



PUGS – Those Oldies But Goodies
June 17, 2020 – Leader Frank Markovich

This will be some instruction but mainly playing through some ‘oldies but goodies’. We may not get through all of the songs.

Some basics –

- a. What is a chord
- b. Proper fretting of a note.
- c. Strumming techniques

Then the songs – listed below – strums are included with each song – mainly in “red”.

1. Peaceful Easy Feeling –

2. Up on the Roof
3. Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow
4. Chains
5. Get Together
6. Different Drum
7. Jamaica Farewell
8. I Can't Help Falling In Love With You
9. Let It Be Me
10. All of Me
11. Ain't She Sweet
12. Ain't Misbehaving
13. L O V E
14. Light My Fire
15. Save the Last Dance For Me
16. Runaway
17. Come a Little Bit Closer
18. Groovin'
19. Up on the Roof
20. Summertime

Chords

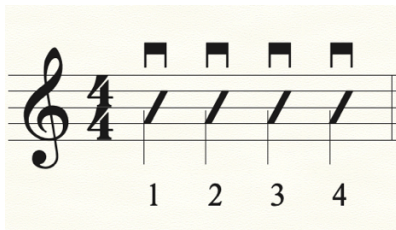
- Definition: A chord is a combination of at least three different notes (letter names) that sound pleasing to the ear.
- Chords are the basis for ukulele.
- This is the place to start.
- Take your time and get each chord to sound clearly!
- Those chords are used to build all other chords.
- Chords such as C mean C major, Cm means C minor and C7 would be C dominant 7. Remember just the letter name makes it a major chord.
- There are in practical terms 36 chords – others are just alterations or extensions of the basic 36 chords. But with just 4 or 5 chords you can play thousands of songs on the Ukulele

To fret a string

- Curve your finger so that each joint is equally curved.
- Use just the tip of your finger.
- Keep your finger perpendicular to the fingerboard.
- Do not touch any other strings.
- Finger needs to be as close to the fret as possible without going on the fret wire itself.

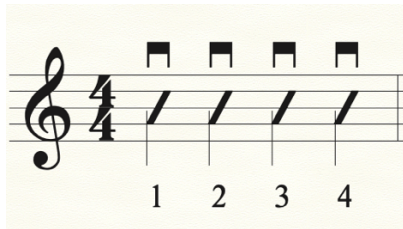
Basic Strums on the Ukulele.

1. This first one is all down strokes with the thumb. For the Ukulele strum above the sound-hole be where the body joins the neck of the ukulele Use the pad of the thumb or in other words the fleshy part of the thumb and strum from above the strings all the way through to a few inches below the strings. Do it smoothly and at first count on each strum. The cap figure above the notes indicates a down strum or stroke.



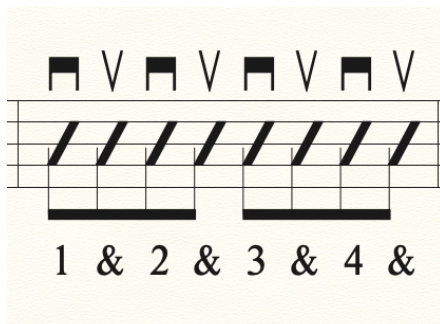
Make sure the count is even. If you have a metronome it would help to use it!

2. The second one is a strum with the nail of the index finger. You want to hit the center of the nail and not the edge of the nail. You might have to lower your wrist to rotate the hand a bit in order to do this properly. The nail should hit the strings toward the center of the nail. Again the same count as the previous example:



Make sure the count is even. If you have a metronome it would help to use it!

3. Now to do both the thumb and the index finger. In this example the thumb will do a down stroke and the index finger an up stroke. On guitar the index going up is typically called a scratch. The up is indicated with a V.



On this count smoothly 1 & 2 & etc. On a number strum down with the thumb on an & strum up with the thumb. On this you are only making contact with the fleshy part of the fingers.

4. Next is the same rhythm but down with the index and up with the thumb. Here you will use the nail of both the index finger and the thumb. A much louder sound and a little harsher.

You will note that the notation is exactly the same for this strum.

5. Now to triplets – we will do $1/8^{\text{th}}$ note triplets. That means there are 3 notes per beat. Below is how to count them. To play them we strum on each beat the following: Down with the nail of the index finger. Be sure to follow through with the whole hand. Then up with the thumb and lastly up with the index finger.

There are two common ways to count these. First measure is easiest in my opinion. For the classically trained the 2nd measure is more common. This is a difficult strum that must be done slowly and methodically before trying to get it up to speed.