GLOSSARY FOR UOK SONGS

Strums:

Strums are counted 1& 2& 3& 4& for 4/4 time

D = emphasized down strum, d = regular down strum, u = regular up strum, _ = no strum

D_ du D_ du (cowboy) The _ means no strum.

D_ du _u du (calypso)

D_ du _u D_ (calypso variation)

D_ du du du

D_ D_ D_ D_ (four downstrokes – one on each beat)

D_ x_ _u _u (x = chunk or chuck which is a percussive sound)

Du du du du (shuffle)

Some strums are 8 beats—combining two patterns:

D_ du D_ du D_ du du du

Some are six beats for 6/8 time D_ du du or D_u D_u

Some are three beats for ¾ time D_ du du

↓↓ = two down strums, ↓↑↓ = one down, one up, one down

Beats:

The chord name is usually above the "one" beat.

C / / / G7 / / / = 4 beats of C followed by 4 beats of G7

C / / C↓ = three C beats and one single C strum (usually for an ending)

C / D / = two beats of C followed by two beats of D (In 4/4 time, the D would actually be on the "three" beat)

C↓ (2, 3, 4) = C down strum with a count of 2, 3, 4 before the next line

… means there is a pause before the words start….. the more dots, the longer the pause. Often it is used when the chord comes before the first word.

Sometimes the beats G / / / wrap around to the next line with G / on one line and / / over the words on the next line.

Initials at the top or bottom:

These are the initials of the people who have worked on the song.

The date is when the song was last updated. Recently the date has been switched from the bottom to the top.

Word definitions:

C↓ arp or arpeggio means gentle down strum (with each note in the chord played independently with a single downward motion) – also shown as ≷C

C↓ indicates to the player that the notes in the chord are played together in a single, downward motion

Rit. or ritard or ritardando means gradually slow down.

Tacet = singing only, no playing

Shaded words with chords above are used in an instrumental – no singing, just playing.

C5 means add a G note to the C chord (sometimes written C/g)
The above chord would be written as 0033 which means G string 0 fret, C string 0 fret, E string third fret (for the G note) and A string third fret

When a chord picture can't be found, the chords are written starting with the G string, then C string, then E string, then A string. A "C" chord is written 0003. A "G" chord is written 0232

Trem = tremelo or feathering (rapid gentle strumming)

N/C means no chord

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A------------------------   ..are called tabs.  The notes are played in order and
E------------------------   the numbers refer to the frets that are pressed to
C------------------------   make each note.  If the note is on the A string, it will
G------------------------   be shown on that line.  The E string notes will be on
that line, and so on.
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The following tab shows the notes C (on the A string – 3rd fret), then F (on the E string – 1st fret), then D on the C string, 2nd fret. There is no note on the G string.

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A---3----------------------
E-------1------------------
C-----------2--------------
G--------------------------
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The C chord would look like this with all the strings played together:

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A------3--------------------
E------0--------------------
C------0--------------------
G------0--------------------
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