

ANTONIO CARLOS JOBIM

The Girl From Ipanema

Desafinado

One Note Samba

Corcovado (Quiet Nights)

How Insensitive

GITAR SOLO



Jazz Classics for Classical Guitar

Antonio Carlos Jobim

The Girl From Ipanema · Desafinado
One Note Samba · Corcovado · How Insensitive

Guitar solo

Arranged for Guitar by · Für Gitarre bearbeitet von
Rolf Tönnes und Thomas G. Wagner



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Vorwort

Der Bossa Nova entstand Ende der 50er Jahre. Urheber dieses Stils war, neben dem Komponisten Antonio Carlos Jobim, der Sänger und Gitarrist João Gilberto. Jobim und Gilberto mischten rhythmische Elemente des Sambas mit der Harmonik des Jazz. Bossa-Nova-Melodik und Phrasierung entsprechen den Klangvorstellungen des Cool Jazz. Daraus entstand ein Rhythmusideal, das die Brasilianer „Balanco“ nennen, analog dem Swing im Jazz, jedoch binär phrasiert.

Ein weiteres Merkmal des Bossa Nova sind die poetischen bis bittersüßen Texte, die oft eine nahezu perfekte Beziehung mit der Melodie eingehen. Gesungen werden sie mit relativ leiser, vibratoloser Stimme; trotzdem klingt Bossa Nova nie glatt, sondern strahlt innere Spannung und Wärme aus, obwohl er „cool“ vorgetragen wird.

Während in den USA Bossa Nova nur einen Musikstil darstellte, entwickelte sich diese Musik Anfang bis Mitte der 60er Jahre in Brasilien auch als ein Ausdrucksmittel einer gesellschaftlichen Protestbewegung. Als dynamischer Stil präsentiert sich der Bossa Nova, wenn er in Verbindung mit Rock- oder Jazzmusik gebracht wird.

Rolf Tönnies
Thomas G. Wagner

Preface

The bossa nova was created in the late fifties. The originators of this music style were the composer Antonio Carlos Jobim and the singer and guitar player João Gilberto who mixed rhythm elements of the samba with the harmony of the jazz. The melodic shape of the bossa nova and the phrasing correspond to the tonal concept of the cool jazz. Thus, a rhythm ideal was created which is called "balanco" by the Brazilians, in analogy to the swing in the jazz, though with a binary phrasing.

Another feature of the bossa nova are the poetic or bittersweet texts which often are almost perfectly connected with the melody. Though they are sung with a rather low voice without vibrato, bossa nova never sounds smooth but radiates an inner tension and warmth despite its "cool" performance.

Whereas bossa nova was just another music style in the USA, this music became also a means of expression of a social protest movement in Brazil in the early to mid-sixties. The bossa nova appears a dynamic style when connected with rock or jazz music.

Rolf Tönnes
Thomas G. Wagner

The Girl From Ipanema

Antonio Carlos Jobim
Arr.: Thomas G. Wagner

ca. 120 - 130

$F\Delta$ $G\flat 7/11+$ $F\Delta$ $G\flat 7/11+$

5 $F\Delta$ $G7$

9 $Gm7$ $G\flat 7/11+$ 1. $F\Delta$ $G\flat 7/11+$

11 2. $F\Delta$ $G\flat\Delta$

15 $C\flat 7$ $F\sharp m7$

19 D7 III Gm7

Musical staff 19-22. Measure 19 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. Measure 20 has a D7 chord. Measure 21 has a Gm7 chord. Measure 22 has a Gm7 chord. There are triplets in measures 21 and 22.

23 Eb7 V Am / IV D7 alt. III Gm7

Musical staff 23-27. Measure 23 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. Measure 24 has an Eb7 chord. Measure 25 has an Am / chord. Measure 26 has a D7 alt. chord. Measure 27 has a Gm7 chord. There are triplets in measures 24, 25, and 27.

28 II C7/9-11+ FΔ III G7

Musical staff 28-31. Measure 28 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. Measure 29 has a C7/9-11+ chord. Measure 30 has an FΔ chord. Measure 31 has a G7 chord. There are triplets in measures 28, 29, and 31.

32 Gm7 VII Gb7/11+ II FΔ Gb7/11+

D. S. al $\oplus - \oplus$

Musical staff 32-36. Measure 32 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. Measure 33 has a Gm7 chord. Measure 34 has a VII chord. Measure 35 has a Gb7/11+ chord. Measure 36 has a II chord. Measure 37 has an FΔ chord. Measure 38 has a Gb7/11+ chord. There are triplets in measures 33, 34, and 36. The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

37 FΔ G7/11+ rit. FΔ

Musical staff 37-40. Measure 37 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. Measure 38 has an FΔ chord. Measure 39 has a G7/11+ chord. Measure 40 has a rit. (ritardando) marking. Measure 41 has an FΔ chord. There are triplets in measures 38, 39, and 41.

