

Corelli  
Sonata No. 3 in C Major, Op. 5, No. 3

Adagio  $\text{♩} = 80$

Violin

*p poco cresc.*

PIANO

*p poco cresc.*

*poco cresc.*

*p cresc.*

*p cresc.*

*mf*

*mf*

*dolce*

*p*

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*p*

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*cresc.* *mf p* *cresc.*

*cresc.* *mf p* *cresc.*

*poco f* *p* *sf*

*poco f* *p* *mf*

*p* *dolciss.*

*pp*

*poco riten.* *f*

*poco riten.* *f*

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Allegro  $\text{♩} = 120$

*f*  
*f marcato*

*mf* *cresc.* *f*  
*mf* *cresc.* *f*

*mf*  
*mf*

*cresc.* *f*  
*cresc.* *f*

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*largamente*  
*sf*  
*largamente*  
*stacc.*

*a tempo*  
*f* *segue* *mf*  
*f a tempo* *mf*

*leggiere* *segue*  
*sempre stacc.*

*cresc.* *f*  
*cresc.* *f*

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*f*

*mf* *cresc.* *f*

*sf* *mf*

*sf* *mf marcato*

Corelli-Sonata No.3 in C Major, Op.5, No.3

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*f*

*ritard.*

*f*

*ritard.*

Adagio non troppo  $\text{♩} = 72$ .

*dolce espress.*

*p*

*p*

*p*

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Violin: *cresc.* *f*

Piano: *cresc.* *mf*

Violin: *p* *cresc.*

Piano: *p* *cresc.*

Violin: *mf* *p* *cresc.*

Piano: *mf* *p* *cresc.*

Violin: *f* *p* *dolce* *mf cresc.* *f espress.*

Piano: *mf* *p* *cresc.* *poco f*

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*p cresc.*

*mf* *sf* *pp* *rit. perdendosi*

**Allegro** ♩ = 116.

*segue* *mf leggiero* *sf*

*cresc.* *sf mf* *sf*



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First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The grand staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed in the first measure of the grand staff.

Second system of the musical score. It follows the same three-staff layout. The treble staff continues with eighth-note patterns, including some sixteenth-note runs. The grand staff features more complex chordal textures and some melodic lines with slurs and accents.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff begins with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The grand staff has a *sf* (sforzando) marking in the first measure, followed by a *p* (piano) marking in the second measure. The accompaniment consists of block chords and simple rhythmic patterns.

Fourth system of the musical score. Both the treble and grand staves feature *cresc.* (crescendo) markings. The treble staff continues with eighth-note patterns, while the grand staff provides harmonic support with chords and simple rhythmic figures.

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*sfp*  
*sf* *p*

*cresc.* *f*  
*cresc.* *f*

*d.cresc.* *p cresc.*  
*mf* *p*

*poco rall.* *Adagio*  
*mf* *f*  
*Adagio*

GIGA

Allegro  $\text{♩} = 138$

First system of the musical score. The right-hand part (treble clef) begins with a melodic line marked *mf grazioso* and *leggero*. The left-hand part (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment marked *p* and *stacc.*

Second system of the musical score. The right-hand part features a melodic line with dynamics *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*, ending with a *segue* marking. The left-hand part has dynamics *cresc.* and *sf p*.

Third system of the musical score. The right-hand part continues with a melodic line marked *cresc.*. The left-hand part also features a *cresc.* marking.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right-hand part has dynamics *f* and *p*. The left-hand part has dynamics *f* and *p*.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right-hand part has dynamics *mf* and *mf*, with a *segue* marking. The left-hand part has dynamics *mf*.

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Violin: *segue*  
Piano: *p leggiero*

Violin: *cresc.*  
Piano: *cresc.*

Violin: *sf*  
Piano: *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*

Violin: *f*  
Piano: *f*

Violin: *poco a poco più tranquillo poco cresc.*  
Piano: *p*, *poco a poco più tranquillo poco cresc.*, *mf*

Corelli  
Sonata No. 3 in C Major, Op. 5, No. 3  
Violin

Adagio  $\text{♩} = 80$ .

*p poco cresc.* *p* *poco cresc.*  
*p cresc.* *mf* *p*  
*dolce* *mf* *p*  
*cresc.* *mf p* *cresc.*  
*poco f* *p* *sf* *p*  
*dolciss.* *poco riten.* *mf* *f*

Allegro  $\text{♩} = 120$ .

*f*  
*mf cresc.* *f*  
*mf* *cresc.* *f*

*largamente*  
*sf* *f a tempo* *segue*  
*> mf* *leggiere*  
*segue* *cresc.* *f*  
*f*  
*mf* *cresc.*  
*f*  
*mf* *sf*  
*cresc.*  
*ritard.* *f*

Adagio non troppo  $\text{♩} = 72$ .

The Adagio section is written in 3/4 time with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. It begins with a *V* (Violino) marking and a *dolce* (sweet) instruction. The first few measures feature a melodic line with a *tr* (trill) and a *0* (natural) marking. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte), with *cresc.* (crescendo) markings. The section concludes with a *rit. perdendosi* (ritardando, fading away) instruction and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.

Allegro  $\text{♩} = 116$ . segue

The Allegro section is written in 3/4 time with a tempo of 116 beats per minute. It begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a *leggiro* (light) instruction. The section is characterized by a fast, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *mf*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The section ends with a *sf p* (sforzando piano) dynamic.

0 3  
*cresc.* **f**  
*decresc.* **p cresc.**  
**Adagio**  
*poco rall.*

**GIGA**  
**Allegro** ♩ = 138.

**mf grazioso** 1 4 **leggero** 2  
*cresc.* **f** **p** *segue*  
*cresc.*  
**f** **p** 3 2  
**mf** *segue* *segue* **f** 2  
**p** *leggero* 2 4 3  
*cresc.* **f** **sfp**  
*cresc.*  
**f**  
*poco a poco piu tranquillo*  
**p** *poco cresc.* **mf**