Notes

- All accents are typed after the base character: \textit{k} is typed \textit{k} then \texttt{Semicolon ;}.
- To type the underline accent _ use the \texttt{Semicolon key ;}. \textit{g} is typed \textit{g} then \texttt{Semicolon ;}. Always use this key to type the underline accent, \texttt{never} use your word processor’s underline formatting function.
- To type the acute accent ’ use the \texttt{Grave key `}. \textit{á} is typed \textit{a} then \texttt{Grave}.
- To type the grave accent ` use the \texttt{Shift+Grave key}. \textit{à} is typed \textit{a} then \texttt{Shift+Grave}.
- To type the circumflex accent ^ use the \texttt{Shift+6 key}. \textit{ĝ} is typed \textit{g} then \texttt{Shift+6}.
- For ease of typing, the \texttt{7-glottal stop} can be typed using the \texttt{Slash key /}.
- All changed punctuation can type their original value by holding down the \texttt{Right-Alt} or \texttt{Option key}. The \texttt{Semicolon ;} is typed \texttt{Right-Alt+Semicolon} (Windows) \texttt{Option+Semicolon} (Mac).
- Opening and closing quotes. For Mac users, Right-Alt is either of the Option Keys.
  - single: ‘ \texttt{Shift-Backslash — ’} Apostrophe
  - double: “ \texttt{Shift+Left-Bracket — ”} Style newTextSpacing=normal sacrificesectionbreaks=1 Shift+Right-Bracket
  - single < \texttt{Right-Alt+Shift+9 — } Right-Alt+Shift+0
  - double « \texttt{Right-Alt+9 — »} Right-Alt+0