

How are Mozart's Operas Indebted to Enlightenment Ideals?

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Abstract: This paper undertakes a rigorous examination of the Enlightenment ideals embodied within Mozart's operas and their subsequent influence. Mozart's musical compositions were profoundly shaped by the Enlightenment era, reflecting the aspirations of freedom, democracy, and equality. The article points out that Mozart incorporated cultural elements and enlightenment ideas from different countries into his opera creation, especially his work *Don Giovanni* was deeply influenced by cultural traditions, combining musical tragedy with comedic characteristics. The article also mentions that Mozart embodies the idea of equality in the Enlightenment through the assignment of roles in the opera, and each character has the opportunity to have direct contact with Don · Giovanni, showing the directness and equality of the characters. In addition, the article discusses how Mozart spread the ideas of the Enlightenment through his opera, and how his operas reflected the spirit of freedom, reason, and openness. "*Don Giovanni*" can become his masterpiece, through careful character shaping and musical stage design, it conveys the core values of the Enlightenment, has a profound impact on the society at that time, and has become a classic in the history of music.

Keywords: Mozart; Enlightenment Ideals; Opera; *Don Giovanni*.

1. Introduction

Mozart is not as fleeting as people fear. Instead, he became a legendary figure in the history of music. We are always trying to determine whether Mozart is the greatest composer, but based on taste and sensibility, this problem is futile. But there is no doubt that his contribution to future generations is music. His works are published in a variety of reprints. His production speed and lasting artistic influence, and the progress of his genius are worth exploring[7].

The musical works reflect the society at the time. His works have been widely circulated for centuries and have been studied by music researchers. Mozart began his work at the age of five. In his short life, he created more than 600 works, "All forms of musical expression, including the symphony, the piano sonata, the concerto for piano and orchestra, the string quartet, and the comic opera" [11]. The musical legacy he left behind is enormous. Mozart's music and his opera are the products of the European Enlightenment. How Mozart is inspired by the ideal of enlightenment? How did the thoughts of the Enlightenment influence Mozart's opera creation? From the 17th to the 18th century, the European bourgeoisie and the people broke out the Enlightenment in order to overthrow the feudal aristocracy and oppose the church. The Enlightenment Movement advocated freedom, democracy and equality. Mozart grew up in this period. What musical phenomena can be reflected in his musical works? Is it related to the Enlightenment? Studying the relationship between Mozart's opera and Enlightenment ideals can better analyze and understand the influence of his opera creation and Enlightenment ideals. It is very important to determine Mozart's understanding of and understanding of the ideas of enlightenment, and it is possible to further study what changes have taken place in opera creation since the Enlightenment. Assuming that there is no influence of the Enlightenment idea, what form does Mozart's opera present?

And then, Political comedy was a very popular subject at the time. It was not only the product of the Enlightenment

ideals, the propaganda of the revolutionaries, but also the best textbook for the feudal aristocracy. In 1786, when Mozart's opera "*Le Nozze di Figaro*" premiered in Vienna, there was no great reaction. Many political activists felt that the opera had a big gap with his expectations. However, the performance in Prague in December of the same year caused a great sensation and it has spread throughout Europe. This is undoubtedly the result of the Enlightenment's further promotion. "*Don Giovanni*" is another glorious work after "*Le Nozze di Figaro*". "*Don Giovanni*" not only has a wonderful melody, but also exudes a unique temperament [10]. The main core idea that Mozart demonstrated through the "*Don Giovanni*" is the principle, not the incarnation of a simple person. The protagonist is not someone, but he understands the nature of the world through deeper practical experiences under the opera. "*Don Giovanni*" is undoubtedly an excellent work to study how Mozart was inspired by the Enlightenment ideals.

This article focuses on Mozart's idea of enlightenment in opera creation and explains it through Mozart's opera "*Don Giovanni*". Starting from his family background, and studied how Mozart received the Enlightenment ideals and how he applied it to opera creation. Then he deeply interprets the essence of *Don Giovanni* creation. The purpose of digging deeper into the enlightenment ideals in Mozart's opera.

