

Does Marilyn sing in tune?



In-tune versus out-of-tune

On the perception of pitch accuracy

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Musical errors



Contour error



Interval error



Tonality error



Musical errors

166 performances



<http://sldr.org/sldr000774/en>

Computer
assisted method

3 criteria

Judges



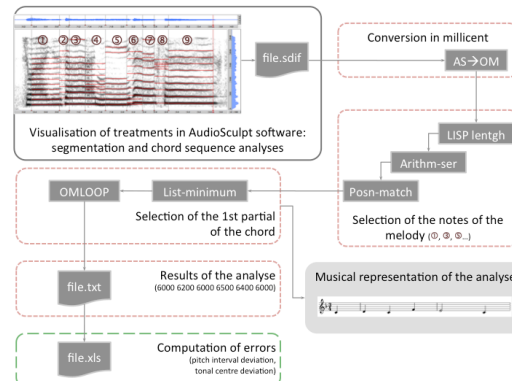
1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9
Out of tune In tune



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

Musical errors - Computer assisted method



Manual
segmentation

AudioSculpt (Ircam)

F0 information

AudioSculpt and
OpenMusic (Ircam)

Quantification of
errors

Excel (Microsoft)

Musical errors - Experts



Contour error



Interval error



Tonality error



Musical errors - Layman listeners



Contour error



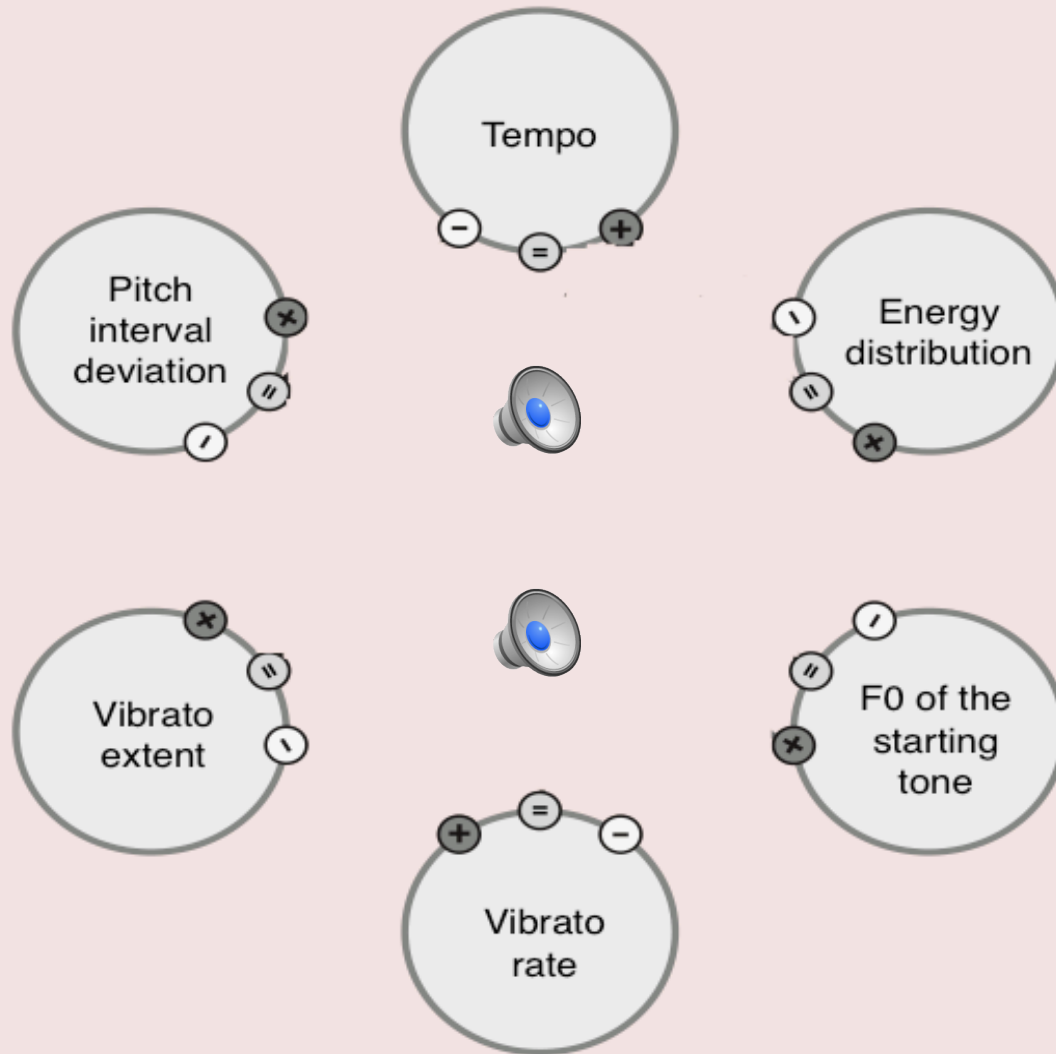
Interval error



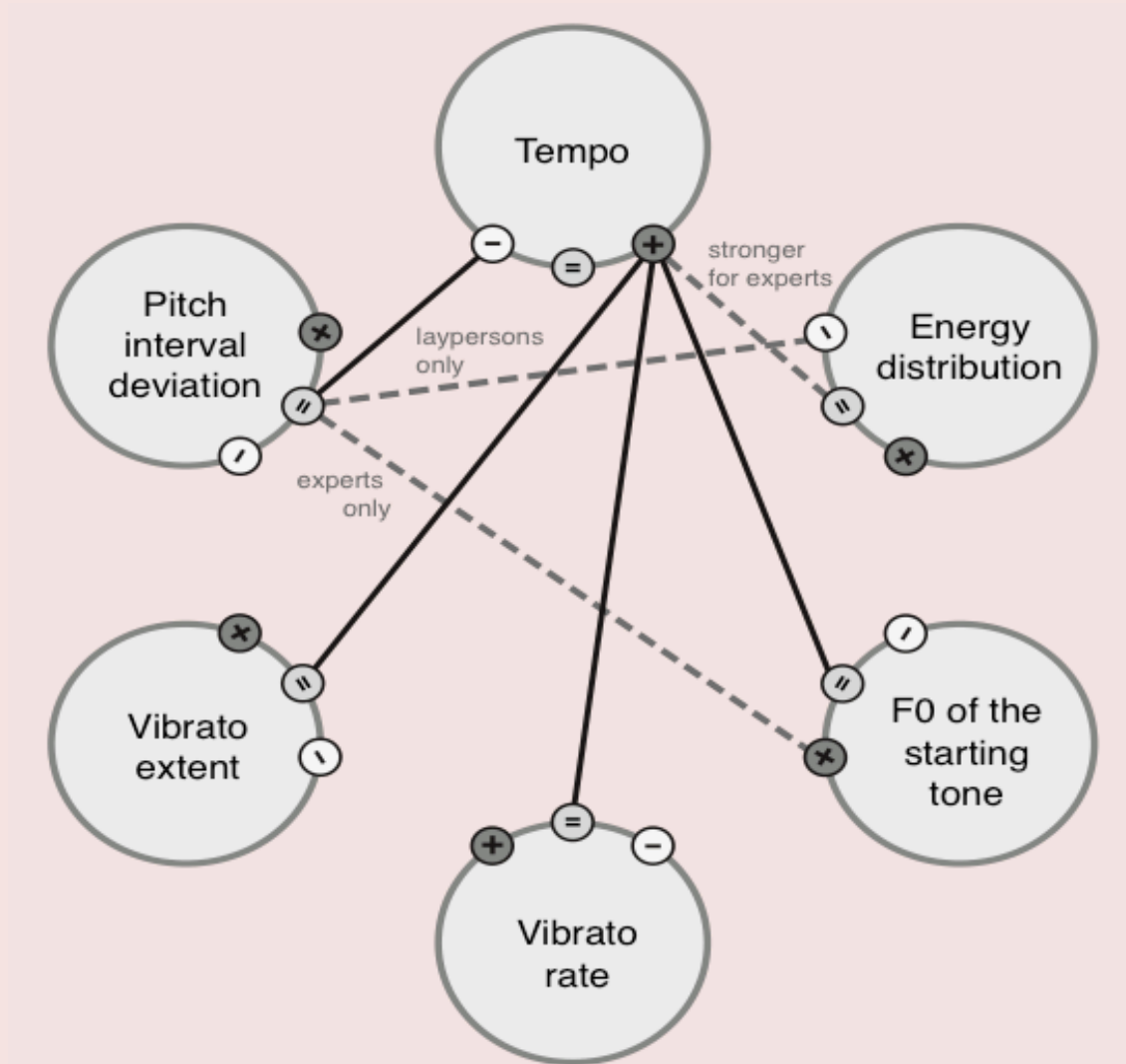
Tonality error



The case of operatic singers - Definition



The case of operatic singers - Evaluation



Musical errors – Conclusions

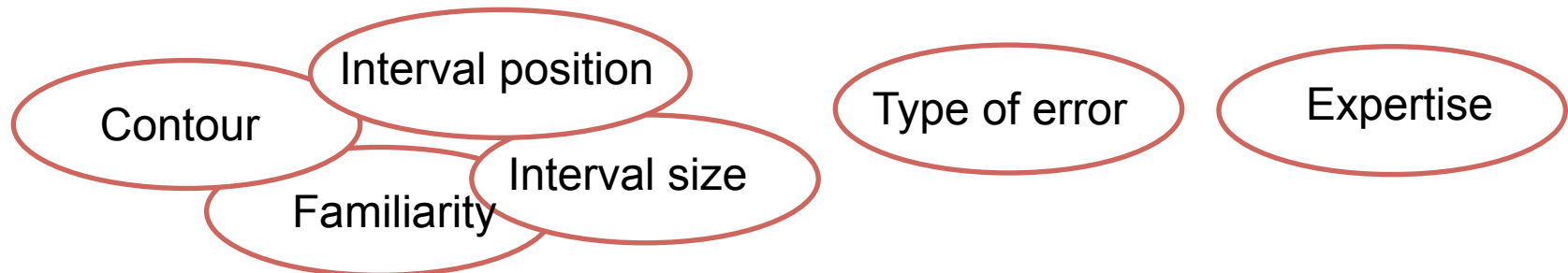
- Interval deviations
- + number of modulations if you are an expert

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?

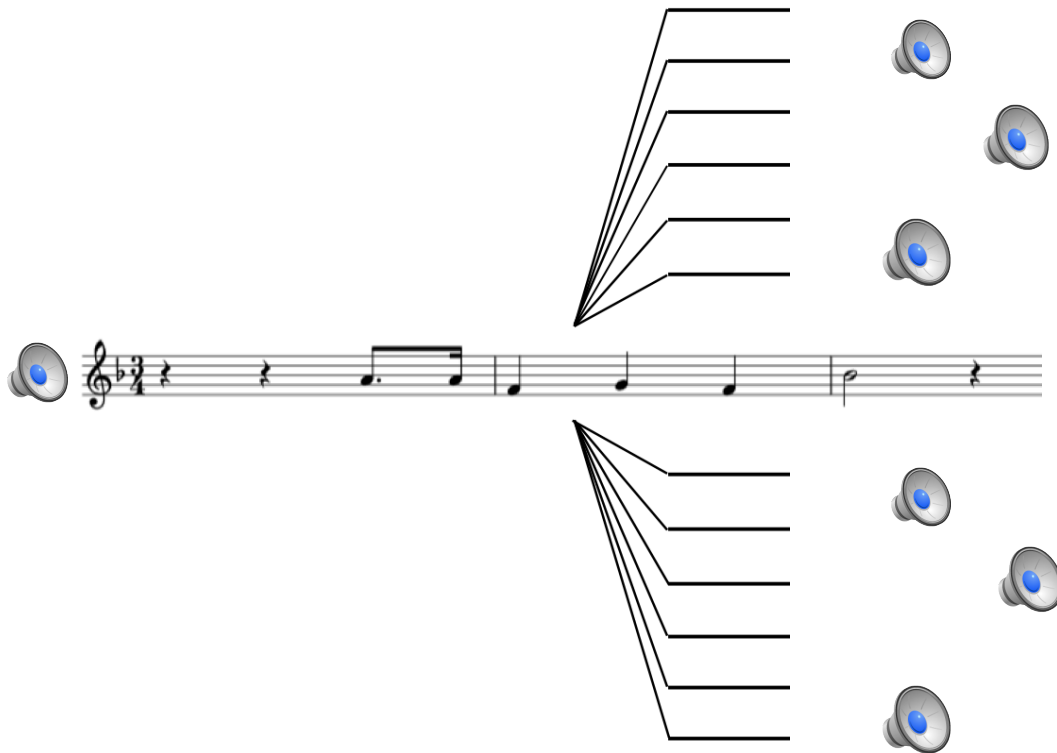


In-tune versus out-of-tune **Listeners' tolerance**

In preparation

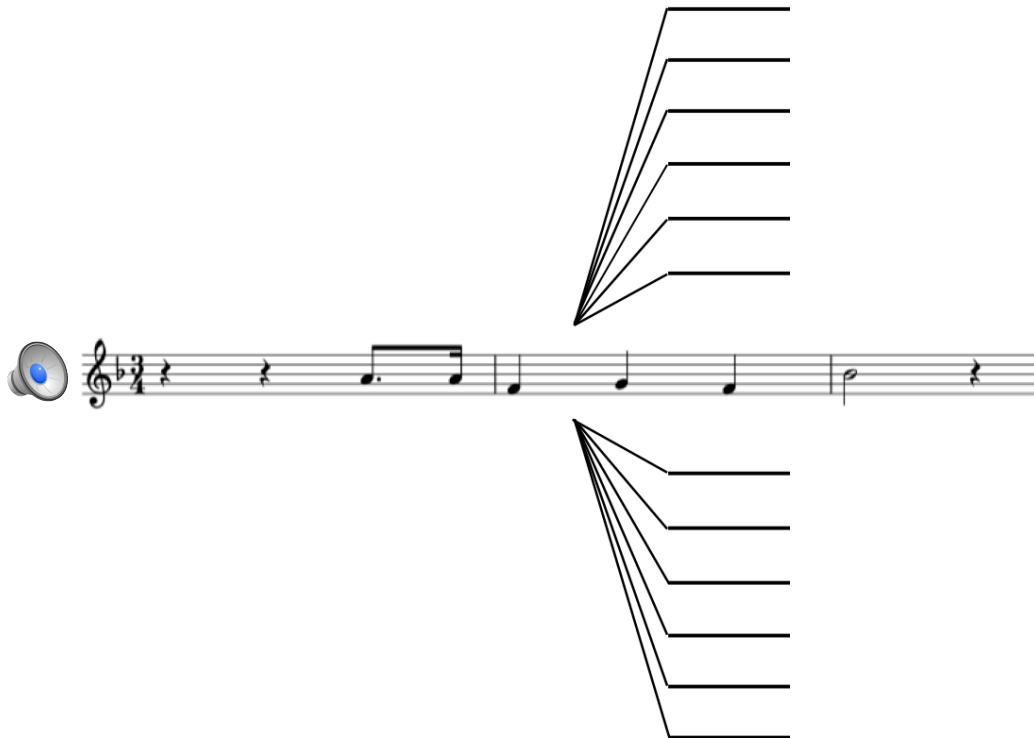
Tolerance

(Deviation, in cents)



