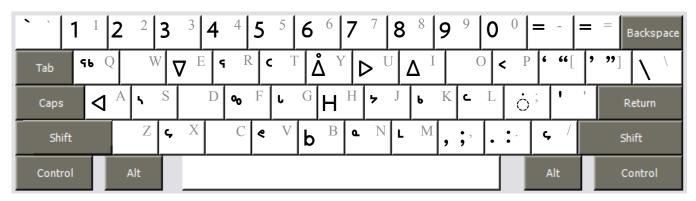
## Inuktitut Syllabics Keyboard Layout



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## **Notes**

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