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October 5, 2014

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þ QnrdfPqcdm lPmtPk

This is a manual for rosegarden, based on the 1:1.4.0-1 version from the Debian Edu Etch 3.0 release.

The version at [gss0.<<vhjh³cdahPm³nqf<CdahPmDct<CnbtldmsPshnm<lPmtPk<QnrdfPqcdm](#) is a wiki and updated frequently.

[Translations](#) are part of the `cdahPm/dct/cnb` package, which can be installed on a webserver, and is available [online](#).

1 Adenqd xnt rsPqs

Before you start with rosegarden. Be sure you have gone through the documentations how to get jackd running smoothly. That is the technical part that has to be in place so rosegarden can work as it should.

I recommend that you get installed a Real Time kernel, this way you get better latency on jack, and you will not experience too much lag on the softsynth when you are playing.

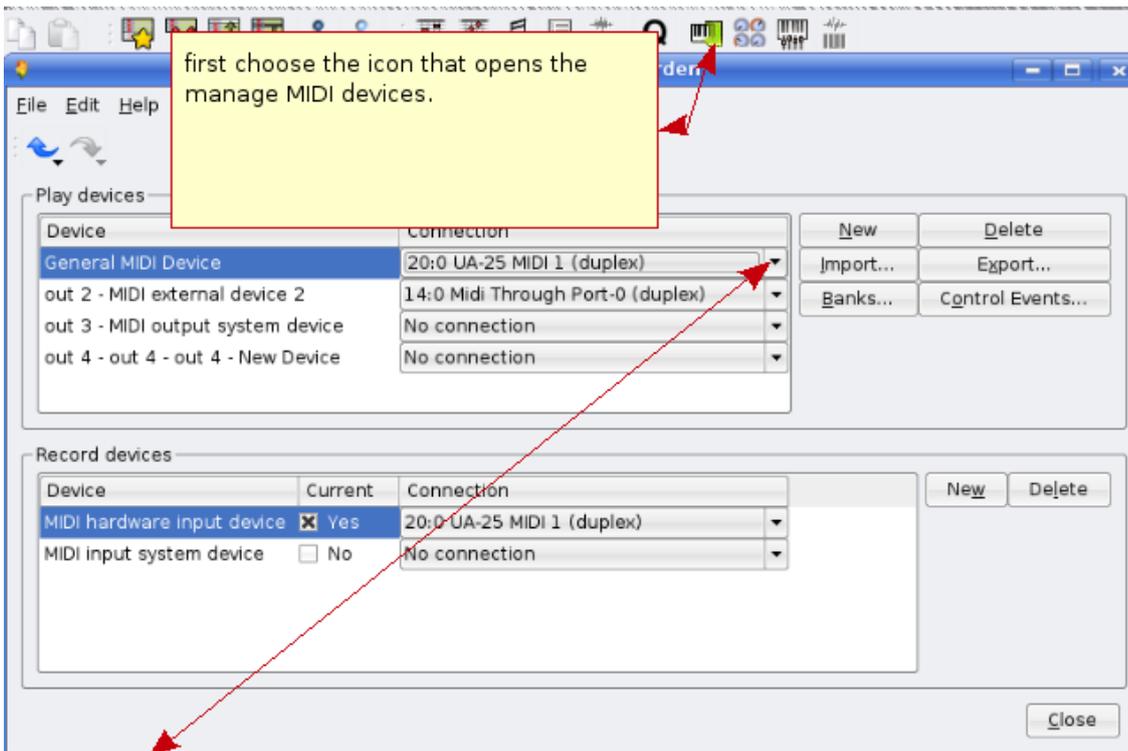
2 Gnv sn lPjd sgd lhch Pmc Ptechn qdbnqc vnqj

To make only the midi to work in Linux, I recommend you to buy an USB midi interface from Roland Edirol series.

If you only want midi, you can buy Roland UM-1EX, you can also only search for "um-1ex" on your favorite search engine, or just buy it on your favorite music store. This USB device supports only midi, there is no driver to think about, you just plug it in, and it will automatically be detected by your system. Click on the link to see how the device looks like:



Under Rosegarden you probably have to choose this device.



And then with the drop down menu you choose to use your midi device, UA-1EX or UA-25, and if you have a sound card, that is suportet, and have midi connections, you will probably get that devices as a choice to.

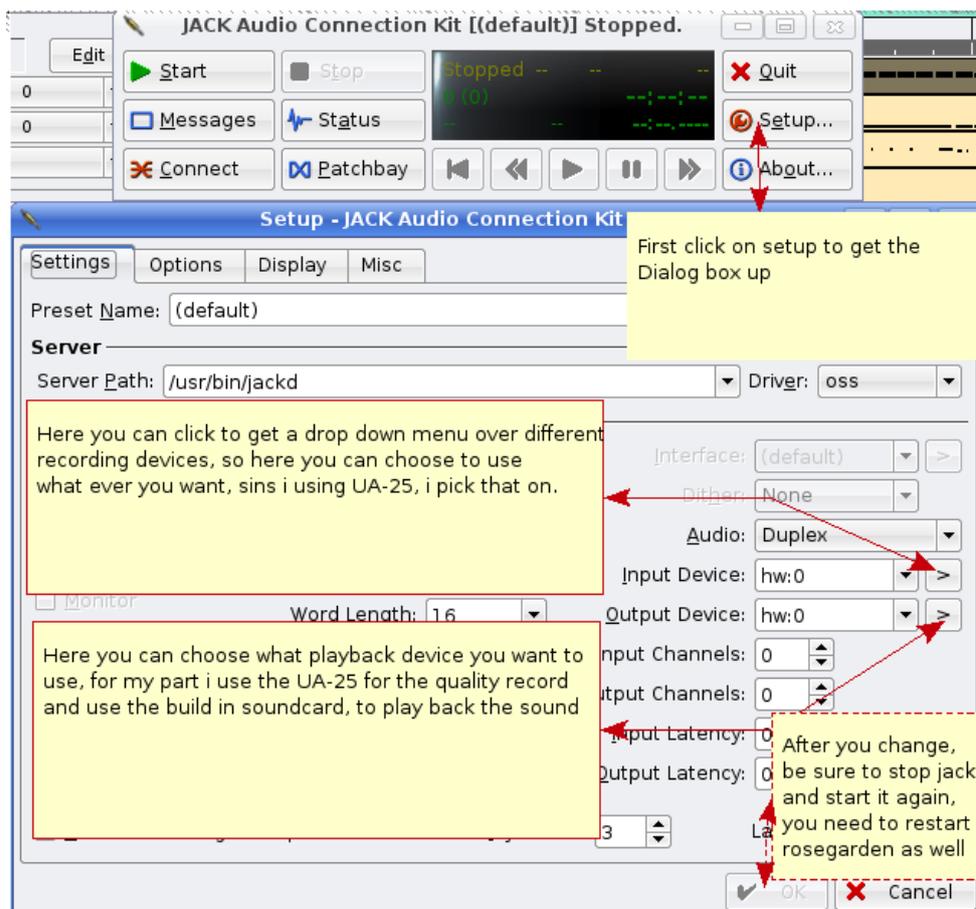
If you want to use rosegarden fully, with sound record, I also recommend Roland’s Edirol UA-25. That device can record high quality sound through the USB port, and again, you don’t have to think about drivers, you just plug it in, and Linux will automatically detect it.



This device also has a midi interface, so you get the full package on the same device, but of course this device is more expensive than um-lex.

This device has some features that you should keep in mind, on the setting 48,44 kHz you can use playback and record at the same time on the device, but if you set the device to 96 kHz, the device only work as a playback, or a record device. So if you want to hear what you play while you record on the 96 kHz setting, you have to configure jack to use the integrated sound card as playback device, and UA25 as a record device, but this can give you problems with Xrun.

To set up this device you can use jackd, that you find under -> Multimedia --> jack control. if you do not find jackd on your menu just install "aptitude install qjackctl"



Lets take an example, the first thing you want to record, is the midi segments, (plug in right and left audio channel from your synth to UA25) then you have to remember to shut down the metronome click, you don't want that on your recorded wav file. And after you have done this, you can then mute all midi segment, and only listen to the wav file you made, then you simply unplug the synth, and plug in your guitar, Mic, and easy record guitars, Vocal, and so on to your masterpiece.

If you get `alsa_pcm: xrun problem`, take a look at the messages in the start how the device been start up. There are many reasons that this not wanna work as it should. If your integrated card does not handle 24 bit, you will get into some problem, and you have to turn the advance mode OFF on the UA-25 device, so it goes down to 16Bit with the integrated sound-card (but then the midi will not work on UA25). If ALSA still gives you problems, try to run the OSS instead. If your integrated sound card does not support 48.000, you have to turn UA-25 down to 44.100. Remember that you have to unplug usb, and do the change on device, and then plug in the usb again before the changes take effect. This is some thing you could try to get alsa running smooth. Try activate the RT in Jackd, and if you cannot activate the RT (real time) in jack you have to add this followings line in

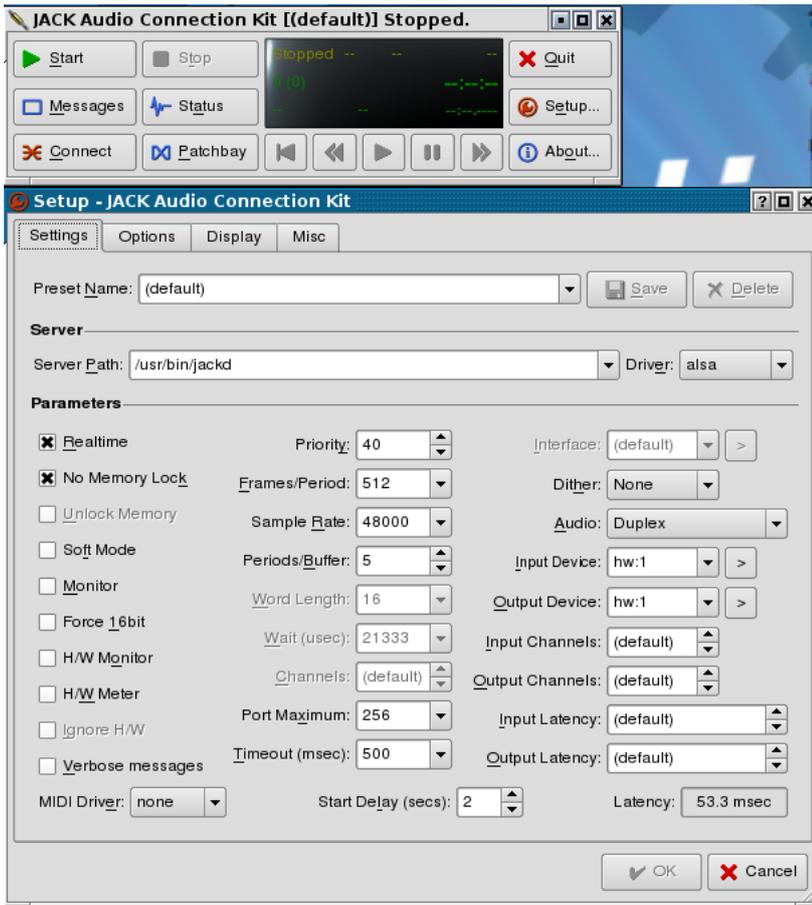
`/etc/security/limits.conf` file

I have experienced that some devices don't like the RT options activated and runs better with RT off in jack.

```
"@tchn / qsoqhn 88
"@tchn / ld1knbj 499999
"@tchn / mhbd /p9
```

This options can be dangerous because it can cause the kernel to dead lock, due to priority problems.

2^{3p} İPbjRdsto DwPlokđ



You see the latency is about 53.3 ms, that is the lowest I can get on my laptop without jackd starting to complain about Xrun problem. You have several ways to change the latency for the best optical way for your computer, and that is

Frames/periodes (16-4096)

Periods/buffer (1-xxx)

2³¹ Gnv sn ehw qdbnqcdc P̄tchn ehkdr

Take in use Audacity, I have made a documentation that help you to get started. First you just double click on the audio segment, and audacity should start automatically and load the segment you have chosen.

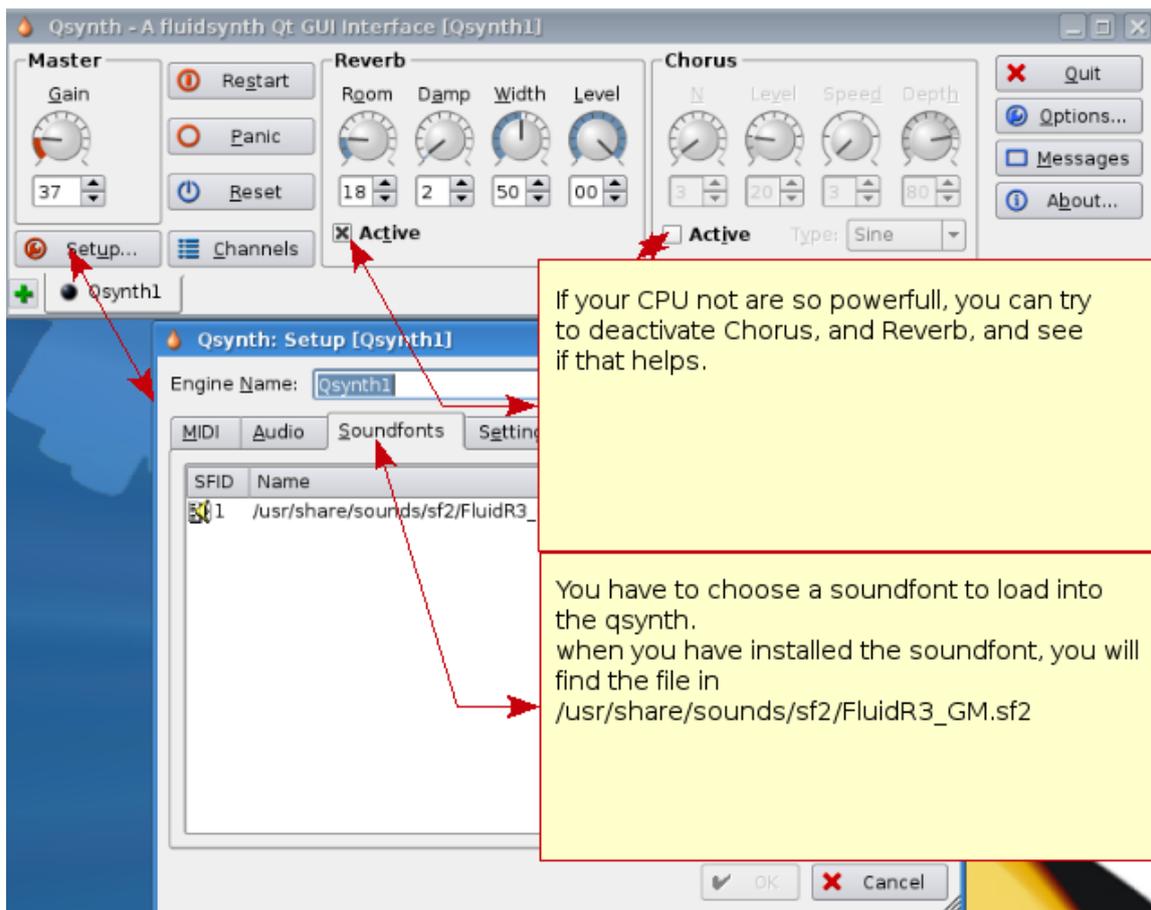
```
gss0.<<vhjh3cdahP̄m3nqf<CdahP̄mDct<CnbtldmsP̄shnm<LP̄mtP̄kr<ŞtcP̄bhsx
```

MARK!

When you have done the changes on the audio file, remember to save it with the same name, and then you have to save the project in rosegarden, and reopen your project. This way you will get the changes you did in audacity applied onto rosegarden

2³² Gnv sn rds to Prxmsg enq dl̄tkP̄sdc lhch rntmc

For those who don't have a keyboard/synth can use qsynth to get midi sound on rosegarden. You can download soundfont from here: [eso.<<eso³mn³cdahP̄m³nqf<cdahP̄m<onnk<LP̄hm<ekthc/rntmcenms<ekthc/rntmcenms/f](#) 2^{3p}/p!P̄kk³cda and use <gdebi> to install it.



Do not forget to choose that you want to use the qsynth in the device manager on rosegarden if not rosegarden automatically have chosen this.

233 nsgdq oktfhmr xnt oqnaPakx vPms

There is a list of plugins you want in rosegarden when you don't have a gm keyboard/synth, but only a keyboard that send midi, use the aptitude command to get it.

** synth plugins **
wsynth-dssi
xsynth-dssi
nekobee
ll-scope
cmt
hexter
fluidsynth-dssi
tap-plugins
sineshaper

fixme: set inn synth plugins you have good experience with

** audio Plugins **
swh-plugins
mcp-plugins
terminatorx

fixme: put on some audio plugin you have experience with

2³⁴ Nsgdq cduhbdr sgPs Pqd bnloPshakd vhsq Khmtw

These have been tested with skolelinux 3, kubuntu 7.10, kubuntu 8.04 and with kernel 2.6.22.16, and 2.6.24.18

Cduhbd	dwsqP hmrsPkk... mddcr cdodmcr
Roland ediol UA-25	Works without any problem
Roland ediol UA-25EX	Does not work with Advance modus on, switch it to off. Mark! The MIDI part will not work, only audio with advance off. So go for UM-1 to communicate with your MIDI device instead for example
Yamaha MM6 Synth	The MIDI usb, work without any problem on Linux systems
Roland ediol um-1	Same as Ediro UA-25
Roland ediol Um-3ex	Usb To Midi
Roland ediol Studio Canvas, SD-20	Gm/xg lite Midi sound-module
M-Audio Midispor 4	Midi-USB 2x IN 4x OUT
M-Audio Key stations 49e	usb-midi keyboard
M-Audio Axiom 25	Usb Midi Keyboard
M-Audio Trigger Finger	Usb Drum pattern
M-Audio Fast Track Pro	Usb, Midi And Audio
Samson Gtrack (GMIU)	Usb Mic
Zoom, ZFX, plug-in	Audio Record, no Midi
Ediol Midi Keyboard Controller PCR-300, 500, 800	Usb Midi Keyboard
Roland FP-5 (digital piano)	Usb Works, and the piano also have midi inn/out

Thanks to Mario Music for allowing me to be in their store testing this equipment.

Fixme: add devices you have experienced to work with out any problem

Devices that have been found not working for now

Cduhbd	Oqnakdl
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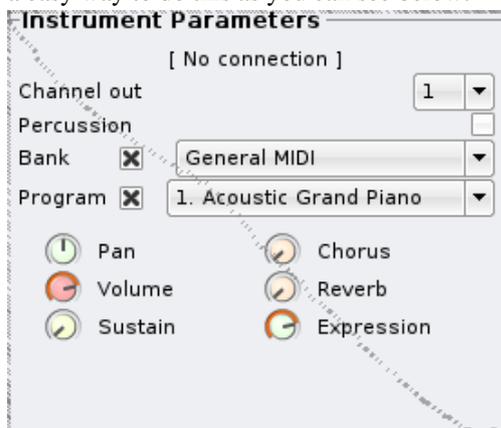
Echo Audiofire 2, 4, 8, and 12	fireware card, they where detected but they where not cooperative, jackd where not able to start them
Tone Port Ux2 (line6)	Did not work
Audio Control 1	Jackd find out about the card, but the card will not work as is should
Roland UA-4FX	Jackd finding this also, but are making trouble
Mbox2	jackd find it, and it runs, but producing allot of Xrun
Yamaha KX	usb midi keyboard do not work trough usb, but there are midi in and out on this

If everything works, it's time to take a look at the rosegarden documentation here: gssso.<<vhjh³cdahPm³nqf<CdahPmDct<CnbtldmsPshnm<LpmtPkr<QnrdfPqcdm

3 QnrdfPqcdm Ştchn<Lhch Rdptdmbdq hmsqctbshnmr

url:gssso.<<qnrdfPqcdmltrhb³bnl<

Rosegarden Audio/Midi Sequencer. Music creations without limit. Midi (Musical Instrument Digital Interface), Is a perfect way to build up music instrument by instrument. The Important of building up the midi song with structure are important because when you try to export the midi file to other then rosegarden, will make the chance for the midi file to work on others computer, synth/keyboards and so on much bigger. With Rosegarden follows it a easy way to do this as you can see below:



That is okay to use, IF you held your project to Rosegarden, My experience with this is when you try to export your midi to other applications, something will not work as you attend to.

This can sound difficult and time consumed, but if you are bit structured, and made the setup file at hand, you have everything ready for your next project without any delay. I have made ready one file like this for you, just download it(you find it below) I have also made a guide how to use this. With structure on your midi I mean the following thing: You set the standard for every midi file you make where you put your instruments. The example that follows on my file is:

- Track 1 = piano
- Track 2 = Bass
- Track 3 = Guitar (muted, clean and so on)
- Track 4 = Melody
- Track 5 = second voice
- Track 6-9 = here you can set up, strings, clarinet, oboe, sax, and so on.
- Track 10 = Drum, this is always drums, this is standard in GM setup.
- Track 11-16 = same as 6-9.

If you follows this setup on your every midi sound, there will not be any problem to made new melody.

3^{3p} HmrsqtdmsPk hmc dw³

Mn ³	Hmrsqt/ ldmsr	Mn ³	HmrsqtdmsrMn ³	Hmrsqt/ ldmsr	Mn ³	Hmrsqt/ ldmsr	
1	Ac. Grand Piano	34	El. Bass finger	67	Tenor Sax	100	FX 4 (atmosphere)
2	Bright Ac. Piano	35	El. Bass pick	68	Baritone Sax	101	FX 5 (brightness)
3	El. Grand Piano	36	Fretless Bass	69	Oboe	102	FX 6 (goblins)
4	Honky-tonk Piano	37	Slap Bass 1	70	English Horn	103	FX 7 (echoes)
5	El. Piano 1	38	Slap Bass 2	71	Bassoon	104	FX 8 (sci-fi)
6	El. Piano 2	39	Synth Bass 1	72	Clarinet	105	Sitar
7	Harpsichord	40	Synth Bass 2	73	Piccolo	106	Banjo
8	Clavi	41	Violin	74	Flute	107	Shamisen
9	Celesta	42	Viola	75	Recorder	108	Koto
10	Glockenspiel	43	Cello	76	Pan Flute	109	Kalimba
11	Music Box	44	Contrabass	77	Blow Bottle	110	Bag Pipe
12	Vibraphone	45	Tremolo Strings	78	Shakuhachi	111	Fiddle
13	Marimba	46	Pizz. Strings	79	Whistle	112	Shanai
14	Xylophone	47	Orch Harp	80	Ocarina	113	Tinkle Bell
15	Tubular Bells	48	Timpani	81	Lead 1 (square)	114	Agogo
16	Dulcimer	49	String Ens 1	82	Lead 2 (sawtooth)	115	Steel Drums
17	Drawbar Organ	50	String Ens 2	83	Lead 3 (calliope)	116	Woodblock
18	Perc. Organ	51	Synthstrings 1	84	Lead 4 (chiff)	117	Taiko Drum

19	Rock Organ	52	Synthstrings 2	85	Lead 5 (charang)	118	Melodic Tom
20	Church Organ	53	Choir Aahs	86	Lead 6 (voice)	119	Synth Drum
21	Reed Organ	54	Choir Oohs	87	Lead 7 (fifths)	120	Reverse Cymbal
22	Accordion	55	Synth Voice	88	Lead 8 (bass+lead)	121	Fret Noise
23	Harmonica	56	Orchestra hit	89	Pad 1 (new age)	122	Breath Noise
24	Tango Accordion	57	Trumpet	90	Pad 2 (warm)	123	Seashore
25	Ac. guitar nylon	58	Trombone	91	Pad 3 (polysynth)	124	Bird Tweet
26	Ac. guitar steel	59	Tuba	92	Pad 4 (choir)	125	Telephone Ring
27	El. guitar jazz	60	Muted Trumpet	93	Pad 5 (bowed)	126	Helicopter
28	El. guitar clean	61	French Horn	94	Pad 6 (metallic)	127	Applause
29	El. guitar muted	62	Brass Section	95	Pad 7 (halo)	128	Gunshot
30	OverDr. Guitar	63	SynthBrass 1	96	Pad 8 (sweep)		
31	Dist. Guitar	64	SynthBrass 2	97	FX 1 (rain)		
32	Guitar harmonics	65	Soprano Sax	98	FX 2 (sound-track)		
33	Acoustic Bass	66	Alto Sax	99	FX 3 (crystal)		

And that was the index of the instrument, below you have the index overt the Percussive instruments (drums)

Mn³	CqtlJhs	Trdr
1	Standard GM kit 1	Everything
2	Standard GM kit 2	Same as 1
10	Rom Kit	Pop Ballads
17	Power Set	Rock, hard rock

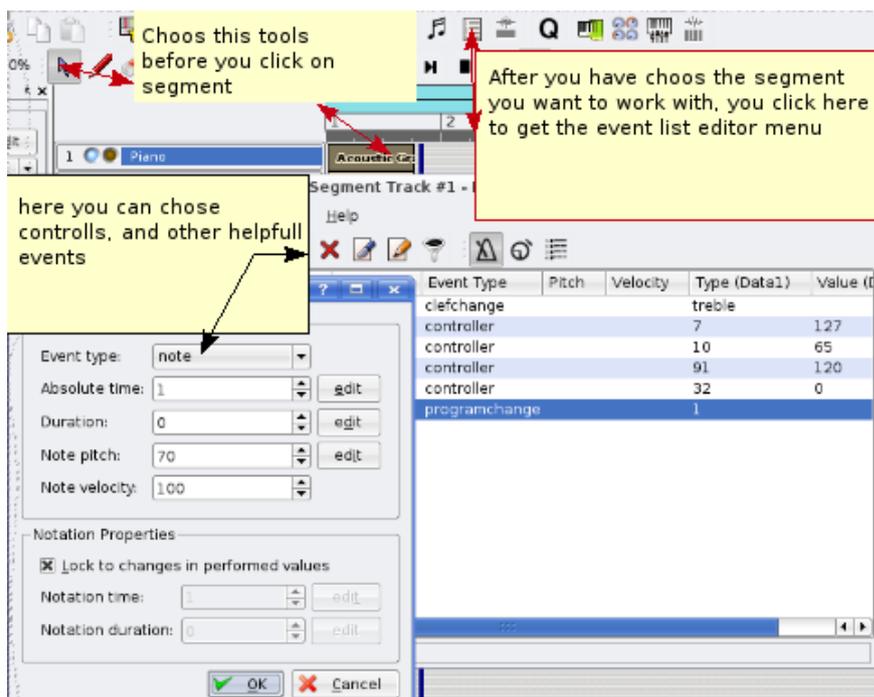
25	Electronic kit	Ballads
26	Analog kit	Also used in ballads
27	Dance Kit	Uses in Dance, Teckno
28	Dance Kit 2	Same As 27
33	Standard GM kit 3	Same as 1,2 and 74,75
41	Brush/jazz kit	Uses in jazz, or ballads
49	Orchestral Kit	Uses in classical music
57	Effects Kit	Uses to make effects around your melody
65	Percussion kit 1	
66	Percussion kit 2	
74	Standard Gm Kit 4	
75	Standard Gm Kit 5	

Mn³ representing the Programchange

3³¹ Lhch rdsto

Midi setup, in this case midisetup.rg file will I show you how to change settings. I will introduce you to some controllers that you will find usefully to your midi setup

Mn³	Bnmsqnkkdq	VgPs cndr sgd bnmsqnkkdq cn
7	Volume	This sets the volume on the midi track 0 if lowest setting, 127 is the loudest setting
10	Balance	This controls sett the balance on the midi track, 0 is for the left side, and 127 is right, 65 is center
32	Bank Select	This controller select the different sound banks on your synth/keyboard "LSB" (fine) bank select
0	Bank Select	This controller is the MSB (coarse) bank change
91	reverb	This sets the room size on the midi track, 0 is for no acoustics, and 127 for max acoustics



With this out of the way, you have setup a structured setup of the midi segment that tells your synth/keyboard what it should do. And then you simply can export the midi to any devices you want, even mobile phone.(if the mobile supports polyphonic midi)

here you can download the finish setup file

midisetup.org

3³² gnv sn bgPmfd aPmj rdkdbs³

Sometime you wish to use different sounds on your Synth/keyboard that not belong in the GM standard, then you have to use controller that take care of this. Controller 0 and 32.

This functions are taken in use if you also want drums on other tracks then 10. Example percussion effects on tracks 16, that my favorite tracks to use for this functions. Then with controller 32 on data1, and number 4 on data2, changes what track 16 should do, in this case drums. And then with program change 57, will that track change to effect kit.

Controller 0 and 32, with number 0, is gm standard, use it on tracks 1-9, 11-16

Controller 0 and 32, with number 1-127 are those different banks, used on track 1-9, 11-16

Controller 32, with number 4, are for mine synth drums, that is use for standard on track 10, and on special need on any track you to your liking.

Yamaha keyboard with Gm2/Xg have some more options, I recommend you to read the manual that gives you the complete overview of the instrument on your keyboard, and there also says what banks the instrument exist on.

