

Uputstva za rad s programom Sibelius

Postepeni unos notnog teksta (*step time input*)

Postepeni unos notnog teksta u programu Sibelius 8 vrši se pomoću palete *Keypad* i MIDI klavijature na slijedeći način:

- 1/ Mišem selektirati prazni takt u kojem počinje unos
- 2/ Na *Keypad*-u izabrati notnu vrijednost (Sibelius ispisuje prazne pauze u taktu)
- 3/ Unijeti ton ili akorde s MIDI klavijature

Notne vrijednosti na *Keypad*-u izabiru se brojčanom tipkovnicom.

Naredbe potrebne tijekom upisa

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| • Pauza trenutne notne vrijednosti | o (nula) |
| • Promjena predznaka
– (enharmonijska promjena tona) | Enter na tipkovnici |
| • Ligatura | Enter na brojčanoj tipkovnici |
| • Pretvori notu u pauzu | Delete na brojčanoj tipkovnici |
| • Promijeni stranu notnog vrata/luka | X |
| • Koristiti strelice Lijevo/Desno za odabir selektirane pozicije u taktu (nota ili pauza). | |
| • Obriši notu, crtovlje, takt, ligaturu, cresc. | Delete na tipkovnici |
| • Deselektiranje, prestanak unosa | Esc |

Tijekom upisa s notama se uporedo mogu unositi i oznake dostupne na *Keypad*-u. Na primjer, ako je na *Keypad*-u selektiran staccato, unesene note imat će oznake staccato. *Keypad* ima četiri palete zvane *Keypad layout*.

Ostale bitne komande kod upisa	
Predznaci crtovlja (<i>key signatures</i>)	K
Mjera (<i>time signature</i>)	T
Ključevi (<i>clefs</i>)	Q
Razne oznake i simboli	Z
Razne grafičke i ostale tekstualne oznake (<i>lines</i>)	L

Selektiranje taktova i crtovlja	
Selektiraj više taktova	Click u prvi takt, Shift + click u zadnji takt
Selektiraj red crtovlja	Dvostruki click u crtovlje
Selektiraj sve redove crtovlja	Trostruki click u crtovlje
Selektiraj više nota, više taktova	Shift + click

Izbaci taktove (različito od brisanja taktova)

- Naročito upotrebljivo za uklanjanje viška praznih taktova na kraju partiture.
- Ctrl + click u prvi takt kojeg treba izbaciti
- Shift + click u zadnji takt kojeg treba izbaciti
- Delete

Unos nepravilne ritamske podjele: triole, kvintole, itd. (tuplets)

primjer za unos osminske triole:

- 1/ Unijeti osminku
- 2/ Ctrl + 3 (ili drugi broj od 2-9)
- 3/ Nastaviti upis

Format nepravilne ritamske podjele (tuplet format)

- Npr. da li će podjela imati zagradu ili luk, brojku ili omjer, itd.
- 1/ Unijeti prvu notu
- 2/ MENI Note Input: Triplets: Other
- 3/ Odabрати postavke

Unos drugog glasa u istom crtovlju

- 1/ Selektirati željeni takt
- 2/ Otipkati [N] (od eng. notes)
- 3/ Alt + 2
- 4/ Početi unos

Unos lukova i grafičkih oznaka dinamike

- Crescendo: selektiraj notu, zatim **H** (*hairpin*)
- Decrescendo: selektiraj notu, zatim **Shift + H**
- Legato lukovi: selektiraj notu, zatim **S** (*slur*)
- Produlji luk, cresc., decresc.: selektiraj oznaku, zatim **Space**
- Skrati luk, cresc., decresc.: selektiraj oznaku, zatim **Shift + Space**

Nakon unosa iste komande vrijede ako se selektira kraj cresc./decresc. ili luka.

Unos dinamičkih oznaka i oznaka za način izvođenja - metoda 1

- 1/ Selektirati notu
- 2/ Ctrl + E
- 3/ Desnim clickom otvoriti paletu oznaka
- 4/ Izabrati gotovu oznaku iz palete
- Radnja završava lijevim clickom u prazno ili tipkom Esc

Unos dinamičkih oznaka i oznaka za način izvođenja - metoda 2

- 1/ Selektirati notu
- 2/ Ctrl + E
- 3/ Držati Ctrl i utipkati npr. P za piano
- 4/ Esc.

