

# UŞŞAK PEŞREV

Usûl ; Devr-i kebir

Neyzen Osman Dede

## 1. Hane

The first hane consists of 10 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/8. The music is written in a single melodic line with various rhythmic values and ornaments. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

## Teslim

The Teslim section consists of 3 staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 2/8. The notation is similar to the first hane, featuring a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The section ends with a double bar line.

## 2. Hane

The second hane consists of 2 staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 2/8. The notation continues the melodic line from the first hane, using eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# UŞŞAK PEŞREV

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The first system of the score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line with various rhythmic values and accidentals. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata symbol.

## 3. Hane

The third Hane consists of five staves of music. It begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and accidentals, characteristic of the Uşşak makam. The section ends with a double bar line and a fermata symbol.

## 4. Hane

The fourth Hane consists of two staves of music. It begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The notation features a mix of rhythmic values and accidentals. The section concludes with a double bar line and a fermata symbol.