Let me take one example for you:

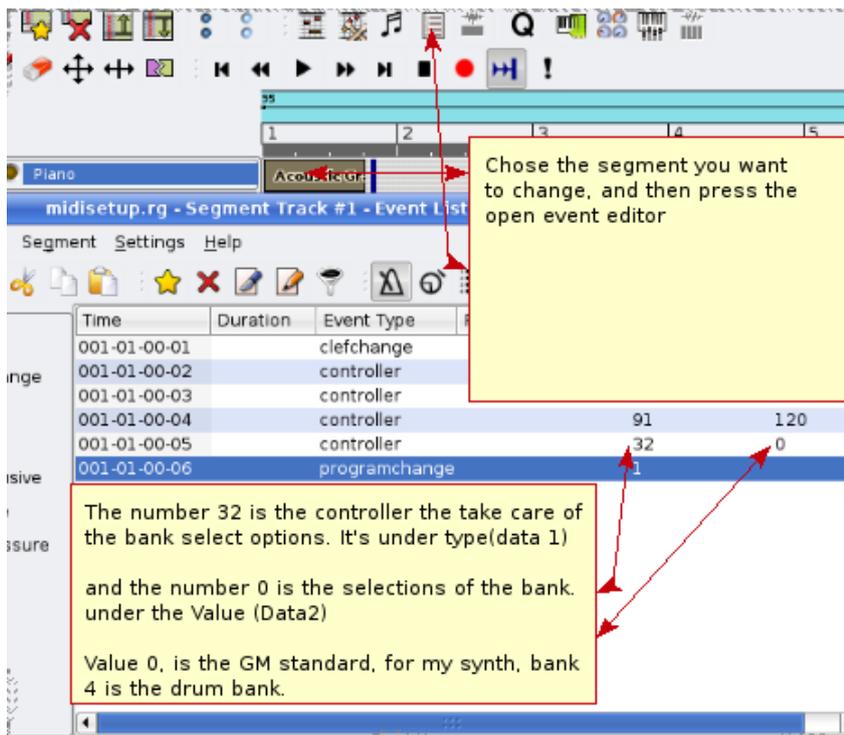
my keyboard have a instrument on controller 0(MSB) on value 8, and in controller 32(LSB) on value 1, and last on program change 3.

so the following is,

controller 0 with value 8

controller 32 with value 1

and last the program change with value 3



the order on when controller 0 and 32 and program change comes are important

qdlldaq sgÞs bnmsqnkkdq 9 Þmc 21... gÞud sn bnld ADENQD oqnfqÞl bgÞmfd³

i have included this in the standardupsetfile.

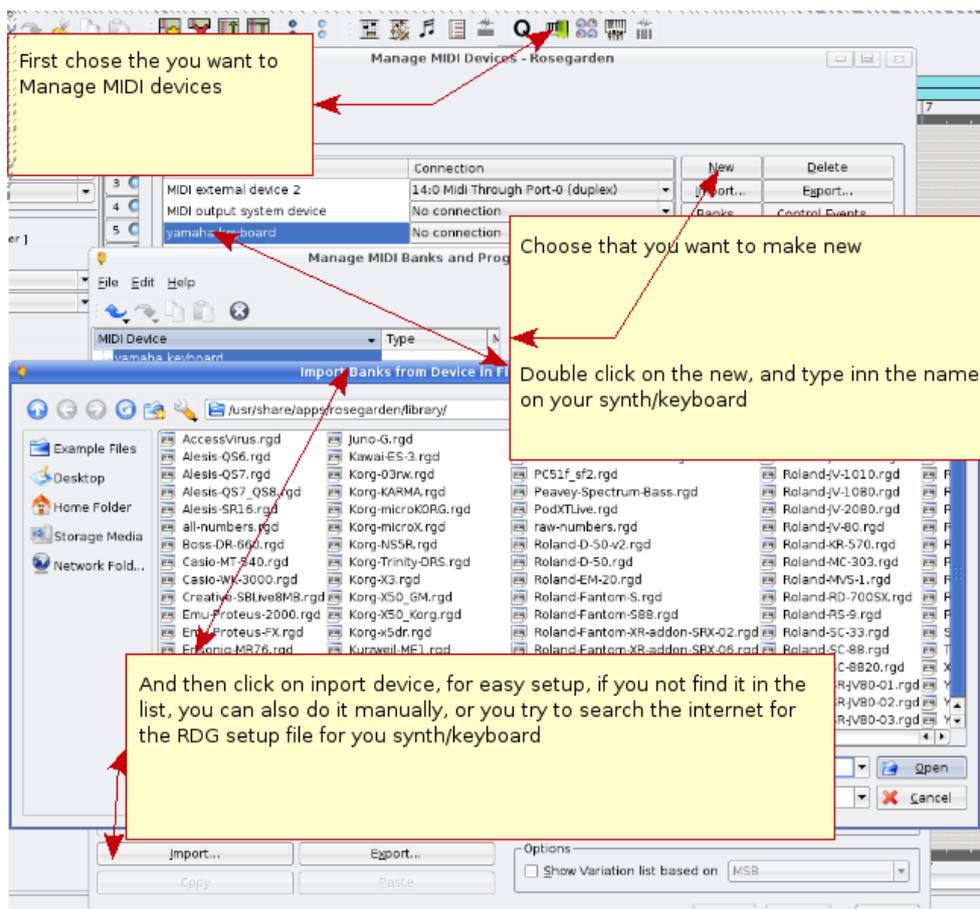
333 Gnv sn lBjd qnrdfŞqcdm sn ÞtsnlÞshbÞkkx ots bnmsqnkkdq Þmc oqnfqÞl bgÞmfd hm sgd rsÞqs ne xntq rdlfms... enq dwonqsdc lhch

This is actually something I just found out. You use the instrument parameter to have the reverb, volume you want, and then the trick is to press a key on your keyboard when rosegarden count up for you, so you actually get one note in the count in before record. You can do this on every segment. And when you export the song to midi, the info will automatically be put inn. The only thing is, that you have to import the new midi file you made, and remove the note you don't need and save it again.

As I said, this is not necessary if you just held your project as a rosegarden file.

334 gnv sn Þcc Þ mdv lhch cduhbd

All synth have many sounds, and you will not get to all the sound that are available with the GM only on the "quick instrument parameter pick". So if you follow this way you can try to add your synth/keyboard as your default device, and take in use all sound that lives in your keyboard/synth. New devices are added on new releases of rosegarden, so if you not find your own device here, you can just wait to see if it show up, or you can help the rosegarden project and make the instrument indexing your self, and simply send the *.rgd file to them, and at the same time join the rosegarden list: `gss0.<< qnrdfŞqcdmltrhb3bnl< rtoonqs< khrr<`



335 OkPbhmfxntq Ptchn ehkd enq xntq mdv oqnidbs

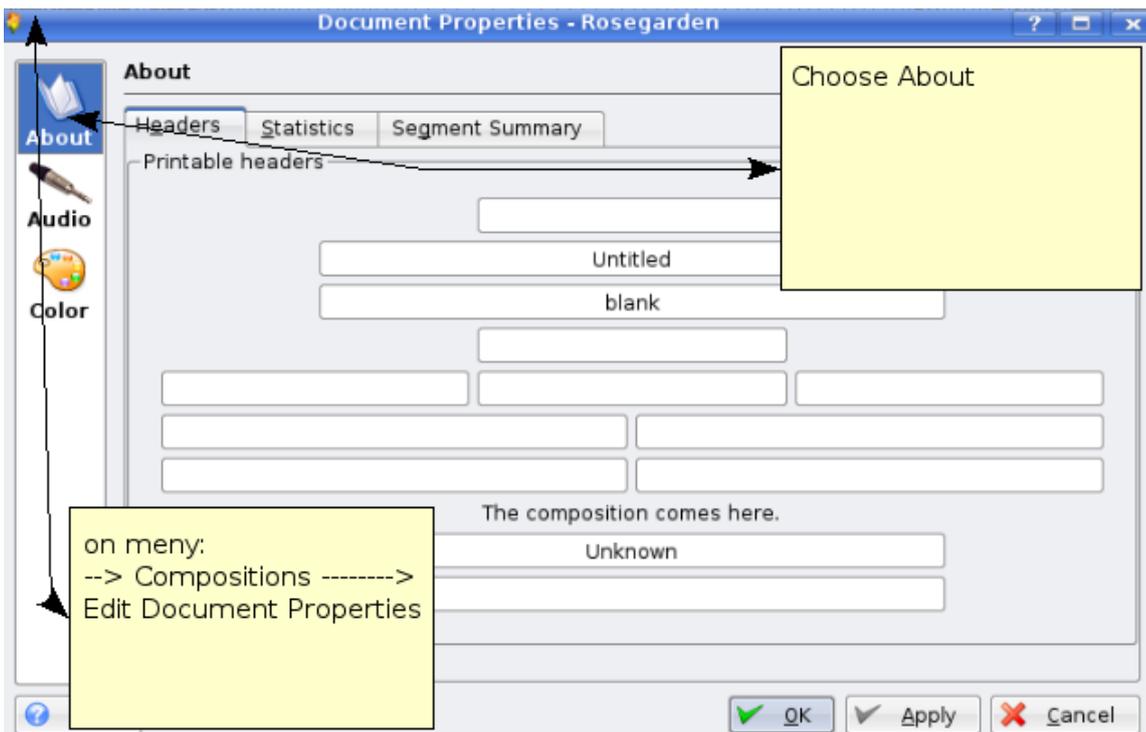
It's very important to be strict when there comes to where you placing your recording live instruments, vocals. Because without that you will after a while get problem to find what files you are working on. it's not impossible, but without any structure on it, you will use allot of time find it. So lets say you have made your self a new midi melody "shallala", and you want to record your vocal on it, then you just remember to make a director that has the same name as your melody, and place your recorded audio in there.

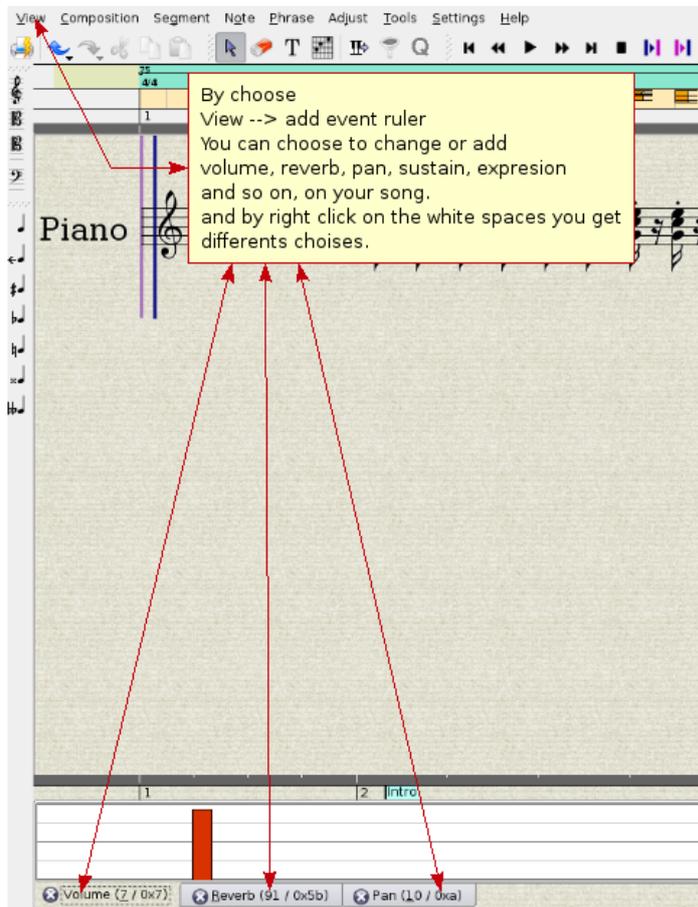


Choose --> "composition" ---> and then "edit document properties"

336 Gnv sn rhfm xntq ldkncx

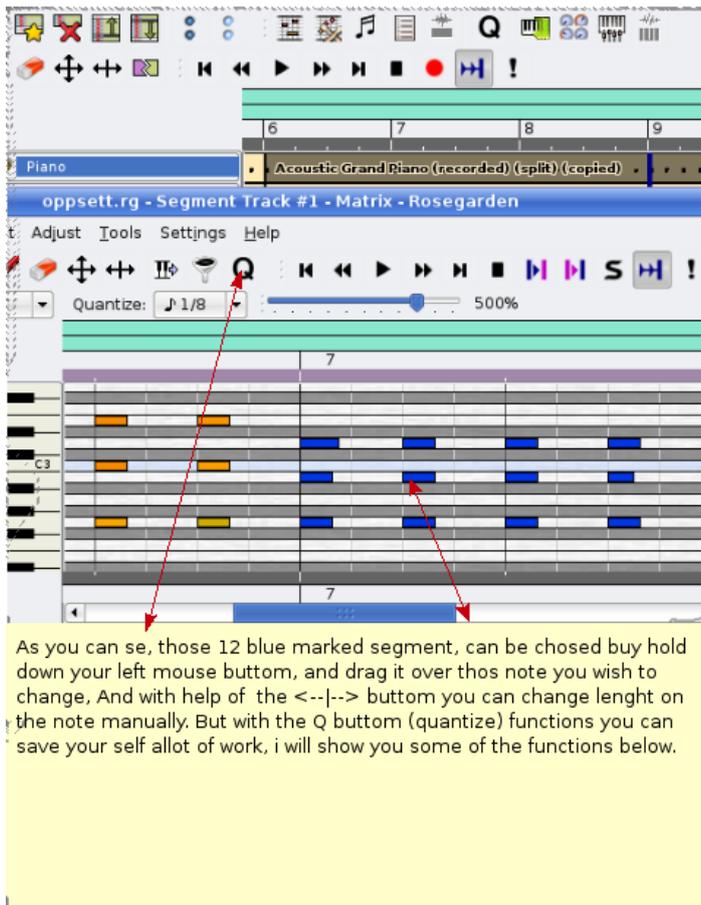
You want to tell everybody the you have made this tune, so belove you see how you can add what the song name is, who has composed it



3³⁷ Gnv sn trd Rbnqd dchsnq sn rds bnmsqnkkdqr

4 gnv sn bgŞmfd... dchs... hloqnuđ P qdbnqcdc lhch rdflđms

When you have play some part in the segment, will there always be something you want to correct up. So instead of play everything from start again, you have many possibility to change and edit everything to the better. First I'm gonna introduce you to the use of the Matrix Editor.

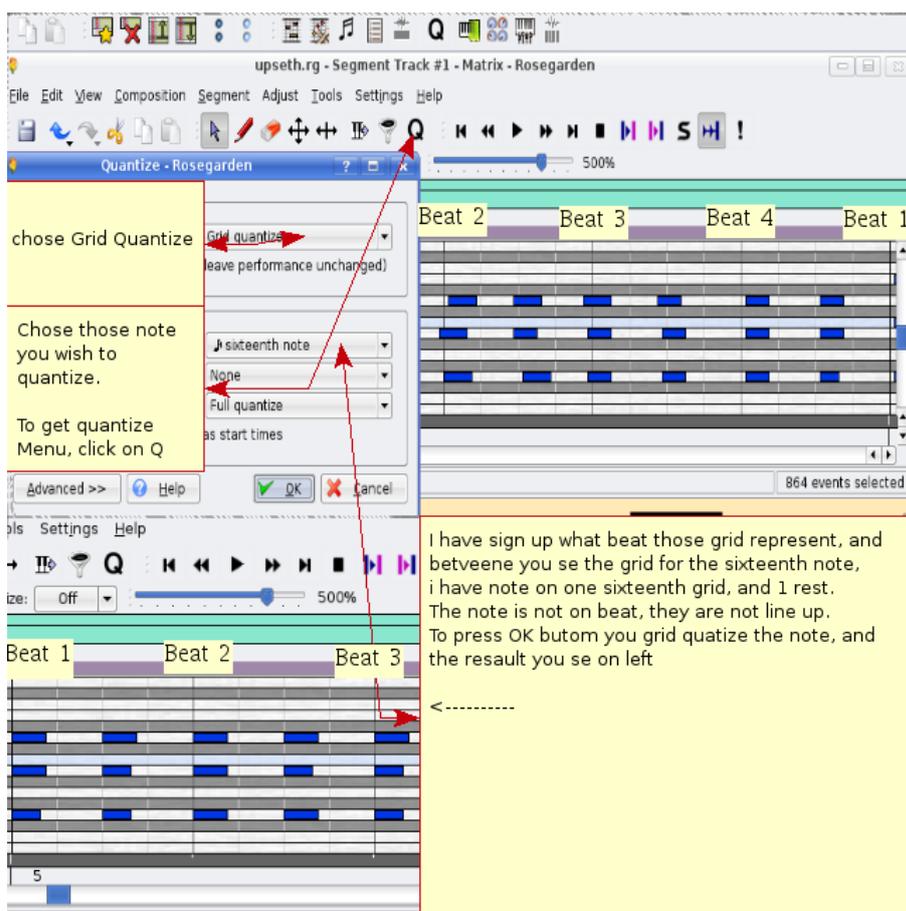


As you can see, those 12 blue marked segments, can be closed by hold down your left mouse button, and drag it over the note you wish to change. And with help of the <--|--> button you can change the length of the note manually. But with the Q button (quantize) function you can save yourself a lot of work, I will show you some of the functions below.