Ako oznaka sadrži slovo 'z' kao npr. *sfz*, slovo 'z' treba unijeti sa Ctrl + Alt + Shift + Z

Oznaka tempa i metronomske oznake

Npr. Allegretto q = 120

- 1/ Selektirati takt u kojem se unosi oznaka
- 2/ Ctrl + Alt + T
- 3/ Upisati "Allegretto"
- 4/ Desnim clickom otvoriti paletu oznaka i izabrati "q "
- 5/ Na tipkovnici upisati "=120"

Isključiti automatsko pojavljivanje predznaka koji nisu pravopisno nužni

Ako se u jednom taktu pojavi alteracija nekog tona (npr. ton Fis u C-duru), predznak više nije važeći u sljedećem taktu. Međutim, ako se u sljedećem taktu pojavi ton F, skladatelji često pišu razriješilicu ispred note (katkad u zagradi), makar ona nije pravopisno nužna. Takvi se predznaci na engleskom jeziku zovu *Cautionary accidentals*. Sibelius automatski dodaje takve predznake, makar ih je bolje unositi pojedinačno, po potrebi, umjesto da se ispisuju na svim mjestima automatski.

Isključiti *Cautionary accidentals*:

- MENI Appearance: House Style: Engraving Rules: Accidentals and Dots
- U odijeljku *Cautionary Accidentals* isključiti označene opcije.

Preudari (*Grace notes*)

- Izabrati takt u kojeg se upisuje
- U 2. *keypad layout*-u izabrati vrstu predudara
 - na njega se može preći sa [+]
- U 1. *keypad layout*-u izabrati notnu vrijednost predudara
- Unijeti ton/tonove
- U 2. *keypad layout*-u isključiti predudar

Napomene:

- predudar se može unijeti mišem nakon što je unesena nota ispred koje se nalazi (ali je nužno izabrati njegovu vrstu i notnu vrijednost).
- katkad će ukrasi izgledati stisnuto na premalu površinu, što će se poslije popraviti primjenom *note spacing*-a.

Transponiranje taktova

- 1/ Selektirati željene taktove
- 2/ **Shift + T**
- 3/ Popuniti parametre u dialogu

Prijelom (*Layout*)

- MENI Layout: 'Document setup' **Ctrl + D**
 - staff size – odredi veličinu crtovlja
- Grupiraj taktove u jedan red **Shift + Alt + M**
- Grupiraj sisteme na jednu stranu **Ctrl + Shift + Alt + M**

Promijeni gredice

- Pojedinačno - sa 3. Keypad layoutom
- Za izabrane - taktove: MENI Appearance: Beam Groups, popuni dijalog

Zalijepi grafiku notacije iz Sibeliusa u drugi program

- 1/ MENI Home: Select graphic ili **Alt + G**
- 2/ Izabrati površinu koju treba zalijepiti
- 3/ Copy
- 4/ Paste u drugi program, npr. Word

Za poništavanje selektirane grafike: Esc.

Kategorije kompjuterskih programa za glazbu i zvuk

- Sekvenceri (Sequencers)
 - MIDI i/ili audio
 - snimanje i obrada
 - plugin tehnologija
 - Programi za notaciju (Notation software)
 - Sintesajzeri i sampleri kao programi (Software synthesizers and samplers)
 - Komponiranje uz pomoć kompjutera (Computer Assisted Composition)
također i artificial intelligence
 - Oblikovanje zvuka (Sound design, sound processing)
 - Procesuiranje signala (Signal processing)
 - Procesuiranje signala u stvarnom vremenu (Realtime signal processing)
 - Završna obrada snimki (Mastering)
 - Vježbanje sluha (solfeggia) (Ear training)
 - Obrada i pohrana sintesajzerkih zvukova (Patch editors and librarians)
 - Reprodukcijska tehnologija (Media players)
- **MIDI** = musical instruments digital interface

Kategorije procesuiranja zvuka

- **Modulacija** Chorus
Flanger
Tremolo-vibrato
Autopan
- **Odjek** Reverb
Delay-echo
- **Dinamika** Expander/Gate
Compressor/Limiter
- **Gitarski efekti** Distorsion, Feedback
Tube
- **Razno** Mono-stereo
Equiliser
Pitch Shift
Time-stretching
Noise reduction
De-esser
Transpozicija/korekcija intonacije
Manipuliranje trajanjem zvučnog zapisa
Redukcija šuma

Glazbena informatika: Osnovni pojmovi MIDI protokola

Aftertouch Stupanj snage pritiska na tipku, nakon što je tipka pritisnuta.

