

CHANGING CHORDS CON'T

Ukulele Tuesdays – Evergreen Library
December 4, 2018

1



2

PLAYING MUSIC IS MORE THAN JUST MEMORIZING A BUNCH OF CHORDS ON YOUR INSTRUMENT.

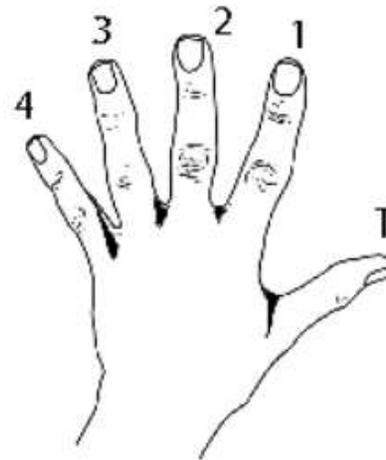
That's difficult. And takes a long time.

MOVING BETWEEN CHORDS

- Moving between chords should be
 - Efficient
 - Use minimal hand movement
 - Done without looking at your hand
- Use sequences that plant fingers so that that you always know where your fingers are in relation to the fret board
 - “Walk your fingers”
- In most modern music, there are only a handful of sequences
 - Practice these and you’ll have a much easier time playing songs you’ve never played before

FINGER REFERENCE

- ① → Pointer Finger
- ② → Middle Finger
- ③ → Ring Finger
- ④ → Pinky
- ⑤ → Thumb
- → Unspecified finger

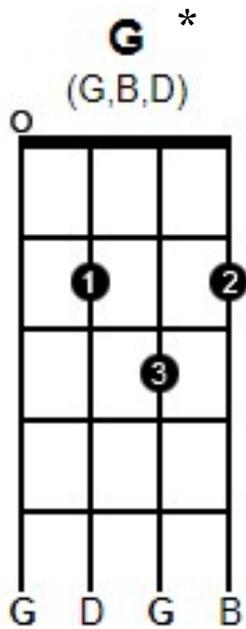


COMMON TRANSITIONS: KEY OF G

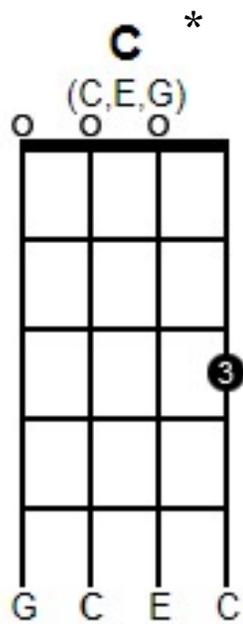
G	↔	C
C	↔	D
G	↔	D
Em	↔	C
G	↔	D7
C	↔	D7

Of the 2,200 chord changes found in the ICDb songs, these few make up 44% of them

