

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, with the first staff labeled "1." and the second "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 dynamic marking *p*. Below the staff, the text "war nur so leicht die Kunst, es zu schmieden, er-langt?" is written in red.
- Celli**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. The staff is mostly empty.
- Kontra-bässe**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. The staff is mostly empty.

Red annotations in the score include curved lines above notes in the Fagotte, Violen, and Celli parts, and horizontal lines below notes in the Celli and Kontra-bässe parts. Green boxes highlight specific chords in the Englisch Horn, Violen, and Celli parts, with green arrows pointing to them from the right.

Klangschärfung bzw. Klanghervorhebung = 