

A close-up photograph of a Clifton ukulele. The image shows the dark wood body, the sound hole with a decorative label, the neck with frets, and the bridge. The background is a gradient of orange and yellow.

**Clifton**  
FINEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**Playing The Ukulele  
Is Fun**

**L'ukulélé, c'est bien!**



**Playing The Ukulele  
Is Fun**

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## The Ukulele – A Musical Instrument

The ukulele originally comes from Hawaii. Or so they say! A Portuguese sailor discovered the instrument in 1890 when he met the locals on the island, enjoyed listening to it and brought it back to Europe. The neat, guitar-like instrument with the bright tone caught on everywhere and soon spread throughout the world. Different models and versions were developed in the meantime. There are now differently tuned large and small, acoustic and electrical versions, which can be used as either solo or orchestra instruments.

We are concentrating on a single instrument here, a ukulele with 4 nylon-strings, in G, C, E, A. Another kind of tuning is common also: A, D, F#5, B.

In order to have lasting fun with this set, the ukulele should be treated carefully, that means it should:

never be exposed to direct sunlight!  
never have contact with humidity!  
never be exposed to mechanical strain!  
and  
for cleaning the instrument no  
cleaning agents inappropriate for  
wood or plastics should be applied!

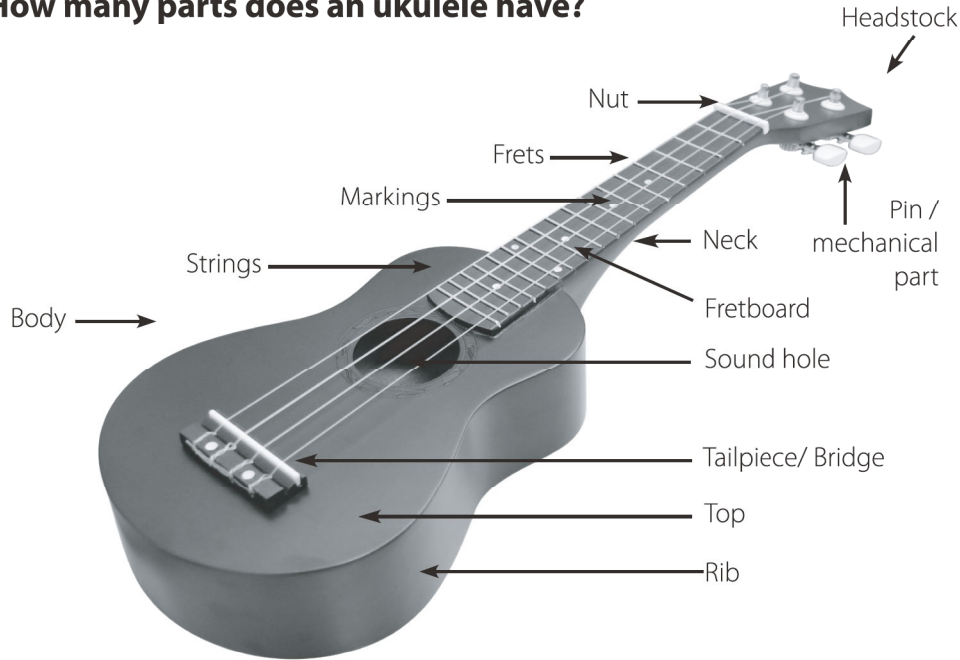
### Tuning

Please tune your ukulele as shown in the picture on the right.