Bank Grupa od 128 programa MIDI instrumenta (vidi "program").

Controller Naprava (ili sastavni dio sintetizatora) koja šalje MIDI poruke i kontrolira određene parametre MIDI protokola. To je najčešće MIDI klavijatura, a može biti i pedala, "pitch bend" (vidi pojam), "modulation wheel" (vidi pojam) i drugo.

General MIDI (GM) Svjetski standard koji je precizirao niz MIDI funkcija, među ostalim numeriranje zvukova u banci (vidi "bank"). Na pr. program br. 1 je uvijek "Acoustic Piano", program br. 74 je uvijek "Flute", i sl. U GM-u kanal br.10 je rezerviran za udaraljke.

MIDI Musical Instrument Digital Interface. Svjetski standard za komunikaciju između elektroničkih glazbenih instrumenata ili elektroničkih glazbenih instrumenata s računalima.

MIDI Channel Komponenta MIDI sintetizatora koja svira jedan "program" (vidi pojam). Sintetizatori sa 16 kanala (što je najčešće) mogu istodobno svirati 16 različitih programa.

MIDI file Format digitalnog zapisa kojeg koriste računala ili elektronički glazbeni instrumenti za zapis MIDI informacija. Iz tog zapisa može se reproducirati glazba na MIDI instrumentima, napraviti transkripcija u notaciju, napraviti grafički prikaz u sekvenceru (vidi pojam), razmjenjivati elektroničkim putem i sl.

MIDI interface Elektronska naprava koja omogućuje komunikaciju između MIDI instrumenta i računala prevođenjem informacija pristiglih s MIDI instrumenta u format kojim barataju računala.

MIDI Sequencer Računalni program koji snima, reproducira, obrađuje, grafički prikazuje i notira MIDI informacije. Jednostavniju varijantu sekvencera sadrže pojedini MIDI instrumenti.

Modulation wheel Modulator na sintetizatoru (najčešće u obliku kotača), koji može modulirati (mijenjati vrijednosti) određenog parametra sintetizatora. često (ali ne i nužno) mijenja intenzitet vibrata tona.

Multitimbral Broj različitih zvukova (ne tonova) koji sintetizator može istodobno proizvesti. Vrlo često 16.

Pan (position) Od riječi panorama. Parametar koji određuje u kojem se odnosu zvuk određenog MIDI kanala sintetizatora raspoređuje na lijevi ili desni kanal stereo sistema.

Pitch Visina tona. Postoje 128 visina izraženih od 0-127. Visina c1 ima broj 60. (U MIDI-u je to C3 ili C4)

Pitch bend Modulator na sintetizatoru (najčešće u obliku kotača), koji mijenja visinu (uzlazno ili silazno) u maniri glisanda.

Polyphony Ukupan broj tonova (neovisan o broju kanala), koji sintetizator može istodobno proizvesti. Vrlo često to je 32, 64 ili 128. Naročito bitno za broj izdržanih (ležećih) tonova pri upotrebi pedale.

Program Kombinacija vrijednosti parametara koja tvori određeni zvuk MIDI instrumenta, pohranjena u njegovu memoriju pod svojim brojem (vidi "program number"), a često i imenom. Naziva se još i "patch", "voice" ili "preset".

Program change MIDI informacija koja mijenja "program number" (vidi pojam) na određenom MIDI kanalu.

Program number Broj programa. Pojam znan još kao "patch number", "voice number" i "preset number".

Velocity Brzina kojom je pritisnuta tipka MIDI klavijature, a u MIDI protokolu označava glasnoću individualnog tona. Postoje 128 vrijednosti glasnoće individualnog tona izraženih od 0-127.

Volume Glasnoća određenog MIDI kanala, za razliku od "velocity" (vidi pojam) koja označava glasnoću individualnog tona. Postoje 128 vrijednosti glasnoće MIDI kanala izraženih od 0-127.

