



















ꞀꞁꞂꞃꞄꞅꞆꞇꞈ꞉꞊ꞋꞌꞍꞎꞏꞐꞑꞒꞓꞔꞕꞖꞗꞘꞙꞚꞛꞜꞝꞞꞟꞠꞡꞢꞣꞤꞥꞦꞧꞨꞩꞪꞫꞬꞭꞮꞯꞰꞱꞲꞳꞴꞵꞶꞷꞸꞹꞺꞻꞼꞽꞾꞿꠀꠁꠂꠃꠄꠅ꠆ꠇꠈꠉꠊꠋꠌꠍꠎꠏꠐꠑꠒꠓꠔꠕꠖꠗꠘꠙꠚꠛꠜꠝꠞꠟꠠꠡꠢꠣꠤꠥꠦꠧ꠨꠩꠪꠫꠬꠭꠮꠯꠰꠱꠲꠳꠴꠵꠶꠷꠸꠹꠺꠻꠼꠽꠾꠿ꡀꡁꡂꡃꡄꡅꡆꡇꡈꡉꡊꡋꡌꡍꡎꡏꡐꡑꡒꡓꡔꡕꡖꡗꡘꡙꡚꡛꡜꡝꡞꡟꡠꡡꡢꡣꡤꡥꡦꡧꡨꡩꡪꡫꡬꡭꡮꡯꡰꡱꡲꡳ꡴꡵꡶꡷꡸꡹꡺꡻꡼꡽꡾꡿ꢀꢁꢂꢃꢄꢅꢆꢇꢈꢉꢊꢋꢌꢍꢎꢏꢐꢑꢒꢓꢔꢕꢖꢗꢘꢙꢚꢛꢜꢝꢞꢟꢠꢡꢢꢣꢤꢥꢦꢧꢨꢩꢪꢫꢬꢭꢮꢯꢰꢱꢲꢳꢴꢵꢶꢷꢸꢹꢺꢻꢼꢽꢾꢿꣀꣁꣂꣃ꣄ꣅ꣆꣇꣈꣉꣊꣋꣌꣍꣎꣏꣐꣑꣒꣓꣔꣕꣖꣗꣘꣙꣚꣛꣜꣝꣞꣟꣠꣡꣢꣣꣤꣥꣦꣧꣨꣩꣪꣫꣬꣭꣮꣯꣰꣱ꣲꣳꣴꣵꣶꣷ꣸꣹꣺ꣻ꣼ꣽꣾꣿ꤀꤁꤂꤃꤄꤅꤆꤇꤈꤉ꤊꤋꤌꤍꤎꤏꤐꤑꤒꤓꤔꤕꤖꤗꤘꤙꤚꤛꤜꤝꤞꤟꤠꤡꤢꤣꤤꤥꤦꤧꤨꤩꤪ꤫꤬꤭꤮꤯ꤰꤱꤲꤳꤴꤵꤶꤷꤸꤹꤺꤻꤼꤽꤾꤿꥀꥁꥂꥃꥄꥅꥆꥇꥈꥉꥊꥋꥌꥍꥎꥏꥐꥑꥒ꥓꥔꥕꥖꥗꥘꥙꥚꥛꥜꥝꥞꥟ꥠꥡꥢꥣꥤꥥꥦꥧꥨꥩꥪꥫꥬꥭꥮꥯꥰꥱꥲꥳꥴꥵꥶꥷꥸꥹꥺꥻꥼ꥽꥾꥿ꦀꦁꦂꦃꦄꦅꦆꦇꦈꦉꦊꦋꦌꦍꦎꦏꦐꦑꦒꦓꦔꦕꦖꦗꦘꦙꦚꦛꦜꦝꦞꦟꦠꦡꦢꦣꦤꦥꦦꦧꦨꦩꦪꦫꦬꦭꦮꦯꦰꦱꦲ꦳ꦴꦵꦶꦷꦸꦹꦺꦻꦼꦽꦾꦿ꧀꧁꧂꧃꧄꧅꧆꧇꧈꧉꧊꧋꧌꧍꧎ꧏ꧐꧑꧒꧓꧔꧕꧖꧗꧘꧙꧚꧛꧜꧝꧞꧟ꧠꧡꧢꧣꧤꧥꧦꧧꧨꧩꧪꧫꧬꧭꧮꧯ꧰꧱꧲꧳꧴꧵꧶꧷꧸꧹ꧺꧻꧼꧽꧾ꧿ꨀꨁꨂꨃꨄꨅꨆꨇꨈꨉꨊꨋꨌꨍꨎꨏꨐꨑꨒꨓꨔꨕꨖꨗꨘꨙꨚꨛꨜꨝꨞꨟꨠꨡꨢꨣꨤꨥꨦꨧꨨꨩꨪꨫꨬꨭꨮꨯꨰꨱꨲꨳꨴꨵꨶ꨷꨸꨹꨺꨻꨼꨽꨾꨿ꩀꩁꩂꩃꩄꩅꩆꩇꩈꩉꩊꩋꩌꩍ꩎꩏꩐꩑꩒꩓꩔꩕꩖꩗꩘꩙꩚꩛꩜꩝꩞꩟ꩠꩡꩢꩣꩤꩥꩦꩧꩨꩩꩪꩫꩬꩭꩮꩯꩰꩱꩲꩳꩴꩵꩶ꩷꩸꩹ꩺꩻꩼꩽꩾꩿꪀꪁꪂꪃꪄꪅꪆꪇꪈꪉꪊꪋꪌꪍꪎꪏꪐꪑꪒꪓꪔꪕꪖꪗꪘꪙꪚꪛꪜꪝꪞꪟꪠꪡꪢꪣꪤꪥꪦꪧꪨꪩꪪꪫꪬꪭꪮꪯꪰꪱꪴꪲꪳꪵꪶꪷꪸꪹꪺꪻꪼꪽꪾ꪿ꫀ꫁ꫂ꫃꫄꫅꫆꫇꫈꫉꫊꫋꫌꫍꫎꫏꫐꫑꫒꫓꫔꫕꫖꫗꫘꫙꫚ꫛꫜꫝ꫞꫟ꫠꫡꫢꫣꫤꫥꫦꫧꫨꫩꫪꫫꫬꫭꫮꫯ꫰꫱ꫲꫳꫴꫵ꫶꫷꫸꫹꫺꫻꫼꫽꫾꫿꬀ꬁꬂꬃꬄꬅꬆ꬇꬈ꬉꬊꬋꬌꬍꬎ꬏꬐ꬑꬒꬓꬔꬕꬖ꬗꬘꬙꬚꬛꬜꬝꬞꬟ꬠꬡꬢꬣꬤꬥꬦ꬧ꬨꬩꬪꬫꬬꬭꬮ꬯ꬰꬱꬲꬳꬴꬵꬶꬷꬸꬹꬺꬻꬼꬽꬾꬿꭀꭁꭂꭃꭄꭅꭆꭇꭈꭉꭊꭋꭌꭍꭎꭏꭐꭑꭒꭓꭔꭕꭖꭗꭘꭙꭚ꭛ꭜꭝꭞꭟꭠꭡꭢꭣꭤꭥꭦꭧꭨꭩ꭪꭫꭬꭭꭮꭯ꭰꭱꭲꭳꭴꭵꭶꭷꭸꭹꭺꭻꭼꭽꭾꭿꮀꮁꮂꮃꮄꮅꮆꮇꮈꮉꮊꮋꮌꮍꮎꮏꮐꮑꮒꮓꮔꮕꮖꮗꮘꮙꮚꮛꮜꮝꮞꮟꮠꮡꮢꮣꮤꮥꮦꮧꮨꮩꮪꮫꮬꮭꮮꮯꮰꮱꮲꮳꮴꮵꮶꮷꮸꮹꮺꮻꮼꮽꮾꮿꯀꯁꯂꯃꯄꯅꯆꯇꯈꯉꯊꯋꯌꯍꯎꯏꯐꯑꯒꯓꯔꯕꯖꯗꯘꯙꯚꯛꯜꯝꯞꯟꯠꯡꯢꯣꯤꯥꯦꯧꯨꯩꯪ꯫꯬꯭꯮꯯꯰꯱꯲꯳꯴꯵꯶꯷꯸꯹꯺꯻꯼꯽꯾꯿가각갂갃간갅갆갇갈갉갊갋갌갍갎갏감갑값갓갔강갖갗갘같갚갛개객갞갟갠갡갢갣갤갥갦갧갨갩갪갫갬갭갮갯갰갱갲갳갴갵갶갷갸갹갺갻갼갽갾갿걀걁걂걃걄걅걆걇걈걉걊걋걌걍걎걏걐걑걒걓걔걕걖걗걘걙걚걛걜걝걞걟걠걡걢걣걤걥걦걧걨걩걪걫걬걭걮걯거걱걲걳건걵걶걷걸걹걺걻걼걽걾걿검겁겂것겄겅겆겇겈겉겊겋게겍겎겏겐겑겒겓겔겕겖겗겘겙겚겛겜겝겞겟겠겡겢겣겤겥겦겧겨격겪겫견겭겮겯결겱겲겳겴겵겶겷겸겹겺겻겼경겾겿곀곁곂곃계곅곆곇곈곉곊곋곌곍곎곏곐곑곒곓곔곕곖곗곘곙곚곛곜곝곞곟고곡곢곣곤곥곦곧골곩곪곫곬곭곮곯곰곱곲곳곴공곶곷곸곹곺곻과곽곾곿관괁괂괃괄괅괆괇괈괉괊괋괌괍괎괏괐광괒괓괔괕괖괗괘괙괚괛괜괝괞괟괠괡괢괣괤괥괦괧괨괩괪괫괬괭괮괯괰괱괲괳괴괵괶괷괸괹괺괻괼괽괾괿굀굁굂굃굄굅굆굇굈굉굊굋굌굍굎굏교굑굒굓굔굕굖굗굘굙굚굛굜굝굞굟굠굡굢굣굤굥굦굧굨굩굪굫구국굮굯군굱굲굳굴굵굶굷굸굹굺굻굼굽굾굿궀궁궂궃궄궅궆궇궈궉궊궋권궍궎궏궐궑궒궓궔궕궖궗궘궙궚궛궜궝궞궟궠궡궢궣궤궥궦궧궨궩궪궫궬궭궮궯궰궱궲궳궴궵궶궷궸궹궺궻궼궽궾궿귀귁귂귃귄귅귆귇귈귉귊귋귌귍귎귏귐귑귒귓귔귕귖귗귘귙귚귛규귝귞귟균귡귢귣귤귥귦귧귨귩귪귫귬귭귮귯귰귱귲귳귴귵귶귷그극귺귻근귽귾귿글긁긂긃긄긅긆긇금급긊긋긌긍긎긏긐긑긒긓긔긕긖긗긘긙긚긛긜긝긞긟긠긡긢긣긤긥긦긧긨긩긪긫긬긭긮긯기긱긲긳긴긵긶긷길긹긺긻긼긽긾긿김깁깂깃깄깅깆깇깈깉깊깋까깍깎깏깐깑깒깓깔깕깖깗깘깙깚깛깜깝깞깟깠깡깢깣깤깥깦깧깨깩깪깫깬깭깮깯깰깱깲깳깴깵깶깷깸깹깺깻깼깽깾깿

