

2018's Best Hit Recipe

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Abstract

As an aspiring music composer writing a new song, how much effort should be put into music theory and how much into more matter-of-facts aspects, to maximise the chances it becomes popular? Do some aspects beside the audio features themselves make a song popular? We explore this question in this project, with an analysis based on the Million Song Dataset.

1 Introduction

The Million Song Dataset (MSD) is a collaboration between the LabROSA and The Echo Nest, released in 2011 and freely available. With about 280 GB, it compiles the audio features and meta-data for a million popular contemporary tracks.

The goal of this project is to determine whether certain aspects of a song tend to make it popular. To this end, we analyse a few high level features such as the song duration, the artist popularity and country of origin, as well as the music genre. Using the related musiXmatch dataset further allowed us to perform an analysis of the lyrics.

We briefly present some related work in section 2, and explain how the data was collected in section 3. Section 4 gives an overview of the datasets, and the results of the analysis are presented in sections 5. Finally, we conclude in section 6.

2 Related work

3 Data collection

The analysis is based on two different datasets: the Million Song Dataset, containing records for 1 000 000 contemporary songs, and the musiXmatch dataset, which contains bag-of-words lyrics for 237 662 out of 1 000 000 songs.

3.1 The Million Song Dataset

Initially, we gained insight into the dataset by working with the official MSD subset which covers 10 000 songs, freely available for download at <https://labrosa.ee.columbia.edu/millionsong/pages/getting-dataset>. We then moved to the full dataset of 1 000 000 songs; however, the analysis only uses a subset of it: we do not consider entries with undefined value for the song hotttnesss (NaN). In the end, we worked on a subset of 159 430 songs.

We retrieved the data from the whole dataset, made available on the ADA cluster, as single json file. Beforehand, we drop entries we decided to not analyse. This significantly reduces the size of the data, so that the subsequent analysis could be performed locally.

3.2 The musiXmatch dataset

The musiXmatch dataset can directly be downloaded from <https://labrosa.ee.columbia.edu/millionsong/musixmatch>.

4 Dataset description

4.1 The Million Song Dataset

Each record of the MSD contains 55 fields. For our analysis, we retrieved only a subset of these fields, namely song id, track id, title, year, duration, song hotttnesss, danceability, energy (song-related features) artist id, artist name, artist terms, terms weight, artist latitude, artist longitude, artist location and artist hotttnesss (artist-related features) (it turned out however that none of the songs had their energy or danceability fields defined, i.e. not set to 0.0). What is more, we dropped all entries whose

song hotttnesss was NaN.

4.1.1 Release year

The oldest songs in the dataset dates back to 1925, but most songs were sampled between 1995 and 2010.

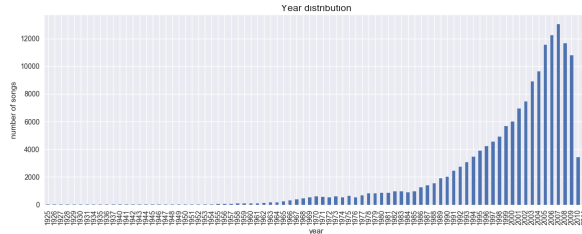


Figure 1: Release year distribution

4.1.2 Song hotttnesss

Our metric for measuring the popularity of a song based on the song hotttnesss field of a song, value between 0.0 and 1.0, according to the Echo Nest in December 2010, when the dataset was compiled. Since the song hotttnesss fields can be NaN, it remains unclear whether a value of 0.0 corresponds to a nonexistent song hotttnesss, or if the feature has not been evaluated for this song. In Figure 2, we plot the song hotttnesss distribution rounded to 2 decimals, excluding 0 values. The shape of this distribution is rather unusual: the right part of the curve is smooth, while the left one is completely erratic.

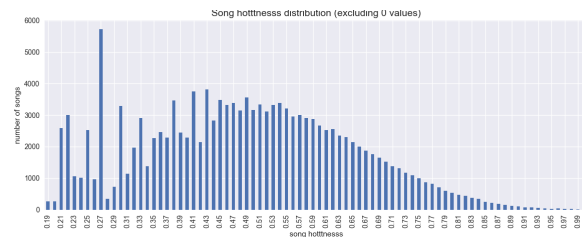


Figure 2: Song hotttnesss distribution

4.2 The musiXmatch dataset

The musiXmatch dataset is a collection of four different files: full_word_list.txt (7 MB) containing the complete list of distinct words in the collected lyrics, mxm_779k_matches.txt (85 MB) containing the track id, artist name and title for both MSD and the musiXmatch dataset, mxm_dataset_train.txt (100 MB) and mxm_dataset_test.txt (13 MB), for which each record contains an MSD track

id, a musiXmatch track id and a dictionary mapping word ids of the top-5000 most frequent words to the number of occurrences for this song. We use the train set and test set as single dataset, since our analysis is no prediction task per se.

