

To Catch a Chorus, Verse, Intro, or Anything Else: Analyzing a Song with Structural Functions

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Introduction

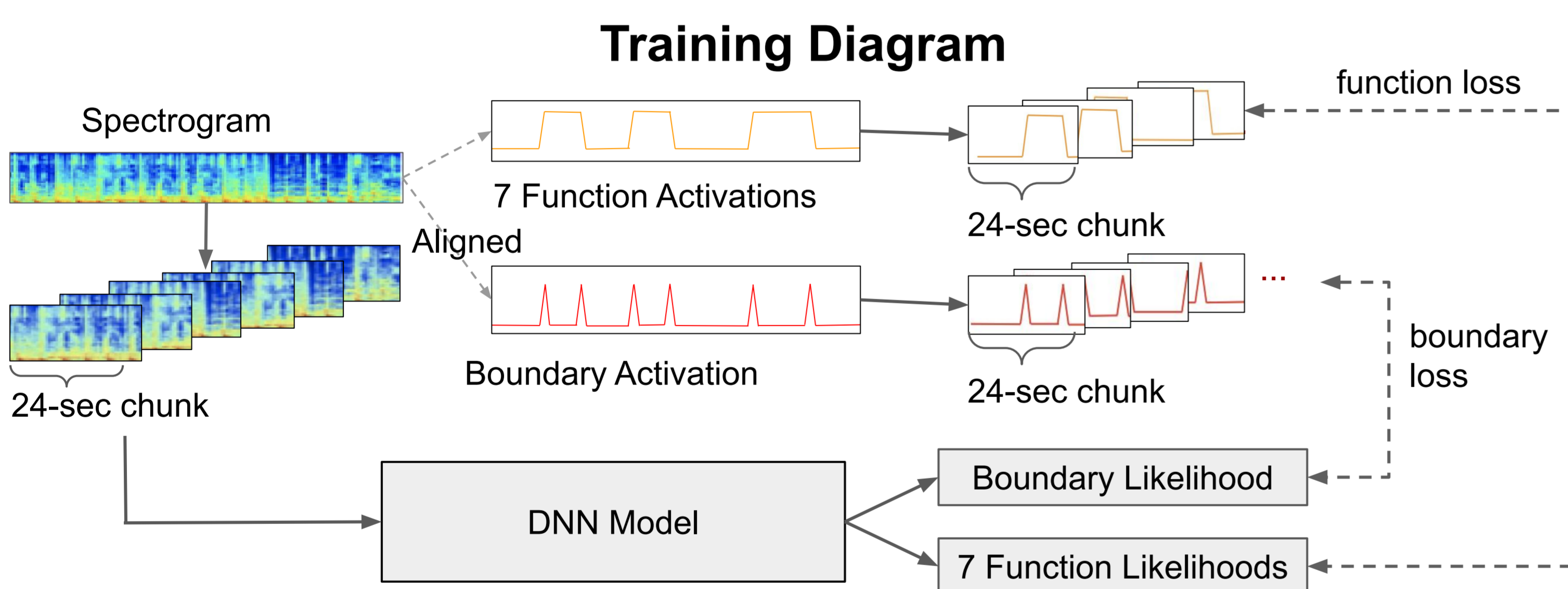
- **Music Structure Analysis (MSA)** has many subtasks:
 - *Boundary detection*: partition into non-overlapping segments
 - *Segment labeling*: assign abstract labels to segments (e.g., ABCB...)
 - *Function labeling*: assign **meaningful** labels (e.g., “intro, verse, chorus, verse...”)
- **Semantic labeling is hard**, and rarely attempted!
 - Last effort was over a decade ago (Paulus 2010)
 - Has **many applications**, including: preview extraction (chorus detection); automatic remix; real-time MSA (e.g., for live concert).
- **Our contributions**:
 - Method to process datasets with disparate, free-form vocabulary into **simple taxonomy** of 7 section categories;
 - Method for predicting section types that is **content-based**: measures “verseness”, “chorusness”, “bridgeness,” etc., independent of context.