Tolerance - Background

(Deviation, in cents)

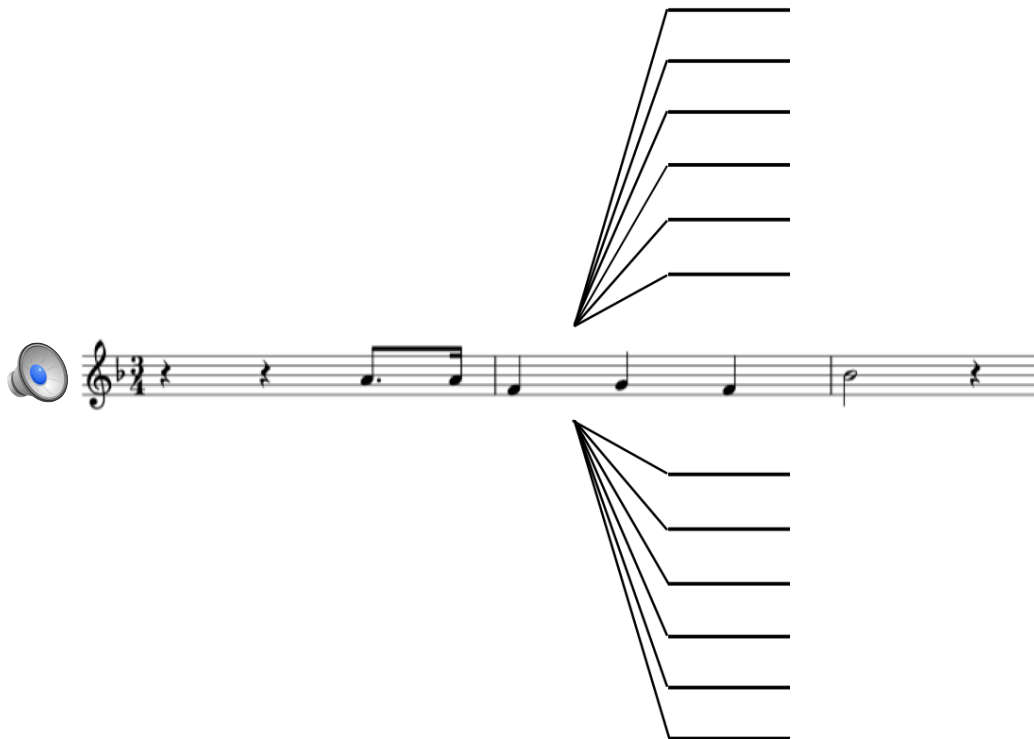


Less than 50 cents

- Studies on pitch discrimination
- Online tests

Tolerance - Background

(Deviation, in cents)



50 cents

- Pitch perception

Huthins, Roquet, & Peretz (2012)
Warrier & Zatorre (2002)

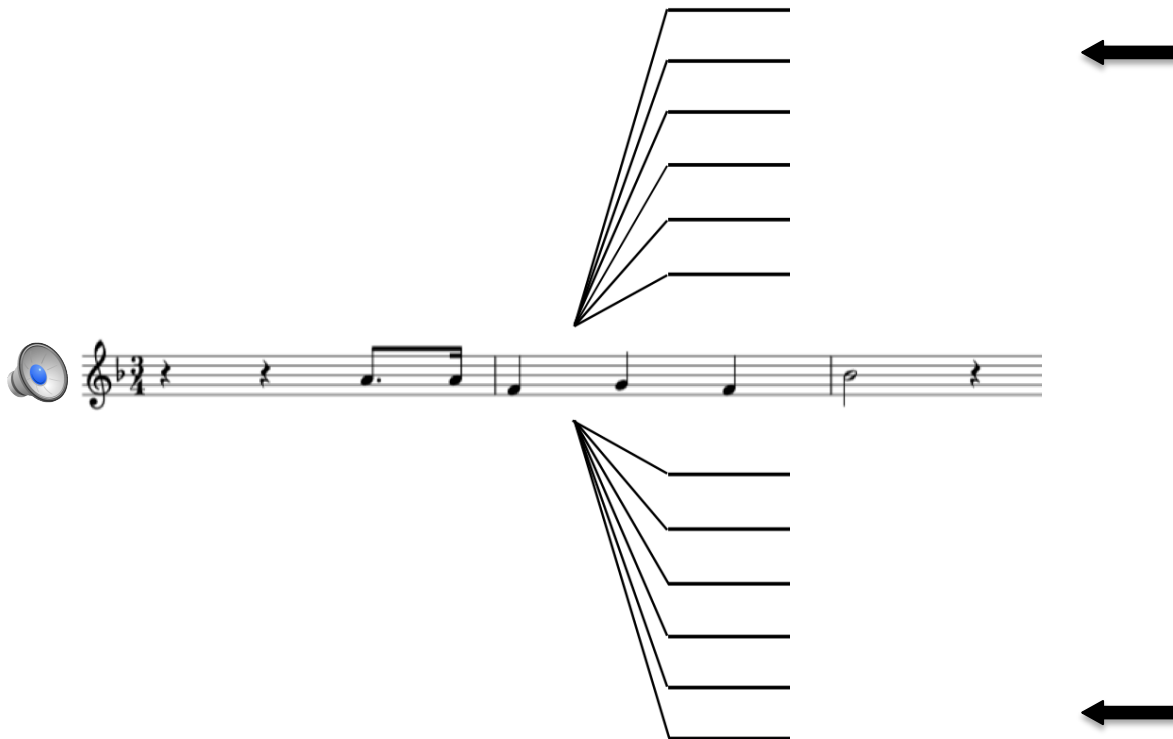
- Criteria for evaluation

Hutchins & Peretz (2012)
Pfordresher and Mantell (2014)



