

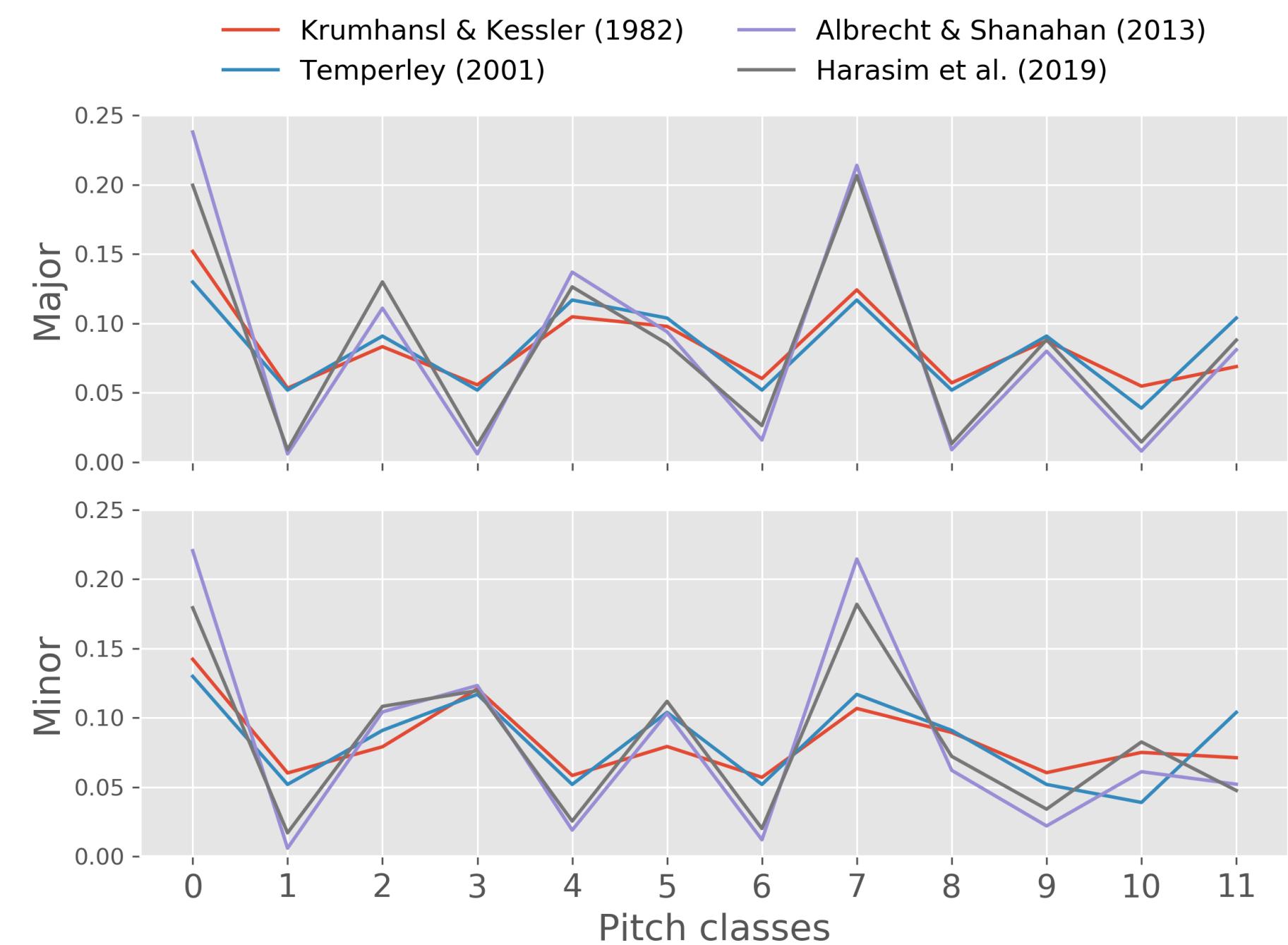
Inferring Tonality from Note Distributions: Why Models Matter

