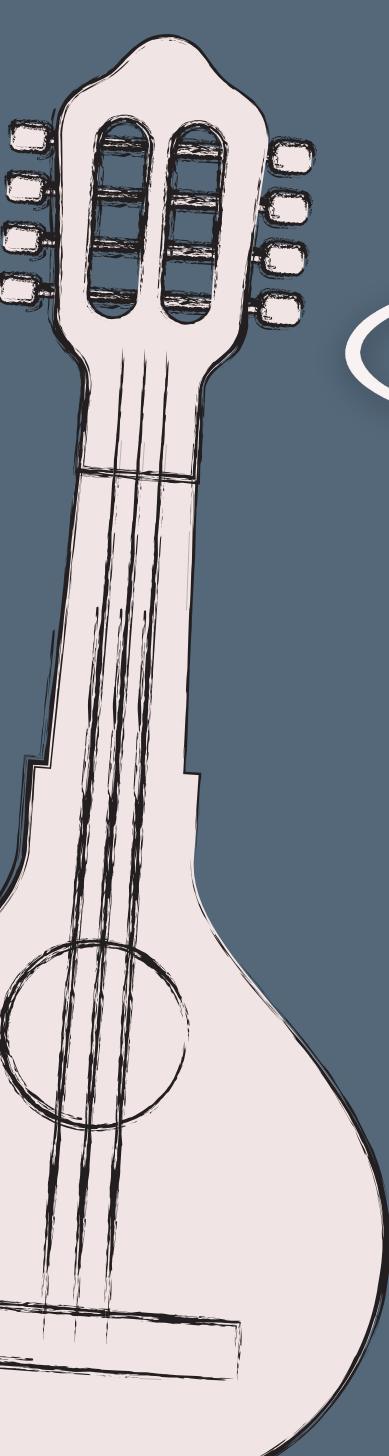


Doze ritmos brasileiros no



Bandolim

Guia prático de levadas

**TWELVE BRAZILIAN RHYTHMS
ON THE MANDOLIN:
A Practical Guide to Grooves**

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Este guia prático é resultado da pesquisa realizada no programa de Pós-Graduação PROMUS da UFRJ.

This Practical Guide is the result of research conducted in the PROMUS-UFRJ Postgraduate Program.

Orientador/Advisor. : Paulo Sá

Agradecimentos/Acknowledgments:

A Deus por me permirtir concluir esse trabalho, a minha família pelo o apoio e ao orientador Paulo Sá que ajudou em todas as etapas da pesquisa e da produção do guia prático.

To God for allowing me to complete this work, to my family for their support and to the advisor Paulo Sá who helped in all stages of the research and production of the practical guide.

Dedicatória/Dedication:

Dedico este método de levadas brasileiras no bandolim a todos os músicos que buscam ampliar seus horizontes musicais e valorizar a rica tradição da música brasileira. Que este material inspire novas criações e interpretações.

I dedicate this method of Brazilian grooves on the mandolin to all musicians who seek to broaden their musical horizons and appreciate the rich tradition of Brazilian music. May this material inspire new creations and interpretations.

O Brasil é um país de riqueza rítmica inigualável, e o bandolim, com sua sonoridade expressiva e cristalina, sempre encontrou seu espaço dentro dessa diversidade musical. Este guia prático foi desenvolvido para músicos de todos os níveis que desejam aprofundar seus conhecimentos no bandolim, explorando doze ritmos fundamentais da música brasileira.

Do choro ao baião, do samba ao frevo, passando pelo maracatu, maxixe, polca, ijexá, jongo entre outros, cada capítulo apresenta exercícios práticos e peças musicais que exemplificam seu uso no bandolim. Para complementar o aprendizado, o guia conta com exemplos em vídeo, ajudando o instrumentista a visualizar e assimilar cada ritmo com mais precisão.

.Seja você um iniciante que deseja explorar a riqueza da música brasileira ou um músico experiente buscando novas possibilidades interpretativas, este guia é um convite para mergulhar na essência dos ritmos nacionais através do bandolim.

Glossário:

A sílaba “Tá” representa a palhetada para baixo

A sílaba “Ti” representa a palheta para cima.

Brazil is a country of unparalleled rhythmic richness, and the mandolin, with its expressive and crystalline sound, has always found its place within this diverse musical landscape. This practical guide has been designed for musicians of all levels who wish to deepen their knowledge of the mandolin by exploring twelve fundamental rhythms of Brazilian music.

