



Novi Sad

**SAMBA CARNIVAL**

**17-19. AVGUST**

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## Dragi čitaoče ili čitateljko,

činjenica da držiš ovu knjižicu i čitaš ovaj tekst znači da si, barem malo, zainteresovan/na da saznaš nešto više o Brazilu i brazilskoj kulturi. Brazil je zemlja udaljena od Srbije 10 hiljada kilometara i ne toliko dostižna običnom građaninu/ki Novog Sada. Dok naučnici i inženjeri ne izmisle još brži način da se ovako daleka destinacija pređe velikom brzinom, uz mali trošak, Brazil nam ostaje dalek. Dobra vest je da se kulture mešaju, koliko god daleke bile i prenose svoja kulturna bogatstva, dakle Brazil je već u Evropi!

Tome u prilog govori podatak da grupa koje sviraju brazilске ritmove (baterie) u Evropi ima sve više.

Upravo uz pomoć brazilaca koji žive u Srbiji, Evropljana koji su proučavali kulturu Brazila kroz umetnost kao i naših ljudi koji su imali prilike da upoznaju Brazil, momci i devojke iz organizacije Artkor, kapuera

## Dear reader,

The fact that you are holding this booklet and reading this text means that you are, at least a little bit, interested in finding out more about Brazil and Brazilian culture. Brazil is 10 thousand kilometers distant from Serbia and not so reachable for the common citizen of Novi Sad. Until scientist and engineers come up to some faster way to reach this far destination with low costs Brazil will remain distant. The good news is that the cultures mix, no matter how far away they are, and spread their cultural wealth- meaning Brazil is already in Europe!

This is supported by the fact that throughout Europe there are more and more groups playing Brazilian rhythms (baterias).

Dani Brazila – Novi Sad samba carnival is created with the help of Brazilians who live in Serbia, the Europeans who have studied Brazilian culture through art

kluba “Centro Cultural De Capoeira Senzala” Novi Sad i Udruženja ljubitelja brazilске muzike i kulture “Sambansa” osmislili su festival Dani Brazila. Ova knjižica samo je dodatak, još jedan ključ koji otvara ogromna vrata ove egzotične zemlje koja predstavlja rezultat vekovnog mešanja kultura sveta (Evrope, Afrike i urođenika).

Od radionica samba plesa, učenja tradicionalnih i modernih ritmova brazilskih udaraljki, preko kapuera pa sve do brazilске arhitekture i umetnosti, prostiru se teme i načini koji će ti omogućiti da čuješ, osetiš i doživiš atmosferu ove čarobne zemlje.

Iako udaljen hiljadama kilometara u ova tri dana od 17. do 19. avgusta Novi Sad će postati Rio ili Salvador a obale Dunava – kopakabana.

## Uživaj!

*Tim Dana Brazil*

and our people who have had the opportunity to learn about Brazil, boys and girls from the organization “Artkor”, capoeira club “Centro Cultural De Capoeira Senzala” Novi Sad, Association of Brazilian music and culture Fans “Sambansa”. This booklet is only additional content, another key that opens the great door of this exotic country which is the result of mixing world cultures (Europe, Africa and the indigenous people) for centuries.

Diverse themes and methods starting from samba dance workshops, throughout learning the traditional and modern rhythms of Brazilian percussion, to capoeira and the Brazilian architecture and art, will enable you to hear, feel and experience the atmosphere of this magical country.

Although thousands of miles away, in this three days from August 17th to 19th, Novi Sad will be Rio or Salvador and the Danube - Copacabana.

## Enjoy,

*Days of Brazil Team*

# ABC Brasileiro

„ABC Braziler“ je prvi put predstavljen publici na Danima Brazila 2011. godine, a zbog pozitivnih reakcija ove godine ga ponovo nudimo kao dopunjeno izdanje. Ova „abeceda Brazila“ potekla je iz potrebe da Brazil predstavimo na interesantan i drugačiji način. Ovde možete pronaći kratke tekstove koji otkrivaju jedan mali ali značajan deo Brazilske kulture i istorije, ličnosti, popularnog brazilske voća i tipične kuhinje, mesta, instrumente, muzičare, sportiste i likovi iz brazilske folklor i mitologije. Demografski gledano, Brazilsku kulturu čine različite etničke grupe ove južnoameričke zemlje: urođenici, evropljani, afrikanci, azijati, arapi i drugi. Kao rezultat intenzivnog mešanja rasa i etničkih grupa stvorena je osobena kulturna realnost koja predstavlja sintezu različitih kultura – Brazilsku kulturu.

The ABC Brasileiro was first presented to the public of Dani Brazila in 2011, and because of readers positive reactions we are offering it this year as well, as an updated edition. This ABC came from the need to present Brazil in an interesting and different way. Here, we offer a short texts exposing a little of Brazilian culture, history and personalities as well as some very popular Brazilian fruits and typical dishes, places, instruments, musicians, athletes, typical food and characters of the Brazilian folklore and mythology, The Brazilian culture reflects the various ethnical groups that constitutes the demography of this south-American country: Indigenous, Europeans, Africans, Asians, Arabs, etc. As a result of the intense miscegenation of ethnicities, there is a peculiar cultural reality, that synthesizes these various cultures into one – Brazilian culture.

## A

**Açaí (asaji)** - neverovatno ukusno i popularno voće iz Amazona. Plod je mali, okrugao, sa košticom crno- ljubičaste boje veličine oko 25 milimetara u obimu. Veoma je slično grožđu ali je manje i veoma je hranljivo. Njegov naziv vodi poreklo iz portugalske adaptacije reči iwaka (iwaca) naroda Tupi.

**Açaí** – a delicious and extremely popular fruit from Amazon. The fruit is a small, round, black-purple drupe about 25 mm in circumference, similar in appearance but smaller than a grape and is highly nutritious. Its name comes from the Portuguese adaptation of the Tupian word *iwaca*.

**Ala (Ala)** – na starom protugalskom ala je bio sinonim za krilo. U karnevalskoj povorci ala označava različite grupe koje prolaze avenijom. svaka ala ima svoje kostime.

**Ala** – in old Portuguese ala was a synonym of wing. In Carnival parade, ala means the different blocs that are passing through the avenue. In each Ala has its own costumes.

**Agogô (Agogo)** - znači zvono. Instrument koji zvuči kao kravlje zvono, tačnije dva zvona koja su povezana drvenim štapom i koriste se u samba muzici. Agogo je možda jedan od najstarijih samba instrumenata.

**Agogô** – means bell. A cow-bell sounding instrument with two bells that is struck by a wooden stick used in samba music. It may be the oldest samba instrument.



**Amazônia (Amazonija)** –amazonaska tropska vlažna šuma poznata i pod imenom kišne šume Amazona, smeštena u južnoameričkom basenu Amazona. Njeno područje obuhvata 7 miliona kvadratnih kilometara, iako sama šuma zauzima oko 5,5 miliona kvadratnih kilometara. Prostire se na teritorijama 9 država južne Amerike: Brazil (60% kišnih šuma), Kolumbija, Peru, Venecuela, Ekvador, Bolivija, Gvajana, Surinam i Francuska Gvajana.

**Amazonia** - also called the Amazon Rainforest in English, is a moist broadleaf forest in the Amazon Basin of South America. The area encompasses seven million square kilometers, though the forest itself occupies some 5.5 million square kilometers, located within nine nations: Brazil (with 60 percent of the rainforest), Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.

**Atabaque (atabaki)** - visoka, drvena, afro-brazilska udaraljka. Osnova ovog instrumenta je tradicionalno izrađena od jacaranda drveta koje raste u Brazilu. Opna se tradicionalno izrađuje od teleće kože. Sistem isprepletane užadi oko osnove instrumenta povezuju metalni prsten, bliži donjem delu instrumenta, sa opnom.

**Atabaque** - is a tall, wooden, Afro-Brazilian hand drum. The shell is made traditionally of Jacaranda wood from Brazil. The head is made from calfskin. A system of ropes is intertwined around the body, connecting a metal ring near the base to the head.



**Axé (akse)** – pravac u brazilskoj muzici koji se pojavi o tokom 80-tih godina za vreme trajanja poulnog karnevala u Salvadoru. U njemu su izmešani elementi freva, afro – brazilskih ritmova, regeaminge i drugih afro-latinskih ritmova. U kapueri akse predstavlja snagu, navijanje i energiju.

