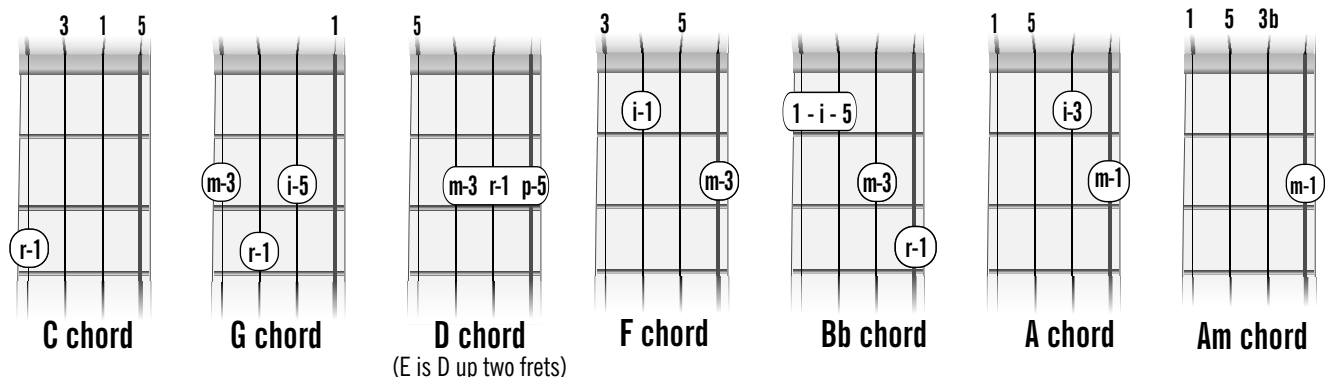


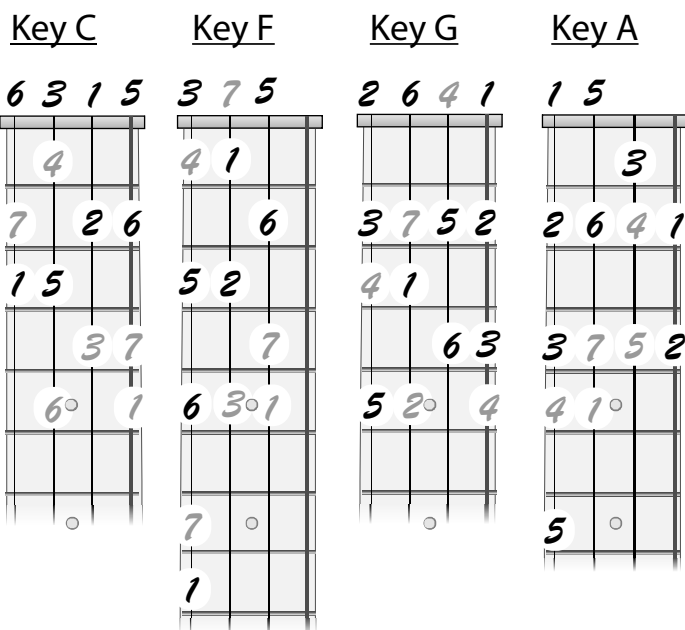
Standard Basic Reference (guitar-tuned)

A - E - C - G



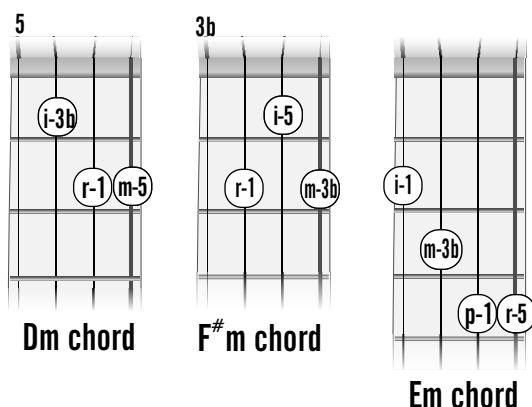
Note: "Guitar-tuned" on the *standard uke* means it has the same relative tuning as that of the guitar's upper four strings, only 5 semitones higher.