The nylon strings will need a little time at first, before they can be tuned correctly. It is always necessary to re-tune the ukulele. G guitar also needs to be re-tuned. The names of the strings are shown alongside:



## How many parts does an ukulele have?

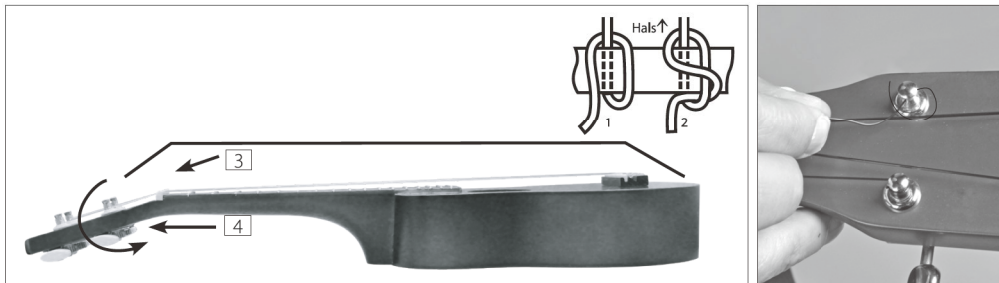


## How do I change the strings?

Strings can snap for various reasons or they should be replaced after being played for a long time.

The string is inserted through the corresponding hole in the bridge from the direction of the neck and pulled out approx. 5 cm on the other side. Make a simple knot at the short end of the string for optimum hold. The short end is now placed over the bridge towards the neck and passed under the long end at the upper edge of the tie - block (1). Pass the string under the loop (two to three times) and back towards the lower edge. Important for this: The end of the string must be placed behind the edge in order to guarantee a secure hold (2). Thread the string up over the bridge and then into the respective cutout in the nut (3) and up to the mechanical part. Now turn the mechanical tuning key (4). The string should wind itself 3 – 4 times around the pin. Tune the string to match the tone and then use a string cutter to cut the protruding remainder of the string off.

It is normal to have to re-tune the nylon string once or twice until the tuning remains set.



## How do I hold an ukulele?



Use your right arm to press the ukulele up against your body and your left hand to balance it as shown in the picture.

## The left hand



Your left hand should be shaped like a "claw" around the ukulele's neck. Use your thumb to support the back of the neck. Use your other fingers of your left hand to press the strings down on the frets.

## The right hand

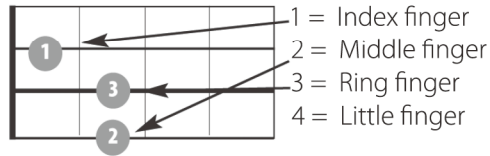


You can use your fingers or picks to play the ukulele. Picks are also known as plectrums. Special felt-picks are also made for use with ukuleles, but we will be using normal plastic guitar picks here.

## How do I play the chords?

The fingering picture and the accompanying illustrated chord consist of four vertical and four horizontal lines. The horizontal lines represent the strings and the vertical lines represent the frets. The numbers tell you which finger to use to press the string down against the fret.

### Dm



## How do I play a cadence?

The backing chord is denoted by the letters used in the notation used here. You will find the corresponding fingering in the fingering table.

Canto →

Backing chord → **C**      **G** ← These symbols define the cadence

Pick from above: → ← The pick strikes from above in a downward movement.

Pick from below: → ← The pick strikes in an upward movement.



## Our notes

You will find a few important basic terms applying to musical notes in the following. Notes were invented so that the tone could be displayed graphically.

The following section shows you the basic musical terms.

## The scale

There are seven basic musical notes (i.e. the white keys on a piano).

They are called: c, d, e, f, g, a, b.



In order to be able to play different keys you need a sharp (#), which increases the tone by a half a note and a flat "b", which reduces the note by a half.

## Scale with sharps – “#”





## Scale with flat – “b”

c d flat d e flat e f g flat g a flat a b flat b c b b flat a a flat g g flat f e e flat d d flat c

## The length of notes and rests

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1-2 3-4 1-2 3-4  
Full note Full rest Half note Half rest

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +  
Crochet Crochet rest Quaver Quaver rest

1 e + d 2 e + d 3 e + d 4 e + d 1 e + d 2 e + d 3 e + d 4 e + d  
Semiquaver Semiquaver rest

## A dot behind the note or rest extends the length by a half

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ te 2+ te 3+ te 4+ te 1+ te 2+ te 3+ te 4+ te

# The types of beat

Der 4/4 beat:

Der 3/4 beat:

Der 2/4 beat:

Der 6/8 beat:

# Important musical symbols

.....Final character

.....Repeat all of the times  
between these symbols

.....Hold – extend the note

- p = piano .....Play softly
- pp = pianissimo .....Play very softly
- f = forte .....Play loudly
- ff = fortissimo .....Play very loudly

DA CAPO *D.C.*.....Repeat from start of piece  
al .....up to

Fine .....End

DAL SEGNO *D.S.* .....Repeat from DAL SEGNO symbol

.....Jump to the head when repeating  
 to bottom head

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- 🖐 Kumbayah, My Lord

## Le ukulélé – un instrument de musique

L'ukulélé est originaire d'Hawaï. C'est ce que l'on prétend du moins. Un navigateur portugais a découvert l'instrument chez les insulaires vers 1890, y a trouvé plaisir et l'a amené en Europe. L'instrument de musique coquet au son clair qui ressemble à une guitare a eu du succès partout et s'est répandu tout autour du globe. Entretiens, il existe des modèles très différents. Des grands et des petits, acoustiques et électriques, dans les accords les plus divers et utilisés en soliste ou comme instrument orchestral. Nous nous concentrons ici sur un instrument à quatre cordes en nylon avec accord si/si bémol so, do, la, mi. Un autre type d'accord est également possible: la, ré, fa dièse, si.

Pour trouver longtemps plaisir à conserver cet instrument, il doit être traité avec soin. Il ne doit être ni

exposé à aucune insolation directe !  
en contact avec aucune humidité directe !  
exposé à aucune sollicitation mécanique !  
Pour le nettoyer, n'utiliser aucun nettoyant non approprié aux synthétiques, au bois ou au métal !

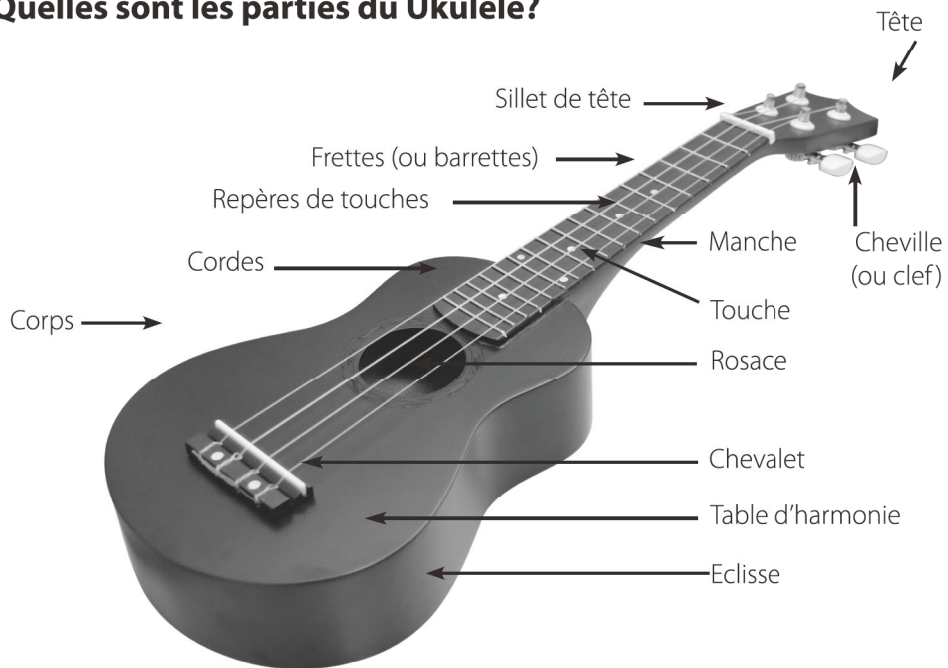
### L'accordage

Veuillez accorder votre ukulélé comme indiqué sur l'image à droite.

