

SULTÂNİ-YEGÂH SAZ ESERİ

- USUL FİHRİSTLİ-

MÜZİK: FERİT SİDAL

NİM SOFYAN

$\text{♩} = 80$

Musical notation for NİM SOFYAN, 2/4 time signature, 80 bpm. The notation consists of five staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some phrases marked with slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

AKSAK SEMÂİ

$\text{♩} = 120$

Musical notation for AKSAK SEMÂİ, 10/8 time signature, 120 bpm. The notation consists of four staves of music in G major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some phrases marked with slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

SEMÂİ

$\text{♩} = 156$

Musical notation for SEMÂİ, 3/4 time signature, 156 bpm. The notation consists of two staves of music in G major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some phrases marked with slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

The first part of the musical score consists of six staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G, then a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. The second staff continues with a quarter note C, a quarter note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note F. The third staff continues with a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The fourth staff continues with a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F, and a quarter note G. The fifth staff continues with a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, and a quarter note D. The sixth staff concludes with a quarter note E, a quarter note F, a quarter note G, and a quarter note A.

TORK AKSAĞI

$\text{♩} = 140$

The second part of the musical score consists of four staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff begins with a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The second staff continues with a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F, and a quarter note G. The third staff continues with a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, and a quarter note D. The fourth staff concludes with a quarter note E, a quarter note F, a quarter note G, and a quarter note A. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3.' above it in the second staff.



Y.SEMAI

♩ = 120



4.



DEV-R-I HINDI

♩ = 140

RALL.



5.



The first system of the musical score consists of five staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music is written in treble clef and includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, along with rests. The notation is clear and legible.

MÜSEM MEN

♩ = 128

The second system of the musical score consists of seven staves of music. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and includes a fermata symbol at the end of the fifth staff. The notation is consistent with the first system.



AKSAK

♩ = 216



7.



EVFER

♩ = 252



OYNAK

♩ = 144



RAKS AKSAK

♩ = 252

Musical notation for RAKS AKSAK, measures 1-12. The piece is in 3/8 time, key of D major (one sharp), and features a tempo of 252. The notation consists of three staves of music.

CURCUNA

♩ = 240

Musical notation for CURCUNA, measures 1-12. The piece is in 10/8 time, key of D major (one sharp), and features a tempo of 240. The notation consists of seven staves of music, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.