2. Background

Mozart was born in a musical family in Salzburg. Leopold Mozart is both his father and his teacher. Leopold Mozart has been skilled in music, especially in the performance of the violin. Mozart has had extraordinary musical talents since childhood. During his youth, his father had a profound influence on Mozart's musical initiation and creation. Leopold Mozart discovered Mozart's musical ability beyond his age. The young Mozart traveled with his father. Tourism performances in European countries almost occupied his childhood [5]. During the trip, he came across outstanding musicians from all over the world and absorbed various music

essences. During this time, his musical concepts and musical thinking gradually formed [14]. Whether in Paris or London, Mozart usually puts in front of him various pieces of composers such as Bach, Handel, etc. These pieces are not only visually perfectly neat but also in their exact time and style. This is related to the music master John Christian Bach who met with Bach in London in 1764. Bach's musical skills and creative ideas inspired Mozart's passion, so that in Mozart's early works he could see the musical characteristics of the North German school. They had played a complete sonata perfectly, as if using a pair of hands. Mozart has always maintained the greatest concern for Bach and his works [6].

Leopold Mozart led young Mozart performing in various places to demonstrate his talented musical skills. He once said: "People are crazy for my children." Leopold Mozart was eager to let people discover Mozart's genius, and after Mozart's genius had some display, he hoped his son would participate in some more severe tests. It can be found in one of the letters he wrote to others. The letter can reflect that he is very proud of Mozart's genius, and hopes to show his son's talent to his friends.

"We arrived back from Milan on December 15th. As my son has again won great honour by his composition of the dramatic serenata, he has been asked to write the first opera for the coming and immediately afterwards the second opera for the Teatro San Benedetto in Venice. We shall therefore remain in Salzburg until the end of September and then travel to Italy for the third time.

Should you wish to print any of my son's compositions, this intervening period would be the best time to order them. You have only to state what you consider most suitable. He can let you have clavier compositions or trios for two violins and violoncello, or quartets for two violins, viola and violoncello, or symphonies for two violins, viola, two horns, two oboes or transverse flutes, and double bass. In short, my son will write whatever kind of composition you may consider most profitable to yourself, provided you let us know in good time" [1]

But during this period Mozart's talents were also questioned, It can be seen from this letter that in the end people still admit Mozart's talent:

"After many of the nobility of this place, had convinced themselves of the extraordinary talent of my son by the concurrence of Foreign testimony, with personal examination and proof, it was generally admitted, that it would be one of the most marked events of either ancient or modern times, were a boy of twelve years old to compose an opera, and direct its performance himself. This Opinion was confirmed by an article written at Paris, in which the learned writer, after a detailed examination of the genius of my son, affirms that there is no doubt of this boy's competency to produce an opera at twelve years old." [5].

Schroeder (2003) argues that Mozart came into contact with the Enlightenment under the influence of his father. From this, he was able to use his extraordinary musical talent to spread Enlightenment ideas. In addition to his own music can affect the Mozart, Leopold Mozart also has a strong passion for other art; he is very enthusiastic about the Protestant poet Gellert. The verses and ideals have also successfully influenced Mozart. From a very young age, Mozart began to contact the main characters of the Enlightenment. His first contact with the Enlightenment was at his home in Salzburg, and some of them were his father's friends. Under the influence of his father, Mozart absorbed

many enlightenment ideas. Mozart's father had a keen interest in Galt's works. Gallert was the main author of the Enlightenment in the 18th century. He emphasized the role of morality in the Enlightenment, and his father's relationship with the artist and the audience. Understanding, and artistic works should achieve ethical values. Mozart learned these ideas from his father and other Gellert fans. At the same time, many people have inspired Mozart's enlightening ideas. Such as Madame d' Epinay. She provided Mozart with the influence of the Enlightenment ideals. She is the great French intellectual. She often discusses politics, economy, philosophy and drama with Mozart.

In addition to being influenced by his father and friends, Mozart himself is very fond of reading. He is familiar with many Enlightenment books, including some Enlightenment figures from Germany and Austria. These can be seen from the library list. In the family environment and social environment, Mozart is often influenced by music. During his travels around the world, he has accumulated musical capital and laid a solid foundation for future music creation. These experiences and the environment make Mozart extend the opera's creation and philosophy [14].

In the letters of Leopold Mozart and his son's letters, the spirit of Enlightenment ideals can be found. They have fully exerted their freedom of speech. Mozart is able to demonstrate spiritual equality in the dialogue among the upper classes. At the time, they were full of "rationality" and at the same time fully pursued freedom.

