

MUSIC AND ARTS 7
QUARTER 3
Week 2

INDONESIA'S NATIONAL SONG: INDONESIA RAYA

INDONESIA RAYA


- Written by Wage Rudolf Supratman in 1928 during Indonesia's nationalist movement.
- First officially recorded in 1950 by Dutch composer Jos Cleber and RRI symphony orchestra.
- Adopted as national anthem after Indonesia's Proclamation of Independence, August 17, 1945.
- Embodies optimism and national pride.

INDONESIA RAYA

- Indonesia's founding president, Soekarno, contributed to its musical arrangement.
- According to the legendary composer and conductor Addie Muljadi Sumaatmadja, better known as Addie M.S., Indonesia Raya is particularly memorable for its directness, which contributes to its lasting impact as a national anthem.




**Comparison of
Indonesia Raya
(Indonesia) and Lupang
Hinirang (Philippines)**



Lupang Hinirang: Written by Julian Felipe in 1898; based on the poem “Filipinas” by José Palma.

Indonesia Raya: Written by Wage Rudolf Supratman in 1928.

- Lupang Hinirang was composed as a march during the Philippine Revolution; Indonesia Raya was composed during the nationalist movement before independence.



Lupang Hinirang: Adopted in 1898 after the declaration of independence; officially adopted in 1938 during the Commonwealth era.

Indonesia Raya: Adopted in 1945 after Indonesia's Proclamation of Independence; first recorded officially in 1950.


- Lupang Hinirang predates Indonesia Raya by a few decades, reflecting different historical contexts of independence.



Lupang Hinirang: March-like, strong rhythm, solemn, meant to inspire courage and patriotism.

Indonesia Raya: Optimistic and soaring; has dynamic sections (soft bridge leading to strong chorus) as arranged by Soekarno.


- Lupang Hinirang maintains a consistent march rhythm, while Indonesia Raya varies dynamics to create dramatic effect.



Lupang Hinirang: Focuses on freedom, heroism, and love for the country; patriotic and solemn.

Indonesia Raya: Emphasizes unity, hope, and national pride; uplifting and direct.


- Lupang Hinirang is more formal and ceremonial; Indonesia Raya is expressive and emotionally soaring.



Lupang Hinirang: Symbol of the Philippine Revolution and struggle against colonial rule; often played during national ceremonies.

Indonesia Raya: Symbol of Indonesia's independence and nationalist spirit; reflects optimism and hope during early independence.

- Both reflect national identity, but Indonesia Raya emphasizes optimism and musical expression, while Lupang Hinirang emphasizes heroism and solemn pride.



Lupang Hinirang: Played during flag ceremonies; students and citizens stand at attention, salute or place hand over heart.

Indonesia Raya: Played during formal events; students stand upright with arms at sides; uniformed personnel render military salute.

- Both require respect, but salute/gesture differs according to country-specific traditions.

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TYPES OF NATIONALISTIC MUSIC

TYPES OF NATIONALISTIC MUSIC

A. Vocal Nationalistic Music

- These are songs sung with lyrics that talk about the nation, identity, freedom, heritage, or love for the Philippines.
- Examples:
 - “Bayan Ko”
 - “Ako ay Pilipino”
 - “Pilipinas Kong Mahal”
 - “Magkaisa”
 - “Tayo’y Mga Pinoy”


TYPES OF NATIONALISTIC MUSIC

B. Instrumental Nationalistic Music

- These are instrumental pieces played by bands or orchestras that evoke patriotism. Often used during national celebrations, parades, and state events.
- Examples:
 - Military marches
 - Symphonic poems
 - Overtures with Filipino themes



**NOTABLE FILIPINO
NATIONALISTIC
COMPOSERS**

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- These Filipino composers created music that expresses love for the country, culture, and Filipino identity.

1. Julian Felipe (1861–1944)



- He composed the Philippine National Anthem, which was first played during the 1898 Declaration of Independence.

1. Julian Felipe (1861–1944)



Famous Works:

- Lupang Hinirang (Marcha Nacional Filipina)
- Revolución
- Triumphal March

2. Francisco Santiago (1889–1947)



- He is recognized as the **Father of Kundiman Art Song** for creating Filipino love songs that express patriotism.

