Scoring with Sibelius

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A. Creating Scores: Always use the Score Setup (Instruments) window to create scores. Sibelius knows the transpositions, playback sound and instrument name.

1. In Sibelius, choose File > New. Select a Manuscript Paper option such as Big Band.
2. Customize your score using the Change Instruments button in the Score Setup window.
3. After a score has been created, to add/delete staves, press the shortcut the Letter I or select "Instruments" from the Create menu.

TIP: If you often use a custom score setting, save it as manuscript paper for later use. Name the file (File > Save) and then Export the file as manuscript paper (File > Export > Manuscript paper).

B. Copy and Pasting and Moving Octaves. Use the shortcut to copy and paste – select a passage then hold down the Alt Key (Windows) or the Option key (Mac) and click in the desired location. Hold down CTRL (Win) or ⌘ (Mac) and press the up or down arrows to transpose an octave.

1. Open the file Octaves.sib.
2. Selection options:
   a. Single click in the lines and spaces = 1 bar selected
   b. Double-click in the lines and spaces = 1 system selected
   c. Triple-click in the lines and spaces = entire staff selected.
3. Select the top staff (double-click).
4. Hold down the Alt Key (Windows) or the Option Key (Mac) and click in the second staff.
5. To transpose an octave, select the music, hold down CTRL (Win) or ⌘ (Mac) and press the up or down arrow keys.

TIP: To add an octave to any pitch, select it and then press the number 8 at the top of the keyboard. Press Shift+8 to put an octave below selected notes. You can also choose this options from Notes > Add Interval.

C. Use the Re-Pitch option to score harmony parts. Often a second part has the same rhythm as the first part but with different pitches. A fast way to copy the rhythm and enter new notes is via re-pitch.

1. Open the file Repitch.sib.
2. Use Copy and Paste to copy the top staff into the second staff.
3. Select the first note of the second staff so the notehead turns blue.
4. Enter the new notes by playing them on the MIDI keyboard or typing the letter names. Only the pitches will be changed.

TIP: It can save a lot of time if you add all the articulations to the lead part and then copy and paste it and re-pitch the second part. All the markings attached to notes will remain.

D. Use the Arrange feature to orchestrate a chord or melody in other parts.
The arrange feature uses source material that is copied to the computer's clipboard. This material can be orchestrated into a new or the existing file. For this example, the arrange feature will be used to copy and paste a unison melody to every part in the score.

1. Open the file: File#1JoshuaArrange.sib
2. Select bars 2 through 9 in the Alto 1 part (use click and shift-click).
3. Select **Edit** > Copy or use the shortcut ⌘-C (Mac), Ctrl-C (Win).
4. Zoom out of the file so you can see the entire score on the page.
5. Select in the first measure of the Alto 2 part.
6. Hold down Shift and click in the first bar of the Bass Trombone part.
7. Select **Notes** > Arrange.
8. From the Arrange Styles window, select "Standard Arrangement."

E. Further Arrange Feature techniques
Using polyphonic/homophonic parts, such as a piano part, the Arrange feature can be used to orchestrate specific sections of a piece in a variety of pre-programmed styles.

1. Open the file: ArrangeStyles.sib
2. Select the top part.
3. Use the shortcut: ⌘-C (Mac); CTRL-C (Win) to copy the selected bars.
4. Click on the Alto 1 staff in bar 1, then shift-click on the Baritone part.
5. Select **Notes** > Arrange or use the shortcut: Shift-⌘-V (Mac); Shift-CTRL-V (Win) to access the Arrange Styles list.
6. At the top of the Arrange window, choose Explode.

Explore some other Arrange options:
1. Press the Undo arrow at the top of the screen several times to remove the notes just entered.
2. Select the top part.
3. Use the shortcut: ⌘-C (Mac); CTRL-C (Win) to copy the selected bars.
4. Click on the Alto 1 staff in bar 1, then shift-click on the Baritone part.

5. Select **Notes** > Arrange or use the shortcut: Shift-⌘-V (Mac); Shift-CTRL-V (Win) to access the Arrange Styles list.
6. Choose: Jazz: Saxes Tenor Lead 1.
7. Undo this and experiment with other Arrange options.

F. Use the Arrange Feature to Create a Piano Reduction.

1. Open the file: PianoReduction.sib
2. Select the staves to be reduced (don't select an entire jazz band score, just selected staves).
3. Copy the selection.
4. Select the piano staves at the bottom of the score. Click to top staff and then hold down Shift and click the bottom staff.
5. Open the Arrange window: Shift-⌘-V (Mac); Shift-CTRL-V (Win)
6. Choose a piano reduction option: If there is polyphony, choose 2 voices per staff.

G. Change the Staff Transposition for Instrument Doublings
Sibelius can add instrument doublings that include instruments with different transpositions

1. Open file: File#3JoshuaDoubling.sib
2. Be sure the transposition button is highlighted at the top of the screen.
3. In the Alto 1 staff, select bar 11 through 21 by clicking in bar 11 and holding down Shift and clicking in bar 21.

TIP: Try to give the player a bar or two warning when there is an instrument change.

4. Select **Create** > Other > Instrument Change.
5. Select Flute (or the desired instrument).

For more practice, information, and further study:

1. View the Sibelius Tutorial Videos – Arrange Feature
2. Review the Sibelius 5 Reference – Arrange Feature
3. Go through Chapter 11 in the book: *Sibelius, A Comprehensive Guide To Sibelius Music Notation Software*.
4. Download Robin Hodson's quickstart: http://www.sibelius.com/helpcenter/hintsandtips/index.html
5. Summer courses on Sibelius at TI:ME locations (www.ti-me.org/summer)
6. 12-week Sibelius online course: www.berkleemusic.com (Tom Rudolph, author)