Pentatonic Patterns: 5 to 5 and 1 to 1



Note: The black tones are the usually the optimum choice. The grayed out tones are either the less optimal choice, or not pentatonic (i.e., Tones 4 and 7).

Tip: For **D**, just bar the **Key C** pattern with the index finger at the second fret and use the other fingers to pick. Later on, use Standard/Baritone Floating Patterns (guitar tuned), page #139, to see how to go about playing in all keys fluently.



The Chords for Five Main Keys

C: 1 = C, 4 = F, 5 = G, 2 = D, 6m = Am
D: 1 = D, 4 = G, 5 = A, 2 = E, 6m = Bm
F: 1 = F, 4 = Bb, 5 = C, 2 = G, 6m = Dm
G: 1 = G, 4 = C, 5 = D, 2 = A, 6m = Em
A: 1 = A, 4 = D, 5 = E, 2 = B, 6m = F#m

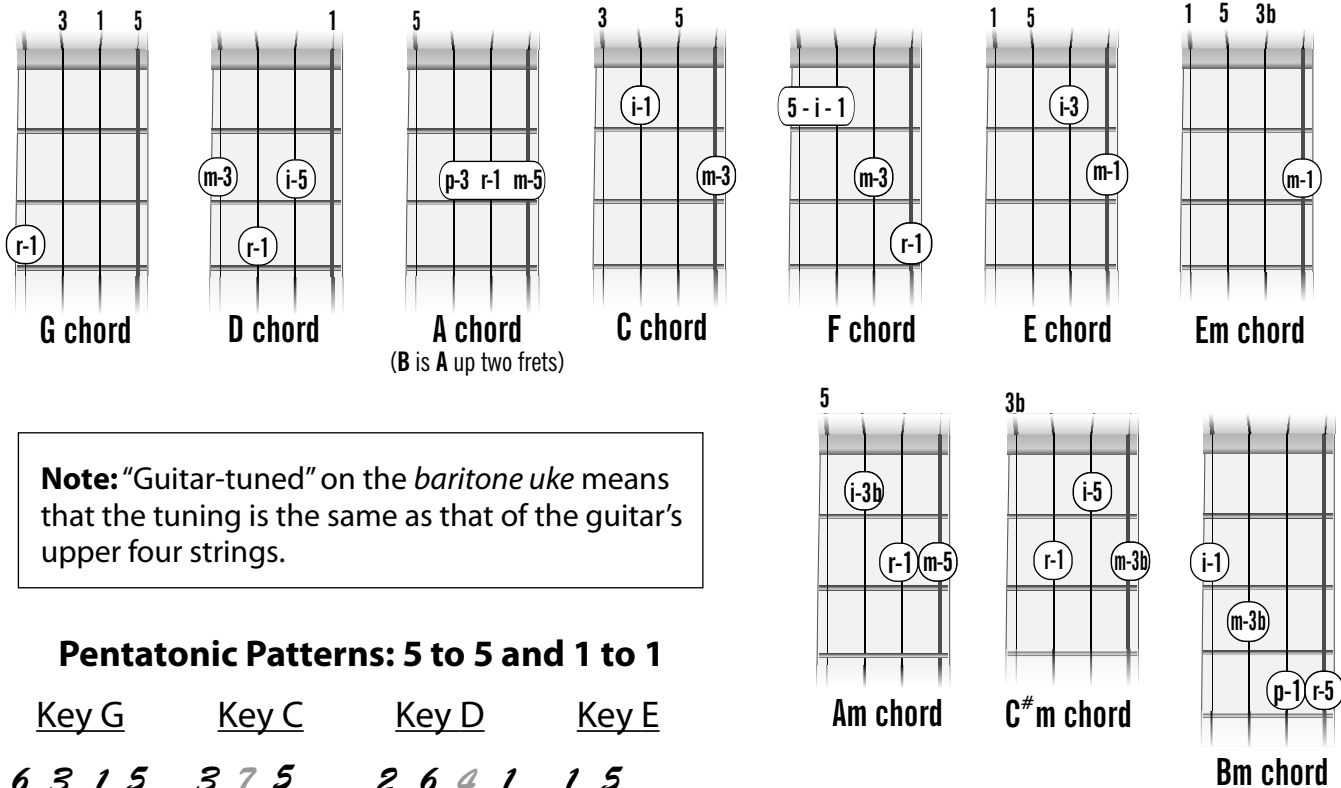
I=index finger, **m**=middle, **r**=ring, **p**=pinky. The numbers, **1**, **3** or **5**, next to these finger letters (i, m, r, p) are the three tones that make the chord. (See Alternative Chord-Centric View, page #158.)

