

Rhythm, meter, and their perception

Bruno Repp: Tempo and Timing (2002)

<https://doi-org.stanford.idm.oclc.org/10.1525/mp.2002.19.4.565>

Percentage deviation from
Bar rhythm in 4 tempos.

Musical examples in duple,
Triple, and compound r.

TABLE 4
Percentage Deviations of Bar Durations from Metronome Interval

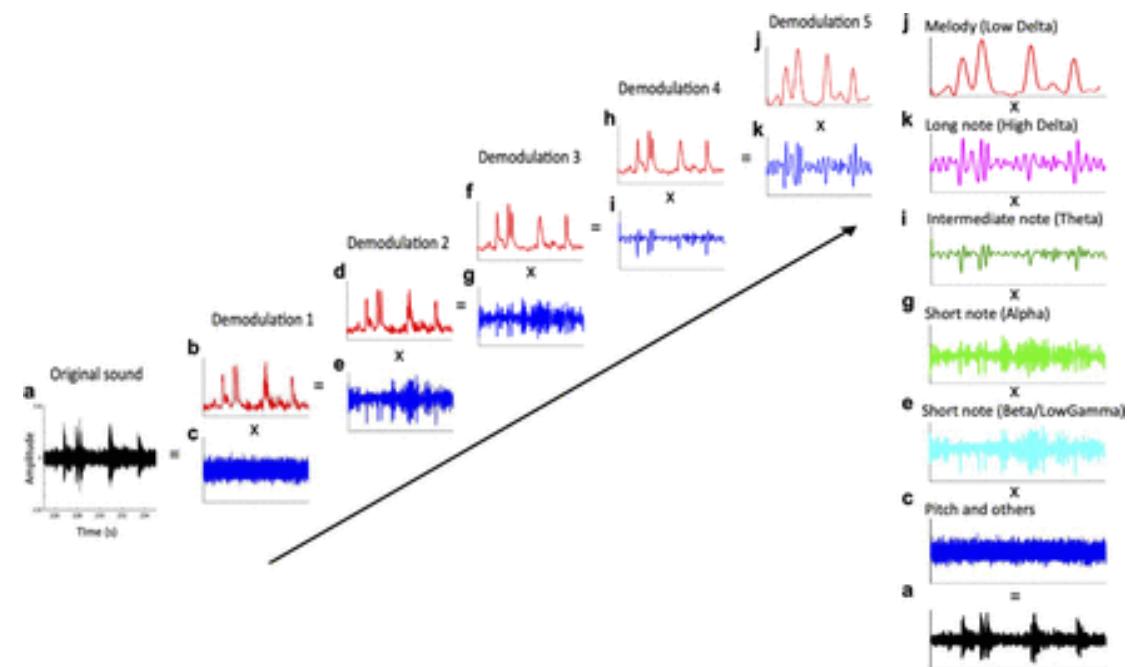
Rhythm	Tempo			
	Slow	Medium	Fast	Very Fast
2:2 (2/4)	1.8 (3.9)	-1.6 (2.8)	-2.1 (2.4)	-0.3 (2.4)
3:1 (2/4)	4.1 (4.9)	1.7 (4.0)	3.5 (3.6)	2.9 (3.0)
1:3 (2/4)	3.3 (4.4)	3.1 (2.8)*	6.7 (4.6)**	6.1 (3.8)**
2:1 (3/8)	5.7 (4.8)*	6.4 (3.5)***	10.0 (6.6)**	13.1 (4.1)***
1:2 (3/8)	9.1 (5.0)***	10.6 (3.3)***	14.6 (5.5)***	16.5 (3.6)***
3:2 (5/8)	-1.5 (3.6)	7.3 (4.9)**	16.6 (6.7)***	17.3 (10.9)*
2:3 (5/8)	-0.6 (3.8)	6.5 (5.0)**	14.0 (6.3)***	15.5 (7.4)***
2:2:2 (3/4)	-10.2 (7.1)**	-4.6 (6.9)	-2.2 (4.5)	0.3 (3.7)
3:1:2 (3/4)	-2.5 (4.5)	6.7 (3.1)***	14.8 (5.1)***	14.9 (6.8)***
3:2:1 (3/4)	-2.0 (2.7)	12.5 (4.6)***	20.4 (7.1)***	19.3 (9.8)***
2:3:1 (3/4)	-2.3 (4.1)	6.9 (4.8)**	10.8 (5.6)***	10.3 (5.7)***
2:1:3 (3/4)	-0.6 (1.7)	8.1 (3.4)***	14.2 (5.4)***	14.8 (6.0)***
1:2:3 (3/4)	-1.1 (3.5)	9.0 (5.3)***	17.0 (6.6)***	20.1 (5.0)***
1:3:2 (3/4)	-2.8 (2.6)	9.0 (3.0)***	16.2 (6.5)***	16.7 (3.9)***
2:2:2 (6/8)	-2.7 (4.9)	6.0 (5.0)*	17.7 (8.0)***	17.3 (10.6)**
3:1:2 (6/8)	0.0 (4.7)	10.2 (3.8)***	11.6 (4.2)***	15.4 (6.3)***
3:2:1 (6/8)	-1.9 (4.7)	5.3 (5.3)*	7.3 (4.6)**	1.0 (8.0)
2:3:1 (6/8)	-0.2 (2.7)	7.6 (5.7)**	12.2 (5.8)***	14.5 (7.9)***
2:1:3 (6/8)	-0.8 (4.2)	3.8 (4.0)	7.3 (3.7)***	11.3 (5.7)***
1:2:3 (6/8)	-1.4 (4.4)	10.0 (6.5)**	15.0 (5.3)***	16.7 (7.6)***
1:3:2 (6/8)	-2.2 (2.9)	10.4 (4.8)***	15.1 (5.1)***	23.9 (8.6)***

