



# Pandeiro Beginner Workshop

By Jú Linares



Finger tip (ti)



Heel (ke)



Bass with tip (doe)



Thumb muffled from the top (Gun)



Thumb muffled with middle finger below (Gun)



Thumb open (dun)



Slap (pa)



Finger buzz (Zzz)



Shell - ride (tike)

## Pandeiro warm up & practice exercises

**Warm up Ride Progression** (It's important to rock the pandeiro back and forth as you practice all of these exercises)

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
ti		ke		ti		ke	

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
ti	ke	ti	ke	ti	ke	ti	ke

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
ti ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke

**Practice exercises playing open Thumb & Bass w/ tip strokes as accent notes**

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>doe</b> ke	ti ke	<b>doe</b> ke	ti ke	<b>doe</b> ke	ti ke	<b>doe</b> ke	ti ke

**Slap as the accent note**

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
ti ke	ti ke	<b>pa</b> ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke	<b>pa</b> ke	ti ke

## Rhythm Patterns

### Basic Capoeira (syllabus in bold play accent notes)

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b>	<b>doe</b>	<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b>	<b>doe</b>

### Basic Capoeira II

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b>	<b>pa</b>	<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b>	<b>pa</b>

### Basic Samba

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>Gun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>Gun</b> ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti	ke ti

### Basic Samba II

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>Gun</b> ti	Ke <b>doe</b>	<b>dun</b> ti	Ke ti	<b>Gun</b> ti	Ke <b>doe</b>	<b>dun</b> ti	Ke ti

### Basic Côco

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>dun</b> ti	ke <b>pa</b>	ke ti	ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti	ke <b>pa</b>	ke ti	ke ti

### Samba Partido Alto

1	2	3	4
<b>pa</b>	<b>dun</b> <b>dun</b>	<b>dun</b> <b>pa</b>	<b>dun</b> <b>dun</b>

## Practice exercises with Finger Buzz

Press the middle finger of your playing hand lightly and perpendicular on the skin to produce the continuing sound of the platinelas.

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>Zzz</b> ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke	<b>Zzz</b> ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>Zzz</b>	<b>Zzz</b>	<b>Zzz</b>	<b>Zzz</b>	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke	ti ke

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
<b>Zzz</b>	<b>Zzz</b>	<b>Zzz</b>	<b>Zzz</b>	ke ti	ke ti	ke ti	ke ti

## Practice exercises in 3-, 6-, & 5-count measures

1	2	3	4
<b>dun</b> ti ke	<b>doe</b> ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti ke	<b>doe</b> ke ti

1	2	3	4
<b>dun</b> ti ke <b>pa</b> ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti ke <b>pa</b> ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti ke <b>pa</b> ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti ke <b>pa</b> ke ti

1	2	3	4
<b>doe</b> ke ti ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti ke ti ke	<b>doe</b> ke ti ke ti	<b>dun</b> ti ke ti ke

## An introduction to the Pandeiro

(Source: <http://www.nscottrobinson.com/framedrums.php>)

Frame drums are found in many cultures and have a long history. Examples of different types are depicted in pottery, reliefs, paintings and folk art. The earliest depictions of frame drums appear in Mesopotamian art from the third millennium BC. Depictions of smaller frame drums similar to some still used can be found in the artwork of Greece, Egypt, Persia, and India. They mainly show women playing frame drums in ritual, but men often appear in Arabic examples when a frame drum is employed for martial purposes. The first appearance of a frame drum with jingles attached to the frame is found on the 90 AD Roman sarcophagus, The Triumph of Bacchus.

European grip is used, and several playing techniques exist that involve the player damping and turning the drum from right to left with the holding hand while striking it with different parts of the playing hand, moving the instrument up and down to get jingle articulations while striking, and playing on the edge of the skin with the fingers. The term pandeirola is used for a jingle ring in Brazil.

(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandeiro>)

The pandeiro is a type of hand frame drum. There are two important distinctions between a pandeiro and the common tambourine. The tension of the head on the pandeiro can be tuned, allowing the player a choice of high and low notes. Also, the metal jingles (called platinelas in Portuguese) are cupped, creating a crisper, drier and less sustained tone on the pandeiro than on the tambourine. This provides clarity when swift, complex rhythms are played.

It is held in one hand, and struck on the head by the other hand to produce the sound. Typical pandeiro patterns are played by alternating the thumb, fingertips, heel, and palm of the hand. A pandeiro can also be shaken to make sound, or one can run a finger along the head to create a "rasp" noise. The pandeiro is used in a number of Brazilian music forms, such as Samba, Choro, Coco and Capoeira music (see Capoeira songs). The Brazilian pandeiro derives from the pandeireta or pandereta of Spain and Portugal.

Some of the best-known pandeiro players today are Paulinho Da Costa, Airto Moreira, Marcos Suzano, and Carlinhos Pandeiro de Ouro.