific occasions. The *banghiq/bangsiq*, a lip flute, is the only existing musical instrument today. It is played during leisure hours. The *paláy* (gong with or without boss) the *barimbáw* (bamboo jaw's harp), are known but can not be found anymore.

On the other hand, the vocal music of the Ayta Magbukun remains to be very much alive. There are five different kinds, and these are *usó*, *ambá*, *ingálu*, a call for children, and some popular songs. The *usó* is a structure of a melody, which is used for entertainment for songs called *talinhagan*, which are expressions for the last wishes, will and farewell of a dying person, and also, the melody used in singing or performing the *kagun*, a ritual to cure the sick. The *ambá* refers to the marriage ritual, whose music is sung and is likewise called *ambá*. Here, singers sing while circling around a small fire. The *ingálu* is sung as a lament for the dead. The call for children is a loud shout made by parents to call their children for an errand. Popular songs learned from the Tagalog may sometimes be rendered in the Ayta language.

The songs of the Ayta Magbukun may be characterized as having a free meter, with the use of a guttural voice with glottal stops and rendered in quivers and slides and stacatto notes. Short musical phrases with varying dynamics are common, while the pentatonic scale is usually employed.

The limited data presented here may be reminiscent of a much richer music culture of the Ayta Magbukun. Today, strong external forces have engulfed and impaired their music, which is slowly dying.