

Musical Notation & Representation

Music 253/CS 275a
Stanford University
Craig Stuart Sapp
5 Jan 2016

Representing Music

Two main categories:

- For **Performance** (used as memory aid and for non-aural transmission)
 - Usually not a complete representation (some discretion left to performer)
 - Usually written, but also Guidonian hand is a spatial representation of music for education and memorization.
- For **Analysis**
 - Usually highlights a specific aspect of the music (reductive)
 - Graphical representations (visualizations)
 - Digital representations (computational analysis)
 - Audio-based analysis (such as spectrograms)

Also:

- Sonification: reverse process on converting data into sound.

Oldest Known Music Notation

Old Babylonian cuneiform musical notation. 2000-1700 BC



2 double columns, each of 7 ruled lines with numbers in Old Babylonian cuneiform tablature notation, with headings, "intonation" and "incantation", respectively.

Two ascending 7-note scales to be played on a 4-stringed lute tuned in ascending fifths.



http://www.schoyencollection.com/music_files/ms5105.jpg
<http://www.schoyencollection.com/music.html>

Music Notation in Ancient Greece

Oldest complete notated song (~1st century AD)

Seikilos epitaph



ΩΣΟΕΖΗΣΦΑΙΝΟΥ
ΜΗΔΕΝΟΛΩΣΣΥ
ΛΥΤΤΟΥΠΡΟΣΟΛΙ
ΓΟΝΕΣΤΓΟΖΗΝ
ΤΟΤΕΛΟΣΦΟΧΡΟ
ΝΟΣΑΤΤΑΙΤΕΙ

C Z Z KIZ I
"Ο σον ζῆς φαί νου

K I Z IK O C OΦ
μη δὲν ὅ λως σù λυ ποῦ

C K Z I KIK C OΦ
πρὸς ὁ λί γον ἐσ τὶ τὸ ζῆν

C K O I Z K C C X I
τὸ τέ λος ὁ χρό νος ἀπ αι τεῖ.

Music Notation in Ancient Greece

C Z Z KIZ I

Ο σον ζῆς φαί νου
While you live, shine

K I Z IK O C OΦ

μη δὲν ὅ λως σὺ λυ ποῦ
Have no grief at all

C K Z I KIK C OΦ

πρὸς ὁ λί γον ἐσ τὶ τὸ ζῆν

Life exists only for a short while

C K O I Z K C C CXI

τὸ τέ λος ὁ χρό νος ἀπ αι τεῖ.

And time demands its toll

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seikilos_epitaph

Performed on a hydraulis: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4_iWkP24Ww#t=7

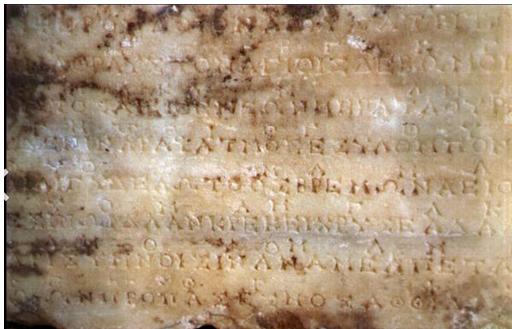
c z z kiz i
Ο-σον ζης φαι - νου

k i z ik o c oΦ
μη - δεν ο-λως συ λυ - που

c k z i kik c oΦ
προς ο-λι-γον εσ - τι το ζην

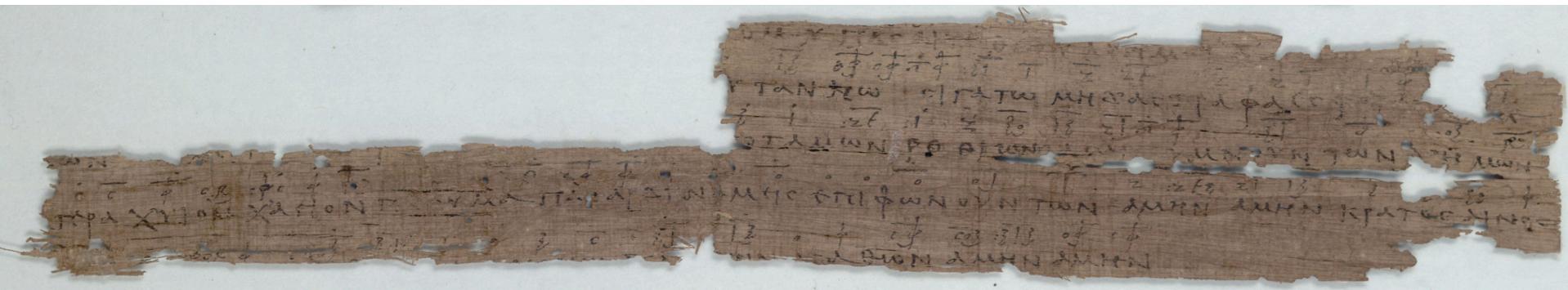
c k o i z k c c cxI
το τε-λος ο χρο-νος απ αι - τει

Music Notation in Ancient Greece



2nd century BC
Earliest surviving composition
with a known composer
(Athenios son of Athenios)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delphic_Hymns



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxyrhynchus_hymn

3rd century AD

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_ancient_Greece

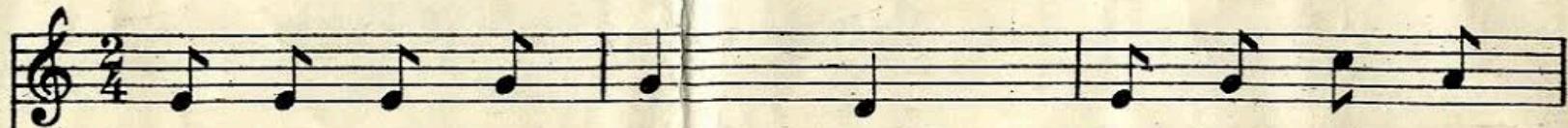
Tonic Sol-Fa

The Lamb.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

GEORGE HENSCHEL.

VOICE.



Lit - tle lamb, who made thee?
KEY C. { | m .m :m .s | s :r | m .s :d' .l }

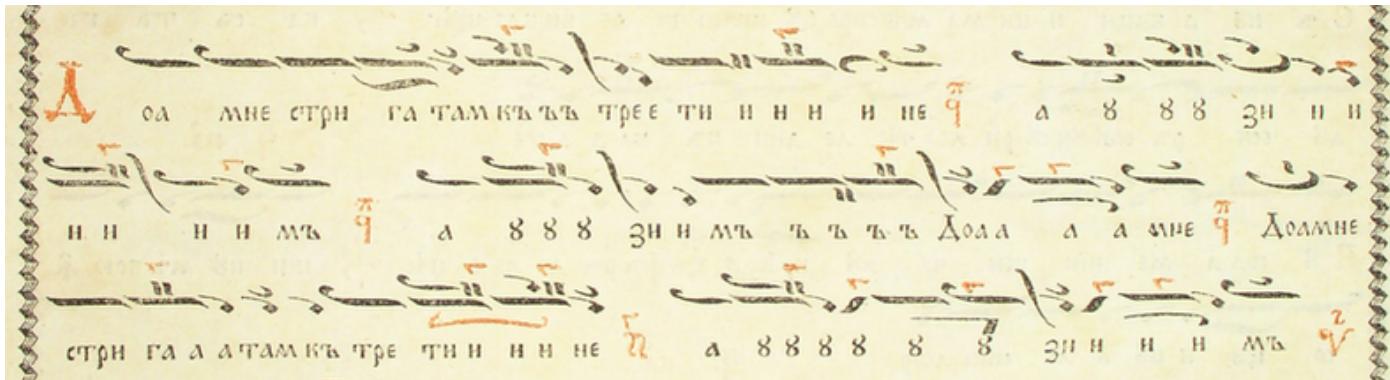
PIANO.



