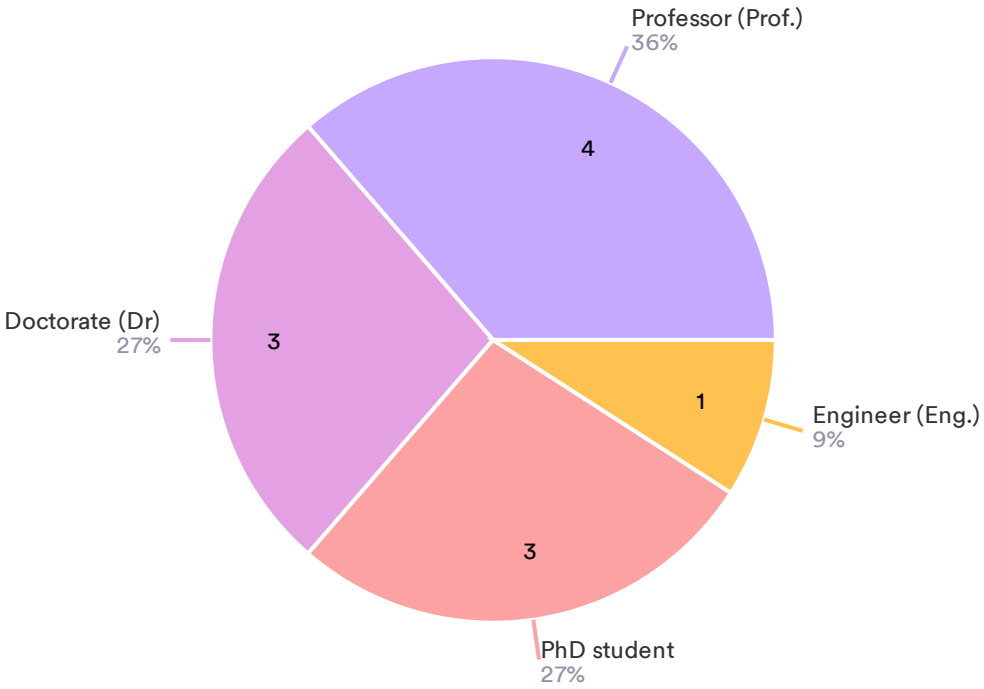
Questionnaire ISPAN

Questionnaire ISPAN

1. Academic Background: Please select your highest academic qualification:

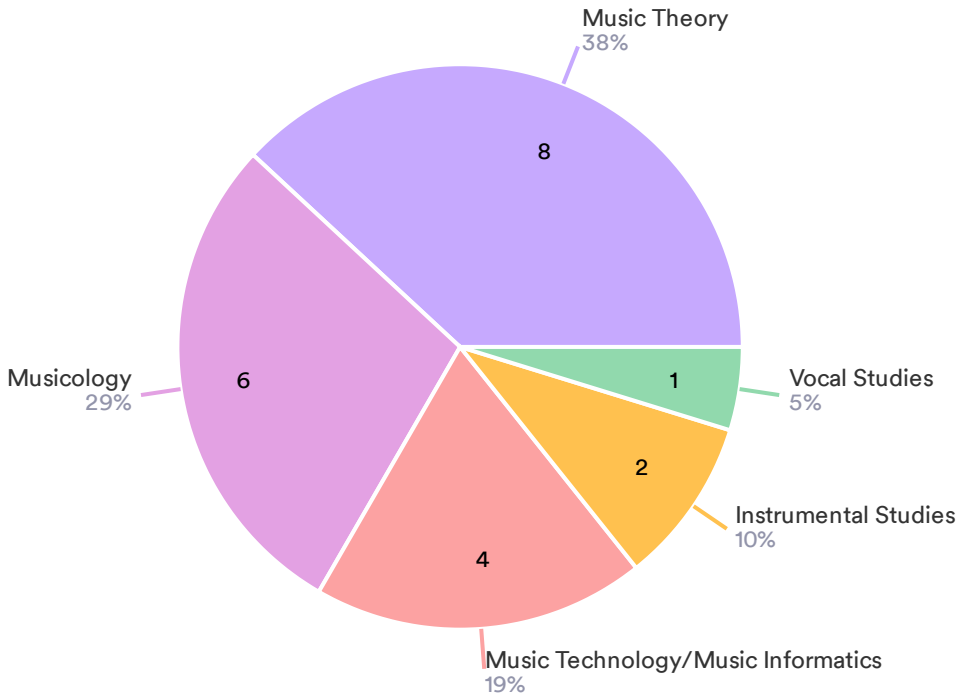
11 Responses



Questionnaire ISPAN

2. Field of Professional Qualification: Please select your academic or professional qualification field (you can select more than one).