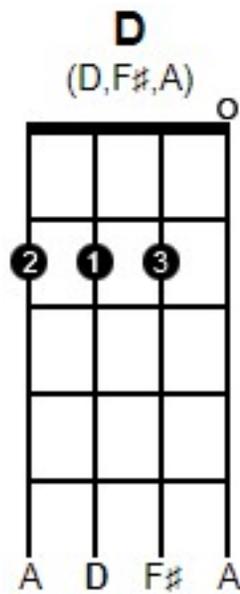
COMMON TRANSITIONS: KEY OF G



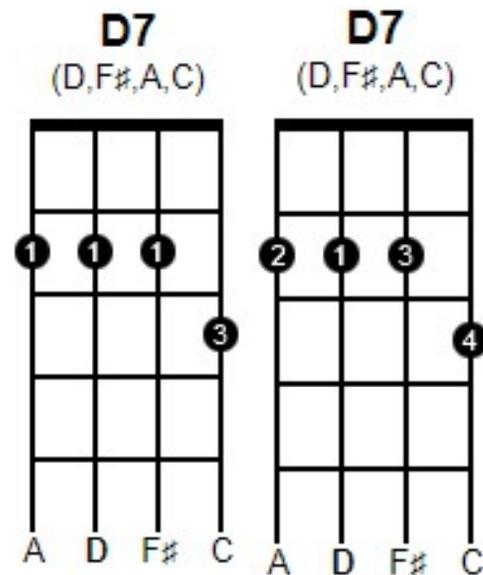
I



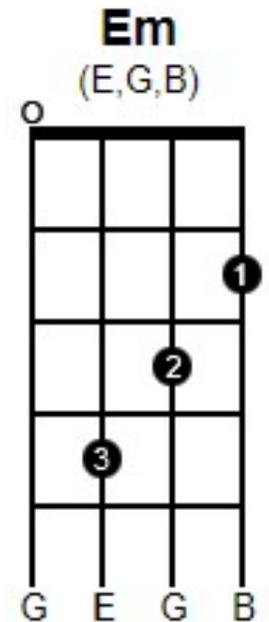
IV



V

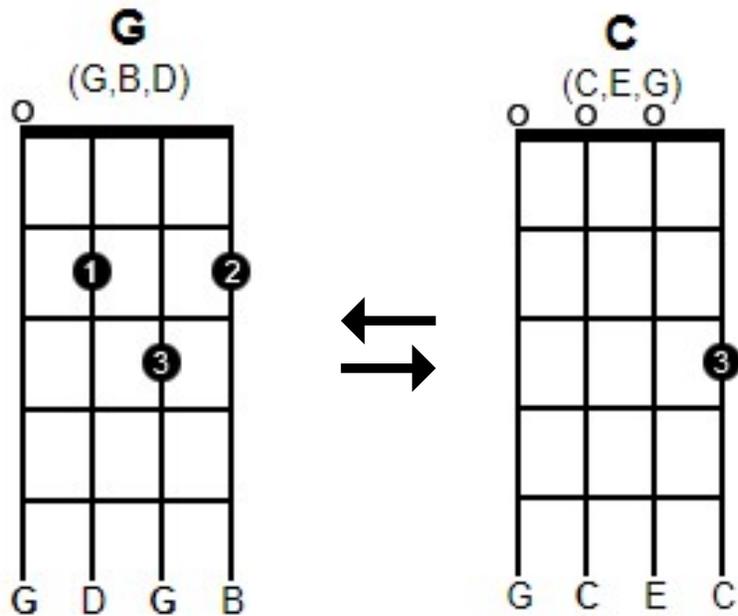


V7



VI_m

G MAJOR \Leftrightarrow C MAJOR *



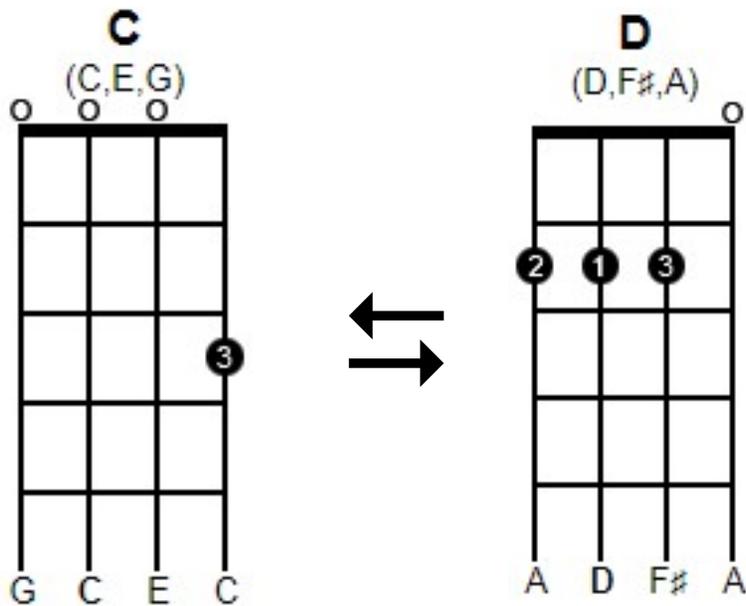
G \rightarrow C

1. Lift pointer (1) finger
2. Step ring (3) from the 3rd string to the 4th string (same fret)
3. Lift middle (2) finger

C \rightarrow G

1. Plant middle (2) on 4th string next to ring (3) (on 2nd fret)
2. Plant pointer (1) on 2nd string
3. Step ring (3) from 4th string to 3rd string (same fret)

