



The evaluation of singing voice accuracy: How tolerant are we?

BAPS

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What is « in tune » ?

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Accurate version



Contour error at the note 2



Interval errors of 200 cents between notes 1-2 and 2-3



Tonality modulation at the note 2

What is important ?

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□ Music experts

- 81% of the judges' rating explained by interval and tonality criteria

Larrouy-Maestri et al. (2013) The evaluation of singing voice accuracy: a comparison between subjective and objective methods. J. Voice, 27(2), 1-5

□ Non experts

- 66% of the judges' rating explained by the interval criterion

Larrouy-Maestri, P., & Morsomme, D. (in preparation). Are we good judges even if we are not musicians ?

Which threshold ?

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Semi tone

E.g. Berkowska & Dalla Bella,
2007,2009; Dalla Bella et al.,
2007, 2009a, 2009b; Pfordresher
& al., 2007,2009, 2010

=> Musical

Quater tone

E.g. Hutchins & Peretz; 2012;
Hutchins, Roquet, & Peretz, 2012

=> Discrimination

In a melodic context ?

Effect of the familiarity ?

Yes (Kinney, 2009)

No (Warriner & Zatorre, 2002)

How tolerant are we ?

Methods

Material

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□ Two mélodies

A musical score for 'Voice' in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of two measures. The first measure contains two quarter notes with blue stems. The second measure contains a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. A small speaker icon is located in the bottom right corner of the score area.

A musical score for 'Voice' in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of four measures. The first measure contains two quarter notes with blue stems. The second measure contains a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. The third measure contains two quarter notes with blue stems. The fourth measure contains a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. A small speaker icon is located in the bottom right corner of the score area.

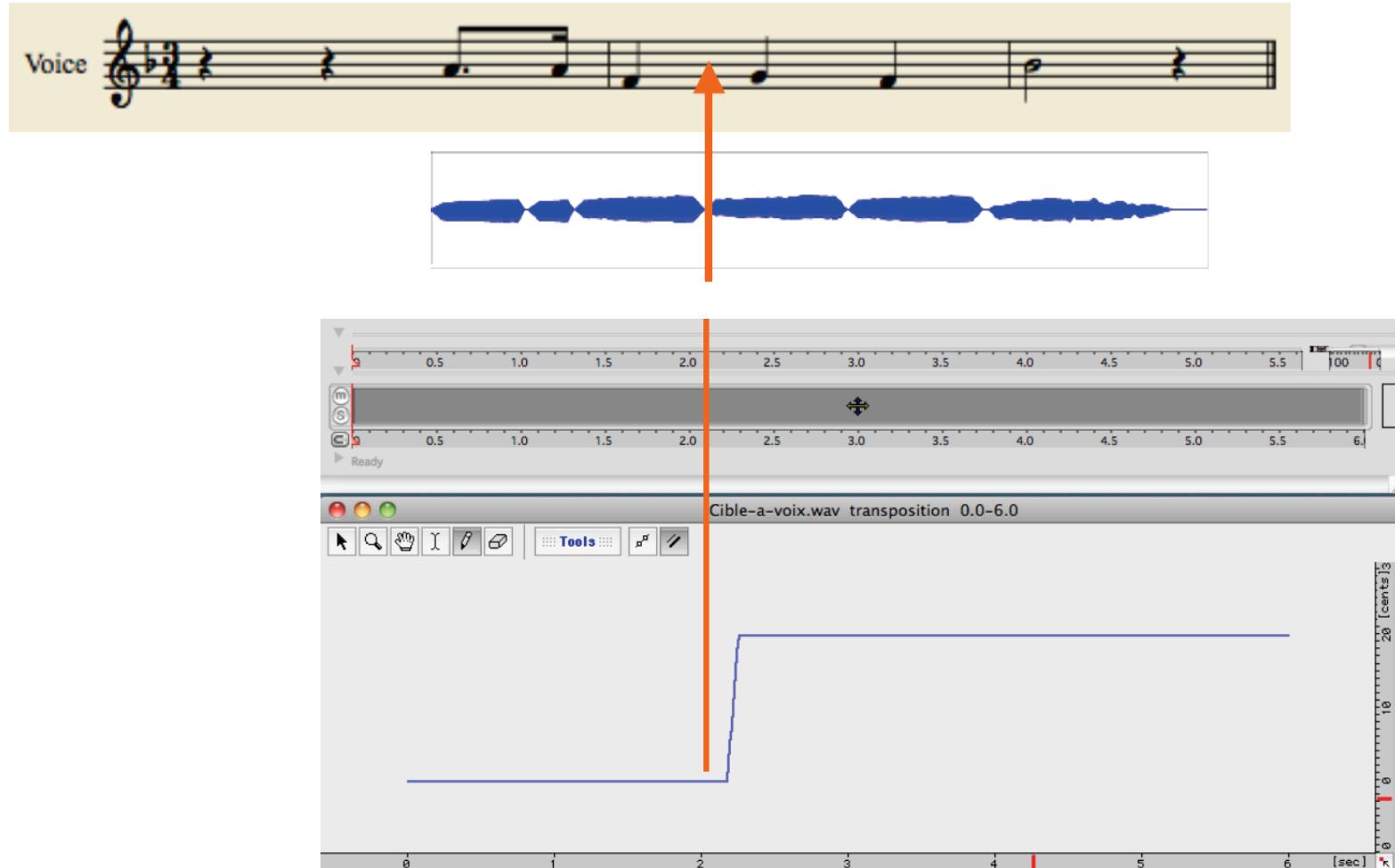
□ Familiarity ?