Tips: Use the index finger to make *bar chords* like **Bb** and **Em**. Note, **E** is a bar chord of the **D** chord up two frets. This is like **Bb**, which is a bar chord of **A** played up one fret. (Refer to the Ukulele Chords Charts, page #140.)

You can use a capo or the closed 'bar' chords to play in other keys. (See Standard/Baritone Close Chords (guitar tuned) on page #138 for ideas.)

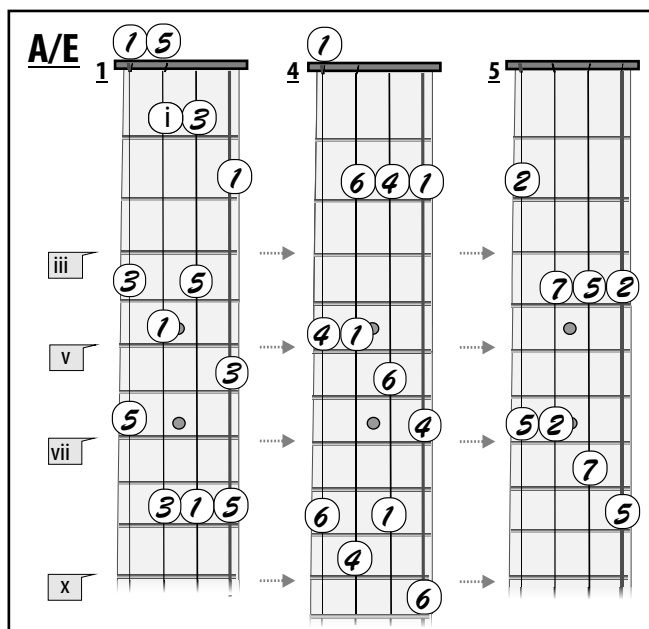
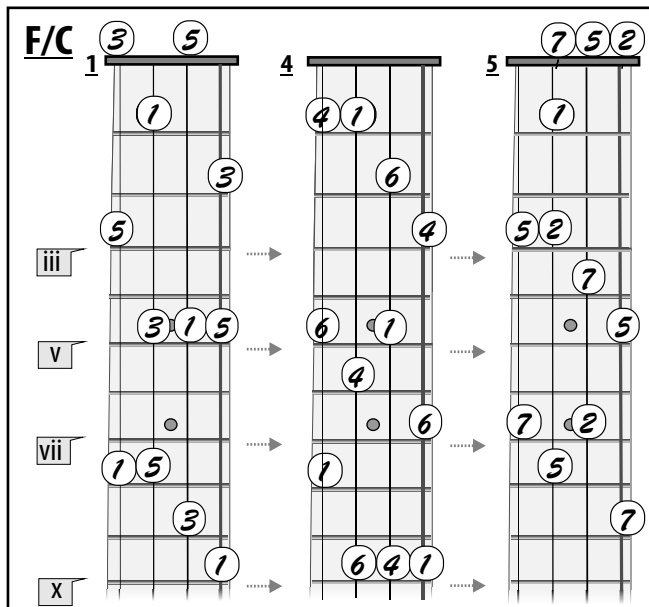
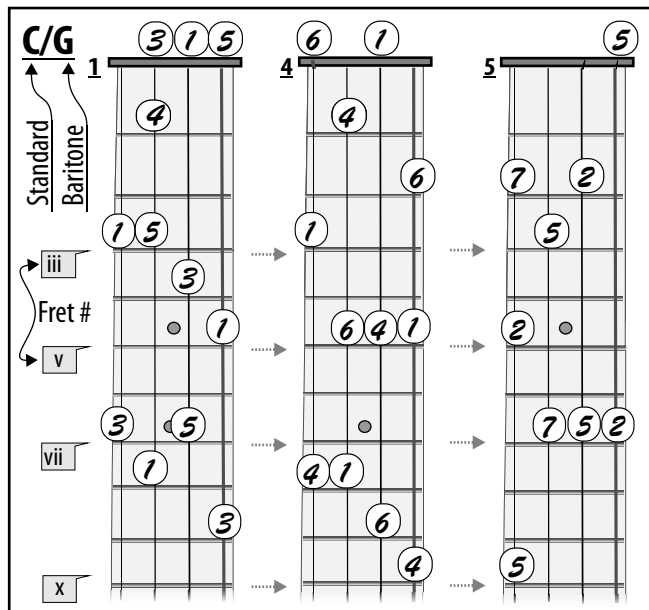
Baritone Basic Reference (guitar-tuned)

