Bossa nova guitar chord chart pdf free pdf free online

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es, you can learn guitar on your own! With the availability of so many online courses, books and tutorials, learning guitar yourself is a lot easier today. If you want to polish your techniques, you meed to put in enough hard work and determination to learn guitar properly. I bet you've heard Girl from Ipanema" by Sergio Mendes at least once in your life. It's one of the most popular Bossa Nova songs ever, and Bossa Nova is a beautiful Brazilian version of American Jazz. Little did you know Girl From Ipanema is the second most played and covered song in the world after The Beatle's "Yesterday." Do you want to play it as well? This guide
here to teach you how to play bossa nova on guitar. I'm guiding you through its time signature, phrases, and bossa nova chords. By the end of the article, you'll understand the genre so much you'll be able to play your favorite bossa nova songs, compose your own tunes, or cover your favorite songs in this Latin American style. Most of all, you'll be able to play your favorite bossa nova songs, compose your own tunes, or cover your favorite songs in this Latin American style. Most of all, you'll be able to play your favorite bossa nova chords to master. Furthermore, I'm teaching you 10 bossa nova chords to master. Furthermore, I'm teaching you the rhythm patterns of bossa nova so you understand the genre both practically and conceptually. This is a guitar guide for beginners better suited for intermediate players. I don't recommend you take bossa nova as one of the first genres you play;
stead, come here with some skills and knowledge and then expand your playstyle further with this beautiful musical genre. In summary, you'll learn how bossa nova guitar has a prominent roll in the genre, and the typical guitar combines chords with a bassline. The bass line and the chords of the guitar follow specific rhythms derived from a ercussion instrument. Usually, you would play this on nylon-strings acoustic guitars with your fingers. If you need some help choosing a classical guitar, check this guide. My information is unique and features guitar tabs and audios so you can practice. If you have any questions, be sure to leave them below! Following this guide, you will learn: What and where did Bossa Nova come from?; How complex is bossa nova?; Musical elements of bossa nova on guitar 101 (rhythm); Playing bossa nova on guitar 103 (progressions) Before we go any further, I recommend you check this guide if you don't know
on guitar 102 (groove); Flaying bossa nova on guitar 103 (progressions) Before we go any further, I recommend you check this guide if you don't know how to read a guitar chord. About Bossa Nova Bossa Nova Bossa Nova began in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the late 1950s. A small group of middle-class students, suscions and artists came together to purposely create a new sound, which came to be the soft Brazilian samba genre known as Bossa Nova. As it evolved from soft samba and cool Latin jazz, Bossa Nova is syncopated at 2/4 time. It means we need to study what syncopated means to truly understand the genre. Additionally, we need to understand
the 2/4 time, as most time signatures we see and hear are the common 4/4 (4 crotchet beats per bar). Guitarist Joao Gilberto and composer Antonio Carlos Jobin are considered the founders of the style. In particular, they began making music in the mid-60s while associated with Brazilian movements of social protests. Still, Bossa Nova's lyrics have a reat deal of protest, love, loss, and happiness. I personally love bossa nova covers of popular rock songs. The instrumentation tends to be simple and subtle. A bossa nova band has a guitar, a berimbau (musical bow), a bass, drums or percussion, sometimes a piano, and a singer. As for the lyrics, they can be emotional, touching, protesting, or
elancholic. Lastly, as a dance, it works as a slow samba because it requires the same two-step feet movement and subtle body rhythm. How complex is Bossa Nova? Bossa Nova? Bossa Nova? Bossa Nova is a gentle sparse. The guitar dances in off time while pressing the beat notes, the low notes, on time. You would play in a highly syncopated rhythm with "7th chords" and "9 noval" mostly. The complexity relies on understanding syncopation, in both theory and practice. More so, you'll have to learn about 7th chords, which are also used to play blues on guitar. And, lastly, you'll need to rely on your thumb finger to play the beat notes. As a guitar player, you'll have to be able to play with your fingers instead of the pick. In
articular, your thumb finger plays the bass notes, while the rest of your fingers play chords and additional fills. The most important aspect, though, is the rhythm. And, see, there's no central instrument, beat, percussion, or phrase serving as a foundation for the songs rhythm. Having said that and because musicians need rules in order to learn omething, there's a particular rhythm bossa nova has which is known as "Bossa Nova clave." The drummer often plays as a motif, a guideline for the other instruments. However, as I said, Brazilian music doesn't have a clave, which is why it sounds so relaxed. Bossa Nova plays on major, minor, and blues scales. More on that later. In case you're
