



ABSTRACT

Name of Institution : De La Salle University-Dasmariñas
Address : Dasmariñas, Cavite
Title : The Effects of Violent Music on Aggressive thoughts and feelings.
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OBJECTIVES:

General:

To know if violent music has an effect on aggressive thoughts and feelings

Specific:

1. To know the mean score of aggressive thoughts and feelings of the respondents as measured by the Word Completion Test when grouped according to
 - a. Control Group
 - b. Experimental Group Without Violent Music
 - c. Experimental Group With Violent Music



2. To know if there is any significant difference in the Word Completion Test between the level of aggressive thoughts and feelings among the control group and the experimental groups
3. To know the mean score of aggressive thoughts and feelings of the respondents as measured by the State Hostility Scale when grouped according to
 - a. Control Group
 - b. Experimental Group Without Violent Music
 - c. Experimental Group With Violent Music
4. To know if there is any significant difference in the State Hostility Scale between the level of aggressive thoughts and feelings among the control group and the experimental groups

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This study is primarily concerned with the level of aggressive thoughts and feelings of the participants after the exposure to violent music. The participants are randomly assigned to the three different groups. A group is equal to the other two.

METHODOLOGY

The study made use of the Between Groups Design. The study made use of two standardized test. One of which is called the Word Completion Test, used as a pre-test and the other is called State Hostility Scale used as a Post –Test. These two tests are used to measure the aggressive thoughts and feelings of each respondent.



MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The results illustrate that there was a small difference that can be seen between the three groups. The Experimental Violent Group got the lowest score. As for the two remaining groups their results are not that diverse from each other.
2. The data only suggests that there is no significant difference for the three groups.
3. The results indicate that the Experimental Violent Group scored higher in the post-test among the three groups. Therefore, a certain factor in the experiment contributed to results of the post test. This is because of the music that the participants were exposed to.
4. There is a significant difference between the results of the post-tests of the three groups. The Post HOC analysis, located in the Appendixes, determined where this difference occurred. The Control Group and the Experimental Non-Violent Group did not have a significant difference. However, when the Control Group and/or the Experimental Non-Violent Group are compared with the Experimental Violent Group, the significant difference is relatively evident.

CONCLUSION

1. The researchers, therefore, conclude that all of the groups had almost the same level of aggressive thoughts and feelings prior to the experiment. Therefore, the participant's level of aggressiveness can be classified under the same level of distribution.



2. This concludes that all three groups are homogenous and that their levels of aggression are at some point the same. This may also show the default level of an aggressive thoughts and feelings of an individual.

3. In conclusion, Music can prime different thoughts and feelings. In the Experimental Violent Group, the music that was used was Violent, therefore, the group scored higher in the State Hostility Test.

4. This concludes that a presentation of one or two violent songs has effects on a person's aggressive thoughts and feelings. Therefore, if to expose them to this kind of music for a day there is a possibility for an individual to be aggressive. This also implies that an individual who listens to violent music can easily lead to associating negative thoughts and feelings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The researchers recommend that the future researchers utilize the use of deception in their future researches. They must also try to use the same test as pre-test and post-test if their goal is to compare the change in thoughts and feelings before and after the test. But if their goal is to compare them between groups, the researchers advise that they use a similar process like what the researchers did, to avoid familiarity and control of the data. The researchers also recommend that the future researchers consult different statisticians in order to verify the results.

The researchers also recommend that the future researchers use different kinds of music and its effects thoughts and feelings. They could also find out if music can affect the programming process of the



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brain because of the concept that music can help a person to study better. They could also find out if the myth about music is true that it has long-term effects on a person.

2. The researchers recommend to Clinical Therapists that they use music in order to set the mood that they want their clients to feel. However, they should be careful in choosing the music.

3. To parents, the researchers advise that they direct their children. They must be acquainted with what their children watch or listen to. Media nowadays are not very selective of what they disclose, so the parents should be more careful.

