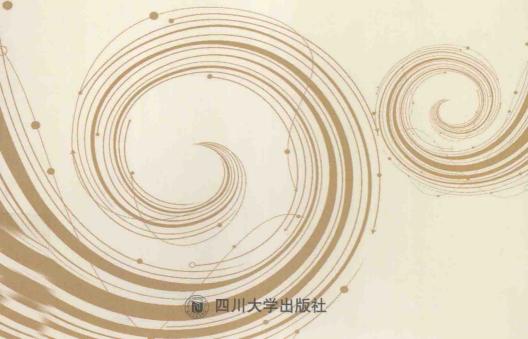
音乐审美的 内核

音乐意象加工的科学阐释与实证

Yinyue Shenmei de Neihe Yinyue Yixiang Jiagong de Kexue Chanshi yu Shizheng

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序

当前,学科交叉、特色突破、深层次创新研究已成为众多著名高校提高办学水平的着眼点,也成为当代科学发展的主流,其有力地促进了知识创新的速度和密度。以知识创新和培养创新人才为已任的高等学校,不仅要在当代交叉学科发展中起中坚作用,而且也因此受益深远。强力促进学科间的交融和大跨度的联系,滋生新学科、新专业、新课程,提高学术创新和教学创新水平,已经成为四川音乐学院这样的21世纪追求上乘发展的高等学校教育的显著标志与主旋律。

音乐审美心理学是研究人们在审美活动中(音乐实践活动过程中)所表现出来的心理现象、特点、结构及其规律的社会科学。它是音乐学、心理学、美学、医学、物理学等各门学科进行交叉而滋生的一门新学科。呈现在读者面前的这部《音乐审美的内核——音乐意象加工的科学阐释与实证》,正是以上几门学科的一个交叉,是这几门学科之间内在逻辑关系的联结和渗透。在这部著作的上篇,笔者详细地阐述了音乐意象的概念、特点、内部结构、加工水平理论以及它与音乐实践活动之间的关系的理论。在这部著作的下篇,笔者对其假设进行了实验证明,从音乐意象加工水平与音乐欣赏水平相关研究等实验,均得到了与实验假设较为一致的实验结果。该书强调此研究的实用性、可操作性、实证性,并注重理论研究与实证相

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结合,是目前唯一一部从认知心理学的视角来研究和探讨音乐审 美心理的关键环节——音乐意象及加工的论著。

李杰老师曾担任过声乐、音乐美学、音乐审美心理、艺术概论、音乐欣赏等课程的教学工作。从他攻读音乐审美认知方向博士研究生起,他便结合多年的音乐技能技巧学习、教学的经验,对音乐审美心理进行着细致而深入的研究。这部著作正是他多年研究的成果,该书的出版足以体现出艺术院校不仅仅注重技能技巧的传授,同时也注重多方位、多学科知识的交叉。愿这一著作能给从事音乐理论和音乐实践活动的同仁们带来一定的启示和帮助!

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绪 言

音乐是情感的艺术、听觉的艺术、时间的艺术。它以声音为 载体,而声音具有瞬间性、直接性,因此长期以来音乐一直被认 为是一门感性的学科。音乐给人们带来的愉悦感也总是被人们认 为是一种纯粹的感觉,理性被排斥在音乐艺术之外。那么,在音 乐实践活动中,除了音乐表象和情感体验等感性活动以外,究竟 是否存在着理性活动?如果有,那感性和理性是怎么统一在一起 的呢?

