

16. ADDRESSING INTERDISCIPLINARY OF MUSIC

Daniela Monica Grozavu¹⁴⁶

Abstract: *Didactic strategies combine all the elements of the educational process, being a way of combining and chronologically organizing the set of methods and means chosen to achieve certain didactic objectives. This way,, the didactic strategy is expressed in organic units of methods, procedures, educational means and ways of organizing/achieving the learning process, i.e. head-on, in groups and individually [Potolea, D. The teacher and the strategies of learning management. Bucharest: Academy Publishing House, 1989, p. 146]. From the given perspective, we would like to mention that the didactic strategy unifies, integrates and brings together learning tasks with learning situations, creating a complex and logical system structured by means, methods, materials and other educational resources aimed at achieving certain objectives, which constitute a extremely necessary aspect in any pedagogical action, which finds its central place in the educational process. This is due to the fact that the design and organization of a lesson takes place in close connection with the strategic decision of the teaching staff and, therefore, it is designed as a complex didactic scenario, in which the actors of the educational act - of teaching-learning are involved, the conditions in which it is carried out, the objectives and the proposed methods. This way, the strategy determines the most appropriate, logical and efficient methodical itinerary for approaching a concrete teaching-learning situation, avoiding some errors, risks and unwanted events that may appear in the activity of the teaching staff.*

Key words: *Didactic strategy, teaching-learning-evaluation activity, concrete pedagogical objectives*

1. Introduction

The interdisciplinary approach to music refers to the exploration and understanding of music within the broader context of other disciplines and fields of study. It involves integrating knowledge and methods from different fields to analyze and appreciate music in a more complex and comprehensive way. Here are some aspects of the interdisciplinary approach to music:

1. Music and Science: This perspective approaches music from a scientific perspective, including aspects of acoustics, auditory psychology, and neuroscience. Research can focus on how sounds are perceived by the brain and how musical phenomena such as tonality or rhythm can be explained from a scientific perspective.

2. Music and Technology: Technology has had a significant impact on music, from recording and production to composition and performance. The interdisciplinary approach can explore how technology influences music and how music can be used to explore and develop technology.

3. Music and History: The study of music history can be enriched by analyzing the historical, social and cultural context in which the music was created. This often involves the use of historical documents and cultural analysis to better understand the meaning and impact of music in the past.

4. Music and Literature: Music and literature have always interacted in various

¹⁴⁶ Candidate Doctoral, "Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldavia, Primary School Teacher, "Avram Iancu" Secondary School, Bucureşti, România, email: monica_grozavu@yahoo.com, ID ORCID <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-5619-2320>

- ways, from poetry and musical lyrics to the exploration of literary themes in music.
5. Music and visual arts: Music can be linked to visual art through music videos or collaborations between musicians and visual artists. This field focuses on how sound and image can work together to create a complete artistic experience.
 6. Music and Sociology: Music can be studied from a sociological perspective to understand how it influences culture, identity and social relationships. This often involves researching phenomena such as musical subcultures, social and political movements related to music.
 7. Music and education: The interdisciplinary approach in music education can integrate elements from psychology, pedagogy, educational theory and neuroscience to develop more effective teaching methods and to understand the music learning process, encouraging collaboration and dialogue between different disciplines to develop a deeper and more holistic understanding of music and its impact on society and culture.

2. Discussions

The relationship between music and science is a deep and interdisciplinary one, encompassing several aspects. Here are some ways music and science intersect:

1. Musical Acoustics: The science of acoustics deals with the study of sound and is essential to understanding how musical instruments produce sounds and how sounds behave in different environments. Acoustic research has contributed to the development of better musical instruments and the optimization of concert hall design.
2. Musical neuroscience: This discipline focuses on the study of how the human brain processes and responds to music. Researchers are trying to understand how music affects emotions, memory and other cognitive functions. These studies can provide valuable information about the impact of music on mental health and quality of life.
3. Mathematics and music: Mathematics is closely related to music through concepts such as rhythm, tonality and harmony. For example, mathematical relationships can be used to explain the structure of chords and musical compositions.
4. Music Technology: The development of music equipment and software is based on science and engineering. Modern music production uses advanced technologies for recording, synthesizing and processing sound.
5. Music and Physics: Physics is involved in understanding phenomena related to sound production, such as resonance and vibration. For example, research into the vibrations of strings or sound tubes helps to understand how sounds are produced and propagated.
6. Cognitive Music Research: This discipline focuses on how people perceive and process music, how musical skills develop, and how music can influence learning and memory. Musical cognition is an area of interest for psychologists and neuroscientists.

