Does Marilyn sing in tune?

Max-Planck-Institut
für empirische Ästhetik

In tune versus out of tune
On the process of accuracy perception in melodies

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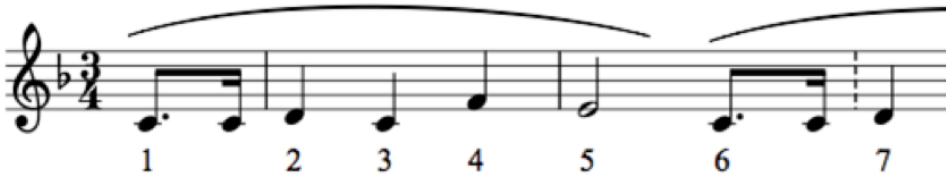
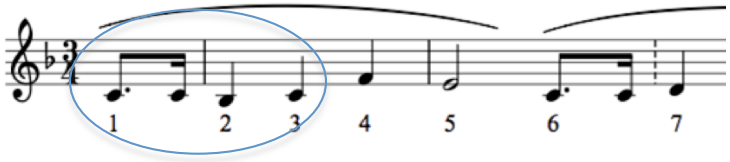
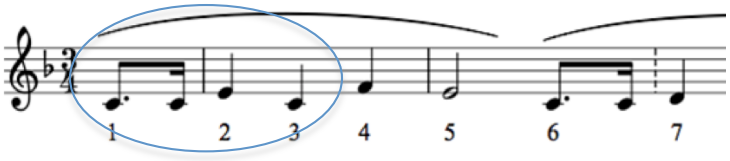
Musical errors



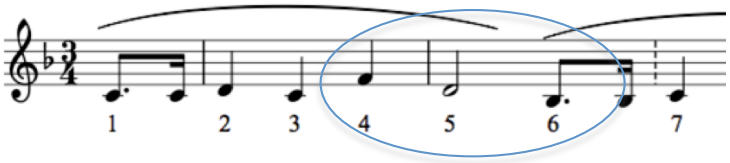
Contour error



Interval error



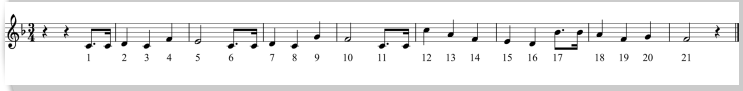
Tonality error



Sensitivity from early age and perception in adults: e.g., Dowling & Fujitani, 1970; Edworthy, 1985; Ferland & Mendelson, 1989; Hannon & Trainor, 2007; Gooding & Stanley, 2001; Plantinga & Trainor, 2005; Stalinski et al., 2008; Trainor & Trehub, 1992

Musical errors

166 performances

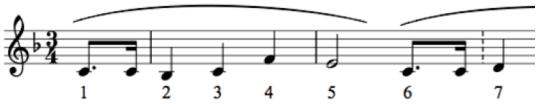


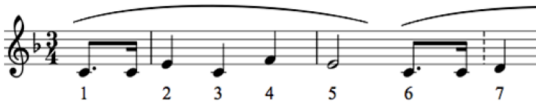
http://sldr.org/sldr000774/en

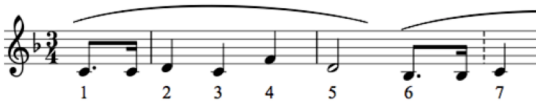
Computer assisted method

3 criteria

Judges







1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9

Out of tune In tune

Musical errors - Judges

	Experts	Non experts
n	18	18
Gender	8 women	8 women
Age	*M* = 29.89; *SD* = 14.47	*M* = 33.06 ; *SD* = 9.57
Expertise	5 professional musicians 5 professional singers 4 music students 4 speech therapists	___
Musical or vocal practice	OK	___
Audiometry	___	OK
MBEA (Peretz et al., 2003)	___	OK
Production task « Happy Birthday »	___	OK

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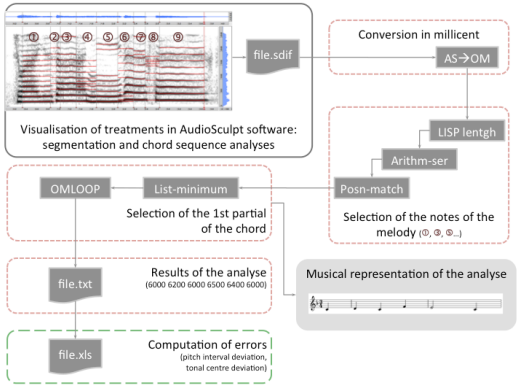
Musical errors - Computer assisted method

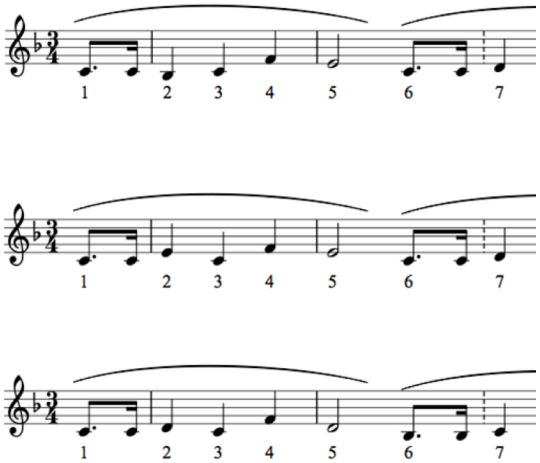
Manual segmentation

AudioSculpt (Ircam)



F0 information

AudioSculpt and OpenMusic (Ircam)

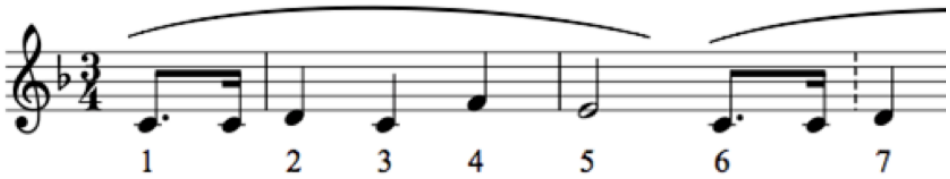


Quantification of errors

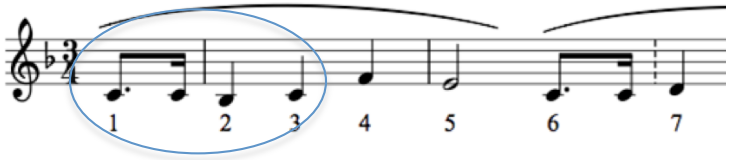
Excel (Microsoft)

Larrouy-Maestri & Morsomme (2013), *Logopedics Phoniatrics Vocology*.

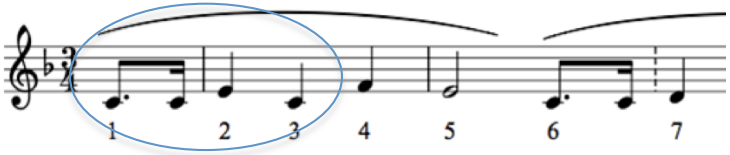
Musical errors - Experts



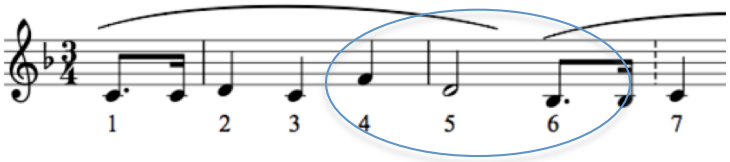
Contour error



Interval error

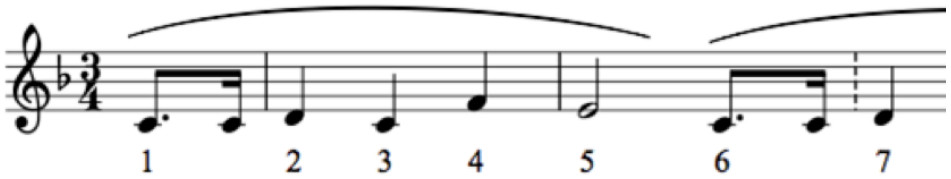


Tonality error

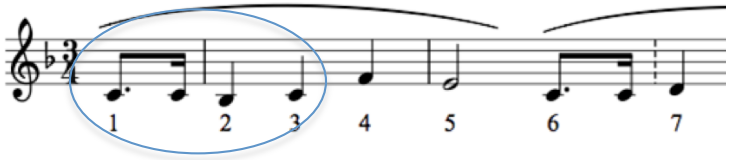


Larrouy-Maestri et al. (2013). *Journal of Voice*.