Tolerance - Background

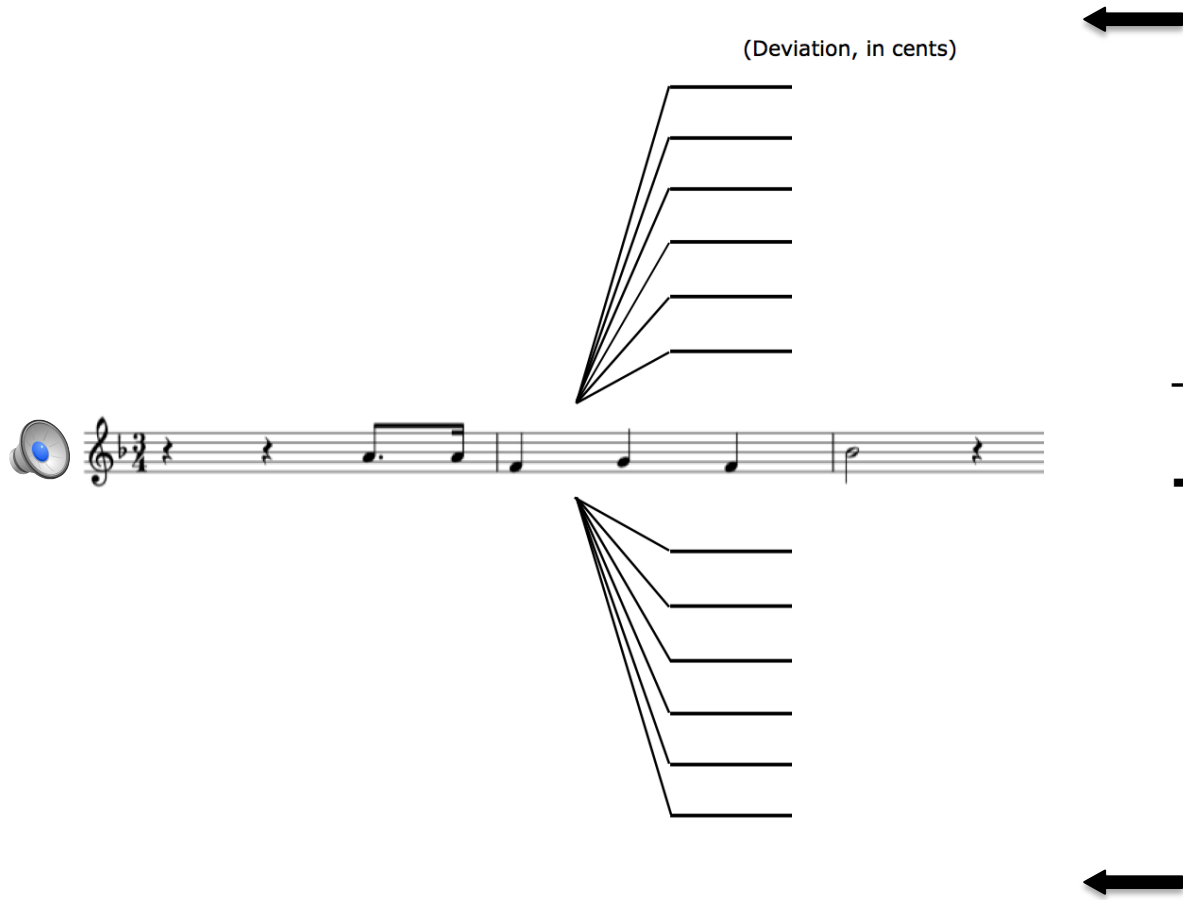
(Deviation, in cents)



100 cents

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

Tolerance - Background



More than 100 cents

- Pitch perception

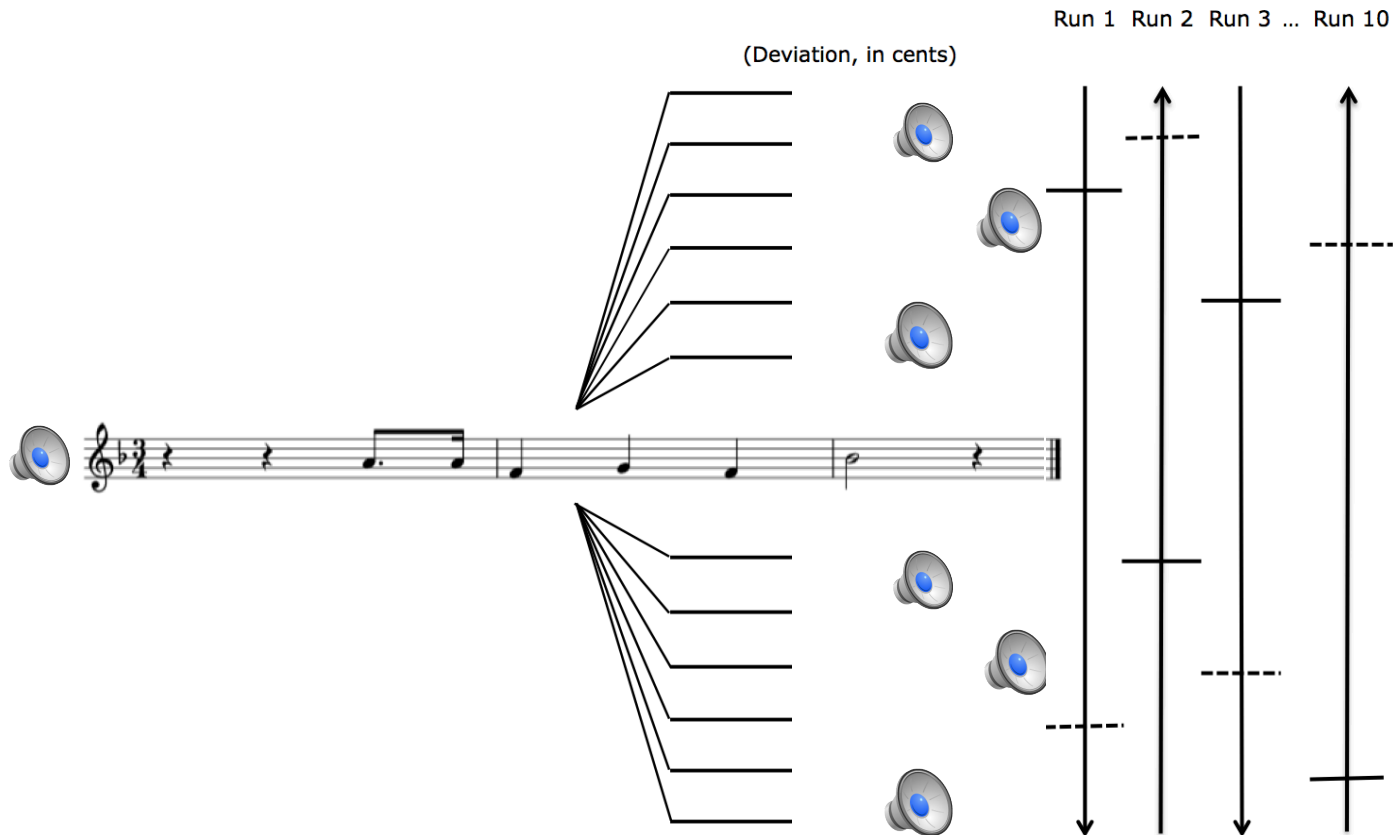
→ Only for highly trained voices

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

Tolerance - Procedure

Methods of limits

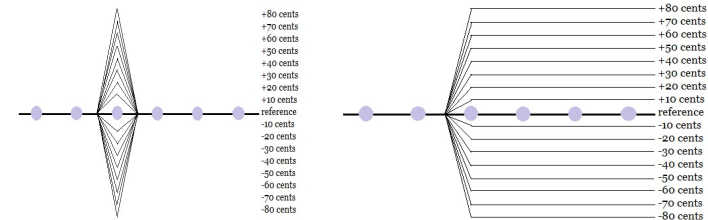
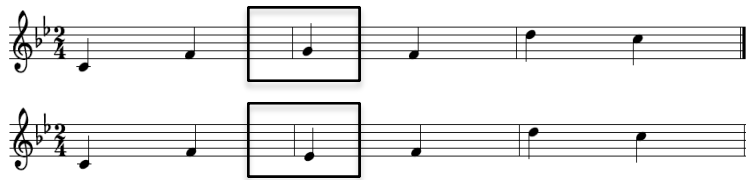
Van Besouw, Brereton, & Howard (2008)