ondering What is a clave? A clave is a rhythmic pattern that serves as a tool to organize dance music. It's present in African music, Latin jazz, mambo, son, salsa, merengue, reggaeton, reggae, dance hall, conga, son, cha-cha-cha, and similar genres. Music genres that sound repetitive and formulaic have a clave. It's not present in bossa nova, nough, as this music enjoys more freedom. The "Bossa Nova clave", though, is a motif that repeats in most songs and something we'll learn on the exercises on the sections below. Musical elements of bossa nova All Brazilian music styles have complex -composite- rhythmic structures. This is the result of having various percussion instruments playing
different rhythms at the same time. It creates what is known as composite rhythm or polyrhythms on guitar involves extracting a single rhythm heard from the percussion ensemble, which might be the most prominent parts sometimes, or the most subtle parts on others. Thus, you end up with different guitar rhythmic figures or hrases for bossa nova. So, we'll define the basic building blocks of the genre as Beginner Bossa Nova Phrases. Before we begin, though, let's review some basic musical elements so it's all clear. Meter the basic element holding music together. A meter is the time distance between two or more consecutive notes. In other words,
ne meter is the timing properties of notes or a series of notes. Western music developed a series of equidistant pulses known as beats, which we tend to follow with our feet or feel like the overall rhythm of the song. In fact, science has discovered that as soon as we are exposed to sounds and music, we generate a series of equidistant pulses in our industrial pulses in our minds, a process researchers called "entrainment." Another interesting quality is how we perceive the first pulse of the pair as the strongest one. That's why the clock makes "tick-tock" and not "tick-tick." Go ahead, hear it in your mind. See how you create a meter and a strong beat automatically? I always recommend you practice guitar with a lettronome, so, when you go and practice your new bossa nova skills, get out your metronome and set the BPM between 50 and 140. Musical figures determinate the length of a note within a bar in comparison to a beat. Each subsequent note is half the previous note. Musical figures Length Whole note 4 beats Half note 2 beats 4th
ote or Crotchet 1 beat 8th note ½ beat 16th note ½ beat 32th beat 16th note ½ beat 32th beat 16th note ½ beat 32th beat 16th note 16th n
oundaries on a musical sheet which are represented by thin lines. 2/4 time signature A 2/4 time signature is standard in bossa nova music and other Brazilian styles. Let's break it down: The "4" indicates each of these metric units; The "4" indicates each of these metric units is a crotchet; A 2/4 time signature means there are two rotchet beats per bar. More so, in bossa nova, a musical phrase lasts 8 bars (or 4 bars in a 4/4 time signature). So, to make it easier for you, we're calling the 1st and 5th beat main beats. Let's see it in the example below: 2/4 time signature is the standard timing for bossa nova. It just means 2 crotchets per bar. Some people study and play bossa
ova with a 4/4 time signature, which, in essence, doesn't change anything but the accentuation. Because I feel the 2/4 goes more naturally with the genre I'll keep the 2/4 going forward, although I'll also give some insight onto 4/4 bossa novas because you'll find plenty of bossa nova tutorials with a 4/4 timing on the web. Syncopation Syncopation is need to be most important concept regarding bossa nova, and it's an important feature in all Brazilian music. A syncopa may have different strong-weak relationships
an non-syncope songs. It depends on the phrase and other factors such as the accentuation of the syncopated beats. There're might be other ways to play a syncope which, in general, alter the perception of the meter and the accentuation of the beats. However, we'll stick with the following formula: Bossa Nova syncope: 2/4 time signature /Strong eats (lower notes) – Weak beats (chord notes) – If there are two consecutive chord notes, the second one is the strongest. Beats and accentuation As we divide each metric unit by two, we get twice the number of beats. And as we mentioned before, every pair of beats works with a strong-weak accentuation. Every division of the metric unit gives you
new pair of beats. More so, every subsequent subdivision gives you a pair of strong-weak beats. If we go down the 16th note level, we'll get two strong beats and two odd beats in that order. Additionally: The 1st beat of every bar is the strong beat. The 1st beat of the 2/4 bossa nova time signature is the weak beat, because it's syncopated. The pair eats of a 4/4 song are the strong beats (1 a d 3), however, the 3rd beat is weaker than the first The 2nd beat of a 2/4 beat is the weakest one; however, it's the strongest one, as well as the first beat of every section (like a chorus or a verse). In bossa nova's compared time, weirdly enough, the first beat of phrase's last bar is the strongest one. A bossa nova phrase typically goes for 8 bars, which means the 2nd beat of the last bar are the strongest ones. It's a bit complex to explain how to accentuate bossa nova because this issue is highly accentuated. More so, every