E - B - G - D

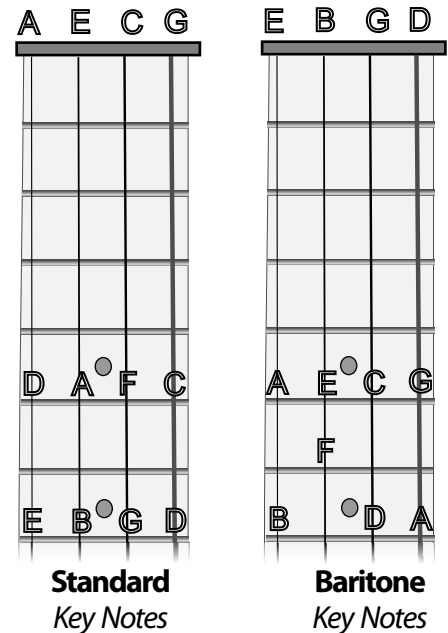


Note: The black tones are the usually the optimum choice. The grayed out tones are either the less optimal choice, or not pentatonic (i.e., Tones 4 and 7).

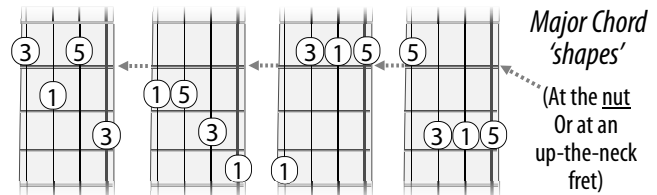
Tip: For **A**, just bar the **Key G** pattern with the index finger at the second fret and use the other fingers to pick. Later on, use [Standard/Baritone Floating Patterns \(guitar tuned\)](#), page #139, to see how to go about playing in all keys fluently.



Standard/Baritone Closed Chords (guitar tuned)



Note: You can match the ① of a Major Chord 'shape' to the Fretboard Note (G, A, B, etc.) to find a chord you want, or to see what chord you are playing.



Layout: I combined the Standard and Baritone ukuleles in these charts because they share the same relative tuning. The standard is merely pitched five semi-tones higher than the baritone.

Process: The easiest and most effective way to learn these is to concentrate on one key at a time, beginning with the key of **C** for the Standard (tenor, concert, soprano) and the key of **G** for the Baritone. Learning one fairly well helps you learn the next one more easily and intuitively.

Begin by playing a few songs using the various chord shapes along the neck for each **1, 4, and 5** chord. This amounts to a kind of mix and match process. Most chords will have three places along the neck from which to play them. Try them in every conceivable way. Use the dots at the 5th, 7th fret to guide you. (**Tip:** review "The Key-Centric View of Chords", page 158.)

Capo: These charts will help you quickly master the fret board. Until then, you could use a capo

Standard/Baritone Floating Patterns (guitar tuned)

5 to 5, 1 to 1 **5 to 5, 1 to 1**

C/G shape **F/C shape**

Main Patterns

Standard → **C/G shape** → Baritone

5 to 5 **1 to 1**

D/A shape **A/E shape**

Auxiliary Patterns

Match the **Key Note** of the key you wish to play in to tone 1 of the *shape* pattern. If by chance you have been 'picking out of the chord' up to now, you should avoid that here and just let your fingers dance the pattern. When you are strumming chords in that key, you may find other areas on the neck better for that phase of the song. Experiment!