Numbers in parentheses are double standard errors. (* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$).

T. Daikoku, U. Goswami (2020):

Amplitude Modulation in adults and infants

- The Temporal Statistics of Musical **Rhythm** across Western Genres: An Amplitude Modulation Phase Hierarchy Model
- doi:
<https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.08.18.255117> [BioRxchiv]
 - Looking for similarities in IDS, CDS in perception of music and speech
 - Temporal Sampling Theory (TS)
 - Amplitude Modulation (AM)
 - Various genres and instruments



Recursive filtering by various methods
(PAD model)

Japanese shamisen overlapping patterns

- Rhythmic elements of melodic process in nagauta shamisen music (Masato Yako), CM ii (1998), 169-184
- Rhythmic pattern types
 - Flexible
 - Inflexible
 - Reverse
- Beat types (can produce lost or redundant beats)
 - Before-beat
 - On-beat
 - After-beat

Poudrier and Repp: polyrhythmic perception

- Can musicians track two different beats? (*Music Perception* 30/4, 2013) Download PDF here: <https://online-ucpress-edu.stanford.idm.oclc.org/mp/article/30/4/369/62561/Can-Musicians-Track-Two-Different-Beats>
- Can listeners track two rhythms at the same time?
 - Well defined musical phenomena illustrate this ability in
 - Specific African drumming (Arom)
 - Vocal performance of with Japanese koto (plucked instrument)

Polyrhythms in Western music?

- Poudrier and Repp ran three tests from which they produced divergent results
- Subjects listened to two examples simultaneously
 - One example in 2/4, one in 6/8
 - Each at a different register
- Asked to state whether a probe tone coincided with beat in one examples, both, or neither
- Results: subjects did well in first phase, less well when beat patterns were more complicated. Composite rhythm valuable for profiling results.

Shamisen: Elaborate pattern classification system

465 R34

H14 E5 H8

Example 1. Tokimune (samurai proper name)

This system a challenge to hierarchical phrase models.

Complex system of pattern-combinations
Music typeset with SCORR using Hiragana font.

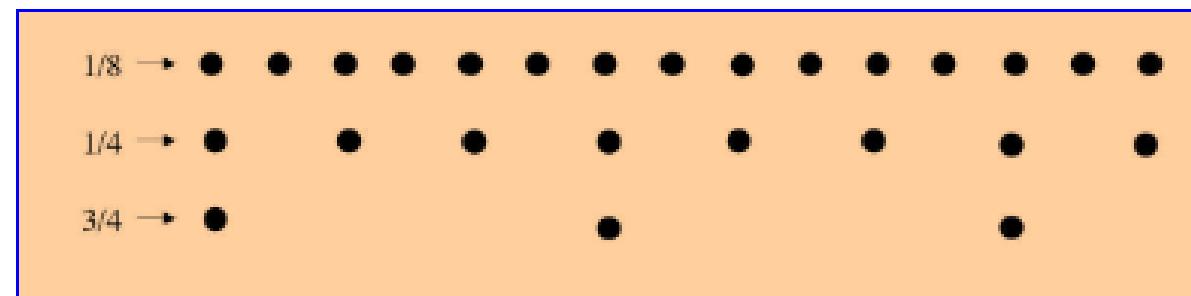
50

L6 A34 A30 A34

Example 2. Akenokane ("Bell of the Morning Glow")

Anja Volk: Inner metric [cumulative] accents

- Explores interplay of pulse and metrical accents
- Orientation: meter is complicated



Full explanation in UI Utrecht lab report:

<http://www.cs.uu.nl/research/techreps/repo/CS-2008/2008-006.pdf>

Volk example

Inner metric analysis

- Schumann Op. 124, bars 1-4



An inner metric analysis grid for the first four bars of Schumann's Op. 124. The grid has 16 vertical columns and 16 horizontal rows. The columns are labeled 'On' at the top and numbered 1 through 16 below. The rows are labeled with letters from A to O. Orange triangles indicate active voices or events, while black dots indicate inactive voices or events. Vertical dashed lines divide the grid into groups of four columns each, corresponding to the measures of the musical score above.