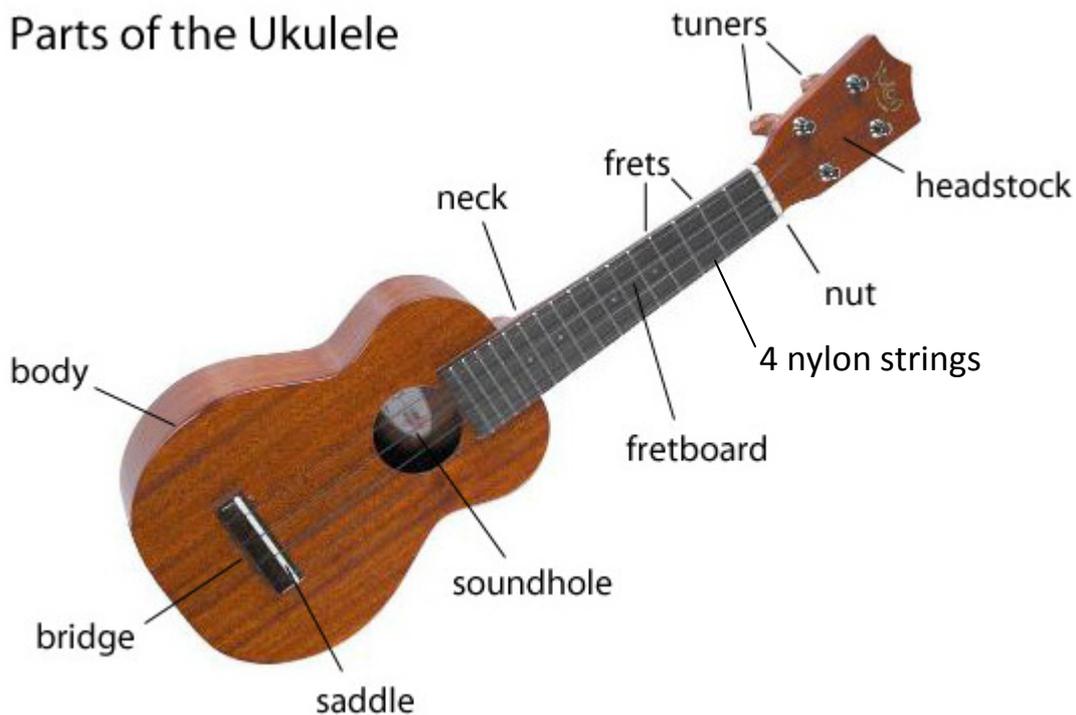


SPA STRUMMERS 1 - types

Parts of the Ukulele



Strings are made of nylon and are not harsh on fingers. Unlike other steel strings instruments which can result in sore fingers for beginners.

Types

There are two main types of ukuleles, the guitar shaped wooden uke and the banjo uke.

The classic **wooden ukelele** shape is shown above, and comes in 4 sizes

Soprano – smallest at 21” long and 13” scale length Tuned GCEA

Concert larger at 23” long and 15” scale length tuned GCEA

Tenor larger still at 26” long and 17” scale length tuned GCEA

Baritone largest at 30” long and 19” scale length tuned DGBE

The George Formby type **Banjo Ukelele**

Has a stretched skin banjo type resonator

Drum body which makes it loud.