**Axé** – is a Brazilian musical genre that appeared during 1980s, during the popular Carnaval from Salvador. It mixed elements from frevo, afro-brazilian rhythms, reggae, meringue and other afro-latin rhythms. In Capoeira, axé represents strength, cheer and energy.

**Ayrton Senna (Aihtom Sena)** - brazilski vozač trkačkih automobila. Tri puta osvojio je titulu svetskog prvaka u trci Formule 1. Širom sveta poznat je kao jedan od najboljih vozača formule 1 svih vremena i jedan od najznačajnijih imena brazilskog sporta.

**Ayrton Senna** - was a Brazilian racing driver. A three-time Formula One world champion, he is widely regarded as one of the greatest F1 drivers of all times and one of the greatest names of Brazilian sport.

**Augusto Boal (Augušto Boao)** - brazilski pozorišni reditelj, pisac i političar. Osnivač teatra potlačenih, pozorišne forme koja se izvorno koristila u popularnim pokretima za obrazovanje.

**Augusto Boal** - was a Brazilian theatre director, writer and politician. He was the founder of Theater of the Oppressed, a theatrical form originally used in radical popular education movements.

**B**

**Baiana (Baijana)** – žena rođena u Baiji. Prema organizacionim pravilima karnevala, samba škole su u obavezi da imaju jedno krilo (ala) trupe posvećeno ovim ženama. Moraju biti

obučene u svoju tradicionalnu odeću i jedne su od najznačajnijih delova paradiranja samba škole.

**Baiana** – Woman born in Bahia. In the rules of organized carnival, samba schools are obliged to have one wing (ala) dedicated to those women. They have to be dressed on their traditional clothes and are one of the most important part of a school's parade.

**Bahia (Bajia)** - jedna od 26 država Brazila. Bajia se nalazi u severoistočnom delu zemlje na obali Atlantika. Prestonica Baije je grad Salvador koji se nalazi na raskrsnici Atlantskog okeana i zaliva Svih Svetih koji su 1501. godine prvi put ugledali portugalski mornari.

**Bahia** - is one of the 26 states of Brazil. Bahia is located in the northeastern part of the country on the Atlantic coast. Bahia's capital is the city of Salvador, and is located at the junction of the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of All Saints, first seen by Portuguese sailors in 1501.



**Berimbau (berimbau)**

– brazilska jednožičana udaraljka sačinjena od tikve koja služi kao akustična kutija. Svira se udaranjem po žici i uglavnom koristi prilikom izvođenja kapuere.

**Berimbau** - is a Brazilian single-string percussion instrument, a musical acoustic bow. It is played by hitting the string and is mainly used for Capoeira.

**Bateria (bateria)** – bubanj na portugalskom. U okviru samba škole bateria znači oblik udaračkog orkestra koji prati pevanje i vodi ritam parade.

**Bateria** – drums in Portuguese. Inside the samba school, bateria means a kind of a percussion orchestra, that should accompany the voices and conduct the rhythms of the parade.

**Bossa Nova (bosa nova)** - brazilski stil muzike koji je nastao iz sambe i postao popularan tokom 50-tih i 60-tih godina 20. veka. Može se opisati kao lirski fuzija sambe i džez.

**Bossa Nova** - is a style of Brazilian music which developed and popularized in the 1950s and 1960s. It is a lyrical fusion between Samba and jazz.

**Brasil (Braziu)** - zvanično Federativna republika Brazil je najveća zemlja u Južnoj Americi i peta zemlja na svetu po površini i broju stanovnika od 190 miliona ljudi. To je jedina zemlja u Americi i najveća zemlja na svetu u kojoj se portugalski koristi kao službeni jezik.

**Brazil** - officially the Federative Republic of Brazil is the largest country in South America. It is the world's fifth largest country, both by geographical area and by population with over 190 million people. It is the only Portuguese-speaking country in the Americas and the largest lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) country in the world.

**Brasília (Brazilija)** – glavni grad Brazila, izgrađen 1956. godine od strane urbaniste Lucia Koste i glavnog arhitekta Oskara Nimajera. Dana 22. aprila 1960. godine zvanično je postao glavni grad Brazila. To je jedini grad na svetu koji je nastao u 20. veku i koji je dobio nagradu za kulturno i istorijsko nasleđe čovečanstva od strane UNESC-a 1987. godine.

**Brasilia** - is the capital of Brazil. The city was planned and developed in 1956 with Lúcio Costa as the principal urban planner and Oscar Niemeyer as the principal architect. On April 22 of 1960, it formally became Brazil's national capital. It is the only city in the world built in the 20th century to be awarded (in 1987) the status of Historical and Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO

**C**

**Cachaça (kašasa)** - najpopularnije destilovano, alkoholno piće u Brazilu. Dobija se od šećerne trske i u sebi sadrži između 38 i 54 procenata alkohola.

**Cachaça** - it is the most popular distilled alcoholic beverage in Brazil. It is distilled from sugar cane and it is typically between 38% and 54% alcohol by volume.

**Caipirinha (kaipirinja)** - brazilski nacionalni koktel koji se pravi od kašase, šećera i limete.

**Caipirinha** - is Brazil's national cocktail, made with cachaça, sugar and lime.



**Cana-de-açúcar (kana di asuka)** - Brazil je najveći proizvođač šećerne trske na svetu koja se koristi za dobijanje šećera i goriva, kao i za pravljenje kašase i nekoliko nacionalnih slatkiša.

**Cana-de-açúcar** - Brazil is the biggest grower of sugar-cane, which goes for sugar, ethanol for gasoline-ethanol, blends (gasohol) for transportation fuel, cachaça and other national sweets.

**Capoeira (kapueira)** - borilačka vještina koja u sebi kombinuje elemente sporta i muzike, nastala među afričkim robovima u kolonijalnom Brazilu kao vid otpora porobljivačima.

**Capoeira** - a Brazilian art form that combines elements of martial arts, sports, and music. It originated from African slaves in colonial Brazil as a form of resistance to conquerors.

**Carmen Miranda (Karmen Miranda)** - brazilska samba pevačica, glumica na Brodveju i holivudska zvezda četrdesetih i pedesetih godina prošlog veka. Smatra se začetnicom brazilskog muzičkog pravca tropicalismo.

**Carmen Miranda** - was a Brazilian samba singer, Broadway actress and Hollywood film star popular in the 1940s and 1950s. She is considered the precursor of Brazil's Tropicalismo.

**Carnaval (karnavau)** - tradicionalni festival koji se organizuje svake godine, 46 dana pre Uskrsa. Nastao je od reči carnelevare što u bukvalnom smislu znači "odstraniti meso", te predstavlja svojevrsnu pripremu za post.

**Carnaval** - is an annual festival held forty-six days before Easter. It originated from the word carnelevare literary meaning "remove the meat" so it is representing a kind of preparation for the feast.

**Cavaquinho (kavakinjo)** - deminutiv od reči cavaco. Mali četvorožičani instrument koji se koristi za sviranje samba muzike. Vodi poreklo iz Portugala, a korišćen je i kao inspiracija za havajski instrument ukulele.

**Cavaquinho** - diminutive of Cavaco. A small 4-stringed instrument used in samba music. Originating in Portugal, it also was the inspiration for the Hawaiian instrument the ukulele.

**Chocalho (čokalko)** - šejker sačinjen od nekoliko cimbal ili velika metalna konzerva napunjena kamenjem, peskom ili drugim materijalom.

**Chocalho** - a shaker made of either many small cymbal or a large metal can filled with rocks, sand or other material.

**Choro (šoro)** - popularan muzički instrumentalni stil koji se često navodi kao prva popularna urbana muzika u Brazilu.

**Choro** - is a Brazilian popular music instrumental style. Choro is considered the first urban popular music typical of Brazil.

**Cristo Redentor (Kristo Hedentoh)** - statua Isusa Hrista u Riu de Ženeiru. Smatra se drugom najvećom statuom na svetu u artdeko stilu. Postavljena je na vrhu planine Korkovado smeštenoj u nacionalnom parku Tijuka, tako da nadgleda grad na nadmorskoj visini od 700 m.

