
DAWZY: Human-in-the-Loop Natural-Language Control of REAPER

Aaron C Elkins
San Diego State University
aelkins@sdsu.edu

Sanchit Singh
San Diego State University
ssingh1949@sdsu.edu

Adrian Kieback
San Diego State University
akieback@sdsu.edu

Sawyer Blankenship
San Diego State University
soysaucewasobi@gmail.com

Uyiosa Philip Amadasun
San Diego State University
uamadasun@sdsu.edu

Aman Chadha
Apple GenAI
hi@aman.ai

1 Description

We demo DAWZY, a voice- and text-driven assistant translating natural-language requests into reversible, state-aware actions in REAPER, a scriptable Digital Audio Workstation (DAW). DAWZY bridges musical intent (e.g., ‘warm the vocals’) and precise DAW edits while keeping the DAW as the creative hub. The system checks current project state (tracks, effects, settings), explains changes, and supports rapid beat prototyping via AI beat generation and Hum-to-MIDI models. DAWZY uses LLM-based (Large Language Model) code generation to significantly reduce interface familiarization time. Unlike related efforts (e.g., Mozart AI [Mozart AI, 2025]), DAWZY emphasizes open-source availability and reliable REAPER scripting (ReaScript).¹ Modern Digital Audio Workstations (DAWs) Leider [2004] democratize pro-quality music production but burden users with option overload that disrupts flow [Kjus, 2024], creating a gap between high-level intent and low-level implementation.

Primary Contributions

- **System design & open-source prototype.** REAPER-targeted pipeline mapping natural language to safe, reversible ReaScript grounded in live state (Sec. 2).
- **Minimal-GUI (Graphic User Interface), voice-first interaction.** Natural-language control with buttons for common tasks (“start,” “stop,” “record,” “undo”) to reduce GUI micromanagement.
- **Explain-as-you-go pedagogy.** Plain-language rationales accompany each edit to support learning and auditability.

2 DAWZY Architecture

- A minimal **Electron.js** GUI [OpenJS Foundation, 2024] forwards text, speech, and humming to the processing layer.
- **OpenAI GPT-5** [OpenAI, 2025a,b] interprets the user’s intent, calls Model Context Protocol (MCP) tools, and emits Lua ReaScript.
- **Model Context Protocol (MCP)** exposes the following functions to the LLM:
 - **State query.** Provides live REAPER context including tracks, items, effects (FX), and routing.
 - **FX parameterization (fxparam).** Converts human units (dB, ms) to ReaScript slider ranges (e.g., 0–1, 0–4) to prevent scaling errors.
 - **Beat generation (1:54).** Meta’s **MusicGen-small (300M)** model is run locally to create an audio waveform based on a text description [Meta AI, Copet et al., 2023].

¹Code Demo

- **Hum-to-MIDI (2:41):** The open-source **Spotify BasicPitch** model is run locally to convert hums into MIDI data [Spotify, Bittner et al., 2022].