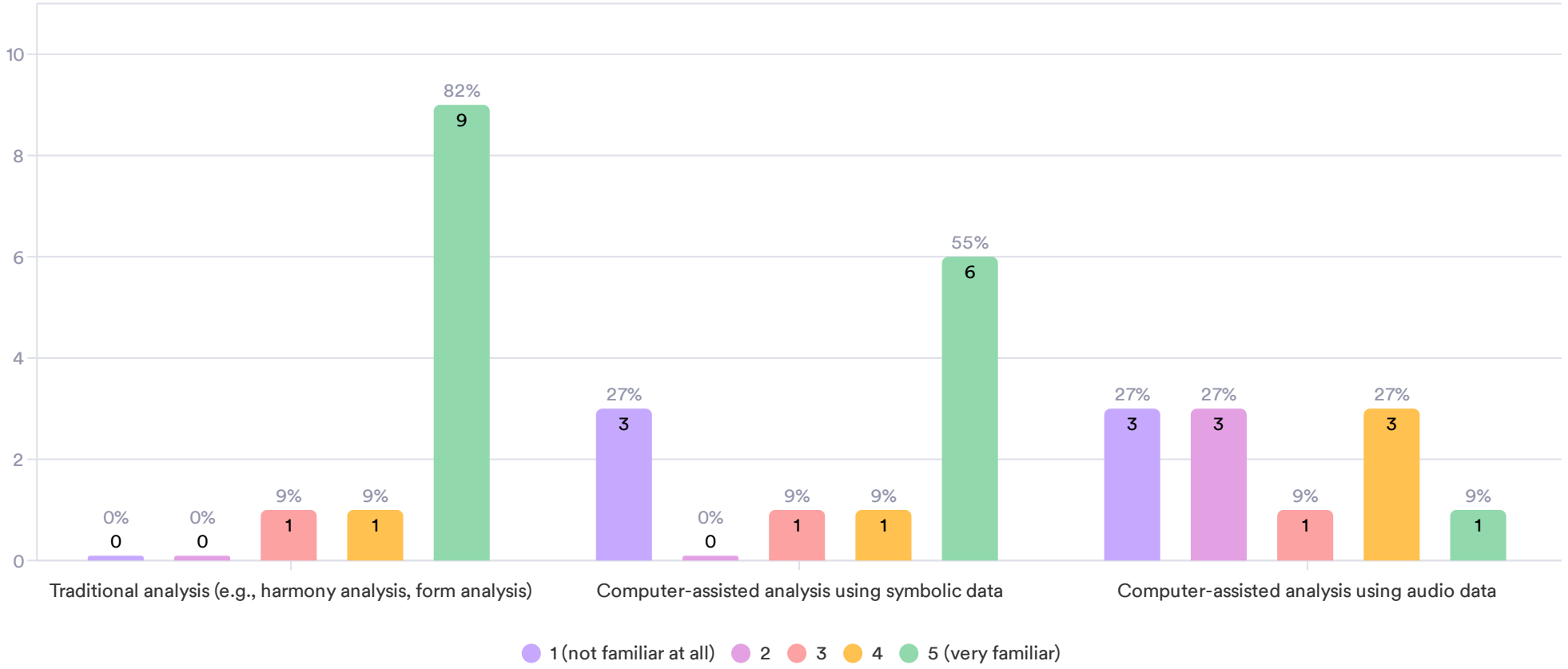
21 Responses



Questionnaire ISPAN

3. Rate how familiar you are with musical analysis:

11 Responses



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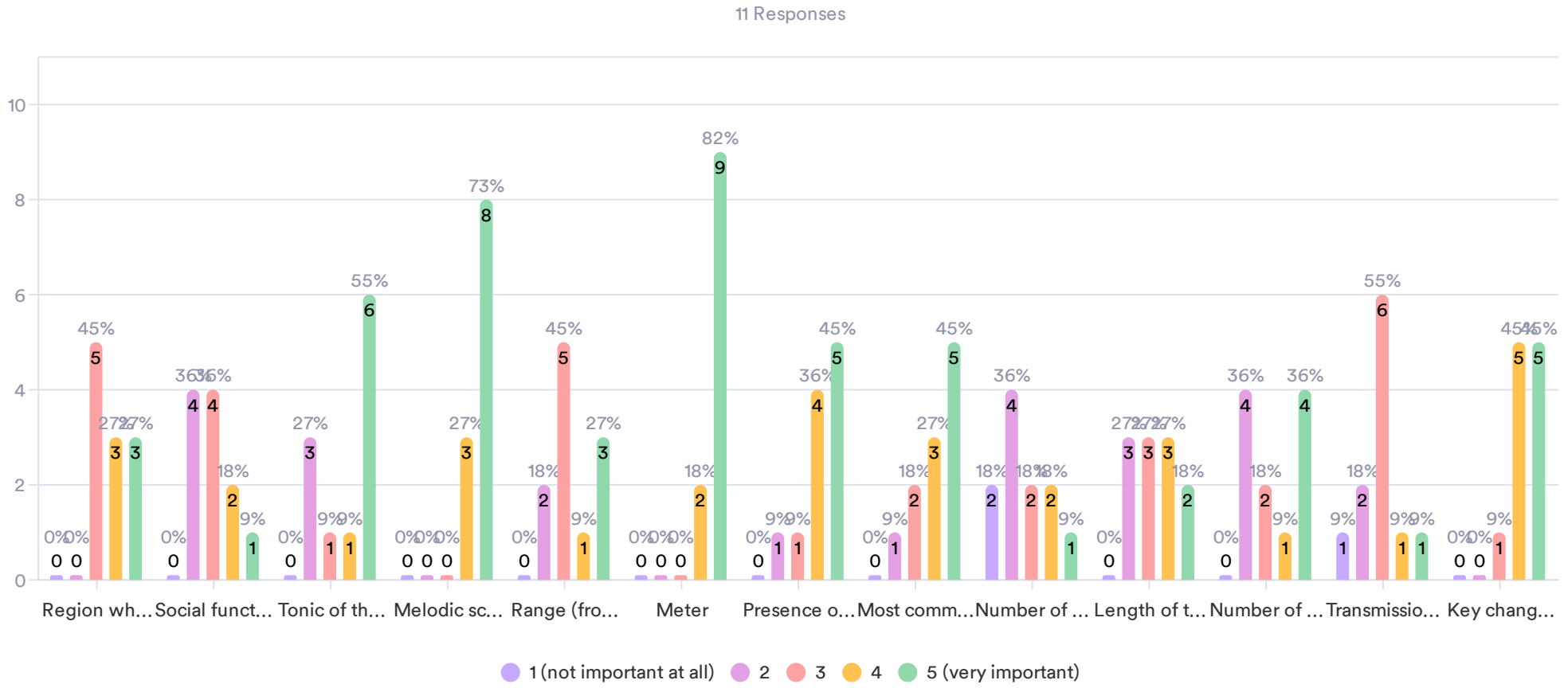
4. When working with a large music-text corpus, how important are the following criteria for identifying interesting subsets of songs (sets) within the corpus?