**Cristo Redentor** - is the name of the statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro. Considered the second largest Art Deco statue in the world. It is located at the peak of the 700 meters high Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city.

**Cuica (kuika)** - mali bubanj sačinjen od štapa pričvršćenog za sredinu glave koja se trlja parčetom vlažne krpe ili pamuka. Trenje štapom uzrokuje da kvika vibrira i "skviči".

**Cuica** - Small drum with a stick attached to the middle of its 'head' which is rubbed by the player with a piece of damp cloth or cotton. The friction on the stick causes the Cuica to vibrate and 'squeak'.



**D**

**Dejan Petković** - srpski fudbaler koji je igrao u Brazilu u periodu od 1997. do 2011. godine. Igrao je za mnogo velikih klubova ali je najveći trag ostavio u Flamengo iz Rio de Ženeira. Smatra se najboljim stranim igračem koji je ikada igrao u Brazilu.

**Dejan Petkovic** - serbian soccer player, played in Brazil from 1997 to 2011. He was playing for a lot of great clubs but the biggest trace he left while playing for Flamengo from Rio de Generio. He is considered to be one of the best foreign players ever played in Brazil.

**Dilma Rousseff (Điuma Husef)** - 36. po redu i aktuelna predsednica Brazila. Ona je prva žena koja obavlja ovu najvišu državnu funkciju u Brazilu. Inaugurirana je 1. januara 2011. godine.

**Dilma Rousseff** - is the 36th and current President of Brazil. She is the first woman president in the history of Brazil. She was inaugurated on January 1, 2011.

**E**

**Ethanol** - Brazil poseduje najveću industriju etanola na svetu. Gorivo koje se koristi u Brazilu sadrži oko 95% etanola i 5% vode a upotrebljava se kao gorivo za više od 90% novih automobila u zemlji. Brazilski etanol se proizvodi od šećerne trske što ga svrstava u jednog od najvećih izvoznika etanola na svetu.

**Ethanol** - Brazil has the largest national fuel ethanol industry. The gasoline sold in Brazil contains about 95% ethanol and 5% water and can be used as fuel in more than 90% of new cars sold in the country. Brazilian ethanol is produced from sugar cane, making Brazil one of the biggest exporters of Ethanol.

**Farofa (farofa)** - je mešavina tapioca brašna koja se peče sa puterom, solju i slaninom posebno popularna u Brazilu. Sastavni je deo fejižuada.

**Farofa** - is a toasted manioc flour mixture baked with butter, salt and bacon specially popular in Brazil. It is an essential accompaniment to fejižuada.

**F**

**Favela (favela)** - termin koji se koristi za siromašne delove gradova Brazila. Ova naselja nastala su krajem 18. veka kao bairros africanos u kojima su živeli robovi bez zemlje i posla da bi se, tokom godina, naselili i oslobođeni robovi iz Afrike. Mnoge moderne favele su nastale tokom 70-ih godina 19. veka za vreme migracije u gradove kada su mnogi ljudi napustili ruralne delove države i naselili gradove.

**Favela** - shanty towns in Brazil. In the late 18th century, the first settlements were called bairros africanos, and they were the place where former slaves with no land ownership and no options for work lived. Over the years, many freed black slaves moved in. Most modern favelas appeared in the 1970s, due to rural exodus, when many people left rural areas of Brazil and moved to cities.

**Fejižuada (fejižuada)** – se u Brazilu smatra nacionalnim jelom. U Južnu Ameriku doneli su je Portugalci te se i zasniva na tradicionalnim portugalskim receptima. Brazilska fejižuada pravi se od crnog pasulja, slanin, svinjskih i telećih proizvoda (uši, rep, noge), slanin, svinjskih rebara, najmanje dve vrste dimljenih kobasica i teletine (but i jezik). Obično se služi uz pirinač i farofu.

**Fejižuada** - In Brazil, fejižuada is considered by many as the national dish. It was brought to South America by the Portuguese, based in ancient recipes from Portugal. The Brazilian fejižuada is prepared with black beans, a variety of salted pork and beef products, such as pork trimmings (ears, tail, feet), bacon, smoked pork ribs, and at least two types of smoked sausage and jerked beef (loin and tongue). It is usually served with white rice and farofa.

**Forró (foho)** – izrazito popularna plesna muzika koja obavezno uključuje tri instrumenta: zabumbu, triangl i harmoniku.

**Forró** - An extremely popular form of dance music. It includes three main instruments: zabumba, triangle and acordeón.

**Futebol (fućibou)** – nacionalni i omiljeni sport u Brazilu. Fudbalski nacionalni tim osvajao je svetski kup rekordnih 5 puta i to 1958, 1962, 1970, 1994. i 2002. godine i jedina je reprezentacija koja se do sada kvalifikovala za svako svetsko prvenstvo.

**Futebol** - Brazil's national and most popular sport. The Brazilian national football team has won the World Cup tournament 5 times, in 1958, 1962, 1970, 1994 and 2002, and is the only team to succeed in qualifying for every World Cup competition ever held.



**G**

**Goiabada** - je popularan dezert u Brazilu. Pravi se od guave, šećera i vode.

**Goiabada** - popular desert in Brazil made of guava (goiaba), sugar and water.

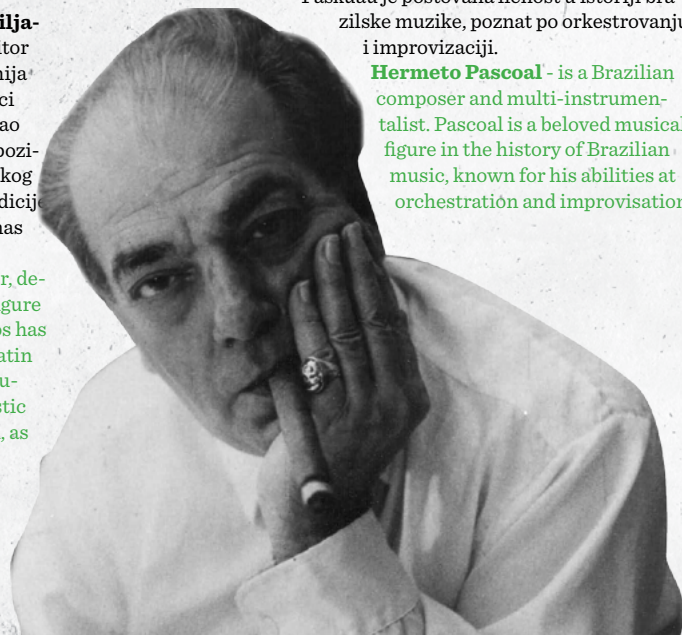
**Guaraná (Guarana)** - je česta biljka u Brazilu koja raste u basenu Amazona. Ima velike listove i cvetove, a najpoznatija je po svom plodu koji je veličine zrna kafe. Guarana je efektni stimulans: u sebi sadrži duplo više kofeina od jednog zrna kafe.

**Guaraná** - is a plant native to the Amazon basin and especially common in Brazil. Guarana features large leaves and clusters of flowers, and is best known for its fruit, which is about the size of a coffee bean. Guaraná is an effective stimulant: it contains about twice the caffeine found in coffee beans.

**H**

**Heitor Villa-Lobos (Hektor Vilja-Loboš)** - je bio brazilski kompozitor za koga se smatra da je najznačajnija kreativna figura u Brazilskoj muzici u 20. veku. Vilja - Loboš je bio i ostao napoznatiji i najznačajniji latinoamerički kompozitor. Njegova muzika bila je pod uticajem brazilskog folka i stilskih elemenata evropske klasične tradicije, što je najviše izraženo u njegovom delu *Bachianas Brasileiras*.

**Heitor Villa-Lobos** - was a Brazilian composer, described as the single most significant creative figure in 20th-century Brazilian art music. Villa-Lobos has become the best-known and most significant Latin American composer to date. His music was influenced by both Brazilian folk music and by stylistic elements from the European classical tradition, as exemplified by his *Bachianas Brasileiras*.



**Hermeto Pascoal (Ehmeto Paskuau)** - je brazilski kompozitor i multi-instrumentalista. Paskuau je poštovana ličnost u istoriji brazilske muzike, poznat po orkestrovanju i improvizaciji.

