

Richard Wagner (1813-1883)

“Rheingold” (IV.Szene)

Beispiel für die Klangverschärfung mit instrumentatorischen Mitteln

The image displays a musical score for Richard Wagner's "Rheingold" (IV. Szene), illustrating the concept of Klangverschärfung (sound sharpening or highlighting) through instrumental means. The score is arranged in a system with the following parts from top to bottom:

- Englisch Horn**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. A green box highlights a chord in the final measure, with a green arrow pointing to it from the right.
- Hörner**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Two staves are shown, with the first staff labeled "2." and the second "4.".
- Fagotte**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Two staves are shown, labeled "1." and "2.". The dynamic marking *p* is present.
- I. Violinen**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff is mostly empty.
- II. Violinen**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. The staff is mostly empty.
- Violen**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. The staff is mostly empty.
- Alberich Bass**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. The staff contains a melodic line with the lyrics: "war nur so leicht die Kunst, es zu schmieden, er-langt?".
- Celli**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. The staff is mostly empty.
- Kontra-bässe**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. The staff is mostly empty.

Key features of the score include:

- Red curved lines (arcs) connecting notes across measures in the Fagotte, Violen, and Celli parts.
- Green boxes highlighting specific chords in the Englisch Horn, Violen, and Celli parts in the final measure.
- Green arrows pointing from the right towards these highlighted chords.
- The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is used in several parts.

Klangschärfung bzw. Klanghervorhebung = 