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What Can Music Intonation Therapy Teach Us About the Practice of Recitative? - Annotated Bibliography

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Abstract

The techniques employed in the field of Music Therapy often deal with rebuilding the executive functions of someone who has suffered from brain trauma. By accessing song and speech at the same time, often the brain is able to create new pathways and heal itself with a persistent therapeutic regimen. This paper examines in what ways can these music therapy techniques could be applied usefully to other non-therapeutic practices of song speech like recitative. If these techniques are able to rehabilitate people with hampering disabilities, perhaps there are more efficient ways to prepare, practice, and perform for musicians seeking to streamline the music making process.

What can music intonation therapy teach us about the practice of recitative?

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Annotated Bibliography

Scholarly Journal Articles

- 1) —. “Modifying the Melodic Intonation Therapy Program for Adults with Severe Non-Fluent Aphasia.” *Music Therapy Perspectives* 18, no. 2 (Nov 2000): 110-114. [https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1093/mtp/18.2.110](https://doi.org/du.idm.oclc.org/10.1093/mtp/18.2.110).

A comparison of different music therapy techniques, this article compares Music Intonation Therapy (MIT) and Modified Music Intonation Therapy (MMIT). The first being a more standard application and the second focusing more on the melodic center of MIT exercises thus making it MMIT. It is found that MMIT may have a promising application where MIT was insufficient. The article cites the two case studies in which MMIT yielded results. The author then calls for more research. This article is complimentary to many of the other sources compiled in this bibliography. Felicity Baker is a frequently published and cited scholar currently teaching at University of Melbourne, she is cited by hundreds of other articles and has published works frequently. This source is relevant to my topic because it involves improving the very thing I am studying to better access the speech song centers of the brain to better heal patients.

- 2) Behaghel, Estelle and Anna Zumbansen. “Singing for the Rehabilitation of Acquired Neurogenic Communication Disorders: Continuing the Evidence Dialogue with a Survey of Current Practices in Speech-Language Pathology.” *Healthcare* 10, no. 6. (April 2022): 10. <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare10061010>.

This article’s overviews data compiled about 400 speech-language pathologists and asks them how they apply their techniques and common practices. They ask questions concerning post-care follow-ups and song speech regimens that involve community singing. The aim of the article is to point out the benefit of combining the efforts of researchers, SLP’s, and their communities, specifically choirs and then calls for more research. This article is a great asset in my research as it takes stock of a large population of practitioners in my subject matter and gauges which practices and techniques are used by those surveyed. While information is limited on Estelle Behaghel, she is a professor at University of Limoges. However, Anna Zumbansen is well

documented as a speech therapist possessing several degrees in the field and is published throughout many publications concerning speech therapy.

- 3) Brandt, M, M Nieuwkamp, E. Kerkdijk, and E. Verschuur. "L28Huntington Speech Music Therapy. A Therapy Based on The Principles of the Speech Music Therapy for Aphasia, Adjusted for Patients with Huntington." *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry* 85, no. 1 (Sept 2014): 91-92. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jnnp-2014-309032.265>.

An article about the application of music therapy specifically Huntington Speech Music Therapy (HSMT). It states that when even basic music therapy practices are employed in a session, patients with Huntington's disease (HD) experience some relief from their debilitation. The article uses an account of a patient with HD experiencing positive results from a HSMT session and concludes that this form of music therapy is effective in improving speech and communication in patients with HD. This article helps support the arguments of various other music therapy articles by fortifying its effectiveness for not only people with aphasia as stated in other articles, but also in progressive diseases. While I cannot find information on each author, M Nieuwkamp and E. Kerkdijk are published authors in their field and have been cited often. This article is very good for establishing applications for MT outside of its typical dwelling place.

- 4) Darland, Kylie, Erin O'Bryan, Cynthia McCormick Richburg, and Elaine Bernstorff. "The Effects of Varying Melodic Intervals in Melodic Intonation Therapy for Persons with Aphasia." *Aphasiology* (Jun 2022): 1-22, <https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/02687038.2022.2089971>.

This journal article is to evaluate the effectiveness of different kinds of intervals when used in a typical MIT regimen. The researchers believed that a minor third based treatment in their study would yield preferable results rather than the other interval, a tritone. However, their hypothesis proved incorrect and the group that was given a tritone yielded the best results. Kylie Darland and Erin O'Bryan are both published and cited researchers with O'Bryan being a faculty member at Wichita State specializing in aphasia treatment. I believe that this article explores a yet untouched corner of music therapy by addressing pitch. I think this really helps with finding where the most effective practices of MIT there are bringing me closer to finding out the best ways to apply these techniques to performance practice.

- 5) Elefant, Cochavit, Felicity A Baker, Meir Lotan, Simen Krogstie Lagesen, and Geir Olve Skeie. "The Effect of Group Music Therapy on Mood, Speech, and Singing in Individuals with Parkinson's Disease — A Feasibility Study." *The Journal of Music Therapy* 49, no. 3 (Oct 2012): 278-302. <https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1093/jmt/49.3.278>.

Elefant and her colleagues conducted a study including patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). These subjects were given 'voice interventions' each week for 20 weeks and results yielded that speech and mental health did not improve, but also did not decline with the progressions of the patients' disease. This source is complimentary to the Huntington's disease article in that music therapy has a wide application of uses and is effective in fighting debilitating illnesses. Cochavit Elefant is affiliated with the

University of Haifa and has dozens of published works focusing on applications of music in a non-performance medium.

