

## A Creative Improvisational Companion based on Idiomatic Harmonic Bricks

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## Motivation

- Educating (jazz) improvisers
- Provide feedback (visual and aural) on solos over chord changes:
  - Through-composed solos
  - Contrafacts (new melodies over chord changes of existing tunes)
  - Improvised solos (through MIDI input)

## Aside on the Origin of “jazz”

- Said to be derived from **Irish**: “teas”, pronounced “jass” or “chass”
- Meaning:
  - Heat, passion
- Reference:  
[www.counterpunch.org/2006/07/14/how-the-irish-invented-jazz/](http://www.counterpunch.org/2006/07/14/how-the-irish-invented-jazz/)

## Impro-Visor (Improvisation Advisor)

- Free, open-source, software
- Developed at Harvey Mudd College since 2005
- Over 7000 users registered in community forum
- Classroom use for 5 years

## “Leadsheet”

- Commonly used by jazz and other musicians
- A leadsheet abstracts a tune:
  - Melody
  - Chord progression
  - Minimal or no arrangement

## Sample Impro-Visor Leadsheet

Style: waltz  
In Dublin's Fair City  
James Yorkston

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

### Chords Only

In Dublin's Fair City  
James Yorkston

Style: waltz

1 G 2 Em 3 Am 4 D7

5 G 6 Em 7 Am 8 D7

9 G 10 Em 11 Am 12 D7

13 G 14 Em 15 Am 16 D7 G D7

### Human-Composed Solo

In Dublin's Fair City  
James Yorkston

Style: waltz

1 G 2 Em 3 Am 4 D7

5 G 6 Em 7 Am 8 D7

9 G 10 Em 11 Am 12 D7

13 G 14 Em 15 Am 16 D7 G D7

### Impro-Visor Creativity

- Creates background (e.g. bass, piano, drums) from
  - Chord progression
  - Style specification
- Creates demonstrative improvised melodies
  - Based on probabilistic grammar & melody abstraction/induction
  - Tries to express various player styles

### Induced Solo

Generated by Dave Liebman grammar

In Dublin's Fair City  
James Yorkston

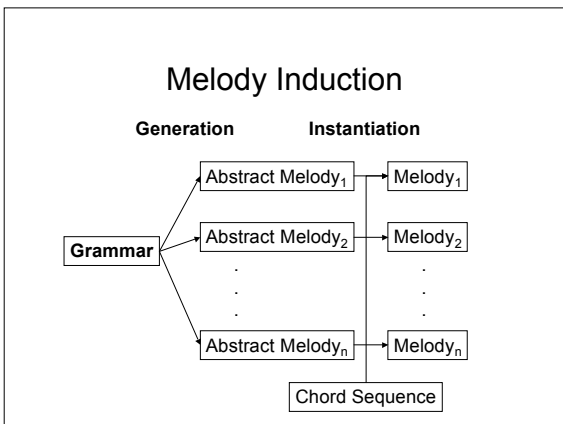
Style: waltz

1 G 2 Em 3 Am 4 D7

5 G 6 Em 7 Am 8 D7

9 G 10 Em 11 Am 12 D7

13 G 14 Em 15 Am 16 D7 G D7



### What can be improved?

- Coherence of generated melodic line
- “Bricks” provide an approach to enhancing coherence.

## Bricks

- After Conrad Cork (1988, ..., 2008): “Jazz Harmony using LEGO Bricks”
- Reverse-engineering chord progression into **idiomatic sub-progressions** (“bricks”).
- **Explain the tune** by providing an abstraction of a tune’s harmony, coarser-grained than a sequence of chords.