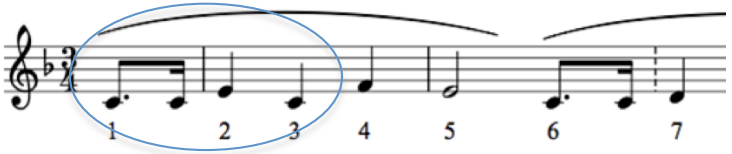
Musical errors - Layman listeners



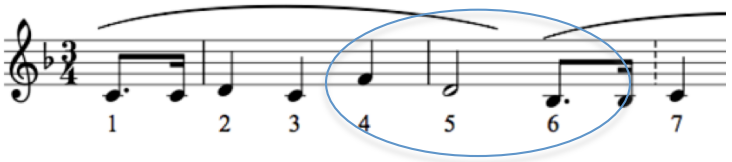
Contour error



Interval error

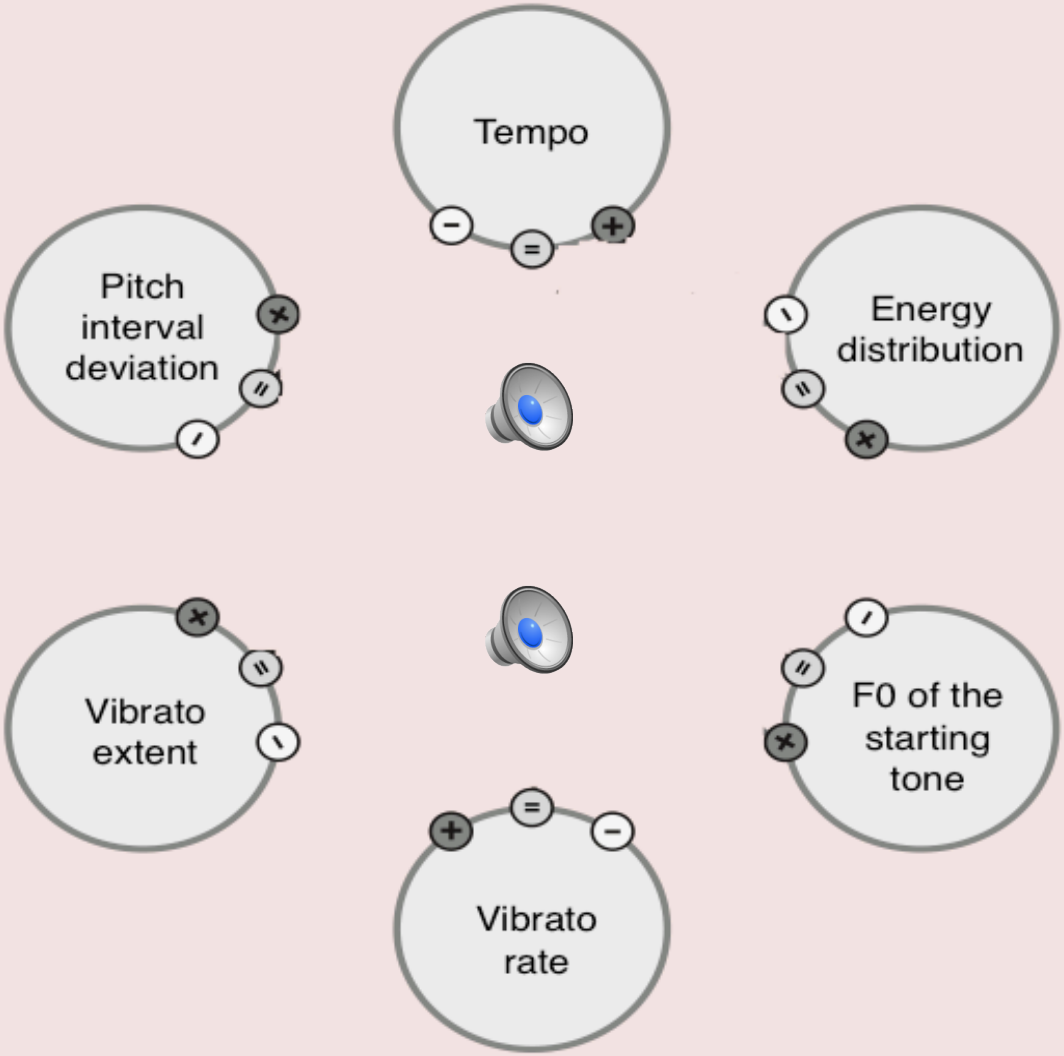


Tonality error



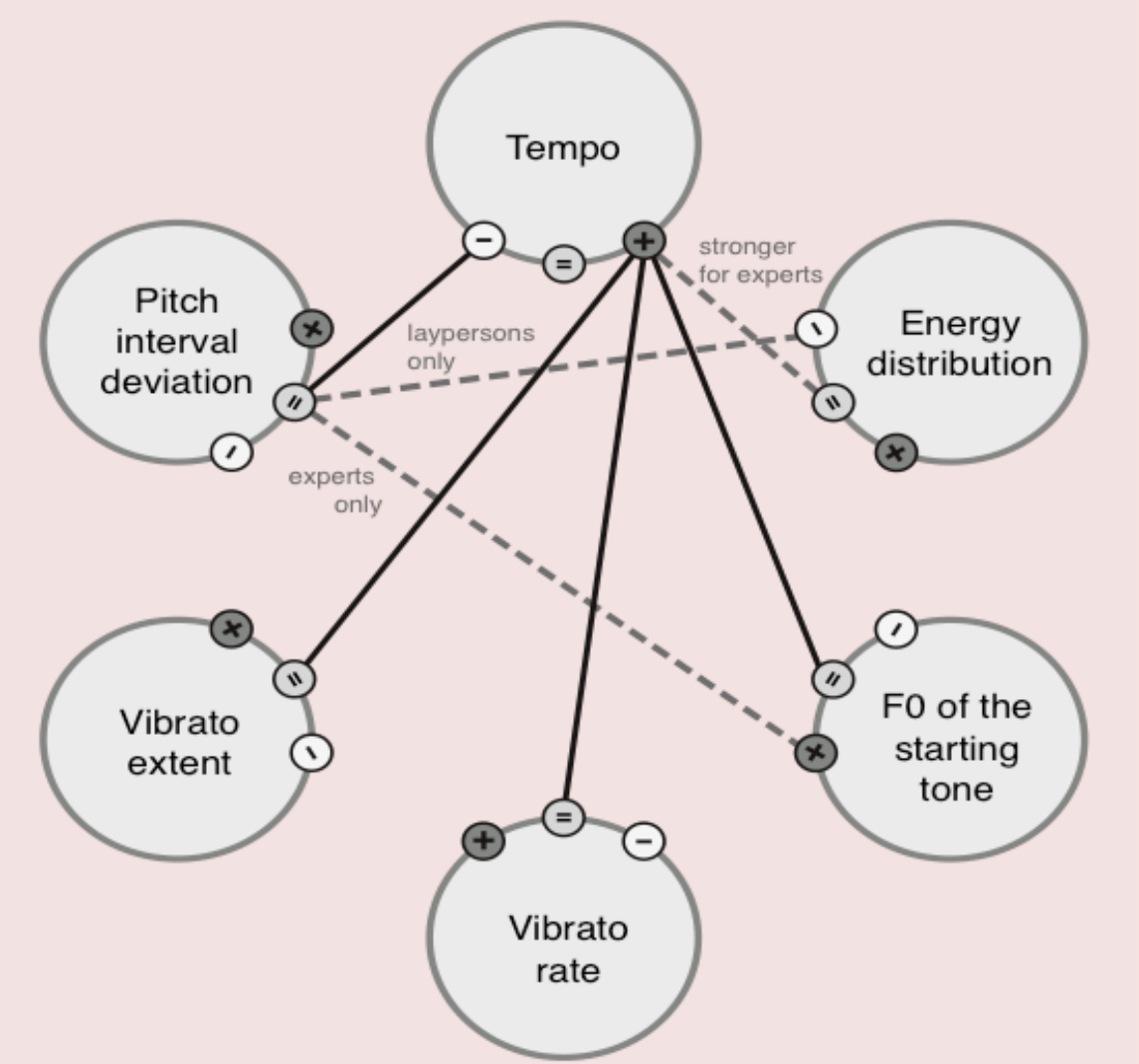
Larrouy-Maestri et al. (2015). *PlosOne*