2. Francisco Santiago (1889–1947)



- He is the first Filipino to achieve worldwide recognition for the kundiman style, a traditional Filipino love song.

2. Francisco Santiago (1889–1947)



Famous Works:

- Pilipinas Kong Mahal
- Ako'y Anak ng Dalita
- Himig ng Nayon
- Madaling Araw
- Pakiusap

3. Antonio Molina (1894–1980)



- **Father of Philippine Impressionism**
- National Artist for Music (1973)
- He is known for blending Filipino folk music with European classical styles.

3. Antonio Molina (1894–1980)



- He was also known as the "*Claude Debussy*" of *the Philippines* due to his use of impressionist themes in music.

3. Antonio Molina (1894–1980)



Famous Works:

- Hatinggabi
- Ang Batingaw
- Misa Antoniana

4. Lucio San Pedro (1913–2002)



- He was a distinguished composer, conductor, and teacher who was proclaimed a **National Artist of the Philippines for Music** in 1991.

4. Lucio San Pedro (1913–2002)



- His musical compositions blends folk elements and traditional forms, inspired by Filipino daily life, culture, and patriotic values, earning him the title of a "**Romantic Nationalist**".

4. Lucio San Pedro (1913–2002)



- His compositions are inspired by Filipino daily life, culture, and patriotic values.

Famous Works:

- Sa Ugoy ng Duyan (music)
- Lahing Kayumanggi
- Sa Mahal Kong Bayan

5. Levi Celerio (1910–2002)



- He was awarded the title of **National Artist for Music and Literature** in 1997 by Philippines President Fidel Ramos.

5. Levi Celerio (1910–2002)



- He was also a prolific lyricist, writing words for many Filipino folk and patriotic songs, contributing greatly to Filipino music and culture.

5. Levi Celerio (1910–2002)



- He holds a Guinness World Record for being the only person who could play music using leaves.

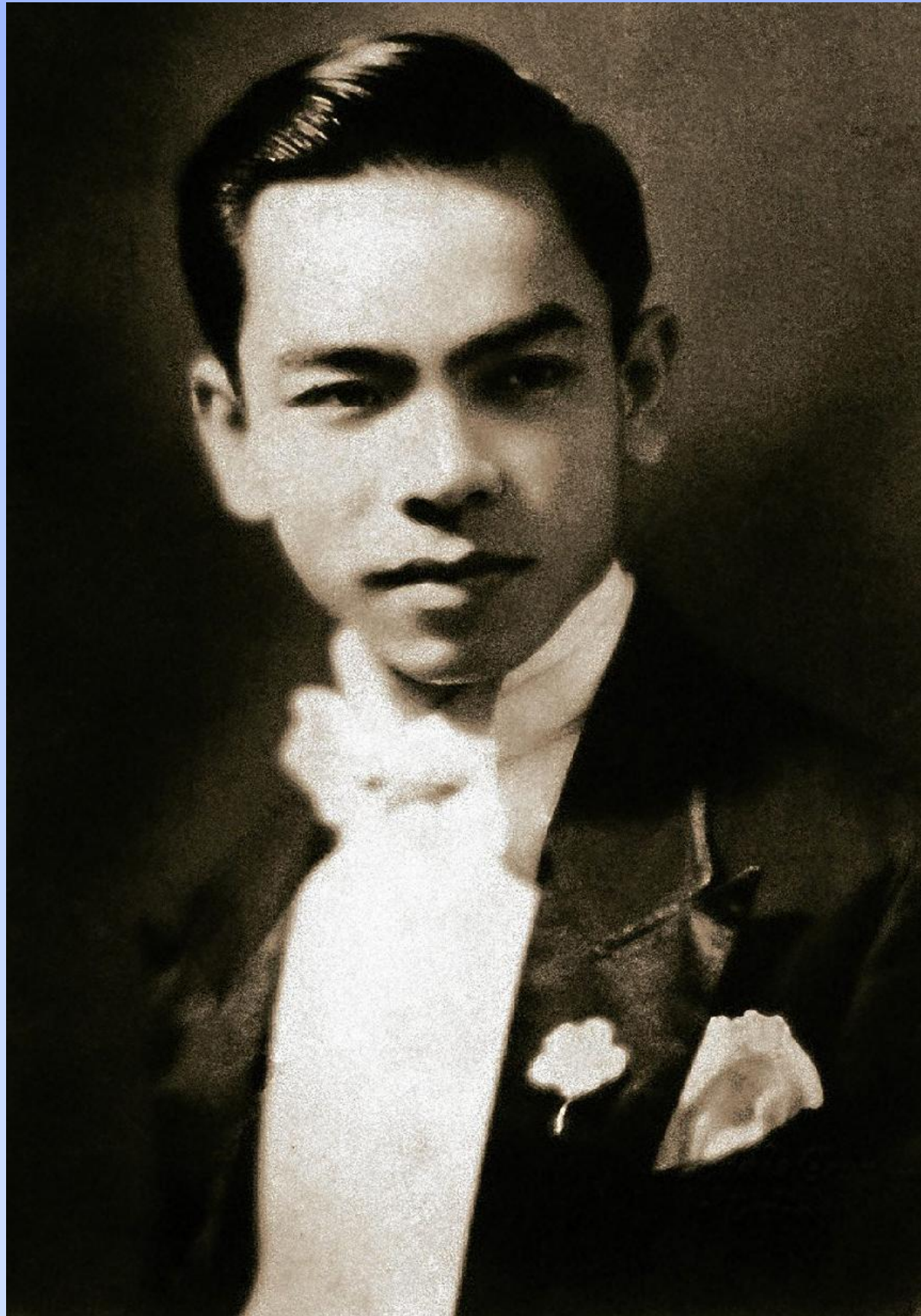
5. Levi Celerio (1910–2002)



