

## INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUES AND GROOVES

**Repique** - The *repique* like the *apito* (whistle) functions as the "conductor" of the ensemble. It cues in the *samba batucada* with intros, and like the *apito* can give the signal for breaks.



Beginning position/bass tone, right hand - **b**



Rim-shot (a sharp sounding tone produced when the stick hits the rim and the head simultaneously) - **rs**



Left hand - **l**



**30 SAMBA (OLODUM)**

♩ = 24

The musical score for Samba (Olodum) is structured as follows:

- Replique:** Features a melodic line in 2/4 time. The rhythm is marked with notes and rests:  $\underline{rur} \underline{rul} \underline{ru} \underline{rd}$  |  $\underline{ru}$  |  $\underline{ru} \underline{rd} \underline{ru} \underline{rd}$ .
- Timbales:** Provides a complex rhythmic accompaniment with patterns like  $\underline{ru} \underline{rulru} \underline{rd} \underline{ru} \underline{rd}$  and  $\underline{ru} \underline{rd} \underline{ru} \underline{rd}$ .
- Caixa:** Plays a steady rhythmic pattern:  $\underline{r} \underline{l} \underline{r} \underline{l}$ .
- Sudo 18", 20", 22", and 24":** Each plays a consistent pattern of four eighth notes, represented as  $\underline{o} \underline{o} \underline{o} \underline{o}$ .

# MARACATU

18

♩ = 90

Apito

Gongol

Tapol

Caixa de Guerra

Rep./Melão

Maracatu

4

Ap

Gon

Ta

Ca de G

Ra./Me

Mar