From choro to baião, from samba to frevo, passing through maracatu, maxixe, polka, ijexá, jongo, and others, each chapter presents practical exercises and musical pieces that exemplify their use on the mandolin. To complement the learning experience, the guide includes video examples, helping musicians visualize and assimilate each rhythm more accurately.

Whether you are a beginner looking to explore the richness of Brazilian music or an experienced musician seeking new interpretative possibilities, this guide invites you to immerse yourself in the essence of Brazilian rhythms through the mandolin.

Glossary:

The syllable “Tá” represents a downward pick stroke.

The syllable “Ti” represents an upward pick stroke.

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Seleção de 2 pares de cordas

Selection of string 2 pairs



Play

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1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Seleção de 3 pares de cordas

Selection of string 3 pairs



Play

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1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8



Play

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Nota pedal e seleção de 2 pares

Pedal note and selection of 2 pairs

The sheet music consists of eight measures of organ music. The bass staff is in common time (4/4), with a key signature of one sharp. The bass note (pedal) is indicated by a vertical bar below the staff. The soprano part consists of two voices. Measure 1: Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V. Measure 2: Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V. Measure 3: Bass V, Soprano 3, Bass 3, Soprano 3, Bass 3, Soprano 3, Bass 3, Soprano 3. Measure 4: Bass V, Soprano 3, Bass V, Soprano 3, Bass 3, Soprano 3, Bass 3, Soprano 3. Measure 5: Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V. Measure 6: Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V. Measure 7: Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V. Measure 8: Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V, Bass V, Soprano V.



Nota pedal e seleção de 3 pares

Pedal note and selection of 3 pairs

Play
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The sheet music consists of eight measures of organ bass line exercises. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and uses a treble clef. The bass line is composed of quarter notes and eighth notes. A sustained note, labeled 'P' (Pedal), is held under each measure. Above the bass line, pairs of notes are highlighted in yellow boxes: 'V' and 'P' in measures 1 and 2; 'V' and 'P' in measure 3; 'V' and 'P' in measure 4; 'V' and 'P' in measure 5; 'V' and 'P' in measure 6; 'V' and 'P' in measure 7; and 'V' and 'P' in measure 8. In measures 5 through 8, the notes are grouped into triplets, indicated by the number '3' above the notes. Measures 6, 7, and 8 also feature a sequence where 'V' is followed by two 'P's.

Progressão de acordes com movimentação do baixo

Chord progression with bass movement



Play

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direção da palheta livre
Free picking direction

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Frases melódicas de ligação

Connecting Melodic Phrases

Movimento melódico entre os acordes , iniciando na nota mais grave do acorde de partida, e terminando na nota grave do acorde de chegada. A frase tem como objetivo substituir o acorde, ou substituir parte do acorde no compasso. Aqui será apresentada três formatos de frases: arpejo, cromatismo, escala do acorde.

É importante ressaltar que as frases propostas aqui no bandolim não tem obrigação de começar na nota fundamental do acorde.

Melodic movement between chords, starting from the lowest note of the starting chord and ending at the lowest note of the destination chord. The phrase aims to replace the chord or substitute part of the chord in the measure. Three formats of phrases will be presented here: arpeggio, chromaticism, and chord scale. It is important to note that the proposed phrases here for the mandolin are not required to start on the root note of the chord.

Frases melódicas de ligação Connecting Melodic Phrases



Play

Arpejo (Arpeggio)

C A7 Dm G7

A musical staff in 2/4 time with a treble clef. It shows five measures of arpeggios. The first measure is C. The second measure is A7, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (C, E, G) on the second. The third measure is Dm, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (D, F#, A) on the second. The fourth measure is G7, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (G, B, D, F#) on the second. The fifth measure is C.

A continuation of the arpeggio pattern across two staves. The top staff starts with a bass note followed by an arpeggio (C, E, G). The bottom staff continues the pattern with a bass note followed by an arpeggio (C, E, G).

Cromatismo (chromaticism)

C E7 Am/C C7 F G7 C

A musical staff in 2/4 time with a treble clef. It shows seven measures of chromaticism. The first measure is C. The second measure is E7, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (E, G, B, D) on the second. The third measure is Am/C, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (A, C, E) on the second. The fourth measure is C7, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (C, E, G, B) on the second. The fifth measure is F, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (F, A, C) on the second. The sixth measure is G7, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (G, B, D, F#) on the second. The seventh measure is C.