ADSR

- Abbreviation for Attack, Decay, Sustain, and Release. These are the four parameters found on a basic synthesizer envelope generator. An envelope generator is sometimes called a transient generator. The Attack, Decay, and Release parameters are rate or time controls. Sustain is a level. When a key is pressed, the envelope generator will begin to rise to its full level at the rate set by the attack parameter, upon reaching peak level it will begin to fall at the rate set by the decay parameter to the level set by the sustain control. The envelope will remain at the sustain level as long as the key is held down. Whenever a key is released, it will return to zero at the rate set by the release parameter.

Analog

- Data (signal) presented in a non-digital, continuous form.

Analog Synthesizer

- A synthesizer which uses voltage controlled analog modules to synthesize sound. The concept of a variety of analog modules all of which can interconnect via a standardized voltage control system was invented by Dr. Robert Moog. The three main voltage controlled modules in an analog synthesizer are: Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO), Voltage Controlled Filter (VCF), and Voltage Controlled Amplifier (VCA).

Attack

- The first parameter of an envelope generator which determines the rate or time it will take for the event to reach the highest level before starting to decay.

Band Pass Filter

- A filter which allows only a selected band of frequencies to pass through while rejecting all other frequencies above and below the cutoff point. Usually a bandpass filter will allow the user to set the width of the passband.

Bank

- On E-MU / ENSONIQ gear, the Bank is the total amount of data stored in RAM memory in the machine. The Bank contains all preset, sample data, and sequence data. The Bank does not include information stored on disk.

Cent

- Unit of pitch equal to 1/100 of a semitone.

Channel, Output

- The circuitry through which an instrument outputs individual notes.

Channel, MIDI

- An information pathway through which MIDI information is sent. MIDI provides for 16 available channels, each of which can address one MIDI instrument.

Cutoff Frequency

- The frequency above which a low pass filter will start attenuating signals present at its input. Abbreviated Fc.

Decay

- The second stage in an ADSR type envelope generator. See [ADSR](#).

Decibel (dB)

- A reference for the measurement of sound energy. The minimum change in volume that the human ear can perceive. Named after Alexander Graham Bell. A decibel is 1/10th of a Bel.

Depth

- The amount of modulation. Sometimes called Amount, Width, Intensity or Modulation Index.

Digital

- Equipment that uses quantities represented as binary numbers. In a digital synthesizer every aspect of the sound generation is handled as a numeric calculation. The digital information is not audible and so must be converted to analog form by a DAC before it is output.

Envelope Generator

- A circuit, usually triggered by pressing a key on a keyboard, that generates a changing voltage with respect to time. This voltage typically controls a VCF or VCA. An AHDSR and ADSR are two types of Envelope Generators. See [ADSR](#).

Filter

- A device used to remove unwanted frequencies from an audio signal thus altering its harmonic structure. Low Pass filters are the most common type of filter found on music synthesizers. They only allow frequencies below the cutoff frequency to pass (Low Pass). High Pass filters only allow the high frequencies to pass, and Band Pass filters only allow frequencies in a selected band to pass through. A Notch filter rejects frequencies that fall within its notch.

Frequency

- The number of cycles of a waveform occurring in a second.

Frequency Modulation

- The encoding of a carrier wave by variation of its frequency in accordance with an input signal.

Glissando

- A rapid slide through a series of consecutive tones in a scale like passage. Similar to portamento except that the pitch changes in semitone steps.

LFO

- Low Frequency Oscillator. An oscillator used for modulation whose range is below the audible range (20 Hz). Example: Varying pitch cyclically produces vibrato.

Low Pass Filter

- A filter whose frequency response remains flat up to a certain frequency, then rolls off (attenuates signals appearing at its input) above this point.

MIDI

- Acronym for Musical Instrument Digital Interface. MIDI enables synthesizers, sequencers, computers, rhythm machines, etc. to be interconnected through a standard interface. MIDI is an asynchronous, serial interface, which is transmitted at the rate of 31.25 Kbaud or 31,250 bits per second.

MIDI Continuous Controller

- Allows continuously changing information such as pitch wheel or breath controller information to be passed over the MIDI line. Continuous controllers use large amounts of memory when recorded into a MIDI sequencer. Some standard MIDI Continuous Controller numbers are listed below.

Modulation

- The process of one audio or control voltage source influencing a sound processor or other control voltage source. Example: Slowly modulating pitch cyclically produces vibrato. Modulating a filter cyclically produces wa-wa effects.

Monophonic

- A musical instrument that is only capable of playing one note at a time. Music with only one voice part.

