Contextual Chord Embeddings for Stylistic Analysis

Matt Chiu, Eastman School of Music Presentation link: <u>https://youtu.be/iSHihr-M7-U</u>

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Code

https://www.shrunken.com/ChordEmbeddingsCode

Definitions

Computation hermeneutics: Encoding meaning into a computer *Class representation*: A class describes a group of objects all belonging to it *Contextual representation*: Objects gain associated meaning within particular contexts *Stylistic representation*: The stylistic context defining contextual and class representations *Vector*: Lists of numbers where there are as many dimensions as the vector is long *Word embedding*: Vector representations for words made of real numbers *Dendrogram*: Hierarchical clustering method

Euclidean distance: Distance between two vectors \vec{u} and \vec{v} defined as

$$l(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \sqrt{(u_1 - v_1)^2 + (u_2 - v_2)^2 + \cdots + (u_n - v_n)^2}$$

Cosine similarity: Similarity between two vectors \vec{U} and \vec{V} defined as

$$Cos\theta = \frac{\sum_{i}^{n} u_{i} v_{i}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i}^{n} u_{i}^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{i}^{n} v_{i}^{2}}}$$

Cosine distance: Distance between two vectors \vec{u} and \vec{v} defined as $1 - Cos\theta$.

Corpora

Yale Classical Archives corpus (White and Quinn 2016) Rolling Stone corpus (Temperley and de Clercq 2011/2013)

Word2vec parameters:

There are a various parameters when using the word2vec algorithm. These are the ones that this paper makes use of:

Corpus	Corpus being parsed	
Window size	Maximum distance between target and contexts	
Vector size	Vector dimensionality	
Skip-gram	{1,0}—whether using skip-gram or continuous bag of words	
Epochs	Number of iterations through the corpus	

Mozart model

Corpus	YCAC, Mozart file
Window size	4
Vector size	30
Skip-gram	1 : Skip-gram
Epochs	40









Rock Model

Corpus	Rolling Stone corpus
Window size	2
Vector size	20
Skip-gram	1 : Skip-gram
Epochs	100

Rock Model: diatonic similarity to C-major chord embedding





Word2vec mathematical details

I've attempted to condense core principles of word2vec, but anyone interested in investigating further should look to the <u>genism documentation</u> page, or <u>Jurafsky and</u> <u>Martin (2020)</u>.

Probability

The probability of the target word *t* occurring near a context word *c* is calculated by taking the dot product between the vectors and turning the dot product into a probability with the sigmoid function.

Given a target and context tuple, the probability that the context word is real: P(+|t,c)Dot product: *Similarity*(t,c) $\approx t \cdot c$

Sigmoid function: $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$

To model the probabilities within the window of *L* chords:

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$$P(+|t,c) = \sum_{i=1}^{L} \log \sigma(t \cdot c_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(-t \cdot c_i)}}$$

Updating embeddings

Embedding are changed to maximize the dot product between the target chord and chords that appear near it $c_{\mu\nu}$. We also want to minimize the dot product between negative samples (chords that don't occur near one another) $c_{\mu\nu}$. The amount of negative samples is specified *k*. To change the embeddings, word2vec uses gradient descent—an operation for finding the minimum of a differentiable function. It therefore requires the derivative of a loss function *E*, modeled as cross entropy.

$$E_{CE} = -\left[\log P(+|t, c_{pos}) + \sum_{i}^{k} \log P(-|t, c_{neg_k})\right]$$
$$= -\left[\log \sigma(t \cdot c_{pos}) + \sum_{i}^{k} \log \sigma(t \cdot c_{neg_i})\right]$$

Iterating through the corpus, the embeddings are updated from chord *n* to n+1. Where η is the "learning rate" or the step size for each iteration while moving towards the local minimum.

$$t^{n+1} = t^n - \eta \left[\sigma \left(c_{pos} \cdot t^n \right) - 1 \right] c_{pos} + \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\sigma \left(c_{neg_i} \cdot t^n \right) c_{neg_i} \right]$$

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I'd also like to acknowledge that I'm recording from Rochester, NY—and from unceded land of the Seneca peoples. I ask you to join me in recognizing the lands founded upon exclusion and erasure of many indigenous peoples, and to acknowledge the Seneca community, past present and future generations.

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