Structural Label Conversion

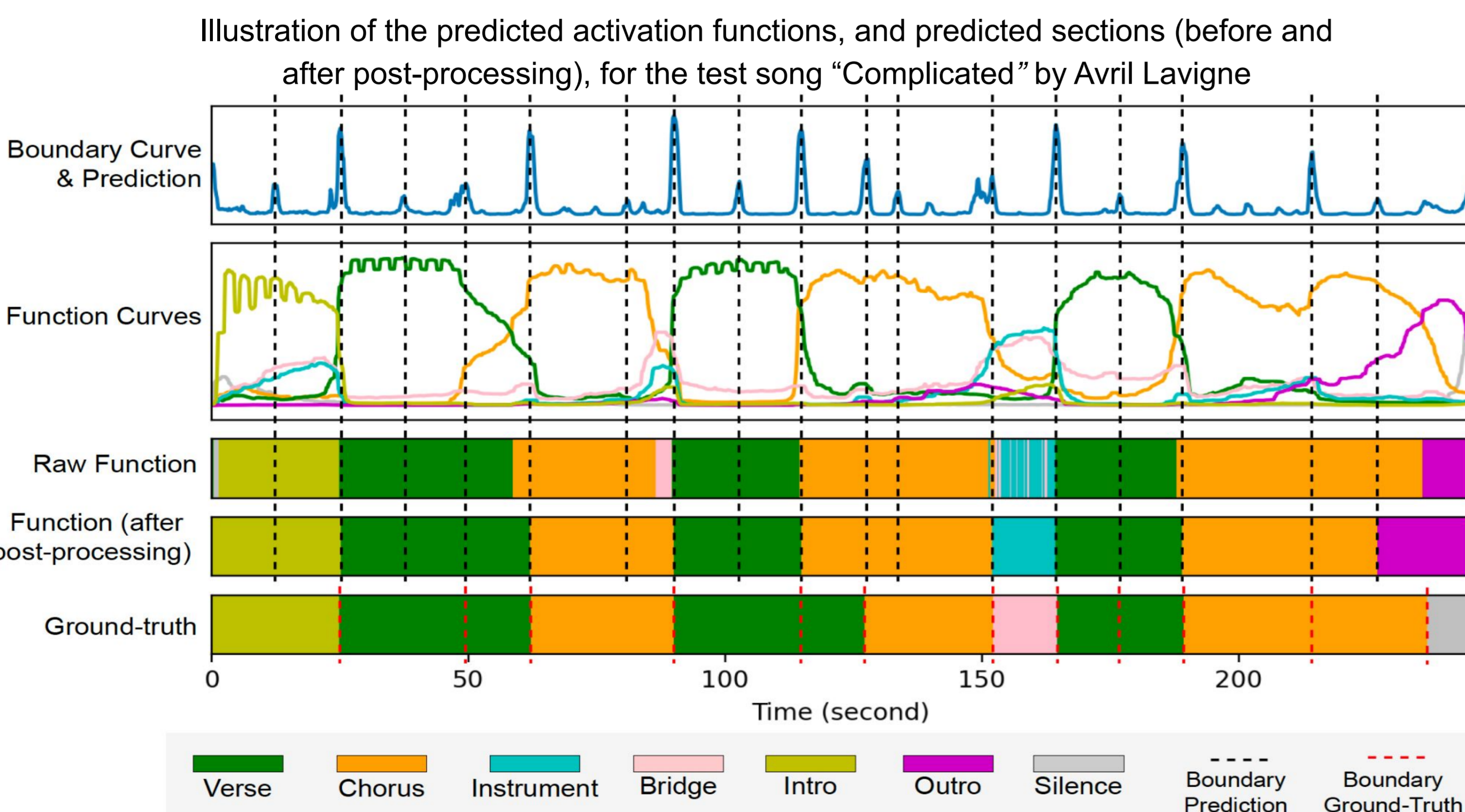
- Algorithm: convert the input substrings into the corresponding 7 categories: “intro”, “verse”, “chorus”, “bridge”, “outro”, “inst” (instrumental), “silence”
- The substring mapping can cover 99.5% of raw labels

input substring	output	input substring	output	input substring	output
pre-chorus	verse	refrain	chorus	break	inst
prechorus					
verse					
rap					
section					
slow					
build	bridge	theme			
dialog					
		stutter		interlude	
		bridge		impro	
		trans		solo	
		intro		guitar	
		fadein	intro	out	outro
		opening			
				coda	
				ending	
				silence	silence

Proposed Approaches



Prediction Example



References

- Comprehensive survey: O. Nieto et al., “Audio-Based Music Structure Analysis: Current Trends, Open Challenges, and Applications”, *TISMIR*, 2020.
- J. Paulus, “Improving Markov Model-Based Music Piece Structure Labeling with Acoustic Information”, in Proceedings of ISMIR, pp. 303–308, 2010.
- With apologies to M. Bartsch and G. Wakefield, To Catch A Chorus: Using Chroma-Based Representations for Audio Thumbnalling, in Proceedings of IEEE WASPAA, pp. 15–18, 2001.