**Hermeto Pascoal** - is a Brazilian composer and multi-instrumentalist. Pascoal is a beloved musical figure in the history of Brazilian music, known for his abilities at orchestration and improvisation.

**I**

**Iara (Iara)** - je ime lika iz stare brazilske mitologije plemena Tupi i Guarani. Iara je bila prelepa mlada sirena koja je sedela na steni i češljala kosu ili odmarala pod suncem. Kada bi osetila muško prisustvo počela bi da mami muškarca, nakon čega bi on odmah napustao sve kako bi zauvek živeo sa njom pod vodom.

**Iara** - is the name of a figure from Brazilian mythology based on ancient Tupi and Guaraní mythology. Iara was a beautiful young mermaid who would sit on a rock by the river brushing her hair or laying under the sun. When she felt a man around she would start to sing gently to lure him. Once under the spell of the Iara a man would leave anything to live with her underwater forever.

**Inconfidência Mineira (Inkonfidensija Mineira)** - je bio nezavisni brazilski pokret koji je nastao 1789. godine kao rezultat unutrašnjih i spoljašnjih previranja u zemlji.

**Inconfidência Mineira** - was a Brazilian independence movement from 1789. It was a result of the confluence of external and internal turmoil in the country.

**Iemanjá (Jemanža)** - ova boginja je poznata kao Jemanza, Iemanza ili Zanaina u brazilskoj Kandomblé i Umbanda religiji. Jedna je od sedam boginja afričkog panteona. Ona je Kraljica okeana, zaštitnica ribara i brodolomaca, ženski princip stvaranja i duh meseca. Slave je u mnogim državama u Brazilu uglavnom ostavljajući joj darove u moru.

**Iemanjá** - This goddess is known as Yemanjá, Iemanjá or Janaína in Brazilian Candomblé and Umbanda religions. They worship Iemanjá as one of the seven orixás of the African Pantheon. She is the Queen of the Ocean, the patron deity of the fishermen and the survivors of shipwrecks, the feminine principle of creation and the spirit of moonlight. Brazilians celebrate her in many states, generally bringing offerings to her into the sea.



**Jiu-Jitsu Brasileiro (Žju-žiću brazilejru)** - je borilačka vještina, kontakt sport i sistem samoodbrane. Donet je u Brazil od strane japanskog borca, ali je vremenom dobio sadašnju

formu, karakterističnu za Brazil.

**Jiu-Jitsu Brasileiro** - is a martial art, combat sport, and a self defense system. It was brought to Brazil by a Japanese fighter, and later adapted to its present form.

**José de Alencar (Žuze di Alenkar)** - jedan od najpoznatijih pisaca prve generacije brazilskog romantizma. Pisao je istorijske, religijske i romane o indijancima od kojih je najpoznatiji Guarani i Irasema.

**José de Alencar** - is one of the most famous writers of the first generation of Brazilian Romanticism, writing historical, regionalist and Indianist romances — the most famous being O Guarani and Iracema.

**Juscelino Kubitscheck (Žuselino Kubiček)** - ceni-brazilski političar češkog porekla i predsednik Brazila od 1956. do 1961. godine. Njegov mandat su obeležili ekonomski procvat i politička sigurnost, dok je on bio najpoznatiji po izgradnji nove brazilske prestonice - Brazilije.

**Juscelino Kubitscheck (Žuselino Kubiček)** was a prominent Brazilian politician of Czech origin who was President of Brazil from 1956 to 1961. His term was marked by relative economic prosperity and political stability, being most known by the construction of a new capital, Brasília.



**K (slovo k)** - Prema zvaničnom pravopisu 1943. godine ukinuto je korišćenje slova „k“, koje je zamenilo slovo „c“ pre slova „a“, „o“ ili „u“ i „qu“ pre slova „e“ ili „i“. Godine 1990. slovo je ponovo uvedeno u gramatiku, a koristi se samo za reči stranog porekla i njihove izvedenice.

**K (Letter K)** - In Brazil, the Orthographic document of 1943 abolished the use of the letter K, substituting it for a c before a, o, or u and qu before e or i. In 1990, the letter K is reintroduced in the country's grammar, but only valid for words with foreign origin and its relatives.

**L**

**Lula (Lula)** - je bio 35. predsednik Brazila u periodu od 2003 – 2010. godine. Smatra se za najpopularnijeg političara u istoriji Brazila, a za vreme svog mandata i jednog od najpopularnijih političara na svetu.

**Lula** - was the 35th President of Brazil and served from 2003 to 2010. He is often regarded as the most popular politician in the history of Brazil and, at the time of his mandate, one of the most popular in the world.

**M**

**Machado de Assis (Mašado di Asis)** – je bio brazilski pisac, pesnik, scenarista i pisac kratkih priča. Smatra se za najvećeg pisca brazilske književnosti.

**Machado de Assis** - was a Brazilian novelist, poet, playwright and short story writer. He is regarded as the greatest writer of Brazilian literature.

**Mestre de Capoeira (Meštre de kapuera)** – u hijerarhijskom sistemu kapuere dodeljuje se kao titula za najviše rangiranog profesionalca. Meštre nosi beli pojas oko svoje uniforme.

**Mestre de Capoeira** - on the hierarchic system of Capoeira, Mestre is the name given to the highest qualified professional. Mestre carries the white cord on their uniform.

**Monteiro Lobato (Monteiro Lobato)** - je bio jedan od najuticajnijih brazilskih pisaca, najpoznatiji po dečijoj literaturi čija je radnja smeštena na izmišljenom ranču „Žuti detlić“. Pre toga je bio romanopisac, prevodilac i umetnički kritičar.

**Monteiro Lobato** - was one of Brazil's most influential writers, mostly for his children's books set in the fictional Yellow Woodpecker Ranch. Previously, he was a writer of fiction, a translator and an art critic.

**Maria-Mole (Marija mole)** - u bukvalnom prevodu „mekana Meri“ je popularni dezert u Brazilu sličan mančmelou. Pravi se od belanaca, šećera, želatina i kokosa.

**Maria-Mole** - literally, “soft Mary”, is a dessert popular in Brazil that is similar to a marshmallow. Maria mole is made of egg whites, sugar, gelatin, and coconut.d.

**Moqueca (Mukeka)** - je tradicionalni brazilski duveč od morskih plodova. Brazilci spremaju Mukeku već 300 godina. U osnovi se sastoji od ribe, belog i crnog luka, paradajza i ostalih sastojaka. Kuva se polako u zemljanoj posudi, bez vode.

**Moqueca** - is a traditional Brazilian seafood stew. Brazilians have been making Moquecas for 300 years. It basically consists of fish, onions, garlic, tomatoes, cilantro, and additional ingredients. It is cooked slowly, on a clay pot, and with no water added.



**O** **Oscar Niemeyer (Oskar Niema-  
jer)** – najpoznatiji brazilski arhitekta.  
Veoma cenjen od strane njegovih  
kolega kao jedan od najvećih umetnika i  
arhitekata svog vremena. U njegov rad se  
ubrajaju javne zgrade u Braziliji i sedište Ujedinjenih  
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gov rad se ubrajaju javne zgrade u Braziliji i sedište  
Ujedinjenih Nacija u Njujorku.



**P** **Pandeiro (pandeiro)** – je brazilski  
udarački instrument. Koristi se u  
mnogim muzičkim pravcima kao što  
su samba, šoro, koko i kapuera muzika.  
Potiče od pandeirete ili panderete iz  
Španije i Portugala.

**Pandeiro** - is a type of hand frame drum. The pan-  
deiro is used in a number of Brazilian music forms,  
such as Samba, Choro, Coco, and Capoeira music. It  
derives from the pandeireta or pandereta of Spain  
and Portugal.

**Pão-de-açúcar (Paun di asukar)** - je vrh u Riu koji  
se nalazi u zalivu Guanabara, na poluostrvu koje se  
nalazi na Atlantskom okeanu. Ime se odnosi na glavu  
šećera zbog sličnog izgleda vrha.

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šećera zbog sličnog izgleda vrha.

**Pau-Brasil (Pau-Brazil)** -je vrsta drveta u Brazilu  
proznato i pod imenom Brazilvud. Ovo drveće je bilo  
značajan deo izvoza i ekonomije pa je država upravo po  
njemu dobila naziv - Brazil.