The correspondence between the MSD and the musiXmatch dataset is made through the track ids of a song. We could match 154 663 tracks with the mxm_779k_matches dataset (779 056 songs in total), but in the end, out of 159 430 songs, only 60 146 songs could be matched with the concatenation of the mxm_dataset_test and the mxm_dataset_train datasets.

5 Results and findings

5.1 Music genre

This analysis is based on the artist terms of a song, which can be seen as music genre tags given by the Echo Nest. There are at least 6 482 distinct artist terms used in the MSD, including all possible variations such as "rap rock", "funk rock", "funk rap", "jazz funk", "jazz rap" or "jazz rock". The most recurrent artist terms (e.g. 'rock', 'pop', ...) actually do correspond to music genres, while the least common ones with a low artist term weights, used for very few songs, are more like miscellaneous tags (e.g. 'taubertal festival 08', 'monolith festival', ...).

In order to determine which music genres are the most popular, we weighted all the artist terms of songs with a song hotttnesss greater or equal to a certain threshold by their corresponding artist term weights. We then normalized the result, to obtain the "proportion" of the most popular music genres. It turns out the dataset is largely dominated by the rock, pop and electronic genre, with rock and pop ranking top, followed by all possible variations.

5.2 Artist popularity

Since rock and pop oriented music tends to showcase the band or the lead singer, it seems natural that the artist must be somehow linked to the "hotttness" of the song itself. And indeed, we can observe a correlation between the song hotttnesss and the corresponding artist's artist hotttnesss. Hot songs tend to be associated to hot artist, but it turns out the hotttnesss artists do not make the hotttnesss songs. Notice that the gap between 0.0 and 0.2: as mentioned before, almost no song has a song

hottnesss below 0.2.

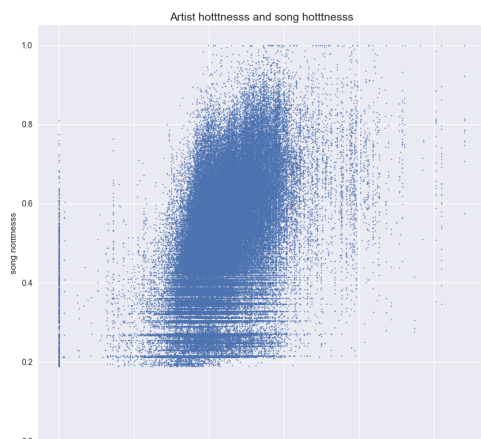


Figure 3: Artist hottnesss compared to the average song hottnesss

5.3 Song duration

Despite some outliers - the shortest and longest "songs" are 0.67 seconds respectively 3007 seconds (50min 7s) long - close to 75% (73.47%) of the songs are 2 to 5 minutes long, a very common duration for contemporary music tracks. Figure 4 displays the average song duration for different threshold intervals from 1925 to 2010. Unfortunately, as can be seen by the very irregular values before 1960, there is most likely not enough data before 1960 to make any reasonable conclusion regarding that period. We can nonetheless make the following observations:

1. The top songs have a duration in a tight interval, between 120 s and 419 s, and an average of 251 s.
2. Over the years, the average song duration of the top songs displays less and less variations
3. In the last years, the average top songs duration dropped below the other average song durations

This suggests that in order to be rated "hot", songs tend to comply more and more to a standard duration.

5.4 Lyrics

Initially, we analysed the lyrics by considering all the words in the top-5000 list of the musiXmatch dataset. In a second step, we exclude the stopwords from the analysis.

