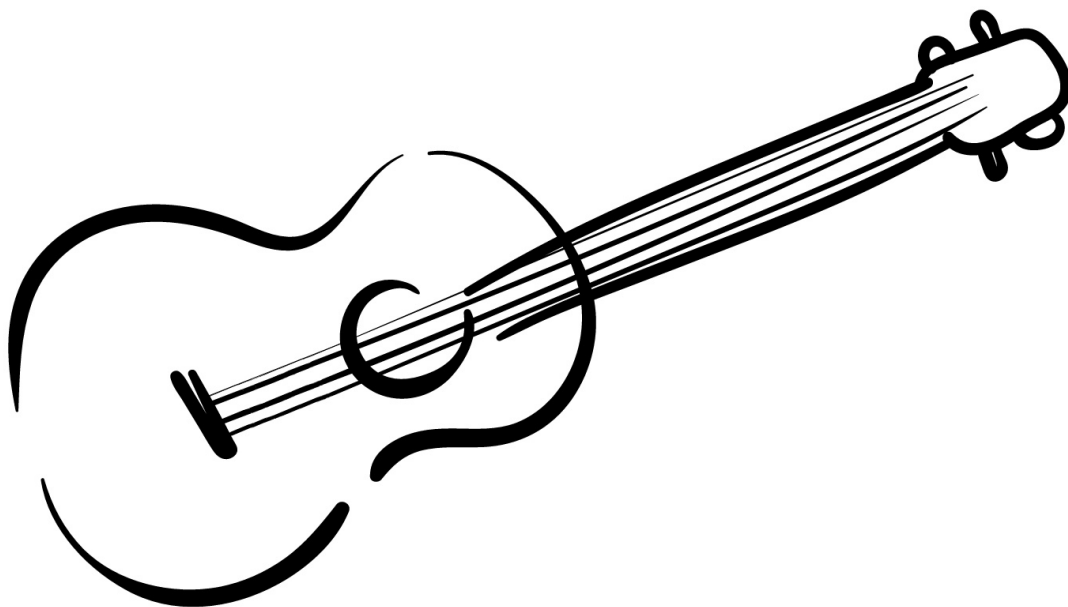


Melodic Ukulele

**Graded Melodies for Ukulele
in Standard Music Notation**

Mark Sylvester



Melodic Ukulele

This collection of melodies is intended for ukulele students, especially young ukulele students for whom the ukulele is a first instrument. This book is exclusively devoted to teaching standard music notation, without accompanying tablature. Although musical concepts are not explained in this book, these melodies are presented in a progressive manner to reinforce the musical concepts listed for each chapter. This collection is intended to help students learn notes on strings 1–3 of the ukulele (tuned GCEA). It can be used with either a high G or low G fourth string.

Mark Sylvester is a composer, musician, and music educator based in Silver Spring, Maryland.

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Many thanks to Ben Altman for his valuable feedback.

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Contents of Musical Concepts

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 1

- Time signature: 4/4
- Notes on the treble clef: middle C, and D on string 3
- Notes on the treble clef: E, F, and G on string 2
- Notes on the treble clef: A on string 1
- Note values: quarter note, half note, whole note, dotted half note

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 2

- Key signature: F
- Notes on the treble clef: B \flat on string 1
- Anacrusis (pickup notes)

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 3

- Notes on the treble clef: C \sharp on string 3
- Note values: eighth notes
- Repeat sign and multiple endings

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 4

- Time signature: 3/4
- Notes on the treble clef: high C on string 1
- Rest value: quarter rest
- Tie
- Fermata
- D.S. al Fine

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 5

- Notes on the treble clef: B and high D on string 1
- Note value: dotted quarter notes
- Dynamic markings: *forte*, *piano*, *mezzo-forte*, *mezzo-piano*
- Tempo markings: *Adagio*, *Andante*, *Moderato*, *Allegro*
- Slurs (hammer-ons and pull-offs)

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 6

- Key signature: G
- Notes on the treble clef: F \sharp and G \sharp on string 2
- Note on string 2: A (for slurs with the G note)