In 1781, Mozart decided to resign as a court musician and decide to break with the Archbishop. He became the first musician in Europe's history to break away from the bondage of the court. In the society at that time, this was undoubtedly a bold and heroic decision. Mozart's move also reflects the spirit of advocating "Freedom" in the Enlightenment ideas. Then he moved to Vienna. During his ten years in Vienna, he was at the golden stage of his opera creation. When Mozart arrived in Vienna in 1781, he quickly met with representatives of the Enlightenment [14]. In 1784, Mozart joined Freemasons. He participated very enthusiastically in this secret religious group with enlightening ideas. There is a great resonance with the ideas of freedom, equality, and fraternity that the Masonic Society conveys. And many works were created under the influence of these ideas. In 1785, he composed music for the celebration of the Freemasonry (K. 468, 471, 477, 483, 484). It can be seen that participating in mutual aid has a great influence on his thinking and his creation. The creation of Mozart's later period reflects his feudal society's transformation and the influence of Enlightenment ideals on him. The work is heroic and dramatic.

Although Mozart's works are brilliant, his living conditions are not rich. His family's economic status often slammed. He can only ask friends and his sister for help from time to time.

"I was not at all surprised, as I could easily guess the reason, that you yourself did not inform me of the sad death of our most dear father, which to me was quite unexpected. May God take him to Himself! Rest assured my dear, that if you desire a kind brother to love and protect you, you will find one in me on every occasion. My detest, most beloved sister! If you were still unprovided for, all this would be quite unnecessary, for as I have already said and thought a thousand times, I should leave every- thing to you with the greatest delight. But as the property would really be of no use to you, while, on the contrary, it would be a considerable help to me, I think it my duty to consider my wife and child." [1]

This is a true portrait of a great composer in the world. Despite the hardships of life, Mozart is always optimistic. Many famous operas were created on this poor day. It is gratifying that poverty is accompanied by freedom. He can use his talents as he likes. Various experiences have created a steady stream of his creative inspiration. He blends his experience with rich emotions, which constitutes a unique aspect of his music, full of optimism, reason, freedom and openness.

3. The Change of Mozart's Opera Creation after Enlightenment

The Enlightenment Movement believes that artistic works can achieve a change in people. This change is from the rules of religious behavior to the emphasis on cultivating human nature and taste. The best way to make this transition is not to deliberately achieve virtue through the virtues of public morals, perhaps through indirect ways such as novels and music [14].

The enlightenment that broke out in France in the 18th century brought about profound ideological changes and influences. The performance of this influence in the opera industry is the rise of the comic opera. Goldoni the moralist has many followers in the 18th century. Of course, Mozart is also one of them. His play is a method of reforming new operas. Goldonian comedy's model includes technology and moralization, both of which are factors that affect Mozart's comedy opera. Mozart obtained a moral view of comedy from Goldoni. At the same time, Goldoni's comedies have given Mozart's opera a role.

Mozart found that comedy can present moral concepts, sentimentality, and psychological activities in life through the diversity and coherence of various behaviors, characters, and plots. This form of opera is a more realistic form of expression. His reflection reflects that he is a progressive composer and is no longer confined to the traditional style and stereotyped characters. Through the decoration of comedy, virtue seems to be more attractive [3]. Mozart's early operas were mainly written in the Italian tradition. In 1768, he created his first opera buffa "La finta semplice"(K. 51)when he visited Vienna [4]. But his first opera buffa lacked musical style. Even with Goldonian elements, various characters, but before the music language changes, cannot create a true opera buffa. Because Mozart's early opera buffa lacked dramatic tension and flexibility. [3].

According to some letters and early comic operas, Mozart believed that the opera seria is no longer able to satisfy his expression of fast pace and emotion. Mozart finally unfolded his way out of the opera buffa. He decided to officially replace the opera seria with an opera buffa, which sacrificed sad plots and expanded the range of emotions and performances [3]. After completing *Idomeneo, re di Creta* in 1781, he almost completely abandoned the creation of the opera seria.

In the Mozart's opera creation career, Gluck's opera reform brought him a great influence. In Handel's previous opera productions, composers usually pay too much attention to technique and use a lot of aria in opera. And added many dance scenes and a variety of gorgeous costumes. Abandoned the use of performances such as chorus and band. This opera model caused dissatisfaction with the audience and some composers. Then Grouch proposed bold reforms. He thought that operas should have simple, simple and natural features so as to infect the audience. During the reform period, many

composers began to use the style of easy, simple, and smooth folk songs to join the opera. This directly affected Mozart. Mozart is not like reforms like Gluck. His reforms are based on his own genius and keen intuition. His sharpness is unique enough to constitute a work, and the use of music reinforces the details and focus of each story in the play [10].