Famous Works:

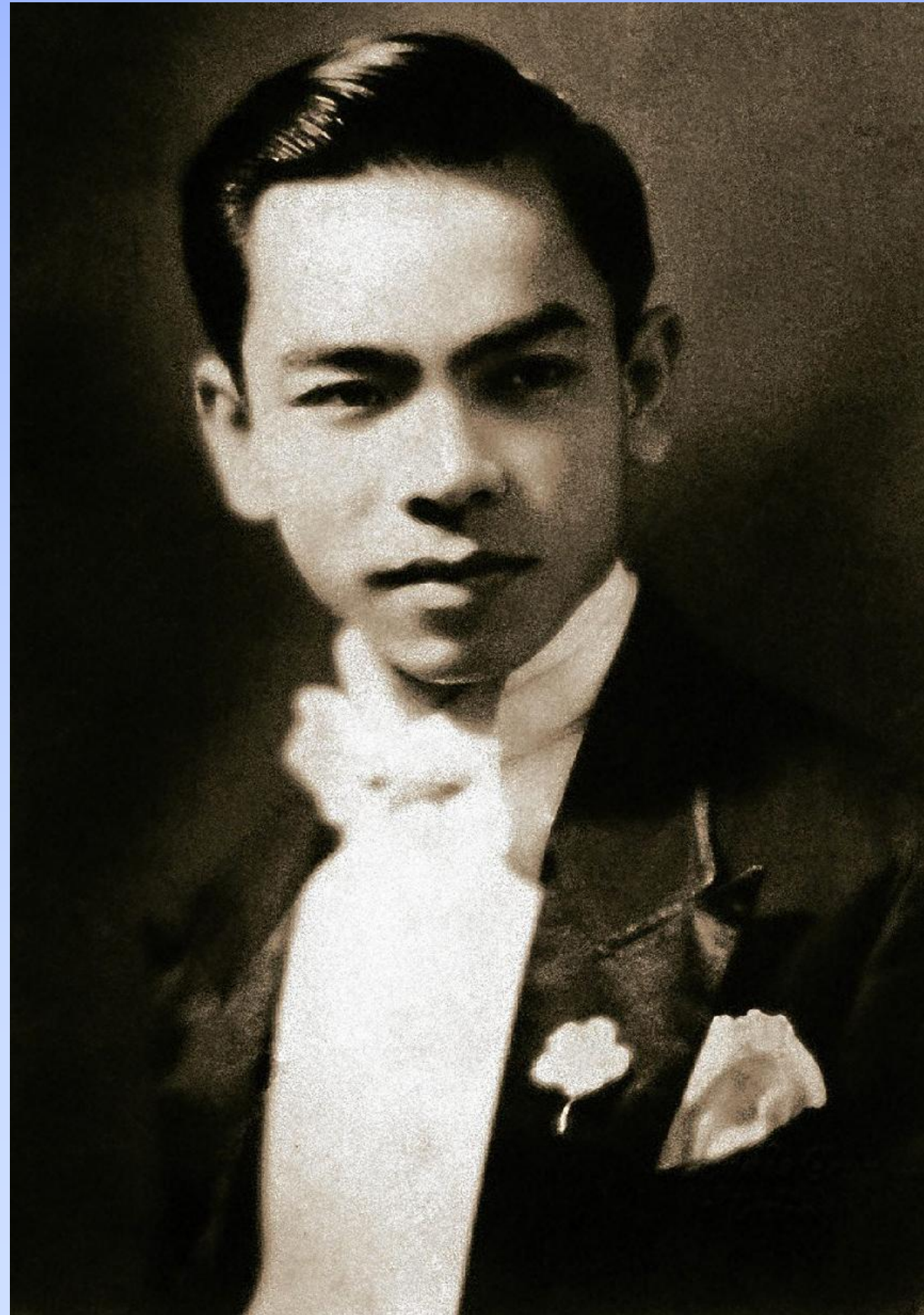
- Sa Ugoy ng Duyan (lyrics)
- Magtanim ay 'Di Biro (lyrics)

