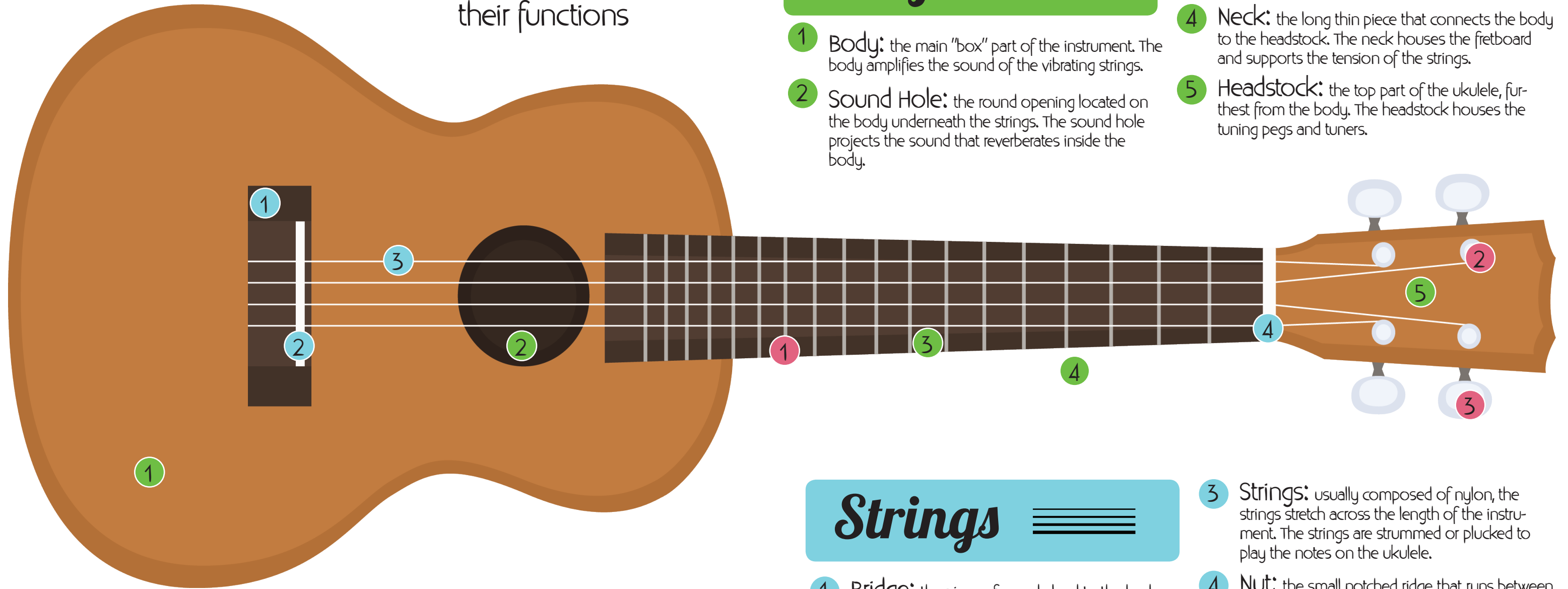


# Anatomy of a Ukulele

The parts of a ukulele and their functions



## Body

- 1 **Body:** the main "box" part of the instrument. The body amplifies the sound of the vibrating strings.
- 2 **Sound Hole:** the round opening located on the body underneath the strings. The sound hole projects the sound that reverberates inside the body.

- 3 **Fretboard:** the front surface of the neck, beneath the strings. The fretboard houses the frets of the ukulele.
- 4 **Neck:** the long thin piece that connects the body to the headstock. The neck houses the fretboard and supports the tension of the strings.
- 5 **Headstock:** the top part of the ukulele, furthest from the body. The headstock houses the tuning pegs and tuners.

## Tuning

- 1 **Frets:** the small bars hammered into the fretboard at specific intervals. Frets help selectively shorten strings, thus raising their pitch.

- 2 **Tuning Pegs:** the small pegs that the string wraps around, located on the headstock. The tuning peg holds one end of the string, and can tune each string by winding or unwinding the string.

- 3 **Tuners:** the small knobs located on the sides of the headstock. The tuners are connected to the tuning pegs and can change the tension in each string, allowing for the string to be tuned.

## Strings

- 1 **Bridge:** the piece of wood glued to the body that holds one end of the strings. The bridge is where the strings attach to the body.
- 2 **Saddle:** the ridge on the bridge that the strings rest on. The saddle raises the strings above the fretboard.

- 3 **Strings:** usually composed of nylon, the strings stretch across the length of the instrument. The strings are strummed or plucked to play the notes on the ukulele.
- 4 **Nut:** the small notched ridge that runs between the fretboard and headstock. The nut elevates the strings off the fretboard and uses its notches to hold each string in place.

