Structural Aspects of Jazz Improvisation

A New Approach Based on Mid-Level-Analysis

Background and motivation

Leading questions:

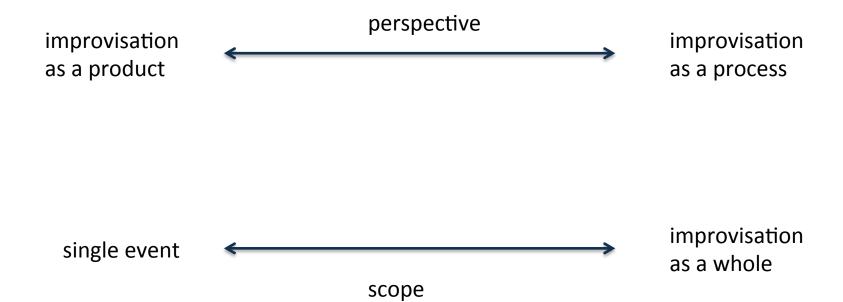
The architecture of jazz improvisation:

Of which structural elements does an improvisation consist of?

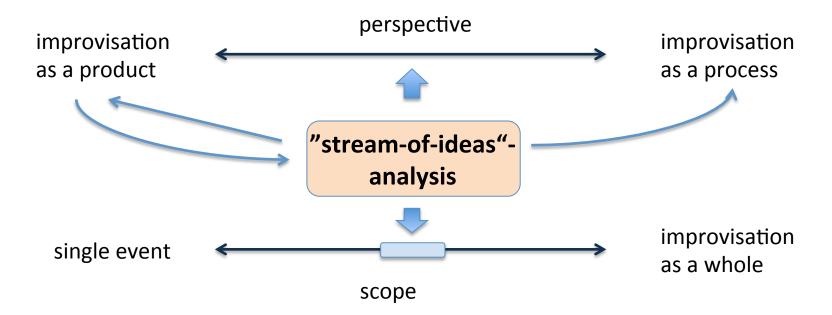


Could patterns or similarities also be found at a structural level and in which way the structural composition is affected by the underlying reference?

Background and motivation



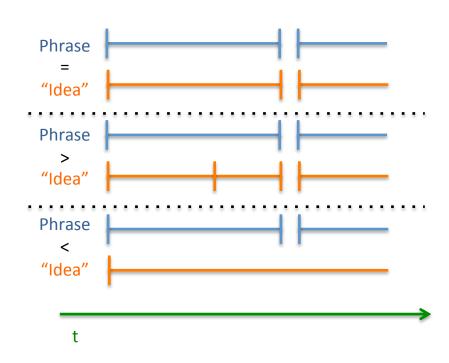
Background and motivation



Development and application of the SIA

"Idea" = phrase-like structural element

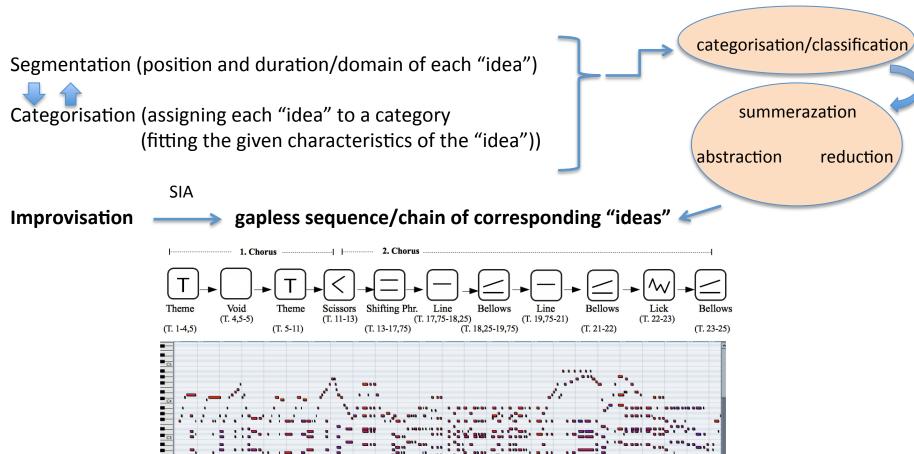
"Phrase" = musical part emphasized/ framed by breaks



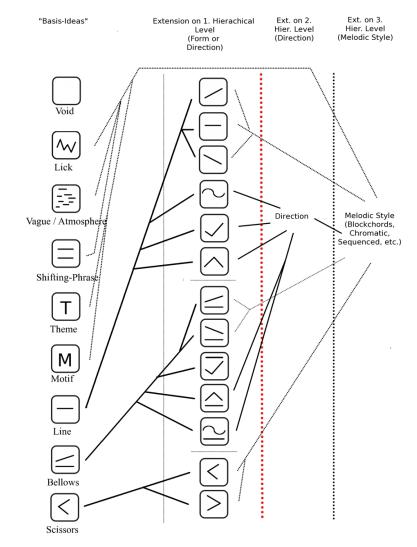


"Idea" = structural element (segment of an improvisation) that is defined by a content-based perspective - determined by its intrinsic characteristics spanning a certain period

