

This is your map to typing with the WinMac Dene Fonts using Keyman for Windows or SILKey for Macintosh. A simple KEYCAPS diagram is at the end of this document but a more comprehensive chart starts on the next page.

The first column of the chart displays the special Dene characters. (You need to install the fonts before this chart will display or print correctly from your computer.)

The second column contains a descriptive name for the Dene Character. (UC=Upper Case; lc=lower case.)

The third column is named ANSI. It shows the address of the Dene character on the Windows Character Map. On a Windows Computer you can hold down ALT and enter this number on your numeric keypad to insert the character into your document (without using Keyman). Sorry, I don't know of a similar shortcut on the Mac. If you need Macintosh Character Map codes in decimal or hexadecimal I can email you a listing.

The 4th and 5th columns list the keystrokes needed to type the Dene Characters using WinMac Vowel First Keyboard layout.

The 6th and 7th columns show keystrokes for the WinMac DeneKey Keyboard layout.

I've tried to make it as plain as I can. Most vowels require two keystrokes. I count a capital letter as one keystroke

even though you must hold down the SHIFT key while typing the letter. The consonants and the unaccented shwa require only a single keystroke.

For the consonants, I have shown the name of the colon, semicolon, and left and right square bracket keys inside parenthesis on the chart, as well as showing the key cap symbol. You do not type the name or the parenthesis; only press the indicated key.

The last column shows the character most fonts use in the same location on the character map as the Dene character in the first column. You will see that the high and low tones are the same as the acute and grave accents. However the other characters bear no resemblance to their Dene font counterpart. If you are trying to type Dene characters and you see one of these characters or symbols it is an indication that you are using the wrong font. Just select the word and change the font to one of the WinMac Dene fonts. That should correct it. Note that some programs display a default font at very small sizes. Zoom in first to see if the display changes.

If you need assistance with knowing how to spell words in a particular Dene Language you will need to contact your local language experts. Literacy resources are available from other sources. The WinMac Dene Font system only makes it possible to write the languages on a computer. It does not attempt to teach you the language.

Please email me at <xjimst@ssimicro.com> if you have further questions - or see the FAQ on my DeneFont website.
<<http://denefont.tripod.com>>

NB: Do not use the "www" prefix.

Dene Font	Character Name	ANSI code	Vowel First Keyboard first keystroke	VF 2nd	DeneKey Keyboard first keystroke	DeneKey second keystroke	wrong font
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Á	UC HIGH TONE A	0193	SHIFT A	4	4	SHIFT A	Á
À	UC LOW TONE A	0192	SHIFT A	5	5	SHIFT A	À
Ȧ	UC NASAL A	0194	SHIFT A	6	6	SHIFT A	Â
Á̇	UC HIGH NASAL A	0195	SHIFT A	7	7	SHIFT A	Ã
À̇	UC LOW NASAL A	0196	SHIFT A	8	8	SHIFT A	Ä
É	UC HIGH TONE E	0201	SHIFT E	4	4	SHIFT E	É
È	UC LOW TONE E	0200	SHIFT E	5	5	SHIFT E	È
Ȧ	UC NASAL E	0202	SHIFT E	6	6	SHIFT E	Ê
É̇	UC HIGH NASAL E	0199	SHIFT E	7	7	SHIFT E	Ë
È̇	UC LOW NASAL E	0203	SHIFT E	8	8	SHIFT E	Ë
Í	UC HIGH TONE I	0205	SHIFT I	4	4	SHIFT I	Í
Ì	UC LOW TONE I	0204	SHIFT I	5	5	SHIFT I	Ì
Ȧ	UC NASAL I	0206	SHIFT I	6	6	SHIFT I	Î
Í̇	UC HIGH NASAL I	0209	SHIFT I	7	7	SHIFT I	Ï
Ì̇	UC LOW NASAL I	0207	SHIFT I	8	8	SHIFT I	Ï
Ó	UC HIGH TONE O	0211	SHIFT O	4	4	SHIFT O	Ó
Ò	UC LOW TONE O	0210	SHIFT O	5	5	SHIFT O	Ò
Ȧ	UC NASAL O	0212	SHIFT O	6	6	SHIFT O	Ô