5 PtPmshyd

5^{3p} Fqhc PtPmshyd

This function has several possibilities, after a played segment you sometimes miss the beat, here is where the Grid Quantize comes in the picture. It's useful to get notes right on the beat automatically.



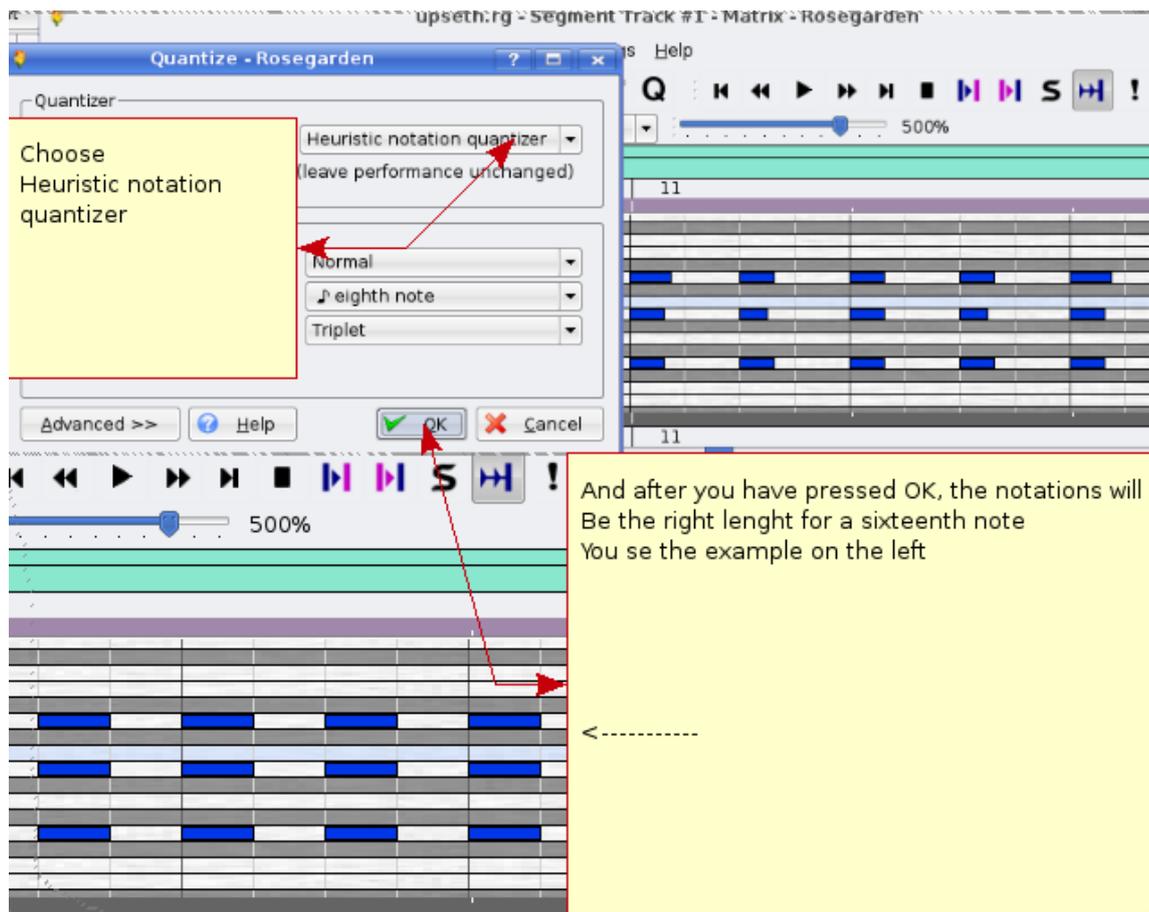
To use this the right way, can save you from a lot of work. You have to try out different way, there are always the possibility to undo the quantize if not goes as intended. So there is only just to try again with a different setting on the base grid unit. You have to try out different setting, and you will find one that fits you needs best. There are many possibility.

5³¹ KdfPsn PtPmshydq

with this you with one keystroke change a staccato played part to legato.

5³² Gdtqhrshb mnsPshnm ptPmshydq

and other Quantizer that you will find usefully are heuristic notation quantizer. This help you to make your played note to the right length. This is mostly used to fixing up on the notations preview. And make the note more easy to read for the musician.



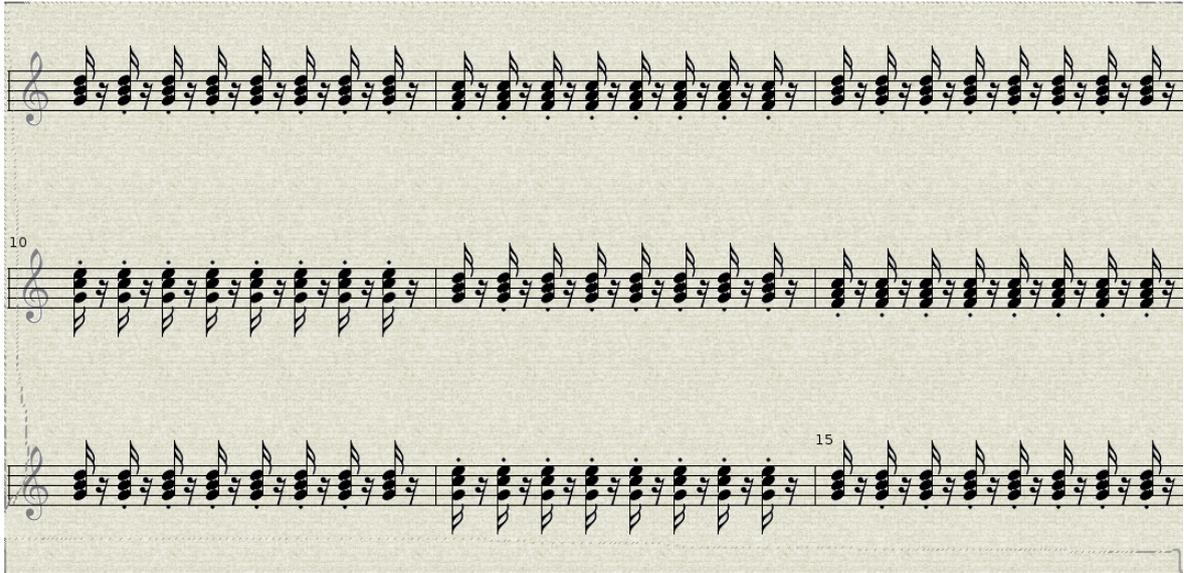
As you can see have this method, changed the length on the note to right length for and 16 note, and that should be played staccato. And that will changed notations to the better in the Score Editor.

Number 1 show you how the notations was before Quantize, and number 2 is after. Number 2 are more easy for the musician to read then number 1. And at the same time is number 1 more confusing with 32 quanted notes, and some different rest note. Number 2 is more clean, and will at mostly be played the way I intended it to be played. There is one thing that it's sound great on midi, but if you want public your notations to orchestra, band, you have to take you time and clean up your notes. That was and short introductions to use of Matrix edit.

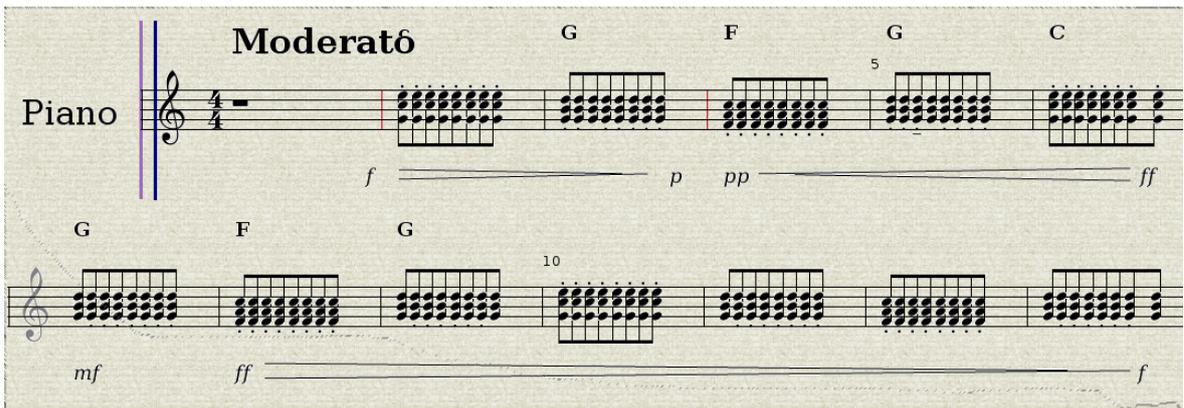


6 Mnsd dchs

Note edit are a powerful edit tool to make you notations ready for pianist, orchestra, band, you have the tool to make different marks that tell the musician what he should do, how fast, how hard, how soft, tempo changes and more. I gonna introduce you to some of the features with the note edit. The fist picture is before:

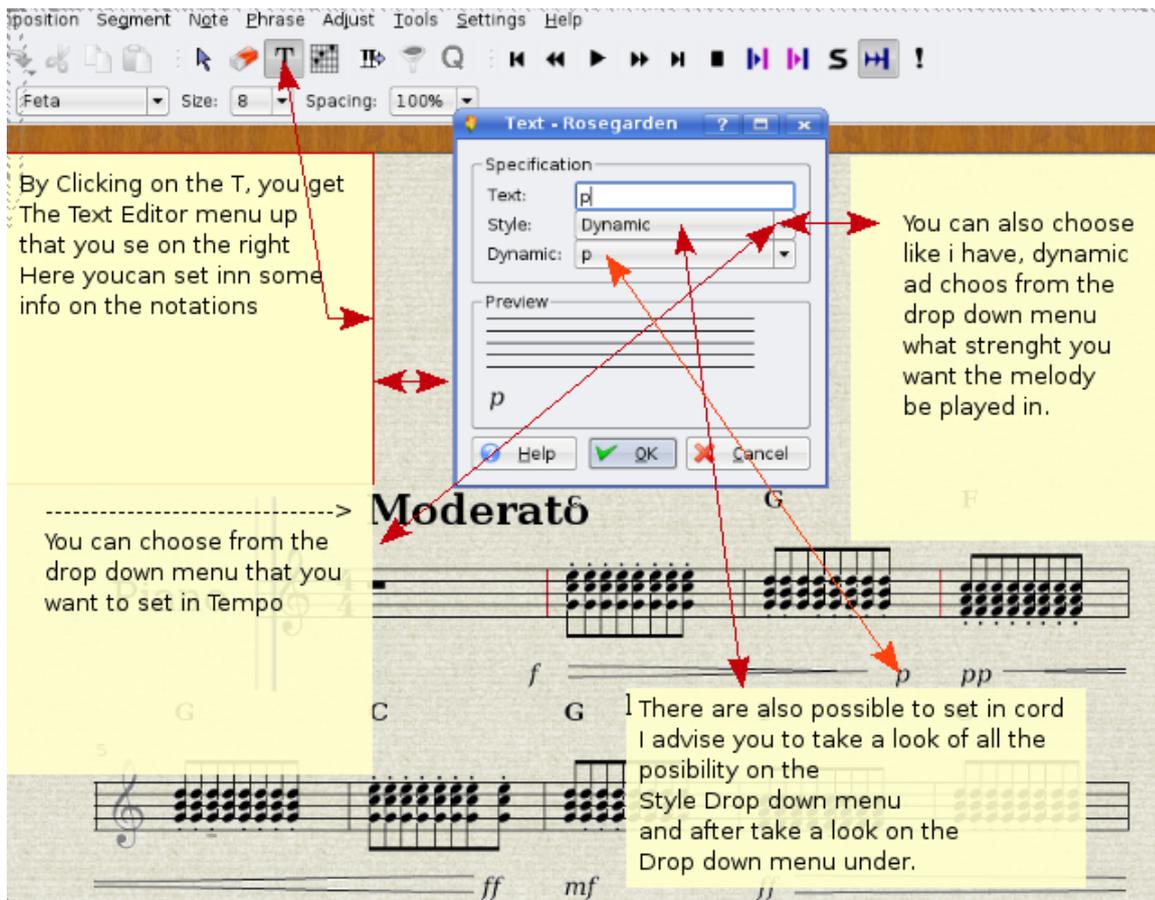


you see a clean notations, there is noting that tells what you want how the notes should be played. After I have worked with the notations, here is the result:

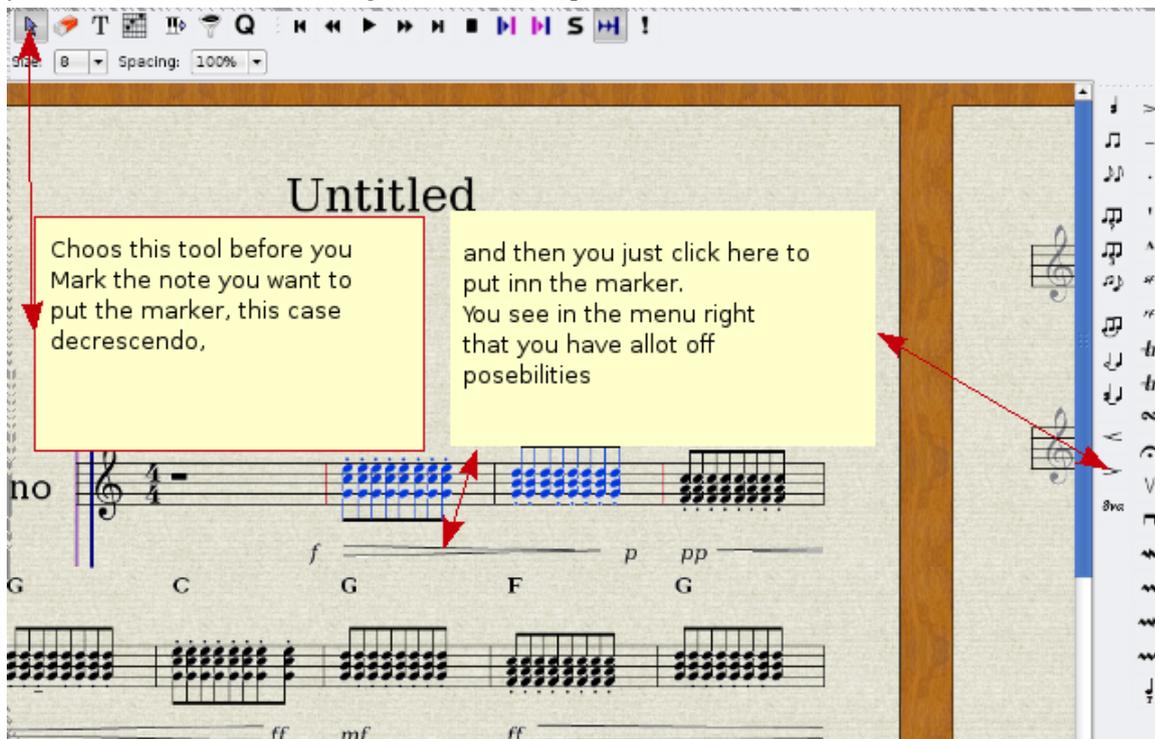


Now I have got what speed, hardness the notations should be played with. At the same time I have change the note to bind together, I also change the note length in the matrix editor to eight-note, so it would be easier for the pianist to read, but the piece will still actually be played as I want it to with a better success, and the notations take less space. Let us see closer how I got this marks in the notations.