- 6) Hatayama, Yuka, Satoshi Yamaguchi, Keiichi Kumai, Junko Takada, Kyoko Akanuma, and Kenichi Meguro. "Music Intonation Therapy Is Effective for Speech Output in a Patient with Non-Fluent Aphasia in a Chronic Stage." *Psychogeriatrics* 21, no. 3 (Feb 2021): 430-433. <https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/psyg.12667>.

In a study of 10 non-fluent aphasia patients, researchers subjected each patient to a steady regimen of music therapy with emphasis on tempo and melody. The study showed steady improvement for speech output in a majority of patients surveyed. I believe that this is yet another supporting source for the efficacy of MIT for treatment of degenerative illness and will further my study in the matter. It is also in the same journal as the next source annotated and is referenced in that article. While publications are limited on the lead author, the remaining authors are associated with the Geriatric Behavioral Neurology Project at Tohoku University's New Industry Creation Hatchery Centre in Sendai, Japan.

- 7) Huang, Yi-Ai, Ya-Hui Wang, Wen-Hsuan Hou, and Yi-No Kang. "Melodic Intonation Therapy May Improve Repetition in Non-fluent Aphasia after Stroke." *Psychogeriatrics* 21, no. 5 (July 2021): 850-851. <https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/psyg.12744>.

This source is a letter to the editor of the article written by Hatayama. It reviews the articles findings and supports the argument for further research into the kinds of therapies mentioned in the previous article. The lead author Yi-Ai Huang is published by many publications and cited often. This article is a good supplemental source and helps firm up relevance of the previous article and summarizes MIT's effectiveness.

- 8) Hurkmans, Joost, Roel Jonkers, Madeleen de Bruijn, Anne M. Boonstra, Paul P. Hartman, Hans Arendzen, and Heleen A. Reinders-Messelink. "The Effectiveness of Speech-Music Therapy for Aphasia (SMTA) in Five Speakers with Apraxia of Speech and Aphasia." *Aphasiology* 29, no. 8. (Jan 2015): 939-964. <https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/02687038.2015.1006565>.

This article references a specific kind of music therapy called Speech-Music Therapy for Aphasia (SMTA), which is an integration of speech therapy with MIT. This article summarizes a study conducted on five students in which a majority of the students experienced improvements in verbal communication skills after the study's conclusion proving furthermore that these kinds of therapies can vastly improve patients' ability to communicate. Joost Hurkmans is affiliated with the University of Groningen and has published numerous works on therapy techniques involving music. This article is helpful by both having authors with plenty of other works to add to my research as well as speaking to the effectiveness of music-related therapy.

- 9) —. "Evidence from a Systematic Review Suggests a Motor-Speech Mechanism for Music-Based Interventions in Aphasia Treatment." *Aphasiology* 14, no. 4. (Dec 2020): 248-252. <https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/17489539.2020.1854233>.

A review of data sources from reputable forums for publishing research, this article examines a wide variety of articles and studies. Of those chosen for review, it is

found that a majority of them have had positive results in favor of the effectiveness of music therapy and its sub-categories. The authors conclude that severity of aphasia is not an indicator on how effective MIT can be and they call for more motor-based treatment mechanisms be employed in musical intervention therapies. The author Joost Hurkman is a frequently published author in the subject matter and is cited often as stated in the previous annotation. This source is quite relevant to my research as it has done a quality check on a great many sources and still comes to the same general conclusion on the effectiveness of music therapy.

- 10) Jungblut, Monika. "SIPARI: A Music Therapy Intervention for Patients Suffering with Chronic, Nonfluent Aphasia." *Music and Medicine* 1, no. 2 (Oct 2009):102-105. <https://pdf.library.du.edu/pdf/228-315-1-SM>.

An article about aphasia treatment in Germany a therapy called SIPARI (singing, intonation, prosody, atmung, [German for breathing] rhythm, and improvisation. This technique expands upon music therapy's successes when focused on melody and also champions the other parts of the acronym. The article examines their own studies and concludes that SIPARI is especially effective in treating patients with aphasia. Monika Jungblut is associated with the Interdisciplinary Institute for Music and Speech-Therapy and has been published more than a dozen times with even more citations. This is a different kind of music therapy that I wasn't aware of before and helps bring diversity of practice (in music therapy) to my research here.

- 11) Le Perf, Gaël, Anne-Lise Donguy, and Guillaume Thebault. "Nuanced Effects of Music Interventions on Rehabilitation Outcomes after Stroke: A Systematic Review." *Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation* 26, no. 6. (Jun 2019): 473-484. <https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/10749357.2019.1623518>.

Examining different types of music therapy and their effectiveness at treating patients that have suffered from a stroke, this article is another review of clinical trials. The conclusion made by the researchers found that there were positive effects in all measured categories in the studies and calls for more research into these kinds of therapies. I find that this source contributes to the conversation of the previous sources and adds to their efficacy. Gaël Le Perf is a relatively new scholar and has only put out a handful of papers for public review.

- 12) Norton, Andrea, Lauryn Zipse, Sarah Marchina, and Gottfried Schlaug. "Melodic Intonation Therapy: Shared Insights on How It Is Done and Why It Might Help." *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 1169, no. 1. (July 2009): 431-436. <https://doi-org.du.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/j.1749-6632.2009.04859.x>.

This article breaks down the origins of MIT, what it is exactly, how it can be applied, and where it is most useful. It concludes that MIT is a necessary and effective treatment for patients of aphasia. This article cites a few studies from NIH and other national institutions, but primarily works on communicating the practice of MIT rather than its effects, though it does draw conclusions on those effects based on the studies it cites. Andrea Norton is a frequently published and accredited researcher into the field of music therapy and its effects on the human brain. This article helps my research effectively by establishing a baseline for common practice of MIT.