Experiments

- **Datasets**: HarmonixSet, SALAMI-pop, RWC, and Isophonics.
- **Data split**: 8-Fold Cross-Validation
- **Evaluation metrics**:
 - General structure
 - (Boundary) HR.5F, (Function) ACC, (MSA) PWF, (MSA) Sf
 - Chorus detection
 - (boundary) CHR.5F, (accuracy) CF1

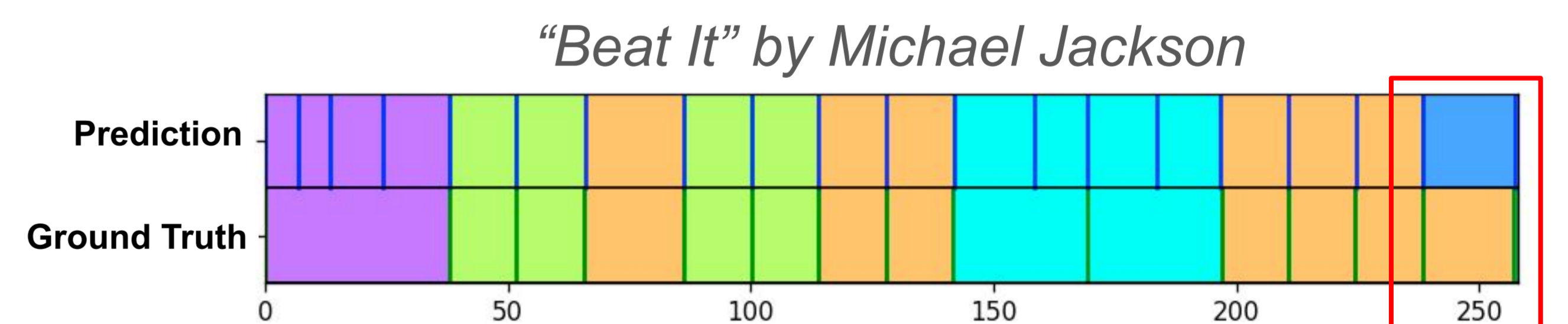
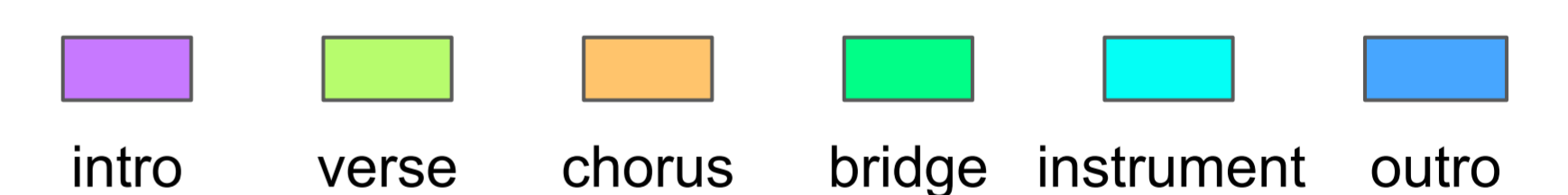
HarmonixSet 4-Fold Cross-Validation

	HR.5F	ACC	PWF	Sf	CHR.5F	CF1
<i>Harmonix Set</i>						
Sccluster [1]	.263	-	.586	.641	.171	.534
DSF + Sccluster [35]	.497	-	.689	.743	.326	.611
CNN-Chorus [13]	-	-	-	-	.371	.692
Harmonic-CNN	.559	.680	.670	.682	.462	.784
Transformer (24s, CTL)	.521	.640	.655	.649	.399	.755
SpecTNT (24s)	.565	.690	.687	.702	.491	.813
SpecTNT (24s, CTL)	.570	.701	.700	.714	.501	.815
SpecTNT (36s, CTL)	.558	.723	.712	.724	.476	.831

