

Luar

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in 4/4 time. The first measure is a whole rest in both staves. The second measure contains a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line with a whole note chord. The third measure continues the melodic line and has a bass line with a whole note chord.

Chords: $C\#m^{75+}$ Dma^7 $B^b o$ Bm^{75+} Bm/A

Musical notation for measures 4-7. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line features a sequence of chords.

Chords: G^{5+9} G^{69} Em^{79} $D\#m^{75+}$ $G\#m^{79}$ Gma^7 Bm/A B^bm^{75+} Bm^{75+}

Musical notation for measures 8-11. Measures 8 and 10 contain triplets in the treble clef. The bass line has chords and some melodic movement.

Chords: $Dma^{7(\#5)}$ Eo $F\# F\#/F$ $F\#/E$ $Dma^{7(\#5)}$ $C\#sus$ $C\#/B$ B^bm^{75+}

Musical notation for measures 12-15. Measures 12 and 15 contain triplets in the treble clef. The bass line continues with various chords.

Chords: Dm^{75+} Am^{75+} $F\#/E$ $F\#/F$ $F\#$ B/G^6 $G\#m^{79}$ Bm^6 B^bm^{75+} $F\#o/C\#$

Musical notation for measures 16-19. The melody consists of quarter notes and half notes. The bass line has chords and some melodic movement.

Chords: $C\#sus$ Dm^7 A^bm^7 $G^{7(b9)}$ $F\#ma^7$ $F\#/D$ $F\#ma^7$ $F\#/D$ $F\#ma^7$ $F\#/D$

Musical notation for measures 20-23. Measure 20 starts with a first ending bracket. The melody and bass line conclude the piece.

Chords: $F\#ma^7$ $F\#/D$ $G\#m^{79}$ B^bm^{75+} Bm^6 $C\#sus^{(b9)}$ $F\#7+/D$ $F\#7+/D$

25 |2.

D#m⁹/C# F#o/C# C#sus C#7(b⁹) C#/B

27

B^bm⁷+ G#m⁷ B^bm⁷+ G#m⁶ F#o(#11) F#