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 7

- Notes on the treble clef: high E on string 1
- Dynamic markings: *pianissimo*
- Dynamic markings: *crescendo* and *diminuendo* hairpins
- Tempo markings: *Largo*, *Vivace*

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 8

- Key signature: D
- Notes on the treble clef: C \sharp on string 1
- Rest values: half rests

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 9

- Note on string 3: E (for slurs with the D note)
- Note values: 16th notes, dotted eighth notes
- Rest values: eighth rests
- Articulation: staccato

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 10

- Time signatures: 3/8 and 6/8
- Three-note slurs
- *Ritardando*

CHAPTER 1

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 1

- Time signature: 4/4
- Notes on the treble clef: middle C, and D on string 3
- Notes on the treble clef: E, F, and G on string 2
- Notes on the treble clef: A on string 1
- Note values: quarter note, half note, whole note, dotted half note

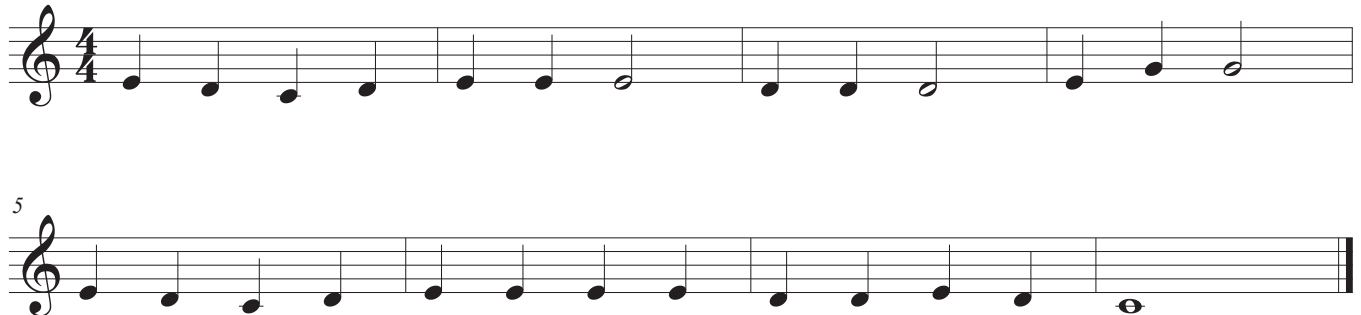
Melodies in Chapter 1

- Mary Had a Little Lamb
- Ode to Joy
- London Bridge Is Falling Down
- Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Mary Had a Little Lamb

United States nursery rhyme

composer unknown (19th century)



Ode to Joy

Theme from Symphony No. 9, movement 4 (Op. 125)

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)



London Bridge Is Falling Down

English nursery rhyme

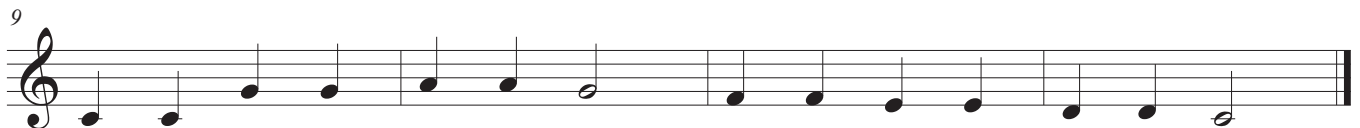
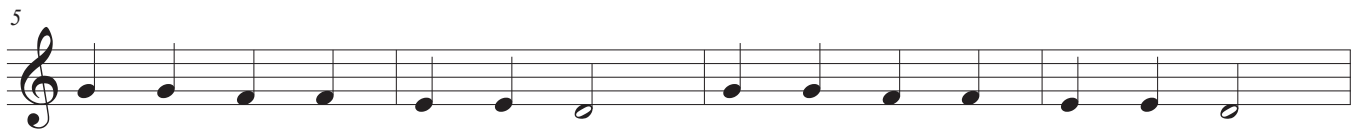
composer unknown



Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

French melody ("Ah! vous dirai-je, maman")

composer unknown (18th century)



CHAPTER 2

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 2

- Key signature: F
- Notes on the treble clef: B \flat on string 1
- Anacrusis (pickup notes)