Mozart emphasized the psychological characteristics of the characters in his creation. In the opera seria he used before, it mainly focused on words. But this form did not touch the audience and himself. When he established a new style, his creation began to expand into the context of the opera, and thus paid great attention to the character's character and the inner portrayal [3]. At the same time, each character has a multifaceted character rather than a single character image under his creation. Like Leporello, he is servant of Don Giovanni. But he is not only a servant in the opera. He is also Giovanni's helper. On the one hand, his rigorous obedience to his servant's duty was to Giovanni's words. On the other hand, he reprimands Giovanni for doing these ethical violations. He wanted to resign from Giovanni on several occasions, but he could not stand the temptation of money. Therefore, the character of Leporello has become multi-faceted. The behavior and inner struggle of his and other characters make this opera full of emotional experience.

In his conversation with his father, Mozart once mentioned that his opera contains a variety of different styles of music and characters, in line with the prevailing tastes of the time. This also shows that his opera reflects a certain degree of equality and openness [14].

" Consider that for every dozen real connoisseurs, there are a hundred wholly ignorant—therefore do not overlook the popular in your style of composition, and forget to tickle the long ears." To this, the composer replies, " Don't be apprehensive respecting the pleasure of the crowd; there will be music for all sorts of people in my opera, but nothing for long ears" [7].

People's greatest interest in his opera is nothing more than his choice to use opera buffa elements to create. This also gave him tremendous help; Mozart set it in different operas in different ways. To a large extent, unlike some of his earlier works, many of them are at a high level. " *Le Nozze di Figaro* " and " *Don Giovanni* " will always be examples of Mozart's Italian opera, which is completely different from his previous work [10]. The Enlightenment ideals gave more artistic value to the works. Mozart uses his musical means to intelligently embody the Enlightenment ideas in his works. Mozart combines psychology and philosophy. He uses a lot of new methods of expression, mainly emphasizing character psychology. This feature is most prominent in " *Don Giovanni* ". Committed to portraying the character's psychological description and personality traits, I believe this is another Mozart's means of expressing one's emotions. He can liberate himself from life and reach a realm that cannot be achieved in real life.

Mozart learned the cultural elements and enlightenment thoughts of various countries and applied them to his opera creations. The new type of opera " *Don Giovanni* " is based on the Austrian national cultural tradition. The opera blends musical tragedies with features of comedy. The characteristics of the Opera buffa were clearly discovered in " *Don Giovanni* ", especially the interaction between Giovanni and Leporello. But the whole play is not comedy. At the same time, he remained an ensemble of two or more singers, each singing one part. This makes the character's portrayal more content and

dramatic. The duet, trio, and quartet in Don Giovanni made us more aware of this form of performance. Don Giovanni has many versions. What did Mozart do for this version of "Don Giovanni"? As a composer of Enlightenment, Mozart no doubt reflected his enlightenment thoughts in his opera. "Don Giovanni" is a good example.

4. The Enlightenment Ideals in "Don Giovanni"

Mozart's great opera Don Giovanni presents many major philosophical and aesthetic challenges [15]. In 1787, Don Giovanni performed his debut in Prague. Rumph (2007) mentioned, "Of all Mozart's Operas, Don Giovanni has inspired the richest Speculation." Don Giovanni is a well-known European classic character. He is a noble and noble aristocrat in Spain who has a passionate, free and easy-going personality. He seduces unmarried girls everywhere, and the scandal continues. When Mozart created the Giovanni dynasty, the horn of the Enlightenment has already sounded "freedom, equality, and fraternity." The freemasonry he participated in advocate equality for all, which coincides with the Enlightenment. Music work can express its inner essence and use music as a way to spread ideas to reveal certain points of view [15]. In "Don Giovanni", Mozart expressed his dissatisfaction with despotism and the aristocratic class, while strive for reasonable rights for civilians [2]. Although he has extraordinary musical talents, before moving to Vienna, the Archbishop regards him as a servant. Every day he needs to be dressed neatly, and he may be rebuked and abused at any time. However, during the period of the Enlightenment, people gradually realized that everyone was born equal. In particular, people had realized that "I should not be in the position of a slave", which left a profound influence on Mozart's thoughts and added it. He has a strong sense of self-esteem and the desire for freedom. Finally, he could not bear the oppression of the Archbishop and decided to resign. We can guess that in the creation of the opera "Don Giovanni", Mozart combined his own experience. In the opera, it has not only stayed in the discussion of Giovanni personally but has extended to the entire European condemnation and personal rebellion. This work has also given the most determined spiritual strength to the enlightenment thinkers in various countries.

