

# Inuktitut Syllabics Keyboard Layout



Copyright 2008 Chris Harvey

## Notes

- Syllabics are formed by a final + vowel. For example, the (m) key produces ᑭ and the (a) key produces ᑭᑲ. So when you type **m-a** (ᑭᑲᑭ), the syllabic ᑭᑲᑭ appears.
- Syllabics with the long dot ᑭ are accessed by using the **semi-colon** (;) key after the syllabic, e.g. ᑭᑲᑭᑭ (k-a-;). Long vowels can also be formed by typing the vowel twice (as in the Inuktitut Roman orthography), e.g. ᑭᑲᑭᑭ (k-a-a)
- The **ng** ᑭᑲ symbol is typed (n-g) or (f). The **nng** ᑭᑲᑭ symbol is typed by (n-n-g) or (n-f). By typing any vowel after these finals, the syllabic series ᑭᑲᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭ; ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ are created.
- For the **lh** ᑭᑲ final, type (lh), (x), or the Slash key. ᑭᑲ followed by a vowel produces ᑭᑲᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭ.
- Unicode treats the q, ng, and nng syllabics as a single character. This means it takes only one backspace to delete something like ᑭᑲᑭ.
- To avoid syllabics from combining, use the **Shift key**. e.g. (k-a) is ᑭᑲ, (k-A) is ᑭᑲᑭᑭ. This also works with the combined syllabics, so (n-G-a) is ᑭᑲᑭᑭ.
- For writers that use the **ai** series (ᑭᑲ, ᑭᑲᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭ, etc.), the key used is (e). (e) has been chosen instead of (a-i) so that users that prefer separate syllabics (ᑭᑲᑭᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭᑭ) can use the same keyboard. The **aii** series (ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ, ᑭᑲᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ, etc.) is accessed with the (y) key.
- Some of the punctuation keys have been remapped. The original English values can be typed by holding down the RIGHT-ALT key.
  - With the CAPS LOCK on, the keyboard becomes a US keyboard.