

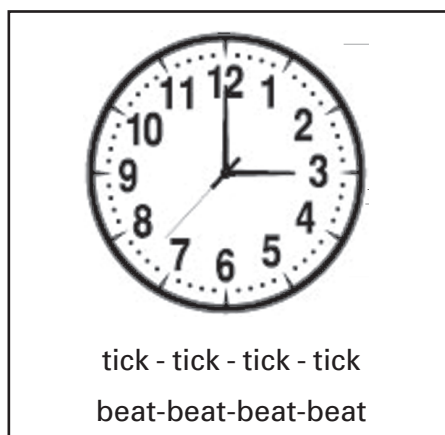
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STRUMMING NOTATION

Beats

Each strum you play is equal to one *beat*. Beats are even, like the ticking of a clock.



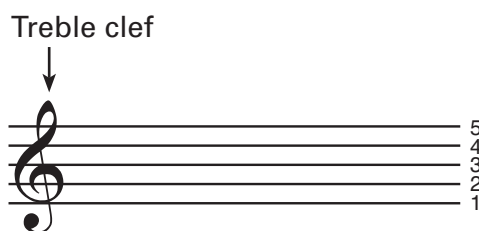
Introducing Slash Notation

note name → C / / / / ← slash
Count: 1 2 3 4

Each slash equals one beat. The chord name tells you which chord to play on each beat. Keep playing the same chord until a different chord name is shown.

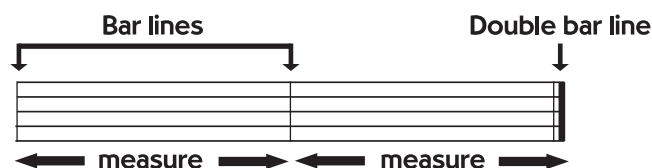
The Staff and Treble Clef

Ukulele music is usually written on a five-line *staff* that has a *treble clef* at its beginning.

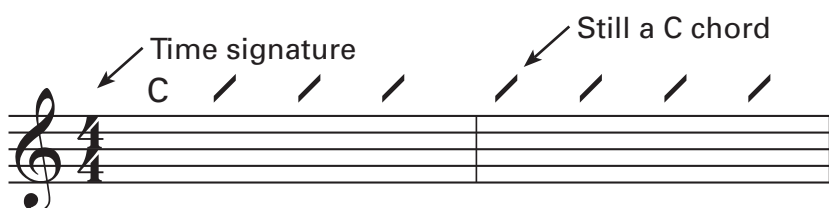


Bar Lines, Measures, and Time Signatures

Bar lines divide the staff into equal parts called *measures*. A *double bar line* is used at the end to show you the music is finished.



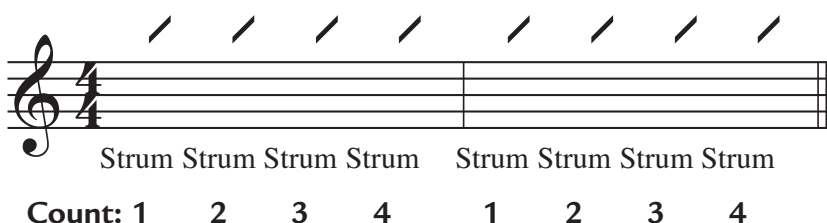
Measures are always filled with a certain number of beats. You know how many beats are in each measure by looking at the *time signature*, which is always at the beginning of the music. A $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature ("four-four time") means there are four equal beats in every measure. A $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature ("three-four time") means there are three equal beats.



More Time to Strum

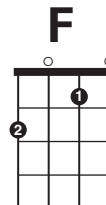
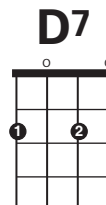
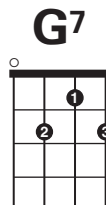
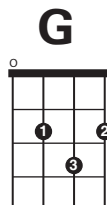
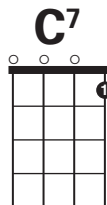
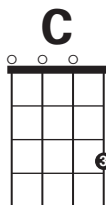
Play this example in $\frac{4}{4}$ time. It will sound the same as "Time to Strum!," which you played on page 6. Keep the beats even and count out loud.

Strum all four strings as you did before.



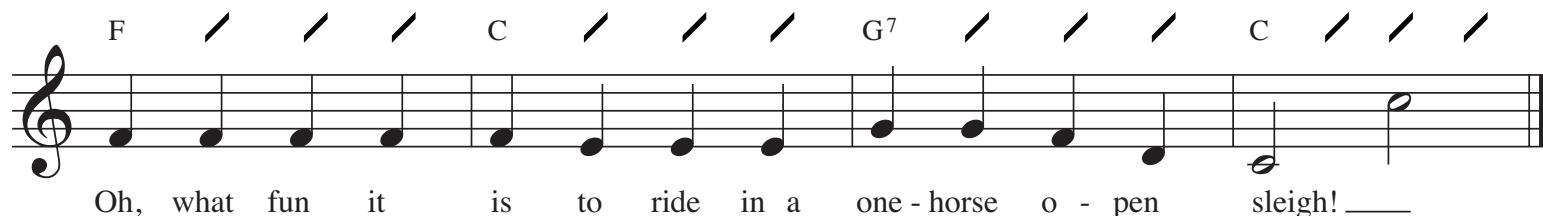
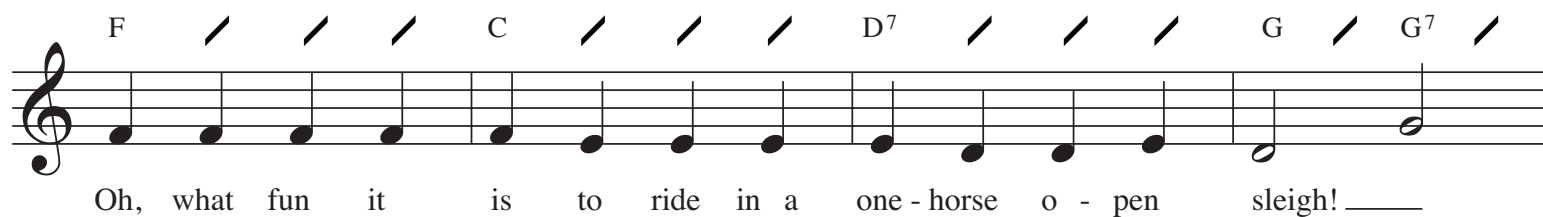
Jingle Bells

CHORDS USED IN THESE SONGS



Allegro

PLAY: C



Over the Rainbow

The greatest ukulele version of this song was recorded in 1993 by legendary Hawaiian uke player and singer Iz.

Words by E. Y. Harburg
Music by Harold Arlen

Moderato

PLAY: C