Byzantine Music Notation

(10th – 15th centuries)

interval notation



Romania, 1823

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musical_notation#Byzantine_Empire

A comparison of Byzantine musical notation with modern Western musical notation. The top part shows a staff with various note heads and rests, corresponding to the text below it in Greek. The bottom part shows a standard Western musical staff with a treble clef, note heads, and rests, also corresponding to the same text. The text consists of several words in Greek, such as 'Δεῦ - τε', 'πό - μα', 'πί - ω', 'μεν', 'καὶ', 'νόν', 'οὐκ', 'ἐκ', and 'πέ - τρας'.

http://www.musicportal.gr/byzantine_music_system/?lang=en

Gregorian Chant



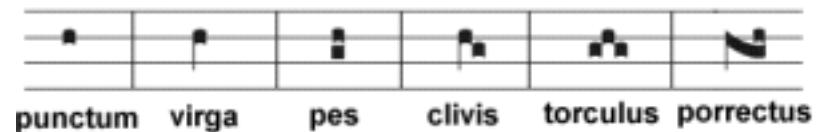
http://www.schoyencollection.com/music_files/ms1681.jpg

Comm.
I.
E
c-ce virgo concipi- et, et pá- ri- et fi- li-

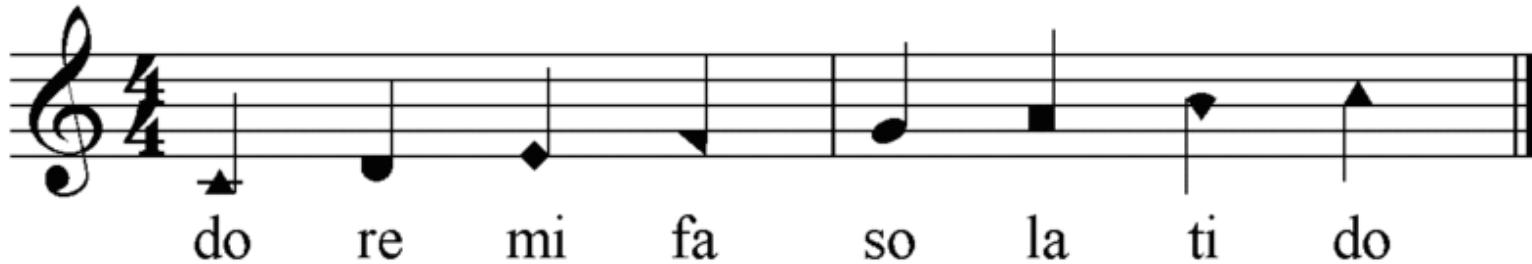
Messine notation
Modern chant notation
St. Gall notation

<http://euouae.com/category/transcription/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_chant
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neume>



Shape Notes



16 STAR IN THE EAST 10, 11. Baptist Harmony, p. 35

Hail the blest morn, see the great Mediator,
Shepherds, go worship the babe in the manger,
Lo, for his guard the bright angels attend. *Chorus.*
Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!

Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid;
Star in the east, the ho - ri - zon a - dorming, Guide where our infant Re - deemer was laid.

2 Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining;
Low lies his bed, with the beasts of the stall;
Angels adore him, in slumbers reclining,
Wise men and shepherds before him do fall.
Brightest and best. &c.

3 Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
Odours of Eden, and offerings divine,
Gems from the mountain, and pearls from the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine?
Brightest and best. &c.

4 Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gold we his favour secure,
Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor
Brightest and best. &c.

Tablature

Indicates *how* to play the pitches, not an abstracted/neutral concept of pitch.



P B P BP B P B P B

TAB

5

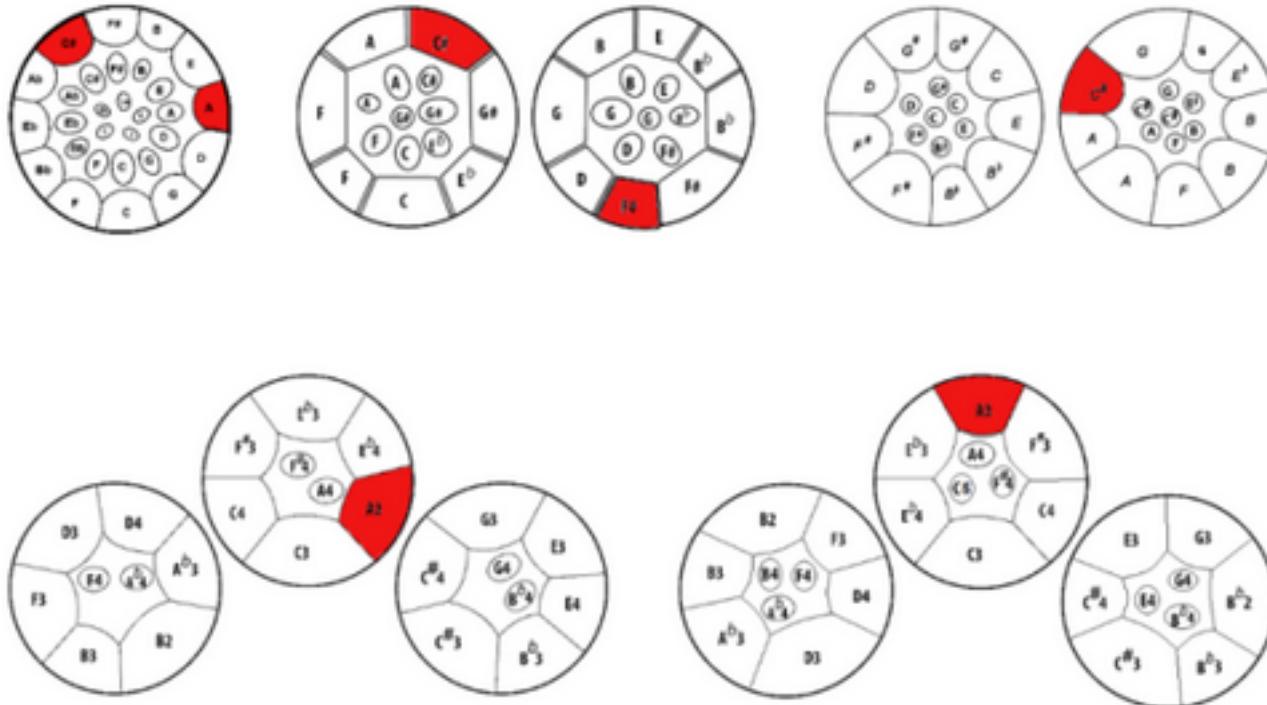
G# A A# B C C# D D# E F F# G G# A A# B

Fretboard diagram:

T	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	16	17	18								

E - - 5 - - 3 - - - - 5 - - 3/5 - - - |
B - - 7 - - 7 - - - - 7 - - - |
G - - - 7 - 7 - 0 - - 0 - - 7 - 7 - |
D - 0 - 0 - - - - - - - - - |
A 0 - - - - - - - - - - - |
E - - - - - - - - - - - |

Steel Drum Tablature



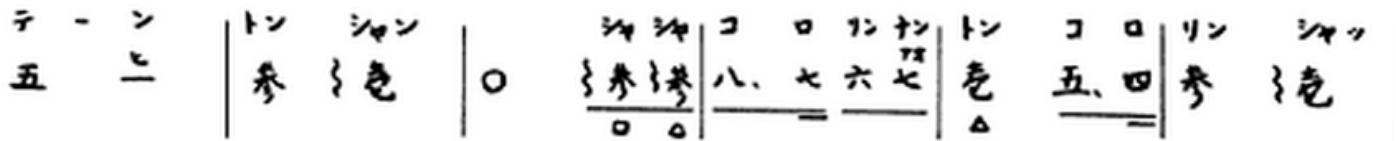
— Jonathan Potter, Cardinal Calypso

Koto Tablature

Ikuta school notation (Kyoto)

テ	五
ヌ	●
ン	
ト	三
ン	
シ	二
ン	
一	〇
マ	
ヌ	四
ヌ	三
ヌ	八
ヌ	六
チ	七
ト	一
ン	
テ	五
ン	
ト	三
ン	
シ	二
ン	

Yamada school notation (Tokyo)



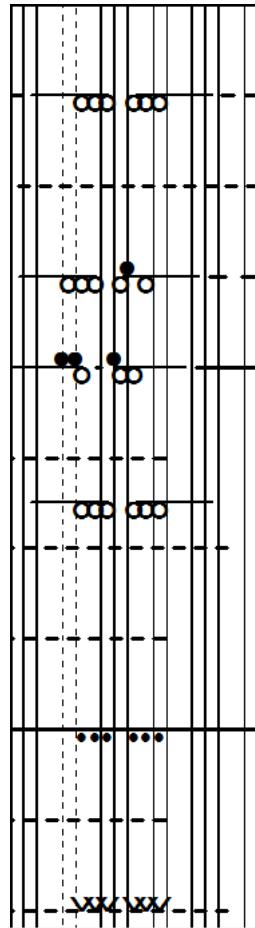
“Rokudan no shirabe”

by Kengyō Yatsuhashi (1614–1685)



Digital representation:

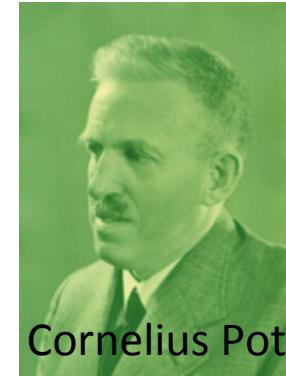
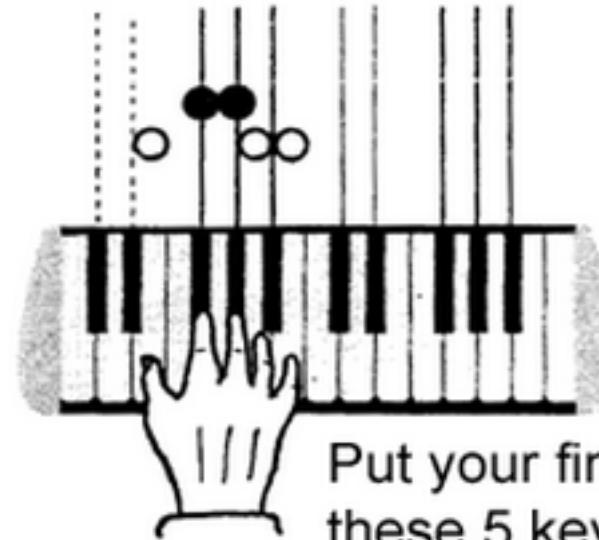
**koto	**kuchi	**kern
*M4/4	*M4/4	*M4/4
=1-	=1-	=1-
{5+i	te	{2d
-	n	.
3	ton	4A
1s	shan	4d: 4G:
=2	=2	=2
0}	.	4r}
{3 sb	sha	{8A: 8A#:
3 sc	sha	8A: 8A#:
8 . .	koo	8.a
7 .	ro	16g
6 .	rin	8d#
7 o .	chin	16gH
. .	.	16ah
=3 .	=3	=3
1c .	ton	4d
5 . .	koo	8.d
4 .	ro	16A#
3} .	rin	4A}
{1s .	shan	{4d: 4G:
=4 .	=4	=4



Piano Tablature

Klavarskribo

“Keyboard script” in Esperanto



Cornelius Pot

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MIolvxunihA&t=659>

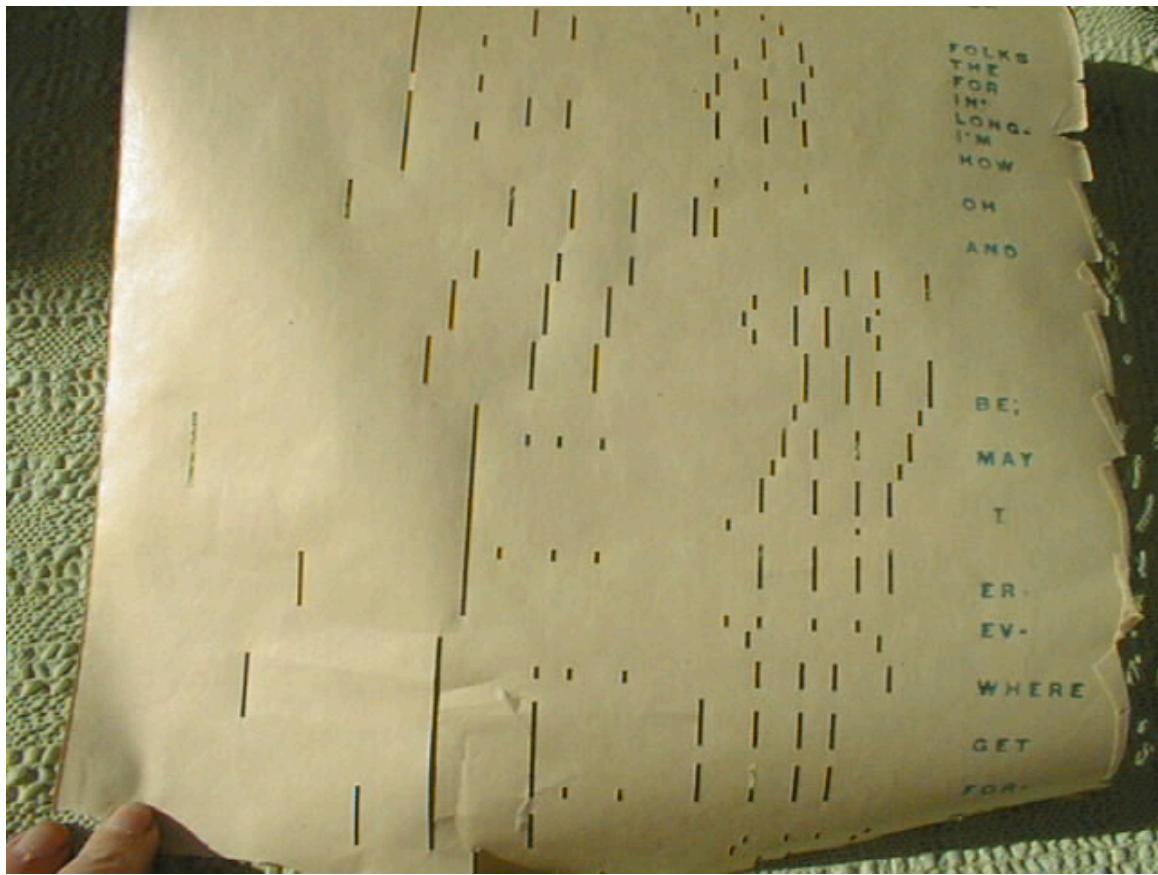
<http://evanlenz.net/blog/2007/11/02/re-discovering-klavarscribo/>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klavarskribo>

<http://www.klavarskribo.nl/en>

Piano Rolls

Mechanical Representation of music



Performance Data Visualization

Webern Piano Variations, mvmt. 2, (Op. 27)

Anderszewski 1996

Musical score for Webern Piano Variations, mvmt. 2, (Op. 27) by Anderszewski 1996. The score consists of five staves of music. Staff 1 starts at measure 0 and ends at measure 1. Staff 2 starts at measure 2 and ends at measure 11. Staff 3 starts at measure 14 and ends at measure 21. Staff 4 starts at measure 15 and ends at measure 31. The music is highly rhythmic, featuring various note heads and rests on a staff with a treble clef and a bass clef.

Gould 1954

Musical score for Webern Piano Variations, mvmt. 2, (Op. 27) by Gould 1954. The score consists of five staves of music. Staff 1 starts at measure 0 and ends at measure 1. Staff 2 starts at measure 4 and ends at measure 11. Staff 3 starts at measure 19 and ends at measure 21. The music is highly rhythmic, featuring various note heads and rests on a staff with a treble clef and a bass clef.

<http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2597179>

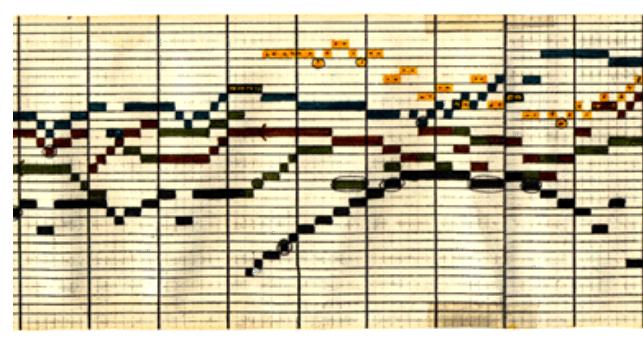
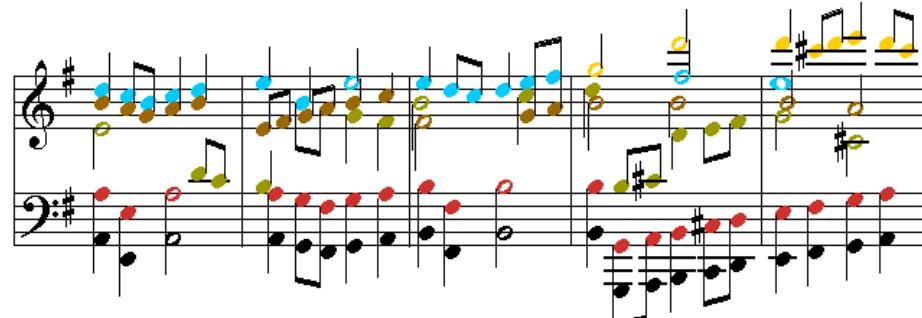
<http://mazurka.org.uk/webern/notation/Anderszewski1996>

<http://mazurka.org.uk/webern/notation/Gould1954>

Music Animation Machine

<http://www.musanim.com>

Stephen Malinowski



<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2zb5cQbLabj3U9l3tke1pg>

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLMOarqHv8B7P1BuvL2iGqkjS1xNrvTiuX>

Music Animation Machine

Bach, Toccata and Fugue in D minor, organ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ipzR9bhei_o

How are musical
Dimensions mapped
In each visualization?

