

To illustrate further the art of creating chord melody playing here is one more example, the traditional folk song "Greensleeves."

Greensleeves

The image shows four staves of musical notation for a guitar chord melody. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains chords Em, D, C, and Bm. The second staff contains Em, D, G, C, B, and Em. The third staff contains G, D, C, and B. The fourth staff contains G, D, C, B, and Em. The notation consists of vertical stems with dots indicating note heads, and the chords are labeled above each staff.

Below is a chord melody solo based on "Greensleeves." The melody is raised an octave and there is extensive use of substitute chords and cyclical movement. An analysis with full explanations will follow.

Greensleeves

(Chord Melody Solo)

This section provides a detailed chord melody solo for "Greensleeves". It includes two staves of musical notation and corresponding chord diagrams above them. The top staff shows chords Em7, A9, F#m7, Bm7, and C#m7b5. The bottom staff shows chords F#7, Bm7, Bm7, Em7, A9, D9, and F#7. The notation uses vertical stems with dots for note heads. Chord diagrams are provided for each chord, showing fingerings and string patterns. The key signature is one sharp (F#) throughout. The music concludes with a handwritten ending: (Bm) e/ B' e^n.

Analysis of "Greensleeves" Chord Melody Solo

The following analysis will help you to better understand the reasoning for the substitutions and fill in chords. Compare the progression shown below with the original progression on page 109.

Original chord.	Backcycle from original D in third measure.	III chord substitute for original D (III for I).	VI chord substitute for original D (VI for I).
Em7	A9	F#m7	Bm7
		Original chord.	Original chord.
		Bm7	Bm7

Backcycle from F#7 in next measure. Backcycle from Bm7 in next measure.