Desafinado

Antonio Carlos Jobim
Arr.: Thomas G. Wagner

ca. 120 - 140
pizz.



[illegible]

The first system of musical notation is for the first staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of chords and melodic lines. Above the staff, the chords Gm7, C7, Aø, and D7 are indicated. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. There are also some unusual markings, such as a '7 (b)' and a '4' below the staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

One Note Samba

Antonio Carlos Jobim
Arr.: Thomas G. Wagner

♩ ca. 130 - 140

IV

mf

5

G#m7 G7 F#m7 F7/11+

mf

9

G#m7 G7 F#m7 F7/11+ Bm7

f

13

E7 AΔ IV D7

mf

17

G#m7 G7 F#m7 F7/11 EΔ

ff

21 *mf* Am⁷ D⁷ G^Δ i m a

25 *p* Gm⁷ C⁷ F^Δ F#^Δ F⁷

29 G#m⁷ G⁷ F#m⁷ F7/11+ *mf*

33 G#m⁷ G⁷ F#m⁷ F7/11+ Bm⁷ *f*

37 E⁷ A^Δ IV

40 D⁷ G^Δ F#⁷ F^Δ E^Δ

Corcovado

(Quiet Nights)

Antonio Carlos Jobim

Arr.: Rolf Tønnes

ca. 120 - 140

Am D7 Am m D7

V m i m i a m i m

p p p p

5 D7 m i III Ab⁷

9 Gm7 C7 sus 4 Gb7 F^o F6

13 Fm7 Bb7 E 7/9- A 7/5+

17 D7 Dm7 IV

p p

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21 D^7 $A\flat^{\circ}7$ III

25 Gm^7 $C7/sus\ 4$ $G\flat^7$ $F^{\circ}7$

29 Fm^7 $C7/B\flat$ $B\flat^7$ Em^7 Am^7

VIII V

33 Dm^7 G^7 F^7 Em^7 $B\flat^7$ A^7

37 Dm^7 G^7 $G^7/9-$ C^{Δ} m G^7 C^{Δ} G^7 $A\flat^7$

$\oplus$

p

D. S. al $\oplus - \oplus$

41 G^7 $G^7/9-$ C^{Δ} m $C^{\Delta}/5+$ C^{Δ} $C^{\Delta}/5+$ C^{Δ} $C^{\Delta}/5+$ C^{Δ} $ad\ lib.$ $Harm.$

How Insensitive

Antonio Carlos Jobim

Arr.: Rolf Tönnes

Very rubato

III VI

1 0

5 Dm a m i IV D $\flat$ °7 III Cm⁶ VIII^{...}

10 Cm G/B B $\flat$ 6 VI

15 E $\flat$ ^Δ VII E° A 7/9- Dm V IV^{....}

20 D $\flat$ 7 Cm⁷ B°7 III

25 Gm⁷ A 7/sus 4 A 7/sus 4/9- Dm⁷ III G⁷ Cm⁷

30 F⁷ Bm⁷ E⁷ III Gm⁶

34 A 7 alt. Dm⁷ E° A 7/9-13- Dm V

38 $\text{Db}^{\circ}7$ Cm^6 Cm VIII

43 G/B VII Bb^6 VI Eb^4

48 E° VII A7 alt. Dm^7 V

53 Cm^7 III G^7/B $(\text{B}^{\circ}7)$ Gm^7 III

58 $\text{A}^7/\text{sus } 4$ $\text{A}^7/\text{sus } 4/9-$ Dm^7 III G^7 Cm^7 F^7

63 Bm^7 $\text{E}^7/9-$ Gm^7 III $\text{A}^7 \text{ alt.}$ Dm^7

68 E° $\text{A}^7/9-/13-$ Dm^7 E° $\text{A}^7/9-/13-$ Dm^7 E° $\text{A}^7/9-/13-$

73 Dm^7 poco rit. E° A^7 Dm a tempo (ad lib.) rit.

Antonio Carlos Jobim

Antonio Carlos Jobim wurde am 25. 1. 1927 in Rio de Janeiro geboren. Als Mitarbeiter von Odeon Records ermöglichte er 1958 João Gilberto die Aufnahme von „Chega De Saudade“. Diese Gilberto-Komposition wurde ein großer kommerzieller Erfolg und verlieh dem Samba-Stil eine neue, eigenständige Ausprägung, die unter dem Namen Bossa Nova in die Musikgeschichte einging. Jobims Schallplatten und Konzerte mit João Gilberto, Stan Getz, Charlie Byrd und Dizzy Gillespie machten den Bossa Nova ab 1962 weltbekannt. Jobims Kompositionen „Desafinado“, „One Note Samba“ und „The Girl From Ipanema“ wurden dabei zu Bossa-Nova-Klassikern.