在中国传统音乐理论和艺术理论中,存在"意象"这个概念。一个从事音乐活动的人如果头脑里没有音乐意象的出现,就不可能有很好的音乐表现和体验水平。从认知心理学信息加工的角度来说,音乐意象是音乐活动加工过程中一个重要的感性和理性信息融合加工的现象与过程。它是存在于音乐表演、音乐创作甚至欣赏者头脑中不可或缺的中介要素,是音乐图像(表象)、意义(思想、价值观、理想追求)、情感等有机结合的产物。我国著名的美学家叶朗先生指出:"意象"是艺术的本体。不管是艺术创造的目的、艺术欣赏的对象,还是艺术品自身的同一性,都会归结到意象上来。对艺术来说,意象统摄着一切:统摄着作为动机的心理意绪,统摄着作为媒介的物质载体,统摄着艺术家和欣赏者的感兴。因此,艺术中的审美问题始终是一个意象生成的问题。音乐意象是形象思维与抽象思维的中介环节,在音乐实



践活动中,它可以使音乐创作者、表演者、欣赏者高效而愉悦地 进行音乐实践活动。

本项研究主要探讨在音乐实践活动中,音乐意象加工方式是 否存在不同的水平,是否对音乐实践活动有显著影响,以此来证 明音乐意象认知的作用。这对拓展认知加工理论并将其运用到音 乐实践、音乐教育教学活动中有着重要的理论价值。

本书分为上篇、下篇两个部分。

上篇(第1章至第7章)是理论研究。首先从音乐意象的定义、作用、神经机制、心理加工机制等方面进行相关文献的梳理。通过梳理,发现长期以来音乐意象研究中存在研究者将"音乐意象"与"音乐形象"混为一谈的现象,音乐意象定义不准确的情况,是导致音乐感性和理性认识偏颇的一个重要原因。在综述已有研究的基础上提炼出:音乐意象是音乐表象(听觉表象、视觉表象)和音乐意义(音乐的本体知识、背景知识、音乐情感)融合的产物,是一种创造性图像。其次,提出本项研究的价值与构成。

下篇(第8章至第16章)是实证部分。针对音乐意象是否存在着听觉表象、视觉表象,音乐意象是否存在着不同的加工水平,其加工水平是否与音乐实践活动(以音乐欣赏为例)存在正相关等问题提出了3个假设,并设计了两项主体实验(音乐意象中听觉表象和视觉表象生成水平考察、音乐意象加工水平实验)。围绕主体实验,形成了七个分项研究:

研究 1 音乐审美和音乐意象审美词频考察,其中包含以下两个子研究:

- (1) 音乐意象美感判断词频文献考察;
- (2) 音乐欣赏中听觉表象和视觉表象维度及词频问卷调查。

研究 2 音乐意象中听觉表象和视觉表象生成水平考察。

研究 3 音乐意象探索、验证性因素分析。

研究 4 音乐意象加工水平实验研究。

研究 5 音乐欣赏探索、验证性因素分析。

研究 6 音乐欣赏水平测试。

研究7 音乐意象加工水平与音乐欣赏相关研究。

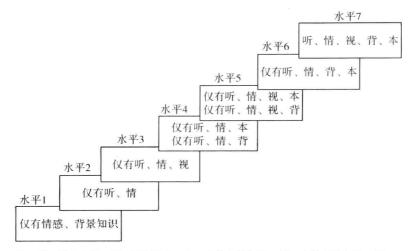
本项研究所得分结论如下:

(1)对于任何音乐材料,即使是单一、静止的,无论专业还是非专业被试大都能产生听觉表象、视觉表象或视听兼有的表象。(2)不同音乐材料对视听表象个数、美感判断等方面有一定影响。随着音乐材料的丰富,音乐元素的增加,音乐材料熟悉程度的增加,节奏、旋律材料与单一、静止的材料在视听表象个数、美感判断方面差异显著,且视听表象同时存在的被试显著优于只有一种表象存在的水平。(3)不同专业被试,音乐意象中的听觉表象和视觉表象有显著差异。(4)不同专业在视听表象个数选择时间、听觉表象美感判断时间上差异显著,音乐专业被试长于文科专业被试,文科专业被试长于理科专业被试。(5)对于单一、静止的音乐材料,视听表象兼有的被试与仅有一种表象产生的被试在视听表象美感判断方面无显著差异,但在节奏、旋律材料下,视觉表象、听觉表象美感判断差异显著。

本项研究所得总结论如下:

- (1) 音乐意象包含了音乐本体知识性、音乐背景知识性、听觉表象性、视觉表象性、音乐情感性等 5 个因素。自编的音乐意象问卷具有较好的信度和效度,可以作为音乐意象的测评工具。
 - (2) 音乐意象存在七种不同的加工水平(见图1)。





注: 听一听觉表象、视一视觉表象、本一音乐本体知识、背一音乐背景知识、情一音乐情感

图 1 音乐意象加工水平示意图

- (3) 音乐意象加工水平与音乐实践活动(以音乐欣赏为例) 之间存在较高的正相关,即对音乐实践活动(音乐欣赏)有着积 极的作用。
- (4) 音乐意象中听觉表象、音乐情感、音乐本体知识对音乐 实践活动(音乐欣赏)起到的预测作用最大。
- (5) 音乐欣赏包含了音乐感知、标题音乐审美创造、无标题音乐审美创造、音乐形式性、音乐审美侧重性等 10 个因素。自编的音乐欣赏问卷具有较好的信度和效度,可以作为音乐欣赏的测评工具。

本项研究证明了音乐意象的确存在着不同的加工水平,同时 也证明了音乐意象加工水平对音乐实践活动有着积极的促进作 用。主要创新点表现在:基于前人的研究,对音乐意象和音乐欣 赏两个概念进行了内隐结构因素分析;澄清了"音乐意象"与 "音乐形象"的区别;对音乐意象加工水平的深浅、高低进行了深入认识,证明了音乐意象加工存在七种不同的水平,其水平的高低与音乐实践活动(以音乐欣赏为例)存在正相关;同时也证明了音乐意象认知策略是音乐教育中有效的教学策略之一。本项研究首次为音乐心理学、音乐学、音乐美学、审美心理学对音乐意象的研究提供了衡量指标、研究方法等新知识。

Introduction

The Study of Processing Level of Music Imagery

Music is an emotional, audio and time art. The sound is its carrier, which has the characteristics of instantaneousness and indirectness, so music has been regarded as a sensational discipline for a long time, and the feeling of happiness brought by music is excluded from rationality, just a pure sense. Are there existing rational activities in musical practices other than musical image and emotional experience? How do perception and sense are integrated with each other?

The concept of imagery is put forward by traditional Chinese music theory and art theory. And they regards that it can not have a fairly musical expression ability and processing level without the representation of music imagery. From the processing level of cognitive psychology, music imagery is of great importance that integrating perception and ration the process of music activity. Music imagery is an indispensable media factor existing in music performance, music inventing activities even in music appreciation, which is an organic combination of music image,

music meaning including music thought, values, and outlook of ideals, music emotion. A famous aesthetic researcher Mr. Ye Lang has pointed out that imagery is the origin of art. No matter the aim of art invention, object of art appreciation, or the identity of artwork, they will be all concluded to imagery. To art, imagery captains all, the motivation of emotion, the media carrier, the artist and audience. Therefore, the aesthetic problem in art is always the problem of creating imagery. Music imagery is the bridge between abstract thoughts and visual thoughts, and it can happily and effectively aid music creators, music performers and music audience enjoy music.

This research mainly discusses whether there are different music imagery processing level in music practices? Whether will it prominently influence music practices? These will prove the role of music imagery in cognition, expand cognitive processing theory and it has an very important theoretical value to put it into music practices, music educational instruction.

The whole dissertation has two chapters.

The Chapter One, including Section One and Section Seven, is theoretical study. Firstly, it reviews the literatures on concepts, roles, neuro mechanism, and psychological processing mechanism of music imagery, and find out that many researches mixed music imagery and music image, and did not give an exact concept to music imagery, this is a vital factor that leads to the biased understanding of music perception and music sense cognition. This study is based on the above researches, and put forward that music imagery is a creative image which is the combination of music image that includes audio image, visual image,

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music sense that contains music original knowledge, music background knowledge, music emotion. And then, it explains the value and structure of this study.