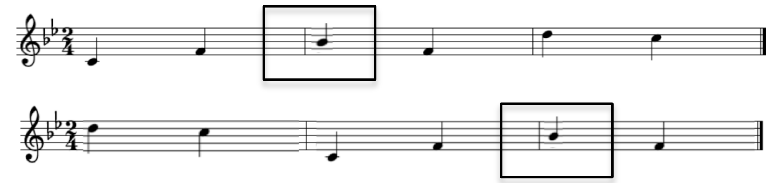
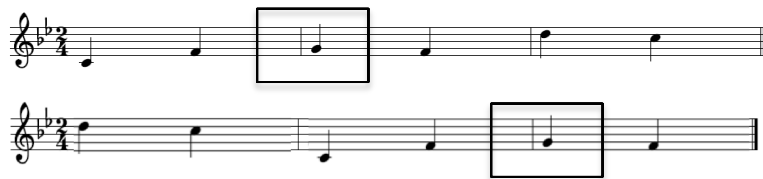
Test – retest
paradigm

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

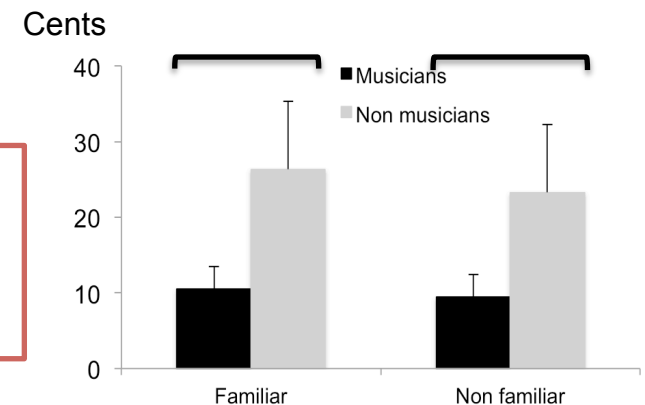
No effect of Size
 $f(1, 108) = 0.19, p = .66$
 No effect of Position
 $f(1, 108) = 0.55, p = .82$
 No interaction
 $f(1, 108) = 0.003, p = .96$

→ **Consistent**

Exp 3. Familiarity (and expertise)

n = 30 non musicians
 30 musicians

Effect of expertise
 $f(1, 116) = 139.11, p < .001, \eta^2 = .54$
 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?



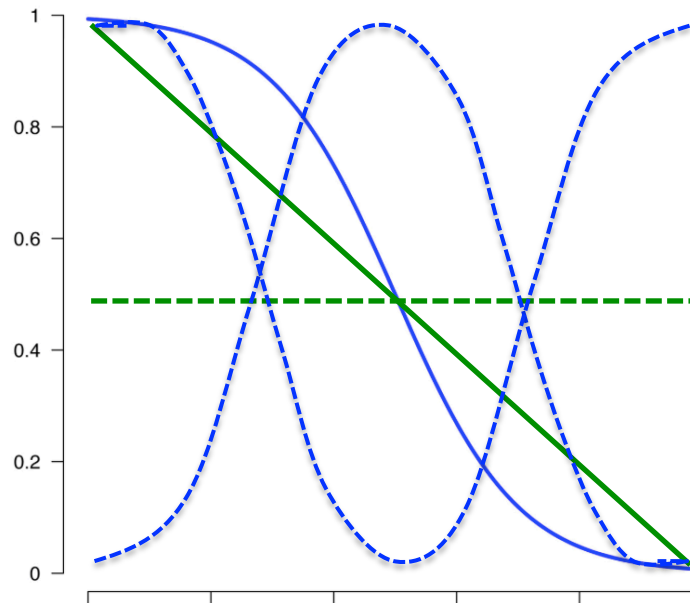
In-tune versus out-of-tune

On the perception of pitch accuracy

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

In progress

Process - Background



Categorical perception

Transformation of varying sensory signals into categorical internal representations

Continuous perception

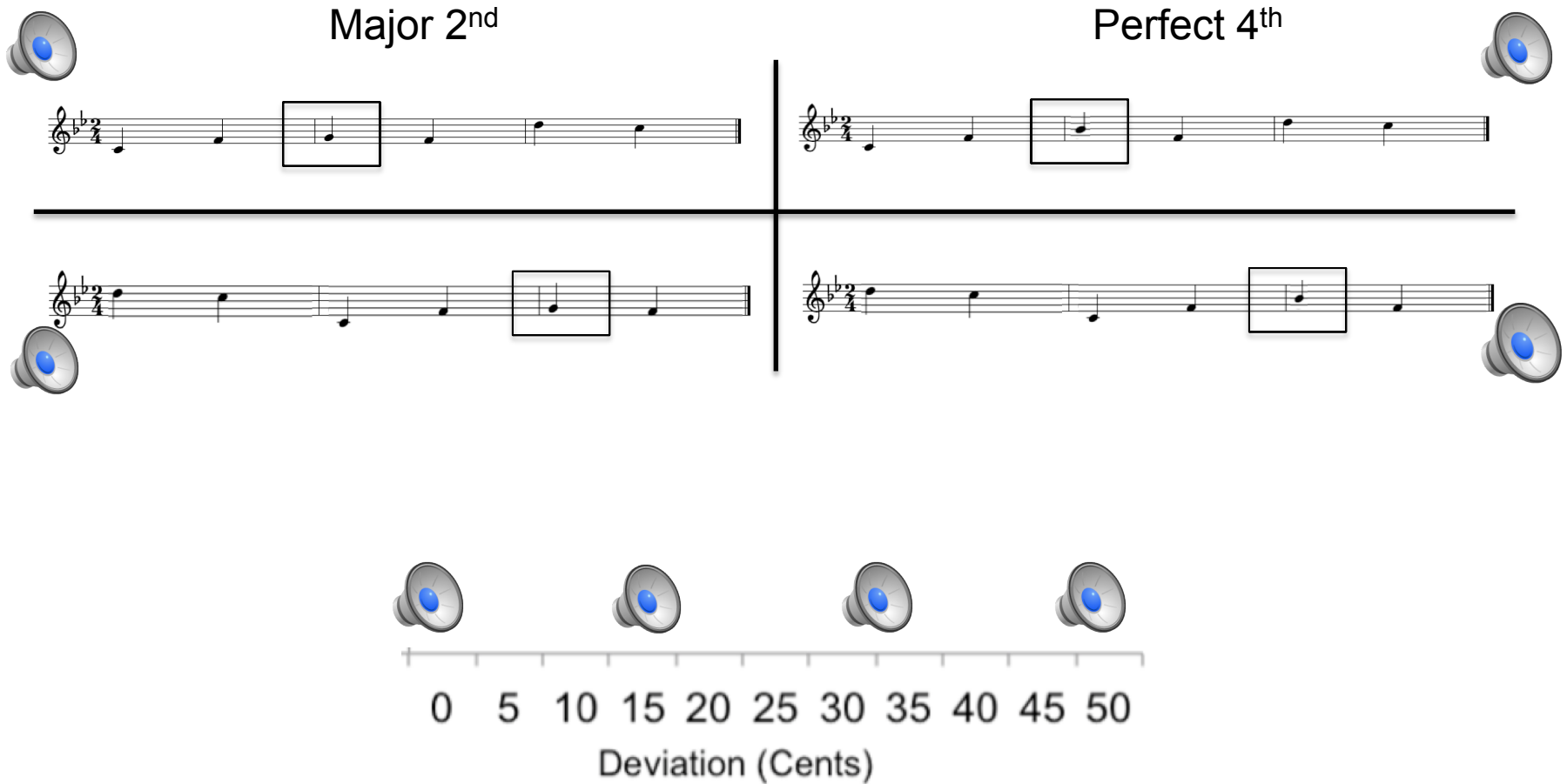
Perception (sometimes linearly) of the variation of sensory signals