ong an work it out differently. You must trust your instincts and remember the accentuation must give the song a lot of subtlety and freedom. In general, though, we accentuate the bass notes. If there are two consecutive chords, the first one is the odd one, while the second one is the strong one. Here's an example: A common bossa nova progression exaturing how we should handle the accentuation. See where the heavily accented notes are? On bars 4 and 8. Special notation: The triangle pointing up means "Heavily accented note." The triangle pointing right means "Accented note. Keep in mind,
bossa nova song may also have a 4/4 time signature. With a 4/4 time signature, you would only change the accentuation. Phrases and cadence A phrase is like a musical sentence. It's a motif, which means a rhythmical and harmonical motif repeating itself until it delivers the message. A phrase may or may not have a singer; plus, it has a drum a bassline, and a guitar riff or chord progression, besides all of the other instruments making the musical arrangement. It repeats itself during a set number of bars, often times a pair number of bars, often times a section of the song
or example an intro, a verse, a pre-chorus, a bridge, a chorus,). Then, the cadence is like a musical punctuation. It's a slight or pronounced musical arrangement that foretells the end of a phrase and the beginning of a new section of the song. A cadence also tells the next phrase will have more or less intensity than the previous phrase, even if it's cadence dividing a verse into two sections. A bossa nova with a 2/4 time signature on your acoustic guitar instead of your electric guitar.
hythm Rhythm is the combination of successive musical events; a musical event it's either a note or a rest (the absence of a note, a silence). More often than not, we identify repeating rhythmic combinations in the songs we hear. These combinations are mostly the bass and the drums, which belong to the rhythmic combination of a song. We can call these ombinations of rhythmic patterns. Next, a unique combination of rhythmic patterns. Next, a unique combination of rhythmic patterns represents a rhythmic phrase. Such a rhythmic phrase may change and evolve over the course of the song. Bossa nova guitar voices A bossa nova guitar produces harmony, melody, and also rhythm. We know these components as voices. The upper voices are the
elody. In bossa nova, we play the upper voice with bossa nova chors while following the rhythm of the tamborim, agogo, or pandeiro. The lower voice is usually single notes on the 6th string. Additionally, the lower voice follows the drums or surdo drums. The middle voice, the dditional fills, is the harmony. It keeps together the other two elements. We're leaving the middle voice out of this bossa nova tutorial, though, because it belongs in more advanced guides. Composite rhythm A composite rhythm represents two voices being played at the same time. For example, in bossa nova here's what happens: The upper voice is laying chords mostly on the odd beats; The lower voices play the root notes mostly on the strong beats. In essence, it just means your thumb, which plays the bass notes, will be playing on a different rhythm than the rest of your hand. I know this sounds very complex, so we'll review this in a more practical way in the next section, as we already saw
l of the musical concepts we needed to understand bossa nova guitar follows the parts, each one having its own rhythm: The upper voice, which represents the chord progression; The lower voice, which represents the parts, each one having its own rhythm: The upper voice, which represents the chord progression; The lower voice, which represents the bass nova guitar consists of three parts, each one having its own rhythm: The upper voice, which represents the chord progression; The lower voice, which represents the chord progression; The lower voice, which represents the bass nova guitar chords and scales. Bossa nova guitar pattern You play the bass notes with your thumb finger. With a 2/4 time signature. What you
eed to do is play the root note for each chord on the first beat. If it's a 4/4 time signature, then, naturally, you would play the root note on the 1st and 3rd beat of every bossa nova guitar low notes. It's not the same for every bossa nova song though, as the gene doesn't have a clave. However, this is common enough for bout to learn. This is what we've got so far, and we can make it better. However, if you're a beginner guitar player, you can stay at this level with no problem. Now, you can make a bass fill on each odd beat. These fills are better in 8th notes (semi-crotchets). As every song follows a chord progression, the odd fills can: Repeat the previous bass note;
nticipate the following bass note; Repeat the previous bass note an octave higher, or anticipate the following bass note an octave higher; Approach the following note chromatically (as in playing a note with one fret of distance, even if the said note is not part of the scale); Almost anything you can imagine as long as it keeps harmony and rhythm. et's see it with an example with a song that goes E / B. Fill the odd beats with 8th notes as you feel it better. If you're an intermediate guitar player, you can play this with your fret hand with hammer on techniques. More so, feel free to omit odd notes fills as you feel it