C MAJOR \Leftrightarrow D MAJOR



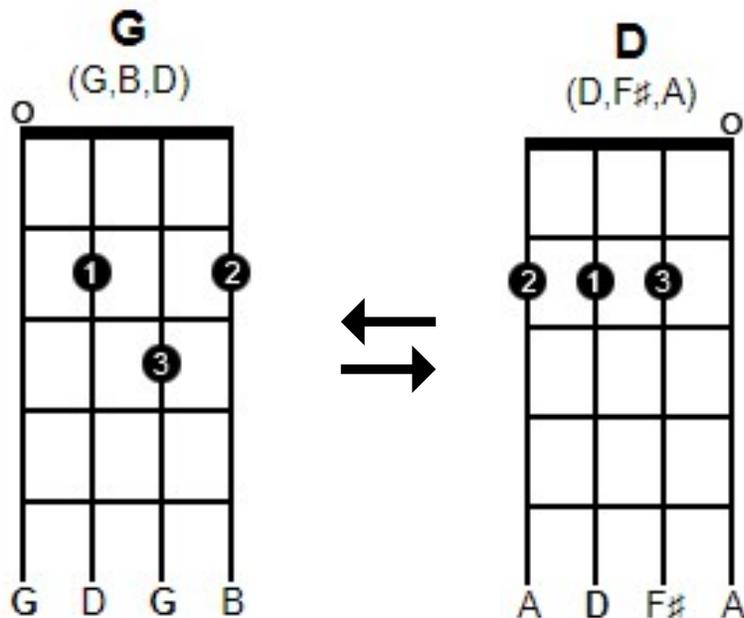
C \rightarrow D

1. Plant pointer (1) on 2nd string
2. Lift ring(3) finger
3. Reach middle (3) out over pointer (1) and plant it on 1st string
4. Squeeze the ring (3) in behind the pointer (1) placing it on the 3rd string

D \rightarrow C

1. Lift middle (2) and ring(3) fingers
2. Plant ring (3) on the 4th string
3. Lift pointer (1) finger

G MAJOR ⇌ D MAJOR



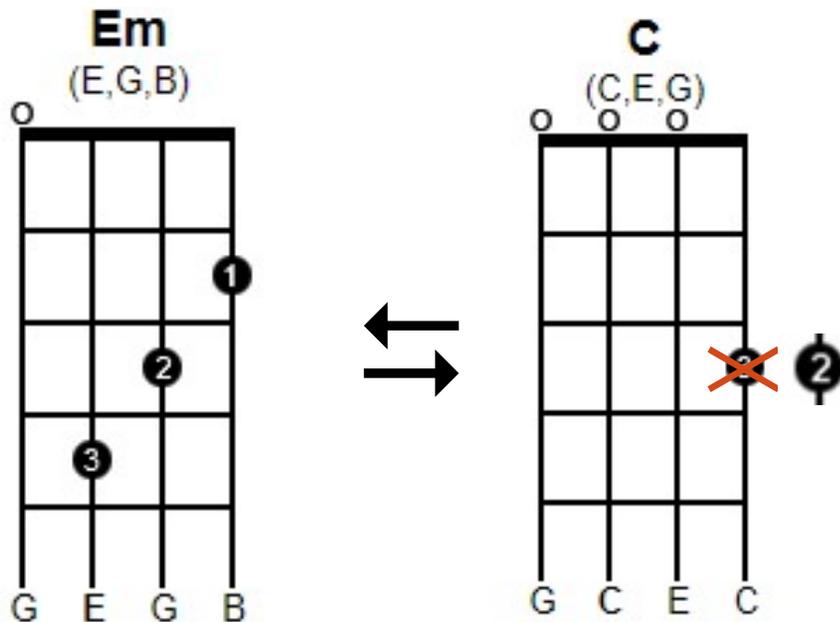
G → D

1. Lift middle (2) and ring (3) fingers
2. Reach middle (2) out around pointer (1) and plant it on the 1st string
3. Squeeze the ring (3) in behind the pointer (1) placing it on the 3rd string

D → G

1. Lift middle (2) and ring (3) fingers
2. Bring middle (2) back to the 4th string
3. Plant the ring (3) on the 3rd string

