

# **Distance measurements of manipulations of rhythmic patterns in expressive music performance and in speech prosody**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Based on the hypothesis that expression can be regarded as manipulations of prosodic and acoustic features of a given sentence (or musical score), this research suggests an unified approach to comparing utterances and musical performances.

Possibly, the most distinctive differences in music and in speech are, respectively, the quantization of pitch (notes) and of timbre (phonemes). Emphasis (stress) and rhythm are prosodic features that belong to both domains.

This research compares the normalized Pairwise Variability Index (nPVI), the *Inegáles* k-value of the KTH Rule System for Musical Performance, using Euclidean and Mahalanobis distances between rhythmic patterns of either notes or speech units extracted from audio recordings in the following studies:

- 1) TIMIT – 628 utterances of the same sentence
- 2) Niobe – 40 recordings of performances of the same musical phrase

Conceptually, the normalized Pairwise Variability Index (nPVI) and the *Inegáles* k-value of the KTH Rule System for Musical Performance are correlated. The nPVI (Low, Grabe, and Nolan 2000) has been used to classify both utterances and musical themes (Patel 2008). In the *Inegáles* rule (Friberg et al. 2006) longer-shorter patterns (swing) are introduced in the rendition of musical scores containing notes with same durations.

The implementation of those methods led to the development of new software application, which can be demonstrated during the EMUS conference.



