

New Musical Genre Perception Through Awareness

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DATE

Dr. Kathryn Stam

Thesis Advisor

Dr. Ryan Lizardi

Abstract

Why does the same music inspire one person and annoy another? What do our musical tastes depend on? These questions were asked by scientists from the University of Cambridge and they concluded that musical preferences are not accidental at all, but reflect certain characteristics of our personality. Differences in musical preferences depend on environmental factors as well as awareness of different types of jargons. This study implied the use of a careful literature analysis as well as the analysis of raw data. It showed that those who could be interested in new and interesting information were consciously ready to listen to new music. Thus, we can conclude that according to a person's musical preferences, one can fairly reliably judge his personal characteristics. And if a person is ready to listen to something new, although this does not mean that he will listen to it in the future, but the level of interest and knowledge about genre varieties and their characteristics allow us to call a person to open perception and readiness to listen to the beautiful sounds of music.

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Introduction

Music has become the most popular field, especially, among youth. It is common for people to listen to classical, hip-hop, and disco music, and they want a convenient way to categorize it according to their taste. "Music Genre Classification" arose from this need. "The classification system organizes musical data into appropriate categories based on common characteristics." (Girsang et al., 2019). Various types of music are appreciated in the modern era, such as blues, classical, country, disco, hip-hop, Jazz, metal, pop, and reggae. Technological advancements and globalization have aided in the evolutionary process of music, leading to the rise of world music. An industry intended to promote artists and sell recorded music is comprised of companies and individuals. With the advent of technologies, the music industry can replace real musicians with highly developed devices.

Composing music has always been a means of reflecting both the artist's personal experience and the environment around them. When one listens to the composition of music, one can quickly identify and relate it to critical elements such as orientation, nationality, religion, race, gender, and so forth. "As a general definition, music technology includes any technological instrument used by a musician. Technology has a tremendous impact on music." (Bahuleyan, 2018). The developments in technology over the past century have revolutionized how we produce, market, and listen to music. In particular, computer technology, samplers and synthesizers, have changed how music is processed today.

There is a unique quality of music in every person's life. Those who live the music have a passion for it; it touches the hearts of individuals. "Through the creation and development of new beats and sounds, musicians can create and develop this art. The fact that artists adhere to culture is visible in their compositions." (Bahuleyan, 2018). World-

famous musicians have made their music a vital part of many people's lives. Peer-to-peer music sharing programs have severely harmed the music industry. Anyone can download any piece of music from these programs. The music industry has lost a lot of money due to the increasing number of people hooked on these programs.

Background

While life experiences and customs of different cultures have distinct characteristics, the variety of music that is occurring continues to affect the development of the human community. In other words, art can hold people together and impact culture. Certain cultures and traditions have a direct influence on the production in certain areas. “Music plays a role in human development, sometimes it can be a missing link. Both art and complexity are necessary. For that reason, music takes on so many different forms.” (Bahuleyan, 2018). Although it has a physical reality, music is not like other artistic styles such as drawing, sculpture, games, or dance. I’m writing this paper on Music as I was obsessed with the history of this art and wanted to explore some hidden aspects.

In other words, one way to define music is to consider it as a vibration that evokes emotions. “The listening experience is shaped by devices and voices and by factors such as tone, tempo, rhythm, and tonality. Not only do music producers and musicians create music out of nothing, but they are also motivated by a multitude of reasons.” (Tahiroğlu & Magnusson, 2021). The varied sounds of art, on the other hand, are influenced by aspects such as human imagination, innovation, and money. There are several effects of music due to its characteristics - calming, melodic, and shrill. Music is a great way to relieve stress, create

a happy mood, and enhance social interactions. There is now no doubt that music is intrinsically woven into the lives of humans.

The moral impact of music

“Many factors contribute to building a moral compass, especially for teens, that lyrics don't entirely determine morals and behavior. Although music can determine what is good or bad, what is okay or not okay, and what is right or wrong, it can also be very significant .” (Morris, 2020). We should always be aware of the messages we are conveying through our songs. But what if we purposely share positive messages through our songs? Wouldn't they be powerful anthems if they expressed hope and joy, triumphs over weaknesses, courage, and love? Our influence would have the potential to empower the minds and hearts of the next generation for which we should strive.

The emotional impact of music

Changing the mood, shifting the atmosphere, and encouraging a different behavior are all capabilities of music. Every day, people listen to about four hours of music! We are constantly affected by music, whether we consciously realize it or not. When creating an emotional impact, it is necessary to consider what one is feeling and how one would like his and her listeners to feel when they hear a specific song.