E MINOR ↔ C MAJOR



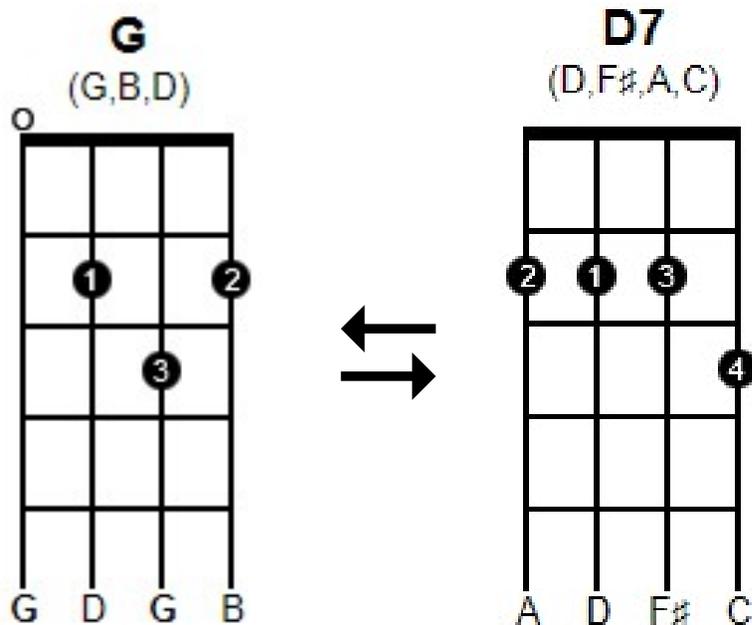
Em → C

1. Lift ring (3) finger
2. Step middle (2) from 3rd string to 4th string (same fret)
3. Lift pointer (1) finger

C → Em

1. Plant pointer (1) on 4th string next to middle (2) (on 2nd fret)
2. Step middle (2) from 4th string to 3rd string (same fret)
3. Plant ring (3) on 2nd string

G MAJOR \Leftrightarrow D DOMINANT 7TH



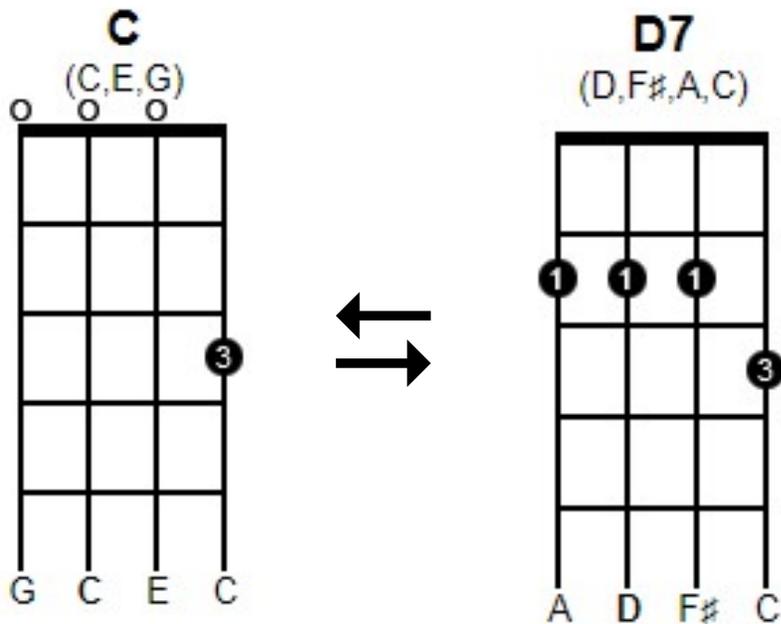
G \rightarrow D7

1. Lift middle (2) and ring (3) fingers
2. Reach middle (2) out around pointer (1) and plant it on the 1st string
3. Squeeze the ring (3) in behind the pointer (1) placing it on the 3rd string
4. Plant pinky (4) on the 4th string

D7 \rightarrow G

1. Lift middle (2), ring (3) and pinky (4) fingers
2. Bring middle (2) back to the 4th string
3. Plant the ring (3) on the 3rd string

C MAJOR \Leftrightarrow D DOMINANT 7TH



C \rightarrow D7

1. Lay pointer (1) across all strings on the 2nd fret (bar chord)

D7 \rightarrow C

1. Lift pointer (1) finger

WHY THESE?