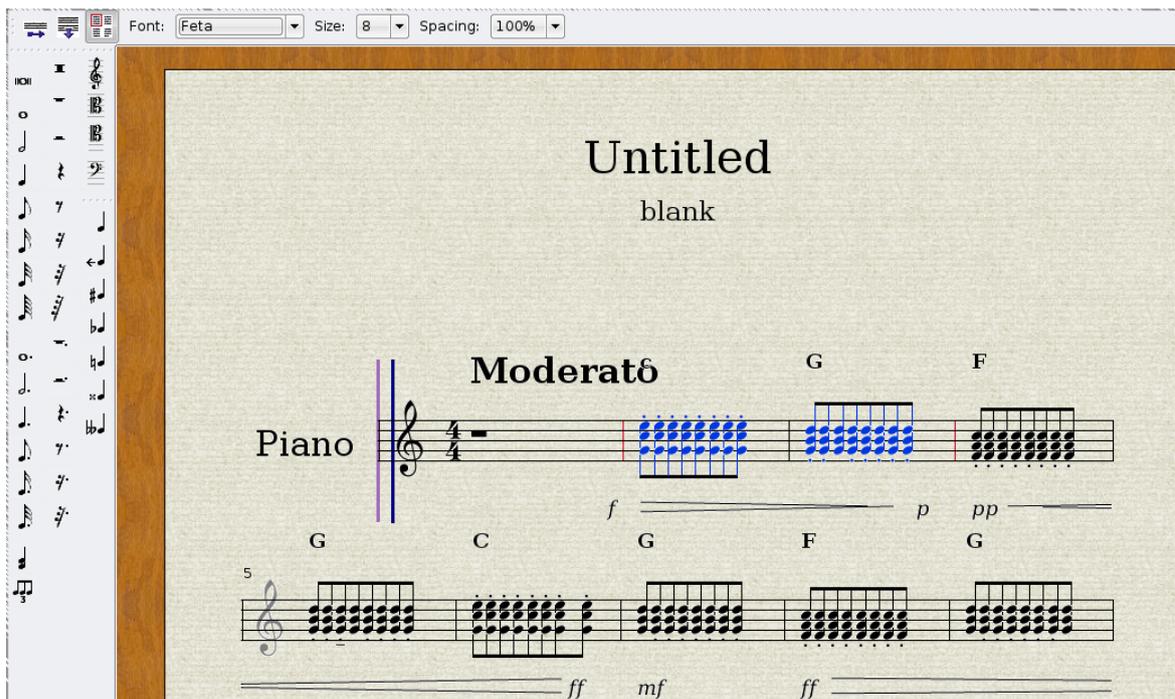
6^{3p} gnvsn fds rodbhehbPshnmr hm sgd mnsPshnmr dchsnq



This guide show you how to set in usefully informations to the musician how you compositions should be played, Tempo, volume and what accord. That only a part of this tool, there are still much more. The picture show you how to make the note bind together, and how to put a crescendo, decrescendo on the notations.



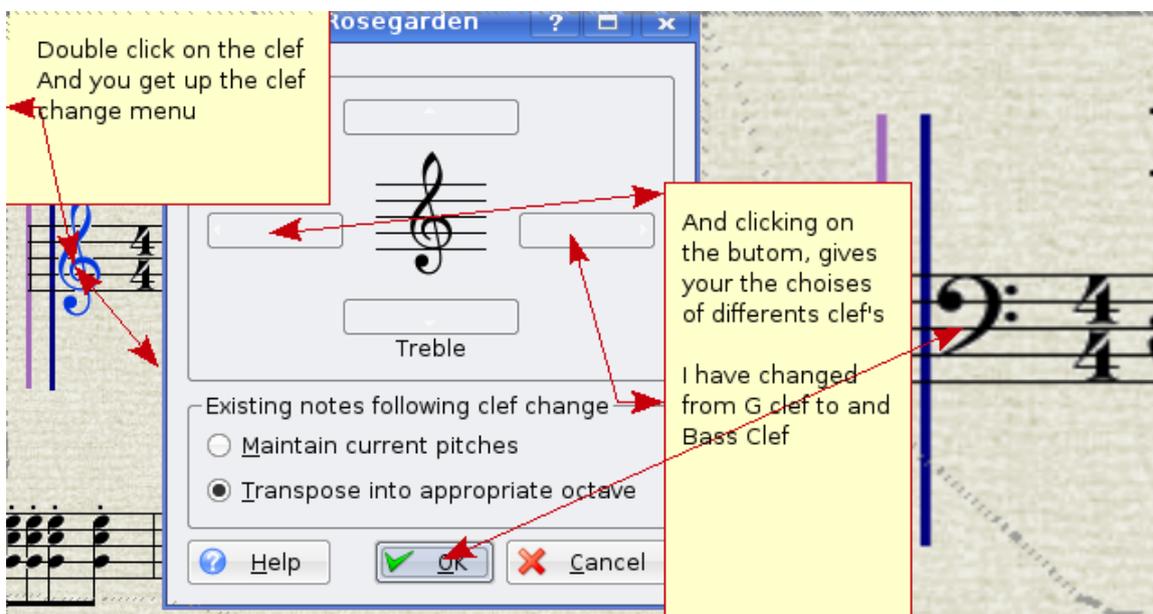
If you look at the right menu, there are many possibility to improve the informations on the notations, the only thing you have to remember is to mark those note this info should be apart of.



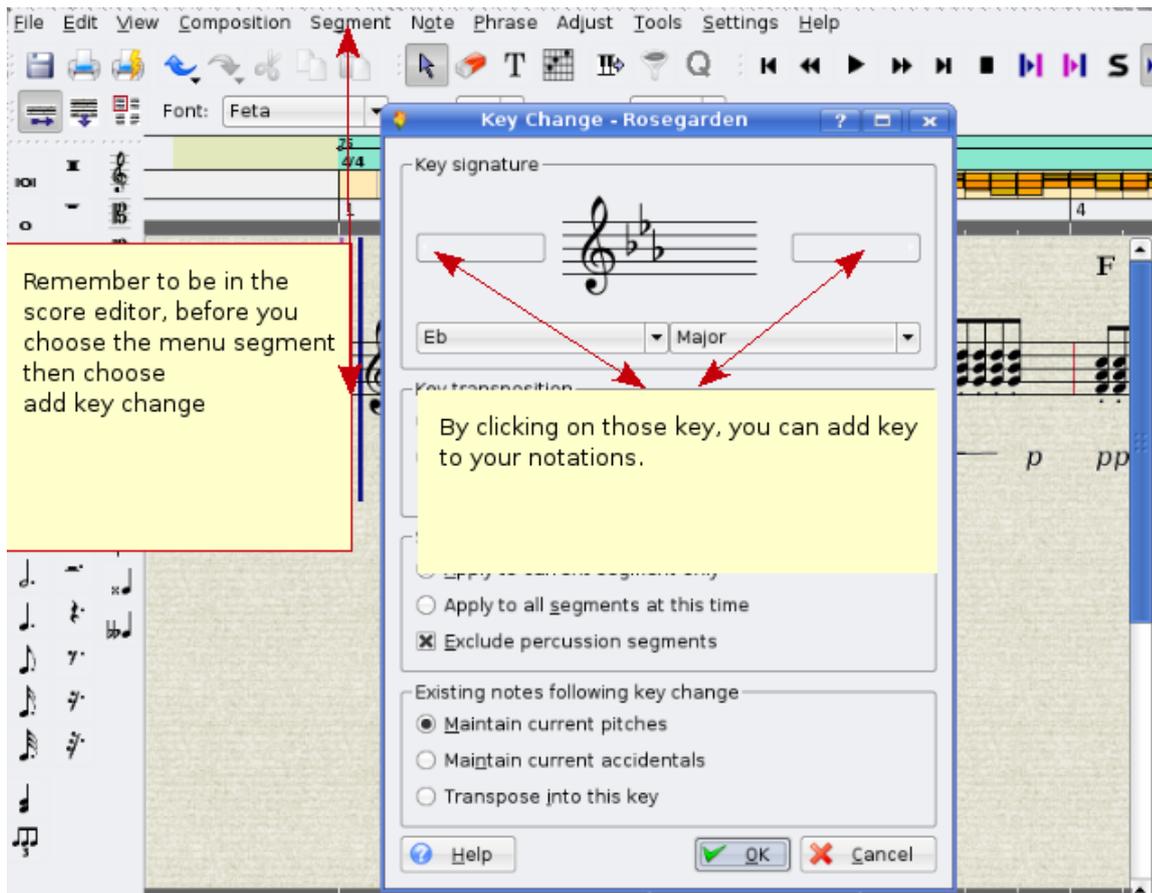
If you look on the left menu, you can put manually note, rest on you notations, you can also change the clef on the notations, below you see how.

6³¹ gnv sn bgPmfd bkde

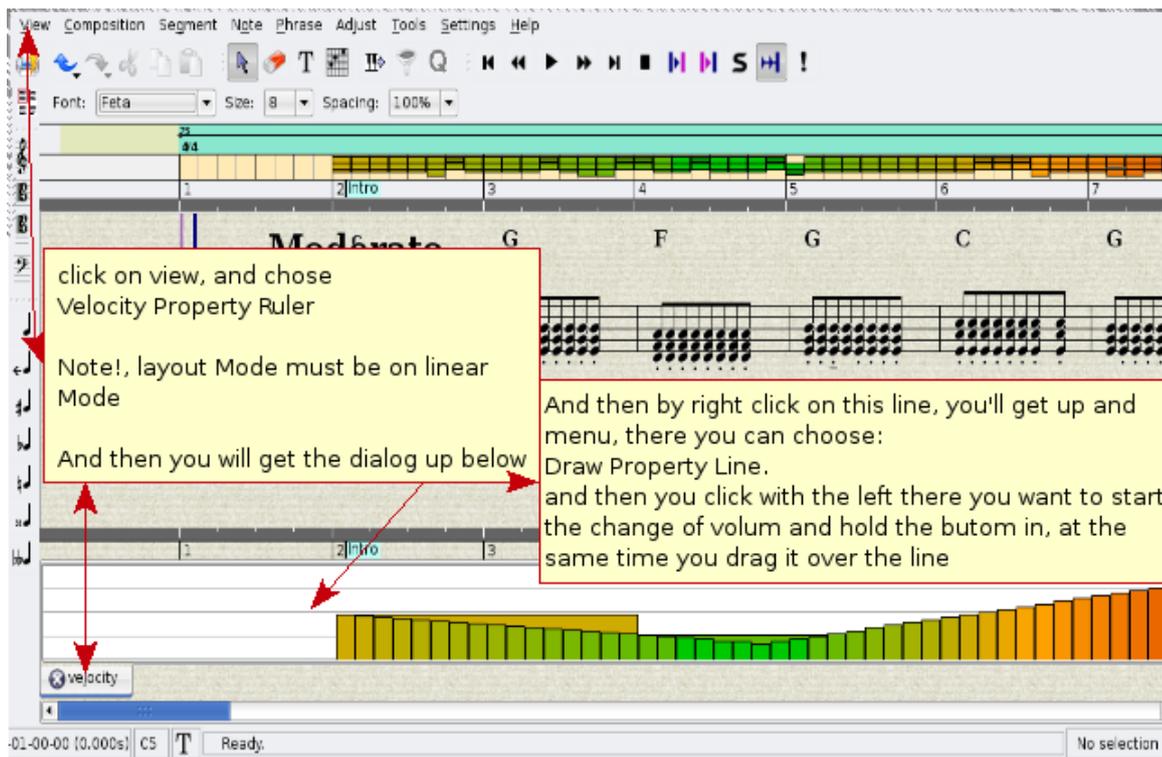
- Double click on the G clef, and a menu will pop up.



