

Richard Wagner (1813-1883)

“Tristan und Isolde” (I.Szene)

Beispiel für die “Klangverschleierung”

The image shows a musical score for the first scene of Wagner's opera *Tristan und Isolde*. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The instruments and parts included are:

- Große Flöte (I. II.)
- Oboe (I. II.)
- Englisch Horn
- Trompete (in F) (I. II.)
- Klarinette (in B) (I. II.)
- Hörner (in F) (I. II.)
- Hörner (in Es) (III. IV.)
- Fagotte (I. II., III.)
- Violen (Violins)
- Violen (Violas)
- Isolde (Vocal part)
- Brangäne (Soprano)
- Violoncelli (Violoncellos)
- Kontrabässe (Double Basses)

The score illustrates the concept of "Klangverschleierung" (sound obscuring) through several musical techniques:

- Dynamic Contrast:** Many instruments start with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and then transition to *ff* (fortissimo) or *f* (forte) during the climactic passage.
- Red Arcs:** Red arcs connect notes across measures in the woodwind and string parts, indicating sustained or overlapping sounds that create a dense texture.
- Yellow Arcs:** Yellow arcs highlight specific melodic lines in the Horns.
- Violin/Viola Part:** The strings play a complex, rhythmic pattern with *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *(Bog.)* (Bogen/bow) markings, contributing to the overall texture.
- Isolde's Part:** The vocal line is interspersed with the instrumental texture, with lyrics: "lebt, den we-henden A-tem, den Laß'ich euch Win-den zum Lohn!"
- Brangäne's Part:** The soprano part includes the lyrics: "O weh! Ach! Ach des".