Multi-timbral

- The ability of a musical instrument to produce two or more different sounds or timbres at the same time.

Patch

- Referring to a particular sound created on a synthesizer. Comes from the use of patch cords on the original modular synthesizers.

Polyphonic

- A musical instrument that is able to play more than one note at the same time. Music with more than one voice part.

VCA

- Voltage Controlled Amplifier. A circuit whose gain is determined by a control voltage.

VCF

- Voltage Controlled Filter. A filter whose cutoff frequency or resonant frequency is determined by a control voltage.

Vibrato

- A cyclic change in pitch, usually in the range of 7 to 14 Hz.
- Legal Info
- Privacy Statement

PIANO	1	Acoustic Grand Piano	BASS	33	Acoustic Bass	REED	65	Soprano Sax	SYN SFX	97	FX 1 (rain)				
	2	Bright Acoustic Piano		34	Electric Bass (finger)		66	Alto Sax		98	FX 2 (soundtrack)				
	3	Electric Grand		35	Electric Bass (pick)		67	Tenor Sax		99	FX 3 (crystal)				
	4	Honky Tonk Piano		36	Fretless Bass		68	Baritone Sax		100	FX 4 (atmosphere)				
	5	Electric Piano 1		37	Slap Bass 1		69	Oboe		101	FX 5 (brightness)				
	6	Electric Piano 2		38	Slap Bass 2		70	English Horn		102	FX 6 (goblins)				
	7	Harpsichord		39	Synth Bass 1		71	Bassoon		103	FX 7 (echoes)				
	8	Clavichord		40	Synth Bass 2		72	Clarinnet		104	FX 8 (sci-fi)				
CHROMATIC	9	Celeste	STRINGS	41	Violin	PIPE	73	Piccolo	ETHNIC	105	Sitar				
	10	Glockenspiel		42	Viola		74	Flute		106	Banjo				
	11	Music Box		43	Cello		75	Recorder		107	Shamisen				
	12	Vibraphone		44	Contrabass		76	Pan Flute		108	Koto				
	13	Marimba		45	Tremolo Strings		77	Blown Bottle		109	Kalimba				
	14	Xylophone		46	Pizzicato Strings		78	Shakuhachi		110	Bagpipe				
	15	Tubular Bells		47	Orchestral Harp		79	Whistle		111	Fiddle				
	16	Dulcimer		48	Timpani		80	Ocarina		112	Shanai				
	ORGAN	17		Drawbar Organ	ENSEMBLE		49	String Ensemble 1		SYN LEAD	81	Lead 1 (square)	PERCUSSIVE	113	Tinkle Bell
		18		Percussive Organ			50	String Ensemble 2			82	Lead 2 (sawtooth)		114	Agogo
19		Rock Organ	51	Synth Strings 1		83	Lead 3 (calliope)	115	Steel Drum						
20		Church Organ	52	Synth Strings 2		84	Lead 4 (chiff)	116	Woodblock						
21		Reed Organ	53	Choir Aahs		85	Lead 5 (charang)	117	Taiko Drum						
22		Accordion	54	Choir Oohs		86	Lead 6 (voice)	118	Melodic Tom						
23		Harmonica	55	Synth Voice		87	Lead 7 (fifths)	119	Synth Drum						
24		Tango Accordion	56	Orchestra Hit		88	Lead 8 (bass + lead)	120	Reverse Cymbal						
GUITAR	25	Acoustic Guitar (nylon)	BRASS	57	Trumpet	SYN PAD	89	Pad 1 (new age)	SFX	121	Guitar Fret Noise				
	26	Acoustic Guitar (steel)		58	Trombone		90	Pad 2 (warm)		122	Breath Noise				
	27	Electric Guitar (jazz)		59	Tuba		91	Pad 3 (polysynth)		123	Seashore				
	28	Electric Guitar (clean)		60	Muted Trumpet		92	Pad 4 (choir)		124	Bird Tweet				
	29	Electric Guitar (muted)		61	French Horn		93	Pad 5 (bowed)		125	Telephone Ring				
	30	Overdriven Guitar		62	Brass Section		94	Pad 6 (metallic)		126	Helicopter				
	31	Distortion Guitar		63	Synth Brass 1		95	Pad 7 (halo)		127	Applause				
	32	Guitar Harmonics		64	Synth Brass 2		96	Pad 8 (sweep)		128	Gunshot				