Jobim brachte sich das Klavierspielen bei, indem er mit Harmonien experimentierte. Später studierte er klassische Musik und setzte sich besonders mit Claude Debussy auseinander. Aber auch die Songs Cole Porters und Gerry Mulligans Saxophonspiel beeinflussten Jobims Stil entscheidend. Seine Liebe gilt der populären Musik, und Jobim avancierte mit seinen zahlreichen Bossa-Nova-Kompositionen zu einem der bekanntesten brasilianischen Komponisten.

Antonio Carlos Jobim

Antonio Carlos Jobim was born in Rio de Janeiro on 25 January 1927. Working with Odeon Records, he made it possible for João Gilberto in 1958 to record “Chega De Saudade”. This composition by Gilberto became a great commercial success giving the samba style a new independent shape that went down in music history under the name of bossa nova. From 1962, Jobim’s records and concerts with João Gilberto, Stan Getz, Charlie Byrd and Dizzy Gillespie have made the bossa nova known all over the world. Thus, Jobim’s compositions “Desafinado”, “One Note Samba” and “The Girl From Ipanema” have become bossa nova classics.

Jobim learnt to play piano by experimenting with harmonies. Later, he studied classical music concerning himself particularly with Claude Debussy. But it were also the songs of Cole Porter and the saxophone playing of Gerry Mulligan that had a decisive influence on Jobim’s style. His love is for popular music, and with his numerous bossa nova compositions, Jobim has become one of the most famous Brazilian composers.

Hinweise / Notes

Es ist empfehlenswert, sich zunächst die rhythmische Struktur der Stücke zu verdeutlichen, da die Melodielinien sehr stark offbeat phrasiert werden. Anschließend sollte man den Rhythmus der Melodie klopfen oder singen.

It is advisable to explain to oneself the rhythmic structure of the pieces first since the melodic contours have a very strong off-beat phrasing. Afterwards, the rhythm of the melody should be beaten or sung.

Beispiel / Example: Desafinado:

Melodie / Melody A
Begleitung / Accompaniment



Empfehlenswerte Aufnahmen / Recommended Recordings

Corcovado (Quiet Nights)

Erschienen u. a. auf / Recorded on:

„Getz/Gilberto“. Stan Getz Quintet Feat. Astrud Gilberto; 1963. Stan Getz (ts), Astrud Gilberto (voc), João Gilberto (g, voc), Antonio Carlos Jobim (p), Tommy Williams (b), Milton Banana (dr). Verve 810048-2

„Chops“. Joe Pass/Niels Henning Ørsted-Pedersen Duo; 1978. Joe Pass (g), Niels Henning Ørsted-Pedersen (b). Pablo 2310830

Desafinado

The Girl From Ipanema

Erschienen u. a. auf / Recorded on:

„Getz/Gilberto“. Stan Getz Quintet Feat. Astrud Gilberto; 1963. Stan Getz (ts), Astrud Gilberto (voc), João Gilberto (g, voc), Antonio Carlos Jobim (p), Tommy Williams (b), Milton Banana (dr). Verve 810048-2

How Insensitive

Erschienen u. a. auf / Recorded on:

„Brazilville“. Charlie Byrd Trio With Bud Shank; 1981. Charlie Byrd (g), Bud Shank (as), Joe Byrd (b), Charles Redd (dr). Concord CCD 4173

One Note Samba

Erschienen u. a. auf / Recorded on:

„Compact Jazz“. Stan Getz; 1962-67.

(Stan Getz mit unterschiedlichen Besetzungen; die CD enthält u. a. alle Stücke, die auch in diesem Band veröffentlicht worden sind)

(Stan Getz with different ensembles; the CD contains, among others, all pieces published in this volume)

Verve 831368-2

Weitere interessante Bossa-Nova-CDs / Other interesting bossa nova CD's:

„L'Art De Baden Powell“. Baden Powell Quartet. Musidisc 114842

„Le Genie De Baden Powell“. Baden Powell Quartet. Musidisc 114852

„Guitarra Latina“. Sebastiao Tapajos. RCA 28340

„Aquarelas Do Brasil“. Sebastiao Tapajos. Tropical Music 680002

„Danca Das Cabeças“. Egberto Gismonti. ECM 1089

„Jazz Samba Encore“. Stan Getz-Luiz Bonfá Quartet/Quintet/Orchestra. Verve 823613-2