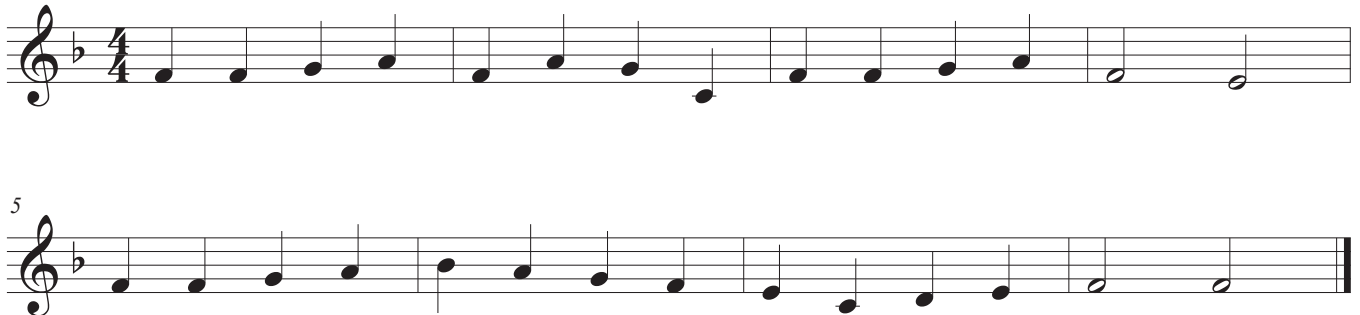
Melodies in Chapter 2

- Au Clair De La Lune
- Yankee Doodle
- Bingo
- Aura Lea

Yankee Doodle

Based on a Western European folk melody

composer unknown



Bingo

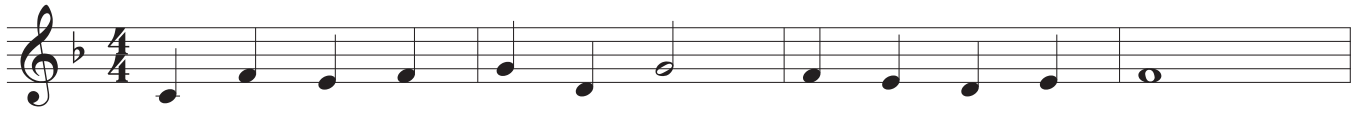
English language children's song

composer unknown



Aura Lea

music by George R. Poulton (1828–1867)



CHAPTER 3

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 3

- Notes on the treble clef: C# on string 3
- Note values: eighth notes
- Repeat sign and multiple endings

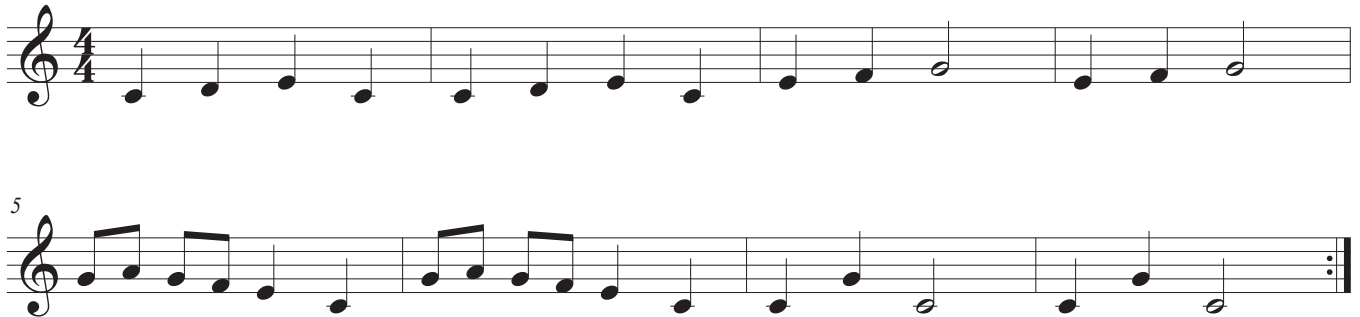
Melodies in Chapter 3

- Frère Jacques
- This Old Man
- Hush Little Baby
- Schiarazula Marazula

Frère Jacques

French nursery rhyme

composer unknown



This Old Man

English language children's song

composer unknown



Hush Little Baby

United States traditional lullaby

composer unknown



Schiarazula Marazula

Giorgio Mainerio (c. 1530s–1582)