6. Felipe Padilla de León Sr. (1912–1992)



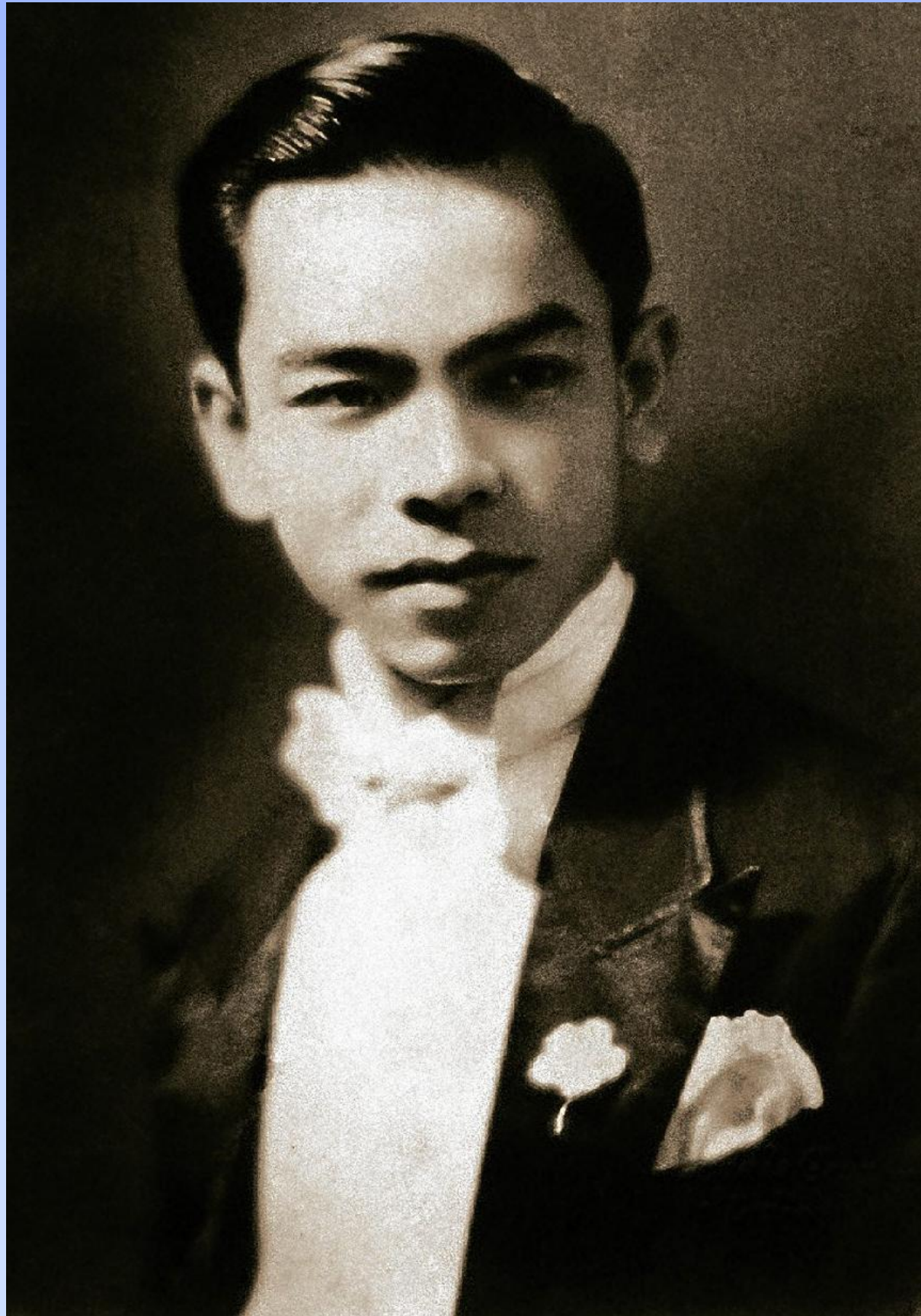
- A renowned Filipino composer, conductor, and scholar, celebrated as the "Father of Filipino Musical Nationalism" for his patriotic and culturally-rooted compositions.