Questionnaire ISPAN

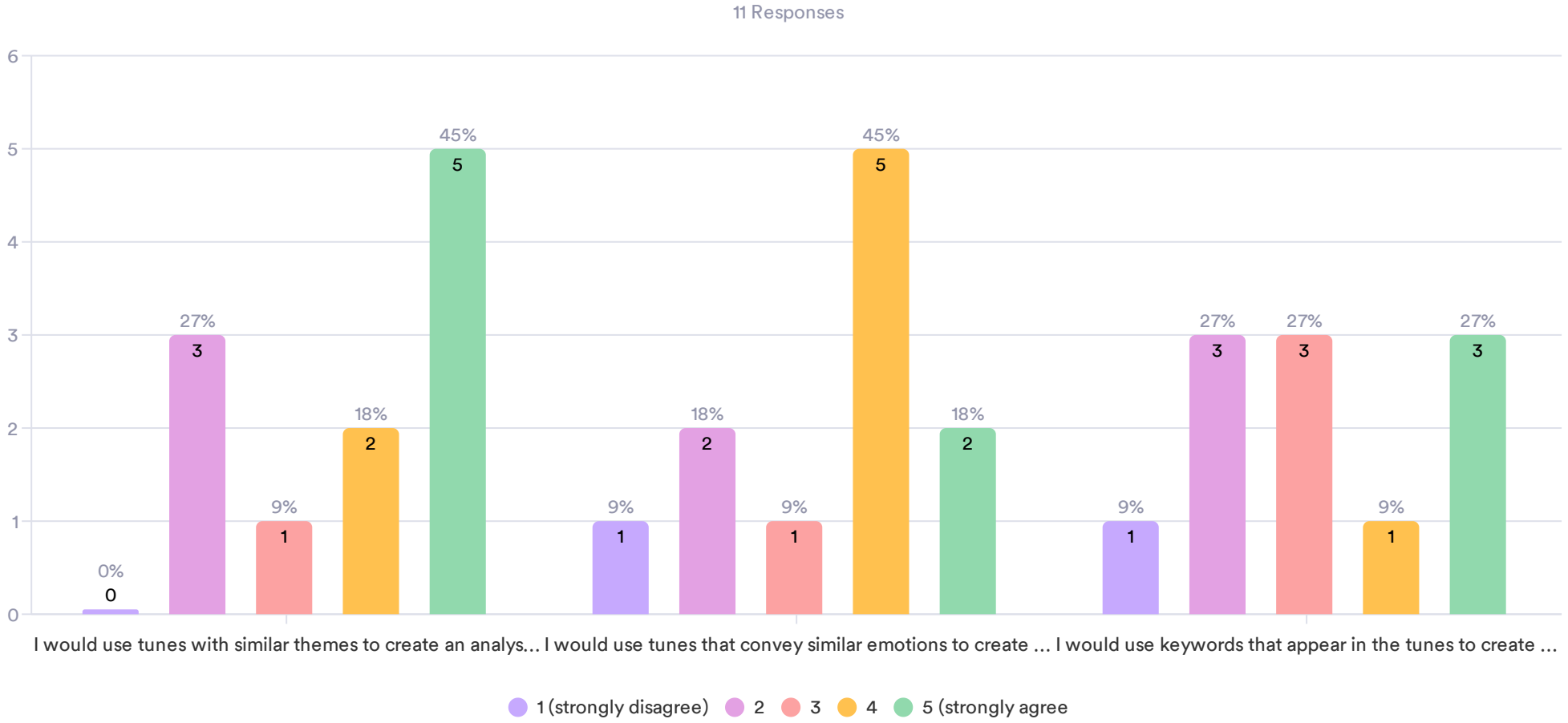
Other – please specify:

3 Responses- 8 Empty

Data	Responses
ornamentation, variation	1
Conection with its use in other musical traditions or composers	1
The most important feature in my music would be the interval patterns of given melodies	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

5. Rate on a scale from 1 to 5 how much you agree with the following statements regarding the use of text analysis in music analysis.