Dene Font	Character Name	ANSI code	Vowel First Keyboard first keystroke	VF 2nd	DeneKey Keyboard first keystroke	DeneKey second keystroke	wrong font
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Ó	UC HIGH NASAL O	0213	SHIFT O	7	7	SHIFT O	Õ
Ò	UC LOW NASAL O	0214	SHIFT O	8	8	SHIFT O	Ö
Ú	UC HIGH TONE U	0218	SHIFT U	4	4	SHIFT U	Ú
Ù	UC LOW TONE U	0217	SHIFT U	5	5	SHIFT U	Ù
Û	UC NASAL U	0219	SHIFT U	6	6	SHIFT U	Û
Û	UC HIGH NASAL U	0216	SHIFT U	7	7	SHIFT U	Ø
Û	UC LOW NASAL U	0220	SHIFT U	8	8	SHIFT U	Ü
á	lc high tone a	0225	a	4	4	a	á
à	lc low tone a	0224	a	5	5	a	à
ã	lc nasal a	0226	a	6	6	a	â
ã	lc high tone nasal a	0227	a	7	7	a	ã
ã	lc low tone nasal a	0228	a	8	8	a	ä
é	lc high tone e	0233	e	4	4	e	é
è	lc low tone e	0232	e	5	5	e	è
ë	lc nasal e	0234	e	6	6	e	ê
é	lc high tone nasal e	0231	e	7	7	e	ç
è	lc low tone nasal e	0235	e	8	8	e	ë

Dene Font	Character Name	ANSI code	Vowel First Keyboard first keystroke	VF 2nd	DeneKey Keyboard first keystroke	DeneKey second keystroke	wrong font
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í	lc high tone i	0237	i	4	4	i	í
ì	lc low tone i	0236	i	5	5	i	ì
ɿ	lc nasal i	0238	i	6	6	i	î
ǐ	lc high tone nasal i	0241	i	7	7	i	ñ
ǐ̀	lc low tone nasal i	0239	i	8	8	i	ï
ó	lc high tone o	0243	o	4	4	o	ó
ò	lc low tone o	0242	o	5	5	o	ò
ɔ̃	lc nasal o	0244	o	6	6	o	ô
ǒ	lc high tone nasal o	0245	o	7	7	o	õ
ǒ̀	lc low tone nasal o	0246	o	8	8	o	ö
ú	lc high tone u	0250	u	4	4	u	ú
ù	lc low tone u	0249	u	5	5	u	ù
ɯ	lc nasal u	0251	u	6	6	u	û
ǘ	lc high tone nasal u	0248	u	7	7	u	ø
ǘ̀	lc low tone nasal u	0252	u	8	8	u	ü

Dene Font	Character Name	ANSI code	Vowel First Keyboard first keystroke	VF 2nd	DeneKey Keyboard first keystroke	DeneKey second keystroke	wrong font
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Ë	UC E DIERESIS PLAIN	0159	2		2		ÿ
É	UC E DIERESIS HIGH TONE	0134	2	4	4	2	†
Ë̃	UC E DIERESIS NASAL	0137	2	6	6	2	‰
É̃	UC E DIERESIS HIGH NASAL	0164	2	7	7	2	¤
ɛ	UC SHWA	0140	SHIFT Q		SHIFT Q		Œ
É	UC SHWA HIGH TONE	0162	SHIFT Q	4	4	SHIFT Q	¢
ë	lc e dieresis plain	0255	3		3		ÿ
é	lc e dieresis high tone	0135	3	4	4	3	‡
ë̃	lc e dieresis nasal	0153	3	6	6	3	™
é̃	lc e dieresis high nasal	0165	3	7	7	3	¥
ə	lc shwa	0156	q		q		œ
é	lc shwa high tone	0163	q	4	4	q	£

Dene Font	Character Name	ANSI code	Vowel First Keyboard first keystroke	VF 2nd	DeneKey Keyboard first keystroke	DeneKey second keystroke	wrong font
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Ł	UC BARRED L	0197	: (shift semicolon)		: (shift semicolon)		Å
ʔ	UC GLOTTAL STOP	0198	{ (shift left bracket)		{ (shift left bracket)		Æ
ł	lc barred l	0229	; (semicolon)		; (semicolon)		å
ʔ	lc glottal stop	0230	[(left. bracket)		[(left bracket)		æ
q	lc q		` (tilde key)		` (tilde key)		
Q	UC Q		~ (shift tilde key)		~ (shift tilde key)		
;	semicolon] (right bracket)] (right bracket)		
:	colon		} (shift right bracket)		} (shift right bracket)		

TYPING NUMBERS

Typing Numbers

Typing numbers presents a challenge with the WinMac Dene Font keyboard layout because the number keys are used to add diacritics to a vowel.

In the case of the shwa (̣ & ̥ on the 2 and 3 keys) Windows users have a couple of options if they want to type the number rather than the shwa.

- Type 2 & 3 from the number keypad, or
- hold down the control key while typing a 2 or a 3.

a. Using the Slash with the Vowel First keyboard layout

If you want to type the numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 it is no problem until you want to put the number immediately after a vowel.

