

Table 1

Design feature differentiation of different types of affective phenomena (adapted from Table 2 in Scherer, 2005b)

Type of affective state: brief definition (<i>examples</i>)	Design Features								
	Intensity	Duration	Synchronization	Event focus	Intrinsic Appraisal	Transactional Appraisal	Rapidity of change	Behavioral impact	Prob. of music elicitation
Preferences: evaluative judgments of stimuli in the sense of liking or disliking, or preferring or not over another stimulus (<i>like, dislike, positive, negative</i>)	L	M	VL	VH	VH	M	VL	M	H
Utilitarian emotions: relatively brief episodes of synchronized response of all or most organismic subsystems in response to the evaluation of an external or internal event as being of major significance for personal goals needs (<i>angry, sad, joyful, fearful, ashamed, proud, elated, desperate</i>)	H	L	VH	VH	M	VH	VH	VH	H
Aesthetic emotions: evaluations of auditory or visual stimuli in terms of intrinsic qualities of form or relationship of elements (<i>moved, awed, full of wonder, admiration, feelings of harmony, rapture, solemnity</i>)	L-M	L	M	H	VH	L	H	L	VH
Epistemic emotions: evaluations of auditory or visual stimuli in terms of their information content and contribution to knowledge or insight (<i>surprised, feelings of interest, insight, discovery; enthusiastic, fascinated, bored</i>)	L-M	L	L-M	H	L	L	H	M	VH
Moods: diffuse affect states, most pronounced as change in subjective feeling, of low intensity but relatively long duration, often without apparent cause (<i>cheerful, gloomy, irritable, listless, depressed, buoyant</i>)	M	H	L	L	M	L	H	H	M
Interpersonal stances: affective stance taken toward another person in a specific interaction, colouring the interpersonal exchange in that situation (distant, cold, warm, supportive, contemptuous)	M	M	L	H	L	L	VH	H	L
Attitudes: relatively enduring, affectively coloured beliefs and predispositions towards objects or persons (<i>loving, hating, valuing, desiring</i>)	M	H	VL	VL	L	L	L	L	M
Personality traits: emotionally laden, stable personality dispositions and behavior tendencies, typical for a person (<i>nervous, anxious, reckless, morose, hostile, envious, jealous</i>)	L	VH	VL	VL	L	VL	VL	L	L

Note. VL =very low; L = low; M = medium; H = high; VH = very high

Table 2
 Mean ratings of importance for different determinants of emotional reaction (reproduced from Scherer, Schacht, & Zentner, 2002)

	Total	Classical	Non- classical
Other	4.54	4.38	4.67
Musical structure	3.88	4.53	3.36
Acoustic features	3.82	3.58	4.00
Interpretation	3.45	3.47	3.44
Technical quality	3.08	3.34	2.88
Listener's mood	2.88	2.70	3.02
Affective involvement	2.88	2.92	2.85
Context factors	2.67	2.35	2.92
Personality	2.46	2.14	2.71

Note: Significant difference ($t = 10.73$, $p = .002$) indicated in bold

Figure 1.

The dynamic architecture of the Component Process Model (reproduced from Scherer, 2009a).

