Feelin' Alright? As sung by Joe Cocker

Written by Dave Mason This version released 1969 Transcribed by <u>Mark W. Black</u>



C°F7change of scene.Every night I havethe strangest dreams.F7C°F7 |C⁹ Seems I got to have a Verse 1 |**C**⁹ left here on my own or could've been, Imprisoned by the way it so it seems. C⁹ | F7 C° |**F**⁷ (drums) \ \mathbf{X} I got to leave before I start to scream. For someone's locked the door and took the key.

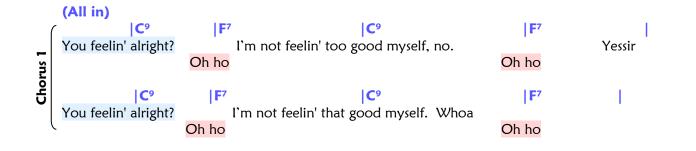
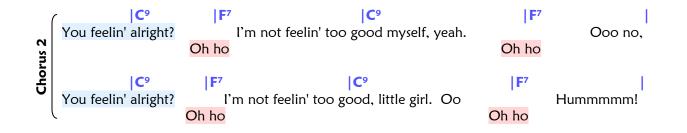
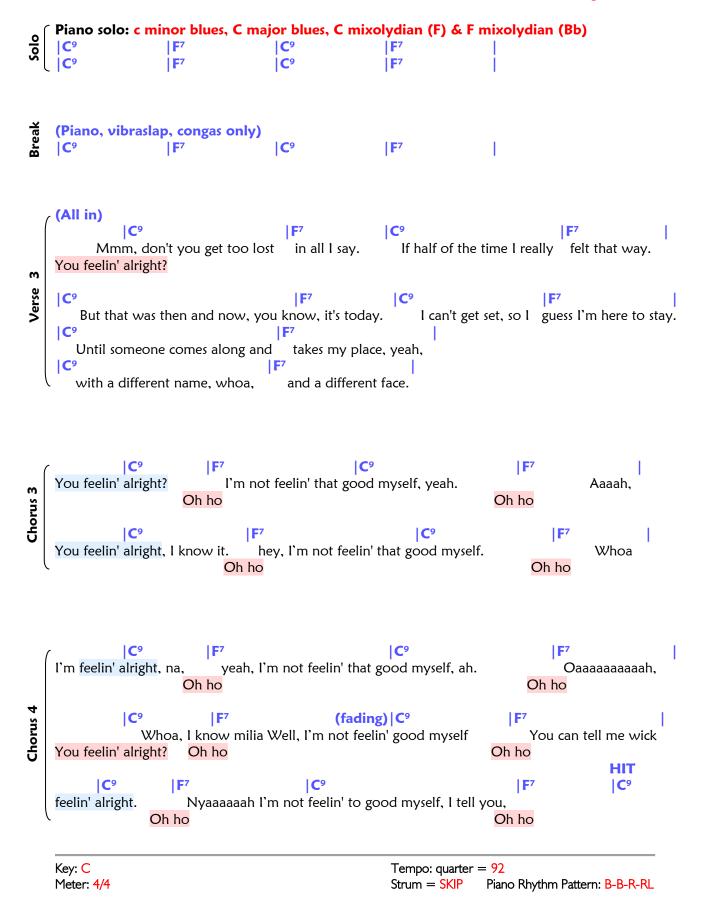


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Legend: reading a chord chart

Unless otherwise indicated, chords start at the beginning of the measure.

- indicates a new measure with the previous chord continuing.

- just like with written music, the bar at the end of a line is the same bar as the beginning of the next line. These are not 2 measures but the end of one measure and the beginning of the next.
- $\$ indicates individual beats of a measure when needed. So if a chord lasts for less than a full measure, the slash mark (\) will indicate the different beats of the measure and the written chord name will also take up one of those beats. Thus $|A \setminus E|$ would mean to play an A for 3 beats and an E for the 4th beat. Note: normally, in jazz and pop notation, beat slashes face forward (/). We're reversing the direction to separate this from the forward slash (/) used for indicating a changing bass note (see below)
- <- indicates the chord comes in $\frac{1}{2}$ beat earlier than written. Thus $|A \setminus \langle E|$ would mean to play an A for 2 and a half beats and E would start on the 'and' of beat 3.
- >- indicates the chord comes in $\frac{1}{2}$ beat later than written. Thus $|A \setminus E > |$ would mean to play an A for 3 and a half beats and E would start on the 'and' of beat 4.
- /X indicates a specific bass note, rather than a chord type, usually while the previous chord is playing; i.e., E /F# /G# A would mean play the E chord, then F# and G# as single bass notes during the E chord (in the right hand of a piano or bass strings of the guitar or on the bass, for example).
- Chords and measures bars are almost exactly over the words where they occur, so you should be able to follow the words and thus know where the chords change.

Single notes – exact pitches for a specified instrument

Harmony – same rhythm as, and with the lead voice, unison or harmonies BGV – parts that are rhythmically distinct from the lead vocal, with or without harmony Attention

Lyric changed

Α

Rehearsal Letters