Use the **Main Patterns** first. You can play everything with them. Once you have own them intuitively, play around with the **Auxiliary Patterns**; they can come in handy at times. Experiment!

After you cover this material, you have all you need... externally speaking anyway. Now your inward musical journey can begin in earnest. Experiment!

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

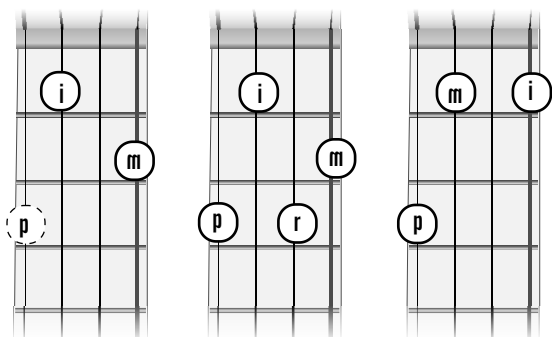
Standard Key Notes **Baritone Key Notes**

The Bigger Picture

Developing a deep sense of the Bigger Picture is your ticket to playing most fluently. Experiment!

Standard (guitar tuned) The ukulele's simplicity invites one to play more chords. However, this is not to suggest 'the more chords the better'. It is a matter of taste and style. (See also Playing Around with Minors and Sevenths on page 168.)

