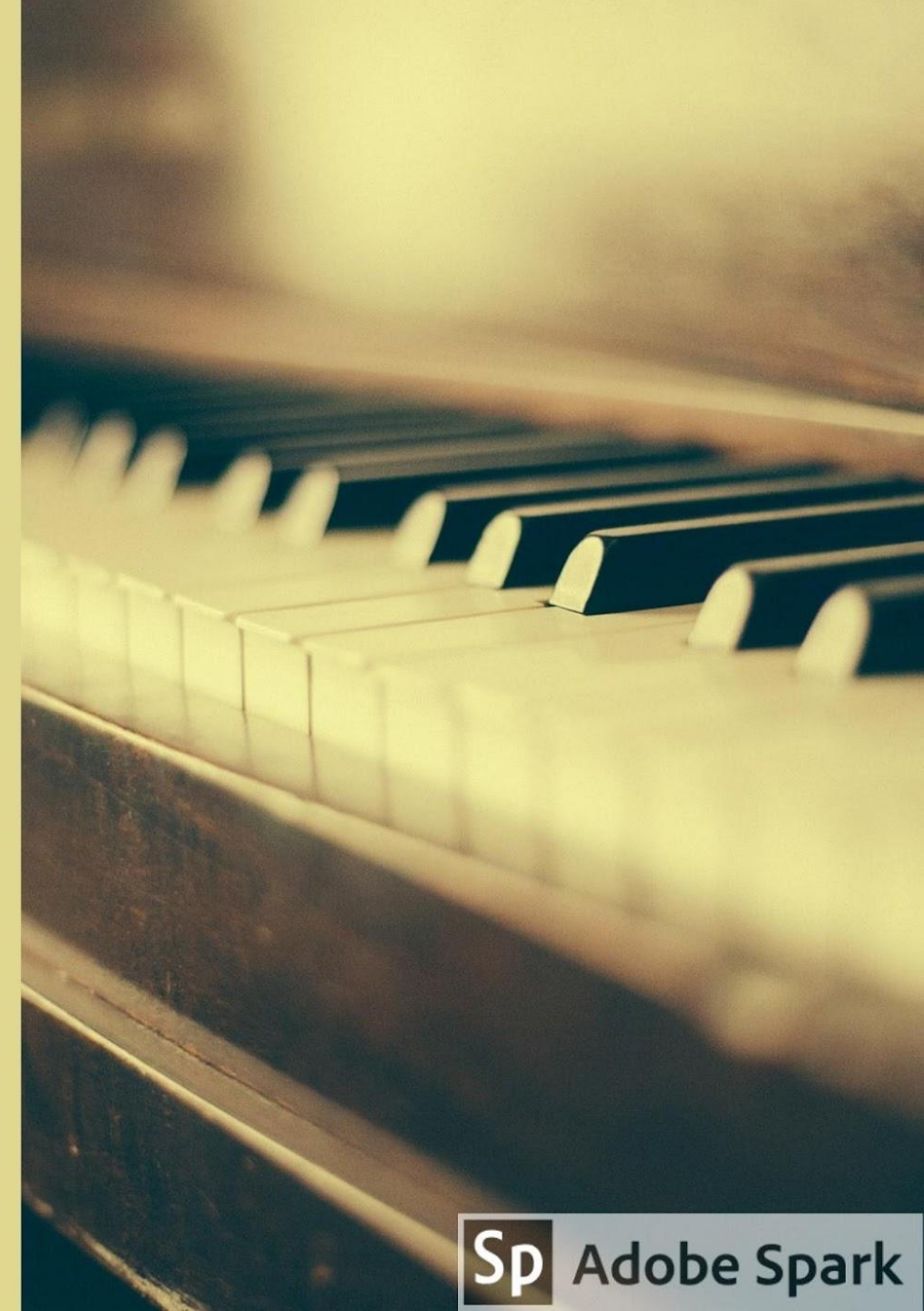


A close-up photograph of a violin and its bow resting on a sheet of aged, yellowed musical notation. The violin is positioned diagonally across the frame, with its body in the lower right and its neck extending towards the upper left. The bow lies across the top of the violin. The sheet music is filled with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'Lento', 'espressivo', 'p', 'dolce', and 'cresc.'. The lighting is warm, highlighting the rich wood grain of the violin and the texture of the old paper. Two horizontal orange bars are placed above and below the word 'MUSIC' to frame it.

