



## POSSIBILITIES OF SIBELIUS PROGRAM WHEN WORKING IN NOTATION AND COMPUTER PROGRAM

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### Annotation

This article is about the possibilities of Sibelius, how to record sounds in the program, create worksheets, create scores, name when creating a work, set the tempo, measure the work, use dynamic symbols, copy, arrange recorded melodies and many more.

**Keywords:** dynamic party, worksheet, audio video clip, music clips, Opus, manuscript Inkpen options, arrangement, notes-Arrange menu.

The Sibelius program has many features, including:

- ✓ Dynamic parties. If earlier versions of the program required the removal of batches of instruments from the score, now in the score the parties are created from scratch and edited in parallel with the score;
- ✓ "Creation of worksheets" (in the Uzbek program - a notebook), which includes 1700 ready-made templates, musical examples and other pedagogical materials, which in turn will be a great help to teachers of music schools can give.
- ✓ **Add videos** to the score that allow you to create an **audio video clip**;
- ✓ Inserting notes into **Microsoft Word** (as a picture);
- ✓ **12 new plug-ins** (additional modules);
- ✓ **Additional note fonts** (if earlier versions of Sibelius had standard "Opus" and manuscript "Inkpen" variants, now they have a special font "Helsinki");
- ✓ More accurate view of the league and connecting rays.

### Arrangement

The Sibelius program has a great feature for arranging music (Arrange). With it, you can, for example, orchestrate a piano score for instruments of different compositions, or, conversely, create a piano keyboard from an orchestra score (!)

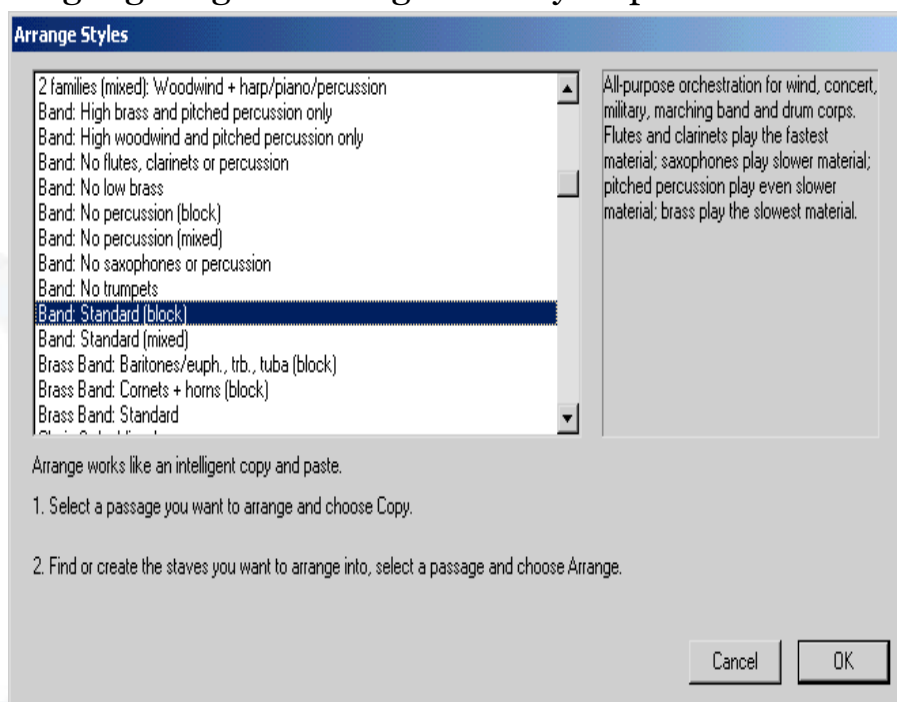
Armed with the knowledge from Sibelius, we will try to explain the principles of arrangement:

1. First, place the music strings on the score where you want to place the arrangement.





2. Select all the music you want to arrange in full: First, you can select one music track (if you need it all to the end - click the mouse three times) and then the Shift key to play it once. select the note tracks where the intended music is located;
3. Execute the command Copy (Ctrl + C);
4. Now select the first bars of the instrumental note strings where the arrangement should be located (it is not necessary to separate them all by the end). If you want to start arranging a piece of music in the middle of a beat, not the whole piece, be sure to put appropriate pauses in each note of that beat.
5. Notes-Arrange menu command (Notes - Arrangement, hot keys? Ctrl + Shift + V. The window for highlighting the arrangement style opens:



Select the best method from the list, click OK and in a few seconds you will get the result.