Because what you think will impact the way your listener feels. Therefore, music has the power to meaningfully influence our societies on cultural, moral, and emotional levels. We can make a more profound impact on people by consciously choosing the sounds, messages, and moods we create through our music. The more intentional we become with our music, the more powerful we become. Musicians and artists have the responsibility and power to

effect positive change in the world because of the influence they carry. For that reason, music is something for which a lifetime is worth dedicating.

The cultural impact of music

Our culture is reflected in the Popular Music of the day. In the lyrics and sound of that time, we can see and hear the fingerprints of a particular generation. Chain-smokers' song #SELFIE is a recent and almost outrageous example of this. A pretty accurate reflection of our age's youth and media culture. "Today, cultures are changing at a much faster pace than before, reflected in music styles that are advancing and redefining themselves at an equally rapid rate. Interestingly, this has not always been the case." (Tahiroğlu & Magnusson, 2021). Music and culture go hand in hand. These days kids would consider what their parents liked as lame. Our favorite music will probably be out of date in a few years. There is nothing wrong with it. What we see around us is merely a reflection, a manifestation of what is constantly changing. Therefore, we need to pay close attention to our modern-day culture, and even more importantly, we should be intentional about the cultures we seek to create and foster through our music.

Goals and Objectives

The main goal of my research is to identify some of the ways through which music has brought different cultures together in the era of digitization, (Information Design and Technology) either through a popular genre or through the different perspectives that different cultures hold about a piece of particular music, especially in the youth environment. Along with this explanation, all of these three things hold a positive and bold connection with

each other (Anand et al., 2020). The study involves detailed information about the relationship between technology and Jazz music.

Research Questions

What are the most widespread individual music preferences?

Which digital platforms can an individual use to access various types of music to listen to?

In what ways has music changed one's own personal culture?

Has music in any way affected how one interacts with people from different cultures?

What is the impact that technology has had on the growth of the music industry?

What are some examples of platforms provided by technology that has improved music?

Does an individual experience challenges listening to a specific music genre because of some cultural restrictions?

Literature Review

Several articles highlight the relationship between music and culture in different communities. "Music, the media in technology, culture in the society are closely related, and such association is recorded in several articles and books. Other books have also shed some light on music as a powerful bridge to culture. Different purposes have been served by pieces

of music different societies.” (Cole, 2019). Throughout history, music has served as a unifying force in most communities due to the emotions it elicits. Today, a piece can serve as a way for people to develop their personalities, improve cultural diversity, and express themselves in ways that actions may not.

Ways Music Brings People Together

“Human existence cannot be understood without music. It is a part of daily life for people across the globe, no matter where they live, whether they are in the wettest rainforest or the driest desert, or if they live in the Himalayas or at the bottom of the Dead Sea.” (Morris, 2020). Throughout history, every culture has created music, which has become an invaluable part of the identity of each individual and community. Across and within cultures, music brings people together.

Emotions are communicated through music

Music can be highly emotional to anyone who has ever listened to it. Having fun with it can create happiness or sadness, anger or nostalgia, assist us in sleeping or make us want to party. “Through their shared experience with the songs, fans connect with artists and even with each other as they pour their emotions into their art.” (Trehub et al., 2015). Songs possess a universal emotional quality that one might not expect. Recently, people from small communities all over the world were asked to listen to 14-second clips of songs and identify their purpose (such as love songs, lullabies, dance numbers, etc.). Despite the songs coming from foreign cultures, many people correctly identified their purpose.

People are bonded by music

Live music events offer people a chance to interact with one another in a human-to-human environment, even in the digital age. Nearly everyone likely remembers an unforgettable concert they went to with friends, and many even remember someone they met at one of those concerts. Shows provide a unique opportunity for engaging with people from all walks of life. The people of all races, religions, and backgrounds sing and dance together in peace in Israel almost every day at concerts, putting aside their differences for a moment. More than 200 million people watched the final of the Eurovision Song Contest, hosted by Tel Aviv in May 2019. It was one of the most recent instances of people from across the globe coming together for a musical event. The songs from those concerts bring back the memories of those experiences.

Cultures are shared through music

People from different cultures gain a deeper understanding of each other through the music they share. “Music is an integral part of human culture, and it is the most crucial aspect of their lives. When other means of interaction are unavailable, this is especially important in conflict situations.” (Garcia, 2021). For instance, the Israeli band A-WA has three sisters from Yemenite Jewish backgrounds and sing in Yemenite Arabic, incorporating both modern and ancient beats. Israelis are not permitted to visit Yemen, and the two countries are considered enemies, yet their music is prevalent in Yemen. The band Orphaned Land, for example, has gained popularity around the Arab and Muslim world, illustrating that the power of music transcends politics and bring people together.