Au début, les cordes en nylon ont besoin de temps pour tenir la note. Il est toujours nécessaire de réaccorder le ukulélé. Mais la même chose est à faire avec une guitare. Vous trouverez ci-contre les schémas des cordes:



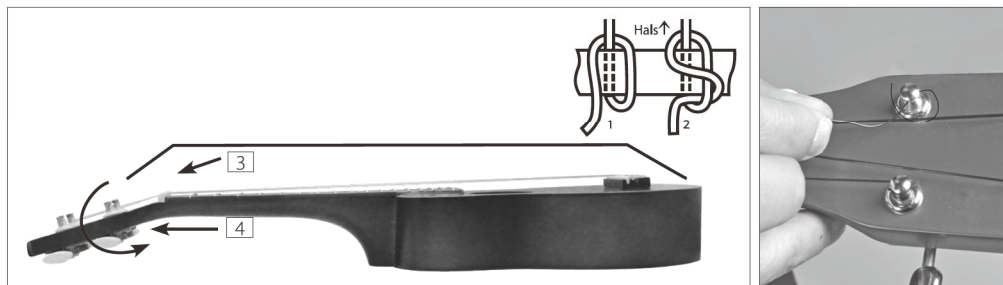
## Quelles sont les parties du Ukulélé?



## Comment remplacer les cordes ?

Les cordes peuvent casser pour différentes raisons et devraient être remplacées après une longue période de jeu de l'instrument.

la corde part du cou et est insérée dans l'entretoise à travers le trou prévu; elle est ensuite tirée sur env. 5cm de l'autre côté. Pour un maintien optimal, faites un nœud simple à l'extrémité courte de la corde. À présent, l'extrémité courte est posée au-dessus de l'entretoise, le long de celle-ci en direction du cou et dirigée vers le bord supérieur du bloc de nœuds, en dessous et le long de l'extrémité longue. Faites maintenant passer la corde au-dessous et à travers la boucle (deux à trois fois) en la ramenant vers le bord inférieur. Important Ce faisant: L'extrémité de la corde doit se diriger derrière le bord afin de garantir Un maintien sûr (2). Enfile la corde par-dessus le chevalet et l'encoche appropriée du sillet (3) vers les mécaniques. Tourne-la maintenant sur l'accordoir des mécaniques (4). La corde doit être enroulée 3 à 4 fois autour de la cheville. Accorde la corde à la hauteur du son qui convient et coupe la partie saillante de la corde avec un coupe-cordes. En général, il faut encore réaccorder quelques fois jusqu'à ce que l'accord tienne avec les cordes en nylon.



## Comment tient-on le ukulélé?



Comme vous pouvez le voir sur l'image, l'ukulélé est tenu contre le corps par la main droite et équilibré par la main gauche.

## La main gauche



La main gauche se pose comme une „griffe“ sur le manche du ukulélé. Le pouce s'appuie derrière le manche. Les cordes sont pressées contre la barrette avec les autres doigts de la main gauche.

## La main droite

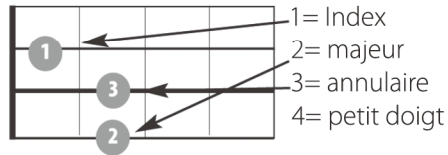


On peut jouer du ukulélé soit avec les doigts soit grâce à un petit accessoire. Ce petit accessoire est appelé plectre. Pour le ukulélé, il existe un plectre de feutre. Pour nos démonstrations, nous utilisons cependant un plectre en plastique pour guitare.

## Comment jouer des accords?

L'accord montré par l'image se compose de quatre lignes horizontales et quatre lignes verticales. Les emplacements des lignes verticales représentent les cordes, les lignes horizontales la barrette. Les chiffres montrent quel doigt presse la corde sur le manche.

### Dm



## Comment jouer le rythme?

Dans la notation habituelle, les accords d'accompagnement sont indiqués par des lettres. Tu trouveras chaque accord dans le tableau des accords.

Mélodieux



Accompagnement



Ces signes déterminent le rythme

Frappe d'en haut : le plectre est frappé de haut en bas.

Frappe d'en bas en retour : le plectre est frappé de bas en haut.