Mozart, Symphony No. 40 in G minor

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xvtoqE33iZg>

Beethoven, Fur Elise

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0VwTw1eZ1k>

Beethoven, String Quartet No. 16, 1st mvt. (opus 135)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lj4kLPgX5QM>

Paganini, Caprice No. 5 (solo violin)

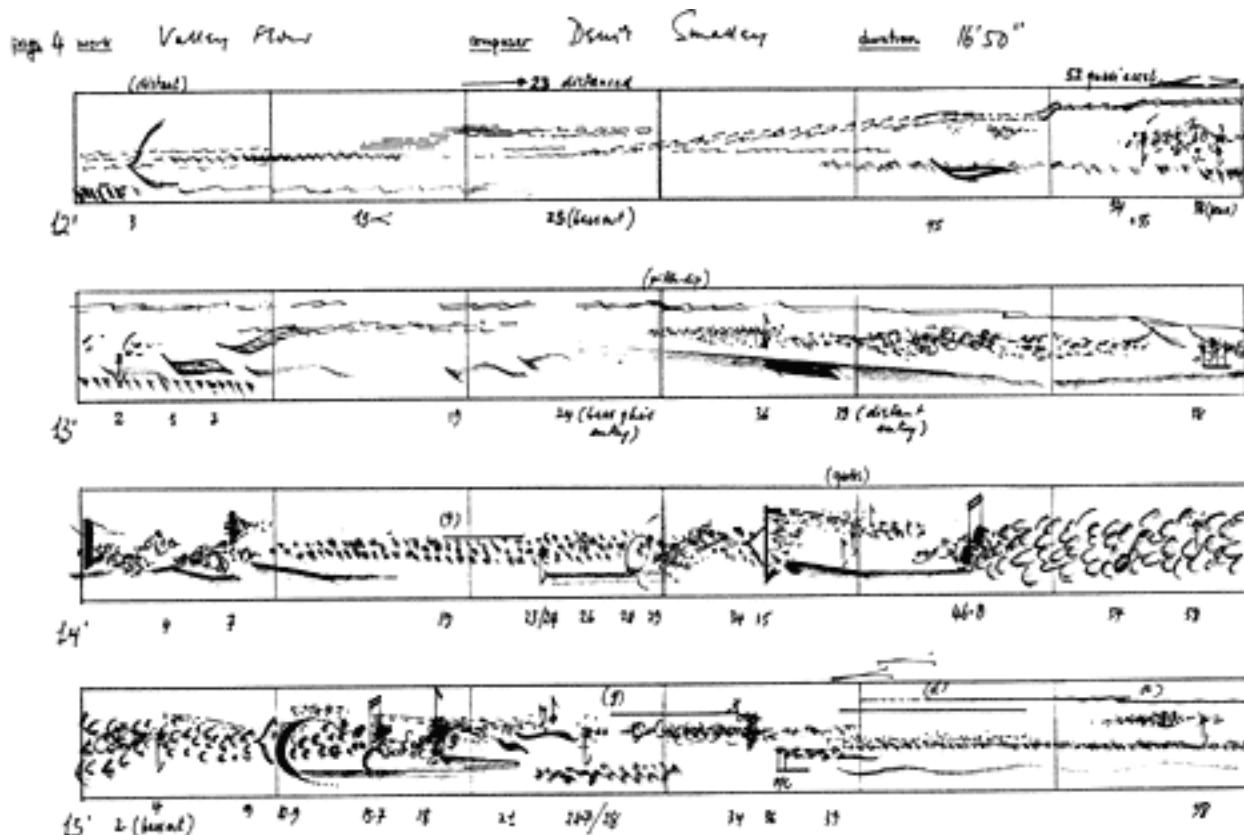
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xhc1PsokFOw>

Debussy, First Arabesque

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yt1jfX5C1u0>

Textural Notation

Analytic notation of electro-acoustic music

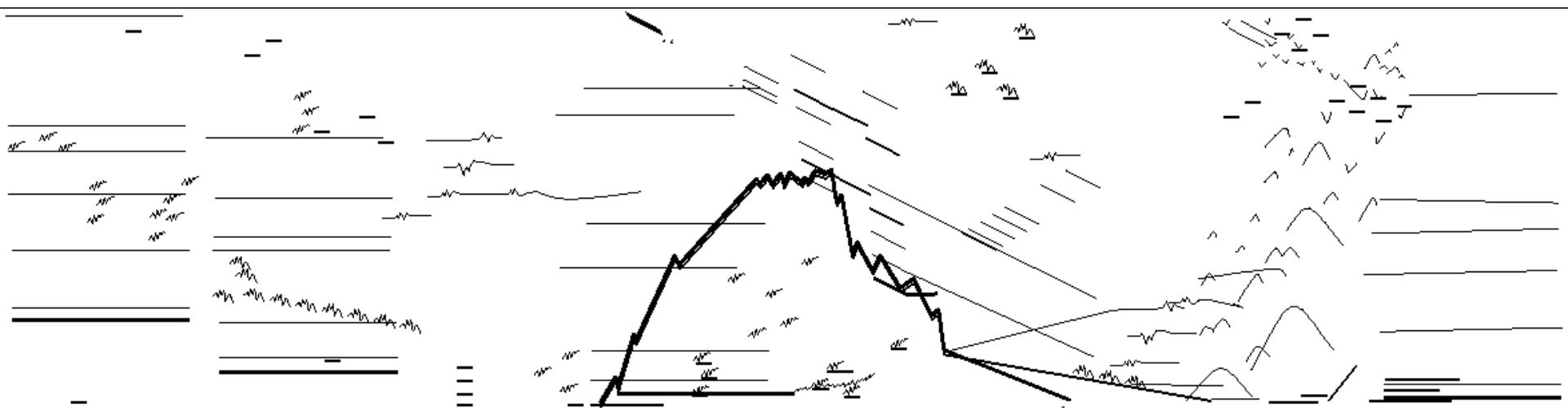


line2sine

Sonification of vector graphics

<http://sig.sapp.org/projects/all/line2sine/line2sine/examples>

Example 6:



See the music of Iannis Xenakis

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iannis_Xenakis

Schenkerian Graphs

Edgard Varèse

Pitch reductions for *Hyperprism*

(Kronengold)

mm. ① ⑤ ⑫ ⑯ ⑯ ⑯ ㉓ ㉗ ㉙ ㉙ ㉙ ㉔ ㉗ ㉙ ㉙ ㉙ ㉔ ㉘ ㉙ ㉙ ㉙ ㉙ ㉘ ㉘ ㉘ ㉘ ㉘ ㉘ ㉘ ㉘ ㉘ ㉘

<0—2—————3—————>
 <2—————0—————1—————3>

Ia

MOTIVIC DYADS

MOTIVIC P.C.s

Ib

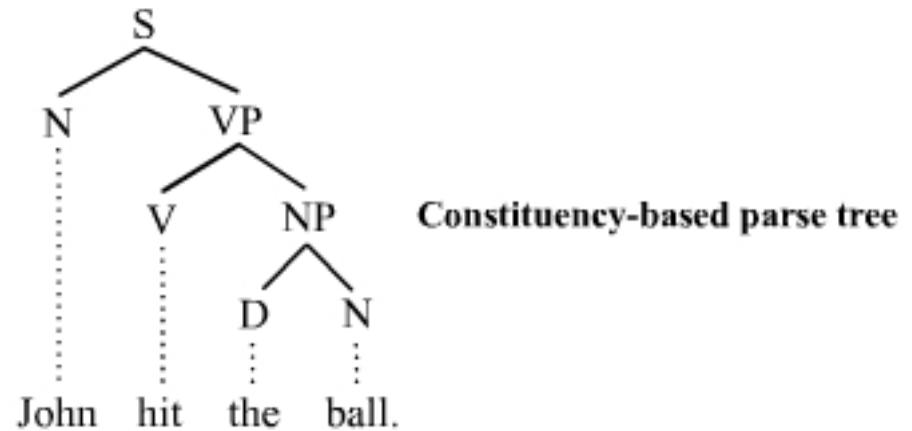
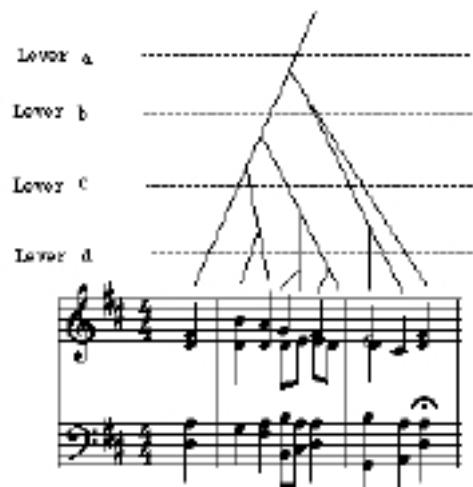
II