632 Gnv sn bgPmfd jdx



633 gnv sn bgPmfd mnsd unktld nm P qdbnqcdc rdfldms³



634 Gnv sn lPjd sgd mnsd okPx Pesdq xntq hmrdsdc lPqjr hm rbnqd dchsnq

Take in use the Interpret functions

634^{3p} Hmsdqoqds etmbshnmr hm sgd rbnqd dchsnq

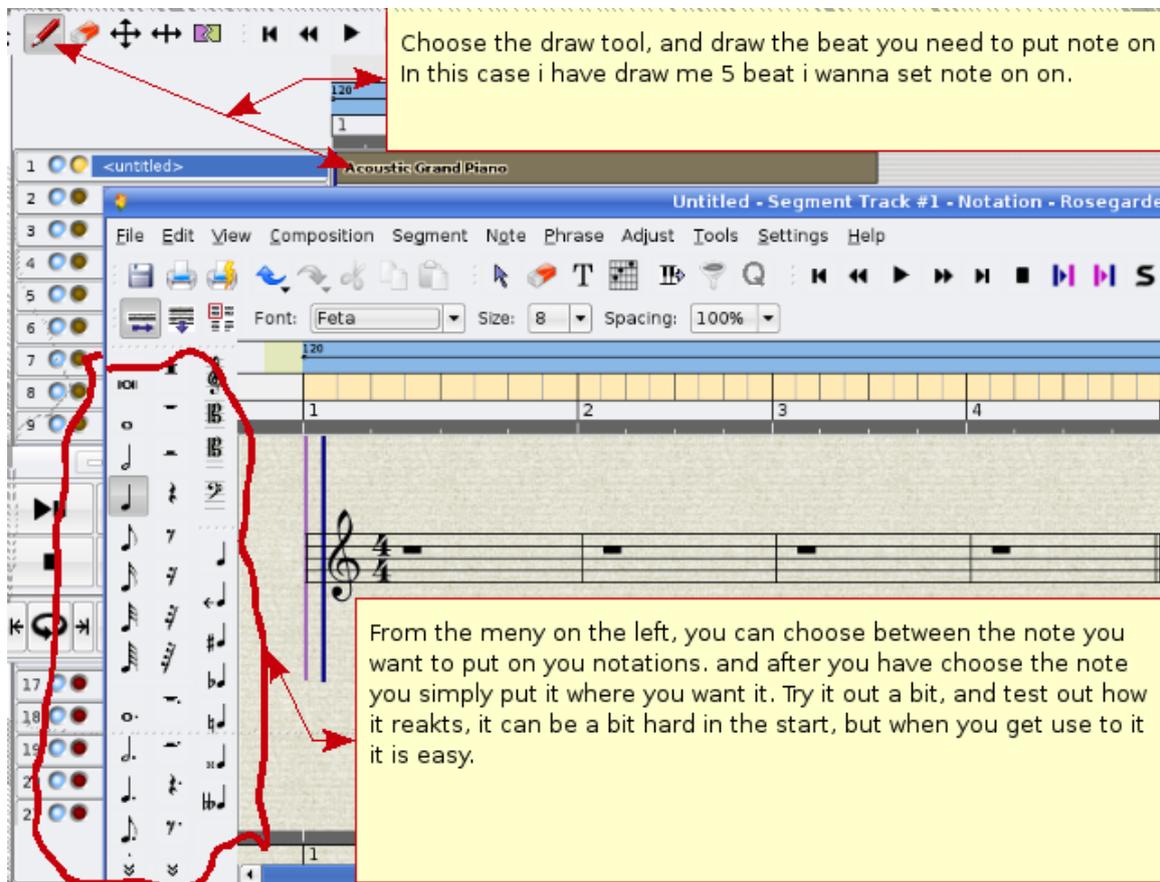
when you play on the synth/keyboard, specially when you want to play in a low volume (piano) this are not always easy, have the same note hardness on your accord, or you just want the music to play piano where it is piano, and forte where there is forte. You can put in those mark on the notations, and when you are finish with put in all the marks on your notations, and by right click in the score editor, and choose the "interpret" rosegarden will change the velocities, and notations play after the marks you have put on your notations.

635 Gnv sn rokhs rdfldms enq fqPmc rsPee

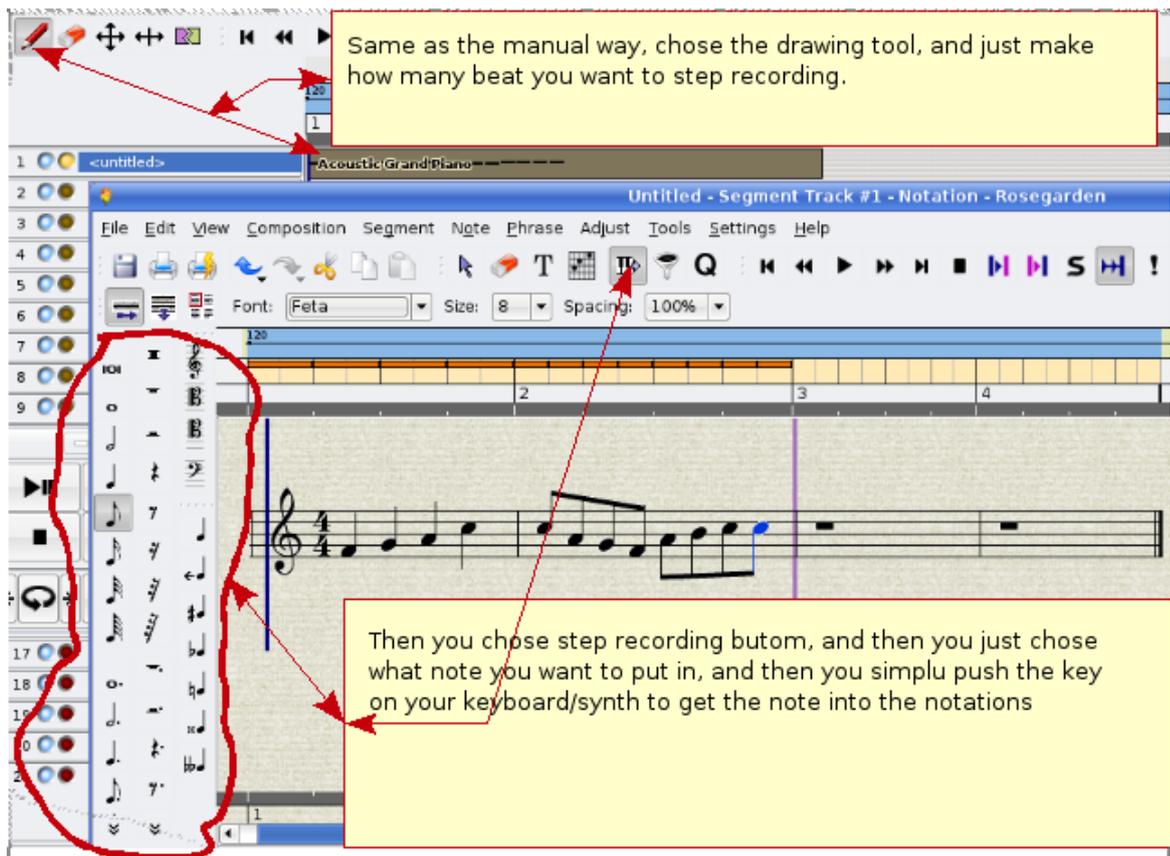
It is not possible yet, to display a piano segment in a dual system (grand staff). However [here is a detailed manual](#) on rendering such scores with LilyPond. First step is to split a segment by pitch (This feature refers to [feature request 4932](#)).

636 Rdsshmf mnsdr lPmtPkx... Pmc rsdo qdbnqchmf

There are 2 ways to put note in score editor, first way is the manually putting notes.

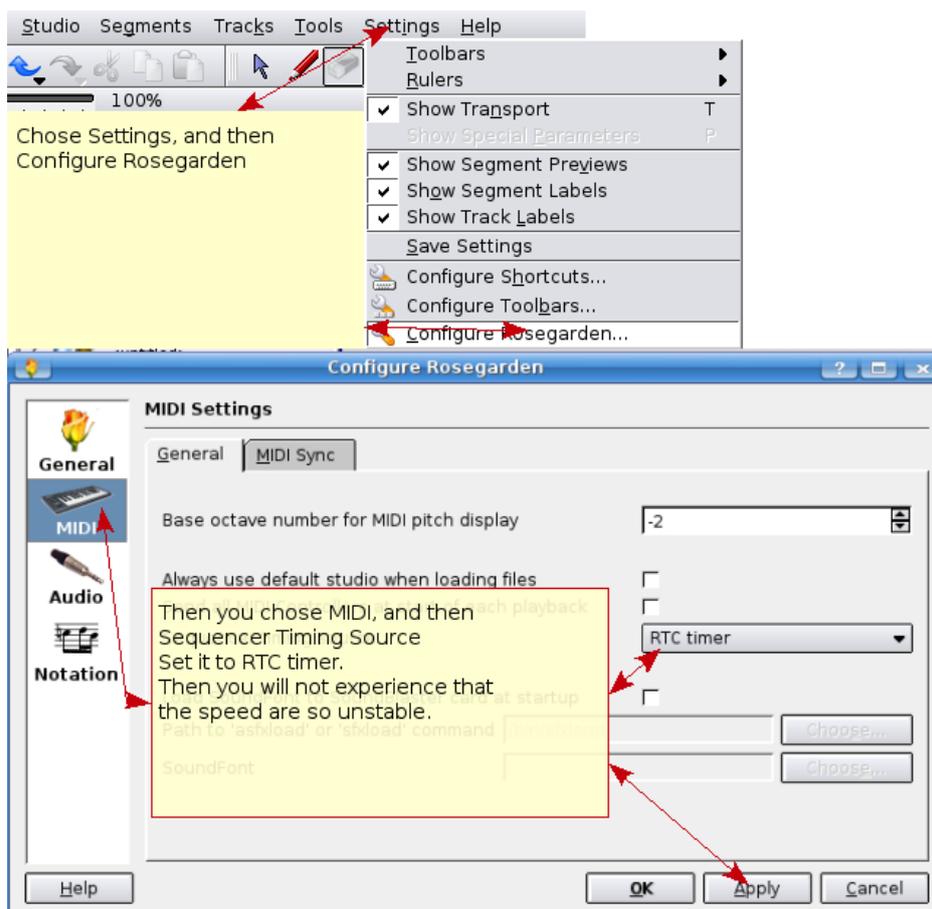


And you have the Step recording, that one is my favorite. And it could be a nice way for the student to learn what note and what key on the synth/keyboard the student have to push to get the note.



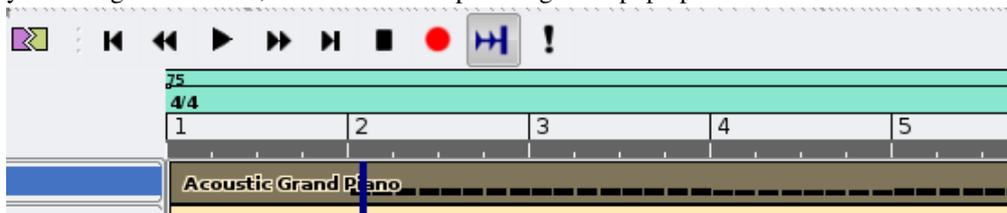
7 QnrdfPqcdm shldq hr tmrsPakd

If this is happening you could try to change the sequencer timer source.



8 gnv sn bgŞmfd sdlon hm QnrdfŞqcdm

That can be done several ways, I'm gonna show you the one I think is the best to use. if you right click on the line you see right under 120, the menu for tempo change will pop up.

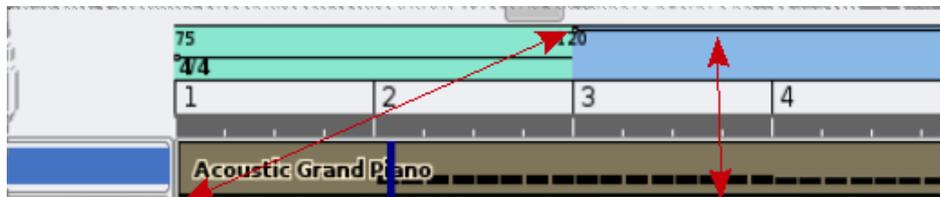


The menu is as following

1. Insert Tempo Change
2. Insert Tempo Change at Playback Position
3. Delete Tempo Change
4. Ramp Tempo to Next Tempo
5. Un-ramp Tempo
6. Edit Tempo
7. Edit Time Signature...
8. Open Tempo And Time Signature Editor

8³p Hmrdqs Sdlon BgPmfd

If you right click on the line there you want the tempo change, let's say with number 3, and then chose 'Insert Tempo Change' a dot with number 3 will shown up. And then left click and hold down after number 3, you can easy change tempo only by drag up and down.

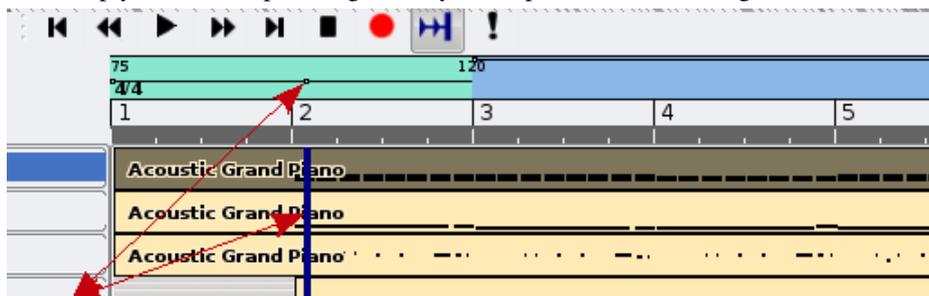


By right click where you want, you get possibility to change the tempo.

by left clicking on the line and hold down after the insert you can drag the tempo up and down to the desired tempo

8³1 Hmrdqs Sdlon BgPmfd Ps OkPxaPbj Onrhshnm

This simply make a tempo change there you are positions on the song.



By this choise Insert tempo change at playback position you get the marker for tempochange just where the song has been stop.

8³2 Qplo Sdlon sn Mdws Sdlon

this is nice to use if you want a gradient tempo change, or reduce.



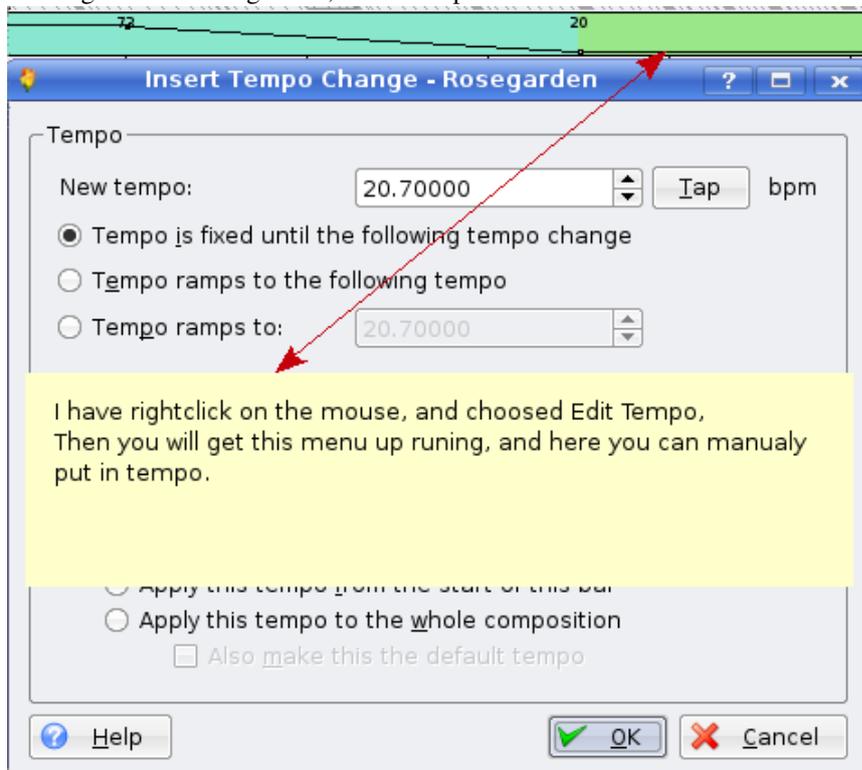
First make you tempo change point.