The case of operatic singers - Definition



Larrouy-Maestri et al. (2014). *Journal of Voice*

The case of operatic singers - Evaluation



Larrouy-Maestri et al. (2014). *Music Perception*

Musical errors – Conclusions

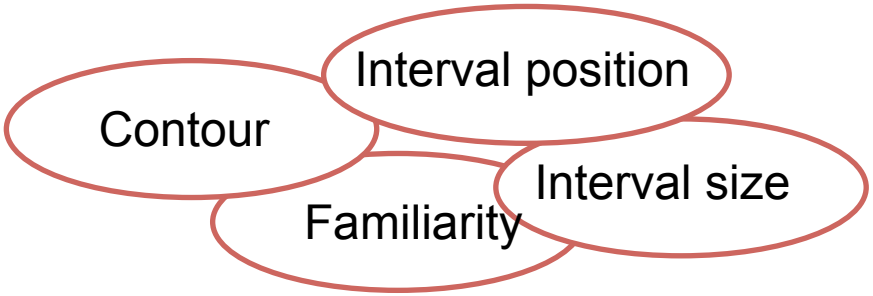
- Interval deviations
- + number of modulations if you are an expert

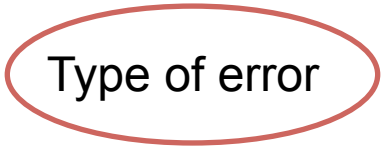
BUT…

- Singing voice: Never perfect!
- Does not mean that the performance is “out of tune”

➔Limit between “in” and “out” of tune?

➔Is it consistent?



