

Artistic Analysis of Mozart's Music Works

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Abstract: Mozart is a world-renowned great musician. His life is short, but the musical works left for the world are rich. In Mozart's short life, he left 20 operas and 33 art songs. These musical works are still widely circulated and are widely loved by people. The works created by Mozart in different periods have different artistic qualities. At the same time, his opera works have meticulous portrayal of the characters and distinctive features, which can deeply show the connotation of the works. This article mainly analyzes the artistry of Mozart's music works.

1. Introduction

Mozart is an outstanding representative of the classical music school. He not only played a certain role in promoting the development of piano music, but also promoted the innovation of opera art and provided vitality for the development of opera art. There are not many vocal decorations and decorations in Mozart's operas, which reflect the transcendence of musical creation talents. Realistic techniques are incorporated into music creation to enhance the expressiveness of musical works. At the same time, the music is effectively combined with characters and plots. Reflects a unique artistic style.

2. The Artistic Characteristics of Mozart's Music Works in Different Periods

Mozart's early music works were heavily influenced by the Baroque music style, so the background in the design of music works was relatively rich, including literature, architecture, and history and other diverse cultures.

The creation period of Mozart's mid-term music works is the most relaxed and pleasant stage of all his works, and there is also a noble temperament in his works. Through the analysis of Mozart's music works at this stage, we can feel a kind of free and longing thought. At the same time, Mozart was influenced by advanced art during his travels in Vienna, and mastered the song creation techniques and opera creation methods at that time^[1]. It laid the foundation for his future creation of operas and artistic songs, and made his music works reflect a unique charm in terms of harmony and accompaniment.

Mozart's later music creation was his most glorious moment, also known as the Vienna period. This stage was not long only 10 years, but he created many operas and art songs. The content of these songs is complicated and the plot is complicated. Vivid, so that the music is closely integrated with the stage. At the same time, it highlights the role of the piano in artistic songs, making the artistic image more vivid.

3. The Social Art of Mozart's Music Works

Mozart's works are more contemporary and secular, so they have distinct social and artistic characteristics in artistic creation. Composers will inevitably reflect the characteristics of the times in life in music creation. In Mozart's 35 years of music creation, opera creation has reached about 70%. He has always had hope and vision for the future, and in 1781 resolutely came to Vienna to accept the influence of the palace of music. At this stage, Austria is in the stage of ideological enlightenment, and society has begun to recognize and accept the value of talents. The main

representative of Mozart at this stage is “The Marriage of Figaro”. He effectively combined the sublime music and art with the secular life, and exposed the true face of the aristocracy through the creation of musical works. For example, in the creation of “Women's Heart”, the content is the most common content in the secular society, and the plot is ridiculous, but in this opera, he uses beautiful music and romantic tunes to make humanity casual and moral. Collision, and showing this fierce collision in a soft and beautiful way, this civilian-like artistic feature opened a new chapter for Mozart's music creation.

4. The Thought and Art of Mozart's Works

The creation of music works has a direct relationship with the creator's thoughts, and a person's thoughts are determined by his personal outlook on life and the world. Mozart's period was relatively heavily influenced by the purpose of mutual aid in the Freemasonry, emphasizing the concern for social ideological issues. But Mozart had a strong personality and always wanted to be able to live a free life, so he later left the Freemasonry and went to Vienna to experience art and create music. This also leads to the rich freedom and yearning for life in Mozart's music works^[2]. For example, the musical work “The Marriage of Figaro” can highlight Mozart's emotional orientation. In the work, it has broken away from the restrictions of aristocratic culture, emphasizes the liberation of human nature, and embodies an advanced ideological art.