Then right click on mouse here, and chose that you want to:
Ramp Tempo to next Tempo

Then by left click on the mouse, you can choose what tampo you want it to ramp to

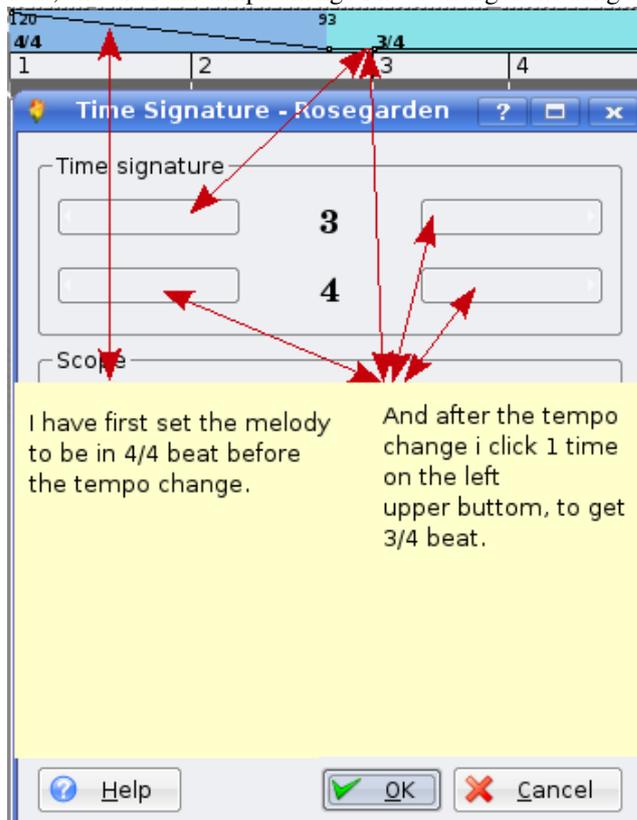
833 Dchs Sdlon

here you simply manually can type in what tempo you want, this is the best to use if you are after a special tempo, the drag functions are good to, but not so precise.

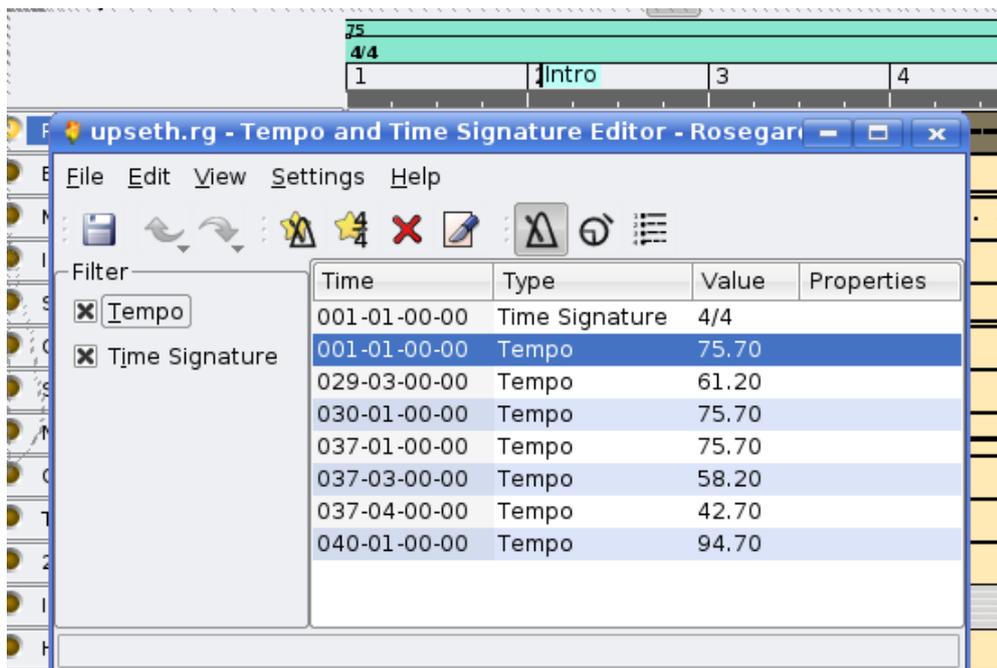


834 Dchs Shld RhfmPstqd

this give you the possibility to change the beat on you melody, on my example, I have started up the song with 4/4 beat, and after the tempo change I have changed the song to 3/4 beat (wals).

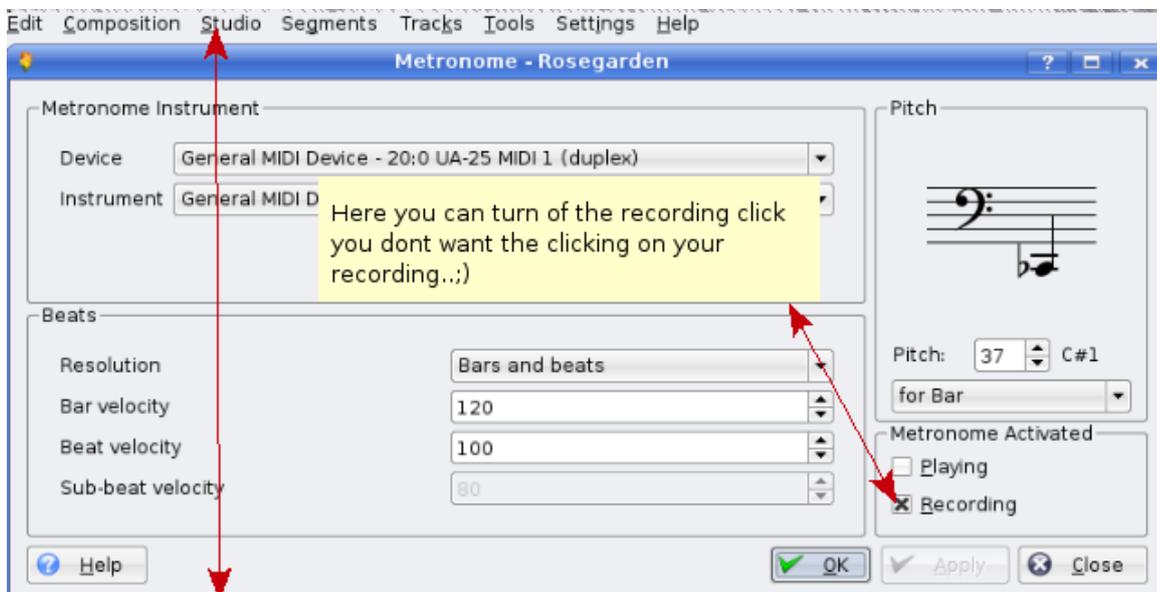


835 Nodm Sdlon Şmc Shld RhfmPstqd Dchsnq



With this you manually can go into all you tempo change and beat change, and change to your liking

836 gnv sn stqm ne ldsqnmld bkhbj



The fifth menu choice under studio, can you click on "Manage Metronome", This is for rosegarden 1.6.1.
 Rosegarden before this have a diferent way.
 First go on menu Composition, and the first choice there you have studio, and then you find the Manage metronome.

and the after you have done a successfully record of you midi song, you can add on some singing, real guitars, and so on, you have to be creative.:

837 Ltrhb lPcd vhsg qnrdfPqcdm

Here you have and example of music piece that have been made on rosegarden, I have got a friend of mine to play guitars.

arr/melody: Alf Tonny Bätz. Guitarist: Bjørn Nygård

Mp3 version

<http://alfton.gfxi.no/files/upseth.mp3>

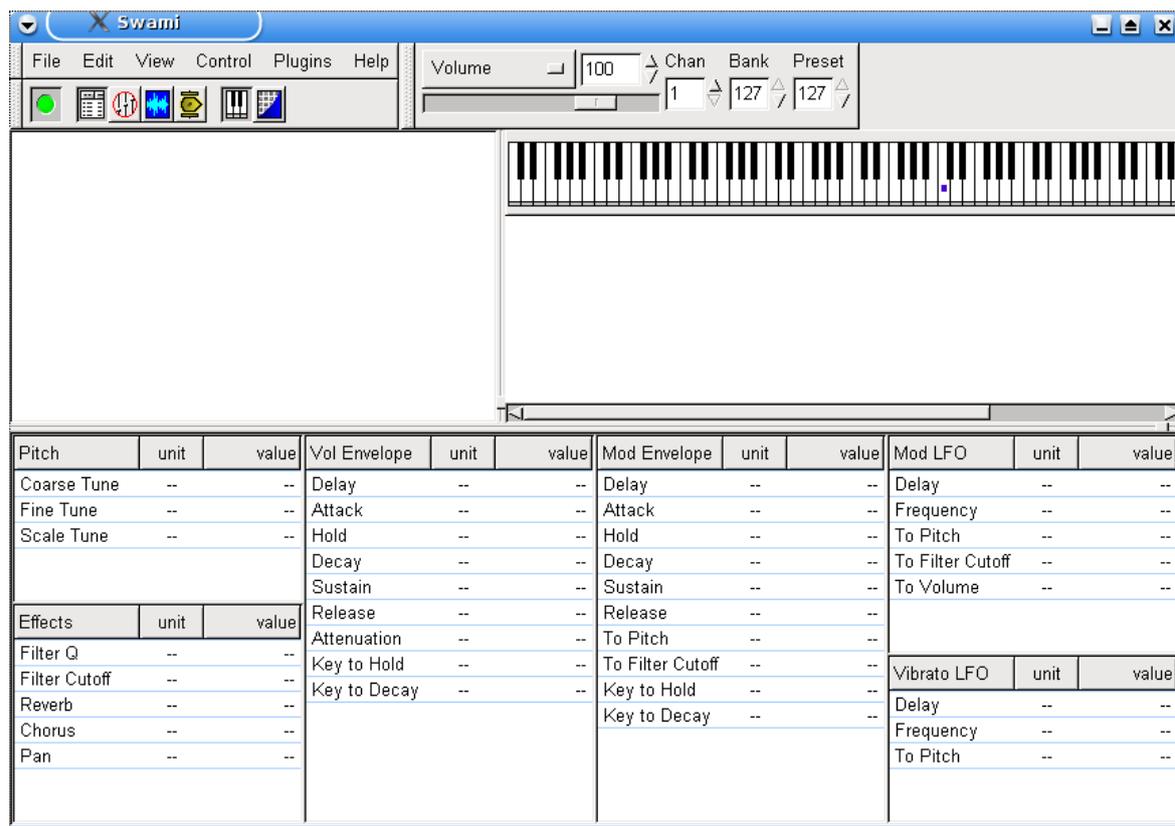
Midi version

<http://alfton.gfxi.no/files/upseth.mid>

þ9 Rntmc bqđPshnm enq xntq ltrhb oqnidbs

Challenge your self, or your students to go out in the nature, or in house. Just find a sound to make (real sax, oboe, and so on), and take this in use with rosegarden. to achieve this you can take in use Swami (Ðoshstcd hmrsÐkk rvÐlh) there are something you have to be aware of, after you have installed swami, at this moment the swami do not add a menu entry in multimedia, this I hope some day will be fixed, but until that day you have to start swami in console, or pres ALT + F2 and type swami.

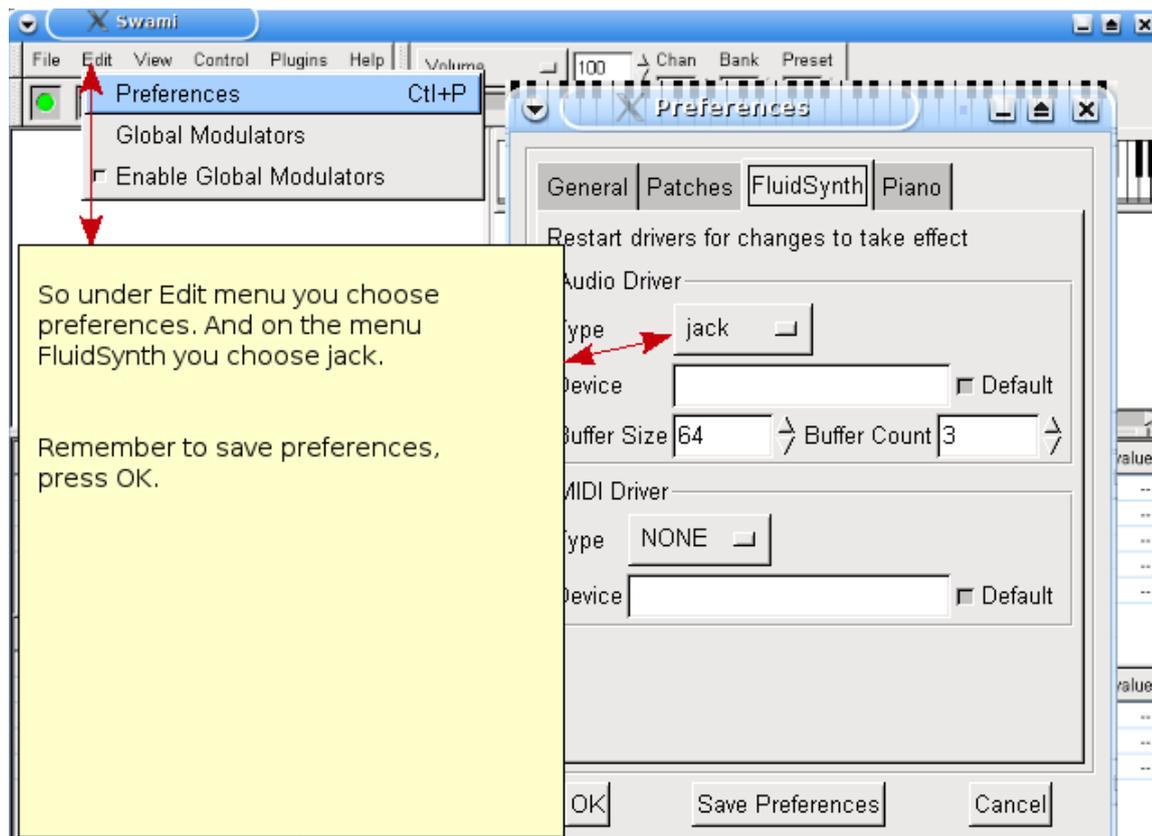
Swami have a nice GUI and looks like this:



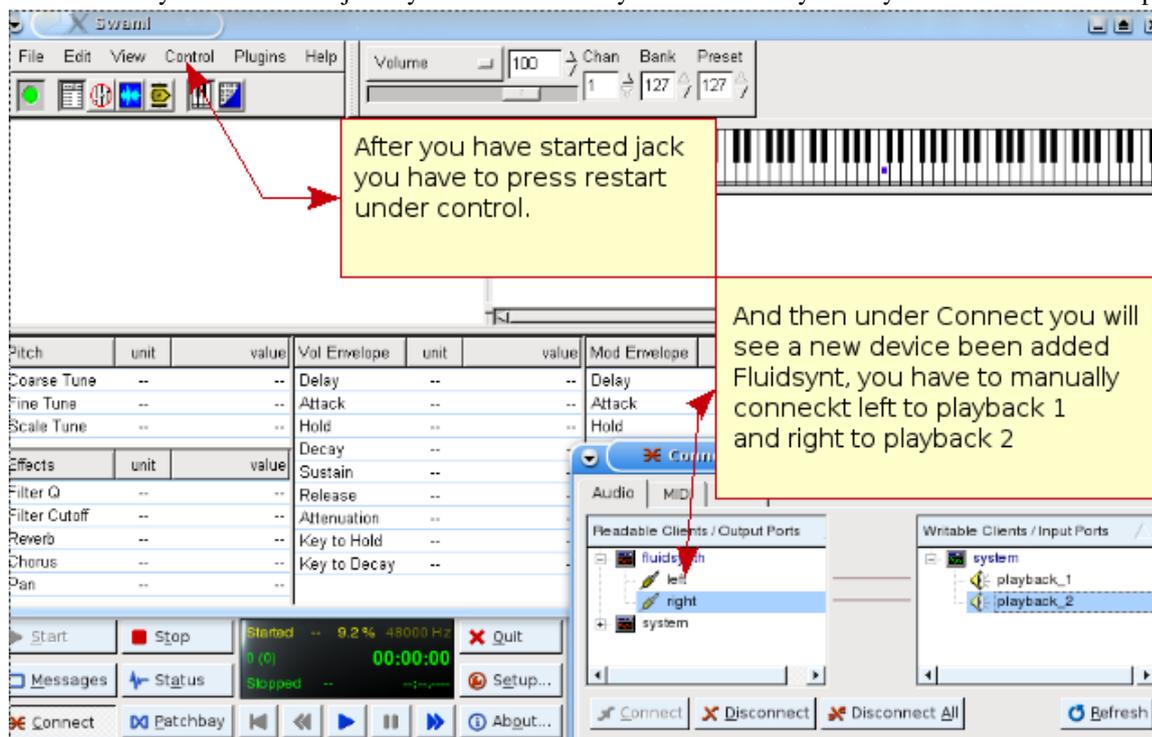
Swami at this moment are under development, so the version you have to use is abit old, but it works. The swami projekt can you take a look at here: gssso.<<rvÐlh³qdrnmÐmbd³nqf<sqÐb

þ9þ Bnmehftqhmfv RvÐlh sn trd lPbj

To make this work at the same time you have audacity, rosegarden runing, you have to configure swami to use jack as a sound connector:



After that you have to start jackd you have to manually connect FluidSynth so you can hear what been played.



