

1 CI HÂNE

# SABÂ PEŞREVİ

FENNİ B.

DEVRI KEBİR

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals (flats). The fifth staff of this system is marked with a double bar line and the word "TEVLİM" written below it, indicating a specific musical exercise or section.

2 CI HÂNE

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves, continuing the piece. It maintains the same key signature and includes various rhythmic patterns and accidentals. The notation is dense and characteristic of Ottoman classical music.

Sabō Akorw: 3 CŪ HANE

The first section of the score, titled "3 CŪ HANE", consists of seven staves of music. The notation is written in a single system with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a melodic line with various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several accidentals, including flats, throughout the piece. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand or tablature for a specific instrument.

4 CŪ HANE

The second section of the score, titled "4 CŪ HANE", consists of five staves of music. The notation is written in a single system with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a melodic line with various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several accidentals, including flats, throughout the piece. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand or tablature for a specific instrument.