

SESEMMI FOR LINKEDMUSIC: DEMOCRATIZING ACCESS TO MUSICAL ARCHIVES VIA LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

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Social Sciences and Humanities



McGill Schulich School of Music École de musique Schulich

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Introduction

- There are over 100 music metadata databases online, making large-scale, cross-cultural, or longitudinal research time-consuming
- The LinkedMusic project aims to merge each of these in a single RDF data lake, queryable using SPARQL
- To facilitate querying for non-technical users, this study investigates the ability for LLMs to translate musical natural language queries (NLQ) into SPARQL queries

LinkedMusic Process

Different music databases with

incompatible metadata schemas

Export to simple formats (CSV) in

the original metadata schemas

Methodology

Built custom dataset of 20 NLQ/SPARQL pairs with ground truth SPARQL

Conseil de recherches en

- Designed general all-purpose prompt to guide the LLM to convert NLQ to SPARQL
- Five LLMs tested: Claude Sonnet 4, Gemini 2.5 Flash, Gemini 2.5 Pro, GPT-4o, OpenAl o4-mini
- One-shot and zero-shot tests
- Ontology provided in Turtle format
- Each evaluated three times in the browser

Four challenge types (five questions each):

Challenge 1:

- Retrieve information that can be found on a single sub-database's website
- **Example:** Find all compositions by William Byrd in DIAMM

Challenge 2

- Retrieve information that is stored in a single sub-database but cannot be found through the website
- **Example:** Find all different time signatures for jigs in The Session

Challenge 3

- Retrieve anything that can be found on a single sub-database plus Wikidata
- **Example:** Find the average number of record labels that female singers in MusicBrainz have signed with

Challenge 4

Results

100.0%

75.0%

50.0%

25.0%

0.0%

- Retrieve any information in the entire LinkedMusic data lake and Wikidata
- **Example:** Find all works commissioned by Isabella d'Este that have a surviving manuscript and a recording made after 1980

Challenge 2

Open AI

Databases

Over **352 million** RDF triples in five databases:







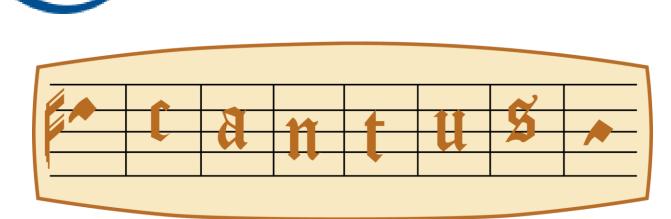


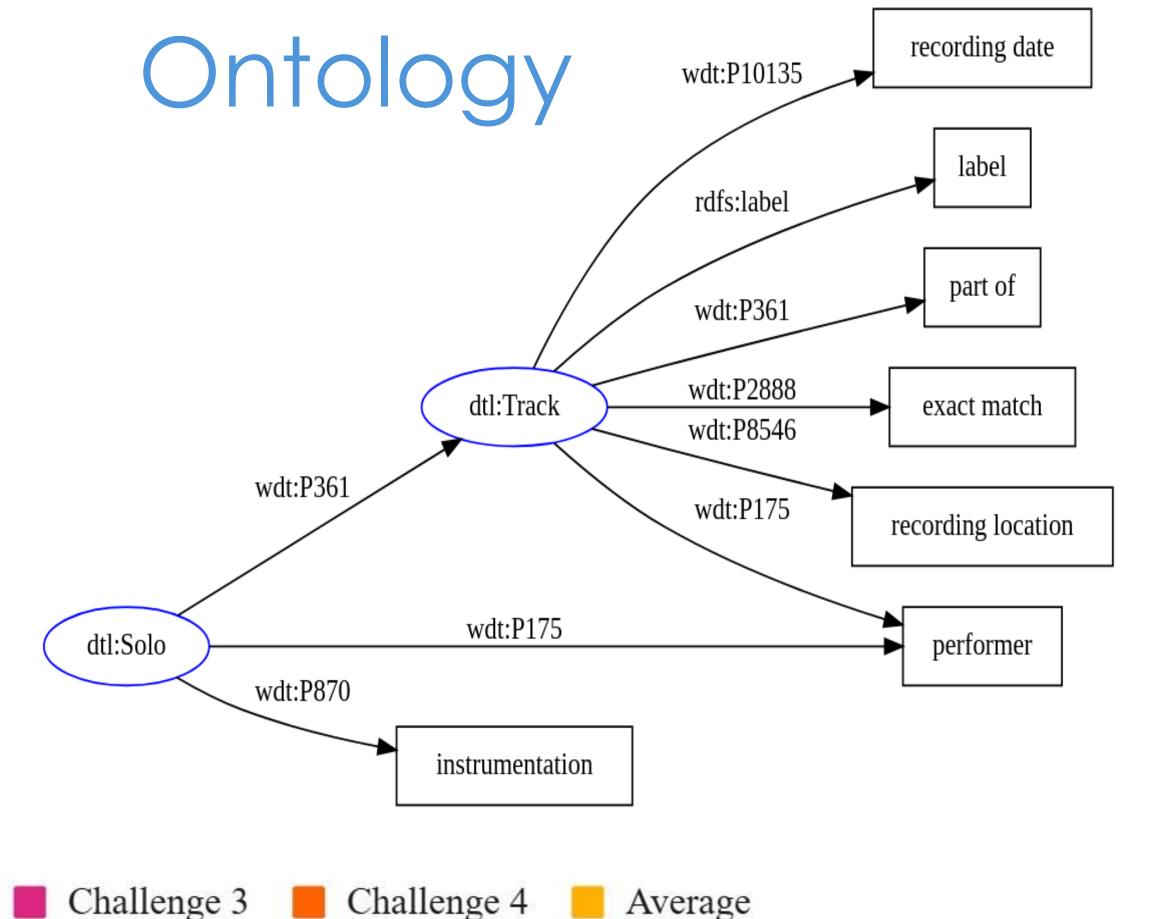


Dig That Lick 1000

Three databases added since submission:







entries to URIs (Wikidata), then to RDF statements

Use OpenRefine to reconcile







OpenLink Virtuoso Data Lake

Store RDF statements in OpenLink Virtuoso graph database



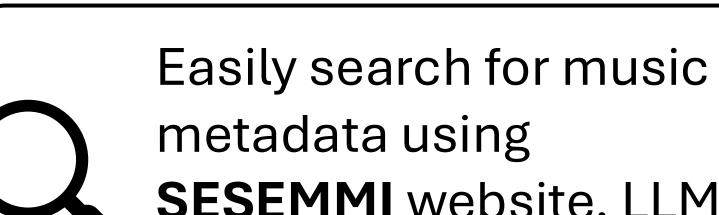












metadata using **SESEMMI** website. LLMs convert natural language queries to SPARQL.

Once an item is found, user is guided to the original database for detailed viewing.

Errors traversing sub-graphs

Claude

LLMs often misunderstood how entities were reconciled

Claude

OpenAI

- Limitations applying Wikidata schema to sub-databases
- Wikidata "Q" identifiers often incorrect
- Moderate variance between attempts

Conclusion

Gemini

Gemini

2.5 Flash 2.5 Flash Zero-Shot One-Shot

Gemini

2.5 Pro

Large Language Model and Number of Provided Examples

Gemini

2.5 Pro

Zero-Shot One-Shot Zero-Shot One-Shot One-Shot Zero-Shot One-Shot One-Shot

- First systematic investigation of NLQ to SPARQL in the music domain
- Performance decreases significantly with query complexity

GPT-40

GPT-40

- One-shot prompting did not consistently improve results
 - Highest accuracy: Claude Sonnet 4 zero-shot (73.3% average, 100.0% for challenge 1 questions, 46.7% for challenge 4 questions)

Difficulties