Questionnaire ISPAN

Tree Chart (INT): In this diagram, the size of each box represents the frequency of a specific rhythmic value. It displays numerical information showing both the count and the percentage of each rhythmic value. (The percentage appears on an additional white label.)

11 Responses

Best Response

4

36%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
4	4	36%
5	4	36%
3	2	18%
2	1	9%
1	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please explain why the impression of the diagram is not optimal for you.

7 Responses- 4 Empty

Data	Responses
Different size of squares per corpus subset	1
It is optimal. I'm just marking my preference for one specific representation (bar chart) over the others.	1
It requires reading, the understanding is not only visual, it is not inmediate.	1
I do not understand the squares at the bottom-right part. Also, the color of the lines are not self-explanatory. Perhaps including musical symbols would help too.	1
It's not as easy as the bar chart to see the relative size of boxes that aren't next to each other.	1
The smaller boxes are unlabeled, and their spatial ordering seems arbitrary.	1
Although easy enough to understand with just three examples to compare, more would make it very congested, hardc to read and confusing.	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Bar Chart (INT): This diagram shows the count and percentage of each rhythmic value. (The percentage appears on an additional white label.)

11 Responses

Best Response

5

82%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	9	82%
4	2	18%
1	0	0%
2	0	0%
3	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please explain why the impression of the diagram is not optimal for you.

2 Responses- 9 Empty

Data	Responses
I do not apareciste the efficiency of analysing only isolated values if there IS no conection between them	1
I tend to read more easily when the x-axis labels are below the axis. Also, I would think than representing % instead of absolute values would be more correct.	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Table: This diagram shows the count and percentage in separate columns for each rhythmic value.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

55%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	6	55%
3	2	18%
4	2	18%
2	1	9%
1	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please explain why the impression of the diagram is not optimal for you.

5 Responses- 6 Empty

Data	Responses
It is optimal. I'm just marking my preference for one specific representation (bar chart) over the others.	1
It informs about which are the higher values, but it is difficult to compare between them.	1
Idem	1
A diagram should convey the gist of the data, not all the details.	1
Very clear, but it relies on an instinctive response to numbers with long decimal places. Therefore not optimal for the less numerate user.	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Table

11 Responses

Best Response

5

55%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	6	55%
4	3	27%
2	1	9%
3	1	9%
1	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please explain why the impression of the diagram is not optimal for you.

5 Responses- 6 Empty

Data	Responses
It is optimal. I'm just marking my preference for one specific representation (bar chart) over the others.	1
It requires more time for reading than graphics.	1
Are they vertical or horizontal intervals?	1
All the detail in the data is present, but it takes a lot of effort to search through this. If I want to make very specific, precise comparisons, this table is more useful than a graph, but a graph would convey the overall distributional properties more quickly. Also, having both counts and percentages adds a lot of messiness and detail. I'd prefer seeing one or the other, depending on the nature of the research question.	1
As before, relies on user numeracy	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Pie Chart (INT) – When hovering over the highlighted parts of the diagram, a label with information about the percentage of intervals in the subcorpora (Set1, Set2, Set3) is displayed.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

64%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	7	64%
4	3	27%
3	1	9%
1	0	0%
2	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please explain why the impression of the diagram is not optimal for you.

4 Responses- 7 Empty

Data	Responses
It is optimal. I'm just marking my preference for one specific representation (bar chart) over the others.	1
Less clear than the previous one	1
Again, I would represent % values.	1
The three pies are the same size, even though they represent different amounts of data...this may or may not be appropriate, depending on the research question. The "seventh" label is placed oddly, and obviously the smaller bars aren't labeled at all. With these charts, it is difficult to gauge the relative size of any two wedges, especially when they are small.	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Bar Chart (INT) – When hovering over the highlighted parts of the diagram, a label with information about the percentage of intervals in the subcorpora (Set1, Set2, Set3) is displayed.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

73%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	8	73%
4	2	18%
3	1	9%
1	0	0%
2	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please explain why the impression of the diagram is not optimal for you.

3 Responses- 8 Empty

Data	Responses
Idem	1
Same as in the previous example with this kind of graph.	1
Clear, but not interactive for me (MacOS, Safari browser)	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

The diagram (INT) displays numerical information in a bar chart format, with percentage information appearing when hovering over the bars.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

73%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	8	73%
3	2	18%
2	1	9%
1	0	0%
4	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

In the diagram (INT), the intervals in ascending direction are displayed to the right of the value 1 and in descending direction to the left.

11 Responses

Best Response

4

27%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
4	3	27%
5	3	27%
2	2	18%
3	2	18%
1	1	9%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Would you prefer to see this data in a different visual representation? If so, please describe it.

7 Responses- 4 Empty

Data	Responses
I can't think of any at the moment	1
It is difficult to read overlapping circles.	1
I just do not understand the usefullness line that colors form	1
1. People may need the actual names of the intervals. 2. To people not used to work with the aid of computation, negatives values would not mean descending intervals 3. In the first graph, I would include a grid	1
The top chart is somewhat suboptimal, owing to the stacking of up and down intervals. I would separate them, such that the down intervals were to the left and the up ones to the right.	1
If colored lines connected the points, it might actually make it easier to read.	1
The second diagram is better, but needs clearer labelling, with a vertical line showing where the value 1 is	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Word cloud for each subcorpus (Set) – based on the frequency of word occurrences.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

36%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	4	36%
2	3	27%
1	2	18%
3	2	18%
4	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer.