Technology & Music

Technology plays a significant role in the sound of Jazz. Electronics sequencing, sampling of sound, and programming are some technological advancements that have revolutionized the Jazz genre. The jazz genre has been empowered by the phonograph, which documents the art and analyzes the historical development of Jazz music. Artists focusing on Jazz used the phonograph as an entertainment tool that influenced recording technology. Digital recording is manifested in jazz music. “In the 1890s, Jazz musicians had familiarized themselves with machines that used a phonograph to help in recording.” (Goto, 2015) Jazz players in African American societies first celebrated recording technology. Devices present in the 1890s supported the reproduction of Jazz music. The technology used in the 1890s to reproduce Jazz music was not as effective as in modern days. The human voice was heard in themes spread by Jazz artists. Globally, musicians began applying recording technology through the phonograph. Musical styles like those of Jazz were enhanced by musical art technology.

Different types of technology have supported the evolution of Jazz music. In the 1890s, Jazz composers discovered stereo listening that allowed the faster spread of Jazz music. Clement Ader discovered stereo listening. Also, a motor-powered phonograph was invented in the 1880s to help improve Jazz sounds. “In 1901, Jazz music was spread through advanced platforms since the electrical signals began to work and transmit information recorded for Jazz music.” (Garcia, 2021). An Audio was invented in the 1900s by Lee De Forest to help revolutionize the spreading of distant details. Disk recorders were produced around 1917 to assist in the recording of Jazz music. My opinion is that after the

establishment of disk recording by the Scully family, musicians began being mindful of the styles they used in Jazz music because they could be recorded and information presented to the audience in other regions.

The informality in style used by Jazz musicians changed after several technological advancements were introduced in the recording and performance of Jazz music. Jazz lacked musical notation until Western art music was fully exposed to recording technology. Jazz sound changed after the Ribbon microphone was invented in 1925. “The microphone introduced a new tone and pattern in the sound of Jazz. In the 1920s, more microphones were established and used for enhancing the structure of Jazz music.” (Garcia, 2021) A recording is needed in every type of music. The primary text recorded by Jazz musicians was enhanced by different technological equipment. African Americans appreciate Jazz in their daily life and claim that its stylistic concerns empower cultural values.

In the 1930s, more technological devices were implemented to support Jazz music. Different types of microscopes enhanced the melodic characteristics of Jazz. Jazz pieces were performed in cultural festivals with the help of recording technology and phonograph. The trait of Jazz was based on the invention of improvisation. The improvised performance allowed accurate recording and writing Jazz music (Morris, 2020). Technological devices like wire recorder, reverberation plate, and selective synchronous allowed the advancement of sounds of Jazz music. Recently, digital multi-track recorders were invented to support the sounds of Jazz in this country by jazz musicians.

In modern days, Jazz music is presented with an excellent sound because the proper devices are used in the recording. Jazz music is rarely written in these days but is recorded by various technological devices. Aural documentation of Jazz music was typical in the 1890s and 1900s. Currently, the sound of Jazz lacks standard features but supports cultural themes.

The live performance of Jazz helps reveal the changes made in its structure because of the influence of technology. “The famous musicians who supported technology to revolutionize Jazz sounds were from the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, New Orleans. The band traveled to different parts of the world to perform Jazz music and produced new sounds, musical exuberance, and rhythms.” (Bahuleyan, 2018) African Americans living here in America appreciate the role of technology and Jazz in protecting people's culture.

A review of the history and progress of Jazz can help indicate the roadmap for information technology. The age of technology began in the 1890s when Jazz had begun being composed as simple artistic quotes to empower the traditions of African Americans. Music devices improved with time and allowed the sound of Jazz to change. Jazz music was performed differently based on the technological instruments used. The phonograph allowed the slow recording of jazz music. Better specialized tools allowed faster recording and reproduction of Jazz music. “The history of technology in Jazz illustrates that real-time electronics play a significant role in improving musical sounds. Jazz aesthetic is affected by technology, and artists should acknowledge the role of technology in music.” (Anand et al., 2020) Technology has influenced the learning of Jazz music. Music students in different institutions are introduced to Jazz music, its role, and its development.

Some Americans associate Jazz music with racial prejudice, but the genre never spread exaggerated racial information. In music venues where Jazz was performed in the 1900s. (Bahuleyan, 2018), the White race gathered to review whether the written and recorded Jazz spread prejudiced ideas, and I find this to be an effort to expunged the music. “However, Jazz artists were always fair in their actions and recognized technology's achievement in harmony over a decade. The use of technology to record Jazz makes sure improvisation is enhanced.” (Bahuleyan, 2018) Less time is spent organizing for Jazz

performance when technology is effectively applied. The phonograph is a type of technology that will forever remain in the memory of Jazz fans. Ancient musicians recorded Jazz slowly to help minimize mistakes in the process. However, modern technology supports faster and effective recording and improvisation of Jazz music.