ise. You've got the gist of it, so let's move into the next guitar voice. Bossa nova melody guitar Now we need to play the melody of the guitar on top of the bass guitar. We can do this by learning the melody itself of a song and repeating it. However, if you want to truly understand it, let's instead review basic bosa nova rhythmic phrases in the next ection. Playing bossa nova on guitar 102: groove The next step to play bossa nova is learning common bossa nova rhythm patterns where you can apply "7th chords" to. These rhythms might be a bit hard to play at first, so I recommend you put the guitar down and first follow it with your foot or your hands. Also, put a metronome and clap the rhythm ntil it's comfortable for you. You should mentally accentuate the odd beats of the rhythm and feel it natural before you can play it. Bossa nova guitar grove One of the best things about bossa nova guitar patterns is how they have basically two layers, while the third one (harmony) is something you can omit. In that way, the guitar lays down the whole
roove and melody of a song. A piano can do it as well, but this is a guitar guide. The first part of the groove is the bass notes, which we already covered. So, at first, you can play the bassline until you feel comfortable and then add the 2nd layer. The most important thing to get the groove, though, is understanding syncopation, which relies on playing a the odd beat. I have to add that bossa nova chords are mostly "7 chords" and "9 chords," and we're getting into that later on. In the meantime, you can read my previous guide about how to play bossa nova, because 7th chords are also for playing blues. For now, we're keeping it simple. Let's do an exercise that can help you. It's about playing a
nord on the odd beat while playing the bass notes. This pattern is more than enough if you're a beginner guitar player. Also, for this example and the following example, the tabs below represent the upper voice guitar. Let's get closer and closer to the genre. Now I'm sharing an exercise that expresents how beginner guitar players often play bossa nova by ear. I'm not saying it's wrong, it's just the result of following the composite rhythms by ear without knowing the actual theory behind it. A more advanced bossa nova exercise, good if you're an intermediate guitar player. Special notation The point (".") besides a metric unit is a
dotting." It means the length of the unit is extended by half, so a 16th note with a dot would last 8th+16th. The exercise above features the accentuations we talked about later, as well as some minor tweaks in the rhythm. It's closer to what bossa nova actually sounds like on the guitar. In the next section, we're reviewing bossa nova fail-safe guitar hythms Basic bossa nova guitar rhythms Once you feel comfortable playing on chords on odd times and bass notes on the strong beats, you're free to play actual bossa nova on guitar. It's the melody part, the upper voice, and features the syncopation, accents, and silences required to create a bossa nova on guitar.
ova guitar line. I'm sharing the exercise with the E7 chord. A common bossa nova guitar rhythm. Naturally, it belongs to the upper voice. What's missing is the bass notes. Once you feel comfortable with the chords, the next step is to add a bass line. I'll add a B9 chord for the exercise. I'll change the accentuation so you hear the difference. emember the best way to handle the syncopated accents is by ear. A bossa nova guitar featuring the upper and lower voices. Special notation The arch connecting one metric unit to the next is a "Tied note." It means you let the note sound instead of playing it again. Now we have a progression going from E7 to B9. Common bossa nova progressions hange the cord on the 5th 2/4 bar or every 8 beats. If you need some help finding out more interesting chords, check this guide. Let's add a bassline just to show you how it would sound with an ensemble. A simple bossa nova bass line just plays every two beats. The bassist can play either with half notes or crotches with a few arrangements on 8th
otes. These arrangements a better placed on the 4th bar, preceding the 5th bar. This tab features the guitar is syncopated. Here's an example of audio with a basic percussion. It will help you practice as it's way longer than the previous audios. We're also moving to a minor modification of this rhythm. I'm changing the chords to F7 and Cm9. The only difference with the tab above is how it changes some 8th notes for crotches. You can hear the audio here, I made it about 1 minute long, with
ass and percussion, so you can practice. Lastly, it also has the right syncopated accents. I decided to play one of the notes without any kind of special accentuation and found out it sounds better. I must add that you can always play the 5th note as the lower note of the bass. The 5th note is usually the one exactly on the string below. However, do try avoid this trick if the root note is only on the 6th string. We're now reviewing some professional bossa nova phrases. In other words, motifs we can find in famous songs of the genre. Basic bossa nova phrases we're calling common bossa nova phrases."
