

# Träumerei

Beat: 4/4

R. Schumann

1

Musical notation for measures 1-4. Treble clef (T) and Bass clef (B). Measure 1: Treble has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5), Bass has a quarter note G3. Measure 2: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 3: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 4: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Treble clef (T) and Bass clef (B). Measure 5: Treble has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5), Bass has a quarter note G3. Measure 6: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 7: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 8: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Treble clef (T) and Bass clef (B). Measure 9: Treble has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5), Bass has a quarter note G3. Measure 10: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 11: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 12: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef (T) and Bass clef (B). Measure 13: Treble has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5), Bass has a quarter note G3. Measure 14: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 15: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 16: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef (T) and Bass clef (B). Measure 17: Treble has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5), Bass has a quarter note G3. Measure 18: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 19: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3. Measure 20: Treble has a half note chord (F4, A4), Bass has a half note G3.

21

Musical notation for measure 21, featuring three staves (T, A, B) and a rhythmic diagram below. The notation includes fingerings (0-5, 6-13, 12-10, 8-12, 7-8, 7) and a slur over the first two notes of the first staff. The rhythmic diagram shows a sequence of notes and rests.

25

Musical notation for measure 25, featuring three staves (T, A, B) and a rhythmic diagram below. The notation includes fingerings (5-0-0, 1-0-1-0, 8-8-8, 7-5, 3-8-0-5) and a slur over the first two notes of the first staff. The rhythmic diagram shows a sequence of notes and rests.

29

Musical notation for measure 29, featuring three staves (T, A, B) and a rhythmic diagram below. The notation includes fingerings (0-3, 1-0-1-0, 12-12, 10-8-7, 8-0-5-0) and a slur over the first two notes of the first staff. The rhythmic diagram shows a sequence of notes and rests.

33

Musical notation for measure 33, featuring three staves (T, A, B) and a rhythmic diagram below. The notation includes fingerings (5-1, 6-0-1, 7-2-0) and a slur over the first two notes of the first staff. The rhythmic diagram shows a sequence of notes and rests.

# Die Ukulele / the Ukulele

Viele Legenden ranken sich um die Namensgebung der Ukulele, deren Geschichte bis ins Jahr 1879 zurückreicht. In diesem Jahr soll es auch gewesen sein, als sich ein junges, hübsches Mädchen eine Braguinha (ein portugiesisches, kleines Saiteninstrument) borgte und so flink darauf spielte, dass alle Zuhörer diese lustige Darbietung mit einem „hüpfenden Floh“ verglichen.

Mit der Zeit veränderte sich dieses portugiesische Saiteninstrument – der Name jedoch blieb: „hüpfender Floh“. oder auf Hawaiianisch: Ukulele.

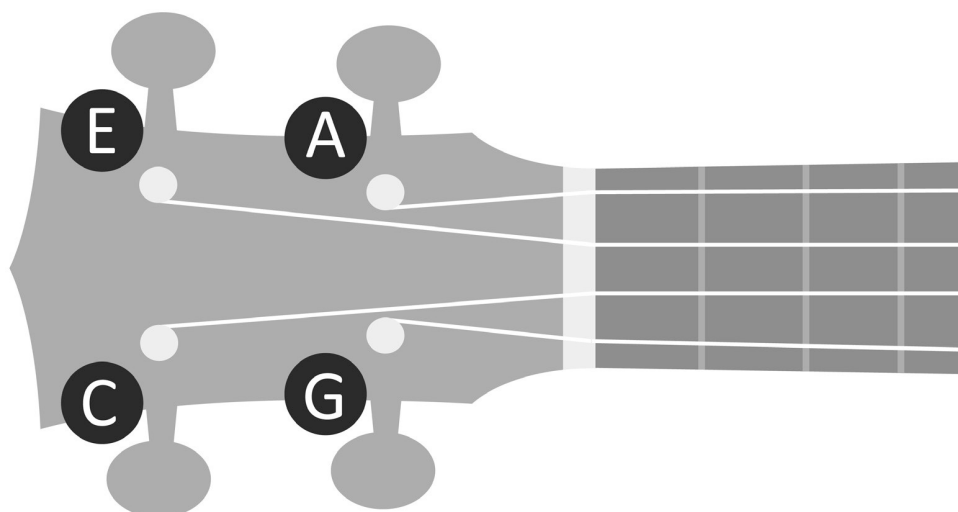
*Many legends tell about the naming of the ukulele, its history dates back to 1879. In this year, a pretty young girl borrowed a Braguinha (a small string instrument from Portugal) and played so fast on it, that all listeners compared this funny performance with a „jumping flea“.*

*Over time, this portuguese string instrument changed - but the name remained the same: „jumping flea“ or Hawaiian: Ukulele.*

## Stimmung / tuning

In dieser Buchreihe verwenden wir die traditionelle hawaiianische Stimmung: **G - C - E - A**

*In this books we use the traditional hawaiian tuning: **G - C - E - A***



# Tabulaturerklärung / explanation of the tab

The tablature shows a six-string guitar with fret numbers (0-10) and rhythmic notation (vertical stems, beams, and flags) below the strings. Circled numbers 1 through 11 are placed below the stems to indicate specific rhythmic values. A legend below the tablature explains these values.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1</b> 1/16 Note - 4 Töne pro Schlag<br/><i>1/16 note - 4 notes per beat</i></p> <p><b>2</b> 1/4 Note - 1 Ton pro Schlag<br/><i>1/4 note - 1 note per beat</i></p> <p><b>3</b> 1/8 Noten - 2 Töne pro Schlag<br/><i>1/8 notes - 2 notes per beat</i></p> <p><b>4</b> Taktstrich<br/><i>Barline</i></p> <p><b>5</b> Triole - 3 Töne pro Schlag<br/><i>Triplet - 3 tones per beat</i></p> <p><b>6</b> „punktierter“ Notenwert - um die Hälfte länger<br/><i>„Dotted“ note value - longer by half</i></p> | <p><b>7</b> halbe Note - 2 Schläge lang<br/><i>half note - 2 beats long</i></p> <p><b>8</b> 1/1 Pause - ein Takt lang<br/><i>1/1 rest - one bar long</i></p> <p><b>9</b> 1/2 Pause - 2 Schläge lang<br/><i>1/2 rest - 2 beats long</i></p> <p><b>10</b> 1/4 Pause - 1 Schlag lang<br/><i>1/4 rest - 1 beat long</i></p> <p><b>11</b> 1/8 Pause - 1/2 Schlag lang<br/><i>1/8 rest - 1/2 beat long</i></p> |
|---|--|

Die Zahlen auf den vier Linien („Saiten“) geben den Bund an, der gegriffen wird.

*The numbers on the four lines („strings“) indicate the fret that is gripped.*