The Trio Sonata

(Arcangelo Corelli)

Church sonata vs. chamber sonata

- The church sonata (sonata da chiesa) and the chamber sonata (sonata da camera) did not always sound all that different from one another, but here are a few commonly cited differences between them
 - ▶ The church sonata is typically in four movements with the order slow-fast-slow-fast
 - The church sonata often has a fugue in it somewhere and tends to be more serious
 - > The church sonata often uses the organ in the continuo
 - The chamber sonata more often has dance movements in it (such as the gigue)
 - The chamber sonata may have any number of movements, often beginning with a freer introductory movement

The trio sonata

- ▶ A sonata was originally a piece of music that was meant to be played (sonata) rather than sung (cantata)
- The trio sonata was a piece of instrumental chamber music (originating in Italy) written on three lines but requiring four performers
 - ▶ The top lines were written for two melodic instruments
 - ▶ The lower line was played by the *continuo*: a keyboard player (who filled in the chords above this line) doubled by a bass viol player (similar to a cello)
- ▶ There were two main types of trio sonatas
 - ► Those played at church (sonata da chiesa)
 - ▶ Those played in the "chamber" at court (sonata da camera)

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Corelli's trio sonatas

- ▶ Corelli's trio sonatas were extremely influential
- Many stereotypically-Baroque patterns originated in Corelli's sonatas, which were imitated by many other composers
- One important development was the use of sequences, logical modulations, and repetition to generate greater length
- Other characteristics:
- > Chains of suspensions in the upper melodic voices
- ▶ "Leap-frogging" (frequently crossing) upper voices
- Purposeful walking bass lines
- Harmonic sequences that go around the circle of fifths
- Descending parallel sixth chords
- The "Corelli clash" (the tonic and the leading tone sounding together at the cadence)