How Mozart embodies enlightenment ideals in Don Giovanni? Don Giovanni greatness is to a large extent a challenge to the "moral system". The moral system here refers to the traditional moral category. Giovanni was regarded as a model of aesthetic existence. He completely separated from the traditional moral category. On the one hand, we found that Don Giovanni was very attractive because he appealed to something deep inside us. In the society at that time, people did not dare to try some actions. In the context of the Enlightenment, Giovanni seems to be a hero. [15]. There are all kinds of evil in Don Giovanni. But under Mozart's shaping, even if he had so many evil acts, he also exudes some of the glory of humanity in the play.

First of all, the embodiment of the Enlightenment ideals in "Don Giovanni" was it embodies equality. In the role assignment of the opera, each character in the play is almost the protagonist of a certain period of time. Everyone has direct contact with Don Giovanni. This is the introduction and

distribution of the characters in the opera[9]:

DON GIOVANNI

Dramma giocoso*in two acts

Text by

LORENZO DA PONTE

K.527

DON GIOVANNI, an extremely licentious young cavalier
BARITONE

DONNA ANNA, lady promised in marriage to:
SOPRANO

DON OTTAVIO TENOR

COMMENDATORE, father of Donna Anna BASS

DONNA ELVIRA, lady from Burgos, abandoned by Don
Giovanni SOPRANO

LEPORELLO, servant of Don Giovanni BASS

MASETTO, love of : BASS

ZERLINA, country girl SOPRANO

Country folk CHORUS

Musicians

Each person's role in the opera shows different character characteristics, with almost no overlapping image. Equality in character is reflected in the role of Leporello. He is the first character to appear. In the play he played as a servant following Giovanni. He obeyed the owner Giovanni, but sometimes he was not convinced by his conscience, and he also counted Giovanni's crimes. He and Giovanni are the masters and servants but not as traditionally, we see some new changes in their relationship. Compared to Figaro, who only dared to vent secretly. Leporello could show his dissatisfaction with his master's behavior and he can use resignation to threaten Giovanni. This presented a trend that seemed to contain Giovanni. Mozart allows us to see some kind of "Equality" between the master and servant he wants to express.

Furthermore, in "Don Giovanni", female characters have a very important role. It is women who have been pursuing the topic of love. The three most important female characters in the story, Donna Anna, Donna Elvira, and Zerlina all have distinctive characters. They have different styles. There is no concept of the heroine in the play. They all had a story with Giovanni, but their emotion for Giovanni were different. In this opera, Mozart has greatly liberated the nature that women themselves should possess, and vividly demonstrated their lively, bold, romantic and realistic female images. Despite their different statuses, they all have the right to pursue love, and they can unanimously condemn Giovanni's deeds at the end. The audience can see from the opera that the different classes of women treat the concept of love. In fact, in the correct view of love, people do not stop because of inequality and their different status. This can be reflected in Giovanni's own love concept. In the opera, he is a man who squandered himself because of lust. There are countless women pursued by Giovanni. He has his unique charm and method to tease women. His temptation for women can be seen in this famous duet "La ci darem la mano". The image Score shows the lionfish [12].

LA CI DAREM LA MANO

(Duettino from Don Giovanni)

W.A.Mozart

The image displays a page of sheet music for the duettino 'La ci darem la mano' from Mozart's opera Don Giovanni. The music is in G major and 2/4 time, marked 'Andante'. It consists of three systems of music. Each system includes a vocal line (soprano and bass) and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'La ci da-rem la ma-no, la mi di-rai di si. Ve-di non e lon ta-no, par-tiam ben mi da qui. Vor-rei, e non vor-re-i, mi tre ma un po-co il cor... fe-li-ce e ver sa-re-i, ma puo bur-lar-mi an'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc*).