**Pau-Brasil** - is a species of Brazilian timber tree  
known by the name Brazilwood. Brazilwood  
trees were such a large part of the exports and  
economy of the land that the country took  
its name and is now called Brazil.

**Pelé (Pele)** – širom sveta  
poznat kao najbolji fud-  
baler svih vremena. Pele je  
izabran za sportistu veka  
od strane Međunarodnog  
olimpijskog komiteta 1999.  
godine. U Brazilu ga zovu  
„Kralj Pele“.

**Pelé** - widely regarded as  
the best football player of  
all time. Pelé was elected  
“Athlete of the Century” by  
the International Olympic  
Committee in 1999. In Bra-  
zil, he is called “King Pelé”.

**Pedro Álvares Cabral (Pedro Auvarez  
Kabrau)**- bio je portugalski plemić, vojni  
komandant, moreplovac i istraživač za koga se  
smatra da je otkrio Brazil. Kabral je sproveo  
prva velika istraživanja severoistočne  
obale Južne Amerike u ime Portugala  
1500. godine.

**Pedro Álvares Cabral** - was a  
Portuguese noble, military com-  
mander, navigator and explorer  
regarded as the discoverer of  
Brazil. Cabral conducted the first  
substantial exploration of the  
northeast coast of South America  
and claimed it for Portugal in the  
year 1500.



**Q**

**Quilombo dos Palmares (Kilombo dos Paumarez)** - je bilo izbeglište za robove u vreme kolonijalnog Brazila koje se razvijalo od 1605. do njegovog gašenja 1694. godine. Nalazilo se na

prostoru današnje države Alagoas. Kilombosi su nastali dolaskom afrikanaca sredinom 30-ih godina 16. veka i značajno se širili uvećavanjem ropstva.

**Quilombo dos Palmares** - was a fugitive community of escaped slaves in colonial Brazil that developed from 1605 until its suppression in 1694. It was located in what is today the Brazilian state of Alagoas. The Quilombos came into existence when Africans began arriving in Brazil in the mid 1530s and grew significantly as slavery expanded.

**R**

**Rapadura (Hapadura)** - je sok od sušene šećerne trske koji se uglavnom direktno proizvodio na plantažama u tropskim regionima i to na licu mesta. Prvobitno je nastao kao lakši način transporta šećera. Hapadura je veoma bogata gvožđem i još uvek je vrlo popularan dezert u Brazilu.

**Rapadura** - it is dried sugarcane juice, in the form of a brick, and is largely produced on site at sugarcane plantations in the tropical regions. It was originally created as an easier way to transport sugar. Rapadura is very rich in dietary iron and is still a very popular desert.

**Rio de Janeiro (Hio di Žanejro)** - je drugi, najveći grad u Brazilu. To je najposećeniji grad na južnoj hemisferi i poznat je po svojim prirodnim stanovištima, karnevalu, samba i bossa nova muzici i plažama kao što su Baha de Tijuka, Kopakabana, Ipanema i Leblon. Rio je bio glavni grad Brazila od 1763. do 1960. godine.

**Rio de Janeiro** - the second largest city of Brazil. Rio de Janeiro is the most visited city in southern hemisphere and is known for its natural settings, carnival celebrations, samba, Bossa Nova, and balneário beaches such as Barra da Tijuca, Copacabana, Ipanema, and Leblon. From 1763 to 1960, Rio de Janeiro was the capital of Brazil.

**S**

**Suba (Suba)** - Mitar Subotić a.k.a Rex illusivi bio je novosadski kompozitor i muzičar koji je postao jedan od prominentnih brazilskih producenata rađajući sa poznatim brazilskim umet-

nicima kao što je Bebel Gilberto. Nekoliko dana po izdanju legendarnog albuma São Paulo Confessions (Ispovest iz Sao Pola), tragično je završio život u svom studiju 1999. godine.

**Suba** - Mitar Subotic a.k.a Rex Illusive was composer and musician from Novi Sad who became one of Brazil's most prominent producers, working with renowned Brazilian artists such as Bebel Gilberto. A few days after publishing the legendary album São Paulo Confessions (Confessions from Sao Paulo) he tragically ended his life in his studio in 1999.

**Saci Pererê (Sasi Perere)** - Sasi se smatra najpopularnijim likom brazilskog folklor. Opisan kao mladi crnac koji ima jednu nogu, puši lulu i nosi magičnu crvenu kapu koja mu omogućava da se pojavi i nestane kad god to poželi, ispunice želju svakom ko uspe da ga uhvati ili mu ukrade magičnu kapu.

**Saci Pererê** - the Saci is considered the most popular character in Brazilian folklore. He is a one-legged black youngster, who smokes a pipe and wears a magical red cap that enables him to disappear and reappear whenever he wishes. He will grant wishes to anyone who manages to trap him or steal his magic cap.

**Salvador (Sauvadoh)** - je takođe poznat i kao brazilski glavni grad sreće zbog bezbrižnog stanovništva i mnogobrojnih žurki na otvorenom, uključujući i ulični karneval. Prvi je kolonijalni glavni grad u Brazilu i ujedno je i jedan od najstarijih. Prepoznatljiv je po svojoj muzici, kuhinji i arhitekturi. Afrički uticaj ga čini centrom Afro-brazilске kulture.

**Salvador** - is also known as Brazil's capital of happiness due to its easygoing population and countless popular outdoor parties, including its street carnival. It is the first colonial capital of Brazil, and therefore is one of the oldest in the country. It is notable in Brazil for its cuisine, music and architecture. The African influence in many cultural aspects of the city makes it the center of Afro-Brazilian culture and many African-associated cultural practices are celebrated in the city.

**T**

**Tiradentes (Ćiradentes)** - je bio vodeći član revolucionarnog pokreta Inconfidência Mineira čiji cilj je bio oslobođenje od kolonijalnog Portugala i stvaranje brazilske republike. Kada je plan otkriven, Tiradentes je uhapšen, osuđen i javno kažnjen vešanjem. Od 19. veka se smatra nacionalnim herojem Brazila.

**Tiradentes** - was a leading member of the Brazilian revolutionary movement known as the Inconfidência Mineira whose aim was full independence from the Portuguese colonial power and to create a Brazilian republic. When the plan was discovered, Tiradentes was arrested, tried and publicly hanged. Since the 19th century he has been considered a national hero of Brazil

**Tom Jobim (Tom Žobim)** - je bio brazilski tekstopisac, kompozitor, producent, pevač, pijanista i gitarista. Jedan je od najuticajnijih tvoraca bossa nove i njegove pesme su izvodili mnogi pevači i instrumentalisti kako u Brazilu tako i u ostatku sveta.

**Tom Jobim** - was a Brazilian songwriter, composer, arranger, singer, pianist and guitarist. He was a primary force behind the creation of the bossa nova style, and his songs have been performed by many singers and instrumentalists within Brazil and internationally.

**Tupinambá (Tupinamba)** – kratko Tupi, je bilo jedno od glavnih domorodačkih plemena u Brazilu. Naseljavali su gotovo celu obalu Brazila pre dolaska Portugalaca. Tupi su istrebljeni, što zbog ropstva, što zbog bolesti koje su sa sobom doneli Evropljani.

**Tupinambá** – in short Tupi, were one of the main ethnic groups of Brazilian indigenous people. The Tupi people inhabited almost all of Brazil's coast when the Portuguese first arrived there. The Tupi population was exterminated because of slavery or because of European diseases.

**Tropicália (Tropikalija)** - je brazilski umetnički pokret nastao sredinom šezdesetih godina 20. veka kao mešavina pozorišta, muzike, poezije i drugih umetničkih formi. Tropikalija je bila pod uticajem „betonske” poezije, žanra brazilske avangardne poezije. Danas se povezuje isključivo sa pokretom muzičkog ekspresionizma, kako u Brazilu tako i na međunarodnom nivou, koji je nastao kao spoj nekoliko muzičkih žanrova kao što su brazilski i afrički ritmovi i rokenrol.

**Tropicália** - is a Brazilian art movement that arose in the late 1960s and encompassed theater, poetry, and music, among other forms. Tropicália was influenced by poesia concreta (concrete poetry), a genre of Brazilian avant-garde poetry. It is nowadays associated almost exclusively with the musical expression movement, both in Brazil and internationally, which arose from the fusion of several musical genres, like Brazilian and African rhythms and rock and roll.

