

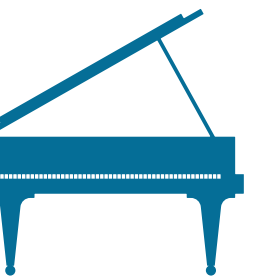
⁴RITMO Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Rhythm, Time and Motion, University of Oslo, Norway

| Composer | Piece | # | Pianists |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| Bach | Prelude No.1 in C, BWV 846 (WTC 1) | 7 | Gieseking, Gould, Grimaud, Kempff, Richter, Stadtfeld, MIDI |
| Mozart | Piano Sonata K.545 C major, 2nd mvt. | 5 | Gould, Gulda, Pires, Uchida, MIDI deadpan |
| Beethoven | Piano Sonata Op.27 No.2 C# minor, 1st mvt. | 6 | Casadesus, Lazić, Lim, Gulda, Schiff, Schirmer |
| Schumann | Arabeske Op.18 C major (excerpt 1) | 4 | Rubinstein, Schiff, Vorraber, Horowitz |
| Schumann | Arabeske Op.18 C major (excerpt 2) | 4 | Rubinstein, Schiff, Vorraber, Horowitz |
| Schumann | Kreisleriana Op.16; 3. Sehr aufgeregt (ex 1) | 5 | Argerich, Brendel, Horowitz, Vogt, Vorraber |
| Schumann | Kreisleriana Op.16; 3. Sehr aufgeregt (ex 2) | 5 | Argerich, Brendel, Horowitz, Vogt, Vorraber |
| Liszt | Bagatelle sans tonalité, S.216a | 4 | Bavouzet, Brendel, Katsaris, Gardon |
| Brahms | 4 Klavierstücke Op.119, 2. Intermezzo E minor | 5 | Angelich, Ax, Serkin, Kempff, Vogt |