Developed for music halls with no PA

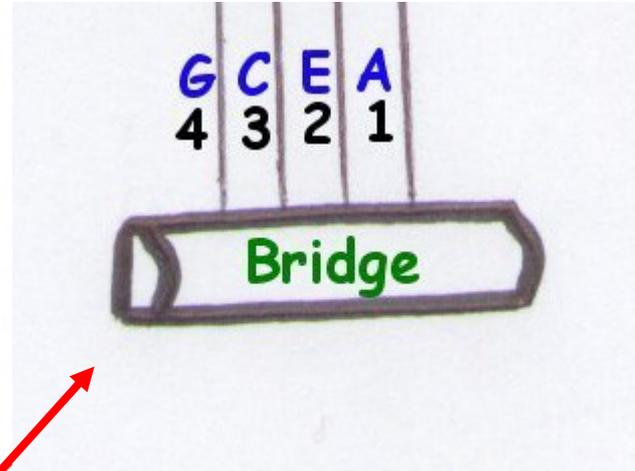
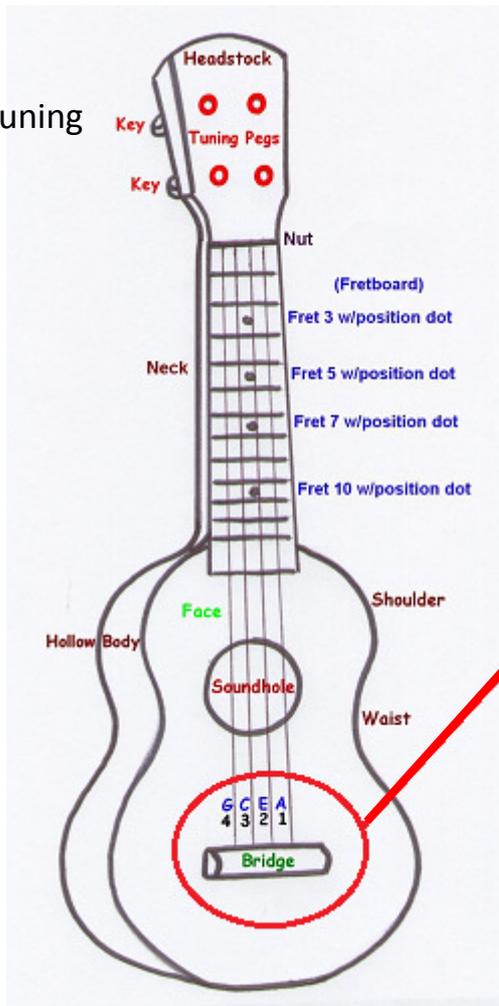


SPA STRUMMERS 2 - tuning

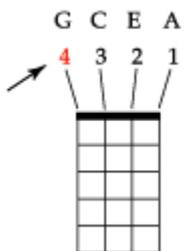
Tuning

We shall use the 'C' tuning

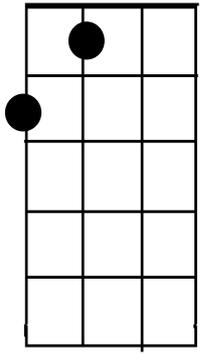
- 4th string = G
- 3rd string = C
- 2th string = E
- 1st string = A



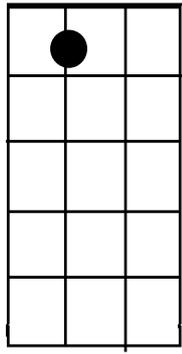
If you are left handed then reverse the strings and tuning.



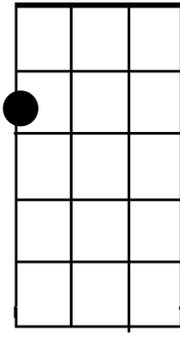
SPA STRUMMERS 3 – basic chords



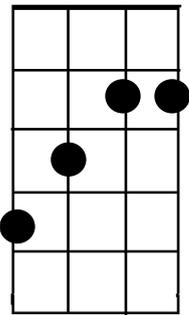
A



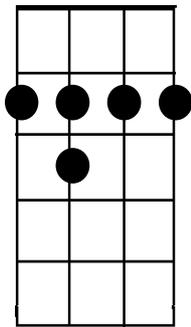
A7



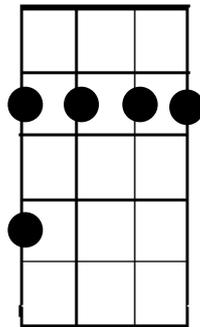
Aminor



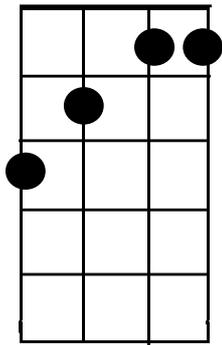
B



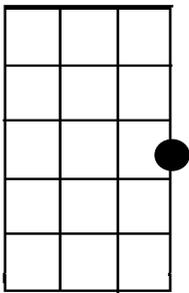
B7



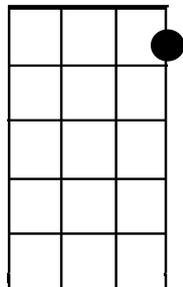
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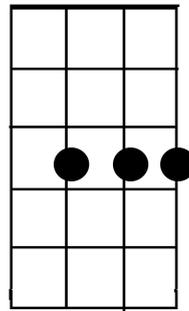
Bb