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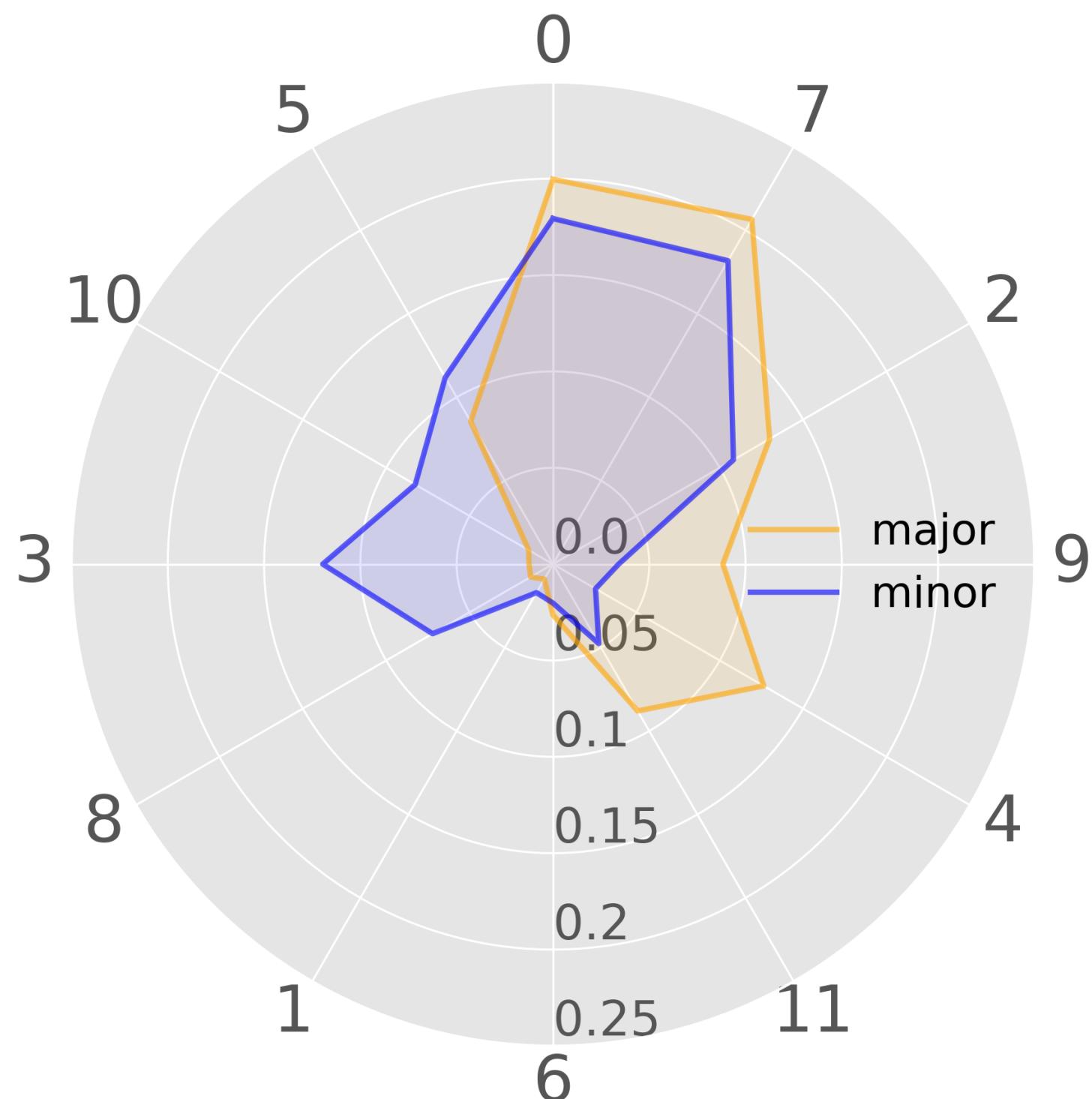
Background

Statistics of pitch classes (PCs) in musical pieces correspond to cognitive representations of tonality [1, 4, 5, 6] and assumed to constitute the basis for statistical learning.



