

hindi

hüseyini

—

devr-i revan

1 = ♩) 93

H1 a

14/16

M a

b

The musical score for H1 a consists of a piano accompaniment and three vocal staves. The piano part is in 14/16 time and features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The vocal staves are in G major and contain a melodic line with various ornaments and phrasing. The first staff is labeled 'H1 a', the second 'M a', and the third 'b'.

H1 b is headed *serhâne*, not *ve leh*, suggesting therefore that H1 a might be a false start, and that H1 consists only of H1 b. But as H1 a 2 does not occur in H1 b it is not possible to regard H1 a as a mistakenly truncated first attempt at notating H1, and we may conclude that the second *serhâne* is a simple case of dittography.

H2 a

b

c

The musical score for H2 a consists of four vocal staves. The first staff is labeled 'H2 a', the second 'b', the third 'c', and the fourth is unlabeled. The music is in G major and features a melodic line with various ornaments and phrasing.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "teslim". It consists of seven staves of music. The first three staves are labeled H3 a, b, and c. The fourth staff is labeled "teslim". The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 7/10. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The phenomenon of a missing half cycle appears again here in both H1 b and H2 c. The area common²² to both consists of three full cycles, so that separate emendations would be required in the earlier part of each in order to round up the total. Failing an unmarked rest of half a cycle it therefore seems logical to accept again that the *seconda volta* begins on time unit 8, and these two sections have consequently been divided into half cycles.

A different approach to the distribution of material here would be to take the *hindi* of the heading not as a variant of *hindiler*, but as an adjective qualifying the rhythmic cycle. *Devr-i revan-l hindi* might then be considered a prototype of *devr-i hindi*, a 7 time unit cycle in terms of which the half cycle problem would disappear. Employing the standard percussion pattern of *devr-i hindi* H1 a would become:

The image shows a musical score for a 7/10 time signature. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a melodic line. The bottom staff is a percussion staff with a pattern of notes and rests. The time signature is 7/10. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

However neat, this solution should be rejected: *devr-i hindi* is not one of the cycles recognized by Cantemir, nor does it form part of the expanded list recorded by Fonton half a century later.