Figure 1. Sheet Music - LA CI DAREM LA MANO

This duet went straight to Giovanni's aria without any prelude. "La ci darem la mano, la mi dirai di si. Vedi non e lontano, partiam ben mi da qui. (Let's go hand in hand, and I'll propose to you, not far away from our new marriage)." Giovanni is affectionate and provocative. Zerlina was quickly tempted by Giovanni's temptation. Maybe Giovanni uses this kind of affectionate means to conquer women. Maybe he uses different methods each time. But his longing for different women is positive. His social class is quite extensive. The woman he tempted came from different classes of society. From his attitude toward love, he could see the precious and equal quality. His pursuit of women is not different because of differences in status. Any woman is enough to attract his interest. He expects to have all kinds of possible female forms. This means that he needs to distinguish and take various

forms to seduce these women [15]. In the play we can see different levels of aristocratic girls, young women, and country girls. Every woman is equal in his eyes. It can be seen that Giovanni broke through the limits of social hierarchy.

Secondly, the concept of liberty of the Giovanni is consistent with the Enlightenment. Advocating freedom is Giovanni's most loyal obsession. For this belief, he pays the price until the end of his life. Unified music and ideas can completely shape the characters [13]. Giovanni's words and deeds express his extreme respect for freedom. The ideological reforms at that time were infiltrated into the opera. Giovanni looked like a hero of the Enlightenment Movement. He broke through the numerous restraints and restrictions of society at the time. The Enlightenment advocates freedom of belief in opposing religious oppression. The freedom shown

by Giovanni is actually consistent with the Enlightenment Movement. Mozart has been courageously pursuing freedom since childhood. He had his own independent way of thinking. He did not want to follow the footsteps of others, so that he did not listen to his father's dissuasion and resigned from Salzburg as a free composer despite his loved ones' opposition. After resigning as a court musician, Mozart's creations no longer serve the aristocracy. Most of his works reflect life. He pays more attention to the charm of the opera itself and creates works according to his favorite style. In this opera, he has added many new elements, not the main purpose of showing off skills, which is appreciated by all classes and even all human beings. He promoted court music to the ranks of the people. This is the reason why his works are enduring. In addition, in the selection of the opera male voice, it has also broken through the past in the opera creation to dominate the situation of the tenor. Giovanni is baritone, and the other male characters in the play have three bass, and one tenor. Compared to other opera productions, Mozart embodied the liberalization of the role arrangement in this opera.

In the third place, the Enlightenment took rationalism as its core idea. Oppose the inherent "Gods" and the supremacy of the ruling class. It is worthy of our attention that not an opera was caused by "God". Although the revenge of Donna Anna has been running through the opera since the beginning, God still appears behind the scenes [8]. It is worth mentioning that live statues appeared in the opera. For different scholars, the moral of the statue represents different things, such as the ancient regime. But this symbol is virtual and not real. In the Enlightenment period, the living statue played a practical symbol under Mozart's creation. In its solid appearance, Mozart brings the essence of the Enlightenment into it, allowing people to perceive it as if it were a living being [13]. This is the imagination that the Enlightenment brings to people. Composers can use everything to express their inner enlightenment thoughts. We can regard Mozart's opera as the Enlightenment. In his music, he always proposes a solution. This kind of program does not tell people how complete the ending is, but at the end seems to be giving people an answer. Mozart believes that people themselves have a kind of "reconciliation" emotion and the power of "rationalism". At the same time, "reconciliation" is almost the final theme of all musical works and even literary works. The end of the opera, he did not listen to the dissatisfaction of the stone statue, and finally he went to hell because of the so-called freedom. We can think of this outcome as a "reconciliation" of Giovanni and statues. Stone statues seem to herald ethics, and Giovanni is equivalent to some extreme aesthetic in opera. When these two things collide, we are not really talking about the relationship between these two things, but we can make some affirmations about our own choices [15]. Giovanni faced death trials or some unethical things in limited life. The results are worth thinking about for a long time.

Lastly, the point is reflected in the ending of the opera. At the time of Mozart's creation of "Don Giovanni", his respectful father left the world, which caused Mozart to suffer great grief. We can see from the letter he wrote to his sister in 1787:

" Dearest Sister!