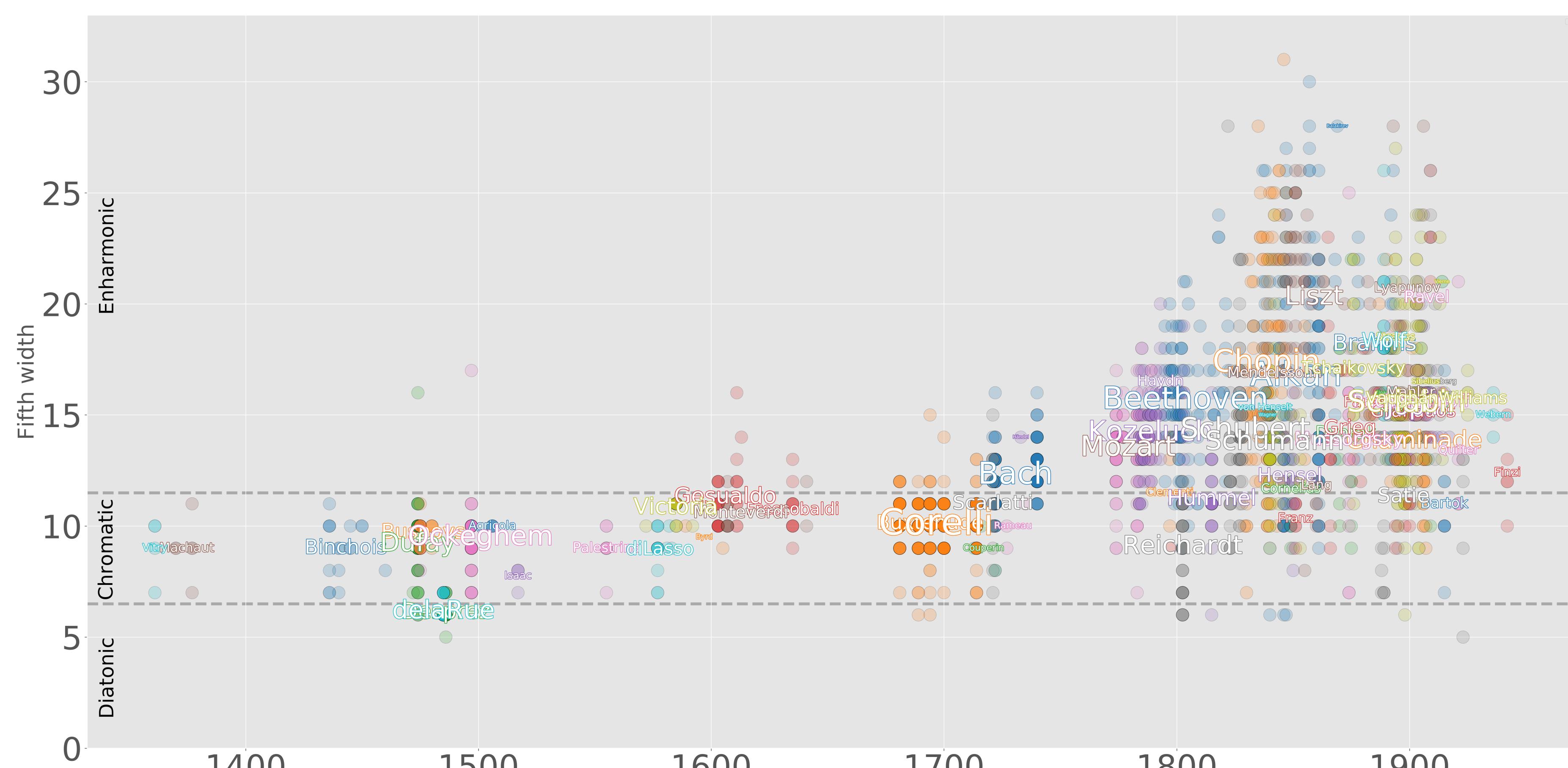
Model 1: Circle of Fifths

Reordering PCs by $x \mapsto 7x \bmod 12$ and arranging them on the **circle of fifths** emphasizes differences and similarities of the major and the minor mode [4].