MELODIC CONTOURS*

see ex. 2 for detail of mm. 40-43

8va.....
 <2-0-1-3><1-0-2>
 <1-3-2-0>
 <0-2-3-1>
 <3-1-0-2>

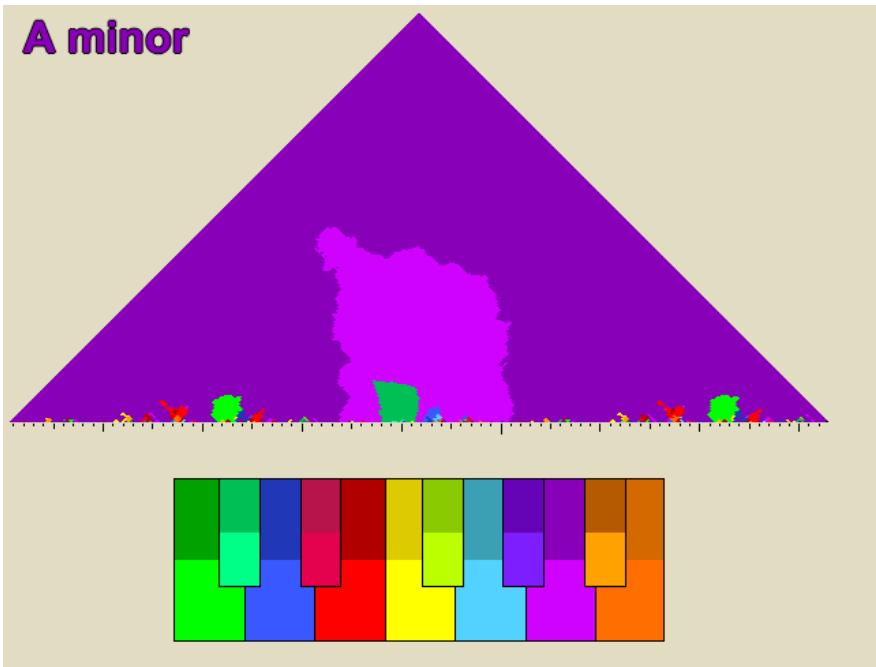
GTTM



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parse_tree

Keyscapes

Graphical display of harmonic structure



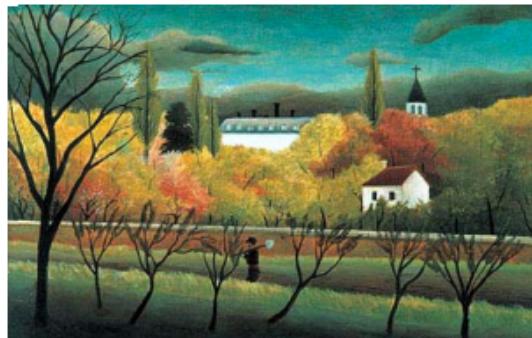
Chopin mazurka in A minor Op. 67, No. 4

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AcxZRI6aews>

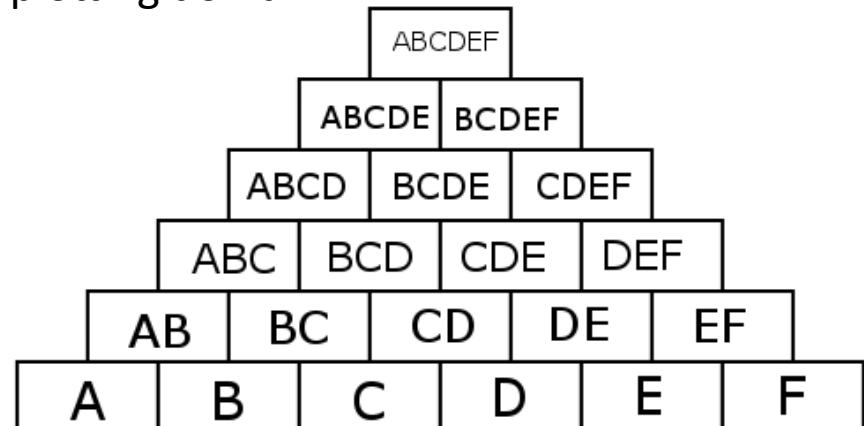
A major: 1:18

A minor: 2:10

Landscape:



Scape plotting domain:



background

large-scale structures

middleground

small-scale structures

foreground
surface features

An Orchard c1896 Henri Rousseau

Computational Key Identification



Computational Key Identification



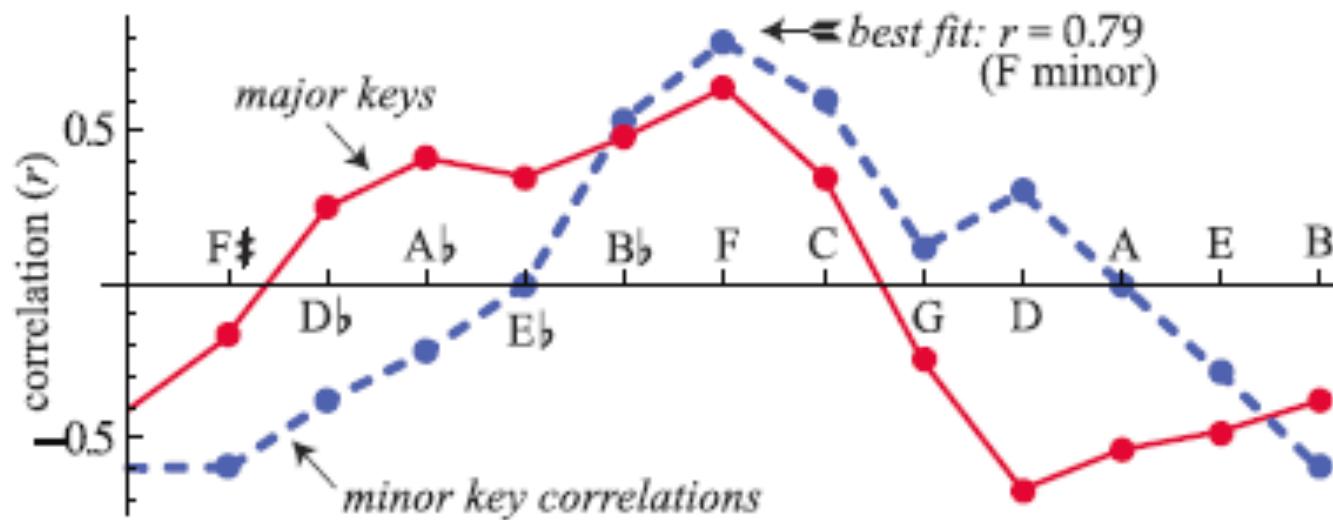
Pearson correlation:

$$r(x, y) = \frac{\sum_n (x_n - \bar{x})(y_n - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_n (x_n - \bar{x})^2 \sum_n (y_n - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Krumhansl-Schmuckler
key-finding algorithm:

$$\text{key}_k = \arg \max_k r(x, y_k)$$

Computational Key Identification

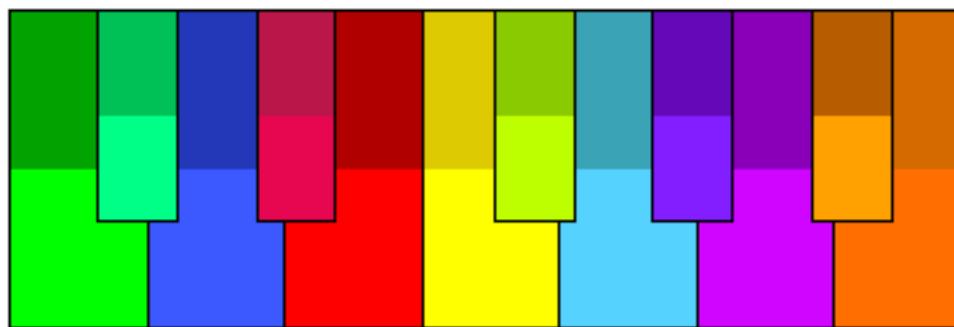
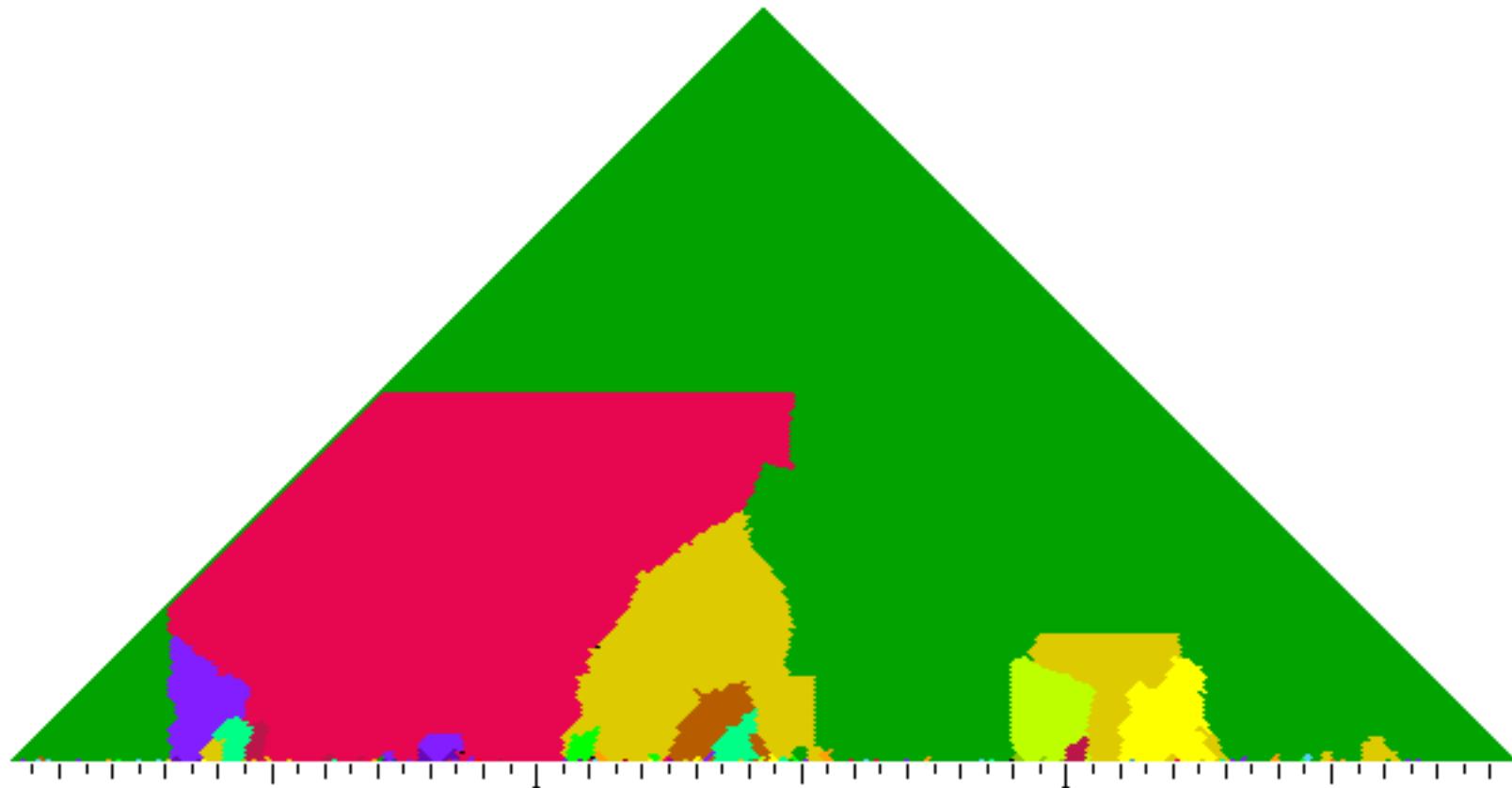


pitch-class histogram: $x = (8, 0, 0, 0, 2, 11, 0, 5, 7, 0, 5, 2)$

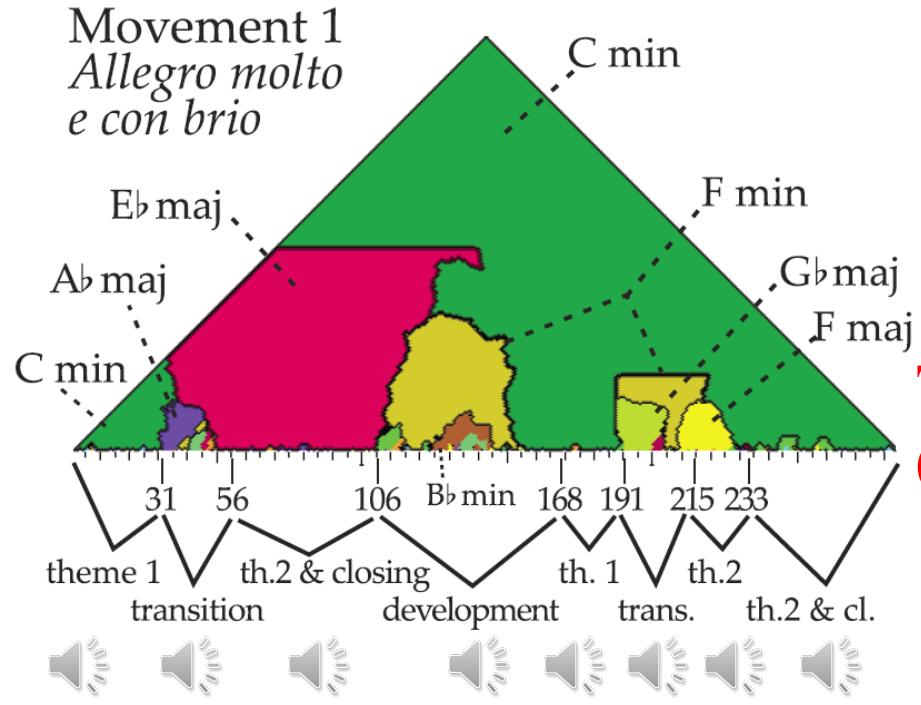
major key prototype: $y_M = (2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1)$

minor key prototype: $y_m = (2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0)$

Beethoven Piano Sonata #5 mvmt 1



Sonata No. 5 Internal Key Structure



Theme 1 (C minor):



Theme 2 (E♭ major):



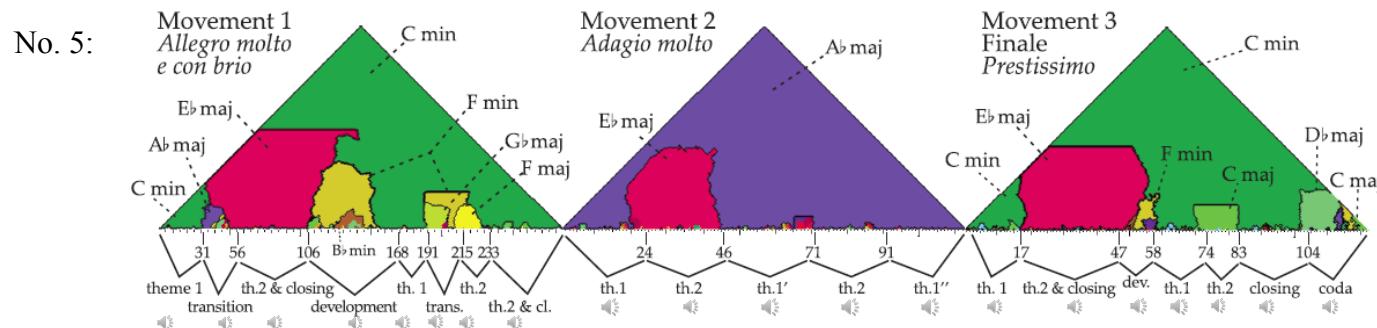
Theme 2 (F major):



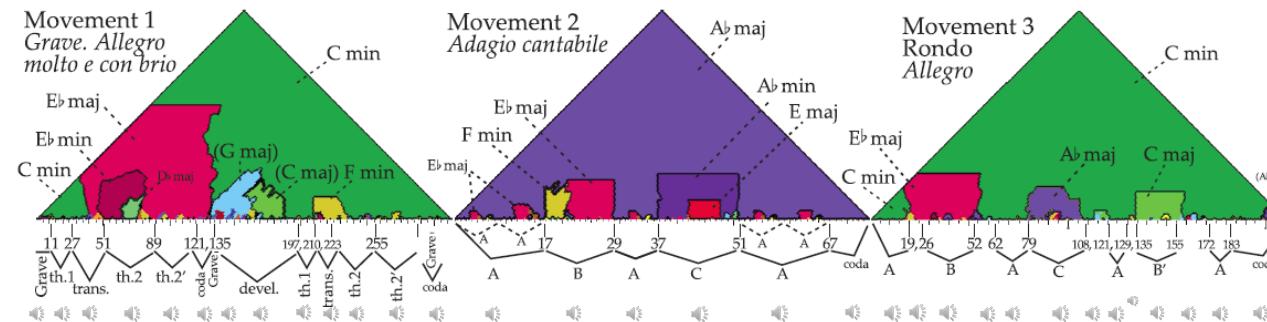
Theme 2 (C minor):