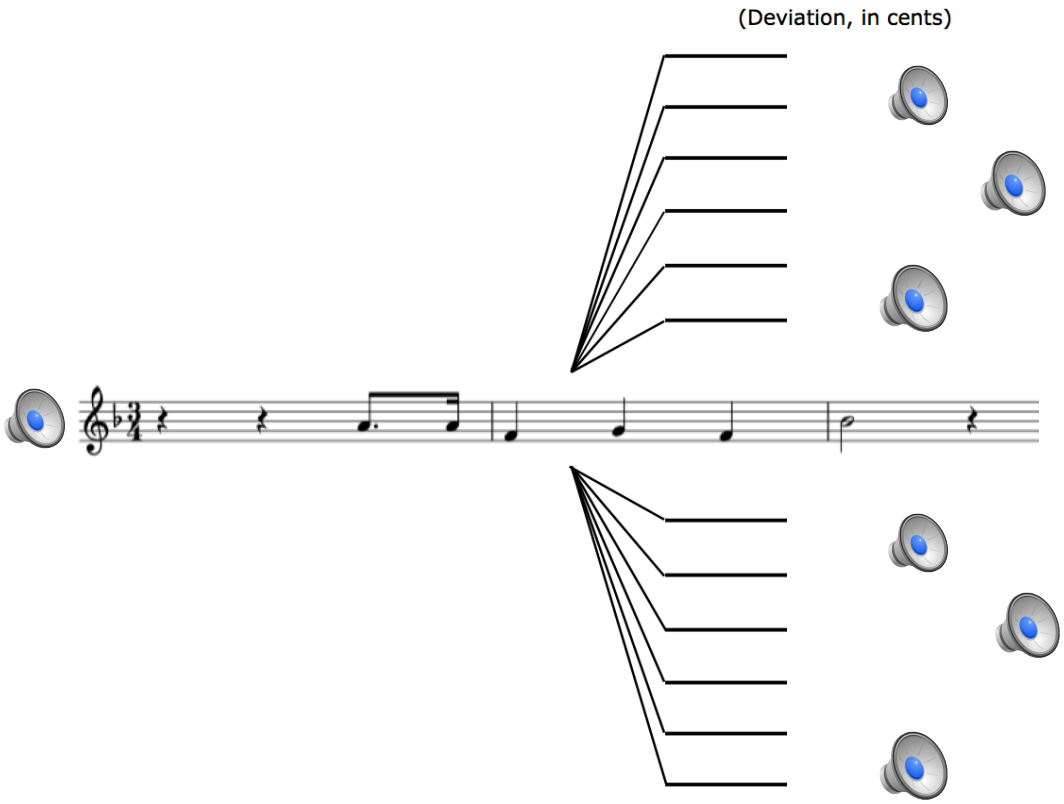


In tune versus out of tune

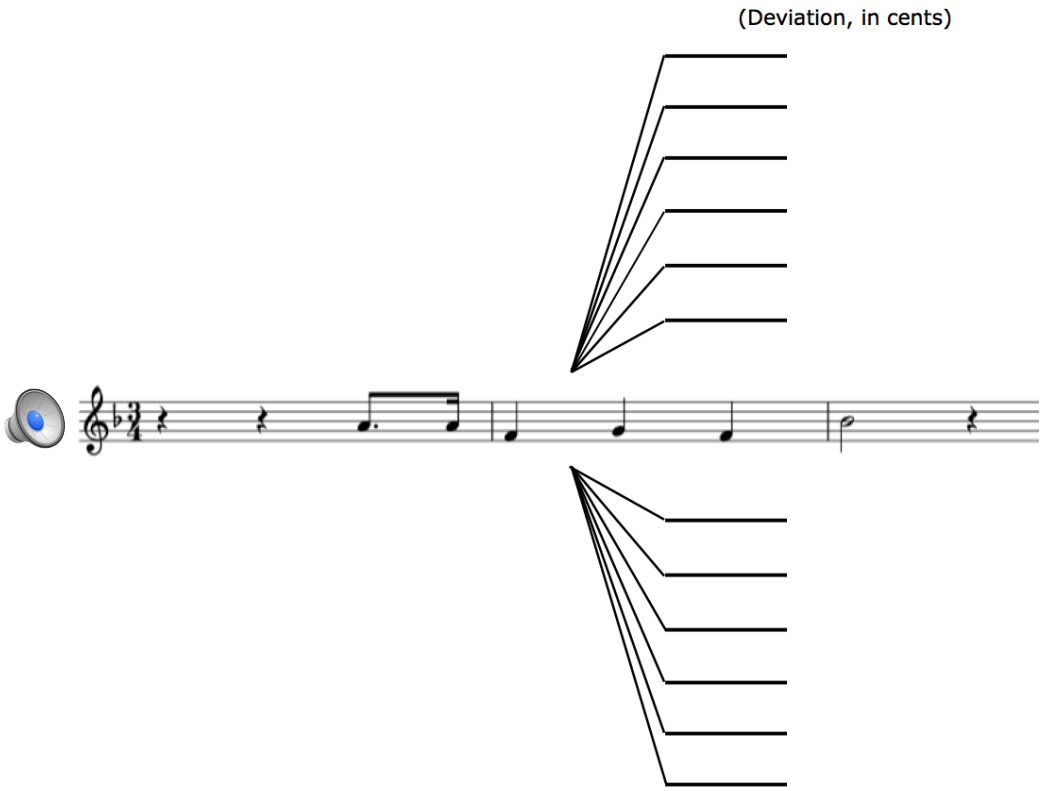
Listeners' tolerance

In preparation

Tolerance



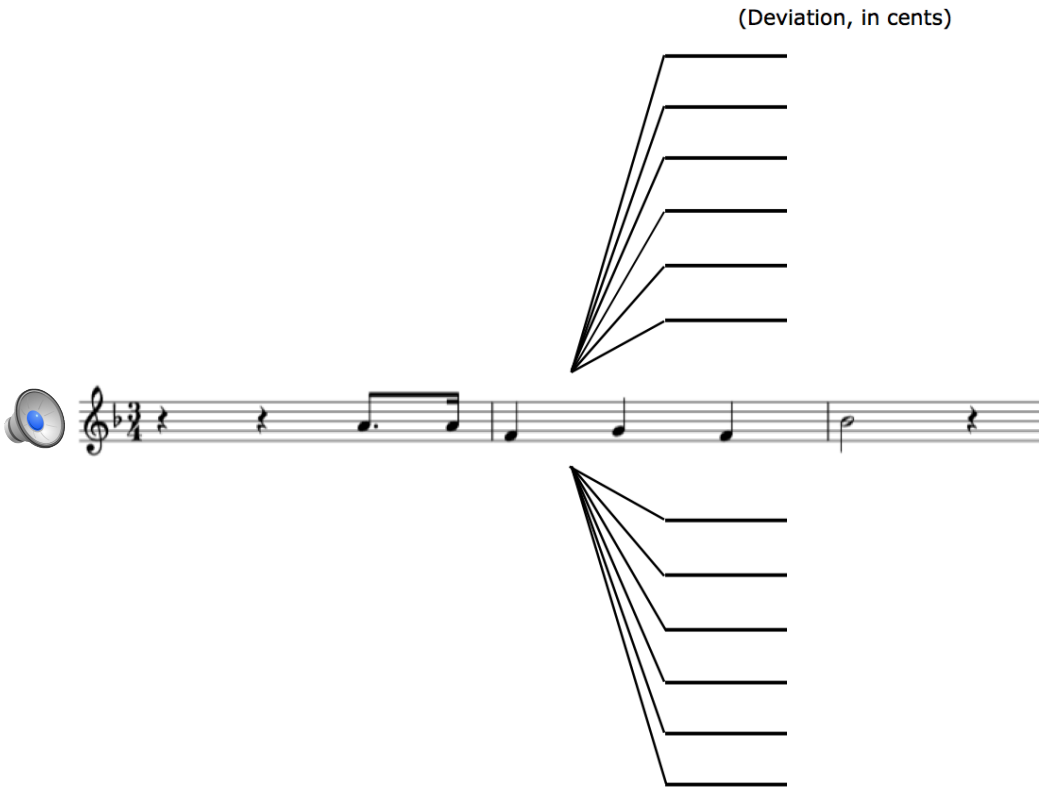
Tolerance - Background



Less than 50 cents

- Studies on pitch discrimination
- Online tests

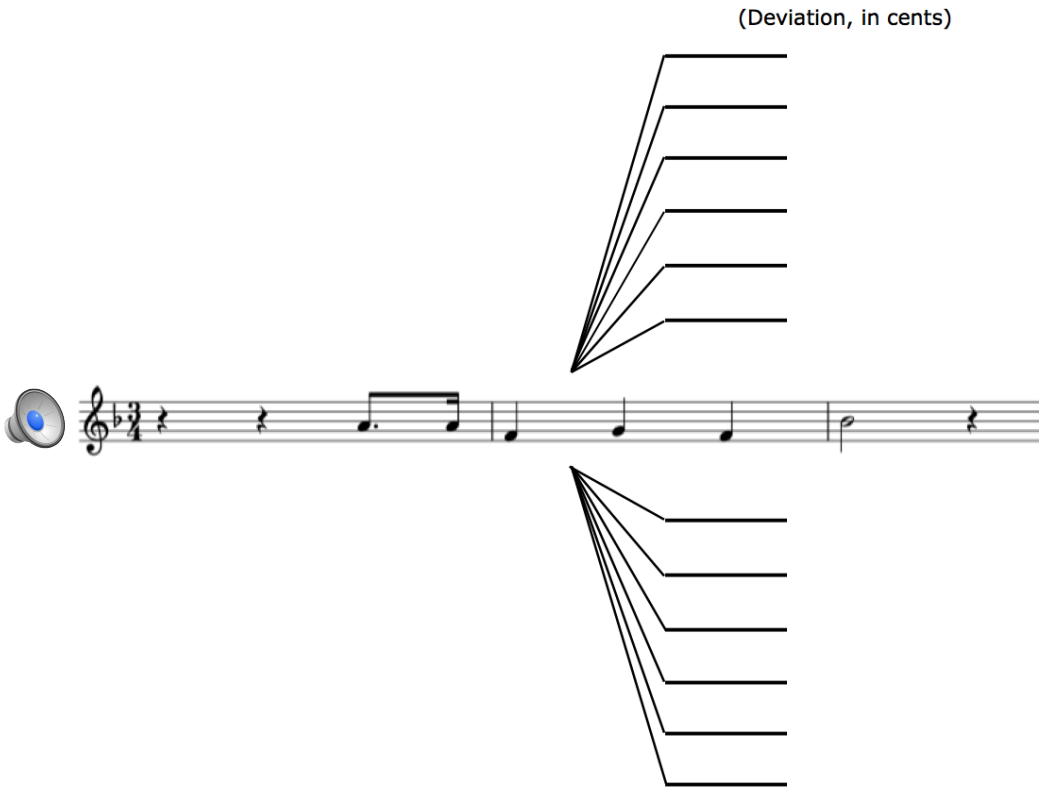
Tolerance - Background



50 cents

- Measurement of performances
  - Hutchins & Peretz (2012)
  - Pfordresher and Mantell (2014)
- Pitch perception
  - Huthins, Roquet, & Peretz (2012)
  - Warrier & Zatorre (2002)

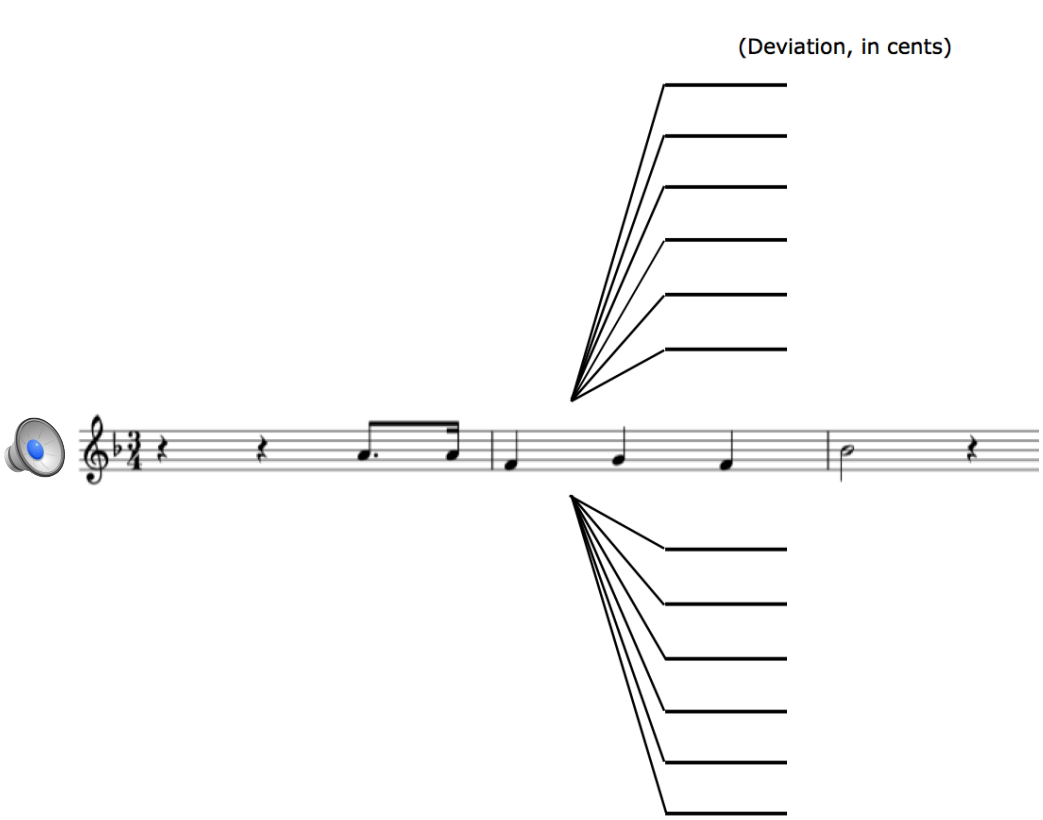
Tolerance - Background



100 cents

- Musical conventions
- Measurement of performances
  - Berkowska & Dalla Bella (2009)
  - Dalla Bella, Giguère, & Peretz (2007)
  - Pfordresher et al. (2007, 2009)
- Pitch perception
  - Burns & Wards (1978)
  - Zarate, Ritson, & Poeppel (2012)