So now you are ready to start create your own sound to use with you musik project.

b931 Gnv sn lBjd P rntmc

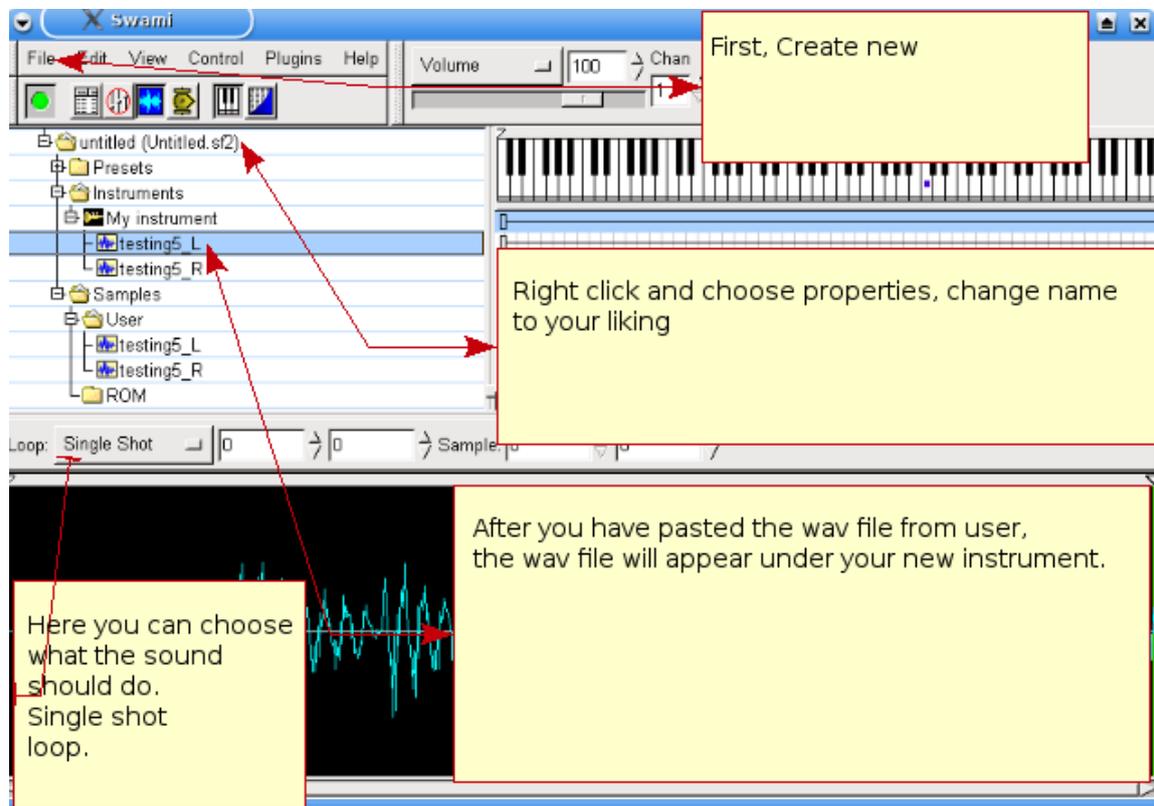
How to make a sound? Here you have to use audacity to record something, for example scream, word, or some real instruments, when you have cleaned up your new sound, you can export this as and WAV file, and import this into swami. In swami you can connect that sound to a program change number, and at last export your new sound as an SF2 file, and use fluidsynth-DSSI-plugin in rosegarden and take in use your brand new sound. Isn't that cool?

So lets go into this step by step.

```

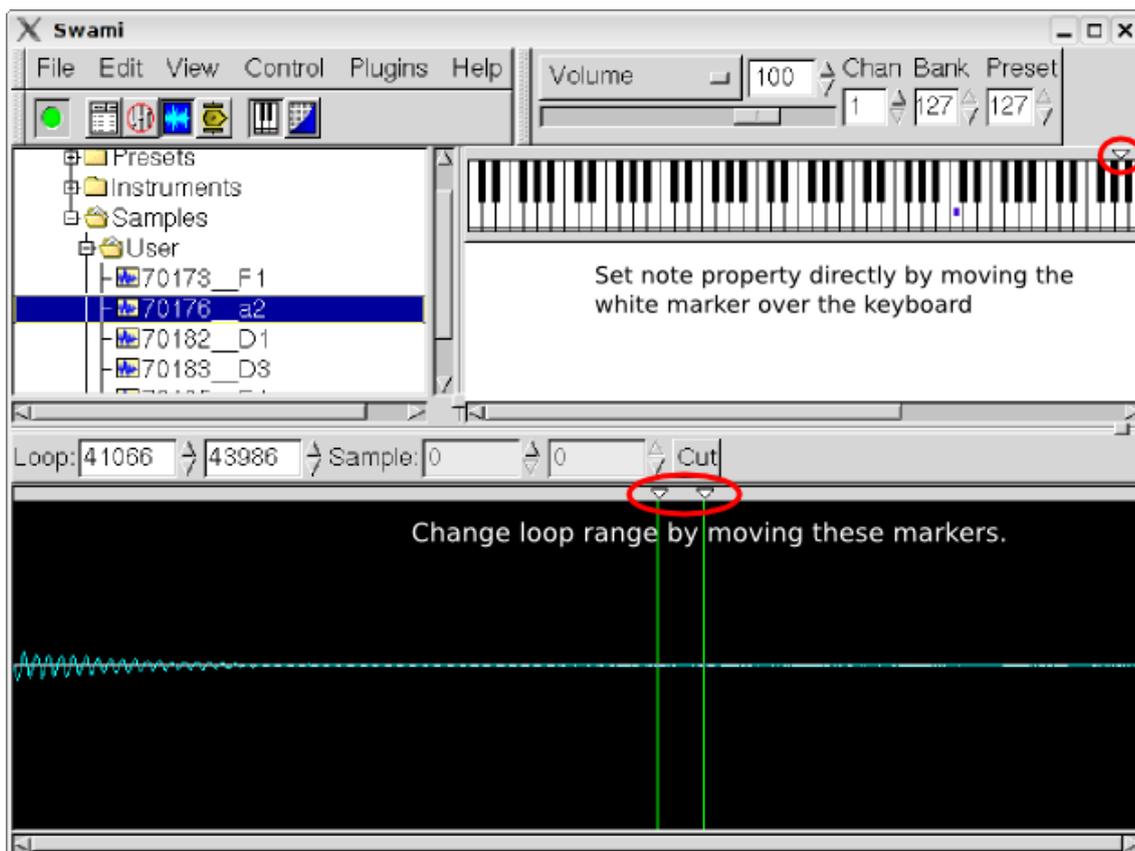
p³ Ehkd... bqdPsd mdv
1³ Qhfgs bkhbj nm tmskdc... Pmc bgnnrd Oqnodqshdr³ -QdmPld hs sn xntq khjhmf(
2³ Bkhbj nm sgd `°`... Pmc qhfgs bkhbj tmodq RPlokdr...
Pmc bgnnrd knPc rPlokd -bgnnrd sgd vPu ehkdr xnt vPms sn trd enq xntq ↔
Hmrsqtlms(
3³ Bkhbj nm sgd `°` adghmc RPlokdr... Pmc Trdq... sgdqd xnt rdd xntq vPu ehkd³
Hm ntq bPrd... sgdqd Pqd svn ehkdr... mPldc K Pmc Q
-Ghms. ehkd mPldr Pqd sqtmbPsdsc sn p9 bgPqPbsdqr(
4³ Sgdm bkhbj nm Hmrsqtlms... rn hs fdsr ghfgkhfgsdc... sgdm bkhbj qhfgs Pmc bgnnrd ↔
Mdv Hmrsqtlms
5³ Bkhbj nm sgd `°` adghmc Hmrsqtlms... Pmc qhfgs bkhbj nm Mdv hsdL...
Pmc bgnnrd oqnodqshdr Pmc bgPmfd mPld sn xntq khjhmf³
6³ Sgdm hs,r shld sn rdkdbs sgd rPlokdr sn ad trdc enq ntq mdv hmrsqtlms.
LPqj sgdL vshghm RPlokdr<Trdq ax gnkchmf cnvm sgd bnmsqnk jdx vghkd bkhbjhmf³
ŞesdqvPqcr... xnt bPm hmrdsq sgnrd rPlokdr Pš Hmrsqtlmsr<Xntq Hmrsqtlms ax ↔
ldPmr ne sgd
OPrsd etmbshnm hm sgd bnmsdws ldmt -qhfgs bkhbj(³
Xntq RPlokdr gPud addm Prrhfmde sn sgd hmrsqtlms mPld xnt lPcd³
-Ghms. Sghr vnqjr khjd P khmj, vgdmdudq xnt bgPmfd rPlokd oqnodqshdr...
sghr vhkk Pkrn sPjd deedbs hm xntq hmrsqtlms³(

```



And just repeat the cyclis for each sound, and when you are finished, you just save it. And it's time to use it.

þ932 RÞlokð Stmhmf enq ŠcuÞmbdc Trdqr



When creating a chromatic instrument from a set of samples that cover different pitch ranges (bass, mids, trebles), further actions need to be done to make sure you get a continues sound.

You will need information about what note is played in each sample. This reference note can be set either in sample properties, or you can simply move the white marker to the corresponding key. You can hear the effect instantly, when you click on the keyboard: The original pitch is played when you hit the reference note. From here it is bent up or down, depending on the distance you move right or left.

When you have set all reference notes for you samples, you should hear notes of the same pitch nonregarding what sample you select!

For continuous sounds (like organ, flute, strings), your samples can never be as long as the longest note that might be played when using your soundfont. Therefor it is necessary to define a loop range that is repeated over and over when the musician will keep a key pressed. Again, you can move two markers to find a section of constant amplitude - try to find zero crossings in the sample to prevent disturbing clicks.

[CategoryPermalink](#) [CategorySound](#)

þþ Bnoxqhfgs Þmc Þtsgnqr

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If you add content to it, **okðÞrd nmkx cn rn he xnt Þqd sgd Þtsgnq ne hs Þmc okÞm sn qdkðÞrd hs tmcðq sgd rÞld bnmchshnmÞ** then add your name here and release it under the "GPL v2 or any later version" licence.

þ1 SqÞmrkÞshnm bnoxqhfgs Þmc Þtsgnqr

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þ2 Sqþmrkþshnmr ne sghr cnbtldms

Fully translated versions of this document are available in Norwegian Bokmål and French.

þ2þ GnvSn sqþmrkþsd sghr cnbtldms

As in many free software projects, translations of this document are kept in PO files. More information about the process can be found in `trq rgþqd cnb cdahþm/dct/cnb/dm QDŞCLD³ qnrdfþqcdm/lþmtþk/sqþmrkþshnmr` for more information on this. The Git repository (see below) contains this file too. Take a look there if you want to help translating this document.

To commit your translations you need to be a member of the Alioth project `cdahþm/dct`. If your Alioth username differs from your local one, create or edit `_³ rrgþbnmehf`. There should be an entry like:

```
Gnrs fhs³cdahþm³nqf
Trdq √xntq/þkhnsq/trdqmþld<
```

Then check out the `cdahþm/dct/cnb` source using ssh access: `fhs bknmd fhs³rrg.<< fhs³cda hþm³nqf< fhs< cdahþm/dct< cdahþm/dct/cnb³ fhs`

If you only want to translate, you just need to check out some files from from Git (which can be done anonymously) and create patches. Please file a bug against the `debian-edu-doc` package and attach the PO file to the [bugreport](#). You can find some [instructions on how to submit bugs](#) here.

You can check out the `cdahþm/dct/cnb` source anonymously with the following command (you need to have the `fhs` package installed for this to work):

- `fhs bknmd fhs.<< þmmmrbl³cdahþm³nqf< cdahþm/dct< cdahþm/dct/cnb³ fhs`

Then edit the file `cnbtldmsþshnm< qnrdfþqcdm< qnrdfþqcdm/lþmtþk³ £BB³ on` (replacing `$CC` with your language code). There are many tools for translating available; we suggest using `knjþkhyd`.

Then you either commit the file directly to Git (if you have the rights to do so) or send the file to the [bugreport](#).

To update your local copy of the repository use the following command inside the `cdahþm/dct/cnb` directory:

- `fhs otkk`

Read `/usr/share/doc/debian-edu-doc-en/README.rosegarden-manual-translations` to find information how to create a new PO file for your language if there isn't one yet, and how to update translations.

Please keep in mind that this manual is still under development, so don't translate any string which contains "FIXME".

Basic information about Alioth (the host where our Git repository is located) and Git is available at [gssó.<< vhjh³cdahþm³nqf< Şkhnsq< Fhs](#).

If you are new to Git, look at the [Pro Git](#) book; it has a chapter on the [recording changes to the repository](#). Also you might want to look at the `fhsj` package that provides a GUI for Git.

Please report any problems.

þ3 Şoodmchw Ş / Sgd FMT Otakhb Khbdmrd

```
Mnsd sn sqþmrkþsnqr. sgdqd hr mn mddc sn sqþmrkþsd sgd FOK khbdmrd sdws³
```

þ3þ Qnrdfþqcdm lþmtþk

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b3³¹ FMT FDMDQŞK OTAKHB KHBDMRD

Version 2, June 1991

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b3³² SDQLR ŞMC BNMCHSHNMR ENQ BNOXHMF... CHRSHATSHNM ŞMC LNCHEH/ BŞSHNM

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