General: Harnard, 1987; Goldstone & Hendrickson, 2010 (review); Liberman et al., 1957

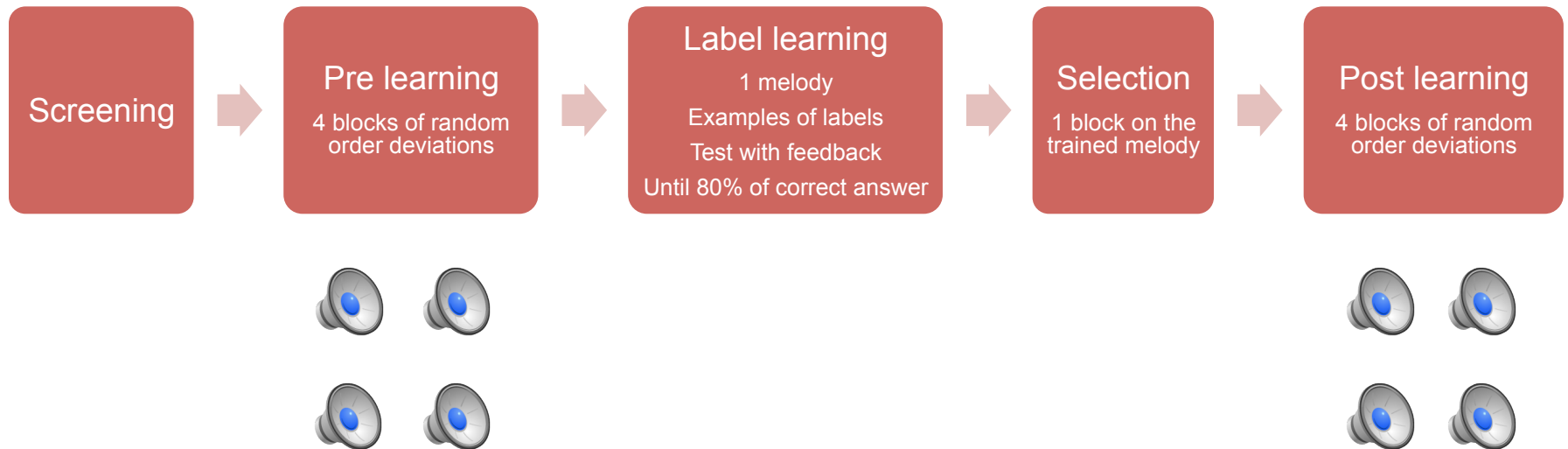
Use of labels: Maier, Glage, Hohlfeld, Rasha, Rahman, 2014 (review)

In music: Burns & Ward, 1978; Burns & Campbell, 1994; McDermott et al., 2010; Siegel & Siegel, 1977; Zarate, Ritson, & Poeppel, 2012