**U**

**Umbanda (Umbanda)** - je afrobrazil-ska religija koja spaja afričku religiju sa katoličanstvom, spiritualizmom i domorodačkim tradicijama.

**Umbanda** - is an Afro-Brazilian religion that blends African religions with Catholicism, Spiritism and considerable indigenous lore.

**V**

**Vatapá (Vatapa)** - je brazilsko jelo koje se pravi od hleba, škampa, kokosovog mleka, sitno izmrvljenog kikirikija i palminog ulja koji se mešaju sa kremastom testeninom. Ovo jelo je vrlo popularno na severu i severoistoku zemlje ali je najtipičnije za severoistok države Baija.

**Vatapá** - is a Brazilian dish made from bread, shrimp, coconut milk, finely ground peanuts and palm oil mashed into a creamy paste. This food is very popular in the North and Northeast, but it is more typical in the northeastern state of Bahia.

**X**

**Xingú (Šingu)** - je reka na severu Brazila dužine 1979 kilometara. Brazilska vlada je na granicama ove reke 1950-ih, napravila prvi indijanski rezervat. Ovaj rezervat predstavlja prvu indijansku teritoriju priznatu od strane Brazilske vlade. Trenutno više od četrnaest plemena živi u rezervatu i hrani se ribom iz reke.

**Xingú** - is a 1979 km river in north Brazil. In the borders of this river, the Brazilian government created in the late 1950's the first Indian Park in Brazil. This park marks the first Indian territory recognized by the Brazilian government. Currently, fourteen tribes live on the reserve surviving with natural resources and extracting from the river most of what they need for food and water.

**Z**

**Zumbi dos Palmares (Zumbi dos Paumares)** - bio je poslednji vođa

Kilomba. Nakon njegove smrti 20. novembar se obeležava kao dan prepoznavanja afro-brazilske kulture. Ovaj dan ima poseban značaj za brazilce afričkog porekla koji slave Zumbija kao heroja i borca za slobodu. Zumbi je vremenom postao simbol slobode i nacionalni heroj.

**Zumbi dos Palmares** - was the last of the leaders of the Quilombo dos Palmares. November 20th is celebrated as a day of Afro-Brazilian consciousness, after the date of his death. The Day has special meaning for those Brazilians of African descent who honor Zumbi as a hero, freedom fighter, and symbol of freedom. Zumbi has become a national hero.

## PROMOCIJA KNJIGE

**“Irasema” Žozea de Alnekara  
Ponedjeljak, 6. avgust 2012.**

19.00 časova  
Čitaonica Gradske biblioteke  
Dunavska 1

U sklopu promotivnih aktivnosti festivala Dani Brazila – novosadski samba karneval, u saradnji sa gradskom bibliotekom, u ponedjeljak 6. avgusta sa početkom u 19.00 časova u čitaonici Gradske biblioteke organizovaće se promocija knjige brazilskog pisca Žozea de Alnekara pod nazivom “Irasema” u prevodu Mladena Ćirića.

Predstavljanje knjige uključuje predavanje o istorijskom kontekstu Alenkarovog Brazila, razgovor o samoj knjizi i njenom prevodenju. Govornici na ovom predavanju biće prevodilac Mladen Ćirić i Giljerme Seha (Guilherme Serra), Brazilac koji živi u Beogradu od 2008. godine, diplomiran filolog, profesor portugal-

## BOOK PROMOTION

**José de Alencar “Iracema”  
Monday, August 6 2012**

7.00 pm  
City Library Reading Room  
Dunavska 1

Promotion of the book by Brazilian writer José de Alencar “Irasema” translated by Mladen Ćirić will be organized as a part of the promotional activities of the festival Days of Brazil - Novi Sad Samba Carnival, in cooperation with the City library, on Monday, August 6th starting at 7.00 pm in the Reading Room of the City Library.

Presentation of the book will include a lecture on the historical context of Alencar’s Brazil, discussion about the book and its translation. Speakers at this promotion will be the translator Mladen Ćirić and Guilherme Serra, a Brazilian who lives in Belgrade

skog i inokorespondent u IP Glosarijum.

U Brazilu, Žoze de Alnekara (José de Alencar 1829-1877) jedna je od najvažnijih figura nacionalne književnosti, a zahvaljujući velikoj inspiraciji koju pronalazi u svom rodnom mestu u Brazilu, verno opisuje svoje društvo. Među njegovim delima izdvaja se „Irasema“, najznačajniji roman indijanske književnosti Brazila. To je legenda koja govori o ljubavi između Indijanke i Portugalca, kao i sudaru dva različita načina života. Prevod knjige “Irasema”, u izdanju beogradske izdavačke kuće „Glosarijum“, predstavljen je na Sajmu knjiga u Beogradu 2011. godine kada je Brazil bio počasni gost Sajma.

since 2008, holds a degree in philology, and works as a professor of Portuguese and translator at the Publishing house “Glosarijum”.

In Brazil José de Alencar (1829-1877) is one of the most important national literary figure, thanks to the great inspiration he finds in his home town in Brazil, he accurately describes his society. Among his works, the “Irasema” distinguishes as the most important novel of Indian Literature of Brazil. It is a legend that tells a story about the love between Indian and Portuguese, as well as the collision of two different ways of life.

Translation of “Irasema”, published by the publishing house “Glosarijum”, has been presented at the Belgrade Book Fair in 2011, when Brazil was an honored guest of the Fair.

# RADIONICE WORKSHOPS

## Radionice Samba udaraljki

Radionice samba udaraljki osmišljene su kao intenzivan kurs samba perkusija kroz koji učesnici vežbaju različite ritmove i pripremaju se za završni nastup na kraju karnevalske povorke. Prvog dana učesnici će vežbati sviranje različitih tehnika, dok će naredna dva dana pripremati jednu do dve kompozicije koje će biti izvedene nakon karnevalske povorke (Samba de Enredo).

Na ovogodišnjem Festivalu voditelji radionica samba udaraljki su Rikardo Pereira Kruz, poznatiji pod njegovom izvođačkim pseudonimom Serrinha Raiz iz Rio de Žaneira / Brazil/ i Kris Kuade Kouto iz Kelna / Nemačka/. Oba voditelja su iskusni u sviranju samba udaraljki kao i u vođenju baterija, a imali su prilike da sviraju i uče od poznatih sambista iz celog sveta i svoje znanje prenose širom Evrope i sveta.

## Samba Percussion Workshops

The Samba workshops are organized as an intensive course of Samba percussions, going through various rhythms and preparing for the final performance at the end of the Carnival parade. On the first day participants will practice playing various techniques and on the last two days one or two compositions that will be performed after the Carnival parade (Samba de Enredo).

This year Festival workshop leaders are Ricardo Pereira Cruz, better known under his artist name Serrinha Raiz from Rio de Janeiro/Brazil and Chris QuadeCouto from Cologne/Germany. Both leaders are experienced in playing samba percussions, conducting baterias and teaching samba music throughout the world. Their biographies in English are available here.

Radionice su besplatne i dobrodošli su svi koji žele da budu deo samba baterije i osete neverovatnu energiju koja se stvara grupnim sviranjem samba udaraljki!

Workshops are free and all who want to be a part of the samba bateria and feel the incredible energy that is created by group playing of samba percussion are more than welcome!

## Raspored radionica:

### Petrovaradinska tvrđava

(kod semafora levo)

*Petak 17. avgust*

**12.00-18.00** - Radionica samba udaraljki

**18.00-20.00** - Radionica samba udaraljki –početnici

*Subota 18. avgust*

**12.00-18.00** - Radionica samba udaraljki

**18.00-20.00** - Radionica samba udaraljki – početnici

*Nedelja 19. avgust*

**12.00-16.00** - Radionica samba udaraljki

## Workshop schedule:

### Petrovaradin Fortress

(at the traffic light to the left)

*Friday, August 17th*

**12.00 - 18.00** - Samba Percussion Workshop

**18.00 - 20.00** - Samba Percussion Workshop (beginners)

*Thursday, August 18th*

**12.00 - 18.00** - Samba Percussion Workshop

**18.00 - 20.00** - Samba Percussion Workshop (beginners)

*Sunday, August 19th*

**12.00 - 16.00** - Samba Percussion Workshop

## Radionice samba plesa

Radionice samba plesa ove godine vodiće iskusna plesačica iz Brazila - Meire de Oliveira.