CHAPTER 4

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 4

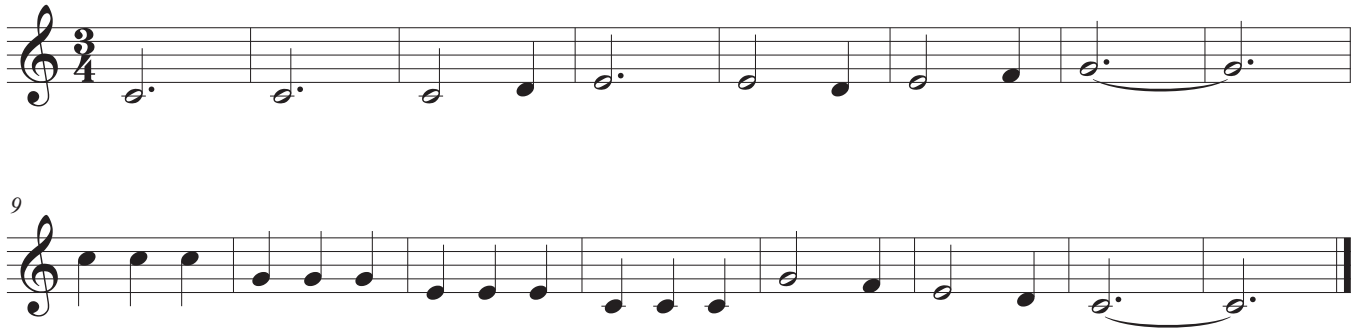
- Time signature: 3/4
- Notes on the treble clef: high C on string 1
- Rest value: quarter rest
- Tie
- Fermata
- D.S. al Fine

Melodies in Chapter 4

- Row, Row, Row Your Boat
- The Itsy Bitsy Spider
- On Top of Old Smoky
- For He's a Jolly Good Fellow

Row, Row, Row Your Boat

music by Eliphalet Oram Lyte (1842–1913)



The Itsy Bitsy Spider

English language nursery rhyme

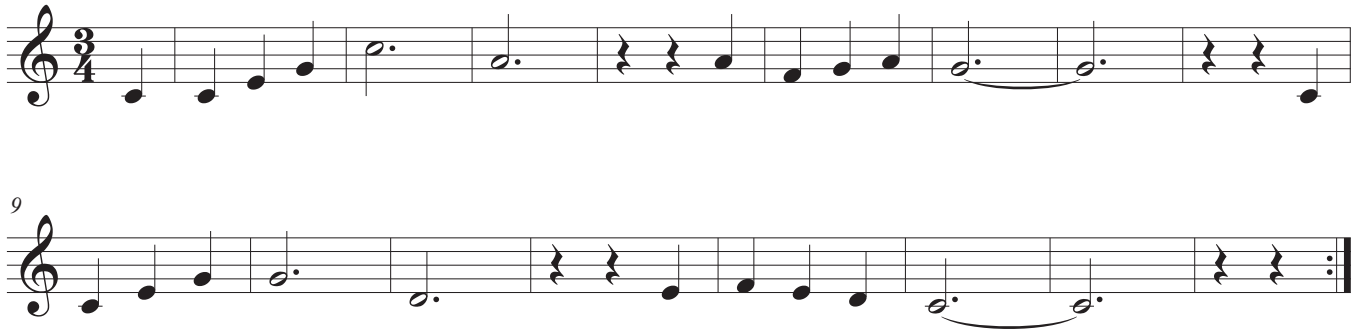
composer unknown



On Top of Old Smoky

United States folk song

composer unknown



For He's a Jolly Good Fellow

Based on a French melody (18th century)

composer unknown



CHAPTER 5

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 5

- Notes on the treble clef: B and high D on string 1
- Note value: dotted quarter notes
- Dynamic markings: *forte*, *piano*, *mezzo-forte*, *mezzo-piano*
- Tempo markings: *Adagio*, *Andante*, *Moderato*, *Allegro*
- Slurs (hammer-ons and pull-offs)