Process - Material



Process - Procedure



1. Identification task

In-tune

Out-of-tune

2. Confidence level

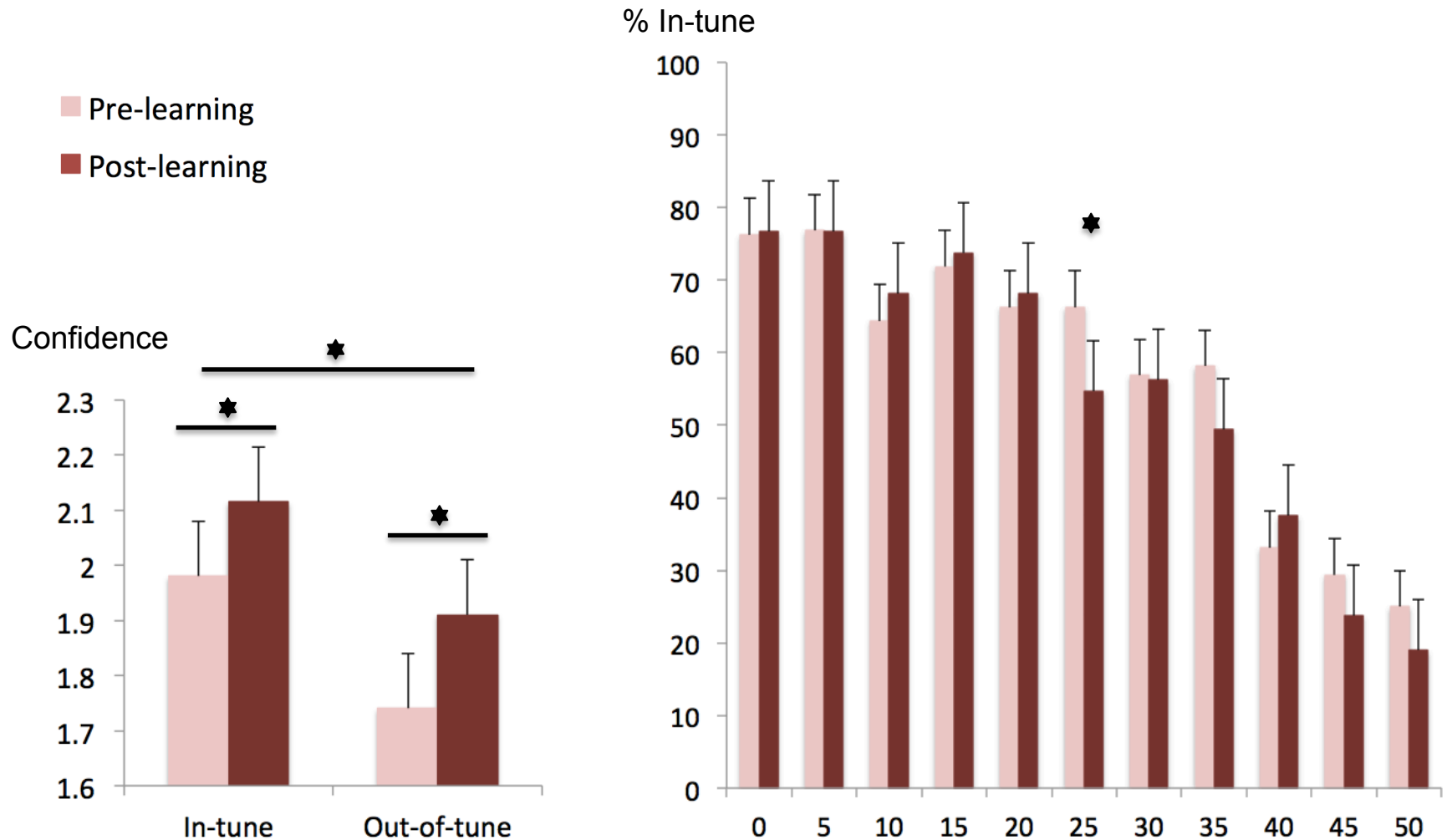
0

1

2

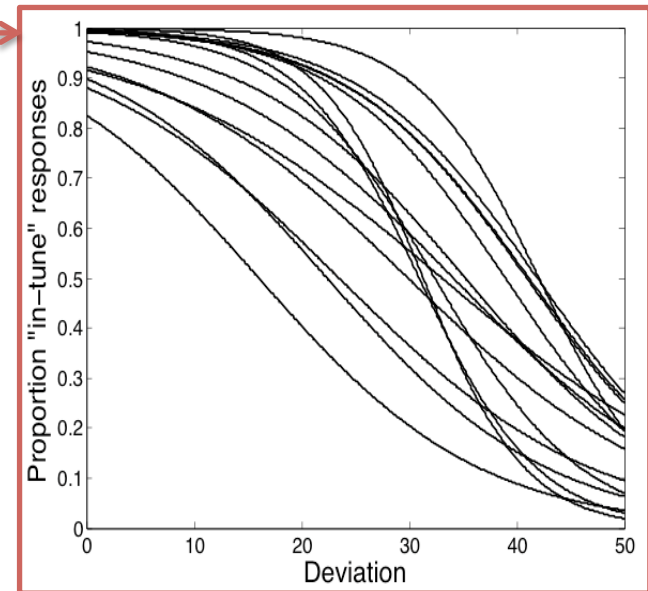
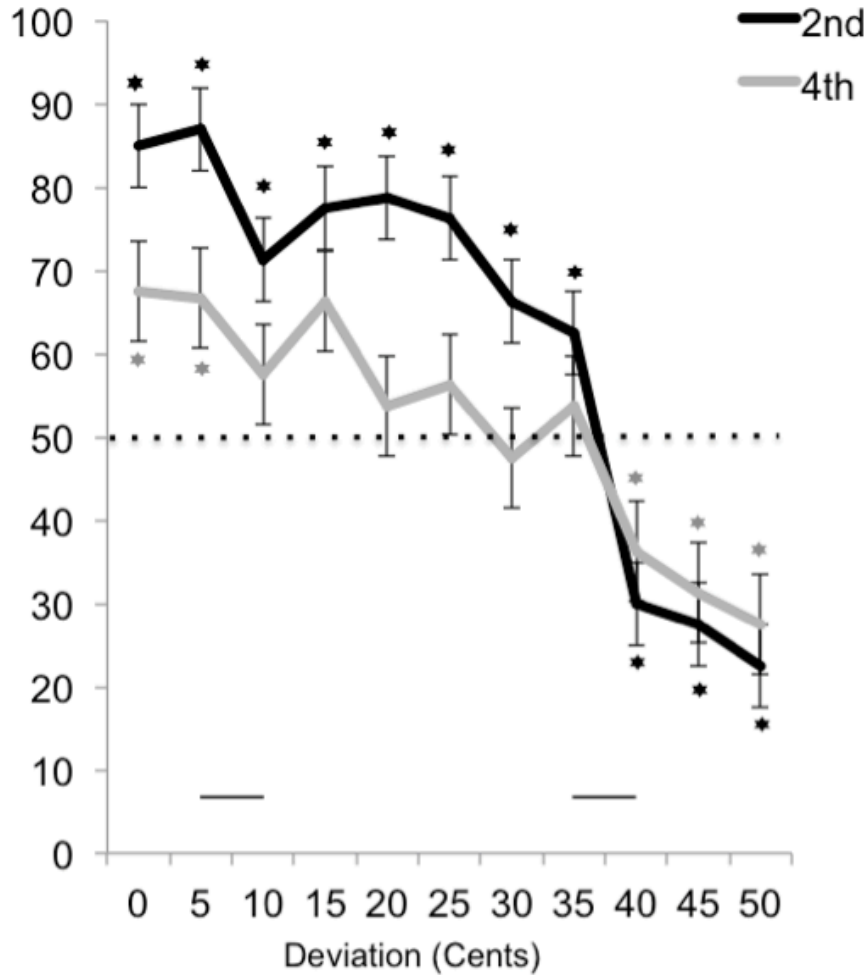
3

Process – Effect of learning (n = 25)

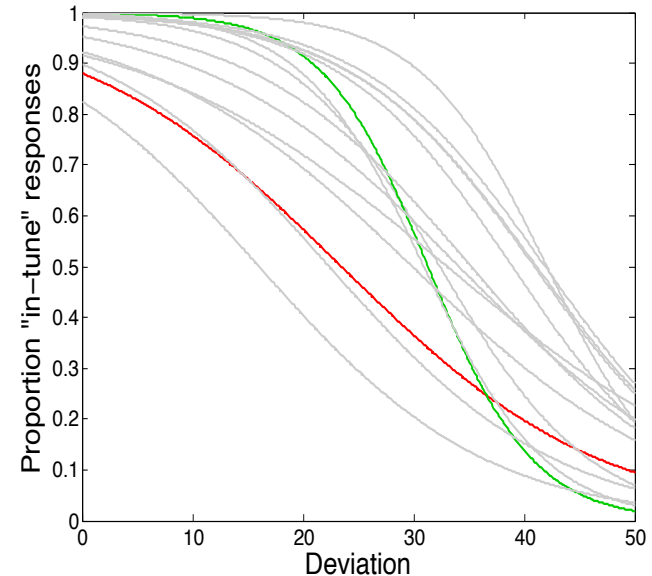
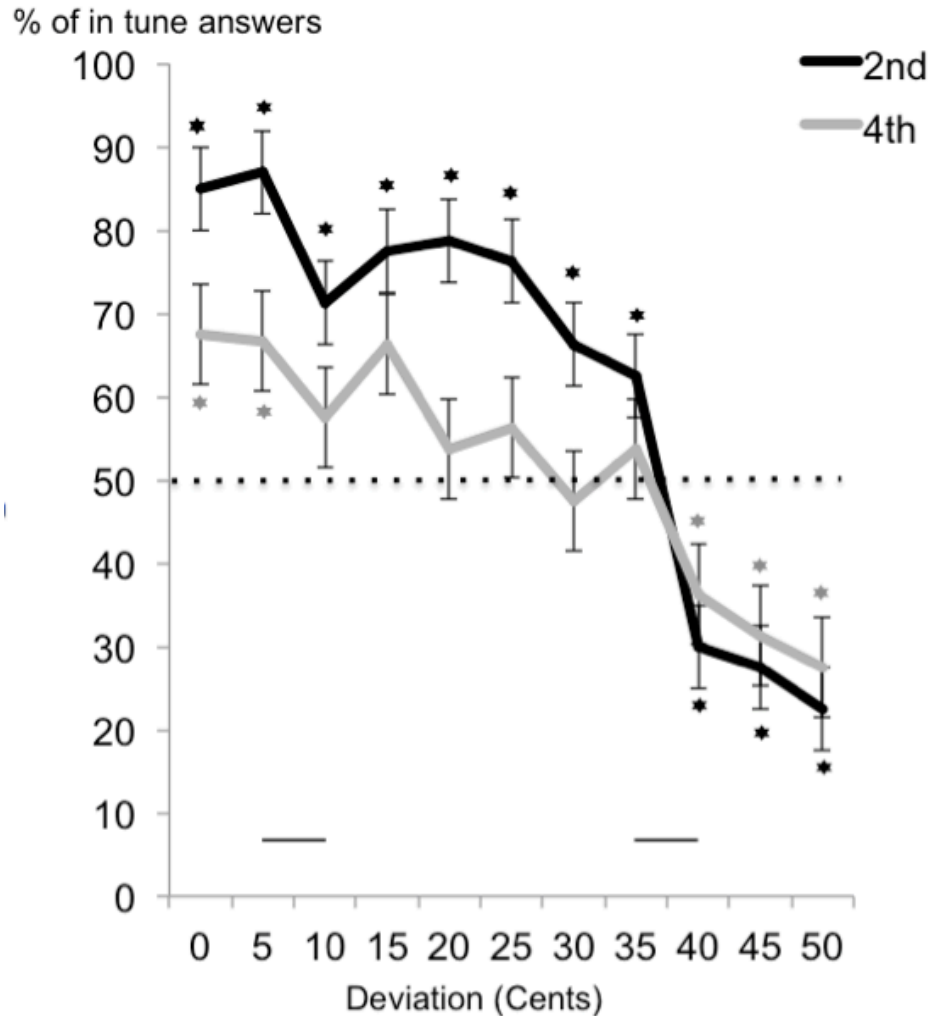