Učesnici i učesnice radionica samba plesa imaju priliku da nauče osnovne pokrete ovog egzotičnog plesa i pripreme nastup za međunarodnu karnevalsku povorku koja će proći kroz centar grada poslednjeg dana Festivala.

Radionice se realizovati za početnike i plesače sa iskustvom

**Svi uzrasti su dobrodošli!**

### Raspored radionica:

**KUD Svetožar Marković**

Adresa: Šumadijska br.6

*Petak i subota (17. i 18. avgust)*

**16.00 - 17.00** - početnici/ce

**17.30 - 19.00** - napredna

## Samba Dance Workshops

The leader of the samba dance workshop for this year will be dancer from Brazil – Meire de Oliveira

Participants of this workshop will have the chance to learn some basic moves of this exotic dance and prepare performance for the international carnival parade that will go through the city center at the last day of the Festival.

Workshops will be organized for beginners and experienced dancers.

**All ages are welcome!**

### Workshop schedule:

**Cultural and Art Ensemble "Svetožar Marković"**

Address: Šumadijska No.6

*Friday and Saturday (August 17th and 18th)*

**16.00 - 17.00** - Beginners

**17.30 - 19.00** - Advanced



## Radionice kapuere

Radionice kapuere u okviru Festivala „Dani Brazila – novosadski samba karneval“, namenjene odraslima i deci, održaće se na Štrandu kod kafea „Špic“ od 17. do 19. avgusta.

Ove godine radionice će voditiiskusni majstori kapuere: meštre Stin (mestre Steen) iz Danske, meštre Pulmao (Mestre Pulmão) i meštre Šikinjo (Mestre Chiquinho) iz Brazila, dok će radionice za decu voditi profesor Kamarao (professor Kamarao).

Radionicama, pored kapuerista, mogu da se priključe svi građani (deca od 4 godine i stariji) koji bi želeli da probaju nešto novo, upoznaju nove ljude i druže se. Svi su dobrodošli, bez obzira iz koje su kapuera grupe i treniraju li kapueru ili ne.

Na ovim radionicama će se, pored klasičnih tehnika i borbi, raditi i drugi aspekti kapuere: muzika, akrobatika, samba, makulele i usmeno predavanje. Kapuera radionice organizuju se pod okriljem Grupo Sensala (Centro Cultural Sensala De Capoeira), jedne od najvećih kapuera grupa u svetu, a sprovode se u organizaciji „Grupo Sensala“ iz Novog Sada.

## Capoeira workshop at Strand Beach

As a part of the festival Days of Brazil – Novi Sad Samba Carnival, Capoeira workshop will be held at Strand beach from 17th – 19th of August.

This years' workshop will be led by experienced masters of Capoeira, Mestre Steen from Denmark, Mestre Pulmão and Mestre Chiquinho from Brazil, while the workshop for children will be led by professor Camarao.

Besides people who already practice Capoeira, anyone can join the workshop (children from 4 years of age and older) who would like to try something new, meet new people and socialize. Everyone is welcome, regardless of the Capoeira group they are coming from or whether they practice Capoeira or not.

In addition to classical techniques and fights, all the other aspects of Capoeira will be taught at the workshop: music, acrobatics, samba, maculele and oral lectures. Capoeira workshops are organized under the wing of Grupo Sensala (Centro Cultural Sensala de Capoeira), one of the biggest Capoeira groups in the world and are realized in coordination of „Grupo Sensala“ from Novi Sad.

## Raspored radionica: Gradska plaža Štrand - kafe “Špic”

### Raspored treninga

*Petak 17. avgust*

**10.00 - 12.00, 16.00 - 17.00**

*Subota 18. avgust*

**10.00 - 12.00, 17.00 - 19.00**

*Nedelja 19. avgust*

**10.00 - 12.00**

### Raspored za decu:

*Petak 17. avgust*

**10.00 - 11.00**

*Subota 18. avgust*

**10.00 - 11.00**

*Nedelja 19. avgust*

**10.00 - 11.00**

## Workshop schedule: Strand Beach - Cafe “Špic”

### Training schedule

*Friday, August 17th*

**10.00 - 12.00, 16.00 - 17.00**

*Saturday, August 18th*

**10.00 - 12.00, 17.00 - 19.00**

*Sunday, August 19th*

**10.00 - 12.00**

### Training schedule for children:

*Friday, August 17th*

**10.00 - 11.00**

*Saturday, August 18th*

**10.00 - 11.00**

*Sunday, August 19th*

**10.00 - 11.00**

## VEČERNJI PROGRAM EVENING PROGRAM

**Petak 17. avgust 2012.**

### **Projekcija filma „O Gringo“**

Letnji bioskop, Katolička porta 5  
21.00 h

Novosadska publika će ovog leta u okviru festivala Dani Brazila – novosadski samba karneval imati prilike da pogleda dokumentarni film „O Gringo“ koji u simboličnih 90 minuta, koliko traje i jedna utakmica, prikazuje razvojni fudbalski put srpskog fudbalera Dejana Ramba Petkovića.

Rambo Petković, nekadašnji igrač „Crvene zvezde“, mnogi stručnjaci smatraju jednim od najvećih igrača svih vremena. S klubom „Flamengo“, osvojio je prvenstvo Brazila i postao najbolji igrač „najfudbalskije“ zemlje, proglašen je za počasnog građanina Rio de

**Friday, August 17th 2012**

### **Screening of the film “O Gringo”**

Open Air Cinema, Katolička porta 5  
9.00 pm

At the festival Days of Brazil, the audience in Novi Sad will be able to see a documentary film “The Gringo” which, in symbolic 90 minutes, shows the development of Serbian football player Dejan “Rambo” Petkovic.

“Rambo” Petkovic, a former Red Star Belgrade player, is considered by many experts as one of the greatest players of all time. He won Brazilian championship with Flamengo and became the best player in Brazil. He was declared an honorary citizen of Rio de Janeiro and left a footprint on the “Walk of Fame”. The direc-

tor Žaneira i ostavio otisak stopala na “bulevaru slavnih”. Reditelj Darko Bajić bio je potpuno fasciniran Rambovom popularnošću koja ga je nagnala da snimi ovaj film. Film prenosi doživljaje strastvenih fudbalskih navijača koji s ljubavlju i poštovanjem prate svaku utakmicu i pozitivnim duhom stvaraju idealnu atmosferu tako fudbal čine najvažnijom sporednom stvari na svetu.

tor Darko Bajić was completely fascinated by Rambo's popularity which drove him to shoot this film. The film transfers experiences of passionate football fans that watch each game with love and respect and create an ideal atmosphere with their positive spirit thus making football the most important secondary thing in the world.



Petak 17. avgust 2012.

## Festa Brasileira! OTVARANJE

**Yachting club "Skipper"**

22.00 h

Program:

**DJ Dub Duba  
DJ Dowlaman  
Libertango**

Friday, August 17th 2012

## Festa Brasileira! OPENING!

**Yachting club "Skipper"**

10.00 pm

Program:

**DJ Dub Duba  
DJ Dowlaman  
Libertango**

Petak 17. avgust 2012.

**Izložba brazilskog fotografa  
Eduarda Lopesa**

Letnji bioskop, Katolička porta 5

Izložba fotografija pod nazivom „Brazilija -glavni grad, živ i u bojama“ biće postavljena u letnjem bioskopu Kulturnog centra Noghvog Sada, a posetioci će moći da je pogledaju tokom trajanja Festivala Dani Brazila – novosadski samba karneval od 17. do 19. avgusta 2012.

### O izložbi

Ova izložba je mali doprinos koji u fokus stavlja jednostavnu arhitekturu glavnog grada Brazila. Kroz mešanje osnovnih planova i finih detalja, autor se ostvaruje kroz umetničkog genija izazovnog, Oskara Nimajera. Kroz njega ,on ponovo potvrđuje svoje

Friday, August 17th 2012

**Exhibition of Brazilian  
photographer Eduardo Lopes**

Open Air Cinema, Katolicka porta 5

Exhibition of photos titled "Brasilia, Capital of Brazil, Live and in Color" will be exposed at the Novi Sad Cultural Center open air cinema. The exhibition will be open to the public during the Festival Dani Brazila – Novi Sad samba Carnival from August 17th to 19th 2012.

