

DÜĞÂH SAZ SEMÂİSİ

Aksak semâi

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1. Hane

The first Hane section consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 10/8 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some accidentals. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

Mülâzime

The Mülâzime section consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 10/8 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

Teslim

The Teslim section consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 10/8 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and accidentals, ending with a double bar line and the word "SON" below it.

2. Hane

The second Hane section consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp), and a 10/8 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some accidentals. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and accidentals, ending with a double bar line and a fermata symbol above it.

Düġah Saz Semâisi -2

3 . Hane

Musical notation for the 3rd Hane, consisting of three staves of music in 5/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals, ending with a double bar line and a fermata symbol.

4 . Hane

Musical notation for the 4th Hane, consisting of four staves of music in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals, ending with a double bar line and a fermata symbol.

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