

Evaluating Rule- and Exemplar-Based Computational Approaches for Modeling Harmonic Function

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Introduction

Motivations.

1

Phrase model

Hierarchical analysis.

2

Rule-based system

Formalizing the information in the text.

3

Exemplar-based system

Modeling the annotated musical examples.

4

Conclusions

Summary and future directions.

5

Introduction

Empirical consideration of music theory pedagogy

- ▶ **Music theory texts provide prose and annotated example scores in order to explain analytical concepts**
- ▶ **These two pedagogical methods can be empirically compared by implementing**
 - a rule-based computational model derived from the written text
 - an exemplar-based computational model derived from the musical examples
- ▶ **This project uses the phrase model described in Steve Laitz's *The Complete Musician* for testing**

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Phrase Model

Definitions

▶ **Tonic function (T)**

- at the beginning of a phrase it serves to establish the tonal center
- at the end of a phrase it provides closure

▶ **Pre-dominant function (PD)**

- prepares for the arrival of the dominant function
- may not be present in short phrases

▶ **Dominant function (D)**

- creates a sense of tension that is resolved by the return of the tonic function

Phrase model

Schematic

Four-Measure Phrase Models					
<i>measures:</i>	1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____	<i>cadence</i>
model 1:	T _____	PD _____	D _____	T _____	authentic
model 2:	T _____	_____	PD____ D____	T _____	authentic
model 3:	T _____	_____	_____ PD____	D _____	half
model 4:	T _____	_____	_____	PD____ D____	half

Laitz, p 201

Phrase model

Simple example

Haydn, String Quartet in D major, "The Frog," op. 50, no. 6, Hob 111.49, Menuetto

The image displays a musical score for a string quartet in D major, 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The second and third staves (treble and bass clefs) provide harmonic support, also marked with *f*. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line. Below the staves, a harmonic analysis is provided, showing the progression of chords: D: (D major), I (D major), IV (D major), V⁷ (A7), and I (D major). The analysis also includes a 'PAC' (Phrase Accent) bracket under the V⁷ and I chords. The analysis is as follows:

Staff	Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4	Measure 5
Staff 1	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Staff 2	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Staff 3	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Staff 4	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Harmonic Analysis	D:	I	IV	V ⁷	I
		T	PD	D	
				PAC	

Laitz, p 201

Phrase model

Complex example

Mozart, Piano Sonata in D major, K. 576, Allegro

The image displays two systems of musical notation for Mozart's Piano Sonata in D major, K. 576, Allegro. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with musical notation and a corresponding line of harmonic analysis below it.

System 1:

- Measures 1-5: Treble clef has a trill (tr) in measure 4. Bass clef has a trill (tr) in measure 4. Dynamics: *(f)* in measure 1, *(mf)* in measure 4.
- Harmonic analysis: D: I, T, T, V₂⁴, I⁶, V⁶, I, ii⁶, PD.

System 2:

- Measures 6-10: Treble clef has a trill (tr) in measure 7. Bass clef has a trill (tr) in measure 7. Dynamics: *(mf)* in measure 7.
- Harmonic analysis: V₄⁶ — 5 — 3, ii, (vii^{o6} of ii) ii⁶, V, I, (BRD), PD, D — T, PAC.

Laitz, p 293

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Formalizing the rules

Translating text into encodable rules

- ▶ **25 rules were derived from the Laitz chapters on diatonic harmony (Ch. 7–14)**
- ▶ **Example**
 - “I6 is an ideal choice for a passing chord between ii and ii6. The I6 chord is subordinate to the prevailing predominant” p. 256
 - IF currentChord == I6 AND previousChord == ii AND nextCHORD == ii6
THEN currentFunction == predominant

Results

Rules-based system

	Tonic	Predominant	Dominant
Precision	0.95	0.76	0.69
Recall	0.86	0.88	0.89
F1 Scores	0.90	0.81	0.79

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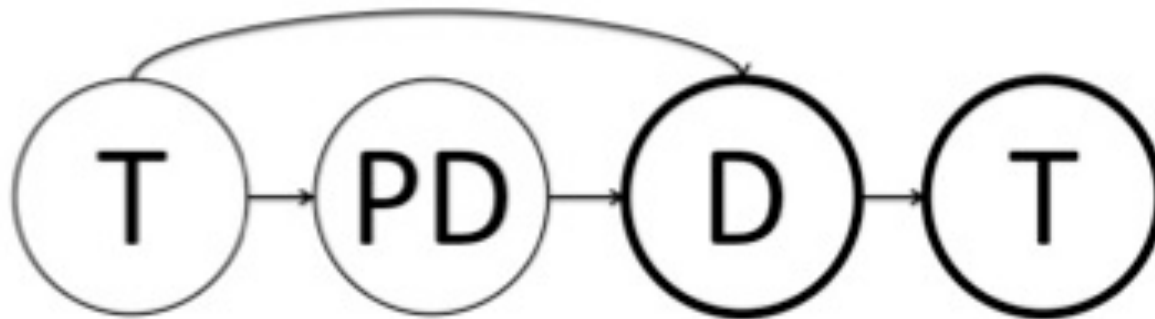
Summary of the exemplar data

- ▶ 128 phrases
- ▶ 841 chords labels
 - 565 had a tonic function (67%)
 - 131 had a pre-dominant function (16%)
 - 145 had a dominant function (17%)
- ▶ **97 (76%) ended on a tonic function**
 - 95 with authentic cadences, ending on I or i
 - 2 with deceptive cadences, ending on vi or VI
- ▶ **31 (24%) end on a dominant function**
 - all half cadences, ending on V

Exemplar Model

Hidden-Markov model

- ▶ **Observations:** chord labels
- ▶ **Predictions:** states
- ▶ **State space:**



Results

Exemplar system

	Tonic	Predominant	Dominant
Precision	0.93	0.92	0.89
Recall	0.97	0.78	0.80
F1 Scores	0.95	0.85	0.85
Rules	0.90	0.81	0.79

Results

Comparison between systems

RULES	Tonic	Predominant	Dominant
Precision	0.95	0.76	0.69
Recall	0.86	0.88	0.89
F1 Scores	0.90	0.81	0.79

EXEMPLAR	Tonic	Predominant	Dominant
Precision	0.93	0.92	0.89
Recall	0.97	0.78	0.80
F1 Scores	0.95	0.85	0.85

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Summary

Rules versus exemplar-based systems

- ▶ **Both systems demonstrated varying degrees of success at predicting the correct function labels given a sequence of chords**
- ▶ **The difference between the precision and recall values indicate that the rule based system is over assigning the tonic function at the expense of the other functions and that the exemplar-based system is doing the opposite (though not to the same extent)**

Future Work

Improving/expanding

- ▶ **Test on the Laitz workbook**
- ▶ **Incorporate metrical information**
- ▶ **Expand to include modulation and chromatic harmonies**
- ▶ **Run similar experiments with the Clendinning and Marvin textbook, *The Musician's Guide to Theory and Analysis***

Thank you!