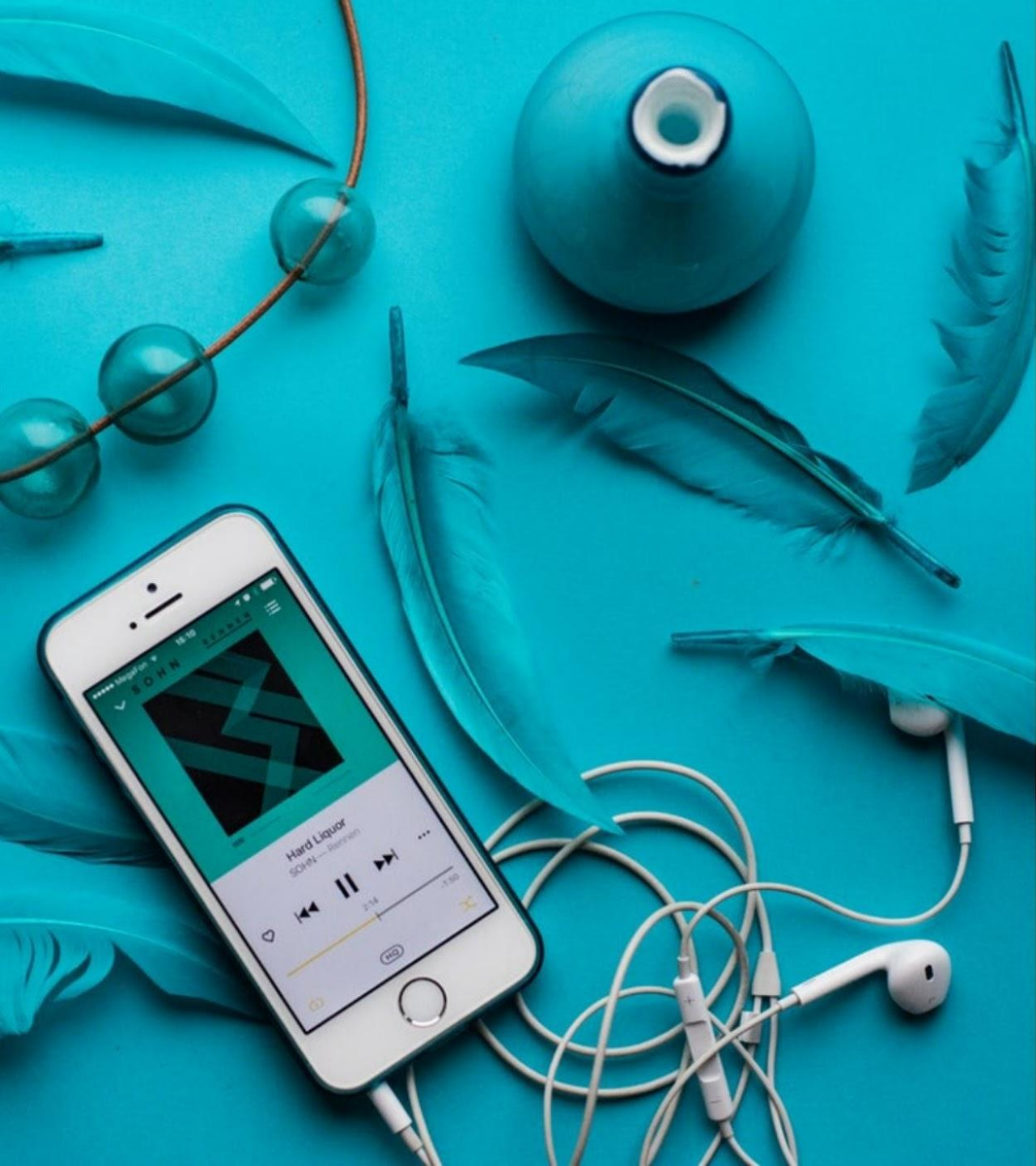
MUSIC

Music is an art form and [cultural](#) activity whose medium is sound organized in time. General [definitions of music](#) include common elements such as [pitch](#) (which governs [melody](#) and [harmony](#)), [rhythm](#) (and its associated concepts [tempo](#), [meter](#), and [articulation](#)), [dynamics](#) (loudness and softness), and the sonic qualities of [timbre](#) and [texture](#) (which are sometimes termed the "color" of a musical sound).