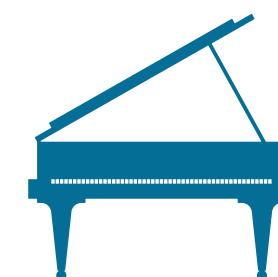
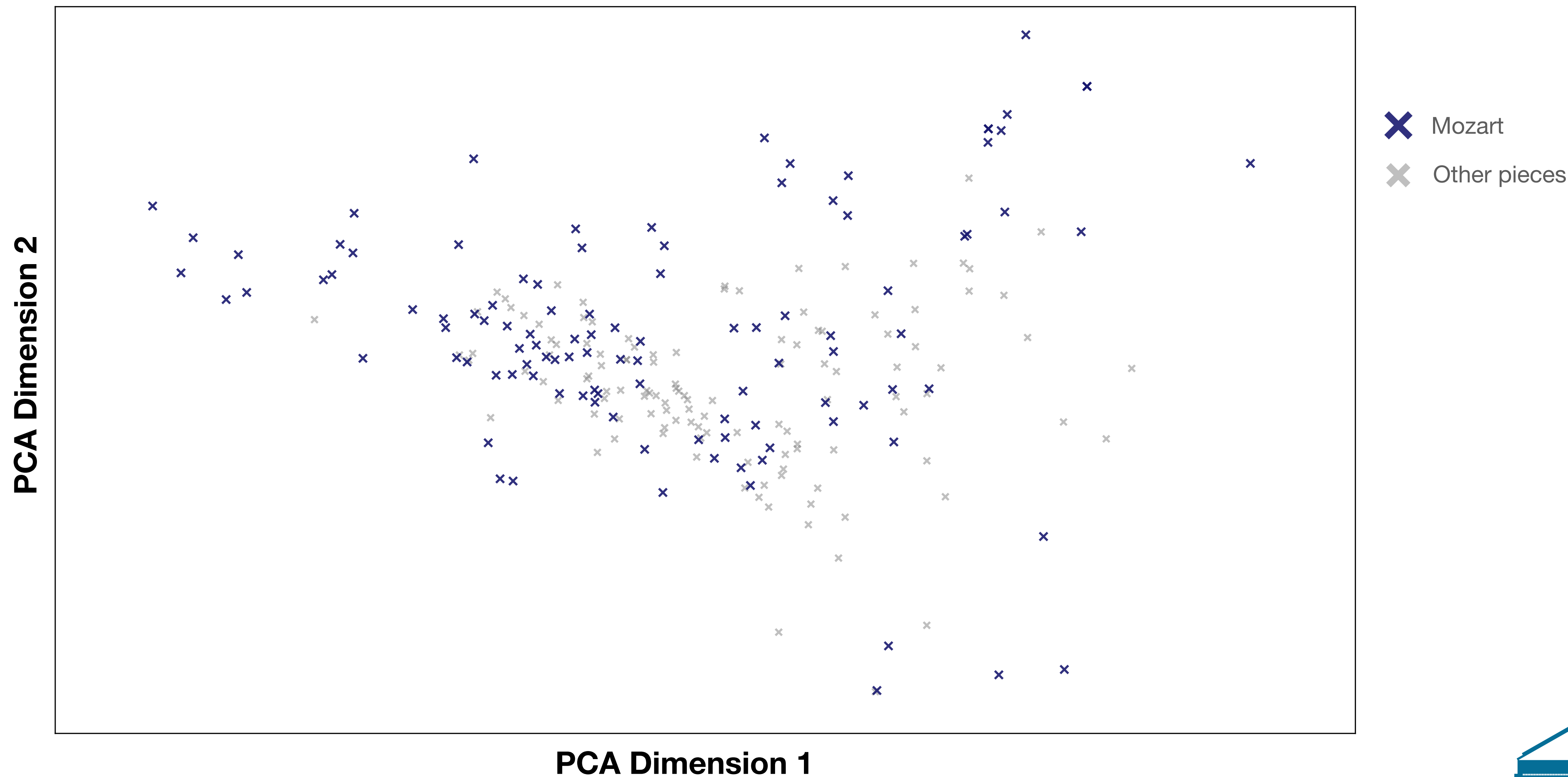
| Dimension 1 | | | | Dimension 2 | | | |
|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| positive correlation | | negative correlation | | positive correlation | | negative correlation | |
| hectic | 0.17 | sad | -0.20 | rushed | 0.22 | hard | -0.19 |
| staccato | 0.15 | gentle | -0.18 | nervous | 0.20 | stumbling | -0.18 |
| hasty | 0.15 | tender | -0.18 | too fast | 0.17 | staccato | -0.17 |
| agitated | 0.14 | calm | -0.16 | bit | 0.16 | ponderous | -0.14 |
| irregular | 0.14 | graceful | -0.16 | hasty | 0.15 | monotonous | -0.13 |
| Dimension 3 | | | | Dimension 4 | | | |
| positive correlation | | negative correlation | | positive correlation | | negative correlation | |
| monotonous | 0.22 | heavy | -0.14 | ok | 0.24 | cold | -0.15 |
| bad | 0.17 | graceful | -0.13 | happy | 0.21 | warm | -0.14 |
| warm | 0.16 | smooth | -0.12 | joyful | 0.19 | floating | -0.14 |
| peaceful | 0.16 | ponderous | -0.12 | free | 0.15 | blurred | -0.14 |
| beautiful | 0.15 | soaring | -0.10 | breathy | 0.14 | mysterious | -0.13 |



Introduction

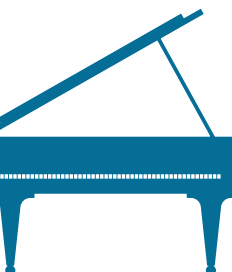


What are the Main Dimensions for Expressive Character?



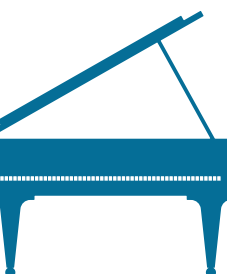
Pile Sorting Experiment

- We want to see how expert listeners (i.e., classically trained musicians) categorize the descriptions of the terms in the Con Espressione Game
 - We selected 150 of the most representative terms
- **Pile Sorting:** Participants sort each term into categories (piles) in a collaborative fashion