Process – Identification task (n = 20)

% of in tune answers



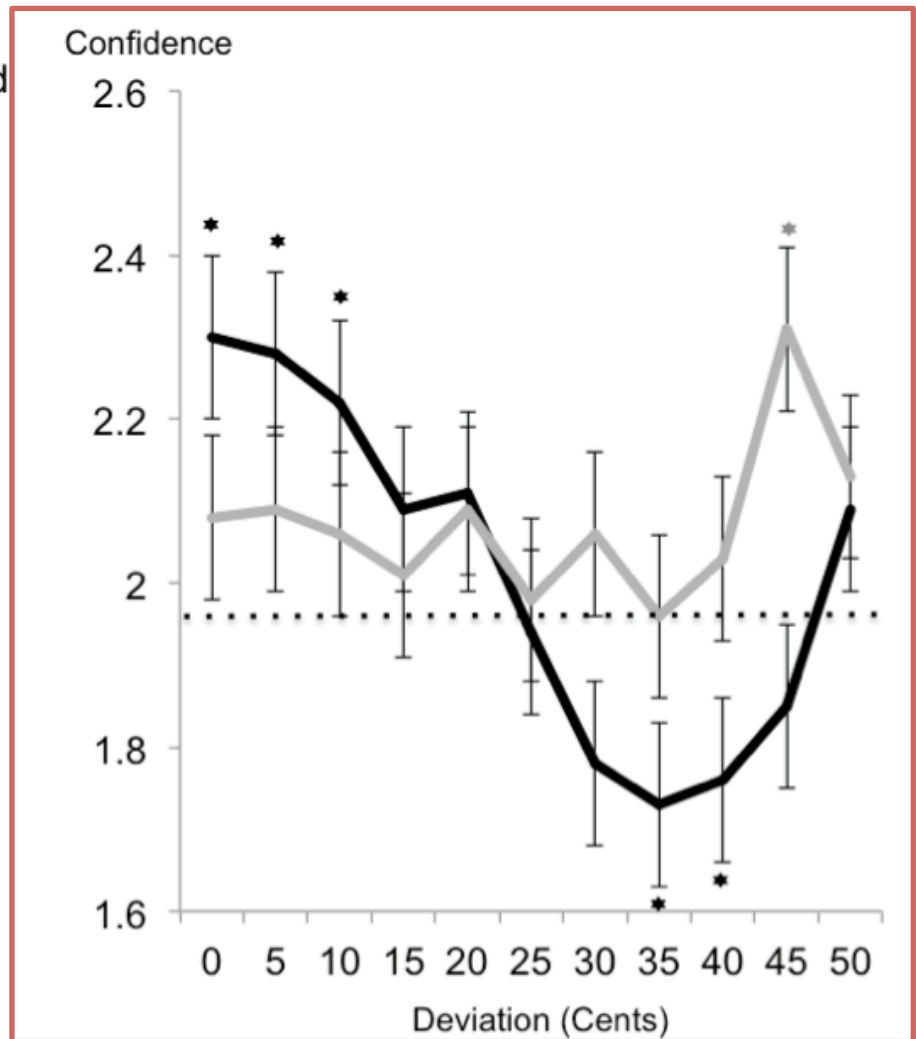
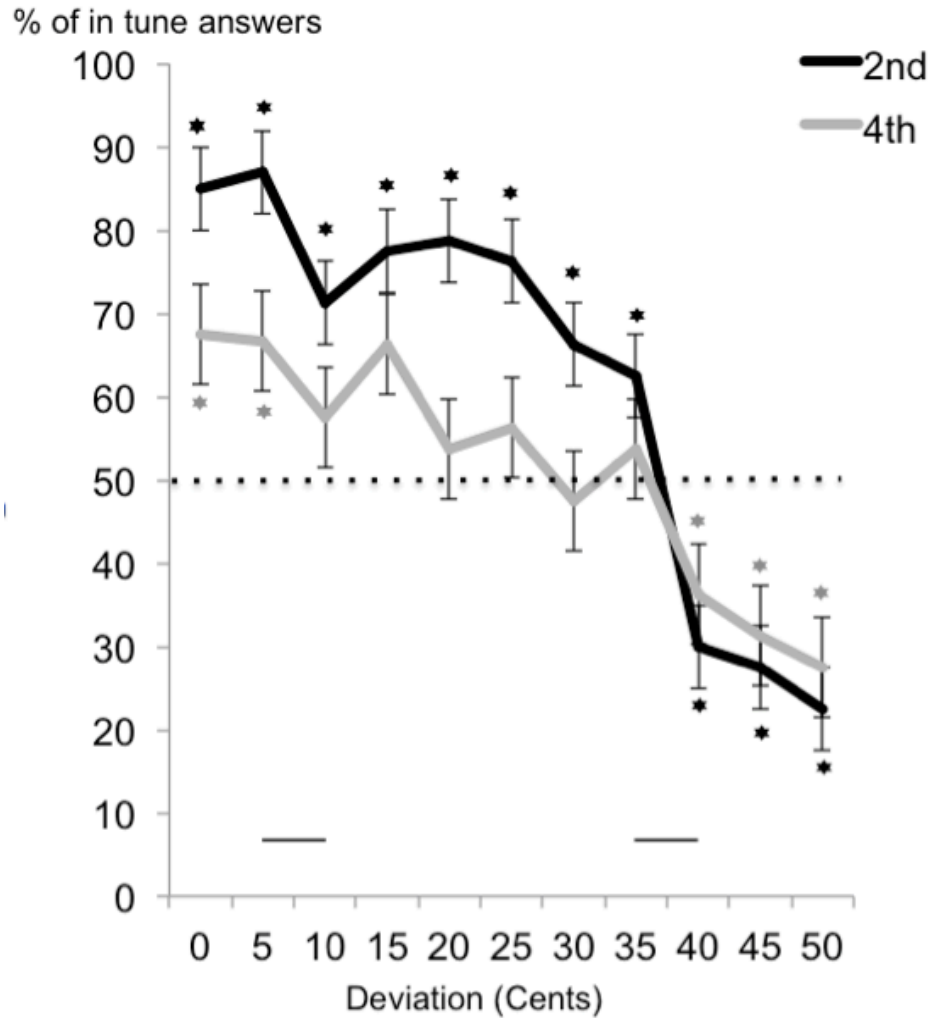
Process – Identification task (n = 20)



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)



David Poeppel



Peter Pfordresher



Isabelle Peretz



Yohanna Lévêque



David Magis



Renan Vairo Nunes



Simone Franz



Sean Hutchins




Daniele Schön



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fnrs
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Ellen Blanckaert



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Marie-Reine Ayoub



Laura Gosselin

Thank you for your attention!