Mozart revolutionised opera by his compositions. He particularly wrote in germanic style of instrumental music in his operas while using Italian style of vocal music. He created 3 opera buffa masterpieces “Così Fan Tutte” in 1790, “Don Giovanni” in 1787 and “Le Nozze di Figaro” in 1786 and opera seria such as “Idomeneo” in 1712 and several “Singspiele” between 1780 and 1791. The stories of his compositions mostly emphasized on the drama which was considerably significant. One of the most important innovations that Mozart created was mixing comedy and drama in harmony. In addition to the great musicality of his compositions, he used the harmony of the words perfectly in his operas. He made the feeling of the words understandable with his music. His compositions were harmonically compatible to the text that they were evoking the feeling of anger, love, ecstasy, strength...etc. Moreover, he uses variety of characters with different moods and aspects, and each of them has different musical features associated with their moods. This feature of Mozart’s operas makes his compositions more energetic and theatrical.

Like Mozart, Rossini also wrote operas both in opera seria and opera buffa. His musical talent was extra-ordinary. By his time, tenor’s importance was increasing on stage of opera. He put the tenor on the top which was a radical change in opera. He was the master of different types of vocal music. This type of writing for the voice is known as “bel canto” which refers to showing technical ability with singing. He usually used the style what is called “Rossini’s crescendo” that starts very soft and goes gradually to louder. He commonly known as an operatic composer but his fame occurred due to his comic operas. In his retirement he wrote sacred pieces, chamber music for piano. “Guillaume Tell” which is a lyric opera composed by Rossini between 1824 and 1829. “Guillaume Tell” is depicted as a revolutionist in the story and rebels to authorities. Another important opera that he composed is “Il Barbiere di Siviglia” which is a melodramatic opera buffà. Rossini wrote 40 operas until the age of 38 and most of them were comic operas. He revived melodic music to opera buffà with his sense of humor. However artists were performing “coloraturas” for becoming a soprano or mezzo soprano of Rossini’s musical composition. He enriched and changed the traditional opera buffà. He composed new and nonconventional harmony and melody for his own orchestra. He ornamented and enhanced his melodies.