The jazz tradition was supported by the development and introduction of the phonograph. This innovative at the time technology ensured the capture of melody, performance technique, and specific timbres invoked so as to improve the sound. The education of music prioritizes to describe Jazz music because it inspires learning and exposes most of the features of the music genre to the audience (Tahiroğlu & Magnusson, 2021). I realized that electrical recording in the 21st century allows Jazz to effectively represent different themes on people's culture and traditions. The acoustic recording is another technology in Jazz that empowers its sound and contributes to the genre's popularity. African Americans appreciate the work of Jazz musicians for recognizing their culture and exposing the latest technological devices for them. Today, Jazz is music celebrated globally and spreads themes on issues affecting people in society

Culture & Music

The institution of slavery is mainly responsible for the development of Jazz as a music genre. Initially, jazz music was influenced by black slaves' experiences, as the songs reveal the hardships and struggles, they were facing. Additionally, many of these songs originated from slave cultures and were composed at plantation sites. African Americans relied heavily on music during the slavery period to keep their spirits up in times of dire need. (Girsang et al., 2019) There was a profound relevance to spirituality and faith in most of the songs composed at the time. The songs were modified over time to reflect their need for freedom

and the importance of persistence. James Weldon said that, with songs such as "In the riotous rhythms of Ragtime," the musician handled the gift of life with incorrigible buoyancy.

These were the years when the Blues evolved. It was a genre of music that provided the Negro community with a reflection of its trials and tribulations. In light of Jazz's origins in the 1920s, it's considered a classical genre. In addition to the end of the war, one of the reasons for this music style's popularity is that it allowed the black community to express itself through music. When cultures were discriminated against, jazz music was made famous by artists from the African American community. "Although most early jazz musicians lived in New Orleans, increasing racial tension and violence forced them to move to cities like Chicago, New York, and Kansas." (Girsang et al., 2019) Various radio stations have started playing the genre of music, thereby contributing to its increase in appeal throughout the country.

Music & American culture

American culture would not be complete without jazz music. American style and social movements are strongly influenced by jazz music. During the 1920s, Jazz became an integral part of American culture. "Fashion and dancing were influenced by jazz music. Costumes were adapted to fit the jazz tunes." (Morris, 2020) In American history, Jazz was responsible for things like poetry. Women who dance in dance halls and jazz clubs have unique roles because jazz music liberates them. Other artists are heavily affected by jazz music. Jazz fans tend to flock to New York.

The Big Apple tradition is a tradition that has become popular in the best jazz clubs across the region, featuring jazz musicians like Charlie Parker, Ella Fitzgerald, and Billie Holiday. In addition to Jazz, all other musical genres have benefited from the impact of Jazz.

The legacy that jazz music left behind in the music industry can be seen in Bird Land, one of many examples. To influence the audience to listen to the music, different genres of music have adopted the musical arts of jazz. African American artists are driven by jazz music as a way to belong.

Music & Black Identity

American musicians thrived in the music industry due to their choice to work with something that reflected their personal experiences, says Johnson in his book, "The Book of American Negro Poetry," published in 1921. "They succeeded in not only bringing a sense of originality to their music but in winning over the listener not just to the beats and sounds but to the message as well." (Schneider, 2017) Additionally, throughout the book, the author acknowledges the underrated power of music while honoring slave musicians who are now gone. African American culture, according to Johnson, is dominated by music. New Orleans is the city where Jazz was first performed but later advanced to capture a broader audience. However, during the first half of the 20th century, the music genre became a household style, as the Great Migration occurred.

African Americans were leaving the South to obtain employment opportunities in urban areas while escaping the Jim Crow policies that still encouraged slavery in some parts of the country. "Jazz music unites African Americans because it brought them a sense of freedom from the dark ages of slavery. As a side effect, it gained some popularity among the white population." (Cole, 2019) Technological advancements enhanced the popularity of this music genre with the development of the phonograph and the radio. Moreover, the sound was modified to add more musical instruments and beats that blended well with the musical tone.

Music as a Cultural Intermediary

As soldiers, black Americans introduced Jazz to Europe during the infamous World War I. The Harlem Hell fighter's band and performers like James Reese's were responsible for jazz music's establishment in Paris. A number of jazz performances have been presented after the peace conference in Versailles. They were organized because of the advanced popularity of jazz music, which led other nations, such as France, to request certain European jazz bands to provide entertainment. Such is the way jazz music unites communities, by performing and writing songs that reflected the lives of minority black communities. African Americans made it possible for other diverse communities to accept and recognize them for who they are. However, some established policies hindered the successful progression of the course, despite jazz music helping to minimize racial prejudices in most western societies. The only time in which black musicians could perform was in the presence of a white patron.

