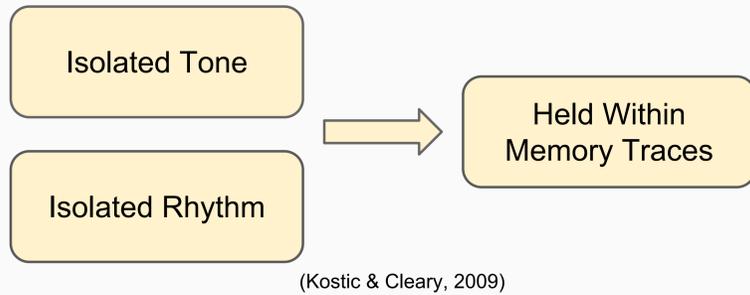


Embedding Familiarized Musical Features into Novel Song Sequences

Jordan E. Kerr, Ellie Hughes, Katherine L. McNeely-White, & Anne M. Cleary
Colorado State University

Introduction

Recognition without Identification (**RWI**) is the ability to discriminate between studied and unstudied items based on familiarity alone. How do features contribute to this ability?



Exposure to whole song clips at study elicits familiarity for the features during test, and exposure to stimulus increases feelings of liking.
(Zajonc, 1968; Montoya et al., 2017)

Present Study

Experiment 1: Can whole songs be familiarized through exposure to their isolated features?

Experiment 2: Can feelings of familiarity with an unidentified song clip lead to feelings of liking?

Methods

Study Phase

- Copacabana } ½ Isolated Tonal Features
- Mary Had a Little Lamb } ½ Isolated Rhythm Sequence

6 Total Clips

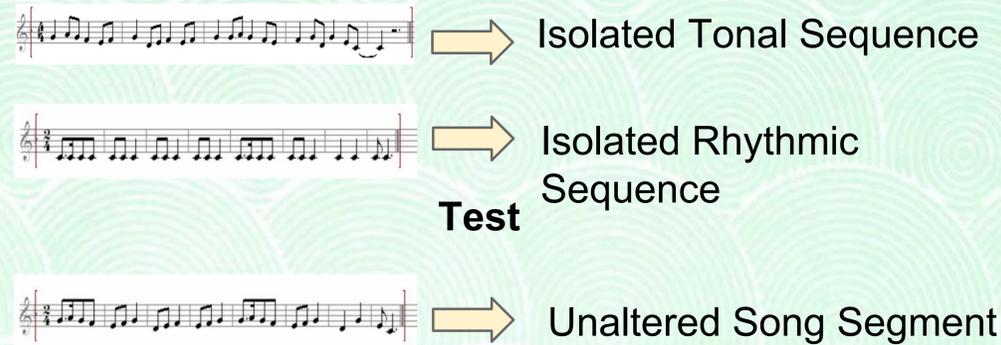
Test Phase

- Copacabana
- Mary Had a Little Lamb
- Iron Man
- Daisy Bell

½ studied
½ unstudied

12 Total Clips

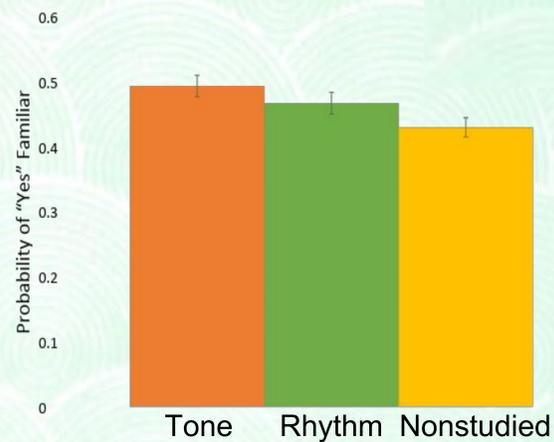
Study



Results

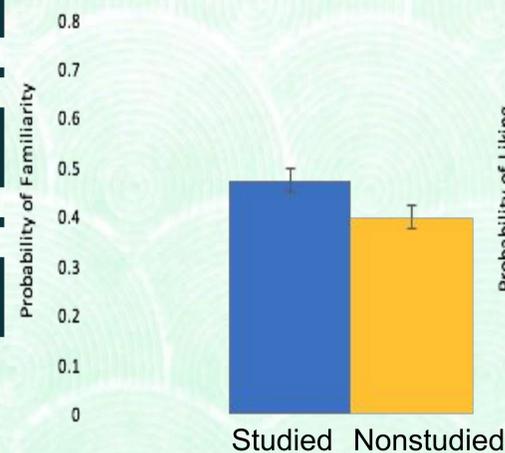
Experiment 1 - Embedding Features

“Does the song seem familiar?”
“Can you identify the song?”

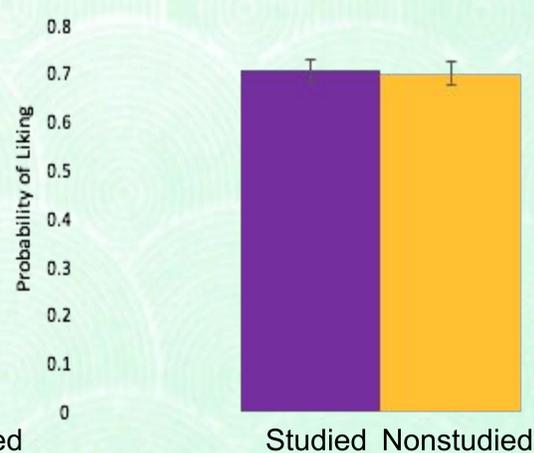


Experiment 2 - Familiarity & Liking

Familiarity Condition
“Is this song familiar?”



Liking Condition
“Do you like this song?”



Discussion

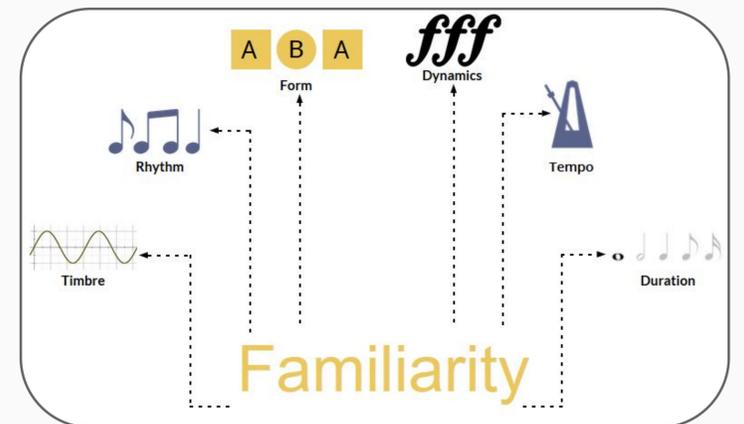
❖ **Embedding a familiarized feature** into an unaltered song can lead to feelings of familiarity for the whole song.

Rhythm + Tone = ↑ Familiarity
Rhythm + Tone ≠ ↑ Liking

Rhythmx2 + Tonex2 = ↑ Liking (Zajonc, 1968; Montoya et al., 2017)

Future Directions

- ❖ Increase exposure to stimulus
- ❖ Use of novel songs to examine whether extracting features leads to familiarity
- ❖ Examining how features combine within the memory trace to affect song familiarity



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