6. Felipe Padilla de León Sr. (1912–1992)



- He composed music during World War II to inspire the Filipino people and uplift their spirits.
- He also created operas based on Jose Rizal's novels, helping preserve Filipino literature and history through music.

6. Felipe Padilla de León Sr. (1912–1992)



Famous Works:

- Noli Me Tangere: The Opera
- El Filibusterismo: The Opera
- Pilipinas Kong Mahal (arrangement)
- Pasko Na Naman
- Noche Buena

7. Ryan Cayabyab (1954–present)



- Filipino musician, modern composer, and conductor who was named a **National Artist for Music** in 2018.
- He is known for both pop and patriotic music and for mentoring Filipino musicians.

7. Ryan Cayabyab (1954–present)



- He is recognized for his diverse compositions and his contributions to Original Pilipino Music (OPM).

7. Ryan Cayabyab (1954–present)



Famous Works:

- Kay Ganda ng Ating Musika
- Minsan ang Minahal ay Ako
- Da Coconut Nut
- Kumukutikutitap

8. Constancio de Guzman (1903–1982)



- He wrote some of the most enduring patriotic and sentimental songs in Filipino history.

8. Constancio de Guzman (1903–1982)

- "Bayan Ko" is a popular Filipino patriotic song written by Jose Corazon de Jesus (also known as Huseng Batute) and arranged by Constancio de Guzman.
- It has been used as a symbol of protest against colonialism, dictatorship, and social injustice in the Philippines.

8. Constancio de Guzman (1903–1982)



Famous Works:

- Bayan Ko (music)
- Ang Langit Ko'y Ikaw

9. Alfredo Buenaventura (1904–1996)



- He composed operas and symphonies that incorporate Filipino folklore and history.
- He composed over 50 religious songs and hymns.

9. Alfredo Buenaventura (1904–1996)



Famous Works:

- Maria Makiling (ballet/opera)
- Symphony No. 1
- Kayumanggi Symphony
- Alamat ng Pinya (opera)
- Mindanao Sketches

10. Nicanor Abelardo (1893–1934)



- He is known as the "**Master of the Kundiman**", a Filipino love song genre he helped elevate to art-song status.
- His work blended Filipino folk music with Western classical traditions, and he is considered one of the greatest Filipino composers ever.

10. Nicanor Abelardo (1893–1934)



Famous Works:

