



Are musical abilities related to speech prosody perception? A meta-analysis

Nelleke Jansen^{1,2}, Eleanor Harding², Hanneke Loerts¹, Deniz Başkent², & Wander Lowie¹

1. Center for Language and Cognition, Faculty of Arts, University of Groningen, Groningen, NL

2. Department of Otorhinolaryngology, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, NL



umcg

bcn





- Studies show better perception of prosody by musically trained participants [1, 2] and positive correlations between musical hearing and prosody perception [3, 4]
- But: effect sizes differ, some find no relation [5]
- Factors influencing mixed results remain unclear

For example:

- Musical abilities: music training vs. musical hearing \Diamond
- Prosody perception: native vs. foreign language perception \Diamond

CURRENT STUDY

Musical abilities and speech prosody perception are correlated r = 0.37 (p < .001)



- A meta-analysis of previous findings to assess the relationship between musical abilities and the perception of speech prosody
- Which factors contribute to differential results?



The correlation is significantly larger for ...

... musical hearing metrics than for music training ... foreign language than for native language perception ... pitch perception than for duration/rhythm perception ... behavioural performance than for electrophysiological measurements

DISCUSSION



Prosody perception is more strongly related to musical hearing than to music training

Musical abilities may especially benefit the

Statistical analysis

- Multilevel random-effects model to compute a pooled correlation effect size
- Multilevel mixed-effects models to assess the influence of different study characteristics



References

perception of foreign language prosody



The overall effect size is potentially overestimated due to **publication bias**

This correlation generally supports frameworks proposing transfer between music and speech in overlapping neural networks [6, 7]

[1] Schön, D. et al. (2004). Psychophysiology, 41(3), 341-349. [2] Marques, C. et al. (2007). J. Cogn. Neurosci., 19(9), 1453-1463. [3] Correia, A. I. et al. (2022). *Emotion*, 22(5), 894. [4] Perrachione, T. K. et al. (2013). *PLoS One*, *8*(8), e73372. [5] Trimmer, C. G., & Cuddy, L. L. (2008). *Emotion*, 8(6), 838. [6] Patel, A. D. (2011). Front. Psychol., 2, 142. [7] Tierney, A., & Kraus, N. (2014). Front. Hum. Neurosci., 8, 949.



Scan to view list of studies included in this analysis & download the poster

