



Modeling Repetition and Variation for MIR

WiMIR Workshop, 28 Sept 2018
Paris, France

Who Are We?

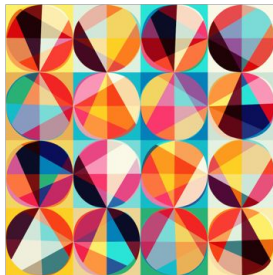
- Anja Volk (Utrecht University)
- Hendrik Vincent Koops (Utrecht University)
- Iris Yuping Ren (Utrecht University)
- Juan Pablo Bello (New York University)
- Eric Nichols (Microsoft)
- Jaehun Kim (Delft University)
- Marcelo Rodriguez Lopez (Yousician)
- Changhong Wang (Queen Mary University of London)
- Jing Chen (Nanchang University)
- Tejaswinee Kelkar (University of Oslo)



Why repetition and variation?

Music is the canonical domain of repetition. (Margulis, 2013)

The principle of variation underlies all music (Nelson, 1948).



Modeling Repetition and Variation for MIR

... is important for a lot of contexts, such as segmentation, fingerprinting, automatic music generation ...

... and opens a lot of questions:

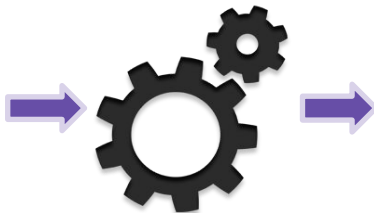
What patterns do we perceive? Which patterns should we expect to automatically find?

Musical Pattern Discovery: The ideal algorithm

24. ER REED EEN JONKHEER, HIJ WAS WELLEGE MOED

Er reed een jonk - heer, hij was wel - le - ge - moed,
Er reed een jonk - heer, hij was wel - le - ge - moed,
En hij droeg er een ro - zen - krans om - me zijn hoed
En hij droeg er een ro - zen - krans om - me zijn hoed.

NLB141251_01 - <http://www.liederenbank.nl/liedpresentatie.php?zoek=141251>



NLB141251_01

1:gfed 2:aaaa
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
0.00 0.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 5.00 6.00 6.50 7.00 7.50 8.00 8.50 9.00
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
9.50 11.00 11.50 12.00 12.50 14.00 15.00 15.50 16.00 16.50 17.00 17.50 18.00
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
18.50 19.00 19.50 20.00 20.50 21.00 21.50 23.00 24.00 24.50 26.00 27.00
1:gfed
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
27.50 29.00 29.50 30.00 30.50 32.00 33.00 33.50 35.00 36.00 36.50

Modeling Repetition and Variation for MIR

... is important for a lot of contexts, such as segmentation, fingerprinting, automatic music generation ...

... and opens a lot of questions:

What patterns do we perceive? Which patterns should we expect to automatically find?

How do we evaluate the patterns we have found?

What is the role of human annotation for evaluation?

Let's all do an annotation on young Beethoven!!!

QUARTETT

für zwei Violinen, Bratsche und Violoncell

L.v. Beethoven.

Band 14. N^o 1.

L.van BEEETHOVEN.

Op. 18. N^o 1.

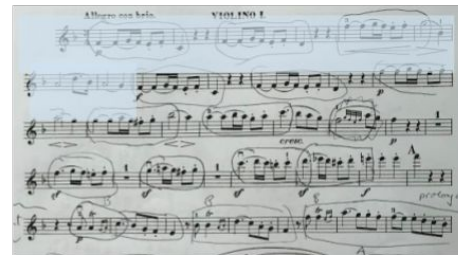
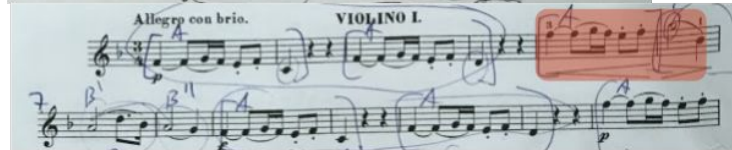
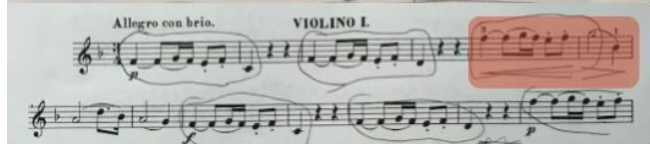
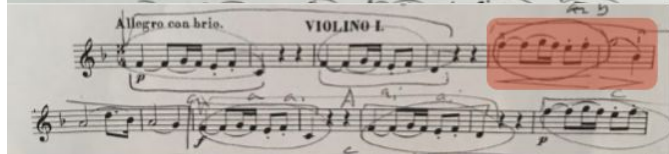
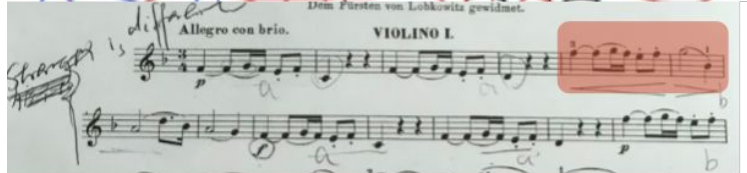
Dem Fürsten von Lobkowitz gewidmet.

Allegro con brio.

VIOLINO I.

Handwritten musical score for Violino I of Beethoven's Quartet Op. 18, No. 1. The score is written on ten staves. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in blue and red ink are present throughout the score, including circles around specific notes and phrases, and lines connecting different parts of the music. The score begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con brio.' and the instrument is 'VIOLINO I.'

Handwritten musical score for Violino II of Beethoven's Quartet Op. 18, No. 1. The score is written on ten staves. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in blue and red ink are present throughout the score, including circles around specific notes and phrases, and lines connecting different parts of the music. The score begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con brio.' and the instrument is 'VIOLINO II.'



Annotation Tasks: An idea

Listen to the following pieces and annotate the salient melodic patterns with

- 1) Relevance: Importance
- 2) Viewpoint: Rhythmic, intervallic, different feature dimensions in music
- 3) Reason: A short description on why you annotated it this way
- 4) Reflection: How did items 1) to 3) go for you?

+ Contour, other ways without looking at the sheet music?

Conclusions I

- Define the annotation task (and goal) in detail
- Possible annotation types include:
 - Motif labels (A, B, etc.)
 - Variations on motifs
 - Degree and type of variations
 - Labels on multiple levels of hierarchy
 - “Filler” label for non-core musical material
- Handle disagreement between annotators
- Consider ecologically-valid approach (e.g., collect annotations from music theory students, or other contexts such as musicians learning a new musical piece)
- Create software to facilitate annotations

Conclusions II

- For pattern discovery, a “ground truth” from only one person is pretty meaningless, though this is what we usually do in MIR. How do we deal with multiple interpretations?
- Yes-No-output from algorithms on whether something is a pattern (or not) might also be pretty meaningless for humans, often it is debatable.
- Conversation creates understanding in case of disagreement:
 - Include the motivation of patterns and variation in creating annotations and evaluating systems
- How about algorithms provide “pattern candidates” and let humans decide which ones are useful in which context (bring the human in the loop).