Through collaboration between musicians, composers, acousticians, neuroscientists, mathematicians, and other researchers, science makes significant contributions to the understanding of music, the development of music technologies, and the enhancement of musical performances and experiences. The relationship

between music and technology is a close and constantly evolving one. Technology has had a significant impact on the way music is created, recorded, produced, distributed and consumed. Here are some ways music and technology are connected:

1. Music Recording and Production: Music recording technology has revolutionized the way artists record and produce music. From the first magnetic tape recording to advanced digital technologies, recording studios have evolved significantly. Today, music production relies on specialized software and equipment that allow artists to flexibly create and edit sounds.

2. Electronic Musical Instruments: Synthesizers, keyboard instruments, and MIDI controllers are examples of electronic musical instruments that allow musicians to create electronic sounds and music. These devices rely on technology to generate sounds and control sound parameters.

3. Distribution and streaming: Digital technology has transformed the way music is distributed and listened to. With music streaming services such as Spotify or Apple Music, listeners have access to a vast library of music on demand.

4. Electronic music and beat production: Electronic music is fundamentally based on technology, with producers using production software to create beats, music sequences and sound effects.

5. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality: Technologies like virtual reality and augmented reality offer new ways to experience and interact with music.

6. Music Education: Technology is used in music education to provide interactive resources and facilitate learning. Apps and online platforms can help you learn music notes, music theory and songs.

7. Virtual Music and Instruments: Virtual instruments and music production software allow musicians to create music without the need for expensive physical instruments. These instruments can range from realistic simulations of traditional instruments to complex electronic sounds.

Technology and music continue to evolve in parallel, influencing each other. Technological innovations open up new creative opportunities and allow musicians to experiment with new sounds and styles. At the same time, music continues to inspire the development of advanced technologies to improve the production, distribution and experience of music.

Music and history are often closely related, as music can reflect and influence cultural events and developments in a particular period or place. Here are some ways music and history intersect:

1. Music as a reflection of culture and society: Music can provide a sound record of a historical period or culture. Lyrics and musical sounds can reflect the themes, values and events of society at the time.

2. Music as a means of propaganda: During wars and conflicts, governments and political groups often used music to promote their causes and create loyalty and unity.

3. Music as a means of cultural resistance: During periods of oppression or occupation, music was often used as a means of cultural resistance. Artists and composers have created music that expresses the spirit of resistance and cultural identity in the face of oppressive regimes.

4. Music as a means of social change: Social and cultural movements have often

been accompanied by music that expresses the desire for change and progress, being used to mobilize and inspire people in movements such as the civil rights movement or the women's movement.

5. Evolution of musical styles: Musical styles evolve over time, and this evolution is often influenced by social and historical changes. For example, classical music, rock music, hip-hop music and many others were influenced by the events and cultural changes of the era in which they appeared.

6. Music in War and Peace: During wars, music was often used to raise the morale of the troops and provide solace to those affected by conflict. In times of peace, music can be a means of celebrating freedom and peace.

7. Music as part of religious culture: Music has always played an important role in religious practices. The evolution of religious music has reflected changes in religious beliefs and practices throughout history.

Music and literature are two art forms that have interacted and influenced each other throughout history. The relationship between music and literature can take many forms, including:

1. Musical Lyrics: This is the most obvious way in which music and literature intertwine. Musical lyrics consist of written words that are sung or performed to music. Music genres such as song, ballad and rap are based on musical lyrics. Also, many poets and writers created lyrics that were later set to music.

2. Artistic collaborations: Musicians and writers frequently collaborated to create works that combined music and literature. For example, composers such as Franz Liszt or Richard Strauss created musical compositions inspired by famous literary works such as Shakespeare's works or Goethe's novels.

3. Music as a source of literary inspiration: Writers were often inspired by music in their works. For example, Thomas Mann's novel, "Doctor Faustus," is based on the life of a fictional composer and includes detailed discussions of music. Poets such as TS Eliot and William Wordsworth wrote about their experience of music and its impact on them.

4. Exploring Common Themes: Both music and literature can explore similar themes and topics such as love, suffering, human nature and identity. 5. Music as a narrative element: In some cases, music can be used as a narrative element in literature. For example, the story of Orpheus in Greek mythology and the Faustian legend have as their central theme the power of music.

6. Literary adaptations into music: Literary works were often adapted into major musical compositions such as operas or oratorios. These musical adaptations can bring literary characters and stories to life through a unique combination of music and words. The relationship between music and literature illustrates how different art forms can interact and influence each other. This interaction has contributed to the development of complex and rich works of art that can provide multiple levels of understanding and appreciation for those who explore them.