Music & Racial Movements

Jazz was an essential element that was used to send messages to the government regarding racial prejudices during the war against it. At the same time, however, Americans were becoming more open-minded about using race as a form of voice in the community. Bands started to become more diverse; white and black jazz musicians began to collaborate. There was a marked change in society as people from the majority and the minority, white and black communities converged at the performances of their favorite artists. Aside from that, African Americans and a few members of the white community used jazz music as a way to fight against Jim Crow laws that compounded racial prejudice in some parts of the country. "People from the north dropped their preconceived notions about the black

community after listening to jazz music.” (Cole, 2019) In New Orleans, this resulted in mixed clubs, where both whites and blacks could enjoy a night of relaxation listening to jazz music together.

Music & Women Liberation

Jazz music paved the way for women's liberation through its message of freedom. Jazz music is appreciated by some, but others consider it to be bad music. In terms of how women are viewed in society, it led to significant changes. Clubs were popular venues for jazz music concerts, so women came to these places and indulged in activities that were considered masculine, such as smoking cigarettes and dancing recklessly. “Jazz music was perceived as vulgar and immoral in the community because of women's actions.” (Cole, 2019)

A few African American communities located in areas other than the northern region encouraged their brothers to drop the cheap music and blend in with the white community. Despite this, this genre of music continued to thrive. Living in a highly discriminatory society, black women began talking freely about the challenges they faced as black women. Jazz music gave American women a voice and let them break free of social prisons. Through music such as this, women were able to speak out on social issues and rebel when necessary. Such activities led to the establishment of the movements against the 18th and 19th Amendments.

18th Amendment

Section 1 - After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2 - The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3 - This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

19th Amendment

Right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Theoretical Framework

At present, under the influence of a number of factors, the structure of people's spiritual life is changing, it is becoming more complex, diversified, and acquires new structural elements. The cultural system begins to play an important role in the processes of socio-cultural differentiation of society, on the one hand, introducing alternative social-status positions, complicating social life, giving it a "mosaic", contributing to inequality, otherness, dissimilarity of individuals and groups. On the other hand, the cultural system promotes sociocultural integration of people on the basis of common interests, hobbies, views, etc., forming various types of subcultures that spread certain styles of life.

One of the results of these processes is that many elements of the spiritual life of society begin to acquire new functional characteristics, to play previously unremarked roles. So, with the development of mass culture, mass communication, songwriting performs not only an entertainment and recreational function, but also functions that contribute to the socio-cultural differentiation and integration of individuals, united into symbolic musical subcultures.

The role of musical preferences in the youth environment is also dictated by practical needs, since the processes of "spontaneous" introduction of young people to music often lead to the spread of aggressive and anti-spiritual musical trends, and, as a result, to the spread of subcultures of fans of these styles and trends.

Applied research conducted by Goto (2015) has shown that the audience is highly differentiated on a variety of grounds. But at the same time, within different directions of

youth music, the types of musical messages can also differ significantly for various reasons. We can talk about the fact that there are some factors influencing the socio-cultural differentiation of the youth musical audience. Various, often diametrically opposed, musical directions have a certain peculiar musical content. This, in turn, gives rise to different types of perception of musical messages in the youth environment, both within the musical subcultures of individual performers and trends, and in the musical youth culture in general. As a result of the process of musical communication from the performer (author) to his audience (audience), there is a sociocultural differentiation of young people for many reasons. The result of this process is not only the division of young people according to musical tastes and preferences, but also the internal differentiation of musical subcultures.

Within the musical subculture, as a rule, there are several different types of young people's perception of each other. In the Musical Youth Association, there are groups that are not inclined to make contact with each other characterized by a negative attitude towards each other. Therefore, we can talk about a rather low level of cohesion within musical subcultures. In this regard, it should be noted that it is precisely the music fans (the "core") that are not only the most visible part of the musical subculture, but also the most cohesive (since their interaction is not limited only to the framework of the concert, but extends much further).

The process of the formation of a musical subculture takes place on the platform of unification "(spontaneous or deliberate) of a set of features that determine sociocultural differences; individuals in society (and in this case, youth, within the framework of musical youth subcultures). This complex of features primarily includes the style and way of life, value orientations, worldview, attitude and norms that directly affect the socio-cultural differentiation of young people - within: the youth subculture.

The unification of this complex of features occurs between the music performer (group) and fans, creativity can be either spontaneous or deliberate. Moreover, this process develops both in musical communication going from the performer to his listeners, so; and vice versa, in the direction from the listener to the performer.

It can be assumed that subcultures within the framework of one musical direction have quite similar (for most reasons) socio-cultural characteristics that predetermine; subcultural affiliation. Therefore, in everyday life between musical subcultures of one direction (and sometimes a close alternative direction, for example, rock music and author's song), there is a kind of "exchange" of individuals who do not belong to the "core" of the subcultural association.