- Online questionnaire
- 399 participants from 13 to 70 years old ($M = 29.81$)
- $t(398) = 20.92, p < .001$

Methods

Material

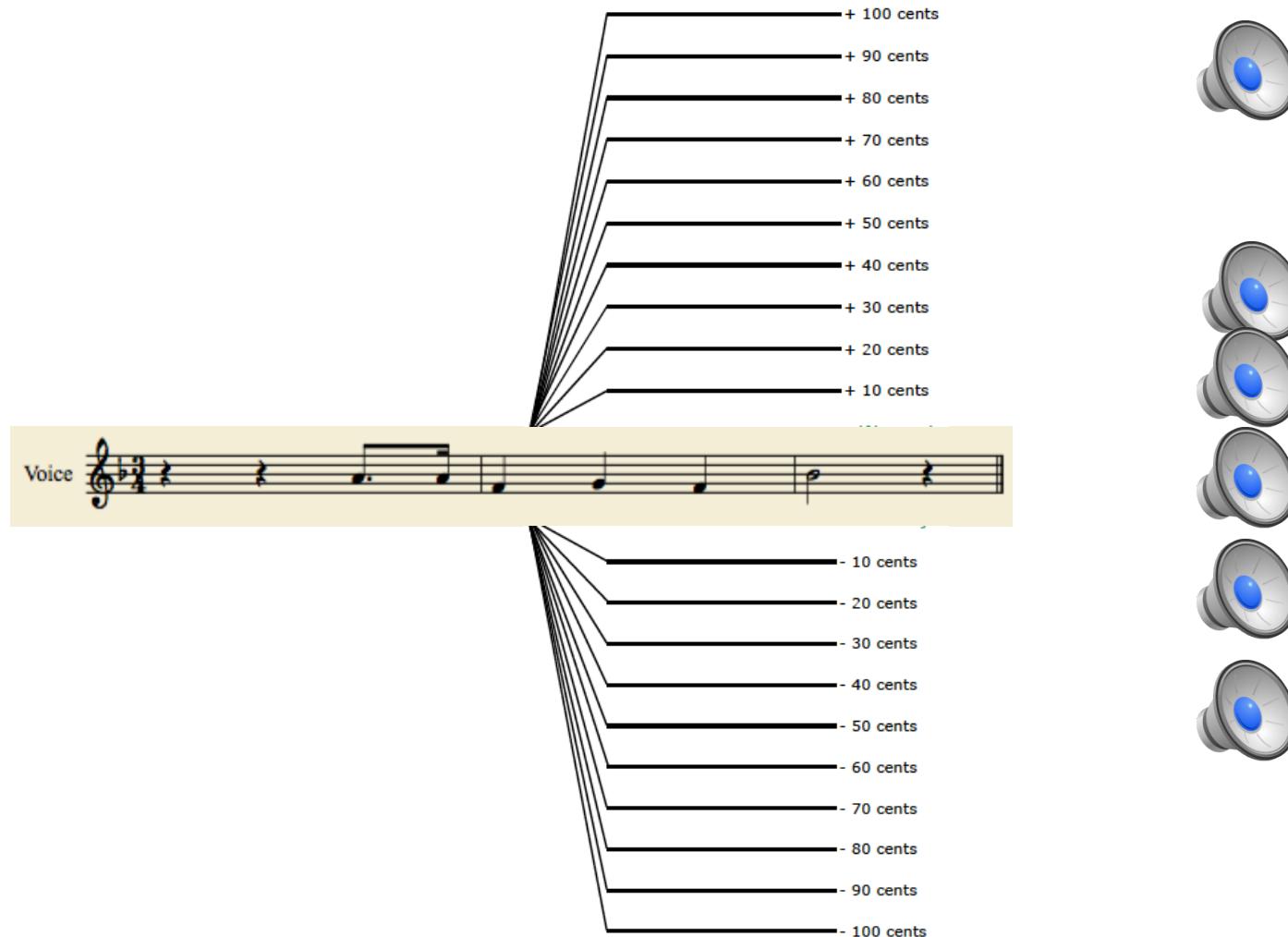
7



Methods

Material

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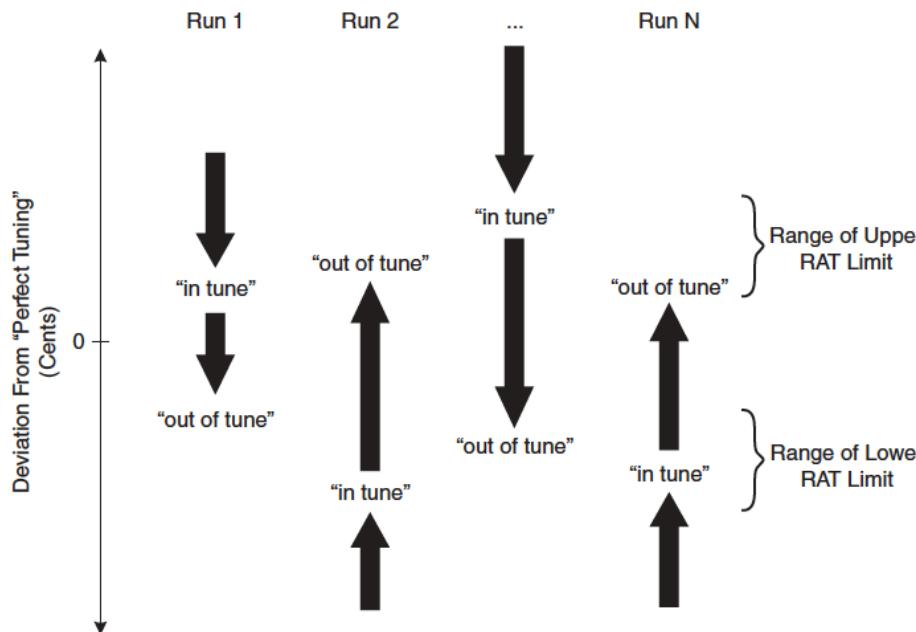


Methods

Participants and procedure

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- 30 non musicians ($M = 21.33$ years; $SD = 2.45$)
- Two times : 8-15 days
- Method of limits (van Besouw & Howard, 2008)



Results and discussion

Judges reliability

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□ Comparison test-retest

	Test M(SE)	Retest M(SE)	R Pearson	Comparison
Familiar	Enlargement	15.43 (1.24)	17.33 (1.12)	.69** $T(29) = 2.04, \text{ ns}$
	Compression	26.07 (1.98)	23.40 (1.66)	.82** $T(29) = 2.36^*$
	Tolerance	41.50 (2.50)	40.73 (1.89)	.82** $T(29) = 0.54, \text{ ns}$

	Test M(SE)	Retest M(SE)	R Pearson	Comparison
Non Familiar	Enlargement	17.20 (1.33)	17.80 (1.12)	.68** $T(29) = 0.60, \text{ ns}$
	Compression	25.30 (1.84)	22.23 (1.46)	.84** $T(29) = 3.03^{**}$
	Tolerance	42.50 (2.05)	40.03 (1.95)	.80** $T(29) = 1.93, \text{ ns}$

□ Good intra-judges reliability

□ Learning effect ?