ccentuations. More so, you can find these patterns in many famous songs of the genre. Furthermore, part of a bossa nova phrase can be used as a cadence. Consider these as general suggestions: they will help you guide you through creating your own rhythm patterns and covering your favorite songs. Bossa nova can give you such liberties. The next attern comes out of the famous bossa nova song "Insesatez" (Joao Gilberto, 1961). As you see, this is a different rhythmic pattern. I told you before bossa nova doesn't have a clave because it enjoys larger freedom than dance music. We'll review this rhythm a bit more with the bossa nova chords I'll share in the next section. Either way, I gave you a
olid start on bossa nova guitar, and now I'll give you a few tips regarding strumming hand techniques Bossa nova strumming hand technique Every guitar player has its own strumming hand technique Every guitar player has its own strumming hand technique. However, I recommend you play bossa nova with your fingers or your pick and fingers. You would play the bass notes with your thumb and hit the nord notes with your three fingers: The "A" and "D" strings with your first finger; The "G" string with the second finger; The "B" and "E" string with your third finger; The bass lines going. If it becomes too hard for you, you can find closer the nord of the root note you can play. Lastly, keeping the groove going on is more important than playing super complex jazz chords. So, although bossa nova is a form of Latin jazz, I'll keep the chords as simple as I can by just telling you what to play instead of sharing with you how to get there. So, as this is not a jazz lesson, let's just move on
the 10 bossa nova chords to master Develop a right-hand technique for bossa nova that feels comfortable and easy for you. 10 bossa nova chords to master It's time to spice up our bossa nova chords to master and gave you before will give you beautiful results. In the first of the first o
ajor or minor scale of any given root note. Major and minor scales Let's remember the formula for the major and minor scale. As I always do, I share my formulas with the "WH" (whole-step) / H (half step)" formula. A step means the distance in frets between one note and the other. WH: whole step – It means two frets of distance. H: it means one fret fusion frets between one note, whole, whole
ote Interval Scale Degree Steps C 1st / root note Tonic, dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 1 Eb 3rd Mediant 2 F 4th Subdominant 2 F 4th Subdominan
iven scale) of the root note's major scale. A major chord includes the root, the 1st, and the 3rd note or 1st. So, a C major would have C-E-G-B: You can transpose that fingering anywhere on the fret on the 5th string to get different chords. Simply put, ne lower note (the one you should play with your index finger) is the root note or 1st. So, with that simple formula, you can play it with or without
the root note, find a higher 3rd, play the bottom two notes only, and more. For instance, here's an exercise for you to play around the Cmajor 7 chords are easier and give you a more haunting sound. You can play dominant 7 chords by combining the major triad with the minor 7th interval of C is Bb. It means C7 would look like this: Just like major 7 chords, you can transpose this fingering anywhere on the fret on the 5th string to get different chords. There's a chord I personally love
ecause I find it both very easy to play and very beautiful. The chord is A7, and it looks like this: Remember you don't get to play the 6th fret. As for the first fret, I leave it for personal choice. The next chord I love for bossa nova is Every beginner guitar player creates songs around the E chord because it feels natural and easy, so needless to say I and you to master the E7 chord to play bossa nova. Let's put a cheat sheet – E major scale – Note Interval Scale Degree Steps C 1st / root note Tonic, dominant 2 B 5th Dominant 2 B 5th Dominant 2 D 7th Leading tone 1 C 8th Octave As you imagine, the chord looks like this: Other
and the E chord, 7th chords don't sound particularly good on the 6th string, so don't stress over the issue of transposing the chords on the 5th string. Instead, stick to playing 7th chords on the 5th string. The thing is, you can play around the lower and higher versions, as well as the lower and higher E notes to play as the bass notes. Here's an exercise that can help you master this bossa nova chord. I'll give you an exercise after a couple of chords "Sus" stands for "suspended chord omits the 3rd note and replaces it's with a 4th or a 2nd note. SO, an E7sus4 would change the G#, which is the 3rd, for an A, which is the 4th. It sounds too complex to remember it, I know, so ll just put the chord here: E7sus4. Let's move on Now, let's give you the A major scale table: Note Interval Scale Degree Steps A 1st / root note Tonic, dominant 2 F 6th Submediant 2 G# 7th Leading tone 1 A 8th Octave Because I don't want to complicate things further,