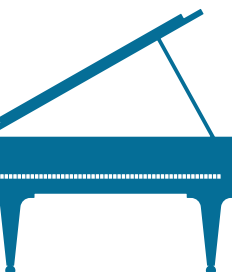
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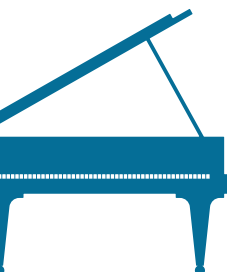
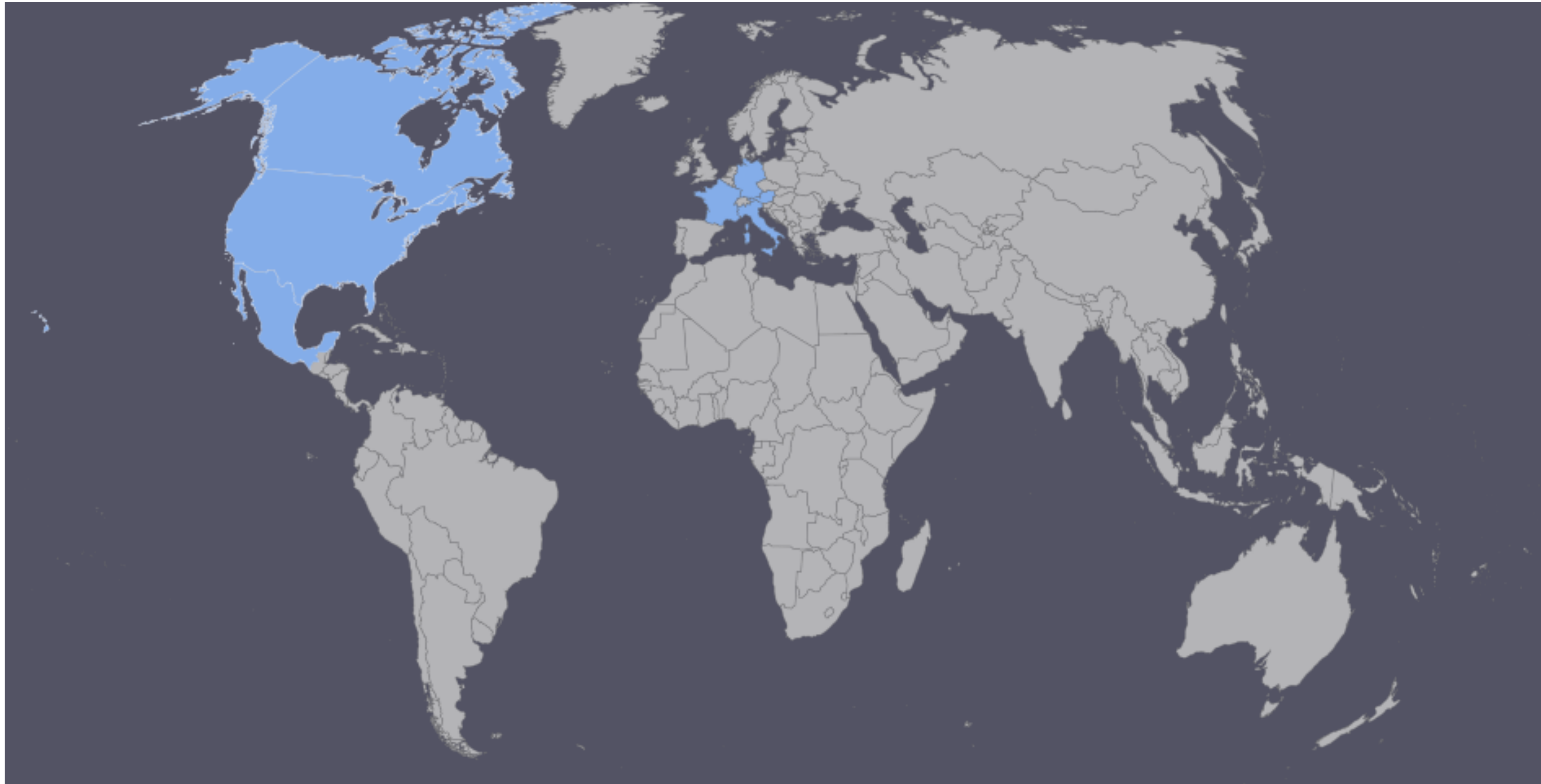


Results

- Number of piles
 - Group 1 (G1): 25 piles
 - Group 2 (G2): 19 piles
- Average maximal overlap (Szymkiewicz-Simpson coefficient):
 - 62 % piles G1 with piles G2
 - 65% piles G2 with piles G1
- Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) to explore the structure of the terms



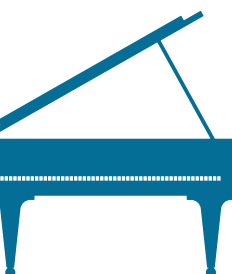
Pile Sorters Assemble!