The interplay between music and the visual arts is a rich source of creativity and artistic expression. This relationship manifests itself in several ways:

1. Music Videos: Music videos are a clear example of the interaction between music and the visual arts. These short films or long videos are created to accompany a piece of music and can add an extra dimension to the listening experience. Videos

can use images, dance, animation and special effects to convey messages and create a visual universe that complements the music.

2. Concerts and live performances: In concerts and live performances, visual elements such as scenery, lighting, projections and costumes can be used to enhance the musical experience. These visuals help create a context and atmosphere that complements the live music.

3. Fine arts inspired by music: Many works of visual art such as painting, sculpture and photographs are created with inspiration from music. Artists can use music as a source of inspiration to express emotions or concepts in their works.

4. Musical interpretation in visual art: Musicians and musical instruments can be subjects or elements in works of visual art. For example, portraits of musicians or concert scenes can be frequent subjects in painting or photography.

5. Interactive art installations: Contemporary art can involve interactive installations that allow the audience to interact with the music and visuals. This type of art often combines multimedia elements and advanced technology.

6. Interdisciplinary collaborations: Visual artists and musicians can collaborate to create unique interdisciplinary works. These collaborations may involve the creation of installations, performances or events that combine musical and visual elements in a new and challenging way.

7. Music as inspiration for choreography: In the field of dance and choreography, music can serve as a source of inspiration for movement and body expression. Choreography can be developed specifically to complement and interpret the music.

8. Music as part of contemporary artwork: Contemporary artists can create artwork that focuses on music as a subject or as an essential part of their work. This may include sound art exhibitions or works that use sound as a main element. This interplay between music and the visual arts demonstrates how different art forms can complement each other and provide audiences with a rich and diverse artistic experience. It is an important source for exploring the relationships between sound and image in contemporary artistic expression.

3. Results

Music and sociology have a complex and interdisciplinary relationship, as music is an important component of culture and society. Sociology focuses on the study of human behavior, social interactions, and social structures, and music can be a significant research topic in this context. Here are some ways music and sociology interact:

1. Musical subcultures: The study of musical subcultures, such as the punk, hip-hop, rock, or electronic communities, is part of the field of cultural sociology. Sociologists analyze how music and musical communities influence individuals' identity, values, and behaviors.

2. Music and identity: Music can play a significant role in the construction of individual and collective identity. Sociologists can investigate how music preferences and participation in music scenes can influence how people define themselves and how they are perceived by others.

3. Music as a form of social expression: Music can serve as a means of social and political expression. Protest songs, folk music or political hip-hop are examples of

how music can be used to communicate social or political messages.

4. Urban music, such as hip-hop or electronic music, is often related to the urban environment and the life experiences of urban communities. Sociologists can explore how music reflects or influences urban life and social dynamics.

5. The music industry: Studying the music industry from a sociological perspective can reveal issues of power, control, inequality and economics. How musical works are created and distributed, who controls access to the music market, and what impact technological changes have on the music industry are relevant topics for sociologists.

6. Music and education: Sociology of education can focus on music education in schools and communities. This may involve studying how music education influences children's development and access to music within the education system.

7. Music and mental health: Music can have a significant impact on mental health and well-being. Sociological research can explore how music is used to manage stress, anxiety or depression, as well as how communities organize around music to provide social support.

Music and sociology intersect in many ways, and studying music from a sociological perspective can contribute to understanding how music is embedded in people's social and cultural lives. This interaction can reveal many interesting aspects of how music and society influence each other. Music and education have a close and beneficial relationship as music can play a significant role in the development and education of individuals. Here's how music and education intersect:

1. Music education in schools: Music education is an important part of school curricula around the world. This involves teaching the basics of music such as notation, music theory, music history and playing instruments or singing. Music education in schools helps develop musical skills, music appreciation and creativity.

2. Impact on cognitive development: Studies have shown that music can have a positive impact on children's cognitive development. It can improve skills such as memory, concentration and problem solving, which can have a beneficial effect on academic performance.

3. Developing social skills: Participating in choirs, bands or other musical ensembles provides opportunities for developing social skills such as collaboration, active listening, communication and teamwork. Music can contribute to the formation of interpersonal relationships and the development of empathy.

4. Expressing creativity: Music provides an important way to express one's creativity. Through composition, improvisation and performance, students can develop creative skills and find a way to express their thoughts and emotions.

5. Development of motor skills and coordination: Especially for young children, learning to play musical instruments or dance can help develop fine motor skills and coordination.

6. Learning about different cultures: Music education can provide opportunities to explore and understand music from different cultures around the world. This can promote cultural diversity and mutual understanding.

7. Health Benefits: Music can have health benefits such as reducing stress and anxiety. This can help improve well-being and mental health.