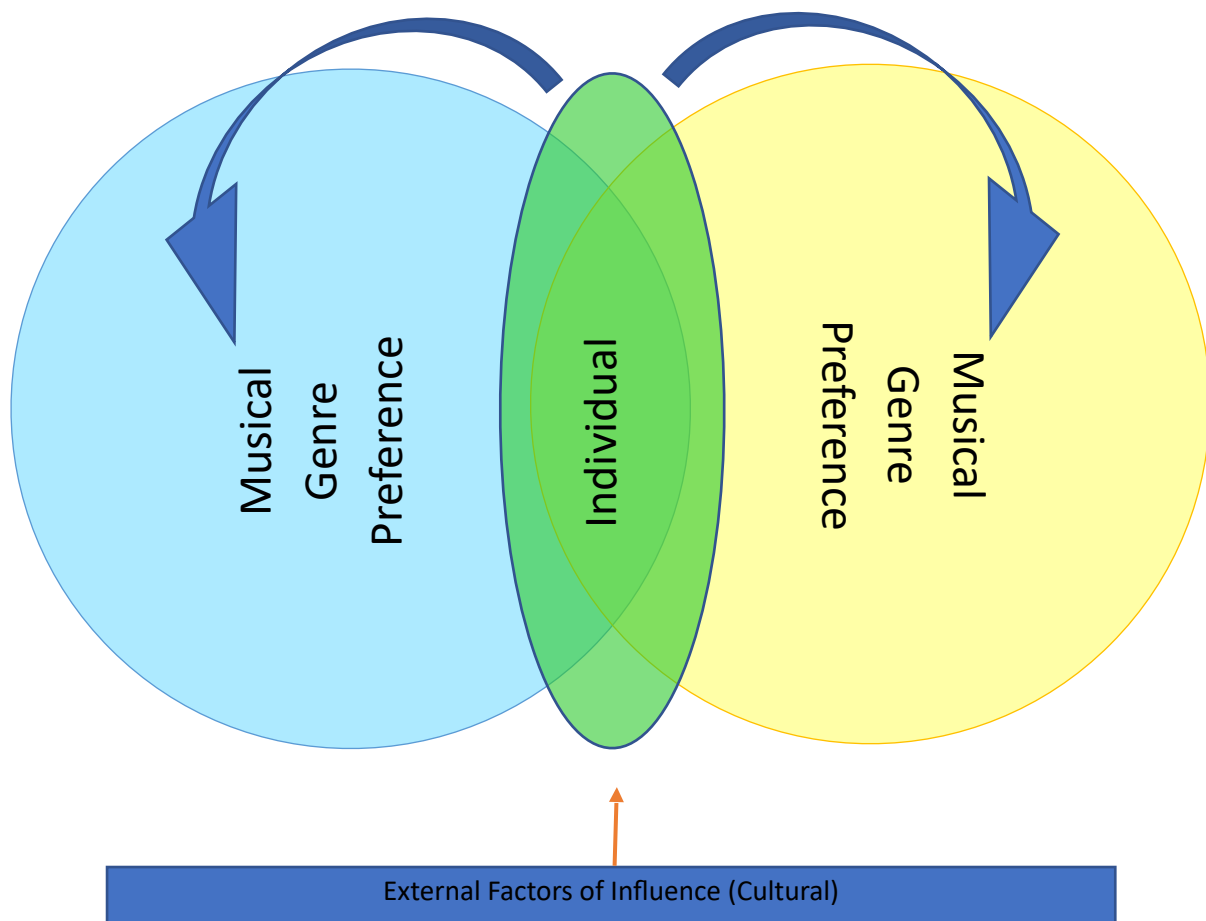


Figure 1 The Framework of Musical Genre Theory Study

The above framework clearly indicates that the external factors of influence, predominantly cultural influence the musical genre preferences of separate individuals.

Methods & Data Gathering

Research designs such as this one are founded on empirical studies; all the data and results presented here come from the available literature review with a particular emphasis on Jazz. Written studies and clarifications were used to assemble the data in the study. The primary source of qualitative research was used for answering the research questions, to gain a better understanding of the relationship between music, culture and technology. Using this method, conclusions and results were drawn based on viewpoints, perceptions, and beliefs.

Materials and tools for this study were gathered from secondary sources, which involved interpreting existing data. In addition to scholarly articles and publications, secondary sources are books written by researchers and professors. Based on historical reports, academic texts, and other accurate online sources, this research is based on facts and relevant information. In this study, different factors were implemented based on the findings and conclusions of past scholars. This approach helped identify music's relationship with technology.