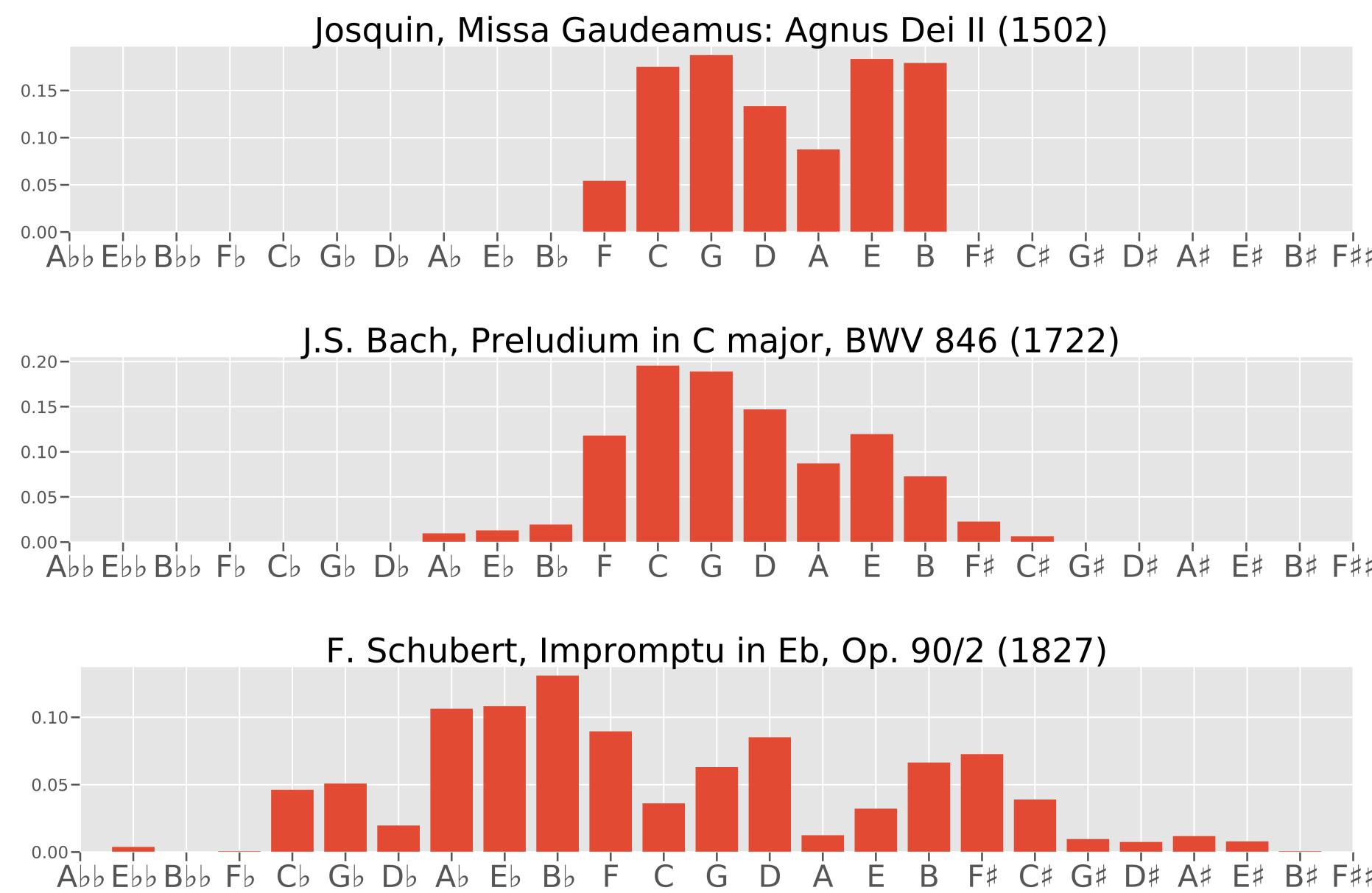
In particular, the relation between in- and out-of-scale notes becomes apparent, as well as the discrepancies between PCs 3 and 10 (minor) vs. PCs 4 and 11 (major).

Historical Development



Model 2: Line of Fifths

Using **spelled PCs** enables the distinction between enharmonically equivalent notes that is not possible when using only 12 PCs.



Moreover, comparing pieces from different time periods indicates a historical trend towards expansion of the tonal material (see "Historical Development") and a transition from diatonicism to chromaticism and enharmonicism [3].