8. Participation in extracurricular activities: Schools often offer extracurricular musical activities, such as choirs, orchestras, and bands, which allow students to develop their musical passion and skills outside of the regular school curriculum.

Music and education complement each other, offering students opportunities for personal, intellectual and creative development. These benefits of music education can have a significant impact on students' lives and contribute to a deeper understanding of the world and surrounding culture. The pedagogical reinterpretation of music refers to a new and more adapted approach to the current needs and context of music education. This reinterpretation is necessary to meet contemporary challenges and ensure that music remains accessible and relevant to all students. Here are some key aspects of the pedagogical reinterpretation of music:

1. Cultural diversity: A pedagogical reinterpretation of music should reflect the cultural and musical diversity of our world. Students should have the opportunity to explore music from different cultures and eras, learn about the influences and connections between different musical styles.

2. Holistic approach: A music education should go beyond simply learning musical notes and technique. It should promote deeper understanding of music as an art form, as well as its role in culture and everyday life.

3. Accessibility: It is important to ensure that music education is accessible to all students, regardless of financial resources or where they come from. This may involve providing free or subsidized music programs for students from low-income families.

4. Integrating Technology: Technology can be used to enhance the music education experience. Apps, music production software, and online resources can provide new ways to learn and create music.

5. Interdisciplinary music education: Music can be integrated into a wider learning framework such as science, mathematics and literature. This kind of interdisciplinary approach can highlight connections between music and other disciplines and help develop richer learning approaches.

6. Innovation in teaching methods: Music educators can explore new teaching and assessment methods that encourage creativity, personal exploration and critical thinking among students.

7. Cultivating musical appreciation and experience: In addition to learning to play an instrument or perform sheet music, music education should encourage students to appreciate and experience music in a personal way. This may involve listening carefully, composing your own, or exploring different musical styles.

8. Openness to the evolution of music: Music education should take into account the evolution of contemporary music and new trends. This means that the program of study should adapt to include and explore modern music and technological influences on this field.

Pedagogical reinterpretation of music should provide more relevant and accessible musical learning opportunities for all students and encourage a greater appreciation and understanding of music in contemporary society.

4. Conclusions

The pedagogical reinterpretation of music is an innovative approach adapted to

contemporary needs in the field of music education. When we want to capitalize on curriculum content based on this strategy, we must follow some key methodological guidelines. These include:

1. Integrating musical diversity: Ensure that the curriculum reflects musical diversity, including classical music, popular music, ethnic music and contemporary music. Encourage students to explore and understand different musical styles and discover the connections between them.
2. Use of technology: Integrate technology into the learning process. Music production software, music learning apps, and digital tools can offer new ways to explore and create music.
3. Interdisciplinary Music Education: Promote interdisciplinary approach to music learning. Collaborate with other disciplines, such as literature, history, mathematics or the sciences, to highlight the connections between music and other fields.
4. Focus on developing creativity: Encourage students to develop their creative skills. Promote self-composition, improvisation and personal exploration in the musical process. Allow students to express their own ideas and create original music.
5. Holistic approach: Go beyond learning notes and musical techniques and approach music in a more holistic way. Help students understand the role of music in culture, in history, and in their everyday lives.
6. Diversity of musical instruments: Encourage students to experiment with a wide range of musical instruments, both traditional and modern. This may include classical instruments, ethnic instruments or electronic instruments.
7. Appreciation and careful listening: Develop in students the ability to listen carefully and appreciate music. Teach them to analyze and understand musical elements such as rhythm, harmony, melody and structure.
8. Evolution of contemporary music: Ensure that the curriculum takes into account the evolution of contemporary music and current trends. Include modern music and technological influences on music in the learning process.
9. Cultivating Critical Thinking: Encourage students to think critically and analyze music from a cultural, historical, and social perspective. Stimulate discussions and critical reflections on the meaning of music in different contexts.
10. Assessment and constructive feedback: Use assessment methods that assess students' understanding, creativity and musical skills. Provide constructive feedback and promote self-correction and continuous development. These methodological benchmarks can help us capitalize on the curricular contents based on the "Pedagogical Reinterpretation of Music" strategy and offer a more diversified, innovative and relevant music education for students.

References

1. Neacșu, Ioan, (2015), *Metode și tehnici de învățare eficientă - Fundamente și practici de succes*, Iași, Editura Polirom
2. Pânișoara, Ion-Ovidiu, (2022), *Enciclopedia metodelor de învățământ*, Iași, Editura Polirom
3. Potolea, Dan, (1989), *Profesorul și strategiile conducerii învățării*, București, Editura Academiei