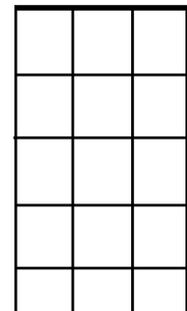
C



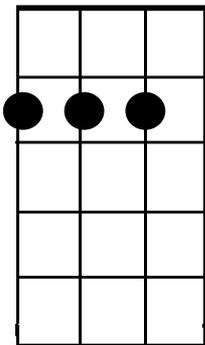
C7



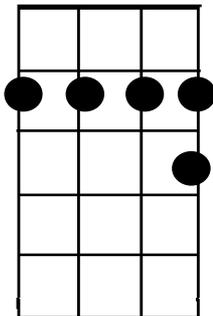
Cminor



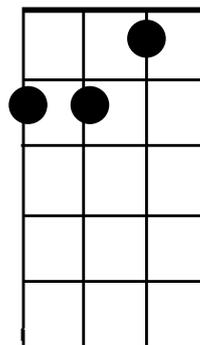
C6



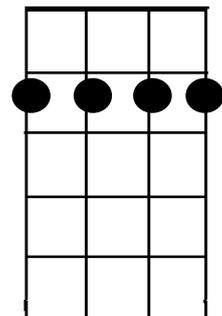
D



D7

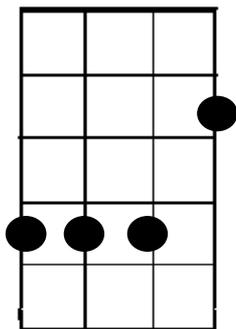


Dminor

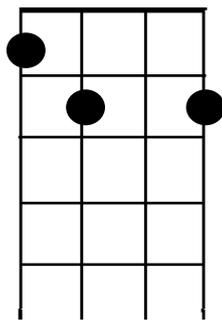


D6

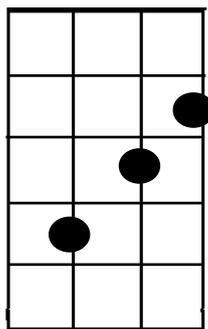
SPA STRUMMERS 3a – basic chords



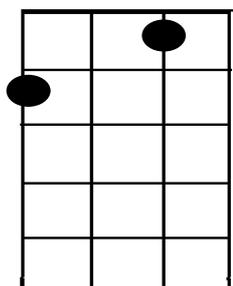
E



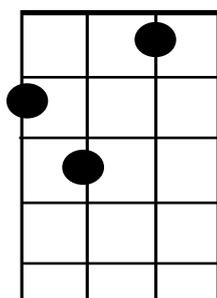
E7



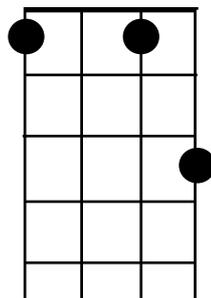
E minor



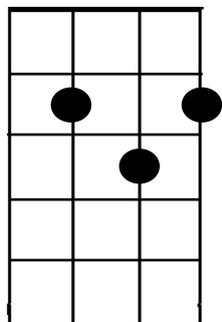
F



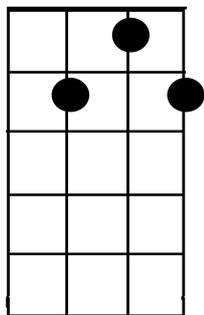
F7



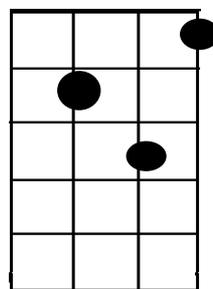
F minor



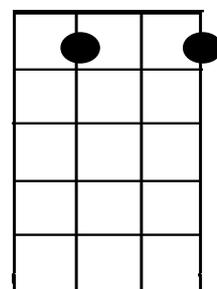
G



G7



G minor



G dim

SPA STRUMMERS 4 – Chromatic scale

Music uses the chromatic SCALE, consisting of 12 steps or semitones per octave
Named A through to G.

The intermediate steps are called sharps (#) if going up, or flats (b) if going down
Starting at C this would be:

C

B

Bb (B flat) or A# (A sharp)

A

Ab (A flat) or G# (G sharp)

G

Gb (G flat) or F# (F sharp)

F

E

Eb (E flat) or D# (D sharp)

D

Db (D flat) or C# (C sharp)

Between B and C there are no intermediates, ditto E and F.

Doesn't matter how you refer to the note, sharp or flat, it's the same note !

ABCDEFG are the white keys on a piano keyboard, the sharps/flats are the black keys.