The *Con Espressione* Game

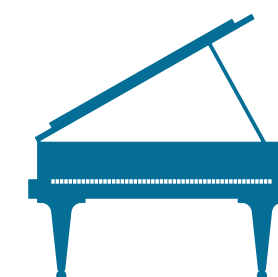
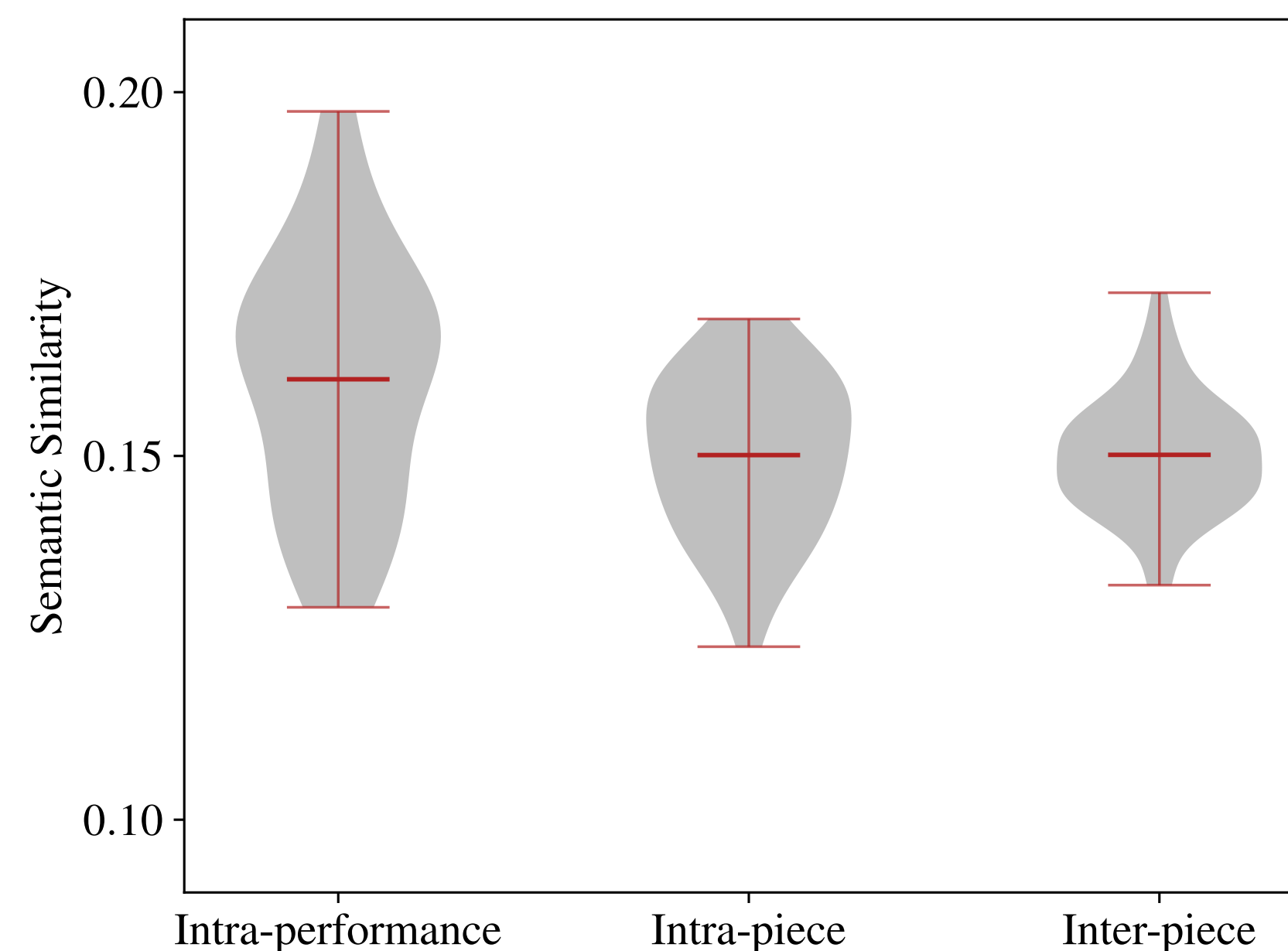
- Online questionnaire where participants listened to several performances of the same classical piano piece.
- <1500 descriptions (by 190 participants)
- 45 piano performances (9 pieces, 4-7 performances per piece)

