

Dancando Lambada

Hintergründe von S. Radic

"Dançando Lambada" is a song of the French-Brazilian group Kaoma with the Brazilian singer Loalwa Braz. It was the second single from Kaomas debut album Worldbeat and followed the world hit "Lambada". Released in October 1989, the album peaked in 4th place in France, 6th in Switzerland and 11th in Ireland, but could not continue the success of the previous hit single. A dub version of "Lambada" was available on the 12" and CD maxi.

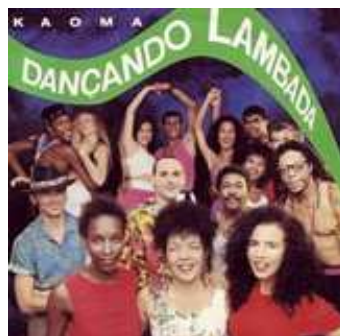
Lambada-Original is the title of a million-seller of the international group Kaoma from 1989, which has triggered a dance wave with the dance of the same name. The song Lambada is actually a plagiarism, because music and parts of the lyrics go back to the original title "Llorando se fue" ("Crying she went") of the Bolivian folklore group Los Kjarkas from the Municipio Cochabamba. She had recorded the song composed by Ulises Hermosa and his brother Gonzalo Hermosa-Gonzalez, to which they dance Saya in Bolivia, for their 1981 LP Canto a la mujer de mi pueblo, released by EMI.

Origin of the Lambada symbiosis. The radio DJ Heraldo Caracciolo from Belém created in 1974 for the different dance styles of his Latin American records - Merengue (Dominican Republic), Plena (Puerto Rico), Carimbó (Marajó Island), Salsa, Rumba and the other Brazilian dances Forró and Maxixe - a uniform name: Lambada. In Brazilian slang, the word means "slap" or "blow".



In 1976 Aurino Quirino Gonçalves released a song under his stage name Pinduca under the title "Lambada (Sambão)" as the sixth title on his LP "No embalo of carimbó and sirimbó vol. 5". Another Brazilian record entitled "Lambada das Quebradas" was then released in 1978, and at the end of 1980 several dance halls were finally created in Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian cities under the name "Lambateria". Márcia Ferreira then remembered this forgotten Bolivian song in 1986 and recorded a legal Portuguese cover version for the Brazilian market under the title Chorando se foi (same meaning as the Spanish original) with Portuguese text; but even this version remained without great success.

French producers Jean Georgakarakos and Olivier Lorsac noticed a dance in Porto Seguro (Brazil) in 1988 that was still relatively new in Brazil - the Lambada. Back in France, Georgakarakos and Lorsac hire Brazilian singer Loalwa Braz and celebrated Argentine tango bandoneonist Juan José Mosalini in Paris. The core of the group was made up of Touré Kunda from Porto Seguro and was named after a city in Zambia - Kaoma



Lambada (T=115)

Main 1

Main 2

The musical score is arranged in a system with six staves. The top staff is for Akk. (Accordions) in treble clef. The second staff is for Guitar in bass clef. The third staff is for Strings in treble clef. The fourth staff is for Bass in bass clef. The fifth staff is for Perc. (Bongos) in treble clef. The sixth staff is for Drums, with sub-staves for small crash, Tambourin, and BD/SD. The score is divided into two main sections: Main 1 (measures 1-4) and Main 2 (measures 5-8). The tempo is marked as T=115. The time signature is 4/4.

Programming instruction

Lambada is the title of a million-seller of the international group Kaoma from 1989, which was put together in France and triggered a dance wave. Lambada is a symbiosis of different dance styles of Latin American dances - Merengue (Dominican Republic), Plena (Puerto Rico), Carimbó (Marajó Island), "Rumba and the other Brazilian dances Forró and Maxixe - now with a common name: Lambada. Main1 is a very simple form of accompaniment - at least for live organ accompaniment. The version in Main 2 corresponds to the original. Two groups can be seen in the drum area: The normal drums with tambouein and disco snare as reference and a small crash cymbal, because a bit louder than the HiHats. The string pad does not necessarily have to be - the accordion rather because it reminds of the Lambada original - here in the "Dancando Lambada" the accordion is not even present!