Tolerance - Background



More than 100 cents

- Measurement of performances
- Pitch perception

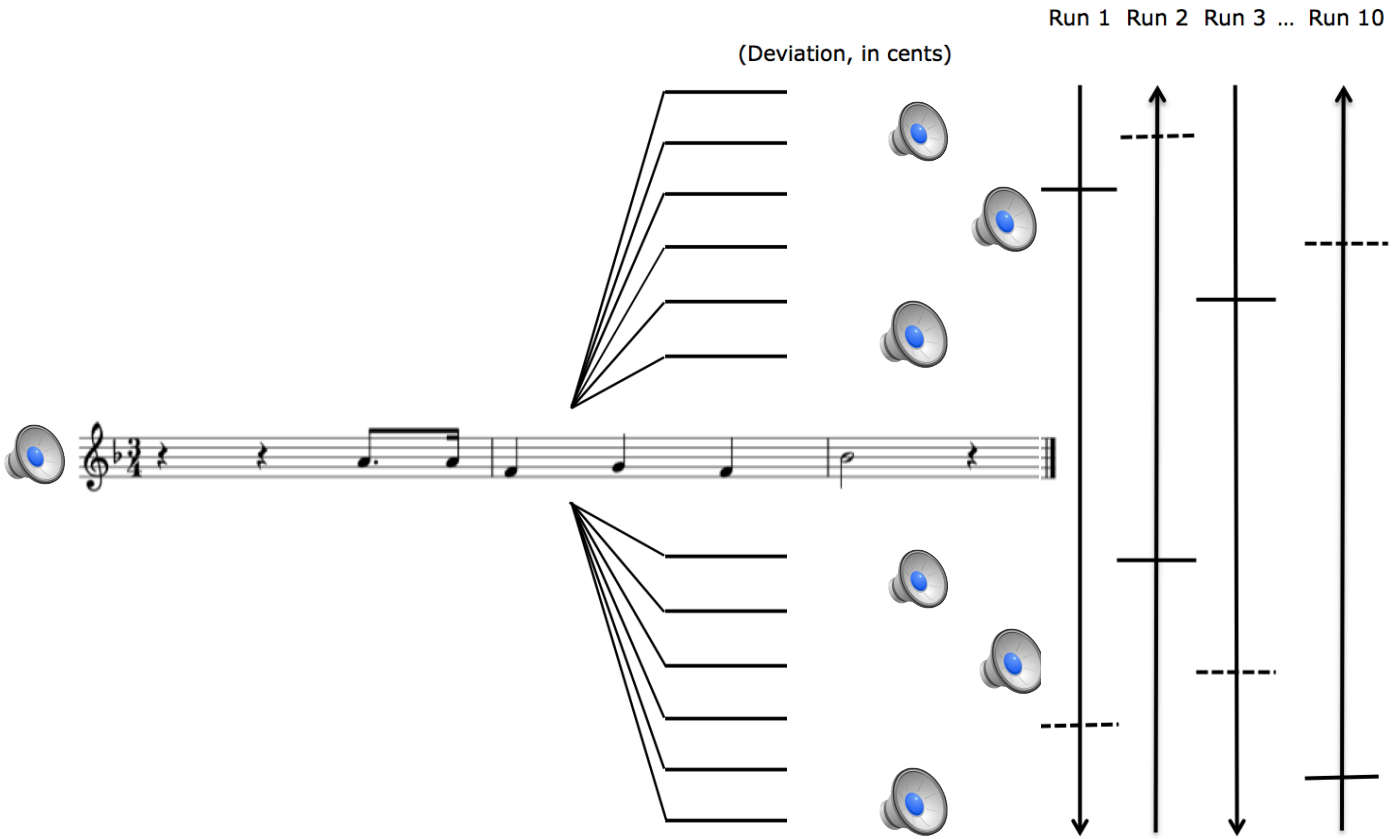
➔ Only for highly trained voices

Larrouy-Maestri et al. (2014)
Sundberg et al. (1996, 2013)
Vurma & Ross (2006)

Tolerance - Procedure

Methods of limits

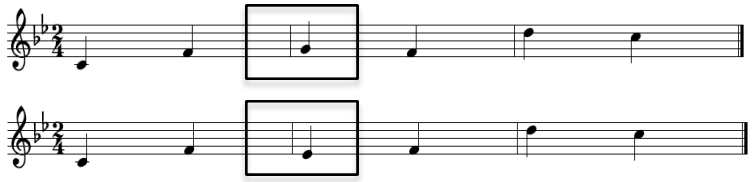
Van Besouw, Brereton, & Howard (2008)

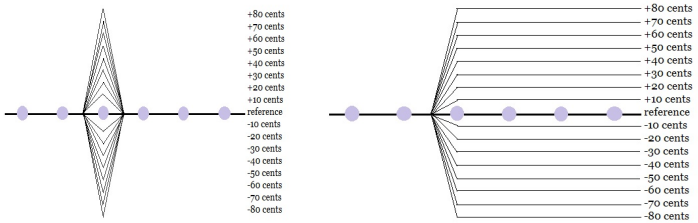


Test – retest paradigm

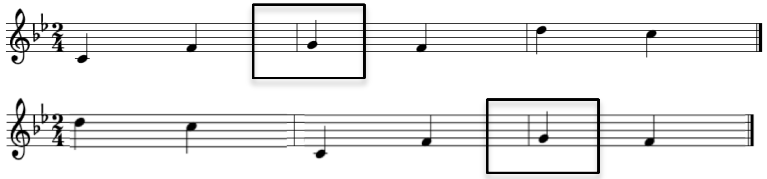
Tolerance - Material

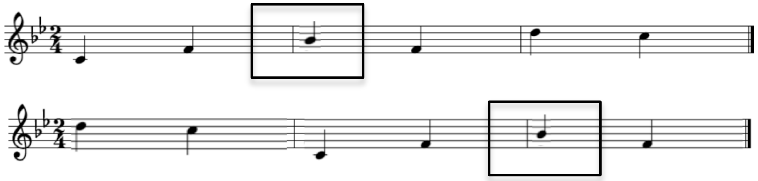
Exp1. Contour and type of error



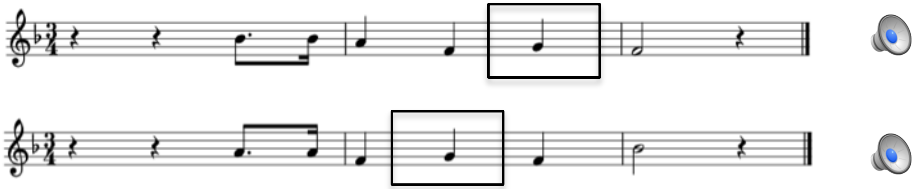


Exp 2. Size and position of the interval





Exp 3. Familiarity (and expertise of the listener)



399 participants from 13 to 70 years old
(M = 29.81)
Familiarity ratings: $t(398) = 20.92$, $p < .001$

Tolerance - Results

Exp1. Contour and type of error

n = 30 non musicians

No effect of Error type
f(1, 114) = 1.74, *p* = .19
No effect of Interval direction
f(1, 114) = 0.68, *p* = .42
No interaction
f(1, 114) = 0.01, *p* = .98