| Composer | Piece | # | Pianists |
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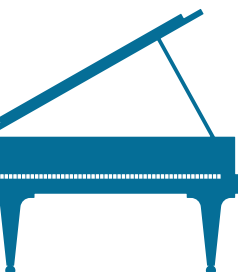
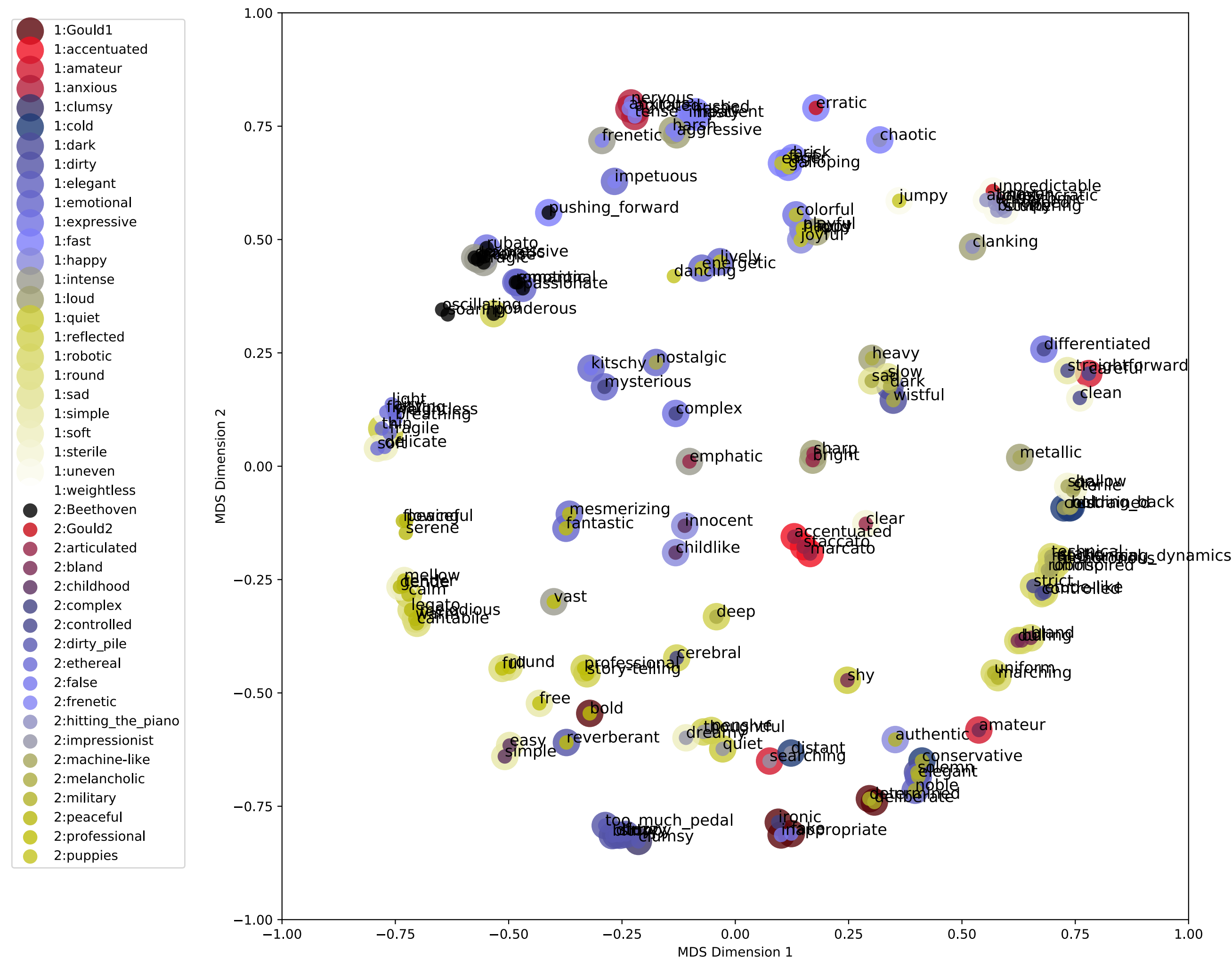


Semantic Similarity

- Semantic similarity for short sentences by [Li et al., 2007]
- **Intra-performance**: same piece, same pianist
- **Intra-piece**: same piece, other pianists
- **Inter-piece**: other pieces
- Average **intra-performance** similarity is larger than both **intra-piece** or **inter-piece** similarities
- **Intra-piece** similarity is not statistically different from **inter-piece** similarity
- Evidence that listeners use a limited vocabulary to distinguish the difference in expressive character?



Multidimensional Scaling of the Piles



What are the Main Dimensions for Expressive Character?

- Principal component analysis (PCA) on the occurrence matrix of the dataset.
 - each row corresponds to a term in the dataset and each column to a performance
 - We find 4 principal dimensions