Since numbers 4 thru 8 are used for accenting vowels, the problem is how to keep from accenting a vowel when one wants to type "a4, b4, c4, d4, e4", or "a5, a6, a7, a8", etc. The way this is done is to place a / (slash) before the number. Pressing the number key will then absorb the slash, print the number, and will prevent the number from accenting the vowel. For consistency's sake the same may be applied to any number; the slash is not required and need not be typed after consonants or before numbers 1, 9, and 0. But if one gets used to doing so it will be absorbed in those cases as well.

To type a 2 or a 3 instead of ̣ and ̥ one can also place a / (slash) immediately before pressing the 2 or the 3 key.

If one wants to put a slash between two numbers (e.g. 4/5) then the slash must be typed twice because one is absorbed by the following number. To type 2/3 the keystrokes required are "/", "2", "/", "/", "3" By using the control key or typing numbers from the numeric keypad this last awkwardness can be avoided.

TYPING NUMBERS

b. Using the Slash with the Dene Key keyboard layout

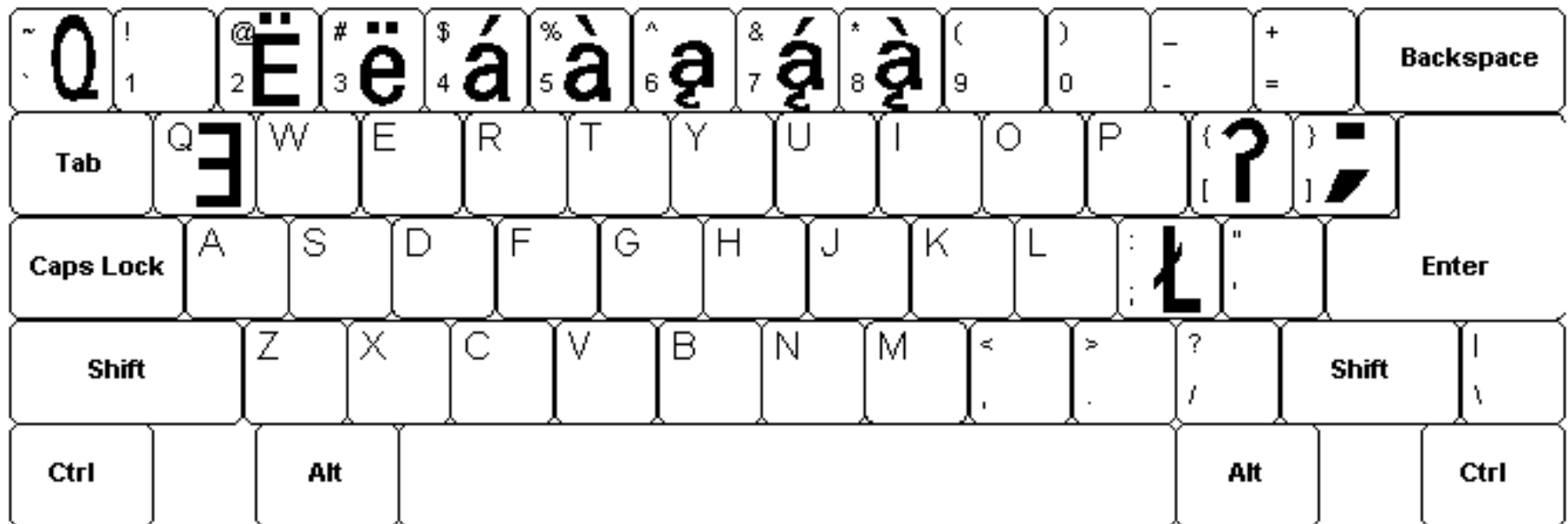
If you want to type the numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 it is no problem until you want to put the number immediately before a vowel.

To type 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, etc. place a / (slash) AFTER the number. Typing the vowel will then absorb the slash, print the vowel, and will prevent the number from accenting the vowel. For consistency's sake the same may be applied to any of the numbers from 1 thru 9 and 0; the slash is not required and need not be typed but if one gets used to doing so it will be absorbed after a 1, 9, or 0.

If one wants to put a slash between two numbers (e.g. 4/5) then the slash must be typed twice because the first one is absorbed even when it is not followed by a vowel. To type 2/3 the keystrokes required are "2", "/", "/", "3", "/" By using the control key or typing numbers from the numeric keypad this last awkwardness can be avoided.

KEYCAPS

A number of people have asked for Keycaps. These are difficult to show since the vowels require two keystrokes. I have attempted to make a keycaps chart below, but have used the letter "a" as an example on the 4,5,6,7,8 keys to show the diacritics that these keys will add to any vowel (including the shwa for those diacritics which may be added to a shwa)



This also shows the standard keys which have been relocated, the Q and the semicolon.