

Timbre: Agogo Bells, Tamborim, Surdo, Ganza, Recco Recco, Apito (Whistle).

Texture: Polyrhythm – 2 or more different rhythms at the same time.

Monophonic – 1 part performed on its own.

Rhythm: Syncopated rhythms making the listener want to move and Dance.

Production:

Often performed and recorded live. Panning may be added to create a stereo image of the Samba Band.

Key Features:

- layers of syncopated rhythms
- untuned percussion instruments
- a leader who signals to the rest of the samba band which direction the music is going to take and provides structure;
- time signatures of 2/4 and 4/4 are most common;
- no formal structure to a whole piece;
- features found in African music like call and response and polyrhythms.
- Very energetic
- Performed in the streets, originating in Brazil (Rio De Janeiro)

Tempo: Fast Tempo – Allegro

This Tempo makes the listener want to Dance. This adds to the energetic nature of the genre, people enjoying themselves, socialising and moving to the Music.

Melody/Harmony/

Tonality: Samba uses mainly drums and percussion instruments. Some instruments can change pitch such as the Agogo bells providing contrast to the Music.

Structure: Usually follows A,B,A structures moving from one section to the next. Break sections of different rhythmical solos often separate sections of music. Call and Response often features during the Introduction and Break sections.

Dynamics: Forte/Fortissimo

– Loud/Very Loud. Often performed in the streets so the Music can be heard.