5. The Musical Artistry of Mozart's Works

Mozart's music works contain a strong life breath, and the style of the music works is lively and humorous, which has a human touch when appreciating Mozart's music works. In Mozart's works, there is no content that goes beyond life to deliberately create sublime artistic attainments, but it has a sublime temperament when analyzed from an artistic perspective. In the eyes of many music critics, Mozart is one of the greatest musical geniuses in the world. He treats all things, situations and characters with an equal attitude in the creation of music. He does not have Beethoven's ambition of lofty ideal state, nor does Handel's ambition to be the spokesperson of God. In his overall concept, the aesthetic nature is strong, and every character and situation in life can be displayed through music, and music has become the language of his inner expression.

From the perspective of the creative style of Mozart's music works, the rhythm of music is relatively strong and compact. The combination of music and poetry in the creation of artistic songs not only has the image of jumping, but also shows the continuity of music. Music becomes an expression of thought. The important content of^[3]. For example, in the song “Allilua”, the general idea of the song is easy to understand, but at the beginning of the song, the key of F major is selected, and the first and second sentences are connected by eighth notes, and there is no interval. It can reflect the compactness of the rhythm. At the same time, the expression of music sound is more gorgeous and high-pitched. Mozart is a devout believer, so his music works are full of respect for religion. In the process of singing the song, the singer needs to cooperate well with the piano accompaniment. At the same time, the high-pitched and gorgeous movement can reflect the praise of the holy religious belief, and the whole song highlights a kind of solemn emotion. In addition, the tone of the song is more tactful and flexible. Even if the lyrics are repeated more, it will not produce a sense of boring, which highlights the advantages of music. Finally, voice control in Mozart's music and art is also an important part of artistic expression. Also take the song “Aliluja” as an example. The climax position of the song has a relatively large conversion range, directly from the eight-note to thirty-two minutes. The musical notes make the music quickly enter the intense atmosphere. During the singing of this part of the music, the singer's voice control requirements are relatively high, and each note must be sung to fullness, showing the momentum and sense of the song. , And the audience will not feel abrupt.

6. The Artistic Characteristics of Mozart's Operas

The narrative ability in opera is relatively strong, and Mozart's opera works are good at applying diversified performance methods, such as rendering the overall atmosphere through the piano, presenting the theme of the opera through the performance of the violin, and at the same time pushing the atmosphere of the opera to a climax through the change of musical tonality. And at the same time promote the reversal of the plot through different performance methods, making the atmosphere of the opera more clear. Although the cause and course of things will not be directly explained in the performance of the opera, the melody of the song, instrumental music and lyrics can be used to imply the development of the plot, and the plot development of the opera is more rigorous. At the same time, the conflict of music itself is relatively strong. The conflict of drama in the opera plot is the key to promoting the development of the drama plot, which can enhance the appeal of the drama. The concept and structure of Mozart's operas that break the traditional division. For example, in the creation of the musical work "The Magic Flute", Mozart did not use traditional arias, but combined arias with recitatives, and used solo and sing to interact and combine to promote the development of musical plots. In addition, it carries theatrical function through music creation. In Mozart's operas, he is accustomed to setting off the plot through different musical and dramatic techniques, incorporating different parts, singing methods and timbre into the music, constructing the plot of the drama, describing the emotions of the drama, making the two connect and interact with each other. Causality creates a unique artistic atmosphere. In vocal music, performances such as chorus, solo, heavy singing, and aria are combined with different characters in the play, and unique musical singing methods are selected to promote the development of opera. With the ups and downs of opera music, the three-dimensional effect of opera music and plot is displayed.

7. Conclusion

To sum up, Mozart's music works are mainly opera and art songs. Although Mozart's life is relatively short and the works he has created are limited, his works are regarded by music critics as the greatest music and art works. The uniqueness, innovation, common people and humanity of Mozart's music are directly related. Mozart's music works in different periods have different characteristics, but they can all show his compassion for humanity and desire for freedom. In Mozart's works, he did not deliberately exaggerate traces of sublime art, but instead focused on the lives of common people. In terms of artistic expression, he does not pay attention to dazzling skills, but uses unique creative techniques to make music works show a unique style, which is passed down by the world.

References

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