Development and application of the SIA



Development and application of the SIA



system of categories

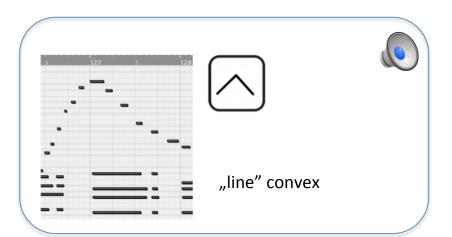
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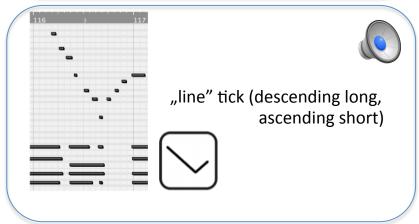
The "stream-of-ideas"-analysis: the methodological approach

Development and application of the SIA

"Line"





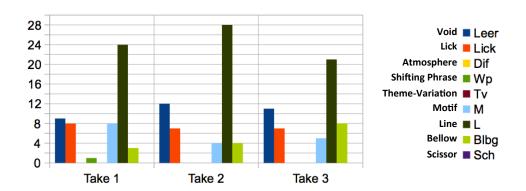


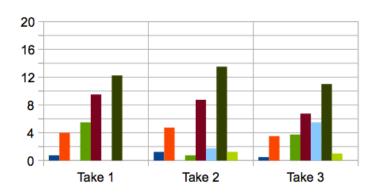
Development and application of the SIA

Data = 45 jazz improvisations (piano, chorus-based, 5 jazz pianists, 3 tunes, 3 takes for each tune by every pianist)



Results





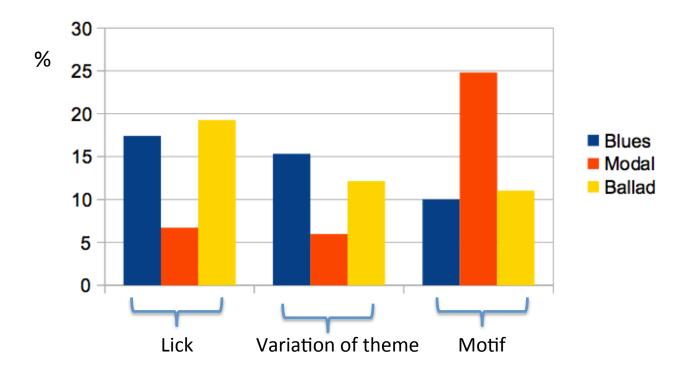
Pianist 5, modal tune

Pianist 3, ballad

Frequency distributions of "ideas"



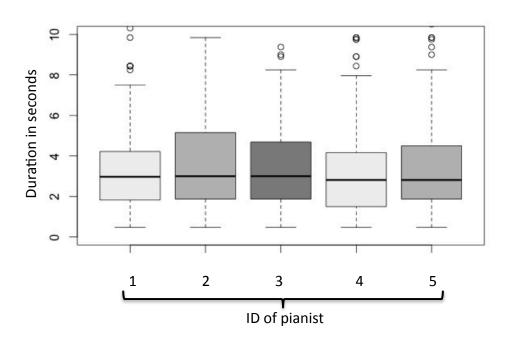
Results

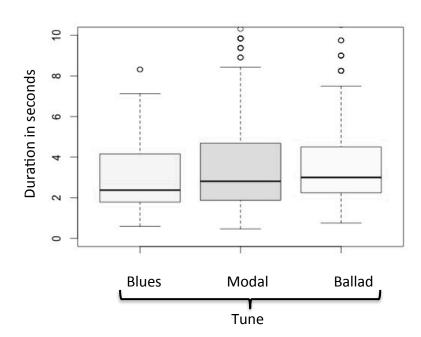


Relative portions (%) of specific "ideas" in connection to the different tunes



Results





Durations of the "ideas"