Melodies in Chapter 5

- Londonderry Air
- London Bridge
- Ode to Joy
- Simple Gifts
- Lullaby
- Douce Dame Jolie

Londonderry Air

Irish folk tune from County Londonderry

composer unknown

Adagio

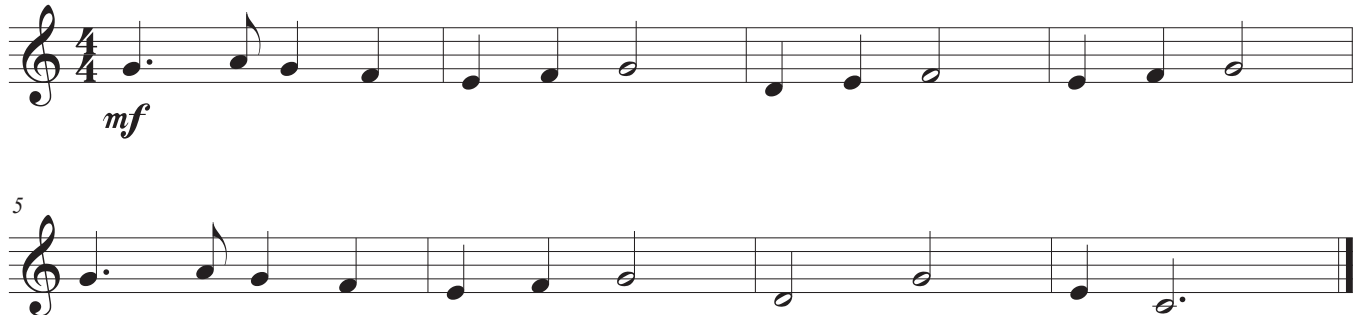
The musical score for the Londonderry Air is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'Adagio' and the dynamics are 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The score consists of four staves of music, each containing 4 measures, for a total of 16 measures. The melody is simple and characteristic of the tune, starting on a half note G4 and ending on a half note G4. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic marking. The second staff starts at measure 4, the third at measure 8, and the fourth at measure 12. The final measure of the fourth staff ends with a double bar line.

London Bridge is Falling Down

English nursery rhyme

composer unknown

Moderato



Ode to Joy

Theme from Symphony No. 9, movement 4 (Op. 125)

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

Allegro



Simple Gifts

Joseph Brackett (1797–1882)

Andante

5

9

13

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

Lullaby

Wiegenlied, Op. 49, No. 4

Johannes Brahms (1833–1897)

Andante



Douce Dame Jolie

Guillaume de Machaut (c. 1300–1377)

Allegro

The musical score is written in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff is marked with a '5' at the beginning. The third staff begins with a repeat sign and a *f* dynamic. The fourth staff is marked with a '12' at the beginning and contains two first endings, labeled '1.' and '2.', which lead to different conclusions of the piece.

CHAPTER 6

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 6

- Key signature: G
- Notes on the treble clef: F# and G# on string 2
- Note on string 2: A (for slurs with the G note)

Melodies in Chapter 6

- The Water Is Wide
- Simple Gifts
- Aloha 'Oe

The Water Is Wide

Folk song of Scottish origin

composer unknown

Adagio

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Adagio' and the dynamic is 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score consists of four staves of music, with measure numbers 1, 5, 9, and 13 indicated at the beginning of each staff. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.

Simple Gifts

Joseph Brackett (1797–1882)

Andante

The musical score for 'Simple Gifts' is presented in four staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 9 and includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking at the beginning and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) marking at the end. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and concludes the piece with a double bar line.

Aloha 'Oe

Lili'uokalani (1838–1917)

Adagio

The musical score for 'Aloha 'Oe' is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 9 and includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and concludes the piece with a double bar line. The melody is characterized by a slow, graceful flow with various note values including quarter, eighth, and half notes, as well as rests.