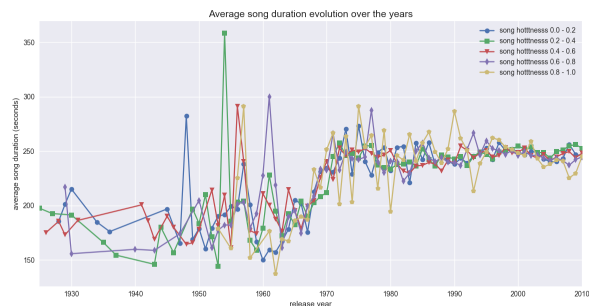


Figure 4: Average song duration evolution over the years

5.4.1 With stopwords

The main observation resulting from this analysis is that the frequency of English words in lyrics differ from the frequency of English words in prose, particularly regarding the use of pronouns. While 'the' is the number one word in term of frequency in English prose, it is "only" ranked third for a song hottnesss threshold greater than 0.8, behind 'I' and 'you', which are 11th respectively 14th in English prose. The popular songs hence seem to be rather about 'I', 'you' and 'we', and less about 'they' or 'it'. Although 'it' has a stable ranking of 8th against 11th in English prose, 'they' (ranked 26st in English prose) in fact systematically scores lower than 'we' (ranked 27th in English prose) in the lyrics. In Figure 5, we show the frequency of the English pronouns in the lyrics as a function of the song hottnesss threshold. We also plot the frequency of the stopword 'the', whose evolution we expect does not very much across songs, independently of their popularity, and which can then serve as a baseline. Interestingly, while the frequency of 'I' and 'we' keeps increasing, the one for 'you' suddenly drops past a song hottnesss threshold of 0.9.

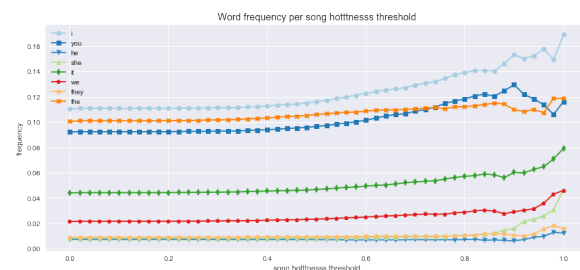


Figure 5: Pronouns frequency for different song hottnesss thresholds

5.4.2 Without stopwords

It is not always obvious to determine whether a word is a stopword or not. We heuristically compiled a list of stopwords using

the freely-available lists of stopwords at <https://www.ranks.nl/stopwords> and <http://www.lextek.com/manuals/onix/stopwords1.html>. When ignoring the stopwords in the ranking, we can point out three characteristics that we tend to encounter in popular songs (although these are typically not present all at the same time in hot rated songs):

1. The presence of the specific words 'love', 'time' and 'feel', which actually keep ranking among the top places for high song hottnesss thresholds as well as low ones
2. The non-negligible use of the interjections 'yeah' and 'oh' (although the frequency of 'oh' drops above a threshold of 0.9)
3. The use of informal speech like 'gonna', strengthened by the fact that it is often found together with 'yeah'

While 'yeah', 'oh' or 'gonna' could actually be considered as stopwords, it is interesting to see they are the second "type" of words to rank top after the stopwords.

5.4.3 Language and artist's country of origin

We matched the artist latitude and artist longitude of 35 106 songs with valid coordinates to a country using reverse geolocation. Among these songs, there is an unequal repartition between the different countries. An overwhelming majority of songs indeed comes from the United States (20 276), followed by the United Kingdom (4 831), but the number goes down to a single song for Afghanistan, China and Bolivia. This means that more than 60% of the songs come from countries of Anglo-Saxon culture (United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, ...). As a consequence, the vast majority of lyrics are written in English, so that words of different languages tend to be eclipsed in the analysis. Even after removing the English stopwords, the top ranked words are still English words.

However, we also suggest this does not simply reflect the fact that much more songs were sampled from these countries, but also a general trend which can be observed when it comes to popular songs. In fact, there tends to be a mismatch between the country of origin of the artist and the language in which the lyrics were written. By checking the top songs from non Anglo-Saxon

countries such as Sweden, Denmark or Greece, it turns out the lyrics are actually written in English, not in Swedish, Danish or Greek.

6 Conclusions

Regarding the music genre, focusing on rock or pop seems to have the advantage of reaching a large audience. Moreover, since the most popular songs are not symphony-like compositions, the song duration should be from 2 to 7 minutes, preferably around 4 minutes (after all, fitting on the radio is a plus for promotion). Concerning the artist popularity, not being "hot" yet will not significantly impact the chances to produce "hot" song: not-so-hot artists have as much chances to produce a "hot" song that the "hotttssst" ones, and the "hotttssst" songs are not necessarily produced by the "hotttssst" artists. Similarly to the music genre, English should be the language of choice when it comes down to the lyrics, as it will reach a wider audience. What is more, making it about 'I & you', or 'we' and raises the chances of winning the hearts of your future listeners.

References

- [MSD official documentation] <https://labrosa.ee.columbia.edu/millionsong>
- [List of stopwords] <https://www.ranks.nl/stopwords>
<http://www.lextek.com/manuals/onix/stopwords1.html>.