

Allegretto.

The musical score is written for a four-staff instrument, likely a violin and viola or a piano. It is in 2/4 time and begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked **Allegretto.**

The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *pizz.* (pizzicato), *arco* (arco), and *stacc.* (staccato). The tempo changes to **più mosso.** in the third system.

The first system shows the initial entry of the melody in the upper staves, with the lower staves providing a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the melody, with the lower staves playing a more active role. The third system introduces a change in tempo to **più mosso.** and features a *stacc.* marking. The fourth system shows a transition to a new key signature of two sharps (D major), with the lower staves playing a more active role. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence.

[illegible]

The musical score is divided into three systems, each with four staves (two treble and two bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

System 1:

- Staff 1: *arco*, *p*
- Staff 2: *arco*, *p*
- Staff 3: *pizz.*, *sf*
- Staff 4: *sf*, *p*

System 2:

- Staff 1: *pp*
- Staff 2: *pp*
- Staff 3: *pp*
- Staff 4: *arco*, *pp*

System 3:

- Staff 1: *pizz.*
- Staff 2: *pizz.*
- Staff 3: *pizz.*
- Staff 4: *pizz.*

Tempo and Performance Markings:

- ritard.* (ritardando) appears in the first three staves of the third system.
- a tempo* appears above the fourth staff of the third system.
- arco* and *pizz.* (pizzicato) markings are used throughout to indicate playing techniques.
- Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *pizz.*