Different styles or types of music may emphasize, de-emphasize or omit some of these elements. Music is performed with a vast range of instruments and vocal techniques ranging from singing to rapping; there are solely instrumental pieces, solely vocal pieces (such as songs without





Ancient Greek and Indian philosophers defined music as tones ordered horizontally as melodies and vertically as harmonies. Common sayings such as "the harmony of the spheres" and "it is music to my ears" point to the notion that music is often ordered



Nowadays music is one of the most important things in our life. Children, youth, old people, everyone loves and appreciates music. Everytime music takes huge changes to every culture.

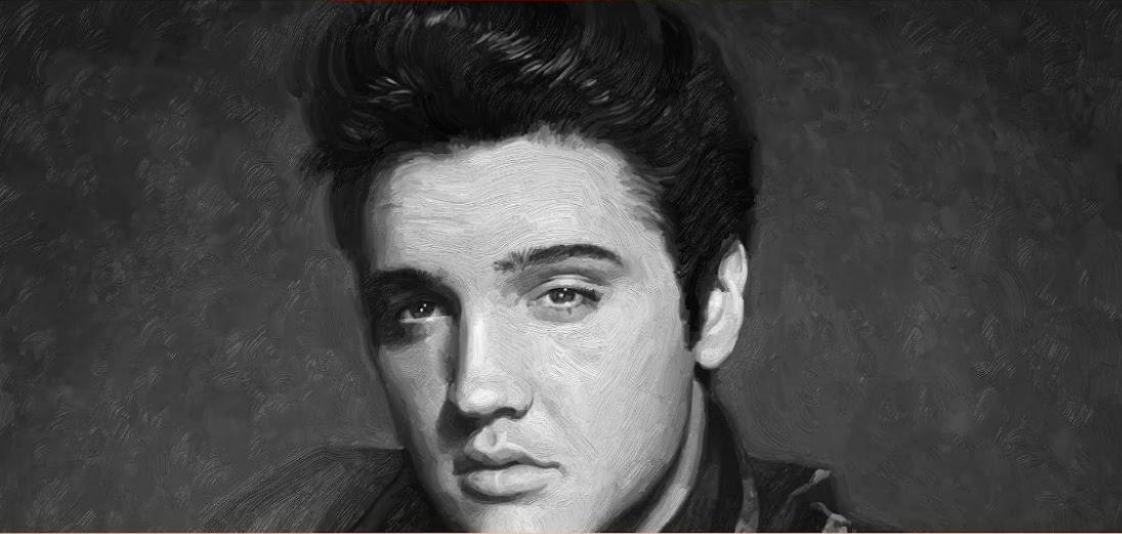
The word derives from [Greek μουσική](#) (*mousikē*; "art of the [Muses](#)"). In [Greek mythology](#), the nine [Muses](#) were the goddesses who inspired literature, science, and [the arts](#) and who were the source of the knowledge embodied in the poetry, song-lyrics, and myths in the Greek culture.



