KeyMan IPA93 Keyboard

(FindPhone Keying) M. Hosken and D. Bevan Version 1.0, 17 July 1996

(Documentation modified by F. Bennett, 3 September 1997 and E. Lunsford, 6 October 1998)¹

Introduction

The Tavultesoft Keyboard Manager IPA93 Keyboard enables you to access the characters in the SIL Encore IPA93 fonts under Microsoft Windows using the popular "FindPhone" keying system. The keyboard automatically selects the correct variant of a diacritic (e.g. "o-width" or "i-width", etc.) for a particular base character so that you don't have to worry about choosing the right one.

Pressing a valid key always produces a character on the screen. Pressing an invalid key causes your computer to beep.

Accessing Base Characters

In the FindPhone keying system, the basic IPA characters are entered by typing a letter, a ? or a ! possibly followed by one of <, =, or >. Characters whose appearance is similar to a particular letter of the alphabet have a key sequence beginning with that letter. This makes the key sequences easier to remember. Here is a sample:

KEYS:	n	n<	n=	n>	<i>N</i> or <i>N</i> =
CHARACTER:	n	η	ŋ	ŋ	N

There is some consistency in the assignment of key sequences to characters. For example, all the retroflex consonants have a key sequence with <, and all the implosive consonants have a key sequence with >.

For specific characters, please refer to the IPA Charts or the Keying Charts.

Using Diacritics

Diacritics that are represented by a superscripted character are entered by typing a $^{\land}$ after entering the character. For example, to enter the diacritic for palatalization (j), you type j^{\land} .

Most other diacritics are entered by typing a punctuation key one or more times. For example, to enter the diacritic for nasalization ($^{\sim}$), you type \sim , and to enter the ejective diacritic ($^{\prime}$), you type \rceil].

The keyboard requires that if you want a subscript diacritic and a superscript diacritic on the same character, then you must enter the subscript diacritic first.

The keyboard prevents you from entering more than one subscript diacritic or more than one superscript diacritic on the same base character since they would overlap and not be readable. If you do want two diacritics in the same place, move the cursor (e.g. press LEFT then RIGHT) before entering the second one.

When you enter a diacritic, the keyboard automatically chooses either the "o-width" or the "i-width" character, depending on the width of the base character. In the case of the "advanced" diacritic, it also chooses the lowered version if the base character descends below the base line.

If you enter a superscript diacritic above a base character with a dot, the dot is removed. If you delete the diacritic by pressing BKSP the dot is reinstated.

¹ Note: This document does not contain details of the differences between FindPhone's and KeyMan's keying sequences. Users are urged to consult the KeyMan on-line help files for this information.

Using Diacritical Tone Marks and Tone Letters

Superscript diacritical tone marks are entered by typing @ followed by one or two digits. Tone letters are entered by typing # followed by one or two digits.

The keyboard requires that you enter a diacritical tone mark on a character only after you have entered any subscript or superscript diacritics.

When you enter a diacritical tone mark, the keyboard automatically chooses one of the four versions ("o-width" or "i-width", "normal" or "raised"), depending on the width and height of the base character and whether any superscript diacritics are present.

Keying Order

As mentioned above, elements of a phone must be keyed in the following order:

BASE	SUBSCRIPT	SUPERSCRIPT	DIACRITICAL	FOLLOWING
CHARACTER	DIACRITIC	DIACRITIC	TONE MARK	DIACRITICS

The IPA Charts and Keying Charts

The IPA Charts show the key sequences to the right of the character displayed in standard IPA charts. These should be useful to linguists. The Keying Charts show the characters arranged according to their key sequences. These should be more suitable to non-linguists.

IPA Charts

Consonants

	Bil	abial	Labio	dental	De	ntal	Alv	eolar	Posta	lveolar	Retr	oflex	Pa	latal	V	elar	Uv	ular	Phar	yngeal	Glo	ottal
Plosive	p	p					t	t			t	t<	c	c	k	k	q	q			?	?
	b	b					d	d			đ	d<	f	j=	g	g	G	G				
Nasal	m	m	m	m>			n	n			η	n<	ŋ	n=	ŋ	n>	N	N				
Trill	В	В					r	r									R	R				
Flap							ſ	r>			τ	r<										
Fricative	ф	f=	f	f	θ	t=	S	s	S	s=	ş	s<	ç	c=	Х	X	χ	x=	ħ	h>	h	h
	β	b=	V	v	ð	d=	Z	Z	3	z=	Z,	z<	j	j<	У	g=	R	R>	የ	?<	ĥ	h<
Lateral fricative							4	l=														
							ß	l>														
Approximant			υ	v=			Ţ	r=			J	R<	j	j	щ	w>						
Lateral approximant							1	l			l	l<	λ	L<	L	L						
Implosive	6	b>					ď	d>					ſ	j>	g	g>	G	G>				

Other Symbols

M	w=	Voiceless labial-velar approximant	\odot	p=	Bilabial click
W	W	Voiced labial-velar approximant		!<	Dental click
q	h=	Voiced labial-palatal approximant	!	!	(Post-)alveolar click
Ç	c<	Voiceless alveolopalatal fricative	‡	!=	Palatoalveolar click
Z	z>	Voiced alveolopalatal fricative		!>	Alveolar lateral click
fj	H>	Simultaneous \int and X	3	Q	Voiced epiglottal plosive
)	L>	Voiced alveolar lateral flap	Н	Н	Voiceless epiglottal fricative
			£	Q<	Voiced epiglottal fricative