7 Responses- 4 Empty

Data	Responses
This is an attractive visualization, yet, IMHO it does not add anything valuable for the analysis in detail	1
The literary aspect of the song corpus is less relevant for my field.	1
Unlike previous diagrams, a context is needed and the diagram is not self-explainatory	1
The size IS not always understandable	1
I find this kind of data visualization to have relatively little value, other than telling me that some words are common.	1
It's impossible to judge, for example, the relative magnitude of "Little," "Oh", and "old." Is "River" half the size of "John"? The location of the words in space is arbitrary, which is a waste of information. Also, if two corpora use the same words, how can I find and compare them?	1
I hate word clouds and think they are a gimmick	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Bigram Analysis (INT) – Identification of the most frequent two-word combinations in texts from a subcorpus (set) for selected subcorpora separately. For example, the list of the 20 most frequent two-word sequences.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

36%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	4	36%
1	3	27%
3	3	27%
4	1	9%
2	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer.

7 Responses- 4 Empty

Data	Responses
See previous comment above	1
I think bigrams might work sometimes, and sometimes not.	1
The diagram is good, but it would be better if there were any common elements	1
Do the z axis represent occurrence's across time? I also find it weird that the pairs are not shared among the 2 corpora.	1
This isn't as bad as the word cloud, but it suggests that you can do a one-to-one comparison between words on top of each other like "dear sir" and "good is" when the two things are not analogous words. I would tell a student to avoid this.	1
The colors are way too similar. At first I thought they represented the same words in each corpus, but now I think that the words shown in the two corpora are different...but the percentages add up to 100%, so are these ALL the words in the two corpora? That seems strange. What determines the ordering of the words?	1
I dont really understand this at all	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Sentiment analysis is used to determine whether the lyrics of the songs in the subcorpus are positive, negative, or neutral.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

36%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	4	36%
2	3	27%
3	3	27%
4	1	9%
1	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer.

7 Responses- 4 Empty

Data	Responses
That is more interesting in that it might be more directly related to the type of melody	1
I don' understand the lines.	1
I do not understand the left column	1
There is a problem with absolute values. L2_balladen might have fewer words than subcorpus 1. I am curious how you evaluated negativity/positivity.	1
At least with the corpora I deal with, I am suspicious of "negative" and "positive" valences, since decisions often reflect modern sentiments rather than period ones.	1
The lines don't really represent anything, but they help us see the interaction (because the two lines are at different angles). I find the grey background with white grid lines horrible and unnecessary.	1
I suppose this makes sense for someone used to sentiment analysis. It doesn't mean a lot to me	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Sentiment analysis that shows the proportion of individual emotions in the selected subcorpora.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

45%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	5	45%
3	3	27%
4	3	27%
1	0	0%
2	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer.

6 Responses- 5 Empty

Data	Responses
As far as I understand, the set of emotions may not necessarily be such?	1
For me, musical-stylistic features are more important	1
Wonderful representation, as long as it is accurate. For this number of sentiment classes, I suspect retrieving these values (whether automatically or annotated by an expert annotator) will not be very accurate. It's too subjective. I liked the two trends "Positive"/"Negative" because it seems more robust.	1
Same as above: I'm suspicious of the determination of these sentiments.	1
The percentages don't seem to add up to 100%, which is weird. The ordering of colors/categories makes sense. You can quickly identify relatively large and small categories, and compare their sizes fairly precisely.	1
Clear enough if you believe in sentiment analysis	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Suggest an alternative analysis, if desired.