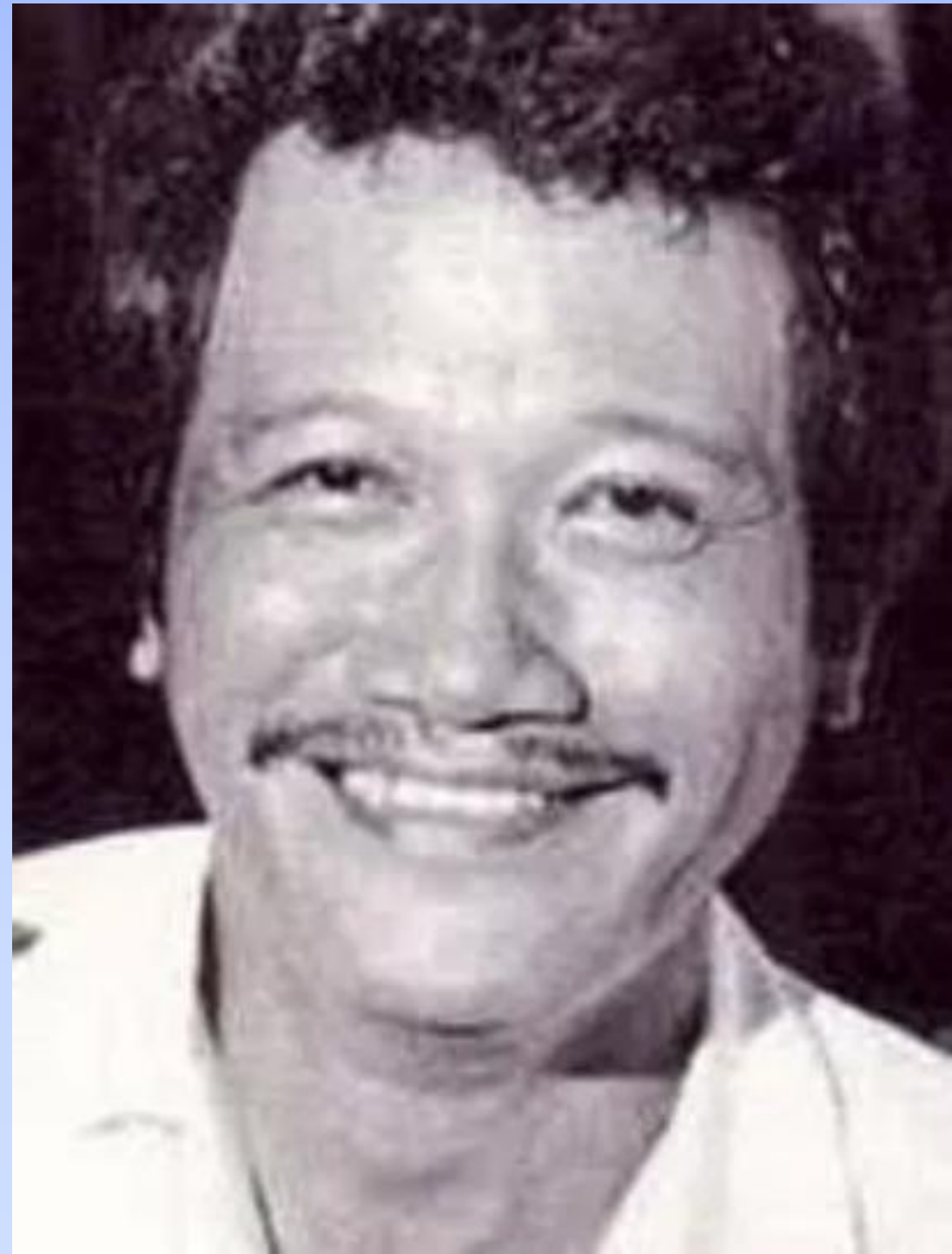
- Nasaan Ka Irog
- Mutya ng Pasig
- Bituing Marikit
- Himutok
- Kung Hindi Man

