

This last example (c) uses "close" three-note voicings on adjacent strings. A good example of contrary motion in the outside voices can be seen in the first three voicings. Also, a good example of "constant structure motion" (using an inversion of a perfect 4th voicing) can be found in bars 10 - 16. This example is also presented on the accompanying CD with two different performance demonstrations: selection #36 (slow ex.) / selection #37 (up-tempo ex.).

Song Example 3 (c)

"Third Tune"

The musical score consists of four staves of guitar tablature, each with a treble clef and four horizontal lines representing the strings. Chords and fingerings are indicated above the staff.

Staff 1: Chords: B, D7, G, Bb7, Eb, A-7, D7. Fingerings: 4, 5, 7, 8; 4, 5, 6, 5; 6, 5, 8, 5; 4, 5, 9, 10.

Staff 2: Chords: G, Bb7, Eb, F#7, B, F-7, Bb7. Fingerings: 8, 9, 11, 9; 8, 9, 11, 12; 11, 9, 8, 6; 9, 8, 6, 4.

Staff 3: Chords: Eb, A-7, D7, G, C#7, F#7. Fingerings: 6, 5, 7, 5; 3, 5, 7, 5; 7, 5, 7, 5; 7, 5, 7, 6. A dashed line follows this staff.

Staff 4: Chords: B, F-7, Bb7, Eb, C#7, F#7, B. Fingerings: 6, 4, 8, 6; 6, 5, 8, 5; 1, 4, 3, 5; 3, 5, 3, 5; 2, 4, 3, 6; 2, 4, 3, 8. A dashed line follows this staff.

Annotations:

- Inverted 4ths in whole-step motion:** A bracket under the first four chords of Staff 3 indicates a melodic pattern where the bass note moves up by a whole step while the other notes remain constant.
- Pentatonic motion:** A bracket under the first four chords of Staff 4 indicates a melodic pattern using pentatonic scales.
- Fine:** A label at the end of Staff 4 indicates the conclusion of the piece.