From Piano to Ukulele

Sheet Music to Tabs



Tenthumbspro.com
For educational purposes only

Key:

Chords:

Video Tutorial: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y4UOJ5Nr25k

Chord Shapes: Related Links:

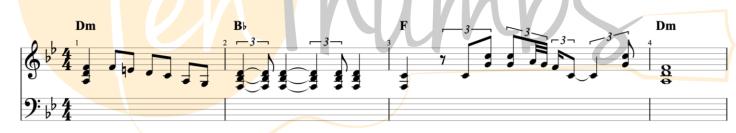
How to read sheet music 1/4 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ve4BK9wBhbA
How to read sheet music 2/4 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjQiv1pYpag
How to read sheet music 3/4 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjQiv1pYpag

How to read sheet music 4/4 -

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4HLNn8qcmFg&t=523s

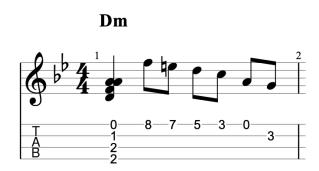
Learn the ukulele fretboard - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t0 8M4QaCUI Rhythm - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gt8YizmOP g

The Piano Riff



Measure 1

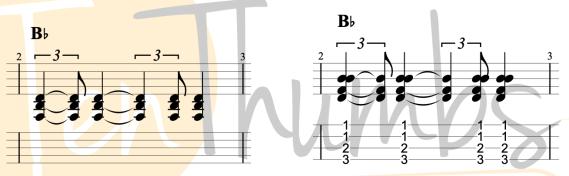




- There are a couple things to notice right away
 - \circ 4/4 so we have four quarter notes to a beat
 - O A flat B note and a Flat E note, this unless otherwise noted with naturals all the B notes will be B flat and all the E notes will be E flat

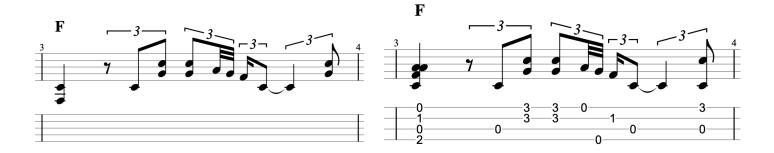
- o Two flats is the key of Bb, you don't need to know what to do this exercise, but it is good to know. You can get that information by google "key signatures"
- Now let's examine the actual music
 - O The Dm above the measure means this entire measure is harmonized with the D minor, if someone was strumming an instrument they would strum a Dm
 - O It is safe to assume the first beat is a Dm and on inspection we see it is an A, D and F note, the three notes making up a Dm chord
 - O The next 6 notes are all 1/8 notes, F E D C A G
 - The E note as a symbol in front of it meaning "natural" so you would play the E as opposed to the E flat.
 - You'll also notice the Ukulele run is an octave higher, that is because I don't have a low G so I was forced to move the lick up an octave, you will have to experiment with the fretboard to find the best spot for the lick.

Measure 2



- This measure is all rhythm but it is swing rhythm, it isn't straight 8ths
- If you have ever strummed a blues or played 12/8 this will be easier
- Down Up Down Up Down
- Ties, or the lines connecting sheet music, mean those count as one hit or strum, but there is an error on my part and only the $2^{\rm nd}$ beat should be tied

Measure 3



- This one is going to take some work
- The first beat is an F chord, but just two notes, with that said I would just strum the entire F chord to establish the harmony
- You are allowed to add notes and take notes away, as long as you aren't taking away from the melody
- You will hear some notes contribute more to the sound than others.
- Rest on the second beat then play the rest of the triplet
 - o To help me stay in time I count the rest out loud.
- Note the two notes there in the melody, here one is a G note, a note not in the chord, which means it is a color tone and more important to the melody.
- On the $3^{\rm rd}$ beat we have a triplet in a triplet, or basically the $2^{\rm nd}$ beat of the triplet is a triplet itself, to help me count this I cant all 3 notes as one beat in the triplet
- Again we have a tie on the first two beats of the last triplet,
 count those rests to stay in time.

