

## Beguine Bass: Left Hand Latin Accompaniment Pattern

**Example No. 1** shows **one chord per measure**. Use this approach for songs that have **ii – V** progressions spread out into two measures. The pattern for each chord is always **Root - 5<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> one octave lower**.

Example No. 1

**Beguine** ♩=112

I	ii	V	I
C <sup>6</sup> w/9	Dm <sup>9</sup>	G <sup>9</sup> w/13	Cmaj <sup>9</sup>

**Example No. 2** shows **two chords per measure**. Use this approach for songs that have **ii – V** progressions where each chord gets two beats. The pattern for these chords is always **Root of the ii chord - Root of the V chord - Root of the V chord one octave lower**.

Example No. 2

**Beguine** ♩=112

ii	V	ii	V	I
Em <sup>9</sup>	A <sup>9</sup> w/13	Dm <sup>9</sup>	G <sup>9</sup> w/13	Cmaj <sup>9</sup>

**Example No. 3** shows **one chord per measure where one of the chords is a diminished 7<sup>th</sup>**. The pattern for each chord is always **Root - 5<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> one octave lower**.

Note: the diminished 7<sup>th</sup> chord uses a flatted 5<sup>th</sup>.

Example No. 3

**Beguine** ♩=112

I	vii°/ii	ii	V	I
Cmaj <sup>9</sup>	C#dim <sup>7</sup>	Dm <sup>9</sup>	G <sup>7</sup> b <sup>9</sup>	Cmaj <sup>9</sup>

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