cal rules. Consistant of " h and long vowels is more problematic probably because they are so often left unwritten, but this can easily be standardised. Additional consonant series are typically added after a similar shaped or sounding series. Blackfoot follows Eastern ordering. The ordering of Dakelh is reminiscent of the scripts of India, where characters are grouped according to similarity of sound. Dene ordering depends on whether it is from the English or French traditions, but it is basically Eastern.

Historically, Native languages north of Mexico were not written (i.e. where the marking matched the sound of the language); all knowledge was transmitted orally or with mnemonic symbols. Writing began with some vocabulary lists jotted down by European explorer-tourists in a fashion (based on their own European language's rules and conventions) that were not intended to become a practical orthography. Later, traders, missionaries, and eventually linguists and anthropologists each created their own orthography of varying quality. As a consequence, most Native languages historically have dozens of writing systems. In most cases, a single language is also written differently in various communities because of the denomination of the missionary who worked in that area. To add to the list, Native speakers occasionally invent their own system—based on Roman orthography, or their own creation—which may or may not extend beyond their immediate community, classroom, or family.

North American Native languages are not alone in the *Multitude of Orthographies* problem. In Europe, Breton has at least two competing systems, and Cornish at least three. Occasionally, a single “language” is divided into separate “languages” primarily on a different orthography: Serbo-Croatian—Serbian uses Cyrillic (like Russian) and Croatian uses Roman—, Hindi and Urdu are for all purposes a single language, except that the former uses the Devanagari writing system, and the latter uses the Arabic. Politically however, it is prudent to separate Serbian from Croatian, and Hindi from Urdu, so strong is the symbolic power of writing. Even Chinese, with its tens of thousands of characters, is divided into traditional (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Chinese communities abroad) and reformed (the People's Republic and Singapore) orthographies.

To choose one orthography out of this multitude has proven a difficult task. Around the world, people—especially Elders who are the most influential people in Native communities—are very attached to the way they write their language. When personal letters, diaries, religious texts, are all written in one manner, people are resistant to change. Change is difficult and often unwanted, which is why English is written as it was spoken hundreds of years ago. A further problem is that if a standard orthography





