

(Book 2) Lesson 32c.

Tune No.2

Three More Tunes to Harmonize

Musical notation for Tune No. 2, 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of four measures. The chords are: C (measures 1-2), C (measures 3-4), C (measures 5-6), and G (measure 7). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 1-2); G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 3-4); G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 5-6); G4 (measure 7).

Tune No.3

Musical notation for Tune No. 3, G major, 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of two staves. The chords are: G (measures 1-2), A (measures 3-4), D (measures 5-6), G (measures 7-8). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 1-2); G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 3-4); G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 5-6); G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 7-8).

Tune No.4

Musical notation for Tune No. 4, 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of two staves. The chords are: C (measures 1-2), E (measures 3-4), F (measures 5-6), C (measures 7-8). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 1-2); G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 3-4); G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 5-6); G4, A4, B4, C5 (measures 7-8).

This may seem like child's play to many students but if these basic skills of harmonization are not learned, you will soon find yourself fumbling about when more difficult melodies and chord structures are encountered. Think of this process as a prelude to "guitar arranging", because that is exactly what it is. All good guitar arrangements begin by first harmonizing the tune. Then you can start adding all of that "good stuff" that may be needed to make or break the arrangement. Where can you use this style of playing? If you have a heavy orchestration backing you up, you may never need to play in this manner! Even a bass player and a busy keyboard player can flood the frequency spectrum to such a degree that your best chord-style efforts may be buried. On the other hand, if the accompaniment is a bit more sparse, the chord-melody style of playing may be just the thing to fit the bill.