

## Preservation and Documentation of the Manobo and Teduray Handicrafts and Its Mathematical and Cultural Implications

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### Abstract

This ethnography research tells about the geometrical motifs, shapes, and patterns of Teduray and Manobo weaving handicrafts in Sultan Kudarat and Cotabato were truly amazing as they presented the best of their handicrafts and other relevant stories. They were expertly produced by instinct and basic estimation by a skilled group with exceptional creativity. There were nine (9) handicrafts woven by the Mëñubù Dulangan in Sultan Kudarat, namely: kongo, linégbawan, salaf, sulad, senafeng/melawas, sulok, balit-mamaen, sinolon in a plain design, and sinolon in a geometrical design. The six (6) subtribes of the Erumanen Ne Menuvu in Cotabato out of nine (9) presented the sixteen (16) impeccable handicrafts: five (5) made by Isuluken: upi, debpak, kampelu, peyaw am, and pupu-et; two (2) from Ilianen: revan and peyawan; three (3) from Libunganen: keyempidi, bukag-kawayan, and bukag-rattan; four (4) from Mulitaan: kumu, benebey, peto-ol, and likinan; one (1) from Simuniyen, the ambung; and lastly, there is one (1) from Sinumburanen, the tampipi. On the other hand, the Derupuwan, Dungguanen, and Lehitanen have no handicrafts presented. While there were nine (9) admirable handicrafts from the Teduray in Sultan Kudarat, namely: basket gitó, biton 1, biton 2, talufi, talufi lady bag, tefaya, sénaféng, sayaf, and the ikam. Lastly, due to the encouragement of modernization, these weaving traditions were not passed down to the offspring only a few of them were interested, and it is feared that they will be lost in the long run due to the age range of the elders, which ranges from fifty-eight (58) for the Teduray, fifty-three (53) for the Dulangan, and sixty-seven (67) for the Erumanen. They were passionate and willing to share their weaving talents to preserve their unique cultures for future generations before this happened.

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