

Analysis of the History and Situation of Music Psychology Research

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Abstract

As a branch of educational psychology, music psychology has experienced a long process of development, which is based on educational psychology and combines the theories and methods of human physiology, biological genetics, aesthetics and other related disciplines to study and deeply explore musical activities of human and behaviors by using experimental psychology and other means. At present, music psychology has become a very important research topic in the development of psychology in China, and it is also a research hotspot that many scholars pay close attention to. And the paper summarizes the research history of music psychology and analyzes the current research situation of music psychology.

Keywords

Music Psychology; History; Present Situation; Analysis.

1. Introduction

With the progress of the society, in the field of music research, many scholars have constantly enriched and developed the relevant theories and research methods of music psychology, and constantly promoted the development of music psychology. We are studying some characteristics and development trends of music psychology in the new era, so it is necessary to grasp the research methods and history of music psychology.

2. Overview of Music Psychology

Music psychology was first put forward by Carl Emil Seashore of the University of Iowa in 1897, so he was called "the father of music psychology" by later scholars. In the course of the work led by Carl Emil Seashore, the University of Iowa established its own psychological laboratory and has since become the famous birthplace of experimental psychology of music. After more than one hundred years of development and improvement, music psychology has now become the core discipline of music-related majors in higher education in developed countries in Europe and America. With the close combination of musicology and social psychology, music education, music therapy and other music disciplines have emerged.

Music psychology, as a discipline that analyzes the psychological performance and mental state of human beings in music thinking, activities and behaviors from the perspective of psychology, uses the relevant theories, tools or means of psychology to conduct in-depth analysis and discussion on the behavior of human individuals. Also, music psychology attaches great importance to observing the perceptions, behaviors, memories, learning and complex performance of human individuals in participating in music activities. With the development of the times and society, the emotional experience, behavioral guidance and shaping brought by music would be also changing constantly. Then, the rapid development and application of modern communication technology and mass media would make it possible for people to come

close to different appreciation and audiovisual equipment everywhere. What's more, life and work are always filled with a large number of wonderful music, which has an impact on people's psychology behavior or even physiology state. In China's higher education, the opening and development of social psychology and music-related majors would have greatly promoted people's cognition and perception of music psychology, with more and more relevant research and richer content.

3. Research History of Music Psychology

The scope of this study is relatively wide, and the content is relatively complex. For example, if you want to obtain the law of sound reflection, it is mainly applied to the auditory organ. In addition, you can feel it by touch. Also, modern psychology of music originated in the 19th century and is the result of the efforts of the school of experimental psychology. As we all know, that Helmholtz is a famous psychologist in Germany. He made an in-depth study of psychological music and published the book "Sound Sense Theory as the Physiological Basis of Music Theory" in 1863. This book analyzes the sound theory in detail, takes Ohm's Law as the basic theory, through continuous research and accumulation, summarizes the essence of this book and develops it into a book. This book lays a foundation for future generations to understand music psychology. Until 1801-1887, Fischner established the psychophysical method on the basis of his predecessors. The reason why the theory has been introduced to the world is that it has passed numerous intensity tests. Musicians have better studied the auditory psychology and visual psychology by observing themselves and recording the psychological changes of hearing and vision under the influence of sound, laying a theoretical foundation for subsequent research. From 1838 to 1916, Mach analyzed the relationship between feeling and music on the basis of his predecessors, focusing on the relationship between representation and feeling. In 1883, music psychology was really established, and its founder was Stempf. At the same time of its establishment, it published a book called "Music Psychology". The research direction and content of this book would be mainly to integrate the research theory of Helmholtz, integrate the researcher's physiology and physics, make music research tend to syllable research, focus on the relationship between dissonance and consonance, and accurately define these feelings.

In 1883 and 1890, it began to publish Psychology of Music, which recorded many experimental theories and experimental cases. The whole book highlights the theory of music harmony. The researcher believes that people's understanding of music is mainly through identifying the harmony of music. However, many people do not understand music. While the abilities of discrimination would be relatively poor, the senior nerves cannot play a role in music appreciation. This book has a great influence on the study of music. Over time, the researcher's disciples Kohler, Lewin and Kauf put forward Gestalt's psychology. In the process of continuous development, this psychology gradually matured and was finally established. On the research theory of the three disciples, Levis changed his research direction from the study of auditory pathology to the study of music psychology, and made outstanding achievements.

