

# Alternative chord fingerings

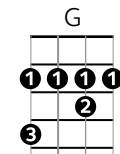
There are several ways to play any chord. Learning a few second-position chords is immensely helpful, as it gives you more options when faced with quick chord changes.

It's also possible to work out your own higher-position chords. All you need to do is take a basic chord shape and walk it up the neck of the ukulele. You'll need to learn the chromatic scale (page 38) to know which notes have a flat or sharp between them:

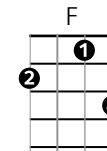
A B<sup>b</sup> B C C<sup>#</sup> D E<sup>b</sup> E F F<sup>#</sup> G G<sup>#</sup> A

For advanced chord transposition, refer to the book *Ukulele Fretboard Roadmaps*, by Fred Sokolow and Jim Beloff (Hal Leonard, 2006).

## Useful alternatives

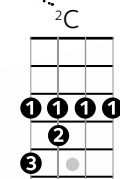


Second-position G. Very useful for going between D7 and B7, or up to G<sup>#</sup>.

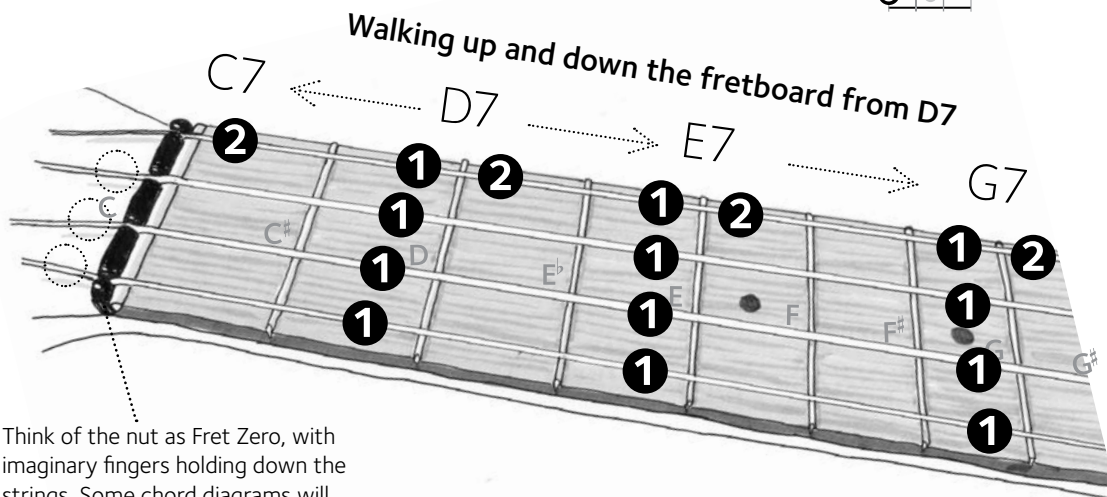


An alternative fingering of F that makes it easy to switch to C.

I sometimes use a superscript to show a chord is in a higher position.



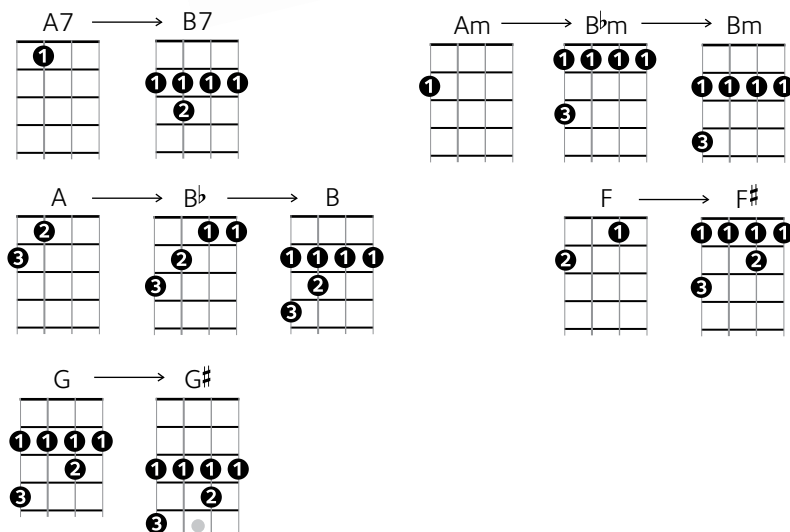
Second-position C is a good transition into G<sup>#</sup> or second-position G.



Think of the nut as Fret Zero, with imaginary fingers holding down the strings. Some chord diagrams will actually show these ghostly fingers.

I'm showing all the notes on the C string.

## Some other chord transpositions worth learning



And now we've discovered a second way of playing E7 and G7.