Chapter Two, including Section Eight to Section Sixteen is positive study. In this chapter, three hypothesis are suggested, which are whether the audio image and visual image exist in music imagery? Whether there are different processing levels in music imagery? Whether there are positive relationship between music imagery processing level and music practical activities, setting the music appreciation as the example. And two main experiment are designed, experiment one is the making of audio image and visual image in music imagery; and experiment two is the processing level of music imagery. Surrounding by the main experiment, seven sub—researches are formed.

Research I: Words analysis on music aesthetic appreciation and music imagery aesthetic, including the following two sub research: (1) literature review on aesthetic judgement words of music imagery; (2) Words analysis and dimensions on audio image and visual image in music imagery forming level.

Research []: the forming level of audio and visual image in music imagery.

Research : vertification factor analysis and exploratory factor analysis of music imagery.

Research IV: Experiment of music imagery processing level.

Research V: vertification factor analysis and exploratory factor analysis of music appreciation.

Research VI: the test on music appreciation level.

Research W: the relative study between music imagery pro-

cessing level and music appreciation.

Conclusions to diverse researches are as follows:

To all music materials, even the single and quiescent one, no matter participants are professional or amateur, they all have audio image or visual image, or have both; Different musical materials have some effect on the numbers of audio and visual image and aesthetic judgement. With the profoundness of music materials and increasing of musical factors, rhythm and melody materials have significantly difference on audio and visual image numbers and aesthetic judgement with single and quiescent ones. Participants existing audio and visual image altogether precede those with only one kind of image; The audio and visual image have significant difference in music imagery to participants on different disciplines; The time on choosing audio and visual numbers and aesthetic judgement have significant difference in participants of different disciplines. Participants of professional music are longer than participants of liberal arts, and those of liberal arts are longer than participant of science; To single and quiescent musical materials, participants with audio and visual image altogether do not have significant difference with participants only have one kind of image in aesthetic judgement; While audio and visual image and aesthetic judgment have significant difference in rhythm and melody materials.

The general conclusions to this research are as follows:

(1) Music imagery are composed by five sectors that are musical theory knowledge, musical background knowledge, audio image, visual image, and music emotion. The self—made music imagery questionary has fairly validity and reliability, and

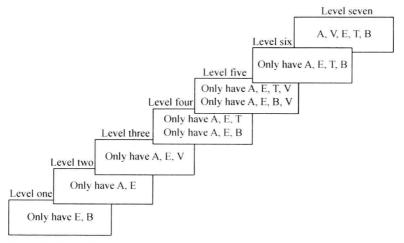
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can be used as the investigational tool to music imagery.

- (2) There are seven processing levels in music imagery. (please see graph 1).
- (3) There is significantly positive relation between the music imagery processing level and music practical activities, setting the music appreciation as an example, that is having active roles to music practical activities (music appreciation).
- (4) The audio image, music emotion, musical theory knowledge have much predictable roles to music practical activities (music appreciation).
- (5) Music appreciation contains ten elements that are music prehension, aesthetic creativity to program music, aesthetic creativity to absolute music, music form, music aesthetic appreciation mode ect. The self—made music appreciation questionary has fairly validity and reliability, and can be used as the investigation tool to music appreciation.

This research proves that there are different processing levels in music imagery, at the same time, it proves that music imagery processing level has actively positive role to music practical activities. And the high—lights of this positive research is that to analysis the implicit structure factors of music imagery and music appreciation; to clarify the difference between music imagery and music image; to deepen the understanding of the processing levels of music imagery; to prove that there are existing seven levels in music imagery processing, and the junior or senior levels have positive relations with music practical activities, set the music appreciation as an example. At the same time, it also testifies that cognitive strategy of music imagery is an effec-

tive instruction method to music education. This research, for the first time, offers the measure index and researching methods to music psychology, musicology, music aesthetics, and aesthetic psychology.



Note: E: Music Emotion; A: Audito image; V: Visual Image; T: Music Theory Knowledge; B: Music Background Knowledge

Graph 1 The sketch map of processing levels of music imagery

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