## Nos notes

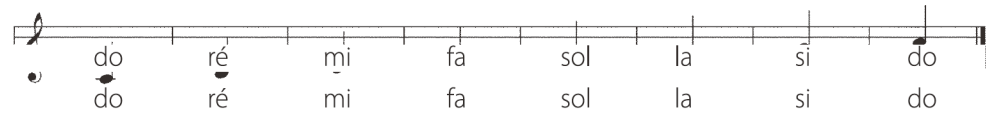
Ci-après, tu trouveras quelques termes fondamentaux importants sur les signes musicaux et les valeurs.

On a créé les notes pour illustrer graphiquement les sons. La partition suivante montre les termes musicaux fondamentaux.

## La gamme

En musique, il existe sept notes principales qui se répètent toujours.

Ce sont : do, ré, mi, fa, sol, la, si



Pour jouer différents types de sons, on a besoin du dièse (#) qui élève le son désigné d'un demi-ton et du signe „b” (bémol) qui abaisse les sons d'un demi-ton.

## Gamme avec „dièse” #





## Gamme avec „bémol“ b

do ré b ré mi b mi fa sol b sol la b la si b si do si si b la la b sol sol b fa mi mi b ré ré b do

## Les valeurs des notes et des pauses

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1-2 3-4 1-2 3-4

Ronde Pause Blanche Demi-pause

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

Noire Soupir Croche Demi-soupir

1 e + d 2 e + d 3 e + d 4 e + d 1 e + d 2 e + d 3 e + d 4 e + d

Double-croche Quart de soupir

## Un point après une note ou une pause prolonge la valeur de la moitié

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1+2 + 3+4 + 1+2 + 3+4 + 1+ te 2+ te 3+ te 4+ te 1+ te 2+ te 3+ te 4+ te

## Les mesures

La mesure 4/4

La mesure 3/4

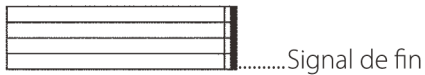
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

La mesure 2/4

La mesure 6/8

1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

## Figures importantes en musique

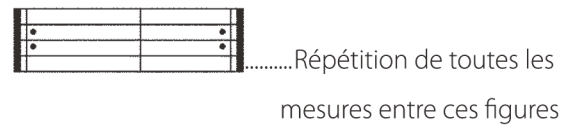


DA CAPO *D.C.*.....Répétition du début du morceau

al .....à la

Fine .....fin

DAL SEGNO *D.S.* .....Répétition à partir de la figure DAL SEGNO

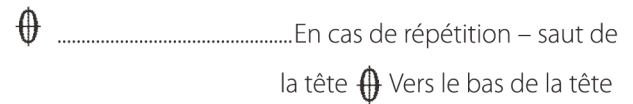


p = piano ..... Joué doucement

pp = pianissimo ..... Joué très doucement

f = forte ..... Joué fort

ff = fortissimo ..... Joué très fort



# Joshua Fit The Battle Of Jericho

The image displays a musical score for the hymn "Joshua Fit The Battle Of Jericho". The score is written in 4/4 time and consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. Each system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a whole rest and a bass clef staff with a whole note chord labeled '4'. The second system features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment, with chords labeled Dm, A7, Dm, A7, Dm, A7, Dm, and A7. The third system continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns, with chords labeled Dm, A7, and Dm. The fourth system concludes the piece, with chords labeled A7 and Dm. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

This piano score is written in D minor (one flat) and 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The bass clef staff features a consistent eighth-note accompaniment pattern: a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, alternating between the left and right hands. The treble clef staff contains the melody. The first system has a melodic line starting with a C4 quarter note, followed by eighth-note patterns. The second system continues the melody. The third system includes a first ending bracket labeled "1.2.3," over a quarter note, followed by a repeat sign. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. Chord symbols are placed below the treble staff: A<sup>7</sup> and D<sub>m</sub> in the first system; A<sup>7</sup>, D<sub>m</sub>, D<sub>m</sub>, and A<sup>7</sup> in the third system; and D<sub>m</sub>, A<sup>7</sup>, and D<sub>m</sub> in the fourth system.

