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لَفْ دَلْوَهْ زَدْهَهْ تَكْهَهْ
 اَوْ حَلْزَهْ حَمَهْ هَيْ حَارَهْ دَهْ
 بَحَهْ تَكْهَهْ تَكْهَهْ تَكْهَهْ تَكْهَهْ

Isfahan

عَنْهَهْ اَوْلَهْ سَهْ بَاهْهْ قَوْهْ
 بَاهْهْ قَوْهْ قَوْهْ قَوْهْ قَوْهْ قَوْهْ
 تَهْ اَيْنَهْ تَهْ سَهْ بَهْ قَوْهْ

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The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten notation on five-line staves. The notation uses vertical strokes for note heads and horizontal dashes for stems. Various rhythmic patterns are indicated by different stroke counts and groupings. The score includes lyrics in Persian and Turkish, such as "لَفْ دَلْوَهْ زَدْهَهْ تَكْهَهْ", "بَحَهْ تَكْهَهْ تَكْهَهْ تَكْهَهْ تَكْهَهْ", "عَنْهَهْ اَوْلَهْ سَهْ بَاهْهْ قَوْهْ", and "نَهْ كَوْهْ". The score also features a section with a treble clef and a bass clef, indicating a change in key or instrumentation. The notation is primarily in 9/8 time, with some sections in 2/4 time.

Aşık olah sen yare gömül