In recent years, it has become increasingly important and popular to classify and compare music genres as part of music information retrieval systems. Digital music has made this possible. Due to its physiological and social benefits, music does more than just provide entertainment, various uses of music can be found. With the advent of the Internet, online music knowledge has grown exponentially with the turn of the twenty-first century. A significant challenge will be ensuring that automated music data processing is both efficient

and accurate. Hierarchical classifications may be made based on the style of music. A prominent topic in automated information retrieval is the organization, classification, and characterization of music online. Both human experts and amateurs make up the genre hierarchies in these online databases, and the lengthy and expensive labeling process distinguishes them. Most genre hierarchy classifications for music are now performed manually. The reason for this is the difficulty of defining a specific musical genre, and many musical sounds cross genre boundaries. Because of the evolution of music as an art form that different genres have influenced, these problems have arisen. Yet, it is evident that musical signals from similar genres possess few common traits, including instruments, rhythmic patterns, and pitch distributions. Hence, musical genres can be recognized.

Results & Findings

Music is an art that has been used for different purposes in societies. Since time immemorial, music has been a unifying element in most communities because of the feelings it rekindles in people. In today's popular culture, music is used to develop personal identities, enhance cultural diversity, and be a valuable tool for self-expression in ways that may not be as effective in conveying the intended message. To gather results/ data about what individuals think about music, the following graphs tell the story.

I gathered that Information Design and Technology covers principles of visual design so that one can effectively organize and present information. While technology has disintegrated most sectors of the economy and changed how we communicate and gain information it has enhanced the quality and volume of educational content. When technology is used to enhance the work of teachers and to improve the quality and quantity of

educational content, learners will thrive. Further more, COVID-19 and the effects of climate change will continue to occur, schools cannot always provide in-person education—making the case for investing in Information Design and Technology a valuable tool.

As much as 69 % of the population love or prefer Jazz music over the other genre of music. The reason being that there are instruments that come along with Jazz music.

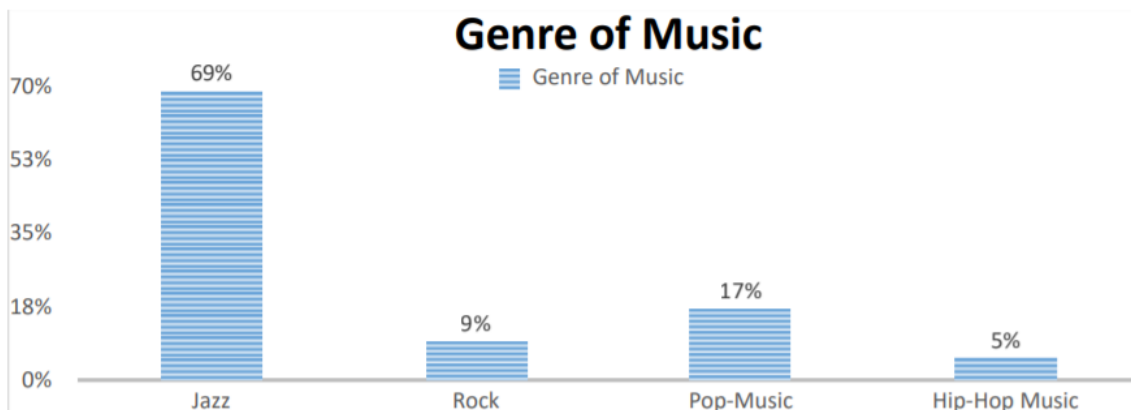


Figure 2 Favorite Music Genre

One of the factors that make jazz music particularly unique is the instruments used by jazz musicians. The trumpet was one instrument extensively used in almost all performances during the concerts.

Of all respondents 51% access their desired kind of music through Spotify (51%). The other significant half was interested in Music through Apple Music (43%).

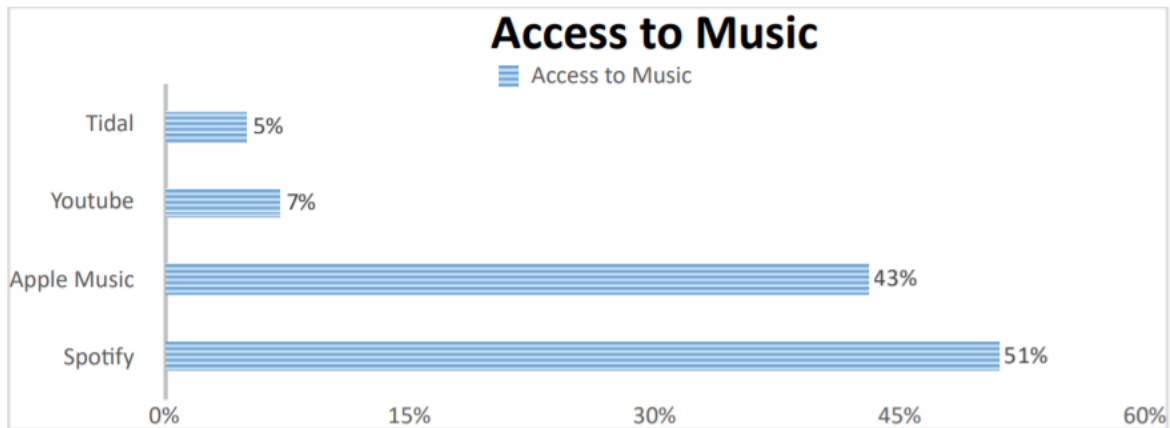


Figure 3 Access to Music

Of all respondents 86% of the population were positively changed by music, whereas 7% had a negative impact and the remaining 7% stand neutral.