Consistency and validity of the SIA

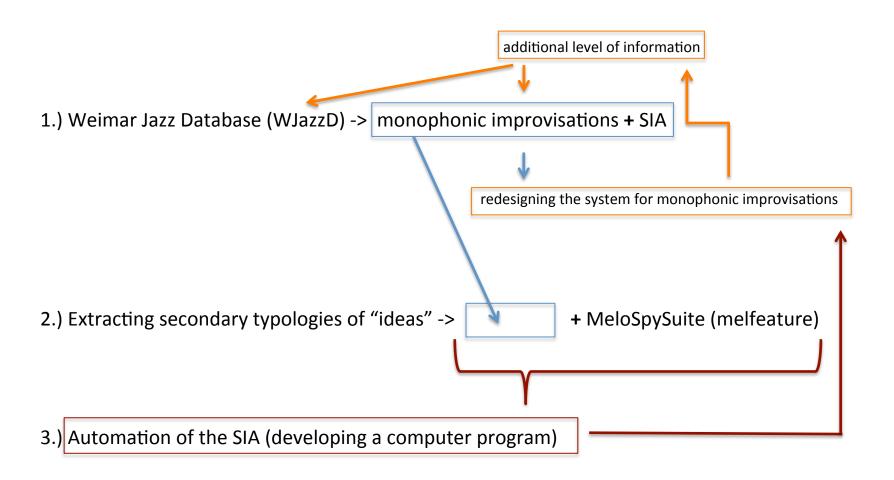
Туре		Rate of matching (mean)
Intra-Coder-Consistency	Segmentation	94,7% (98,8%)
	Categorisation	95%
Inter-Coder-Consistency	Segmentation	83,1% (92,4%)
	Categorisation	35,7%

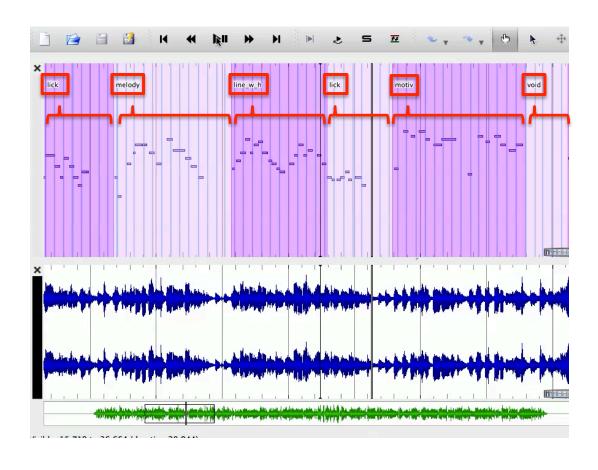
Conclusion

- + close relationship to the given data
- + identifying structural elements
- + looking into the structural compositions of different jazz improvisations
 - + offering a global (person- and referencespanning) basis for comparison
 - + revealing hidden structural patterns and influencing factors
 - + facilitating additional findings concerning the process of improvisation
- + high degree of intra-coder-consistency
- + evaluated and approved by different jazz pianists

currently designed for jazz piano improvisation

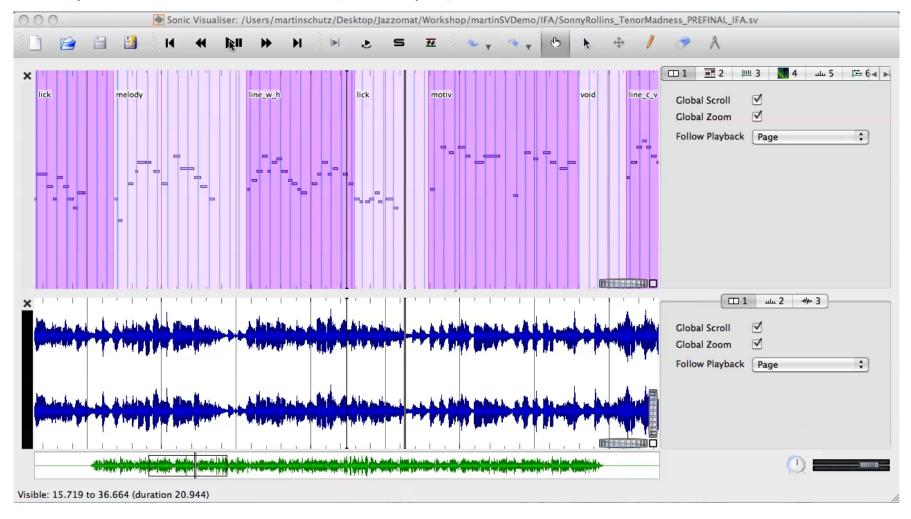
- manually performed analysis
 - coder needs experience with jazz improvisation and the usage of SIA
 - problems with inter-coder-consistency
 - deferring individual viewpoints to the given definitions within the system
 - definitions may offer some room for interpretation
 - much time and large amount of work involved
 - limiting the amount of data that could be processed