# What Shall We Do With The Drunken Sailor

Musical score for the song "What Shall We Do With The Drunken Sailor". The score is written for piano and features a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is divided into four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a measure marked with the number "8" above the staff, indicating an 8-measure rest. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some dotted rhythms. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Chord markings "Em" and "D" are placed below the bass staff to indicate the harmonic structure. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a melodic line with a dotted quarter note and an eighth note, and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final measure marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. A first ending bracket labeled "1.2.3." spans the final three measures of the system, leading to a final chord of "Em".

# When The Saints Go Marching In

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with some notes in the bass clef. Chords are indicated by letters (D, A7, G, D7) placed below the notes. The first system shows a D chord in the bass clef. The second system shows an A7 chord in the bass clef. The third system shows a sequence of chords: D, D7, G, D, and A7. The fourth system shows a first ending (1.2.3.) and a second ending (4.) with a D chord in the bass clef. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Bah, Bah, Black Sheep

4

4

G C G D<sup>7</sup> G

D<sup>7</sup> G D<sup>7</sup> G D<sup>7</sup> G D<sup>7</sup>

G D G C G D<sup>7</sup> G

Fine

1.2.

D<sup>7</sup> G D<sup>7</sup> G D<sup>7</sup> G D<sup>7</sup> G D<sup>7</sup> G

# Der Ukulele-Song

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass clef staff. The bass line features a consistent eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The treble line contains the melody, which includes triplets and rests. Chords are indicated by letters G, D<sup>7</sup>, and G.

**System 1:** Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter rest. Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (G2, A2, B2). A double bar line with repeat dots follows. Treble clef continues with a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, quarter note D5, eighth notes C5, B4, and A4, quarter note G4. Bass clef continues with eighth notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

**System 2:** Treble clef has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4, A4, quarter note G4, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4, A4, quarter note G4. Bass clef continues with eighth notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

**System 3:** Treble clef has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4, A4, quarter note G4, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4, A4, quarter note G4. Bass clef continues with eighth notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

**System 4:** Treble clef has a first ending: eighth notes G4, A4, B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4, A4, quarter note G4, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4, A4, quarter note G4. Bass clef continues with eighth notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. Treble clef has a second ending: eighth notes G4, A4, B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4, A4, quarter note G4, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4, A4, quarter note G4. Bass clef continues with eighth notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.



The image displays a musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of music. Each system is written for a grand piano, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is G major, indicated by one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes melodic lines in both hands and a consistent bass line of eighth notes. Chord markings (G and D7) are placed below the treble staff to indicate the harmonic structure. The fourth system features a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.').

System 1:  
Treble: G, D7, G  
Bass: Consistent eighth-note bass line

System 2:  
Treble: D7, G, D7  
Bass: Consistent eighth-note bass line

System 3:  
Treble: G, D7  
Bass: Consistent eighth-note bass line

System 4:  
Treble: 1. G, 2. G  
Bass: Consistent eighth-note bass line

# Banks Of The Ohio

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Banks Of The Ohio". It is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is organized into four systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system features a treble staff with whole rests and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment, marked with a "D" chord. The second system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with the same accompaniment. The third system introduces a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with the accompaniment, marked with an "A7" chord. The fourth system continues the melodic and accompaniment lines, marked with a "D" chord.

The image shows a musical score for guitar, consisting of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with slurs and ties. Chord diagrams are provided for several chords: D<sup>7</sup>, G, D, and A<sup>7</sup>. A first ending is marked with a box around the first six measures of the third system, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign, and then a measure marked '7,'. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

# Aloha Oee

Chord progression for the first system: D, G, D.

Chord progression for the second system: A<sup>7</sup>, D, D<sup>7</sup>, G.

Chord progression for the third system: D, A<sup>7</sup>, D.

Chord progression for the fourth system: G, D, A<sup>7</sup>, G.