Key of C Major

C	↔	F
F	↔	G
C	↔	G
Am	↔	F
C	↔	G7
F	↔	G7

Key of G Major

G	↔	C
C	↔	D
G	↔	D
Em	↔	C
G	↔	D7
C	↔	D7

Why?

Of the 2,200 chord changes found in the ICDb songs, these few make up 44% of them

KEYS AND SCALES

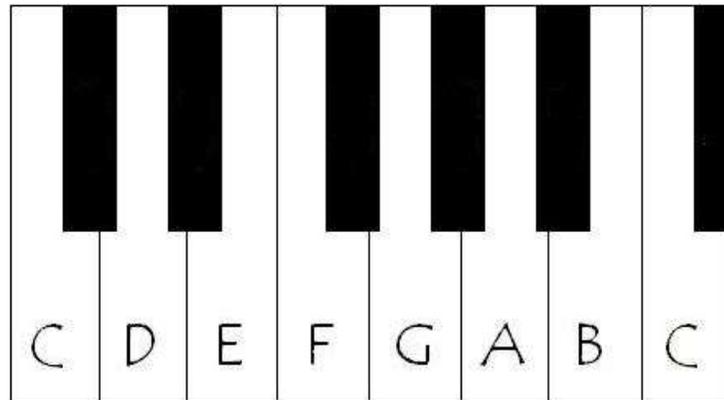
- Saying something is “In the key of” really just means “It uses this scale”
- A scale is a set of notes ordered by pitch (or frequency)
 - Do Re Mi Fa So La Si Do
- A given Scale tells you two things
 1. Which notes to use (technically, the sequence of intervals)
 2. Which note to start on

Examples

- Key of C Major ⇨ Use the C Major Scale
- Key of G Major ⇨ Use the G Major Scale
- Key of A Minor a Use the A Minor Scale

C MAJOR SCALE

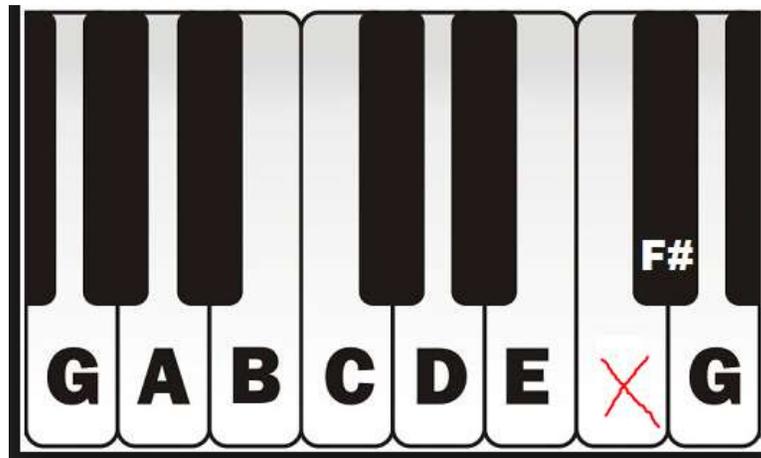
C D E F G A B **C**



All of the white keys on a piano

G MAJOR SCALE

G A B C D E F# **G**



You would not play the F white key

DISSECTING A MAJOR SCALE

C Major Scale	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
G Major Scale	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
Interval Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 / 1
Interval Name	Unison	Major 2 nd	Major 3 rd	Perfect 4 th	Perfect 5 th	Major 6 th	Major 7 th	Octave / Unison
Roman Numeral	I	II / ii	III / iii	IV	V	VI / vi	VII / vii	VIII / I
Scale Degree	Tonic	Super-tonic	Mediant	Sub-dominant	Dominant	Sub-mediant	Leading Tone	Tonic

Many, MANY modern songs follow the "1,4,5" chord progression



SO, WHY THESE?

<u>Key of C Major</u>			<u>Key of G Major</u>			<u>Here's Why</u>		
C	↔	F	G	↔	C	I	↔	IV
F	↔	G	C	↔	D	IV	↔	V
C	↔	G	G	↔	D	I	↔	V
Am	↔	F	Em	↔	C	vi	↔	IV
C	↔	G7	G	↔	D7	I	↔	V7
F	↔	G7	C	↔	D7	IV	↔	V7



QUESTIONS?