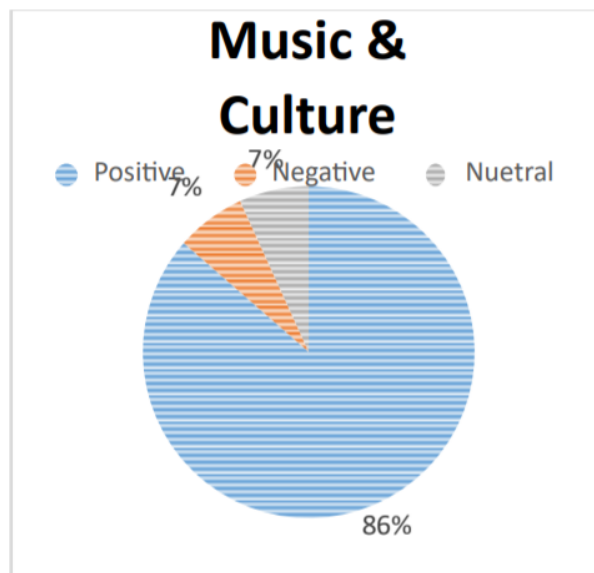


Figure 4 Perception of the Impact of Music

Of the total number of participant 67% agrees that technology has played a significant role in the growth of music; whereas the remaining 33% don't agree with this statement.

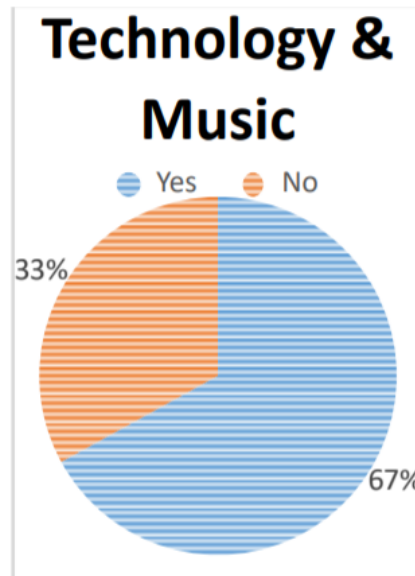


Figure 5 Role of Technology in Music Growth

Conclusion

In conclusion, Jazz music began among African Americans but spread to become a global genre. Technology allowed revolutionizing of Jazz sound. Artists performing Jazz recognized phonograph, Ribbon microphone, and many other devices that help improve the sound. Technology introduced new machines for use in enhancing the sound of Jazz music. It was in African American societies that the influence of Jazz was first felt. Technology allowed the reproduction of Jazz sound to make them pleasant to the audience. Simple technology was applied in Jazz music in the 1900s. The use of phonograph allowed the better performance of Jazz music that expressed human values and empowered artists from

different ethnicity. The different musical styles in Jazz songs are due to the application of technology.

Before the 1900s, stereo listening technology was introduced in the US to support the performance of Jazz music. Clement Ader worked harder to see the structure of Jazz music change. Originally, jazz music was designed to entertain like all other types of music. Nevertheless, it was able to provide more opportunities for people to express themselves and for the community to change. Jazz music mainly reflects the culture of the listeners. Although today's generation may not recognize jazz music's significance as a culturally unifying element, it continues to have substantial influence in America. The genre of Music in Question has become strongly associated with the black community in recent years, but it has also found acceptance within other communities throughout the state and around the world. The emergence of popular culture enabled jazz music to be adapted to appeal to all age groups.

People of all ages and generations enjoy music, which supports the reduction of generational and age gaps. It illustrates how children, adults and elders all tune into the same emotion when the national anthem is played, and how their unity is stronger than ever. A similar statement can be made for other emotions that music evokes such as love, sadness, and so on. Furthermore, there are some types of music that are loved by all and result in a feeling of togetherness that is almost impossible to experience in other forms. It does not simply eliminate age gaps, it does so across generational and cultural lines as well. We can conclude that music, as a universally accepted and supreme art form, enriches our lives and makes us more connected, irrespective of our upbringing, culture, and age.

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