Of course, a computer is not a human being, and it is not possible to automatically achieve professional orchestration with it. But for best results, follow these tips: Each line of the arrangement must have a constant number of notes from beginning to end;

If you notice two melodies in a single note, try to separate them into two tones, and your arrangement will be more colorful.

As an example, use the "2 families (block): Woodwind (faster) + Strings" method to arrange the score with the addition of a flute, clarinet in E, violin and cello:



The image shows a musical score transformation. On the left, a piano score in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#) is shown. The right hand has a whole rest, and the left hand has a bass line. An arrow points to the right, where the same music is arranged for woodwinds and strings. The Flute and Clarinet in Eb parts are in the treble clef, and the Violin I and Violoncello parts are in the bass clef. The Flute and Clarinet parts have a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), while the Violin I and Violoncello parts have a key signature of one sharp (F#).

It turned out to be more boring, now we will divide the parties into 2 votes:

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In the style we chose, as its name and results show, the faster batches were distributed with wooden puffs, and the slower batches were distributed on wire instruments, all of which turned out very well. So, the following recommendations are as follows:

Divide the arrangement into several steps so that the results are different. For example, you can first separate the right piano part of the piano and arrange it on the wooden wind instruments, then separate the left hand part and arrange it on the stringed instruments;

You need to know that arranged musical parts do not always fit their true range. That's why you have to adjust the octaves manually, as you wish.

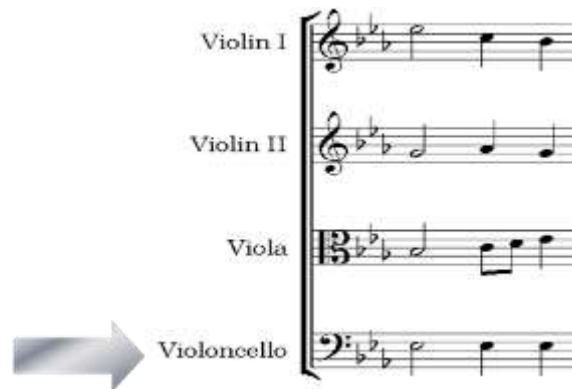
### Arrangement Methods

The way Sibelius arranges your music is based on the method you choose, each of which has different ways of distributing the sounds to the instruments.

It should be noted that the number of methods is quite large, they are divided into categories, and we will consider them in general. We cannot always read the summary of each style in English from the style selection window, selecting the desired arrangement style. So let's look at some arrangements.



When this method is used, chord notes are broken down into individual note lines, as shown in the example:



**Keyboard Reduction** (simply in Russian-Uzbek piano keyboard).

Using three variants of this technique (with one or more voices in each note line) we can easily perform the reverse movement, i.e. place all parts of the instruments in two note lines. In our case, it is more convenient to use the mode "up to 2 voices per staff - up to 2 voices". Otherwise (with one vote) we will have the opposite result:

Reduction. In this case, using the required number of votes, all parties will be grouped into an arbitrary number of note lines (as well as a single note line). Here's how our song is arranged in a single note. It doesn't look like much, but it's good!):



The rest of the arrangements are divided according to the style of the instrument and the way the sounds are distributed.

There are also a number of styles that use the words "Block" and "Mixed" in their names. These are orchestral styles that can be divided into two blocks and mixed types:

Thus, today, modern information technology has found its place in the art of music, its application. For example, sound recording, sound processing technologies and programs, digital musical instruments, music editors (Encore, Sibelius, Final, etc.). Of course, for singers, instrumentalists, composers, educators and sound directors, improving their skills and abilities to work with this technology and technical means provides them with a wide range of opportunities and conveniences. At the same time, the creator of information technology should not forget the idea that "the computer is for man, man is not for computer."

This opinion mainly applies to students and young professionals. Because in their work they are connected to information technology and modern computer programs,





and it is difficult to work without them. For example, the study of music editors and their effective use in the creative process is very important, because it increases the quality and productivity of the work, the student increases his knowledge of music literacy and enriches his aesthetic views.

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