Vowels

		Front			Central				Back			
	Unro	unded	Rou	nded	Unro	unded	Rou	nded	Unro	unded	Rou	ınded
Close	i	i	У	y	i	I	u	U	ш	u=	u	u
Near-close	1	i=	- J	. y=	=						Uι	u<
Close-mid	e	e	Ø	0>	e^1	Е	ө	О	x	O>	0	0
Mid					э	e=						
Open-mid	ε	e<	æ	E<	3	e>	Ð	O<	Λ	u>	3	0<
Near-open	æ	a<			B	a>						
Open	a	a	Œ	E>					а	a=	D	o=

Diacritics

_	raciiti	U3	
	k ^h	h^	Aspirated
	t^{w}	w^	Labialized
	t ^j	j^	Palatalized
	1 Y	g=^	Velarized
	t°	?<^	Pharyngealized
	k ^ŋ	n>^, etc.	Nasal release or Prenasalized
	t ¹	1^	Lateral release
	ẽ	~	Nasalized
	ł	~~	Velarized or Pharyngealized
	a	~~~	Creaky voiced ¹
	e ¹	[[Rhoticity ¹
	ť']]	Ejective
	t٦]]]	No audible release
	ņ	\$	Syllabic
	à	\$\$	Non-syllabic
	a	\$\$\$	Creaky voiced
	ņ	%	Voiceless
	Ş	%%	Voiced
	S	%%%	Breathy voiced

ţ	{	Dental
d	{{	Apical
ţ	{{ {	Laminal
ď	{{{{	Linguo-labial
ë	"	Centralized
ě	" "	Mid-centralized
ų	+	Advanced
<u>i</u>	_	Retracted
ę	++	Raised
ę		Lowered
ę	+++	+ATR
ę		–ATR
ę	++++	More rounded
ę		Less rounded
kр	#&, @&	Double articulation or Affricate

(use #&) Type 1st letter, then #&, then 2nd letter

Suprasegmentals

oupi a	segillei	itais
ı	}	Primary stress
ı	}}	Secondary stress
e:	:	Long
e'	::	Half-long
en	:::	Extra-long
ĕ	" " "	Extra-short
•	•	Syllable break
	•<	Minor (foot) group
	•=	Major (intonation) group
J	#==	Linking (absence of a break)
1	#<	Downstep
1	#>	Upstep
1	#<<	Falling intonation
1	#>>	Rising intonation

Non-IPA Characters

,	,	Comma
_	-	Hyphen
/	/	Slash
	[Left bracket
\	\	Backslash
]]	Right bracket
TINY	#	Tiny space
SPACE		
ě	@,""""	Angstrom

Diacritical Tone Marks

ề	@0	Extra-low tone
è	@1	Low tone
ē	@2	Mid tone
é	@3	High tone
ế	@4	Extra-high tone
ě	@13	Rising tone
ê	@31	Falling tone

Tone Letters

	#0	Extra low tone
1	#1	Low tone
4	#2	Mid tone
1	#3	High tone
7	#4	Extra high tone
Л	#04	Rising tone
V	#40	Falling tone
ا ا	#02	Low rising tone
1	#20	Low falling tone
Υ	#42	High falling tone
1	#24	High rising tone

Keying Charts

Basic Key Sequences with <, =, > and $^{\land}$.

	FOLLOWED BY								
KEY	UNMODIFIED	<	=	>	Λ				
а	a	æ	а	r					
b	b		β	6					
С	c	Ç	ç						
d	d	d	ð	ď					
е	e	ε	э	3					
f	f		ф						
g	g		У	g					
h	h	ĥ	Ч	ħ	h				
j	i		I						
j	j	j	J	ſ	j				
k	k								
1	1	l	4	J3	1				
m	m			m	m				
n	n	η	ŋ	ŋ	n				
0	0	Э	D	Ø					
р	p		0						
q	q								
r	r	τ	J	ſ					
S	S	ş	S						
t	t	t	θ						
и	u	υ	ш	Λ					
V	V		υ						
W	W		M	щ	W				
X	X		χ						
У	У		Y						
	Z	Z _L	3 ‡	Z					
	!		‡						
#	TINY SPACE	Ţ	ÿ	1					

	FOLLOWED BY			
KEY	UNMODIFIED			
	UNMODIFIED	<	=	>
Α				
В	В		В	
С				
D				
Ε	е	œ	е	Œ
F				
G	G		G	G
Н	Н		Н	Ŋ
1	i		i	
A B C D E F G H I J K L				
K				
L	L	λ	L	1
М				
Ν	N		N	
0	Ө	Θ	Θ	x
Р				
Q	3	£	?	
R	R	Ţ	R	R
S				
T				
U	ŧŧ		ŧŧ	
V				
W				
X				
Y				
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z ?				
?	?	?	?	
-				

Diacritical Tone Marks and Tone Letters

	FOLLOWED BY				
KEY(S)	0	1	2	3	4
@	~	`	=	1	"
@0	"				>
@1		,		>	
@2			1		
@3		^			
@4	^				,,
#	J	4	4	1	7
#0			J		Л
#2	1				1
#4	V		Υ		

Other Diacritics

	REPEATED			
KEY	ONCE	TWICE	THREE TIMES	FOUR TIMES
"	• •	×	J	0
\$ %	1	_	~	
%	0	~	••	
+	+		4	>
		-	ŀ	(
:	¥ *	,	**	
@	٥			
[[ı		
]]	,	٦	
{	п	ш		3
}	I	ı		
~	~	~	~	

Additional Key Sequences

CHARACTER
Y
n
ŋ
r

KEYS	CHARACTER
#<<	1
#==	Ų
#>>	1

KEYS	CHARACTER
#&)
@&)

KEY	CHARACTER
,	,
-	-
/	/
[[
1	/
]]