Results and discussion

Judges reliability

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- Correlation matrix between the judges
 - Enlargement and compression
 - % of significant correlations between 0.8 and 1

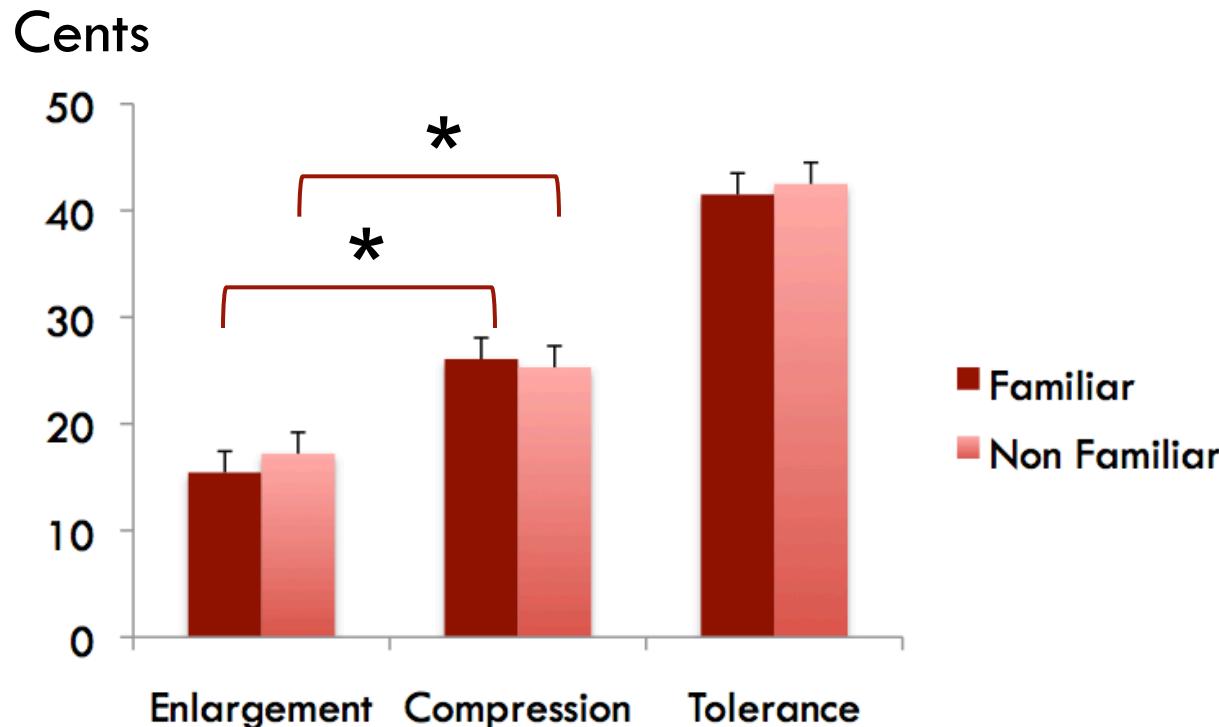
	Familiar	Non Familiar
Test	66.44	71.03
Retest	72.64	71.72

- Good inter-judges reliability
- Learning effect ?

Results and discussion

Familiarity and direction

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- No effect of the familiarity
- Effect of the direction of the error

Familiar: $t = -4.94, p < .001$
Non Familiar: $t = -3.27, p = .003$

Conclusions

How tolerant are we ?

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- Less tolerant than what searchers thought !
 - < quarter tone
 - Particularly when the interval is enlarged
 - Whatever the melody
- Experimental perspectives
 - No effect of the familiarity
 - Efficient method to understand music perception
 - Context or size effect
 - Ability of non musicians // music experts
 - Pertinence of analytical tools

The evaluation of singing voice accuracy

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The evaluation of singing voice accuracy

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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

References

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