CHAPTER 7

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 7

- Notes on the treble clef: high E on string 1
- Dynamic markings: *pianissimo*
- Dynamic markings: *crescendo* & *diminuendo* hairpins
- Tempo markings: *Largo*, *Vivace*

Melodies in Chapter 7

- Wildwood Flower
- Wayfaring Stranger
- Ahe Lau Makani
- From the New World, movement 2 theme
- Saltarello

Wildwood Flower

music by Joseph Philbrick Webster (1819–1875)

Allegro

The musical score for "Wildwood Flower" is written in 4/4 time and consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and a quarter note A4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, continues the melody with a half note G4, quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and a quarter note A4. The third staff, starting at measure 10, begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and a quarter note A4. The fourth staff, starting at measure 15, continues the melody with a half note G4, quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and a quarter note A4. The piece concludes with a final half note G4 and a double bar line.

Wayfaring Stranger

United States folk and gospel song

composer unknown

Moderato

mp

5

9

13

17

mf

21

25

mp

29

Ahe Lau Makani

Lili'uokalani (1838–1917)

Moderato

9

17

25

mf

f

From the New World, movement 2 theme

Symphony No. 9 (Op. 95, B. 178)

Antonín Leopold Dvořák (1841–1904)

Largo

p

5

9

p *mp*

13

p *mp*

17

pp

21

f *p*

Saltarello

Vincenzo Galilei (1520–1591)

Vivace

The musical score for "Saltarello" is written for a single staff in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked "Vivace". The score consists of four lines of music, each containing a measure number and a dynamic marking.

- Line 1: Measure 1, dynamic *f* (forte).
- Line 2: Measure 9, dynamic *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Line 3: Measure 17, dynamic *f* (forte).
- Line 4: Measure 25, dynamic *f* (forte).

The melody is characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and dotted rhythms. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth line.

CHAPTER 8

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 8

- Key signature: D
- Notes on the treble clef: C# on string 1
- Rest values: half rests

Melodies in Chapter 8

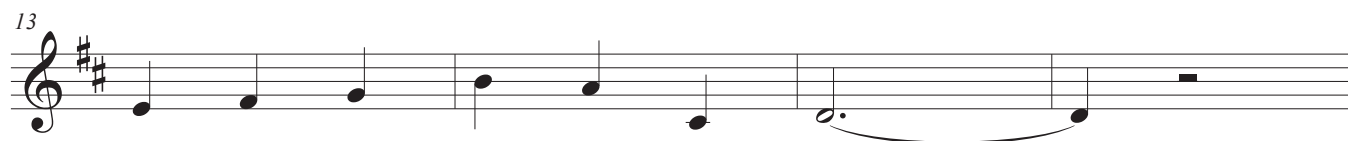
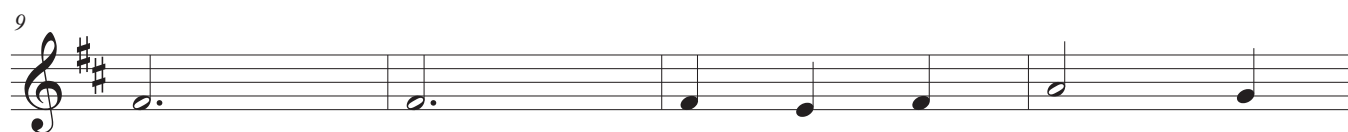
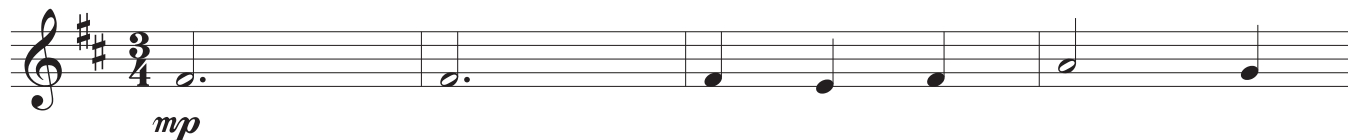
- Du, du liegst mir im Herzen
- My Country, 'Tis of Thee
- Ode to Joy
- Scarborough Fair

Du, du liegst mir im Herzen

German folk song

composer unknown (19th century)

Allegro



My Country, 'Tis of Thee

Based on the melody to "God Save the King"

composer unknown

Andante

5

9

12

mf

f

Ode to Joy

Theme from Symphony No. 9, movement 4 (Op. 125)

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

Allegro

5

9

Musical notation for measure 9. The staff begins with a treble clef, two sharps (F# and C#), and a repeat sign. The melody consists of quarter notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, followed by eighth-note pairs (G4-A4) and (F#4-G4), each beamed together. The measure concludes with a half note D5.