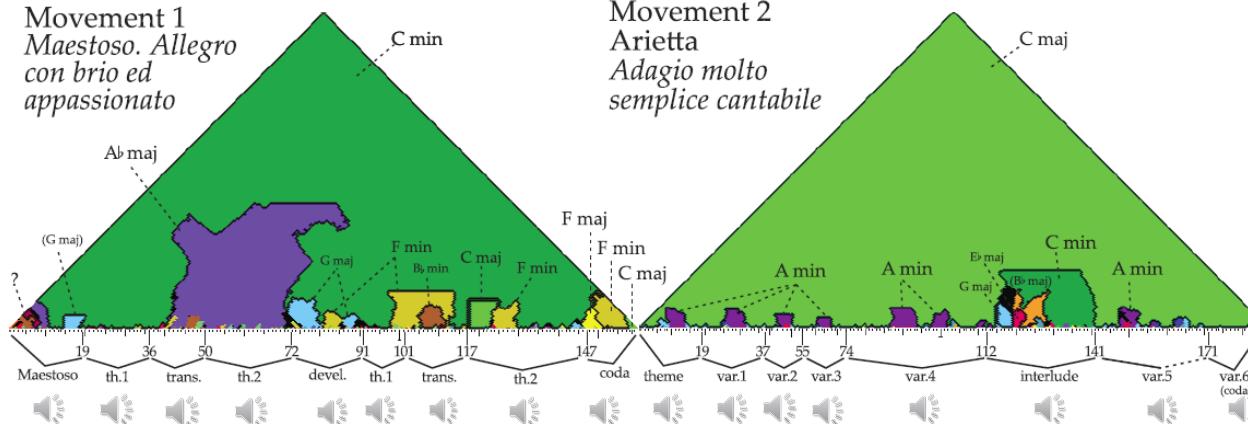
Other C-Minor Beethoven Sonatas



Piano Sonata no. 8 in C minor, op. 13 ("Pathétique")

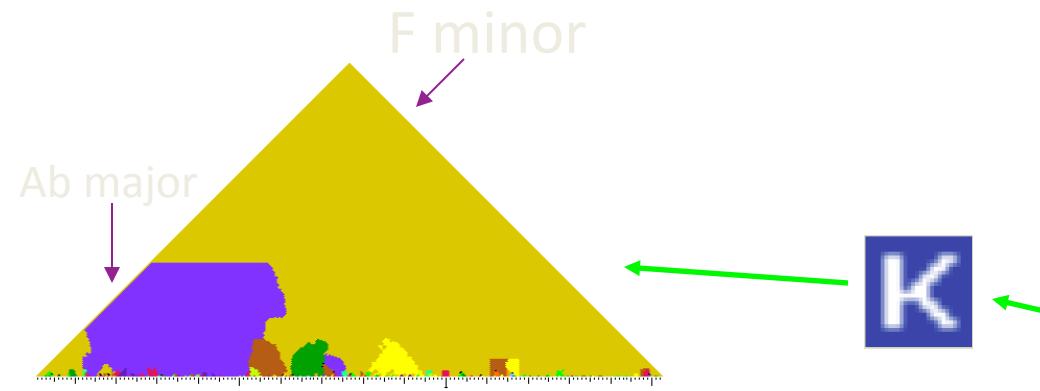


piano sonata no. 32

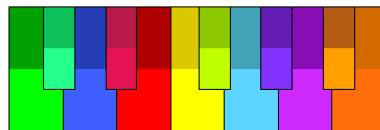


Online Keyscape Plot Generation

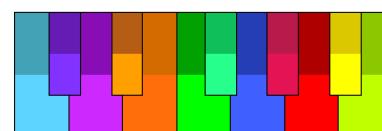
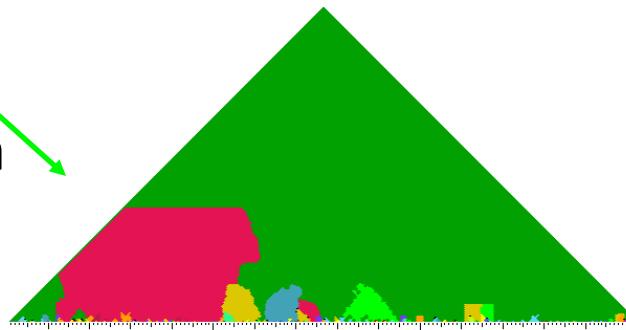
<http://kern.ccarh.org/browse?l=beethoven/sonatas>



Minor keys:
Major keys:



Transposition
(tonic on C)



KernScores - Mozilla Firefox

KernScores

Beethoven, Sonatas Volumes 1 & 2 edited by Paul Dukas. Édition classique à Durand & fils, No. 9327. 1915.

S H M K 1. Allegro
S H M K 2. Adagio
S H M K 3. Minuet and Trio
S H M K 4. Prestissimo

S H M K 1. Allegro vivace
S H M K 2. Largo appassionato
S H M K 3. Scherzo
S H M K 4. Rondo

S H M K 1. Allegro con brio
S H M K 2. Adagio
S H M K 3. Scherzo
S H M K 4. Allegro assai

S H M K 1. Allegro molto con brio
S H M K 2. Largo, con gran espressione
S H M K 3. Allegro
S H M K 4. Rondo (Poco allegretto grazioso)

→ 2nd theme in relative major
which recapitulates in C minor

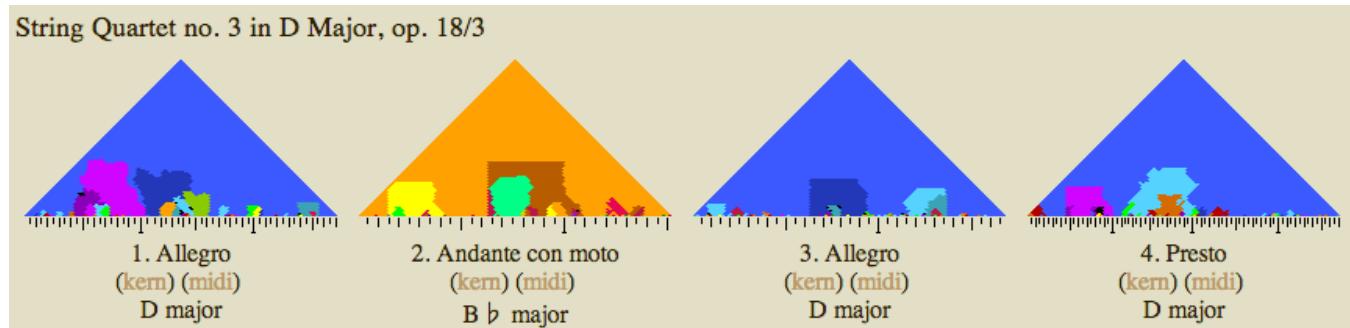
More Info

C++ implementation of KS algorithm and keyscape generator:

- <http://extras.humdrum.org/man/keycor>
- <http://extras.humdrum.org/man/mkeyscape>

See bottom of last link for latest keyscape galleries, such as Beethoven string quartets:

<http://extras.humdrum.org/man/mkeyscape/beet-quartet>



~5000 keyscares of MIDI files:

<https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~craig/keyscape/class>