## Chord Sequence for “In Dublin’s Fair City”

```
G | Em | Am | D7 |
G | Em | Am | D7 |
G | Em | Am | D7 |
G | Em | Am / D7 | G / D7 |
```

## Brick Analysis = “Roadmap” of Tune

In Dublin's Fair City

4 of same brick + 1

G Major			
POT	G	Em	Am D7
POT	G	Em	Am D7
POT	G	Em	Am D7
POT	G	Em	Am D7
On Off Major V	G	Em	Am D7

POT = “Plain Old Turnaround”

## Roadmap of a Jazz Tune

Blue Bossa

4 distinct brick types

C Minor			
On Off Minor IV	Cm69	Fm7	Backslider
C Minor			
Sad Cadence	Dm7b5	G7alt	Cm69 Cherokee
Db Major			
Straight Cadence	Ebm7	Ab7	DbM7 Downwinder
C Minor			
Sad Cadence + ...	Dm7b5	G7alt	Minor POT Cm69 Dm7b5 G7alt

## Textual Input for the Jazz Tune

```
Cm69 | / | Fm7 | / |
Dm7b5 | G7alt | Cm69 | / |
Ebm7 | Ab7 | DbM7 | / |
Dm7b5 | G7alt | Cm69 | Dm7b5 G7alt |
```

## Brick Analysis

- Impro-Visor automates analysis of chord progression into bricks.
- Based on “brick dictionary”, an empirically-derived grammar.
- (Analysis algorithms are described in another paper, currently under review.)

## Brick Dictionary

- About 100 brick types
- John Elliott: "Insights in Jazz" (2009)
- About 500 rules for brick expansion
- For more examples, google "The Roadmap Garden":  
<http://www.cs.hmc.edu/~keller/jazz/improvisor/RoadmapGarden508a.htm>

## Interaction

## Interactive Companions for Jazz

- Al Biles: **GenJam** (1994)
- William Walker (1997)
- Belinda Thom: **BoB** (Band out of a Box, 2000)
- The above are either proprietary or not generally available.

## Using Bricks for an Interactive Companion

- Play-along: point at brick to play / loop
  - Auto-improvisation based on bricks
  - Trading based on bricks
- (work in progress)

## Impro-Visor Grammars

- Currently productions expand to fill space, without discriminating on specific chord patterns.
- To add **coherence**, abstract window units (e.g. 1-bar in length) are sequenced by embedding Markov chains in grammar.

## Brick-Based Grammars

- Intended to achieve greater coherence of generated melodic lines.
- Brick names used as non-terminals.
- Presence of brick in the roadmap determines possible melodic expansions.

## Learning Aspects

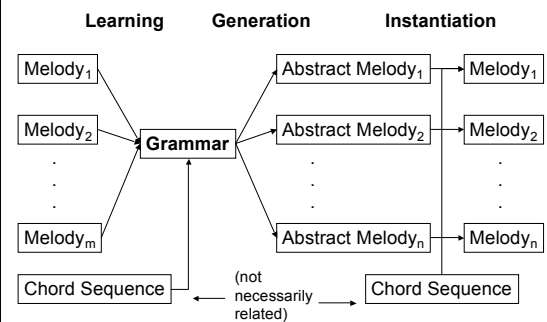
## Learning Creativity: Degrees

- No learning
- Scripted learning Impro-Visor
- Autonomous learning

## Grammar Learning: Current

- Gillick, Tang, and Keller (CMJ, 2010)  
Grammar learning based on abstract *window* units that don't necessarily relate to harmonic phrasing.

## Learning = Grammar Inference



## Grammar Learning Direction

- Brick-based scheme
  - Use bricks as the grammatical unit.
  - Use the existing scheme to fill in any gaps in brick analysis.

## Brick-Based Grammar Learning

- Transcribed solo melody is segmented according to bricks, rather than fixed-length windows.
- Segmented melodies are mapped to *abstract melodies*, as in current Impro-Visor.
- Productions are derived:
  - Left-hand sides: Brick names + duration argument
  - Right-hand sides: Abstract melodies

## Remaining Work

- **Implementation** of brick-based grammars and learning.  
(Technology exists, integration required.)
- **Evaluation** of brick-based method.