11. George Canseco (1934–2004)



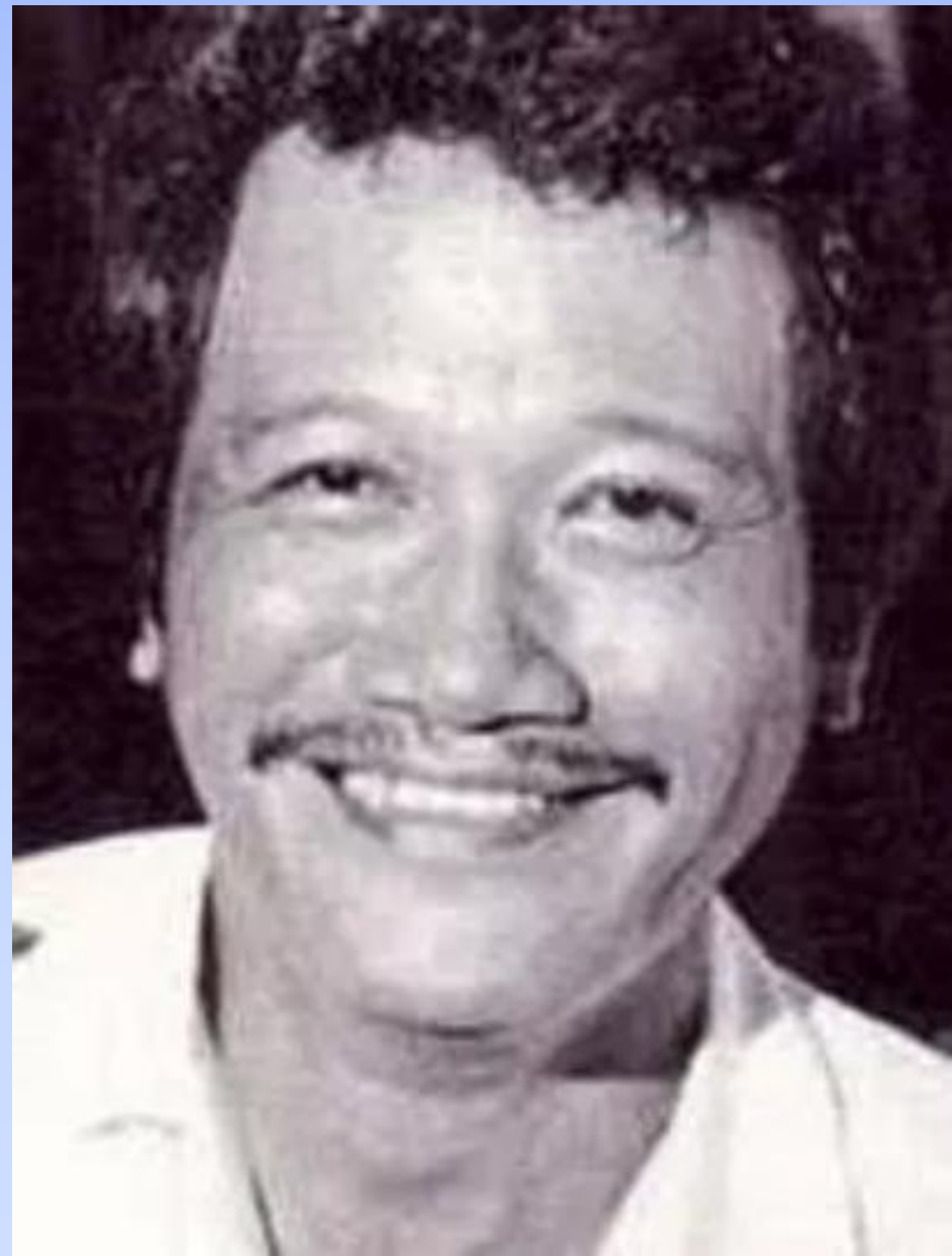
- He is considered one of the best sentimental music makers of his time and is credited with popularizing the Original Pilipino Music (OPM) genre.

11. George Canseco (1934–2004)



- He composed timeless Filipino ballads that capture love and emotions in Filipino culture.
- His ballads became timeless Filipino classics, often used in movies and radio.

11. George Canseco (1934–2004)



Famous Works:

- Kapantay ay Langit
- Kailangan Kita
- Ngayon at Kailanman
- Kastilyong Buhangin
- I Am A Filipino

12. Jose Mari Chan (1945–present)



- He is best known for his popular Christmas songs that unite Filipinos across generations.
- He is popularly dubbed as the "King of Philippine Christmas Carols"

12. Jose Mari Chan (1945–present)

Famous Works:

- Christmas in Our Hearts
- Beautiful Girl
- Please Be Careful with My Heart
- Constant Change



13. Freddie Aguilar (1953–2025)



- He often writes songs that address social issues and Filipino experiences.
- His song *Anak* is recognized worldwide for its heartfelt message about family and life.

13. Freddie Aguilar (1953–2025)



Famous Works

- Anak
- Magdalena
- Bulag, Pipi at Bingi
- Ipaglalaban Ko
- Estudyante Blues