Form Visualization/Analysis

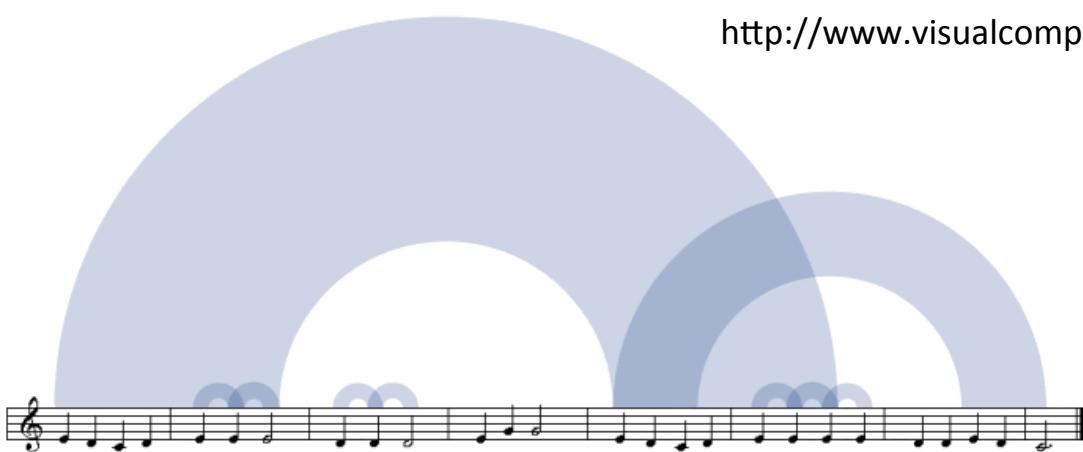
<http://www.bewitched.com/song.html>

<http://hint.fm/papers/arc-diagrams.pdf>

Martin Wattenberg



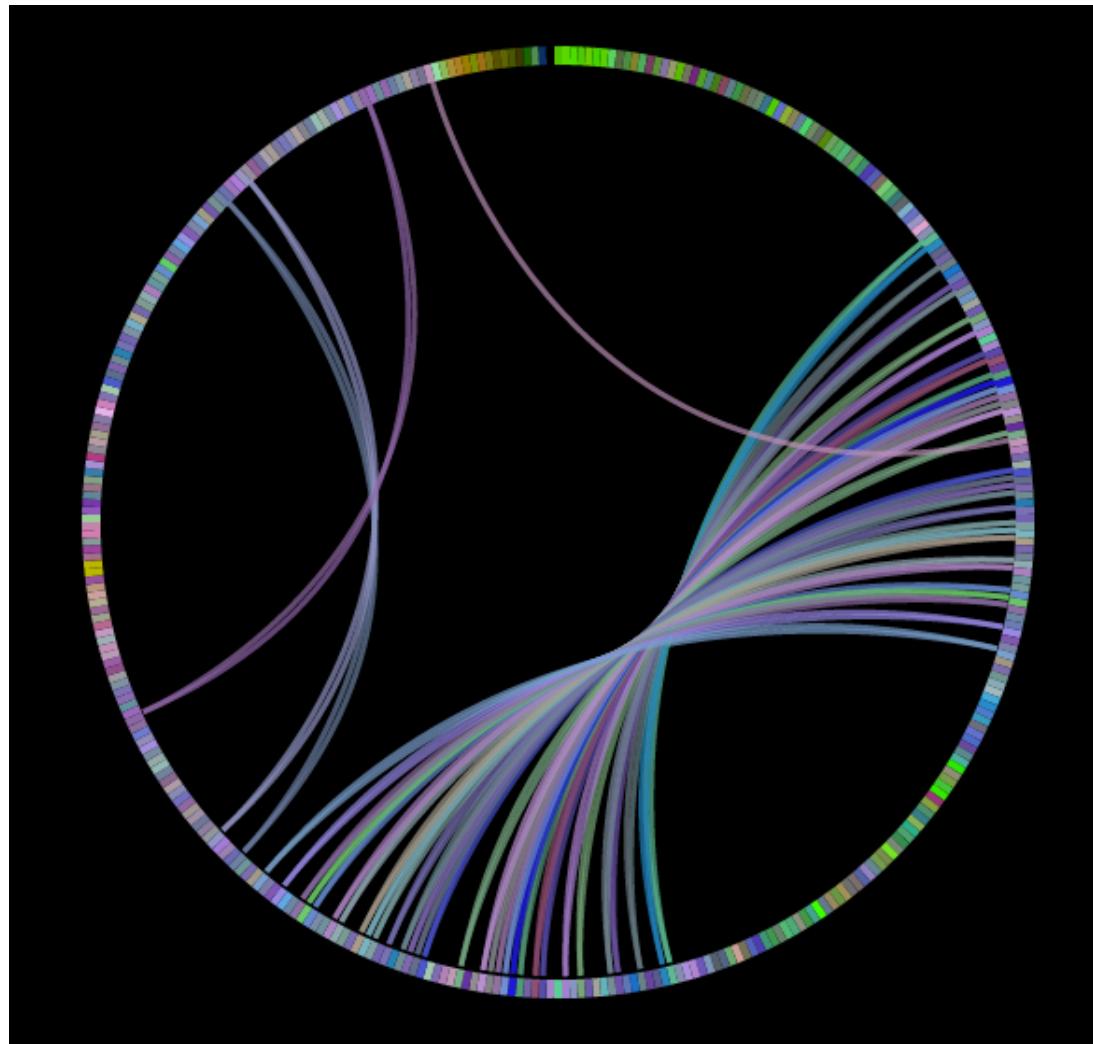
<http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/index.cfm?method=Arc%20Diagrams>



Infinite Jukebox

<http://labs.echonest.com/Uploader/index.html?trid=TRORQWV13762CDDF4C>

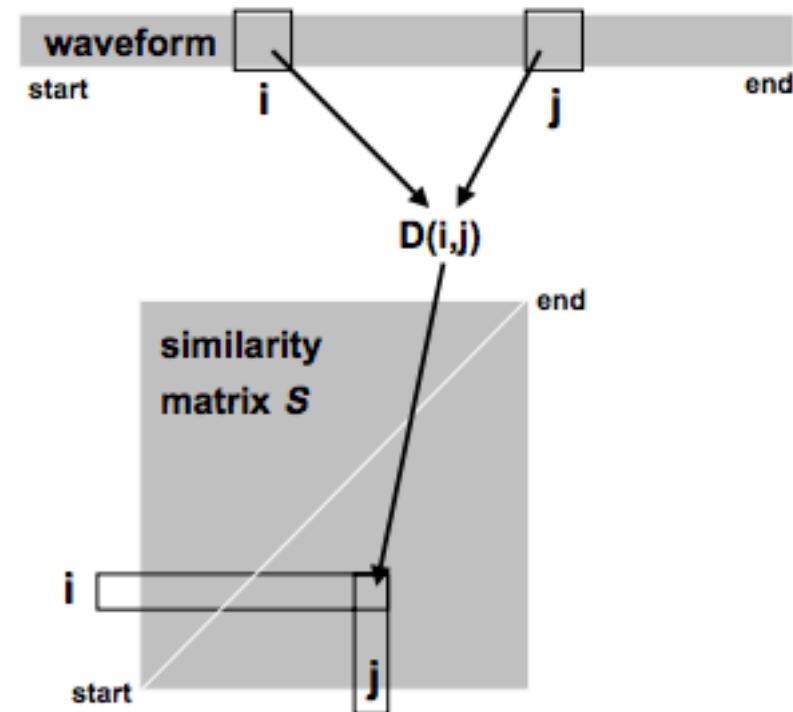
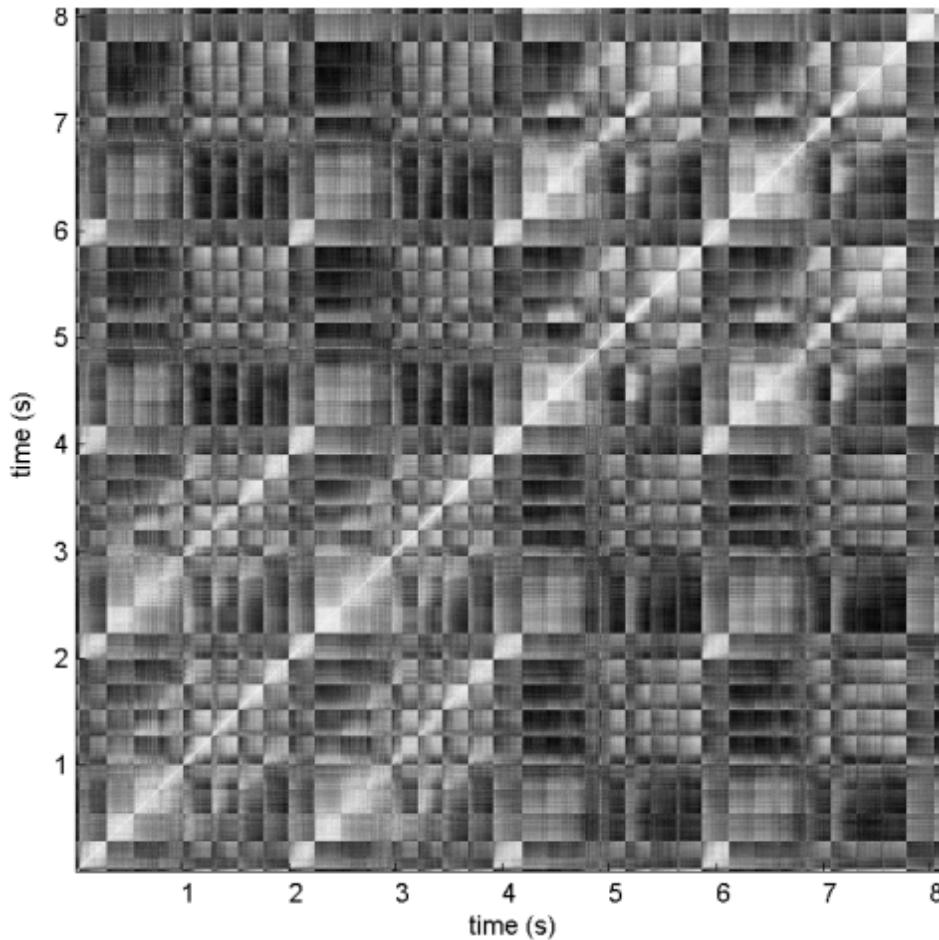
Paul Lamere



Similarity Matrix

Jonathan Foote

<http://www.fxpal.com/publications/visualizing-musical-structure-and-rhythm-via-self-similarity.pdf>



J.S. Bach WTC 1: Prelude #1 in C major