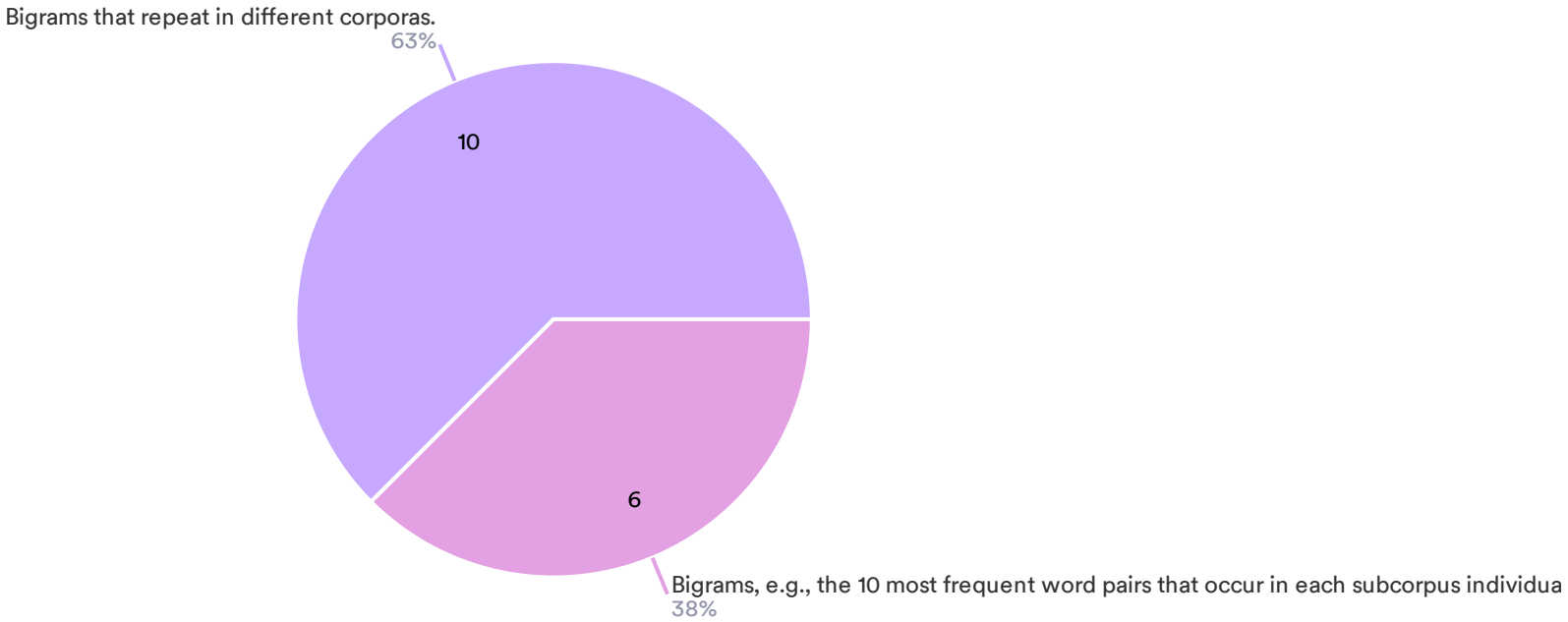
2 Responses- 9 Empty

Data	Responses
Why these emotions categories? How do you rate/classify the words, etc? There is an entire world of literature/discussion on that.	1
I'd get rid of the grid lines and box.	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

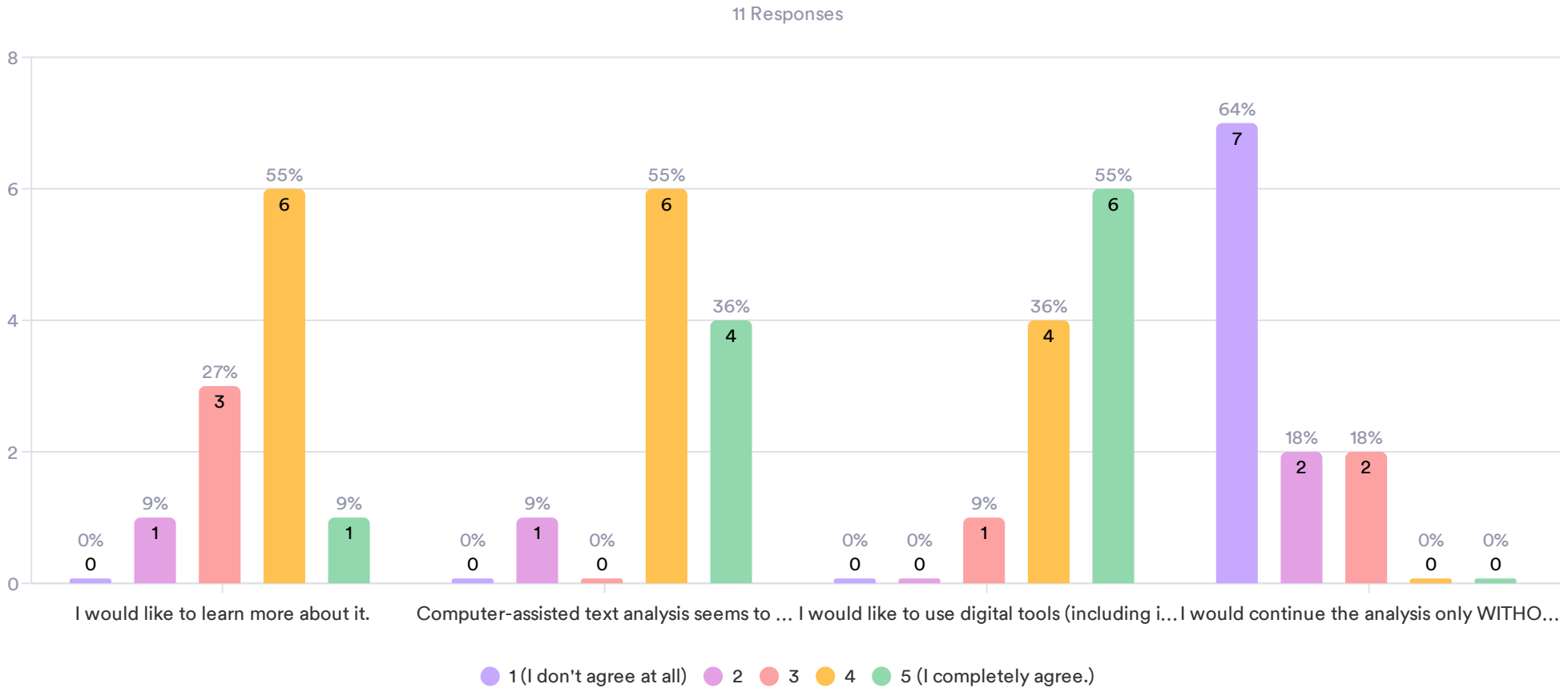
10. (MULTIPLECHOICE) What type of bigrams would you want to use for analyzing a text corpus?