ll just give you the chord and the exercise: A7sus2. So, what can you do with these chords? Master them first, and then you will be able to understand them. Here's the exercise (take a look at the strong-weak beats as well). Remember to play around the figures of the different chords you're using. Here's some more info about the guitar A chord. I so want you to master minor 7th chords as they can give you additional tools for your bossa nova. A minor 7th chord needs the minor triad plus the 7th note. So, here's the Fm scale: Note Interval Scale Degree Steps F 1st / root note Tonic, dominant 2 G 2nd Supertonic 2 Ab 3rd Mediant 1 Bb 4th Subdominant 2 C 5th Dominant 2 Db 6th Submediant
Eb 7th Leading tone 1 F 8th Octave The minor F triad is F-Ab-C, and the 7th is the Eb. So, the Fm7 is: Minor 7 chords are harder to play on the 5th string, so I recommend you transpose the figure on the 6th strings to the frets above to get different chords. Let's move on A 9th chord includes the major triad plus the 9th and the minor 7th. If you're ondering what the "9th" is like the "octave" of the original 2nd-degree interval note (of the major scale). So, a C9 (C dominant 9) would have C – E – G -Bb -D. Here's how it looks (and hence how 9th chords on the 5th string would look like): I shared the easiest guitar position of the 9th chord, so feel free to experiment with the chord. Let's go on to
ne counterpart Similar to the chord above, a Cminor 9 includes the minor triad plus the 7th and the 9th. The easiest guitar position for minor 9th chords is also on the 5th fret: Here's an exercise: Playing around the Cm9 with the pattern found in "A Girl from Ipanema." Let's go on to the final bossa nova chord to master I'm not even explaining 3th chords because it's far too complex. Just remember the guitar position and adapt it. I shared this particular chord because it's very interesting and it appears on many bossa nova songs. If you want to know, here's some extra info about G13. It's very hard to transpose this figure because there's too much space between the notes. So I'm giving and it appears on many bossa nova songs. If you want to know, here's some extra info about G13. It's very hard to transpose this figure because there's too much space between the notes. So I'm giving and it appears on many bossa nova songs. If you want to know, here's some extra info about G13. It's very hard to transpose this figure because there's too much space between the notes. So I'm giving and it appears on many bossa nova songs. If you want to know, here's some extra info about G13. It's very hard to transpose this figure because there's too much space between the notes. So I'm giving the complex is a solution of the figure because there's too much space between the notes. So I'm giving the complex is a solution of the figure because there's an exercise: Playing around the Cm9 with the pattern found in "A Girl from Ipanema." Let's go on to the final bossa nova chord to master I'm not even explaining and it appears on many bossa nova chord to master I'm not even explaining and it appears on many bossa nova chord to master I'm not even explaining and it appears on many bossa nova chord to master I'm not even explaining and it appears on many bossa nova chord to master I'm not even explaining and it appears on many bossa nova chord to master I'm not even explaining and it appears on many bossa nova
ou another figure that omits the root note (G): That's a figure you can move up and down the fret on the 5th string. It will give you a jazzy, eccentric sound. Additionally, here's some extra insight about the G chord. It will give you a better idea about the forms we just studied (major, minor, and 7th). So, by now, you have on your bossa nova arsenal ome major and minor chords (naturally), dominant 7th chords, major 7th chords, minor 7th chords, minor 9th chords, minor 9th chords, and the G13 plus anything you can adapt into it. Let's move on Playing bossa nova on guitar 103: chord progressions Bossa nova plays around with jazz chord progressions mostly. If you want some extra info about it, ere's some guidance about the three most famous jazz progressions for guitar players. A chord progression is an order in which you play the chords, and that order is related to the scale. As music has been around for very long, there's already plenty of knowledge about which progressions sound best and which genres combine better with certain
rogressions. Feel free to always create, innovate and experiment though. However, chord progressions are your building block, your failsafe resource to songwriting, as well as understanding other people's music. Bossa nova, in terms of progressions and scales, is rather simple, as it usually follows the major or minor scales. It can also progress owards blues and pentatonic scales (you can read more about it here). With that said, here are the two most common bossa nova chord progressions goes from the 2nd note of the scale to the fifth, and then to the first. So, I'm sharing an exercise and let's say the song is on C
because it's the easiest scale). Note Interval Scale Degree Steps C 1st / root note Tonic, dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 2 E 3rd Mediant 1 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 2 E 3rd Mediant 1 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 D 2nd Supertonic 2 E 3rd Mediant 1 F 4th Subdominant 2 G 5th Dominant 2 G 5th Domin
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