Senior Recital:  
Hsieh Yu Ling, Violin

J.S. BACH

Solo Violin Sonata No.1 in G Minor, BWV1001

I. Adagio
II. Fuga, Adagio
III. Siciliano
IV. Presto

Sarasate

Introduction and Tarantella op.43

Beethoven

Violin Sonata No.7 in C Minor, op.30

I. Allegro con brio
II. Adagio cantabile
III. Scherzo. Allegro - Trio
IV. Finale. Allegro
Programme Notes

**J.S. BACH** Solo Violin Sonata No.1 in G Minor, BWV1001

**Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685-1750) is one of the most important composer and musician in the western musical history. The Six Violin Sonatas and Partitas were written during the period when he was in 1720 in Cöthen, Germany; which is also during the time that he wrote the most amounts of instrumental compositions.

The sonata consists of four movements: Adagio, Fuga Adagio, Siciliano and Presto. The Adagio starts from a very warm and calm chord, which brings out the g minor key and the melancholic emotion for the whole movement. Following by the lively energetic Fuga Adagio. The movement starts from a short rhythmic single voice motive and slowly develops into a 94 bars Fuga. The third movement- Siciliano consist of two parts- B♭ major and g minor in a calm and pastoralism style. The last movement- Presto is in ABA form. The fast 16\textsuperscript{th} notes in the movement present an energetic ending to the sonata.

**Sarasate Introduction and Tarantella op.43**

**Pablo de Sarasate** (1844-1908) is a Spanish violinist and composer during the Romantic period. During 1898-1899 Sarasate wrote a half- dozen of new salon pieces. The piece Introduction and Tarantella is considered one of the most popular piece in non Spanish Dance work. In addition to the original violin and piano version, Sarasate also arranged a version of violin and orchestra. The Introduction is marked Moderato. It starts from a few simple chords and leads to the main melody played by the violin. After an ascending scale the piece goes to the Tarantella. Tarantella is a fast Italian dance music in 6/8 or 3/4 meter. This Tarantella in 6/8 provide a wild and exciting ending to the piece.
Beethoven Violin Sonata No.7 in C Minor, op.3

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) is an important composer and pianist during Classical- Romantic period. The Violin Sonata no.7 was composed in 1801 and published in 1803, and dedicated to Tsar Alexander I of Russia. The first movement- Allegro con brio opening with the piano playing the intense 16\textsuperscript{th} notes and fellow by the violin playing the some melody in the same mood. Unlike the usual sonata form, this movement does not repeat the exposition but with a long coda section. Second movement- Adagio cantabile is in ABA form with a long coda too. By adding some new elements in the coda, the movement finally ends in a calm emotion. Following by the third movement- Scherzo, Allegro, Trio. The movement is in a lively and energetic C major. The special thing about the movement is that it consists of a lot of interesting dialogue between violin and piano. The last movement- Finale Allegro, Presto is an unusual rondo form. The c minor key provides a struggling and anxious feeling to the piece. At the same time, a lot of irregular sf occurs in the piece, which gives audience a lot of surprises too. With the strong rhythmic feeling Presto the piece end in two powerful cords.