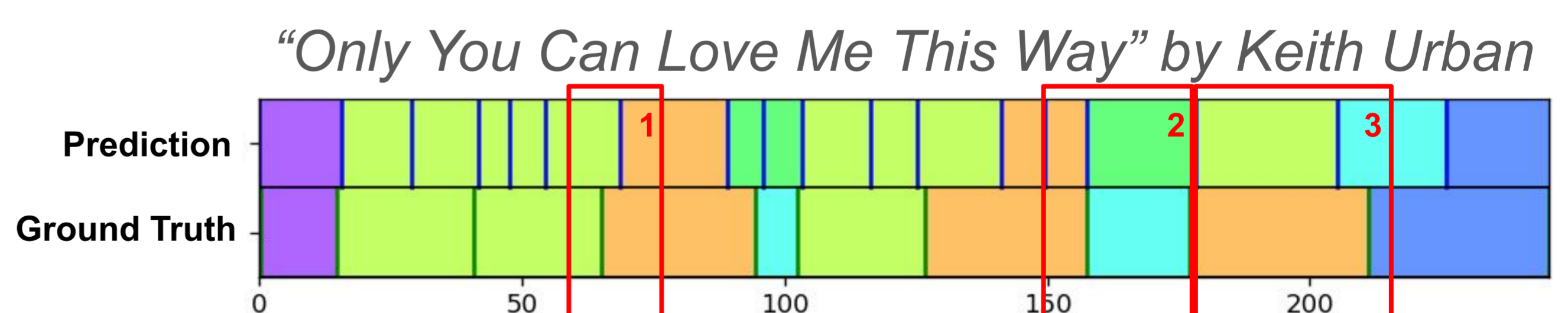
Cross-Dataset Evaluation

	HR.5F	ACC	PWF	Sf	CHR.5F	CF1
<i>SALAMI-pop</i> (subset of MIREX 2012 dataset)						
Sccluster [1]	.305	-	.545	.572	.196	.418
DSF + Sccluster [35]	.447	-	.615	.653	.272	.573
CNN-Chorus [13]	-	-	-	-	.308	.602
Harmonic-CNN	.477	.525	.631	.629	.340	.777
SpecTNT (24s, CTL)	.490	.544	.651	.632	.357	.811
<i>RWC-Pop</i> (MIREX 2010 RWC collection)						
GS3 (2015) [3]	.524	-	.542	.684	-	-
SMGA2 (2012) [37]	.246	-	.688	.733	-	-
DSF + Sccluster [35]	.438	-	.704	.739	.343	.653
Harmonic-CNN	.571	.646	.719	.694	.396	.800
SpecTNT (24s, CTL)	.623	.675	.749	.728	.465	.839
<i>Isophonics</i> (MIREX 2009 Collection)						
GS3 (2015) [3]	.564	-	.567	.686	-	-
SMGA1 (2012) [37]	.228	-	.653	.700	-	-
Harmonic-CNN	.543	.499	.611	.598	.339	.670
SpecTNT (24s, CTL)	.590	.550	.635	.614	.401	.733

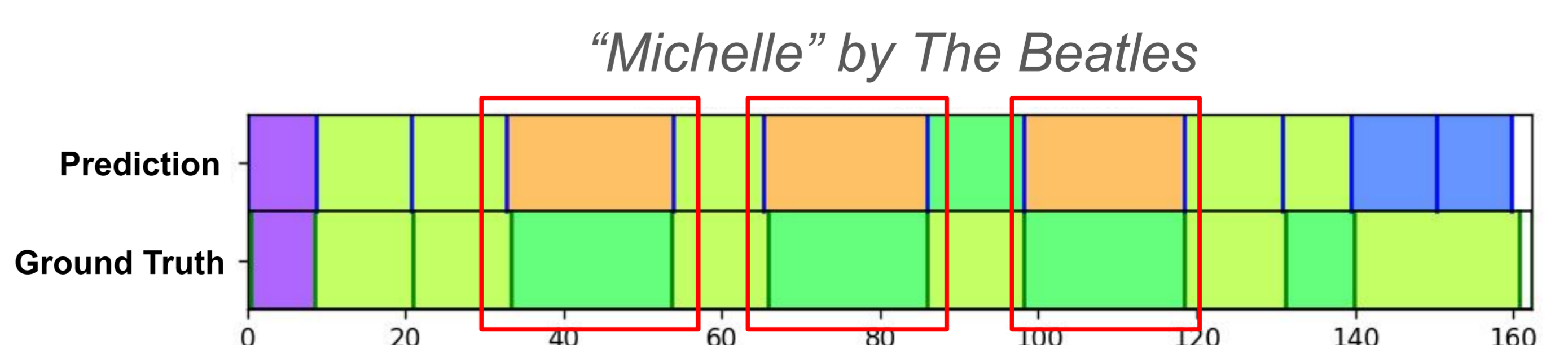
Discussions



- **Many errors justifiable**: e.g., predicts “outro” against GT of “chorus” when the song is in fact fading out



1. Estimated chorus onsets not correct due to **anacrusis** (pickup)
2. Model got confused between “break (instrument)” and “bridge”.
3. Model recognized the “(breakdown) chorus” as “verse”.



- Some songs have no annotated “chorus” sections; instead, “verses” alternate with “bridge” sections.