This musical score is for guitar, written in D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four systems, each with a treble staff and a bass staff. The bass line is a simple, repeating eighth-note pattern: D4, A4, F#4, D4, G4, F#4, D4, A4. The treble staff contains a melody with various note values and rests, often starting with a whole note. Chords are indicated by letters A<sup>7</sup>, D, and G. The first system has chords A<sup>7</sup>, D, G, D, G. The second system has A<sup>7</sup>, D, G, D. The third system has A<sup>7</sup>, D, G. The fourth system has D, A<sup>7</sup>, D. The piece concludes with a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.').

# Gloryland

The image displays a musical score for the hymn "Gloryland" in 4/4 time. The score is arranged in four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The first system begins with a 4-measure rest in both staves, followed by a repeat sign and a melodic phrase in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second system continues the melody and bass line, with a G chord indicated in the second measure and a D chord in the third. The third system features an A7 chord in the second measure and a D chord in the third. The fourth system concludes with a G chord in the second measure and a D chord in the third. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment throughout.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The chord A7 is indicated below the staff. The second measure contains a whole rest in the treble clef and the same bass line accompaniment. The chord D is indicated below the staff. The third measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has the same eighth-note accompaniment. The chord D is indicated below the staff.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The chord G is indicated below the staff. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has the same eighth-note accompaniment. The chord D is indicated below the staff. The third measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a whole rest. The bass line has the same eighth-note accompaniment. The chord A7 is indicated below the staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-8. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The chord D is indicated below the staff. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has the same eighth-note accompaniment. The chord G is indicated below the staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 9-10. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The chord D is indicated below the staff. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a whole rest. The bass line has the same eighth-note accompaniment. The chord A7 is indicated below the staff. The third measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a whole rest. The bass line has the same eighth-note accompaniment. The chord D is indicated below the staff. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# O Susanna

The image displays a musical score for the piece "O Susanna" in D major, 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of piano accompaniment, each with a treble and bass staff. The score is divided into two measures per system by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole rest in the first measure and a quarter rest followed by a quarter note in the second measure. The bass staff contains a whole rest in the first measure and a series of eighth notes in the second measure. A chord label "D" is placed between the staves in the second measure. The second system features a treble staff with a quarter note followed by a quarter rest and a quarter note in the second measure. The bass staff continues with eighth notes. Chord labels "A<sup>7</sup>" and "D" are positioned between the staves. The third system has a treble staff with a quarter note followed by a quarter rest and a quarter note in the second measure. The bass staff continues with eighth notes. Chord labels "A<sup>7</sup>", "D", and "G" are positioned between the staves. The fourth system has a treble staff with a quarter note followed by a quarter rest and a quarter note in the second measure. The bass staff continues with eighth notes. Chord labels "D", "A<sup>7</sup>", and "D" are positioned between the staves.



The image shows a musical score for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has two staves with chords A<sup>7</sup> and D in the first measure, and G in the second measure. The second system has two staves with chords D and A<sup>7</sup> in the first measure, and D in the second measure. The third system has two staves with chords A<sup>7</sup> and D in the first measure, followed by a 'Fine' marking. The fourth system has two staves with a first ending bracket labeled '1.2.' and a repeat sign at the end.

# Old MacDonald Had A Farm

Musical score for "Old MacDonald Had A Farm" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble clef staff with a melody and a bass clef staff with a bass line. Chords are indicated by letters (A, D, E<sup>7</sup>, H<sub>m</sub>) below the notes. The first system starts with a repeat sign. The fifth system includes a first ending bracket labeled "1.2.3."

System 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: A, D, A, E<sup>7</sup>, A.

System 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: D, A, E<sup>7</sup>, A.

System 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: E<sup>7</sup>, A, D, A, H<sub>m</sub>, E<sup>7</sup>, A.

System 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Chords: A, D, A, E<sup>7</sup>, A.

# My Bonnie Is Over The Ocean

The image shows a musical score for the song "My Bonnie Is Over The Ocean". It consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble clef staff with a melody line and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 6/8. The first system starts with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system also continues the melody and bass line. The fourth system concludes the piece with a first ending (1.2.) and ends with the word "Fine".

