

THE IMPACT OF MUSICAL TRAINING ON SUSCEPTIBILITY TO AUDITORY MISINFORMATION OF MUSIC.

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BACKGROUND

- There have been many suggestions that misinformation presented after an event can lead to the creation of false memories.
- Therefore, the present study aimed to examine the effects of misinformation on auditory memory for music, while taking into account levels of musical training.

RESEARCH

- Anglada-Tort and Müllensiefen (2018) conducted research looking at the effect of auditory information.
- The theory behind the study came from work conducted by Loftus in the 1970's.
- Conway and Christiansen (2005) researched the notion of sound being preferred over images or words in relation to sequencing learning.
- Conway et al. (2009) studied the auditory scaffolding hypothesis.
- McCloskey and Zaragoza (1985) examined claims that those given misinformation after an event were more likely to perform worse on a memory test of the event than those who did not receive this false information.
- Putnam, Sungkhasettee, and Roediger III (2017) conducted studies in order to examine the misinformation paradigm and specifically the implications of noticing and remembering change.



METHODS

DESIGN

- The study was a 2 x 2 between subject's design and was an experimental study.
- There were two independent variables (IV).
- The dependent variable (DV) was the accuracy of recall of the correct song.
- The results were analysed through SPSS

PARTICIPANTS

- The participants were recruited through an online Experiment management system (EMS)
- There were 60 participants altogether
- The participants were required to listen to music during the study

METHODS

PROCEDURE

MATERIALS

- Consent form
- Information sheet
- Questionnaire
- Music tracks
- Jigsaw puzzle
- Misinformation/ general sheets
- Debrief form

- Ethical approval and proposal
- Then a consent form was given.
- The participant was then instructed to listen to a piece of music
- The participant was given the questionnaire
- The participant was then given information on the track they listened to at the beginning of the study.
- A jigsaw puzzle will then be presented to the participant
- A recall task was completed by the participants where they choose what piece of music they originally listened too from three options.
- Finally, a debrief sheet was given to the participant

RESULTS



From the total score of 60 participants responses to the questionnaire, the mean was calculated in order to categorise musical ability into high or low ability.



The reliability score of the questionnaire was .85, which suggests there is a very high internal consistency reliability as any result over 0.8 is preferred (Pavot, Diener, Colvin, & Sandvik, 1991).



26 participants who were in the misinformation group and 26 participants who were in the general information group correctly recalled the music track and four participants in each of the information groups incorrectly recalled the music track.

CONCLUSION

- The findings show that those with lower musical ability who received misinformation recalled the correct track more accurately.



Additionally, these findings further support previous studies and theories.

RESEARCHER REFLECTIONS

In the future, the research on the topic of misinformation and memory with regard to music can aim to look at the type of music used.

Further research could look at the differences between male and females' musical ability with regards to the accuracy of recall in the test phase.

Other materials could be used within the study.

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