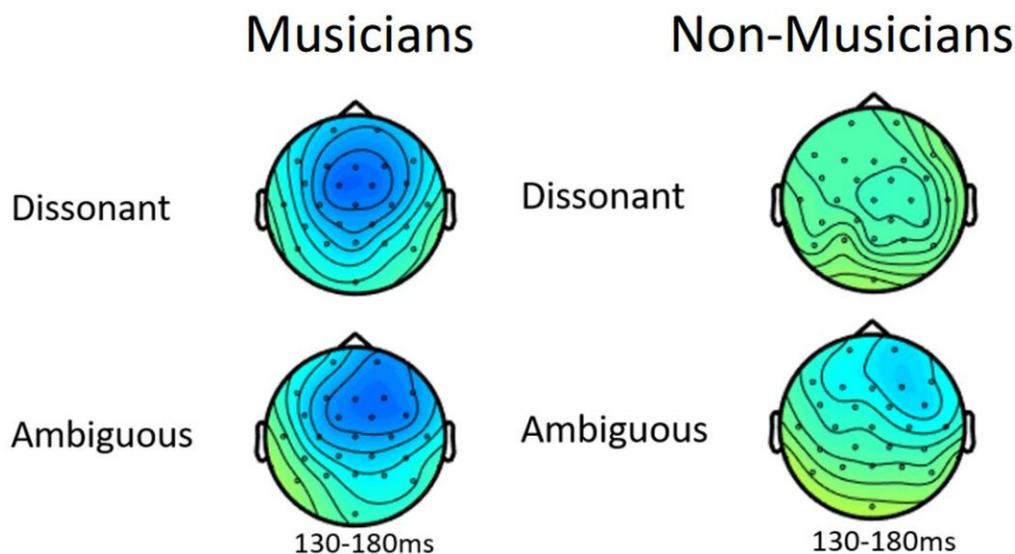


Musical perception: nature or nurture?

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Topographical map of how the brain of musicians and non-musicians reacts.
Credit: Juan M. Toro (UPF).

From a general perspective, harmony in music is the balance of the proportions between the different parts of a whole, which causes a feeling of pleasure. "When we listen to music, each sound we hear helps us to imagine what is coming next. If what we expect is fulfilled, we feel satisfied. But if not, we may be pleasantly surprised or upset," comments

Carlota Pagès Portabella, a researcher with the Language and Comparative Cognition research group (LCC) at the Center for Brain and Cognition (CBC).

A study by Joan M. Toro, director of the LCC and ICREA research professor at the Department of Information and Communication Technologies (DTIC) at UPF and Carlota Pagès Portabella, published in the journal *Psychophysiology*, studies human musical perception comparing how the [brain](#) reacts when the musical sequences perceived do not finish as might be expected. The study is part of a H2020 international European project which the CBC is conducting the with Fundació Bial to understand the bases of musical cognition.

The results of the study have shown that although the perception of music is universal, training in music alters its perception. To reach this conclusion, the researchers used encephalographic registers to record what happened in the brains of 28 people, with and without [musical training](#), when they listened to melodies with various unexpected endings.

A specific response to any irregularity

First, the researchers showed that regardless of the subjects' musical training, in the event of any irregularity in musical sequences the brain produces a specific response known as early right anterior negativity (ERAN).

Furthermore, the authors observed that people with no musical training do not distinguish between a simply unexpected and a musically unacceptable ending. Nevertheless, when the musically trained participants heard an utterly unacceptable ending with regard to harmony, their brain underwent a stronger response than when they were presented with simply unexpected endings.

These results show that while the perception of music is a relatively universal experience, musical [training](#) alters how humans perceive [music](#). The brains of musicians distinguish between different types of musical irregularities that untrained listeners do not differentiate.

More information: Carlota Pagès-Portabella et al, Dissonant endings of chord progressions elicit a larger ERAN than ambiguous endings in musicians, *Psychophysiology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1111/psyp.13476](https://doi.org/10.1111/psyp.13476)

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