➔ **Consistent**

Exp 2. Size and position of the interval

n = 28 non musicians

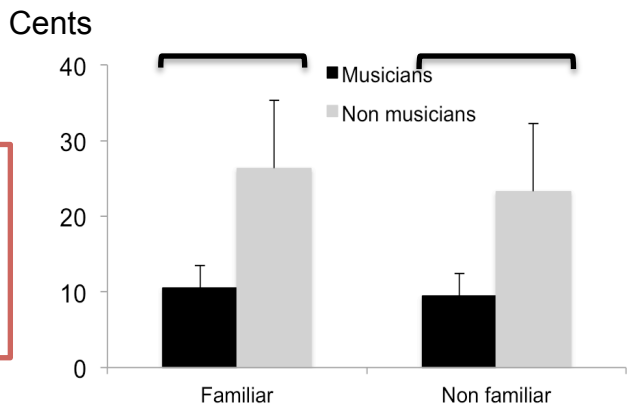
No effect of Size
f(1, 108) = 0.19, *p* = .66
No effect of Position
f(1, 108) = 0.55, *p* = .82
No interaction
f(1, 108) = 0.003, *p* = .96

➔ **Consistent**

Exp 3. Familiarity (and expertise)

n = 30 non musicians
30 musicians

Effect of expertise
f(1, 116) = 139.11, *p* < .001, η^2 = .54
No effect of familiarity
f(1, 116) = 2.74, *p* = .10
No interaction
f(1, 116) = .60, *p* = .44



Tolerance – Conclusions

- Low tolerance (25-40 cents)
- Particularly for music experts (~ 10 cents)
- Consistency of the tolerance, whatever the familiarity, contour, type of error, size, position

➔ **How pitch accuracy is perceived?**

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für empirische Ästhetik

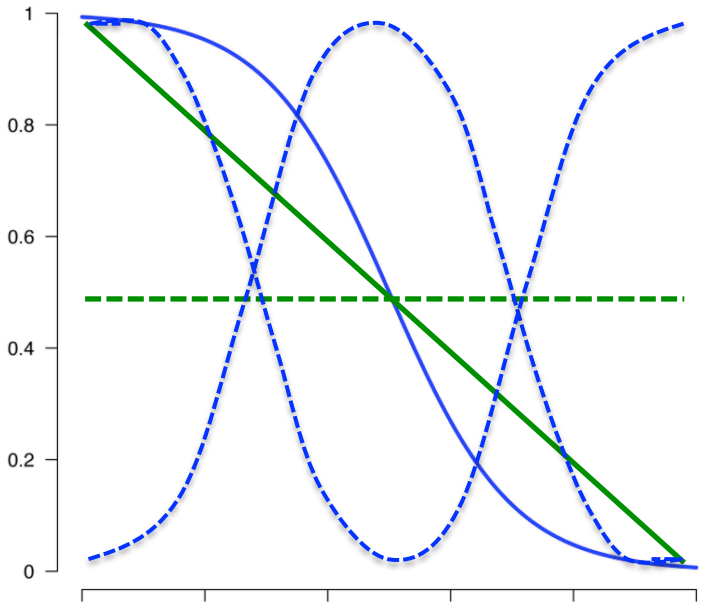
In tune versus out of tune

On the process of accuracy perception in melodies

Larrouy-Maestri P., Franz S., & Poeppel D.

In progress

Process - Background



Categorical perception

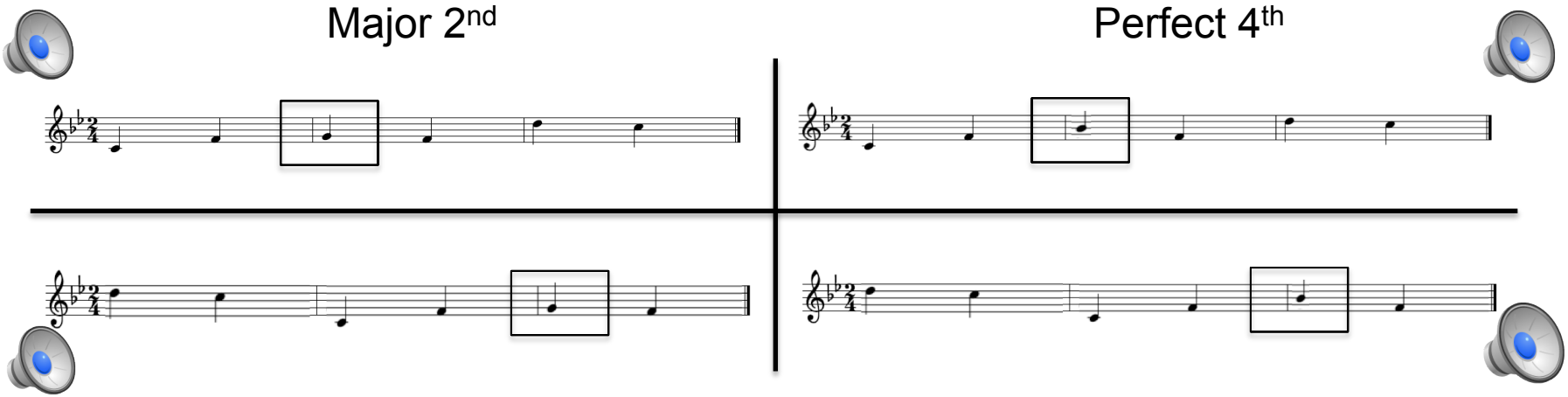
Transformation of varying sensory signals into categorical internal representations

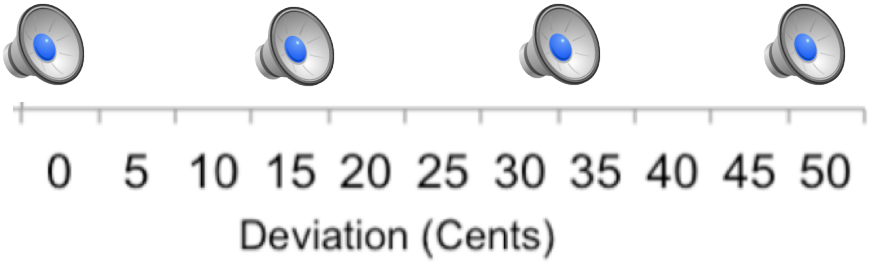
Continuous perception

Perception (sometimes linearly) of the variation of sensory signals

Gereral: Harnard, 1987; Goldstone & Hendrickson, 2010 (review); Liberman et al., 1957
Use of labels: Maier, Glage, Hohlfeld, Rasha, Rahman, 2014 (review)
In music: Burns & Ward, 1978; Burns & Campbell, 1994; McDermott et al., 2010; Siegel & Siegel, 1977;
Zarate, Ritson, & Poeppel, 2012