At the beginning of the 20th century, music psychology was paid attention to and gradually separated. Later generations began to focus on the relationship between psychology and music, for example, Sishore raised the question of musical talent, and Kurt specifically studied the curve of musical psychology. With the deepening of the research, Sishore and his students worked together to develop a large number of perceptual instruments for the convenience of the experiment. These instruments provide the material basis for the performance of the concert. Furthermore, they can carry out high-bass accompaniment, also record the vibrato and spectrum, then analyze each factor that affects the music, as well as drawing a specific research method. In the course of his research, Sishore attached great importance to the study of vibrato,

put forward pitch recognition methods in his research, and analyzed the phenomenon of "normal illusion". Dzeplov, a Soviet psychologist, also contributed to the study of music psychology. He believed that the core of music was rhythm, tonality and music hearing. His research made people have a deeper understanding of music and a deeper grasp of music psychology.

4. Trends in Music Psychology Research

As a branch of psychology, the development of music psychology has gone through a long gestation stage that belongs to music philosophy and aesthetics, and its research methods have also been improved in constant change, gradually transiting from speculative qualitative research to quantitative research, which has changed the disadvantages of the research methods of the psychological schools, such as oversimplification, mechanization, lack of scientific verification and lack of persuasiveness. It adopts multiple, speculative, introspective, descriptive, experimental Measurement, investigation and other empirical research methods have pushed the research of music psychology further. From the perspective of music cognition research, the progress of research methods has led the research of music cognition to develop from the initial perception of music (such as melody perception, modal perception, etc.) to the current research of individual music personality (music preference, cognitive style, etc.) through the individual music cognitive stage.

5. Comprehension and Induction of the Current Research Situation of Music Psychology

5.1. Time Perception has Become a Hot Topic in Music Psychology

At present, most of the research results on music psychology focus on the perception of music time, which shows that the perception of music time has become a focus and hot spot for scholars and universities to study music psychology. And time perception mainly examines the processing and reflection behavior of people's cognitive system on time events. People's processing of time events in the music appreciation is reflected according to the operation process. At present, the research on time perception mainly focuses on the perception of time patterns in music, the operation of time patterns (that is, timing), the connection between perception and operation in music time patterns, and the role of implicit knowledge and implicit learning in music time perception.

5.2. Music Cognitive Neuroscience Derived from Music Psychology Shows Great Research Value

Nowadays, the research of music psychology has an obvious trend to extend to brain neuroscience. With the publication of the book "Music, Thinking and Brain - Music Neuropsychology" published by Manfred Clynes, an American scholar, scholars of brain neuroscience and cognitive science began to study music psychology. It is mentioned in this book that the rhythm of poetry and music is the location of the control area in the human hemisphere. Dr. Gordon L. Shaw of the Institute of Learning and Memory Neurobiology at the University of California, USA, studied the problems of music psychology by establishing a Trion model based on the principle of Mountcastle. He believed that human cortical information had symmetry, which was closely related to the music structure in cortical information. Also, he adopted EEG Advanced medical detection technologies such as functional magnetic resonance imaging and positron emission tomography which are used to study the cognitive behavior of people and animals in music, and the research results are applied to the pathological clinical experiments of epilepsy and other diseases. By inventing a "spatial-temporal animation reasoning" learning software to assist people's piano and music learning, the learning ability

and effect of mathematics, physics and chemistry of young children have been greatly improved in educational experiments. Besides, it can be seen that music psychology has a great improvement on people's learning enhancement function and the auxiliary treatment function of diseases, and it is one of the hot topics that people continue to study now and in the future.

6. Conclusion

To sum up, music psychology, as an important branch of educational psychology, has a long history not only abroad but also at home. This is also the inevitable result of the development of music education. We can better study music psychology by recognizing the history and current situation of development of music.

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