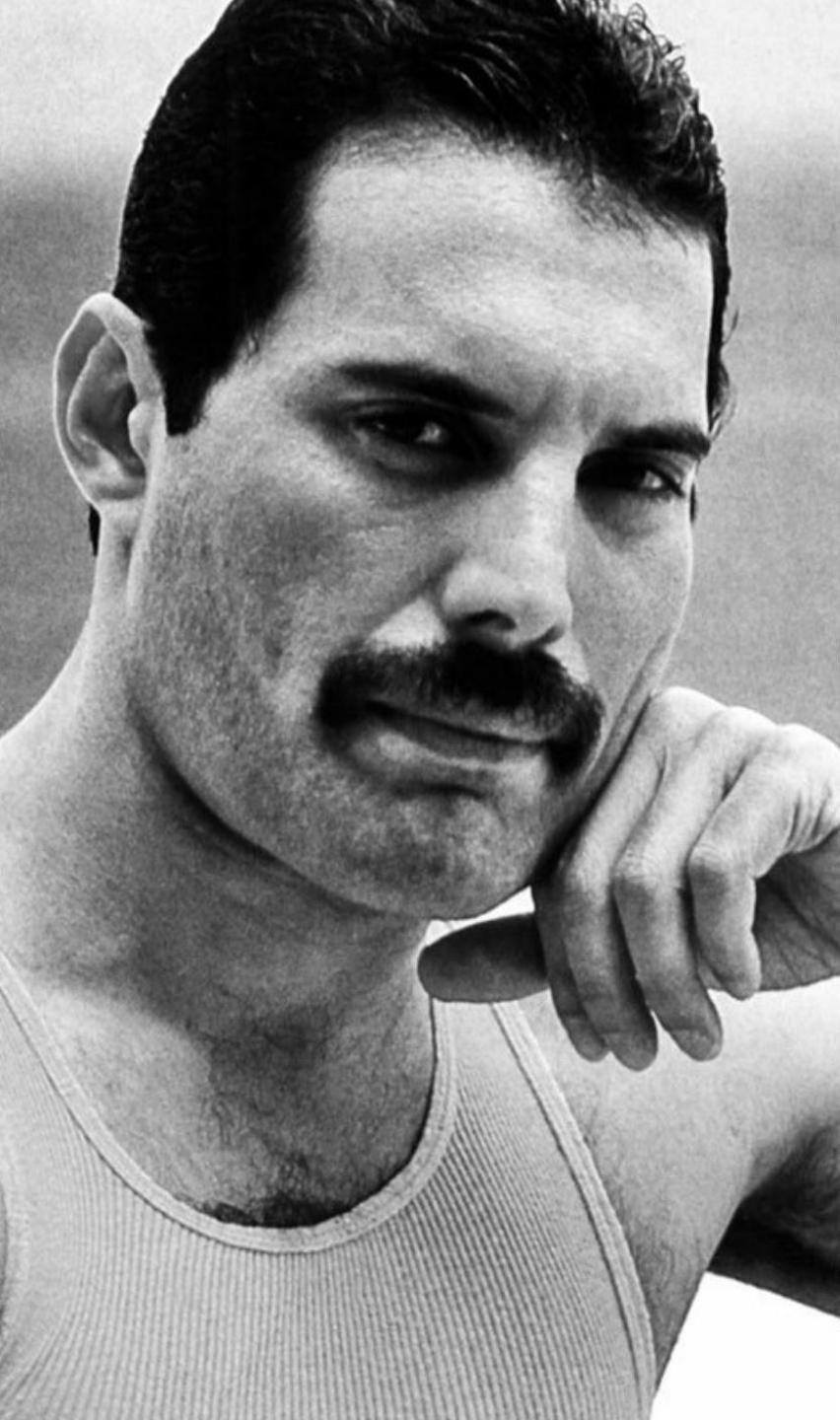
Ages of music listeners



- 18-24
- 12-18
- 24-35
- 35+



The music of the Classical period (1730 to 1820) aimed to imitate what were seen as the key elements of the art and philosophy of Ancient Greece and Rome: the ideals of balance, proportion and disciplined expression.



The focus of **art music** in the 20th century was characterized by exploration of new rhythms, styles, and sounds. **Jazz** evolved and became an important genre of music over the course of the 20th century, and during the second half of that century, rock music did the same. Rock music is a genre of **popular music** that developed in the 1960s from 1950s **rock and roll**, **rockabilly**, **blues**, and **country music**. The sound of rock often revolves around the electric guitar or acoustic guitar, and it uses a strong **back beat** laid down by a **rhythm section** of electric bass guitar, drums, and keyboard instruments such as organ, piano, or, since the 1970s, **analog synthesizers** and



MUSIC

The diagram features a central purple oval containing the word 'MUSIC' in white, serif, all-caps font. Two blue arrows originate from the bottom of this oval, pointing towards two separate boxes below. The left box is blue with the word 'Genres' in white, serif font. The right box is red with the word 'Instruments' in white, serif font, split across two lines. The background is a blurred image of musical notation on staves.

Genres

**Instrumen
ts**

This is a list of the commercially relevant genres in modern popular music. Applicable styles are classified in this list using All Music genre categorization. Popular music is defined as music with wide appeal. It does not include forms of art music like Western classical music or Indian classical music.



Pop music is a genre of popular music that originated in its modern form in the United States and United Kingdom during the mid-1950s. The terms "popular music" and "pop music" are often used interchangeably, although the former describes all music that is popular and includes many diverse styles