Conclusion

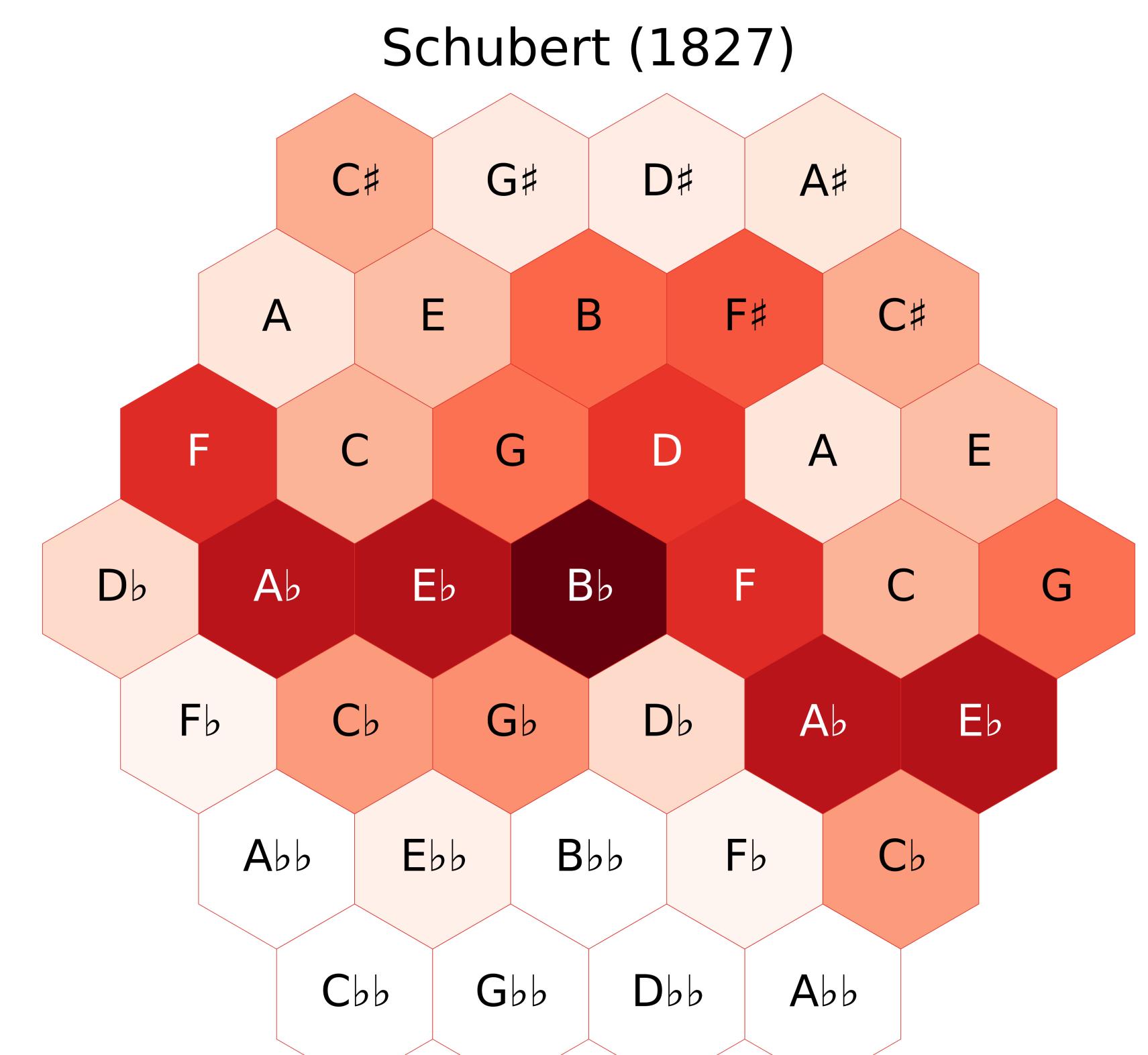
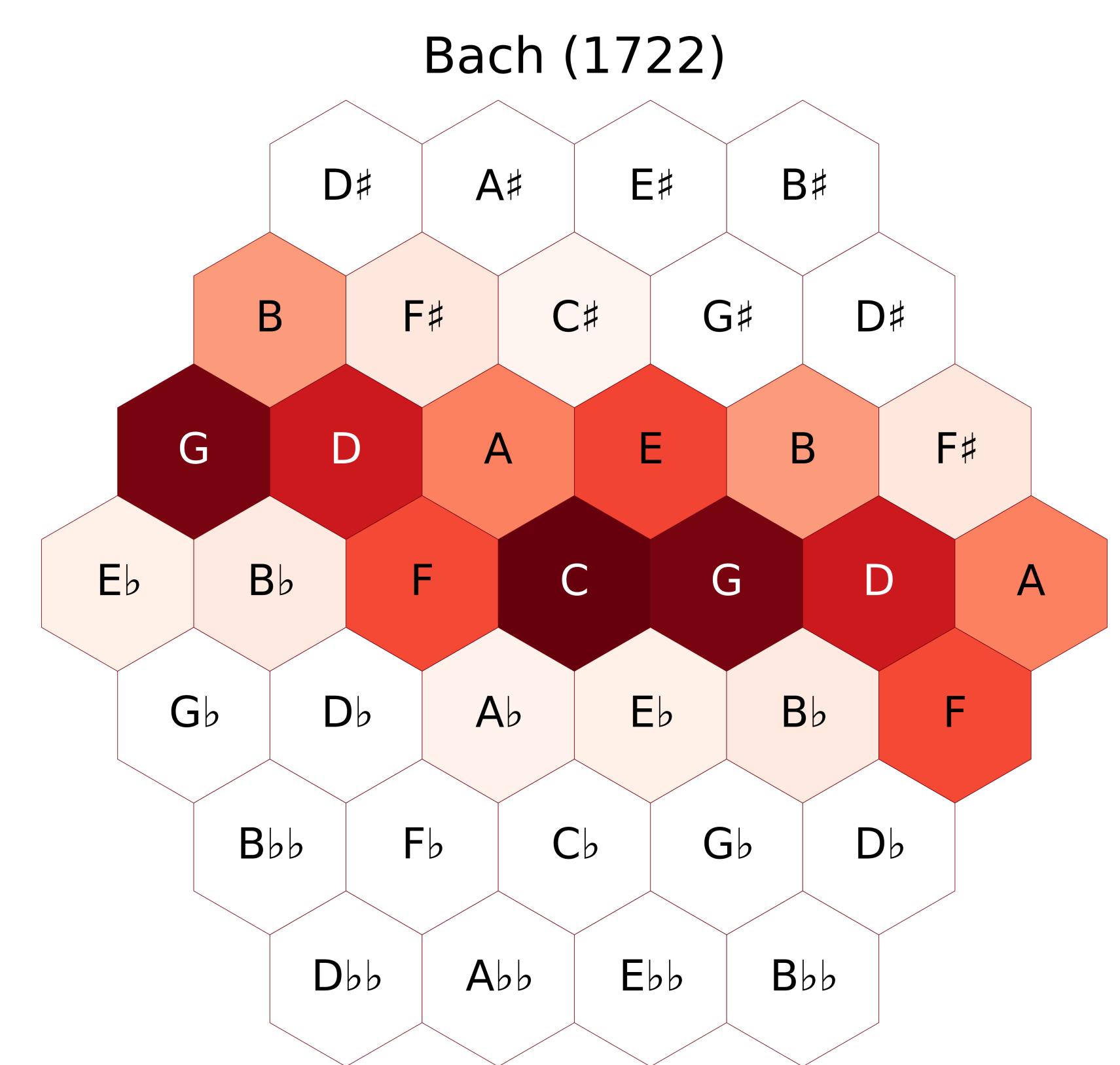
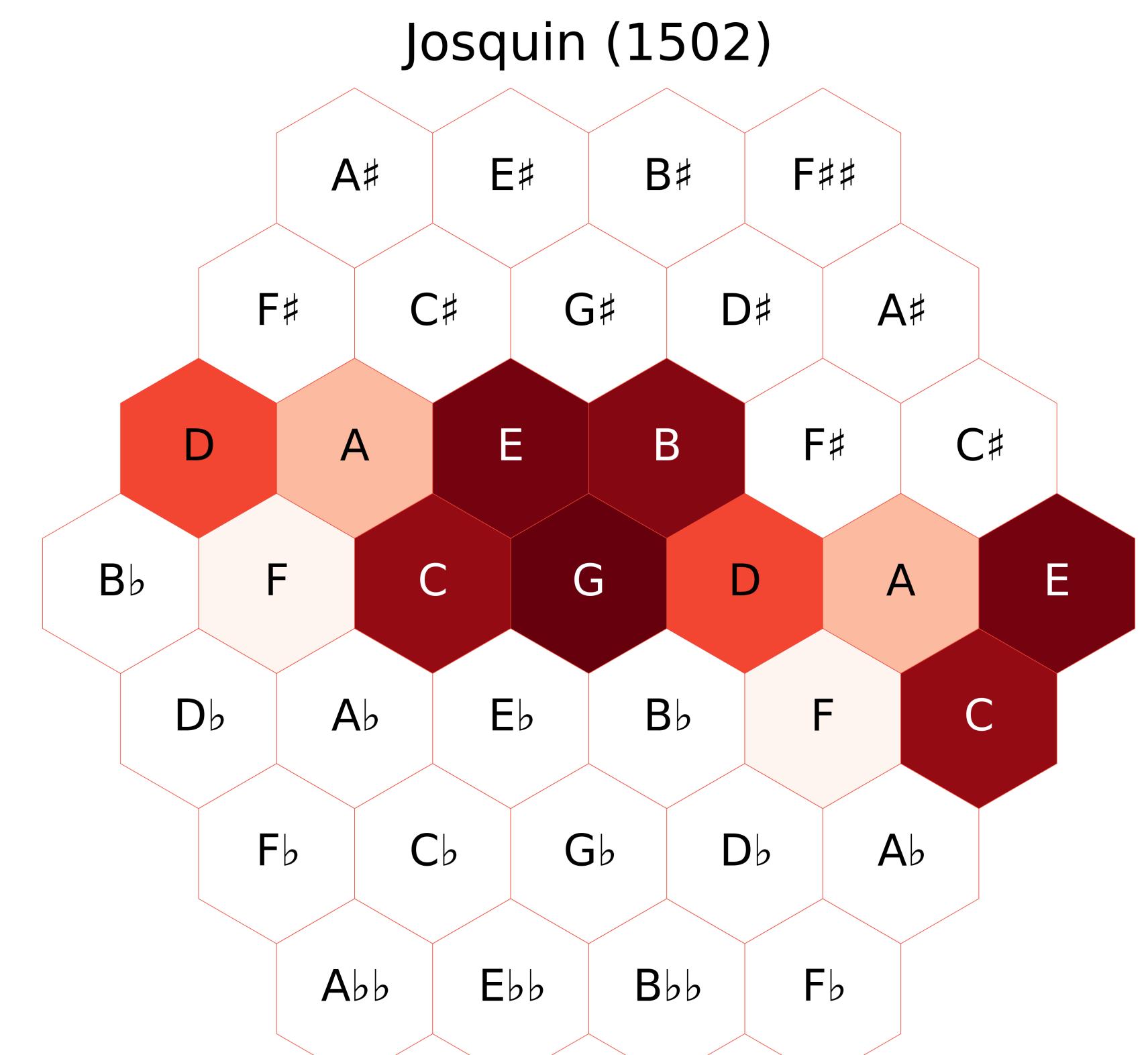
The often implicit or unconscious modeling assumptions about tonal spaces underlying pitch-class distributions in musical pieces as well as cognitive schemata crucially affect research outcomes. Making these assumptions explicit acknowledges **modeling** as an integral part of study design. Incorporating music-theoretical knowledge about the structure of tonal spaces furthermore allows to apply more apt models for the research on the **history of tonality** as well as its cognitive representations.

References

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Model 3: Tonnetz

The expansion of tonal material entails also an increase in **mediant relations**. Consequently, the usage of PCs diachronically spreads out in both the fifth and the third dimensions of the Tonnetz [2].



Acknowledgements & Contact

EPFL

This research is generously supported by the Latour Chair in Digital and Cognitive Musicology at EPFL.