16 Responses



Questionnaire ISPAN

11. During the survey, you have encountered some charts that enable the analysis of text corpora. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 how much you agree with the following statements.



Questionnaire ISPAN

12. Rate on a scale from 1 to 5 how important you consider the following information when analyzing individual tunes:

Questionnaire ISPAN

Other – please specify:

1 Response- 10 Empty

Data	Responses
The intervals of the melody? That seems to be the most important feature.	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Sort the diagrams according to the presentation and the provided information that you would prefer to use (starting with the one that best suits your needs). Please enter the order according to the assigned letter symbols.

11 Responses

Data	Responses
ABC	3
A	1
A, B, C	1
a b c	1
3-1-2	1
B A C	1
C, B, A	1
B,A,C	1
Other entries	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Scale

11 Responses

Best Response

2

36%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
2	4	36%
5	4	36%
3	2	18%
1	1	9%
4	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please explain why the impression of the diagram is not optimal for you.

7 Responses- 4 Empty

Data	Responses
Not immediately clear. Graph doesn’t add impact	1
The choice of "v" and "^" seem a bit confusing. A downward/upward arrow (↓↑) would be much easier to read here, and they exist as characters these days. The use of all-arabic numerals makes it confusing when mixing scale degrees and frequency. I'd use Roman numerals to indicate scale degrees, and directional arrows (as proposed above) to indicate direction. Then the arabic numerals would be easier to interpret as frequencies.	1
No time	1
It contains too much information	1
This is not immediately easy to understand. I'm looking left, then right, and then back again.	1
It's strange to have ^5 and v5 as two separate targets. It might make more sense if the degrees were ordered or spaced out to represent their scale position. It's also odd that all degrees aren't shown in the diagram.	1
It gives no immediate idea of what it's trying to convey. I don't understand it at all	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Bar chart: X-axis: metrical position, Y-axis: Duration (given in number of sixteenth notes).

11 Responses

Best Response

2

27%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
2	3	27%
5	3	27%
3	2	18%
4	2	18%
1	1	9%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer:

8 Responses- 3 Empty

Data	Responses
I am not sure what such a diagram adds beyond what is already clearly visible in the notation.	1
Seems interesting, but graphics don’t contribute much.	1
I find it hard to understand.	1
I cant	1
Instead of a numeric scale on the Y axis, I would use musical symbols (or at least words). Also, perhaps I would flip the chart 90°.	1
I'm not sure I understand this plot.	1
I find this extremely hard to read, since the X and Y axes both represent time. If you turned the bars sideways and spaced them appropriately, it would be a piano roll. Also, I wouldn't call this a representaitojn of "rhythmic density."	1
A normal score transcription would convey this more clearly - unless I have misunderstood	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Density diagram (INT) – the darker, the more attacks (number of notes) in the measure.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

45%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	5	45%
3	3	27%
1	1	9%
2	1	9%
4	1	9%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer:

6 Responses- 5 Empty

Data	Responses
I think the linear graph below is better.	1
Same as previous	1
Seems like a good idea in principle, but the changes in color are too abrupt for what they mean in practice. A good representation here would require a very thorough mapping of color shade and frequency.	1
I cant	1
Color is much less precise than height.	1
Clear enough but fairly pointless	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Linear diagram (INT): Y-axis: Number of notes, X-axis: Measure number.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

64%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	7	64%
3	2	18%
2	1	9%
4	1	9%
1	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer:

4 Responses- 7 Empty

Data	Responses
Same as two previous	1
I cant	1
I think the color scale is clearest	1
I can't see the point of this	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Would you prefer to see the rhythmic progression in a different format, or should other features be considered? Suggest an alternative analysis, if desired.

4 Responses- 7 Empty

Data	Responses
There could be statistics on attacks in the measure sections. (See e.g. Huron 2006, p. 178, 180.) Huron, David (2006). Sweet Anticipation. Music and the Psychology of Expectation; also available as pdf on internet, e.g. https://epdf.pub/queue/sweet-anticipation-music-and-the-psychology-of-expectation-bradford-books-5ea80c471a7ef.html	1
No idea	1
Rhyt	1
The density diagrams are similar to Craig Sapp's Activity Plots, which are ideal for Renaissance music. I like these.	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please enter: Element of rhythmic analysis + element of melodic analysis (multiple suggestions can be entered).

11 Responses

Data	Responses
I would first recommend Huron's book; it is full of ideas for statistical analysis and graphical representation of the results.	1
Rhythmic patterns + melodic or intervallic patterns	1
Rhythmic patterns + bigrams of melodic progression; frequency of occurrence of a specific rhythmic value + frequency of a specific pitch or pitch class;	1
rhythmic progression of the entire song + pitch, e.g. to detect if more virtuoso areas use a higher ambitus (I am assuming that ambitus in in the melodic analysis pool is global, that is why I guess pitch would work better here)	1
motivic analysis	1
Rhythmic accents in the measure + pitch	1
I cant	1
% of dotted rhythm, relation between parts (texture)	1
Other entries	3

Questionnaire ISPAN

Diagram of the rhythmic progression coupled with a table of the rhythmic pattern.

11 Responses

Best Response

5

45%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
5	5	45%
1	2	18%
2	2	18%
3	2	18%
4	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer.