[illegible]

Scarborough Fair

traditional English ballad

composer unknown

Moderato

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time, and the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes a crescendo hairpin and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third staff starts at measure 9. The fourth staff starts at measure 14 and ends with a double bar line. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests.

CHAPTER 9

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 9

- Note on string 3: E (for slurs with the D note)
- Note values: 16th notes, dotted eighth notes
- Rest values: eighth rests
- Articulation: staccato

Melodies in Chapter 9

- Spring, movement 1 theme
- Eine Kleine Nachtmusik
- Hava Nagila

Spring, movement 1 theme

Concerto No. 1 in E major (Op. 8, RV 269) La primavera

Antonio Lucio Vivaldi (1678–1741)

Moderato

4

7

10

f *p* *f* *p*

Eine Kleine Nachtmusik

Serenade No. 13 for strings in G major, K. 525

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)

Allegro

The image displays a musical score for the first movement of 'Eine Kleine Nachtmusik' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, arranged for Ukulele. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score is divided into five systems, each starting with a measure number (1, 5, 9, 12, 16). The first system starts with a forte dynamic (*f*). The second system continues the melody. The third system starts with a measure number 9 and ends with a piano dynamic (*p*). The fourth system starts with a measure number 12. The fifth system starts with a measure number 16 and ends with a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as dynamic markings and a tempo indication.

Hava Nagila

Jewish folk song

authorship disputed

Moderato

The musical score for "Hava Nagila" is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a repeat sign, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. This is followed by a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The staff then continues with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The staff concludes with a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The first ending is marked "1." and the second ending is marked "2.". The second staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. This is followed by a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The staff then continues with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The staff concludes with a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The first ending is marked "1." and the second ending is marked "2.". The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. This is followed by a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The staff then continues with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The staff concludes with a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The first ending is marked "1." and the second ending is marked "2.". The fourth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. This is followed by a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The staff then continues with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The staff concludes with a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, an eighth note B4, and an eighth note A4. The first ending is marked "1." and the second ending is marked "2.". The score includes dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first staff and *f* (forte) at the beginning of the third staff.

CHAPTER 10

Musical concepts introduced in Chapter 10

- Time signatures: 3/8 and 6/8
- Three-note slurs
- *Ritardando*

Melodies in Chapter 10

- Row, Row, Row Your Boat
- The Itsy Bitsy Spider
- For He's a Jolly Good Fellow
- Tarantella Napoletana
- Packington's Pound
- Greensleeves

Row, Row, Row Your Boat

music by Eliphalet Oram Lyte (1842–1913)

Andante



The Itsy Bitsy Spider

English language nursery rhyme

composer unknown

Andante



For He's a Jolly Good Fellow

Based on a French melody

composer unknown (18th century)

Moderato

f

Fine

D.S. al Fine

Tarantella Napoletana

Folk tune of Southern Italy

composer unknown

Allegro

The musical score for "Tarantella Napoletana" is written in 6/8 time and consists of six staves of music. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and beamed sixteenth notes, along with dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece features several repeat signs and first/second endings. The first staff begins with a *f* dynamic. The second staff has a *mf* dynamic. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a final repeat sign and first/second endings.

5

10

14

19

23

f

mf

f

Packington's Pound

16th century English broadside ballad

composer unknown (16th century)

Adagio

1 *mf*

5 *mf*

9 *f*

13 *mf*

17 *mf*

Greensleeves

Traditional English folk song

composer unknown (16th century)

Largo

The musical score for Greensleeves is written in 6/8 time and consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody starts on a middle C (C4) and proceeds with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody, marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The third staff, starting at measure 10, features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth staff, starting at measure 14, includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and ends with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The score is written in a single system with four staves, each containing a line of music. The notes are black, and the rests are white. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 6/8. The dynamics are indicated by italicized letters: *mp*, *mf*, and *rit.*