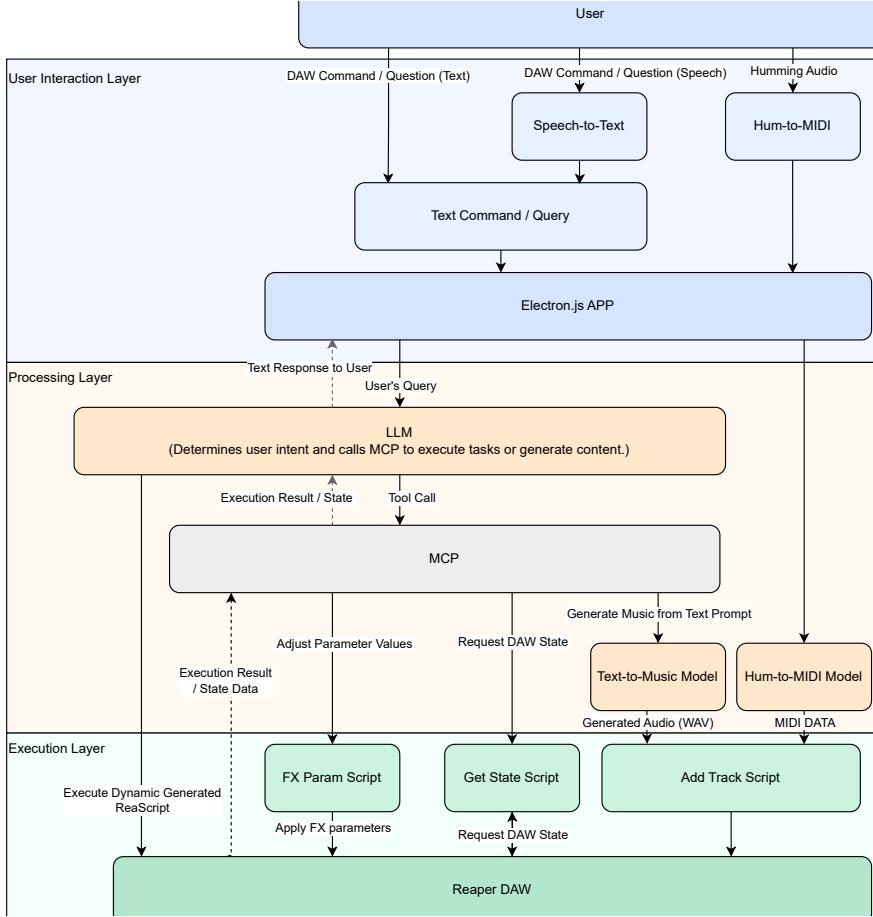


Figure 1: **DAWZY Architecture.** User intent (text/speech/hum) flows through the Electron gateway to the LLM and MCP tools, then executes as reversible ReaScripts in REAPER. Rounded rectangles denote AI/MCP components; sharp rectangles denote DAW/runtime components; dashed arrows indicate data queries; solid arrows indicate state-changing actions.

3 Evaluation

To assess our model’s reliability, we tested four reproducible tasks during the demo video: (1) **Multi-instruction FX processing** — “Double the first track’s volume, increase the decay, and set the attack to 10 ms,” (2) **GUI navigation** — “Open the FX browser for the first track,” (3) **Workflow automation** — “Duplicate the first track, pitch it up one octave, and blend it in at 20%,” and (4) **Educational interaction** — “What does attack time do in the second track’s compressor?”. We conducted a **Mean Opinion Score (MOS)** test with 21 participants, who rated DAWZY’s *Enjoyment* as 4.48, *Learning* as 4.38, *Collaboration* as 4.29, *Usability* as 4.14, and *Control* as 3.81 out of 5.²

4 Conclusion

DAWZY packages state-grounded scripting, reversible edits, and explain-as-you-go guidance into a cohesive, human-in-the-loop workflow that fits naturally into existing creative practice. More work is explored in the extended abstract.

²MOS Test

References

- Mozart AI. Mozart ai — ai-powered music production daw, 2025. URL <https://getmozart.ai/>. Product site; Accessed 2025-08-18.
- Colby N. Leider. *Digital Audio Workstation*. McGraw-Hill, Inc., USA, 1 edition, 2004. ISBN 0071422862.
- Yngvar Kjus. The platformization of music production: How digital audio workstations are turned into platforms of labor market relations. *New Media & Society*, 2024. doi: 10.1177/14614448241304660. First published online December 11, 2024.
- OpenJS Foundation. Electron. <https://www.electronjs.org/>, 2024. Accessed 18 Aug 2025.
- OpenAI. Introducing gpt-5. <https://openai.com/index/introducing-gpt-5/>, 2025a. Accessed 18 Aug 2025.
- OpenAI. Gpt-5 system card. <https://openai.com/index/gpt-5-system-card/>, 2025b. Accessed 18 Aug 2025.
- Meta AI. facebook/musicgen-small. <https://huggingface.co/facebook/musicgen-small>. Hugging Face model card; accessed 18 Aug 2025.
- Jade Copet, Felix Kreuk, Itai Gat, Tal Remez, David Kant, Gabriel Synnaeve, Yossi Adi, and Alexandre Défossez. Simple and controllable music generation. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36:47704–47720, 2023.
- Spotify. Basic pitch — about. <https://basicpitch.spotify.com/about>. Product page; accessed 18 Aug 2025.
- Rachel M. Bittner, Juan José Bosch, David Rubinstein, Gabriel Meseguer-Brocal, and Sebastian Ewert. A lightweight instrument-agnostic model for polyphonic note transcription and multipitch estimation. In *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing (ICASSP)*, Singapore, 2022.