A continuation of the chromaticism pattern across two staves. The top staff starts with a bass note followed by an arpeggio (C, E, G). The bottom staff continues the pattern with a bass note followed by an arpeggio (C, E, G).

Escala do acorde (chord scale)

C E7 Am Dm G7 C

A musical staff in 2/4 time with a treble clef. It shows six measures of the chord scale. The first measure is C. The second measure is E7, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (E, G, B, D) on the second. The third measure is Am, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (A, C, E) on the second. The fourth measure is Dm, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (D, F#, A) on the second. The fifth measure is G7, with a bass note on the first beat and an arpeggio (G, B, D, F#) on the second. The sixth measure is C.

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Play

Choro

Musical notation for Choro variation. The time signature is $\frac{2}{4}$. The melody consists of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are "tá", "tá", "ti", "tá", "tá", "tá", "ti", "tá". A vertical bar line follows the eighth note of the last measure.

Variação n.1

Variation #1

Musical notation for Variação n.1. The time signature is $\frac{2}{4}$. The melody consists of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are "tá", "ti", "tá", ":", "tá", "ti", "tá". A vertical bar line follows the eighth note of the last measure.

Variação n.2

Variation #2

Musical notation for Variação n.2. The time signature is $\frac{2}{4}||:$. The melody consists of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are "tá", "tá", ":", "tá", "tá". A vertical bar line follows the eighth note of the last measure.



Play

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Bento o chorão

The sheet music consists of two staves of musical notation for a two-piano or piano-vocal arrangement. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. Chords are indicated by Roman numerals and numbers below the staff. The first section starts with C, followed by Dm, G7, and C. The second section starts with E7, Am, D7, G7, and C. The third section starts with Dm, G7, C, C7, F, and Fm. The fourth section starts with C, followed by Dm, G7, C, G7, and C. The fifth section starts with C, followed by Dm, G7, C, G7, and C. The sixth section starts with C, followed by Dm, G7, C, G7, and C.



Polca

Play.

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Musical notation for the lyrics "tá tá tá tá tá". The music is in 2/4 time. It consists of five measures. Each measure starts with a vertical bar line followed by a "2||:" key signature indicator. The first measure contains a single eighth note. The subsequent four measures each begin with a quarter note followed by a bar line, indicating a repeat. Each of these four measures contains three eighth notes. Below the staff, the lyrics "tá" are written under each corresponding note.

Variação n.1

Variation #1

Musical notation for the lyrics "tá tí". The measure starts with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note. The next measure starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note. The lyrics "tá tí" are written below the notes.

Variação n.2

Variation #2

Musical notation for the lyrics "Tá-tá-tá-tá-tá-tá-ti-tá". The music is in 2/4 time, treble clef, and consists of eight measures. Each measure starts with a vertical bar followed by a horizontal bar. The first seven measures each contain a vertical bar with a black dot above it, followed by a horizontal bar with a black dot below it. The eighth measure contains a vertical bar with a black dot above it, followed by a horizontal bar with a black dot below it, and ends with a vertical bar and a black dot above it.



Play

Coralina

Albertino Pimentel (Carramona)
(1874-1929)

Dm A7 Dm Dm D7 Gm

Gm A7 A7 Dm

Dm A7 Dm Dm D7 Gm

Em**7b5** Dm Gm A7 Dm

Sheet music for 'Coralina' featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature, starting with a rest. It includes chords Dm, A7, Dm, Dm, D7, and Gm. The bottom staff also uses a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature, featuring eighth-note patterns and chords Gm, A7, A7, and Dm. The second section begins at measure 6, continuing with eighth-note patterns and chords Dm, A7, Dm, Dm, D7, and Gm. The third section begins at measure 10, continuing with eighth-note patterns and chords Dm, A7, Dm, Dm, D7, and Gm. The final section begins at measure 14, starting with Em7b5, followed by Dm, Gm, A7, and Dm, concluding with a Dm chord.



Play

Lídia

Anacleto de Medeiros

C C Dm

Dm G7 C

C C C7 F

F F[#] C A7 Dm G7 C

13