6 Responses- 5 Empty

Data	Responses
This is quite clear from the notations alone.	1
Can’t see the benefit	1
Perhaps. Seems very specific.	1
I'm still not understanding this diagram.	1
I just don't like these graphs at all. The table is much better in this case.	1
Not helpful	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

Diagram of note duration distribution coupled with a diagram of note duration distribution per beat (the latter indicates the position of the selected durations within the measure).

11 Responses

Best Response

3

45%
Percentage

11
Responses

Data	Response	%
3	5	45%
5	4	36%
1	2	18%
2	0	0%
4	0	0%

Questionnaire ISPAN

Please justify your answer.

7 Responses- 4 Empty

Data	Responses
I don't have any ideas about it yet.	1
No idea	1
Likewise, very specific. Perhaps I would use it when I'm looking at those two relationships exactly.	1
There are no axis labels. I do not understand what the charts mean.	1
Too complicated for me to use in my work.	1
I like the right plots, but wouldn't use the left ones.	1
Not helpful	1

Questionnaire ISPAN

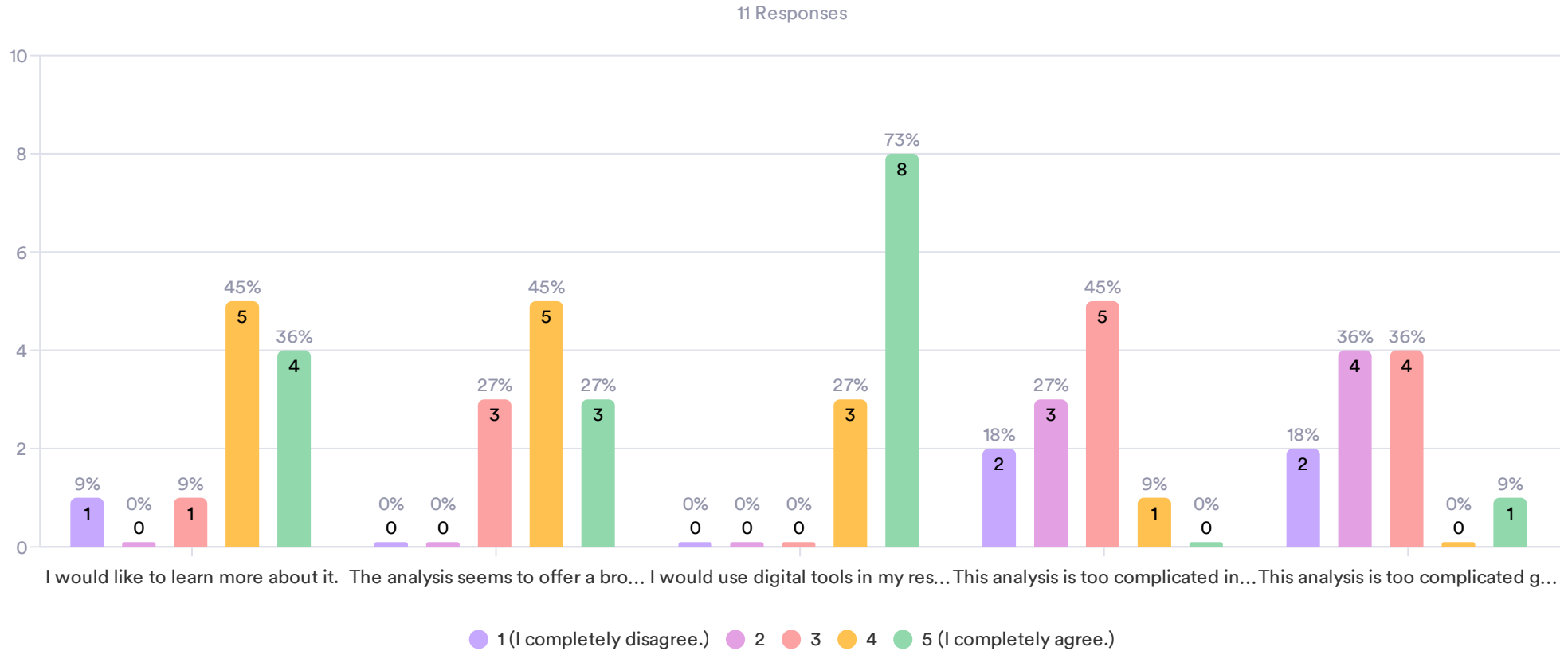
Please enter: Diagram 1 + Diagram 2 (multiple suggestions can be entered).

11 Responses

Data	Responses
Again, I would start with Huron's examples:)	1
Melodic rhythmic progression	1
rhythmic bigrams + melodic bigrams; proportion of pitch classes + proportions of emotions in the text; proportion of intervals + proportions of emotions in the text;	1
rhythmic density + proportion of emotions in the text; to answer whether the rhythmic density translates into more emotions or emphasizes in one	1
diagram1+diagram 2	1
melodic bigrams + metrical position	1
I cant	1
Textual + metric Textual + number of notes	1
Other entries	3

Questionnaire ISPAN

19. The survey presented many diagrams that visually represent the results of statistical music analysis in an interactive way on two levels – corpus analysis and close reading analysis. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 how much you agree with the following statements about analysis using digital tools.



Thank You!

Questionnaire ISPAN