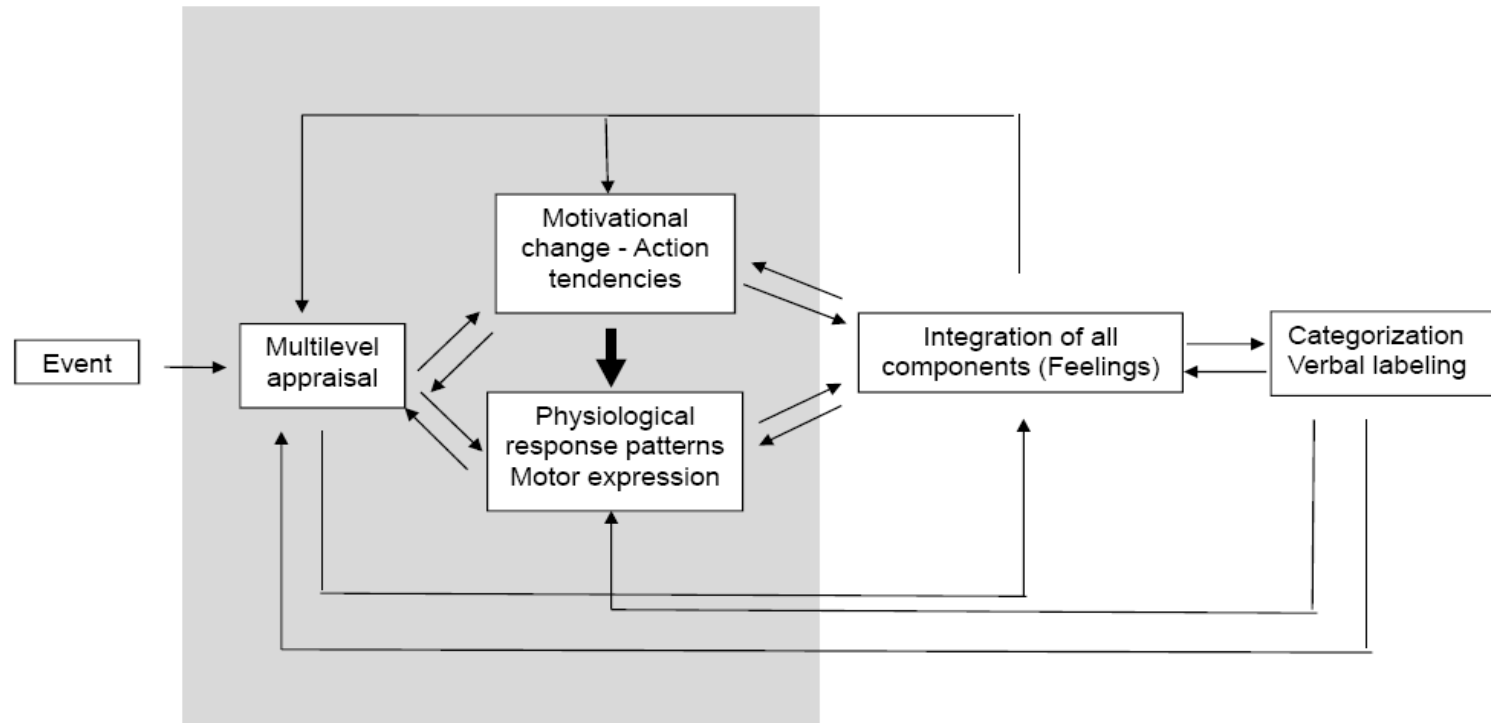


Figure 2

The reflection of component emotion processes in a monitor system

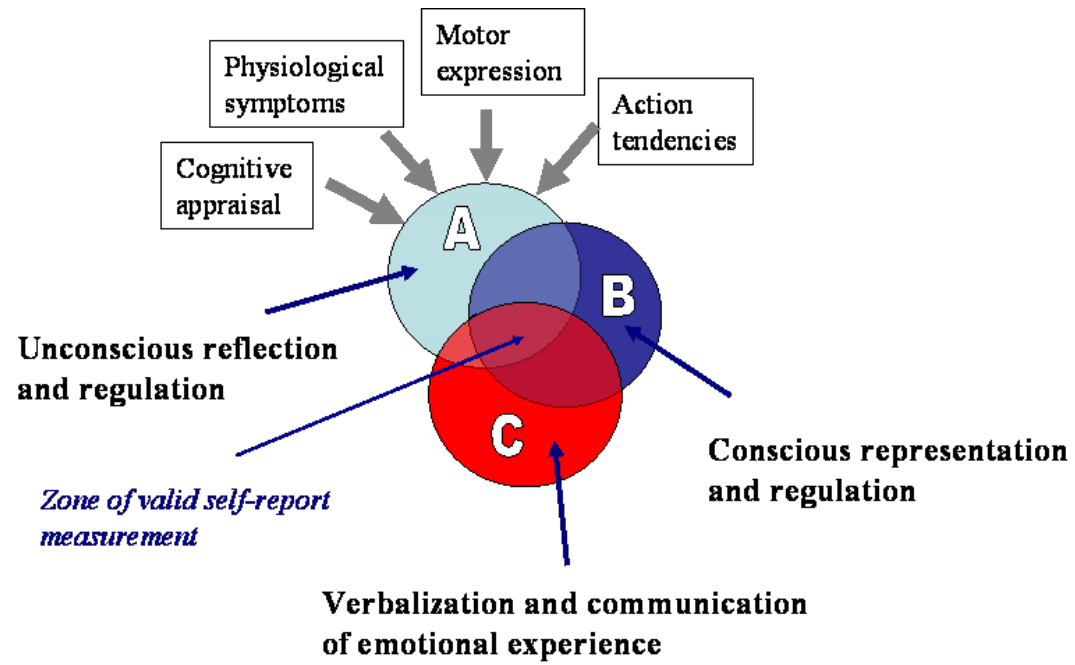


Figure 3

Adaptation of Figure 1 to musical events.