Process - Material





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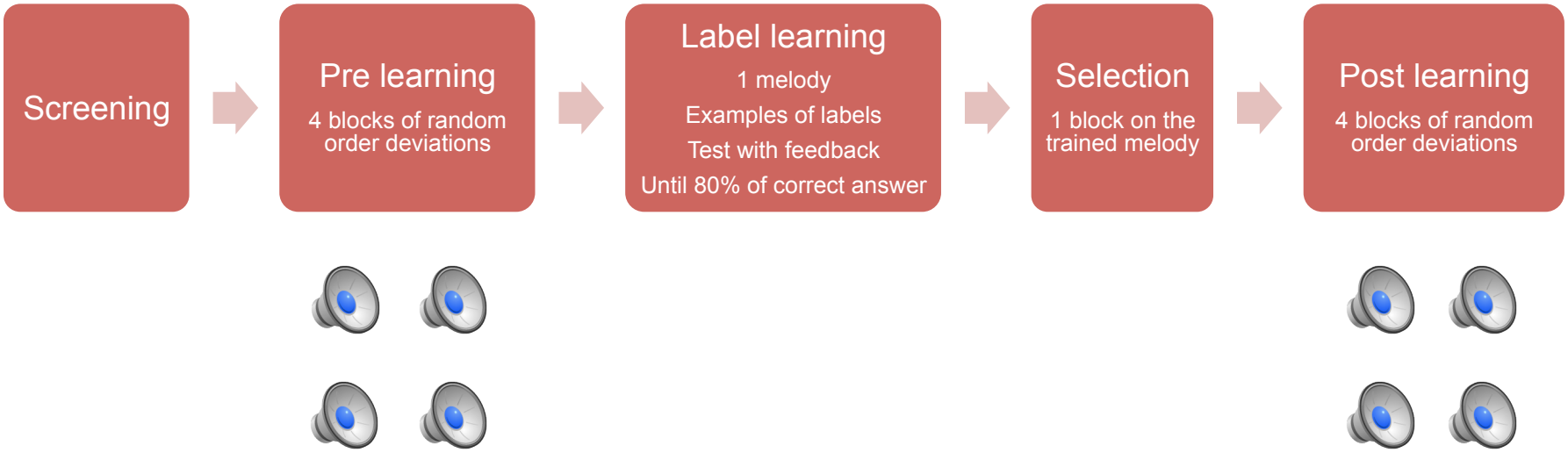
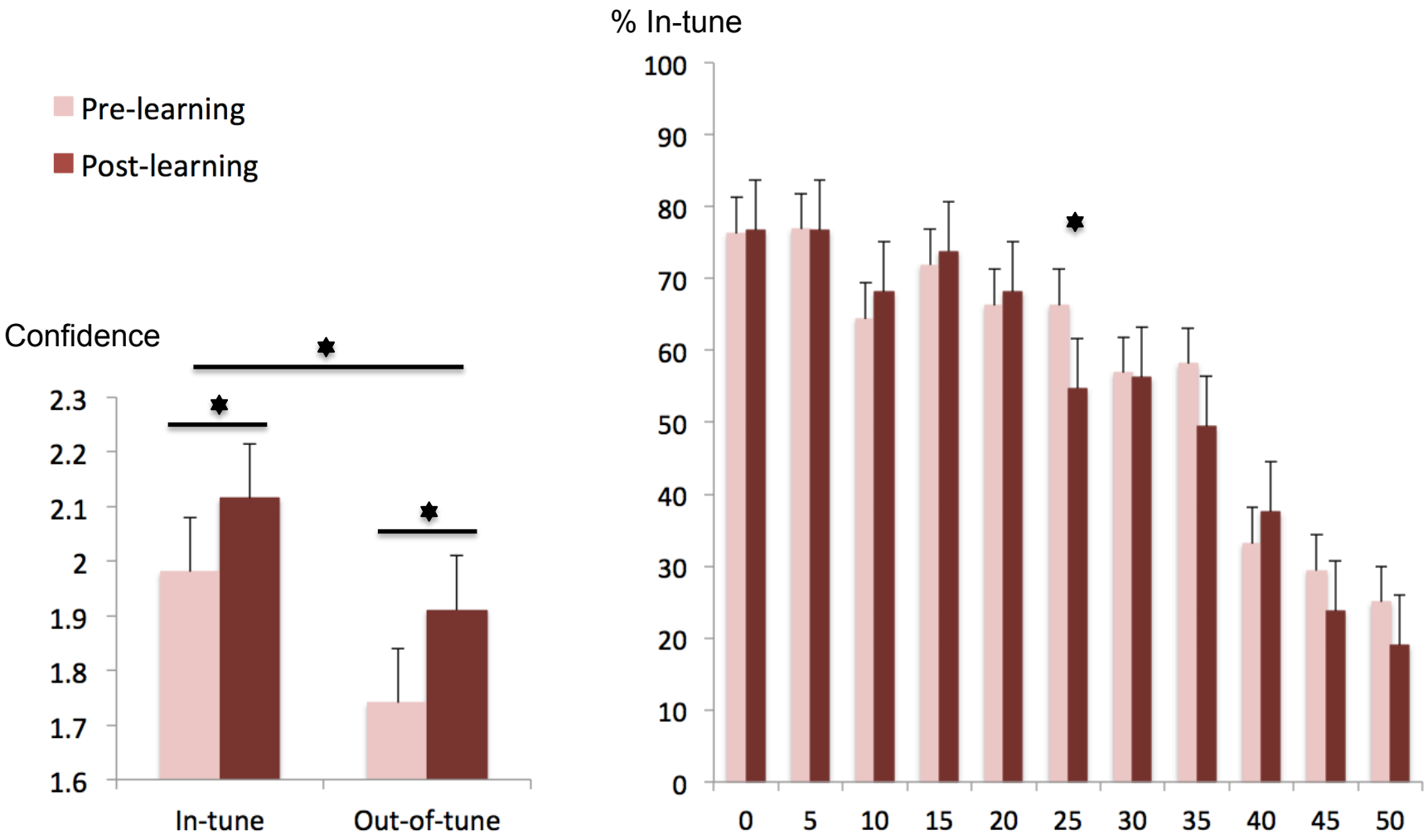
Process - Procedure



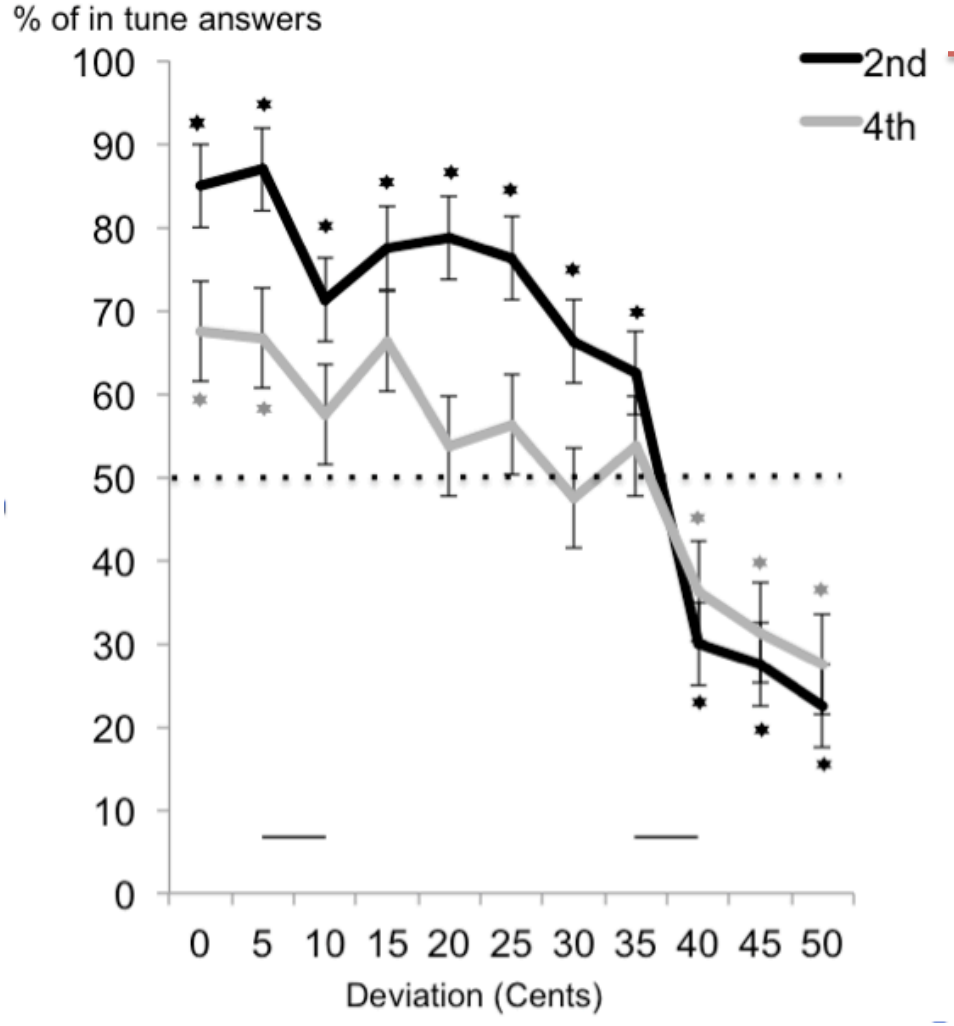
1. Identification task — In-tune | Out-of-tune