### About the Exhibition

The exhibition, a small stroke that brings in sight the bold architecture of the capital of Brazil. Through an approach of overlaps between general plans and subtle details, empties into the artistic genius and often challenging of Oscar Niemeyer.

**Subota 18. avgust 2012.**

**Predavanje: „Kulturološka  
prespektiva rasnih odnosa kroz  
istoriju Brazila”**

Letnji bioskop, Katolička porta 5  
19.00 h

Predavanje u okviru koga će se diskutovati o kulturološkim razlikama među ljudima u Brazilu održaće se drugog dana festival u subotu 18. avgusta u letnjem bioskopu KCNS-a.

Govornici će biti dvoje gostiju iz Brazila Žao Pikrenja, sociolog i Niara Lira, pevačica.

Svi prisutni moćiće da saznaju više o tome kakva je društvena pozicija crne a kakva bele žene u Brazilu, posebno u svetu muzike. Kroz interesantnu priču o menjanju umetničkog imena, Naiara Lira otvoriće pitanja o identitetu, borbi i rasnim razlikama u današnjem Brazilu.

*\*Predavanje će se održati na engleskom jeziku.*

**Saturday, August 18th 2012**

**Lecture: “The racial debate in  
Brazil’s History through a cultural  
perspective”**

Open Air Cinema, Katolicka porta 5  
7.00 pm

Lecture will include the discussion on cultural differences among the people in Brazil, and take place second day of the Festival, on Saturday August 18th at the Cultural Center Summer Cinema.

Speakers will be two guests from Brazil João Peçanha, sociologist and Naiara Lira, singer.

The audience will have the opportunity to find out more about the position of black and white woman in Brazil, especially in the world of music. Through an interesting story about changing her artistic name Niara Lira will open issues on identity, fight and racial differences in today Brazil.

*\*The lecture will be held in English language*

**20.00 - 01.00**

Letnji bioskop, Katolička porta 5  
**Open Air Cinema, Katolicka porta 5**

**NAIARA LIRA I BEND**

Brazilija, Brazil

**LAGARTO BLOCO DO SAMBA**

Zagreb, Hrvatska

**BATERIA GIRASSOL**

Budimpešta, Mađarska

**BANDA BERIMBAU**

Trst, Italija

**BLOCO DO SAMBANSA**

Novi Sad, Srbija

**BALANCO DJ TEAM (JAZZMATE & SPACEWALKER)**

Beograd, Srbija

## Koncert: Niara Lira i bend

Ove godine imamo priliku da našoj publici po prvi put predstavimo bend iz Brazila koji će nastupiti druge večeri festivala – 18. avgusta u Kulturnom centru Novog Sada. Program benda nazvan “Samba da minha Terra” (Samba moje Zemlje) uključuje raznovrsne stilove brazilske muzike od sambe i šora do bosanove i MPB. Dolazak Naiara Lire i benda omogućilo je Ministarstvo za kulturu Brazila.

Sviraju raznovrstan program od sambe, foroa, šoroa, freva do bosanove i MPB. Spoj njihovog muzičkog izbora nije iznenađujući imajući u vidu da su svi muzičari u ovom bendu profesionalci, vrlo prilagodljivi i zainteresovani za sve brazilske nacionalne stilove. Njihov repertoar pun je svinga i prijatnih tekstova sastavljen od najboljih pesama 20 veka i nekoliko autorskih pesama. Samo za Festival Dani Brazila pripremili su plesni šou sa karnevalskim pesmama “marchinhas” i nekoliko poznatih pesama sa severistoka zemlje koje su poznate kao “forró” – vrsta plesa koja se igra sa partnerom

## Concert: Naiara Lira and the bend

This year we have an opportunity to present to our audience, for the first time, a band from Brazil who will perform on the first day of the festival at the opening night – August 17th at Cultural Centre Novi Sad. Band's program called “Samba da minha Terra” (Samba of my country) includes various genres of Brazilian music, from Samba and Choro to Bossanova and Brazilian pop music. The coming of the Naiara Lira and the band is supported by Brazilian Ministry of culture.

They play various genres, from Samba, Forro, Choro and Frevo to Bossanova and Brazilian pop. The combination of their music selection is not surprising given that all the musicians in band are professionals, highly adaptable and interested in all Brazilian national styles.

Full of swing and pretty lyrics her and her band choose a repertoire that is composed with the best songs of the 20th century plus some of her own. On Dani Brazila festival they've prepared a very dancing show with carnival “marchinhas” and some famous songs of the north east of the country, known as “forró” – kind of dance to performed with a partner.

## Nedelja 19. avgust 2012.

### Karnevalska povorka kroz centar grada

Od Muzeja Savremene umetnosti - Dunavska ulica - Zmaj Jovina ulica - Katolička porta  
19.00 h

Karnevalska povorka činiće završnicu Festivala na kojoj će učesnici/ce radionica moći da pokažu rezultate druženja, a svi posetioci uživaju u atmosferi karnevala. Okupljanje je na platou Muzeja Savremene umetnosti koja će od 19 časova defilovati užim centrom grada do trga Slobode. Svi koji žele da se priključe povorci trebaju da se maskiraju ili obuku u boje zastave Brazila (žuto, zeleno, plavo, belo).

### Zatvaranje Festivala

Kulturni centar Novog Sada

Letnji bioskop, Katolička porta 5

**21.00 -23.00**

Završni nastupi učesnika i učesnica radionica

## Sunday, August 19th 2012

### Carnival Parade through the City Center

Museum of Contemporary Art Plateau - Dunavska street - Zmaj Jovina street - Katolička porta  
7.00 pm

The carnival parade will be the finale of the festival where the workshop participants will be able to demonstrate the results of their work, and all visitors will be enjoying the carnival atmosphere. Gathering will be at the plateau of the Museum of Contemporary Art at 19.00 when the parade will defile through the central city area to Liberty Square. Anyone wanting to join the parade should be masked or wear colours of the Brazilian flag (yellow, green, blue, white).

### Festival Closing

Cultural Centre Novi of Novi Sad, Open Air Cinema

Katolicka porta 5

**9.00 pm -11.00 am**

Performance of the Workshop participants

## Knjige spajaju kulture

Preporučujemo brazilske prevode

**Ana Marija Mašado**

**„Tropsko sunce slobode“**

Prevod: Vesna Vidaković  
Beograd: Evro-Giunti, 2011.

**Augusto Žorže Kuri**

**„Prodavac snova“**

Prevod: Mladen Ćirić  
Beograd: Glosarijum, 2011.

**Ednej Silvestre**

**„Kad zatvorim oči“**

Prevod: Vesna Stamenković  
Beograd: Evro-Giunti, 2011.

**Žoze de Alenkar**

**„Irasema“**

Prevod: Mladen Ćirić  
Beograd: Glosarijum, 2011.

**Letisija Vješovski**

**„Kuća sedam žena“**

Prevod: Pavle Živković  
Beograd: Evro-Giunti, 2011.

**„Svetionik u pampi“**

Prevod: Vesna Stamenković  
Beograd: Evro-Giunti, 2011.

**Mašado de Asis**

**„Izabrane priče“**

Prevod: Mladen Ćirić  
Beograd: Treći trg, 2011.

**„Posthumni memoari Brasa Kubasa“**

Prevod: Ana Marković de Santis  
Beograd: Clio, 2008.

**Elizabet Mader do Amaral Guržel**

**„Karolinin tajni dnevnik“**

Prevod: Tatjana Gazibara  
Beograd: Odiseja, 2011.

**Milton Hatum**

**„Dva brata“**

Prevod: Alesandra Tatić i Jovan Tatić  
Beograd: Geopoetika, 2011.

**„Siročad Eldorada“**

Prevod: Jasmina Nešković  
Beograd: Geopoetika, 2009.

**Nei Lopes**

**„Vradžbine stare mulatkinje“**

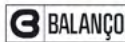
Prevod: Mladen Ćirić  
Beograd: Glosarijum 2011



Novi Sad  
SAMBA CARNAVAL  
17-19. AVGUST



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