3

3

A D A E<sup>7</sup>

A D A D E<sup>7</sup> A

D H<sup>7</sup> E<sup>7</sup> A D H<sup>7</sup>

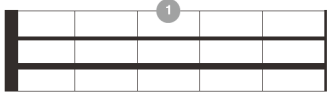
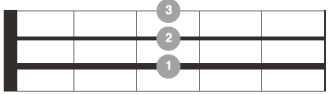
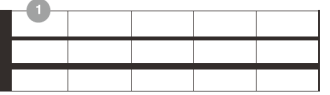
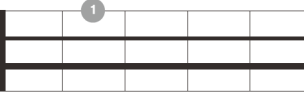
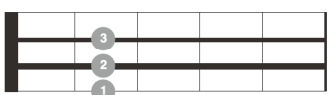
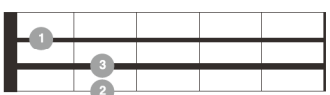
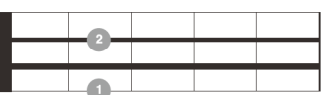
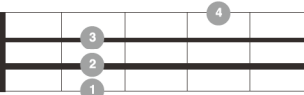
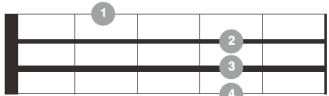
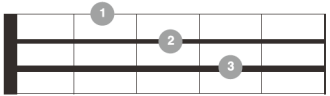
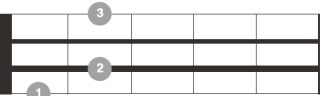
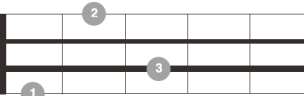
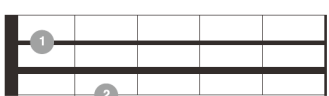
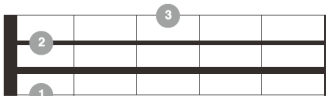
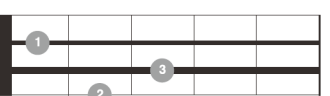
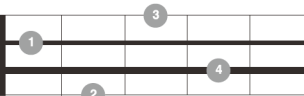
E<sup>7</sup> 1.2. A Fine

# Kumbayah, my Lord

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a triplet of eighth notes in both the treble and bass staves. The second system continues with a similar rhythmic pattern, featuring a first ending bracket over the final two measures. The third system includes a second ending bracket over the final two measures. The fourth system concludes with a first ending bracket over the final two measures. Chord symbols are placed above the bass staff: D, G, D, A7, D, D, G, D, A7, D, D, G, D, A7, D. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Fingering Table

## Tables des doigts

<p><b>C</b></p> 	<p><b>Cm</b></p> 	<p><b>C7</b></p> 	<p><b>Cmaj7</b></p> 
<p><b>D</b></p> 	<p><b>Dm</b></p> 	<p><b>D7</b></p> 	<p><b>Dmaj7</b></p> 
<p><b>E</b></p> 	<p><b>Em</b></p> 	<p><b>E7</b></p> 	<p><b>Emaj7</b></p> 
<p><b>F</b></p> 	<p><b>Fm</b></p> 	<p><b>F7</b></p> 	<p><b>Fmaj7</b></p> 

# Fingering Table

## Tables des doigts

<p><b>G</b></p>	<p><b>Gm</b></p>	<p><b>G7</b></p>	<p><b>Gmaj7</b></p>
<p><b>A</b></p>	<p><b>Am</b></p>	<p><b>A7</b></p>	<p><b>Amaj7</b></p>
<p><b>B(H)</b></p>	<p><b>Bm(Hm)</b></p>	<p><b>B7(H7)</b></p>	<p><b>Bmaj7(Hmaj7)</b></p>



*Joshua Fit The Battle Of Jericho*

*What Shall We Do With The Drunken Sailor*

*When The Saints Go Marching In*

*Bah, Bah, Black Sheep*

*Der Ukulele-Song*

*Banks Of The Ohio*

*Aloha Oee*

*Gloryland*

*O Susanna*

*Old MacDonald Had A Farm*

*My Bonnie Is Over The Ocean*

*Kumbayah, My Lord*

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