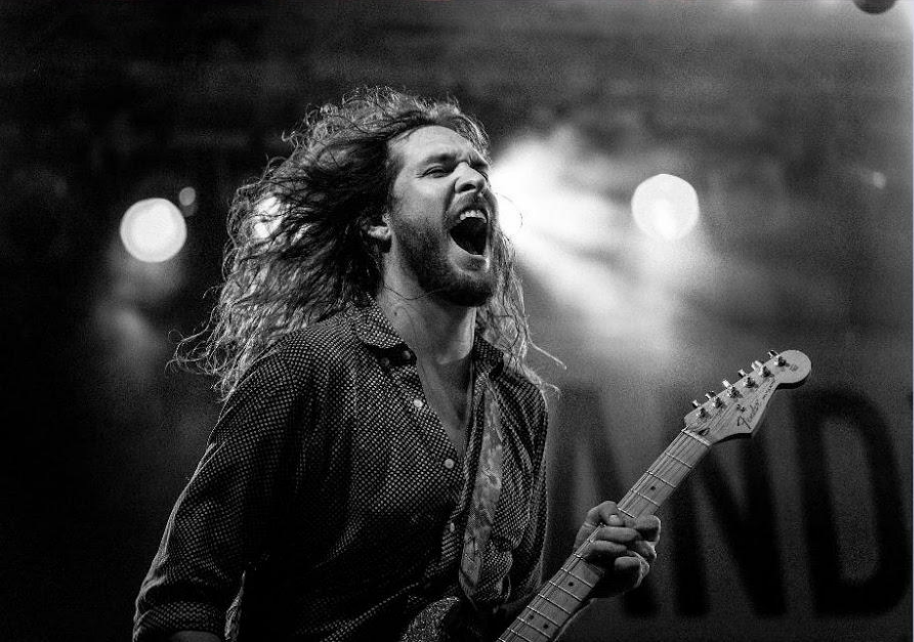




Hip hop music, also called hip-hop or rap music, is a [music genre](#) developed in the [United States](#) by [inner-city African Americans](#) in the late 1970s which consists of a stylized rhythmic music that commonly accompanies [rapping](#), a rhythmic and rhyming speech that is chanted.

Contemporary R&B (also known as simply R&B) is a [music genre](#) that combines elements of [rhythm and blues](#), [pop](#), [soul](#), [funk](#), [hip hop](#) and [electronic music](#). The genre features a distinctive [record production](#) style, [drum machine](#)-backed rhythms, [pitch corrected](#) vocals, and a smooth, lush style of vocal arrangement.





Rock music is a broad genre of [popular music](#) that originated as "[rock and roll](#)" in the United States in the early 1950s, and developed into a range of different styles in the 1960s and later, particularly in the United Kingdom and in the United States. It has its roots in 1940s and 1950s rock and roll, a style which drew heavily on the genres of [blues](#), [rhythm and blues](#), and



A musical instrument is an instrument created or adapted to make musical sounds. In principle, any object that produces sound can be considered a musical instrument—it is through purpose





Saxophone



The saxophone (referred to colloquially as the sax) is a family of [woodwind instruments](#). Saxophones are usually made of [brass](#) and played with a [single-reedmouthpiece](#) similar to that of the [clarinet](#).^[2] Although most saxophones are made from [brass](#), they are categorized as [woodwind instruments](#), because sound is produced by an oscillating reed, traditionally made out of woody [cane](#), rather than



Drums



The drum is a member of the percussion group of musical instruments. In the Hornbostel-Sachs classification system, it is a membranophone.[1]

Drums consist of at least one membrane, called a drumhead or drum skin, that is stretched over a shell and struck, either directly with the player's hands, or with a percussion mallet, to produce sound.

A photograph of a music room. In the center, a wooden acoustic guitar stands on a stand in front of a window. To its right, another acoustic guitar and a white electric guitar are leaning against a bookshelf. On the left, a black electric guitar is visible next to a keyboard and other electronic equipment. The room is lit by natural light from the window.

Guitar



The guitar is a fretted musical instrument that usually has six strings. It is typically played with both hands by strumming or plucking the strings with either a guitar pick or the finger(s)/fingernails of one hand, while simultaneously fretting (pressing the strings against the frets) with the fingers of the other hand. The sound of the vibrating strings is projected either acoustically, by means of the hollow chamber of the guitar (for an acoustic



Violin



The violin, sometimes known as a fiddle, is a wooden string instrument in the violin family. Most violins have a hollow wooden body. It is the smallest and highest-pitched instrument in the family in regular use. Smaller violin-type instruments exist, including the violino piccolo and the kit violin, but these are virtually unused.



Piano



The piano is an acoustic, stringed musical instrument invented in Italy by Bartolomeo Cristofori around the year 1700 (the exact year is uncertain), in which the strings are struck by hammers. It is played using a keyboard, which is a row of keys (small levers) that the performer presses down or strikes with the fingers and thumbs of both hands to cause the