

CHAPTER 1



Fowler 2001

SAMBA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Samba, which first emerged in Rio de Janeiro at the beginning of the 20th century, has taken many forms and remains one of the most recognizable Brazilian rhythms. It is a predominantly vocal genre consisting of both fixed and improvised verses in call and response format. Its urban *carioca* form was at its inception a fusion of many of the elements of Rio's rich popular culture: *lundu*, *maxixe*, Afro-Brazilian circle dances and rhythms with origins in the northeast of Brazil, and harmonic and melodic influences of choro. In fact, some of the first composers of samba were 'chorões' like Donga, Pixinguinha, and Sinhô. By the 1920's, as *carnaval* replaced the Portuguese-rooted *entrudo*, samba became associated with the celebration. Since the appearance of the samba schools in the 1930's, sambas intended for *carnaval* have been referred to as samba-enredo. The lyrics of these songs usually treat a biographical, historical, literary, or folkloric theme chosen for that year's celebration. The best of these often enter the commercial recording market. A number of sub-genre have appeared including sambalanço, samba de breque, samba-enredo, samba-canção, samba-choro, samba exaltação, samba de gafieira and partido-alto.

Some of the more prominent samba composers are: Noel Rosa, Wilson Batista, Sinhô, Cartola, Beth Carvalho, Jamelão, Zé Ketí, Paulinho da Viola, Moreira da Silva, Ary Barroso, Dorival Caymmi, Nelson Cavaquinho, Moacyr Santos, Clara Nunes, Martinho da Vila and João Nogueira.

Brasilified is a medium fast samba in C major. It is based on two different underlying rhythmic patterns in 2/4 and one in 6/8

UNDERLYING RHYTHMIC REFERENCE

A section

B section

6/8 section