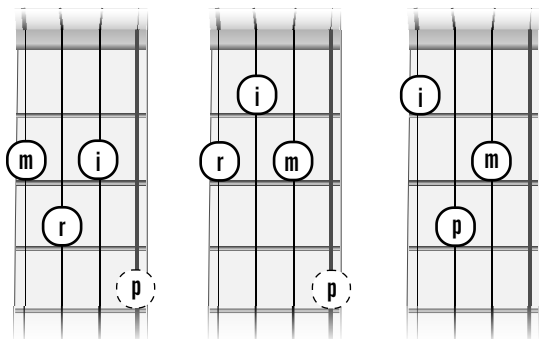
Chords F through B



F chord

F7 chord

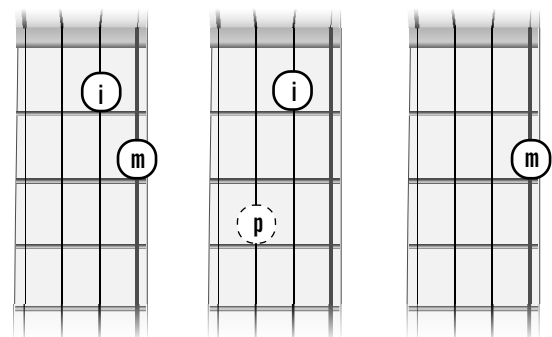
Fm chord



G chord

G7 chord

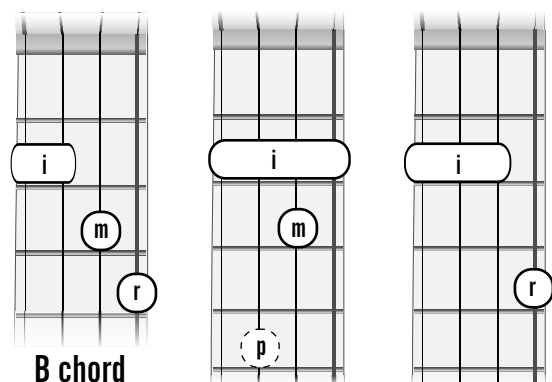
Gm chord



A chord

A7 chord

Am chord

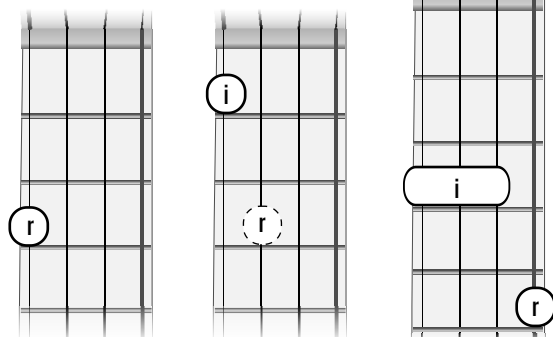


B chord

B7 chord

Bm chord

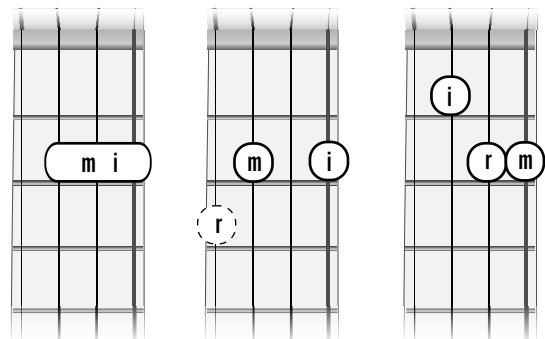
Chords C through E



C chord

C7 chord

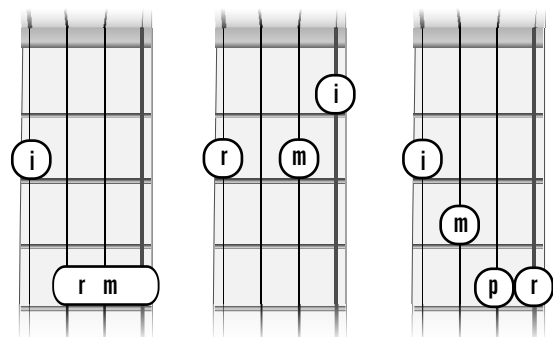
Cm chord



D chord

D7 chord

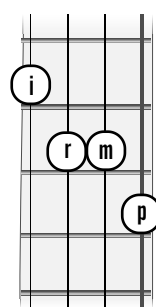
Dm chord



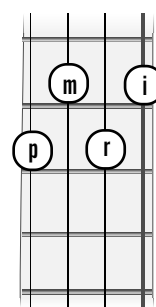
E chord

E7 chord

Em chord



⁺ chord

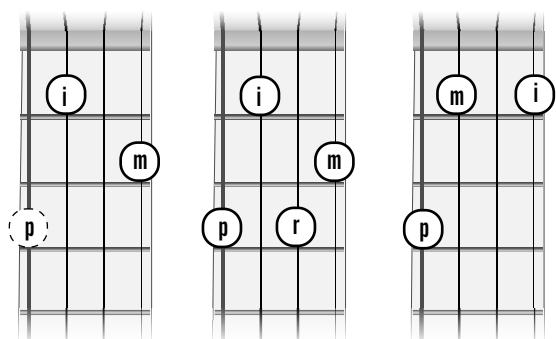


[°] chord

Augmented(+) Diminished(°) chords are 'neutral' chords. Any note can be the root.

Baritone (guitar tuned) The ukulele's simplicity invites one to play more chords. However, this is not to suggest 'the more chords the better'. It is a matter of taste and style. (See also [Playing Around with Minors and Sevenths](#) on page 168.)