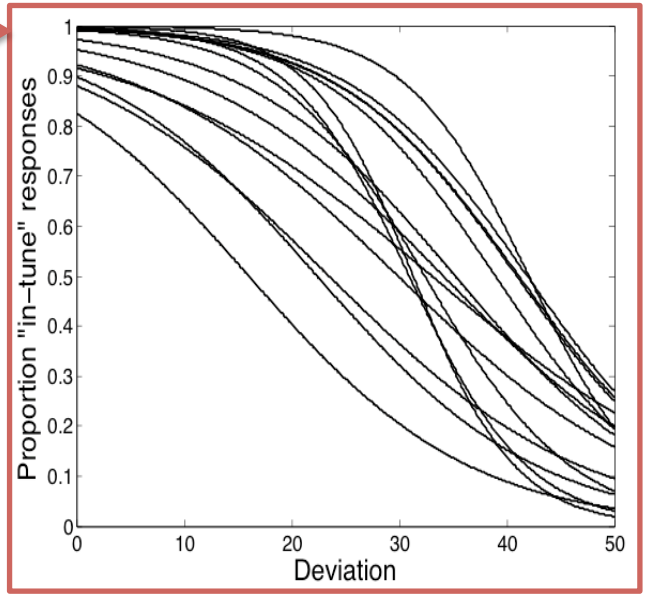
2. Confidence level — 0 | 1 | 2 | 3

Process – Effect of learning (n = 25)



Process – Identification task (n = 20)

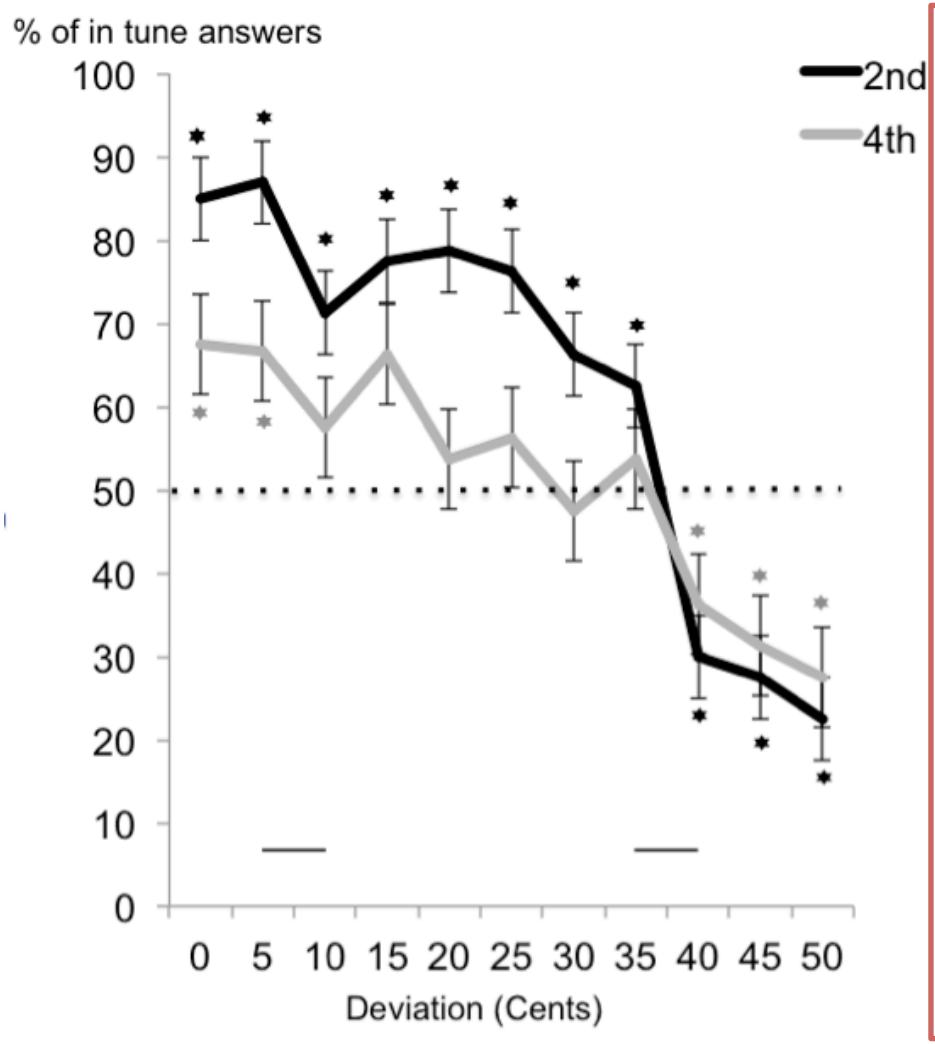


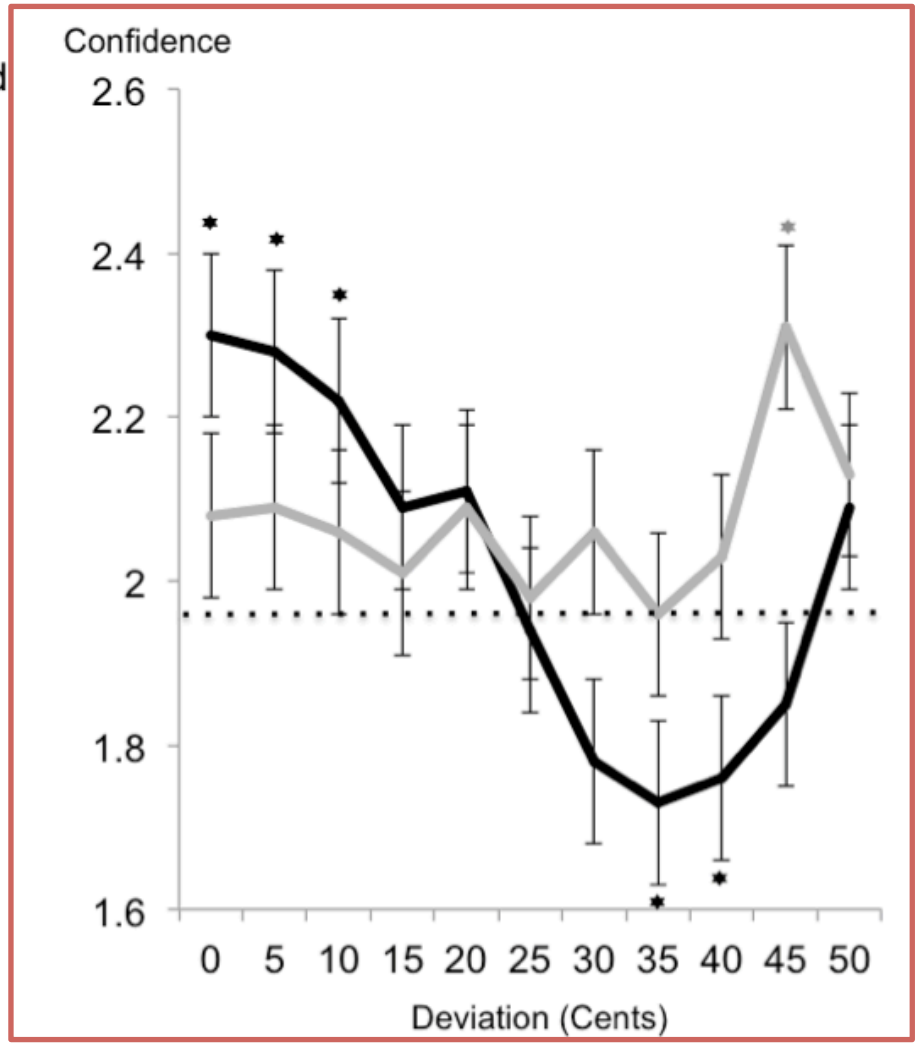


No effect of

- Formal musical training
- Informal musical training
  - Active/passive listening
  - Concerts
- Difficulty of the task
- Enjoyment of the voice

Process – Confidence task (n = 20)





Process – Conclusion (provisory)

➔Combination of categorical and continuous perception when listening to melodies

1. Individual differences regarding the mechanism
   - ➔ Development
   - ➔ Disorders

2. Similar conclusions in other domains
   - ➔ Relevant comparison(s)

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für empirische Ästhetik

David Poeppel

Renan Vairo Nunes

Simone Franz

Peter Pfordresher

Isabelle Peretz

Yohanna Lévêque

David Magis

Sean Hutchins

Daniele Schön

Ellen Blanckaert

Dominique Morsomme

Marie-Reine Ayoub

Laura Gosselin

Thank you for your attention!