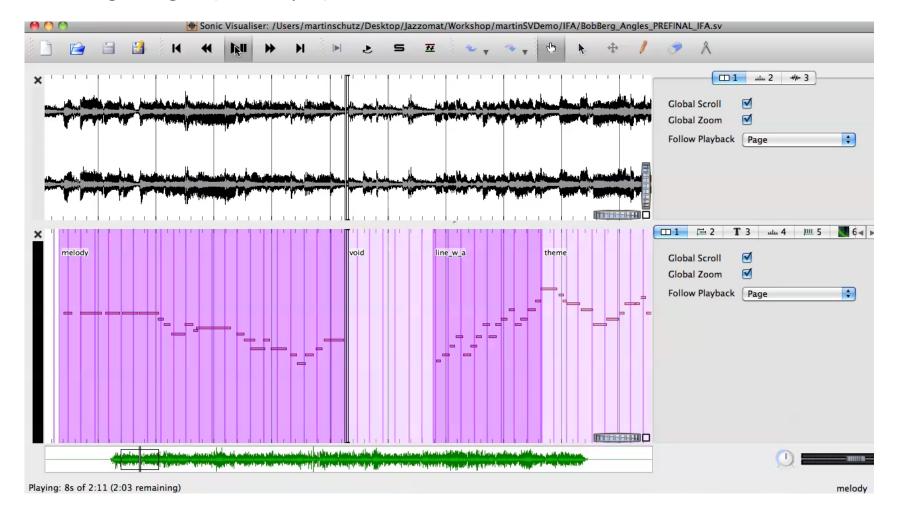


The "stream-of-ideas"-analysis in connection to Jazzomat-project

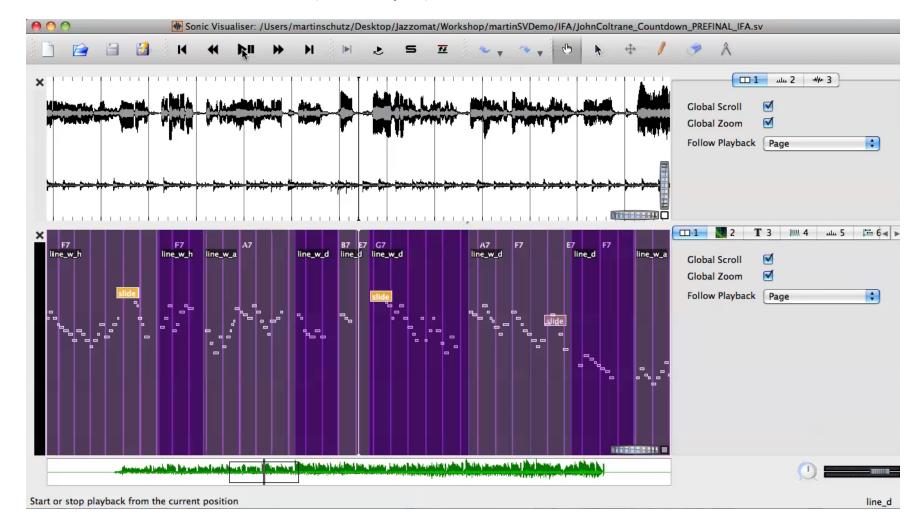
Sonny Rollins – Tenor Madness (176,2 bpm)



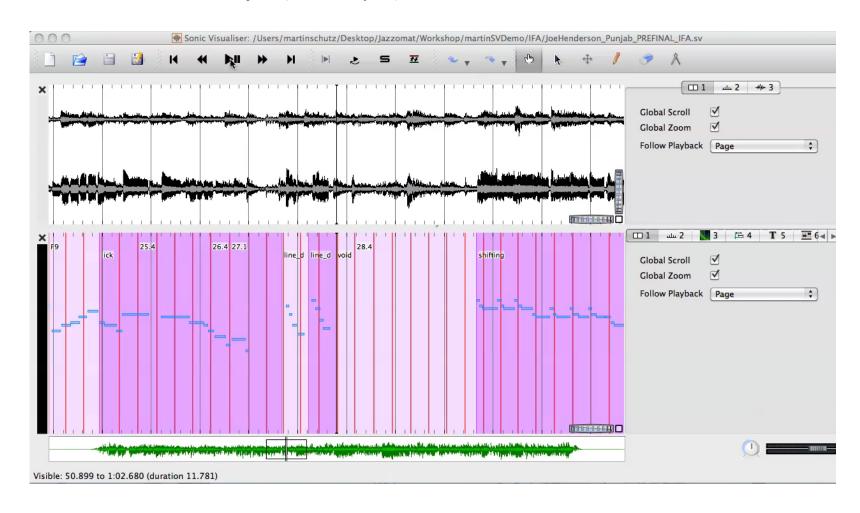
Bob Berg – Angels (270,3 bpm)



John Coltrane – Countdown (337,4 bpm)



Joe Henderson – Punjab (160,3 bpm)



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