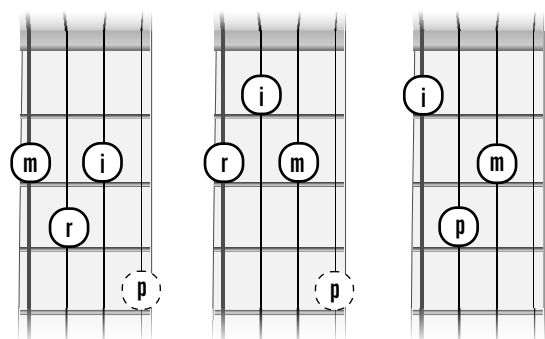
Chords C through F



C chord

C7 chord

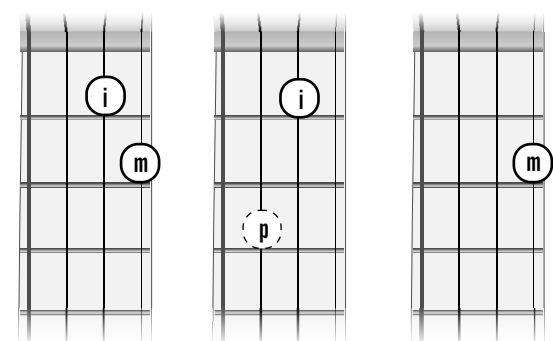
Cm chord



D chord

D7 chord

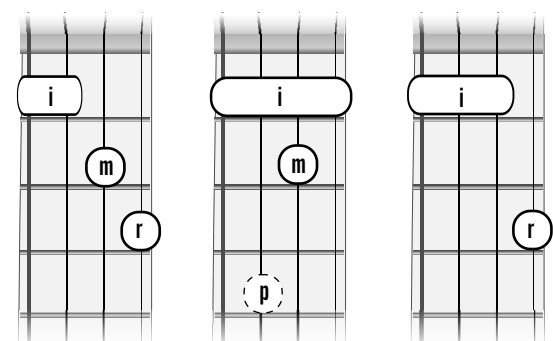
Dm chord



E chord

E7 chord

Em chord

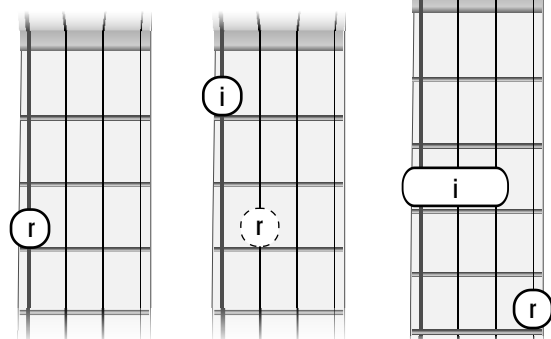


F chord

F7 chord

Fm chord

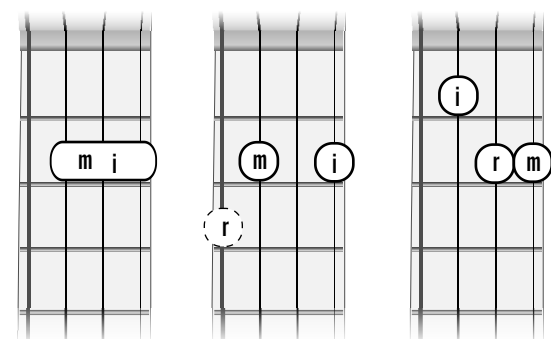
Chords G through B



G chord

G7 chord

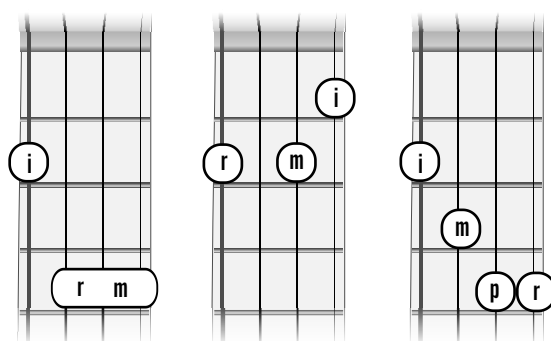
Gm chord



A chord

A7 chord

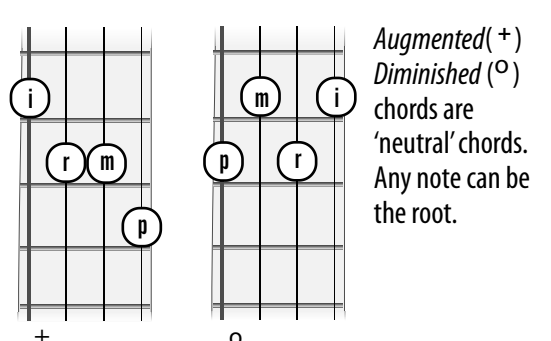
Am chord



B chord

B7 chord

Bm chord



⁺ chord

[°] chord

Augmented (+)
Diminished (°)
chords are
'neutral' chords.
Any note can be
the root.