You can easily imagine, as our loss is equally great, how pained I was by the sad news of the sudden death of our dearest father." [1]

Mozart continued his creation of "Don Giovanni" on the occasion of grief. In the opera, Giovanni did not listen to the

advice of the "stone statue" and eventually fell into hell. This was Mozart's self-criticism and inner world that violated his father's wishes on several occasions. Because of his previous rebellion, he feels guilty about his father [16]. Mozart performed the image of Giovanni's Playboy in the opera. He also vividly depicted Giovanni's charming, female-welcome charm. Opera has a lot of complexity and diversity. Mozart has shaped Giovanni's emotions of love and hate. Giovanni followed his lust with extreme freedom. However, he had no temperance and was arrogant and arrogant. The behavior of unrepentant repentance was also an attempt by the Enlightenment to emphasize and change. The Enlightenment does not allow the actions of his betrayal of morality. This also further demonstrates that the Enlightenment idea uses the "Law is equal to everyone" to fight against the nobility of the aristocracy. And then, throughout the entire process, each character in the opera revolves around Giovanni. When Giovanni died, these characters needed to fill the gap left by his death. Mozart used noble moral actions to do this. This seems like an extra chapter before the end of the story. For example, Donna Elvira who was abandoned by Giovanni. She had already got rid of Giovanni's lust and decided to go to the monastery [15].

"Don Giovanni" embodies the unique concept of the senses and human understanding. Mozart's use of clever musical symbols and personality labels has always influenced Giovanni's senses. It was not only at that time that the figure of modern society was still a representative of the exploration of reality and art [13]. Don Giovanni reveals the connection between desire and evil behavior that violates moral principles, depicting a smile in a miserable world. It shows us that humanity has begun to explore and explore in the spiritual world. Mozart used his skillful creation techniques to make the spiritual world a reality on the narrow stage. Let music have special powers that allow people to jump out of life and think about higher thought latitudes. In this experience, Mozart's opera has the most passionate expression. Through Don Giovanni, Mozart released himself from his life and allowed he to reach the level of his thoughts in music [8].

5. Conclusion

In summary, Mozart's genius can always lead him to transcend or transform traditional thematic conventions. Mozart grew up in the context of the Enlightenment. Enlightenment ideals gave him endless imagination. The Enlightenment thought influenced Mozart's opera creation. His works are the portrayal of social life at that time. The Enlightenment thought gave him strong spiritual support. He strived for his own rights and the common people. He did not fear the political power and the aristocracy. His opera reflects the progressive social ideas of the time. Mozart's opera is a musical product that evolved through his own enlightenment thoughts. The opera is one of his favorite genres. He found that opera buffa is a good expression of good nature. This expression enables the audience to enjoy the fun and self-pleasure to create a self-sufficient world. People can find sustenance and liberate themselves in his opera. We can use "Don Giovanni" to understand the enlightenment thought in Mozart's opera. This opera links life and philosophy, not only outside of character, but also to the character's psychological portrayal and moral consciousness. Through the study of characters characteristics, character analysis, plot analysis, moral concepts and other aspects, Mozart combined himself with the Enlightenment thought. Mozart used his own

experience to describe the core ideas of equality, reason, and freedom advocated by the Enlightenment. We can clearly understand his attitude towards the Enlightenment.

With the development of the Enlightenment, the national consciousness of intellectuals in various countries has been continuously strengthened. Enlightenment composers need to use a method to imitate the idea of aesthetic communication. The use of art may be more universal than language. The theme of opera seems to be more powerful than other musical themes. People cannot only understand the meaning of the opera from the lyrics, but also can be further invested in the opera through stage performances, body language, and psychological activities. Opera can reveal some of the essence through the narrative theme and medium. In Mozart's opera, it manifested the use of freedom to fight religious oppression, used rationalism to fight against blind worship, and resisted the nobility of the aristocracy. With its own perception of life and society, it is expressed in a unique way from the opera. Without the influence of the Enlightenment thought, it is possible that Mozart's opera will have less spiritual power.

People's comments on the beauty of the opera began with performances, but in Mozart's opera is full of humanity; the thinking of the Enlightenment has been fully demonstrated. The Enlightenment helped people re-establish nature and senses. People began to think about the high-level thoughts expressed in Mozart's opera and the significance of the ending. He used the beauty of art to counter the vulgar social reality. Bring a glimmer of hope and hope to people in the dark. We can thoroughly see and feel what Mozart wants to express. The Mozart opera has a great impact on society and people. He played a huge role in the development of the opera at that time. "Don Giovanni" makes the imagination of the Enlightenment even more appealing. There is no doubt that Mozart's music and his opera is a product of the European Enlightenment.

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