Manual for the quetta (ήξ) module

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version 0.0.1

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1. Introduction

1.1. 'Quetta'?

'Quetta' ($\dot{\eta}\dot{\dot{p}}$) means 'word' in Quenya [1], one of the fictional languages invented by British writer and philologist J. R. R. Tolkien. It thus seemed fitting for a module aimed at making the process of typing these languages easier.

Words are also, loosely speaking, the base units this module works on, as we shall see in more detailes below. While its general philosophy is to map each symbol used in Tolkien's elvish languages to letters from the Latin alphabet, a few word-wise substitution rules were implemented so that, in *most* (but probably not all) cases the correct spelling can be obtained by typing the word phonetically. For the same reason, the mapping generally works on groups of letters when there is no natural one-to-one mapping between individual symbols.

1.2. The Tengwar script

A proper introduction to Tengwar is way beyond the scope of this document. We refer interested readers to Appendix E of Reference [2] and online references such as wikipedia tolkiengateway.net, omniglot.com, or tecendil.com.

In short, Tengwar (ἡτῶρ in Quenya mode) is one of the scripts invented by Tolkien, primarily consisting of 36 letters (called tengwar; singular: tengwa (ἡτῶρ)) and diacritics (tehtar (ἡτθρη singular: tehta (ἡτθρη))). There are several ways to relate tengwar to sounds, called modes. This module primarily focuses on the Quenya (ἡτῶρ), or 'classical', mode, in universe the original way to write tengwar. Support for the other modes described by Tolkien is planned for a future version.

2. How to use

2.1. Requirements

- Typst version 1.11.1 or up
- The Tengwar Annatar fonts version 1.20

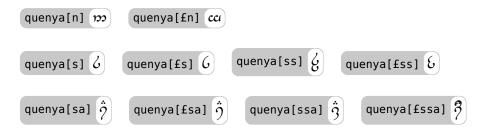
Support for other Tengwar fonts is not currently planned.

2.2. Design principles

This module provides one main command for each supported mode—at the moment, only quenya is implemented. This command takes text (possibly including formatting) as input and performs the following sequence of operations (not necessarily in this order):

- 1. Phonetic translation into tengar and tehtar—for instance, converting quenya to $\dot{q}m\ddot{c}$.
- 2. Application of spelling rules—for instance, converting \(\delta m \dec{\alpha}\) to \(\decta \decta \decta\).
- 3. Conversion of numbers in base 12 and conversion to the tengwar number system (see below)—for instance, 144 becomes 22°C.
- 4. Conversion of puntctuation symbols—for instance, ? becomes **B**.
- 5. Adjustments to the position of tehtar and to the kerning between some symbols.

Alternative glyphs, when available, can be obtained with the symbol \mathfrak{t} . For instance, typing \mathfrak{n} produces the tengwa \mathfrak{w} (numen) while typing \mathfrak{t} n produces \mathfrak{w} (noldo):



For tengwar associated with a sound starting with 'k', the standard glyphs are obtained using the spelling 'c' for calma (q) or 'q' for $quess\ddot{e}$ (q), and the alternatives glyphs with a 'k':

```
quenya[c] q quenya[k] d quenya[qu] q quenya[kw] d
```

Formatted text is supported, although it is still somewhat experimental:

```
quenya[quetta *quetta* _quetta_ _*quetta*_] ပြည် ပြည် ပြည် ပြည်
```

For a larger amout of text or more invoved formatting, it can be easier to use a show rule as follows:

```
#[#show: quenya
   quenya
   #h(1em) *quenya*
   #h(2em) _quenya_
]
```

giving

One limitation of the current implementation is that functions changing other style properties such as text color must be called *after* the conversion function. For instance, a centered 16-points italic version of the Quenya word 'tengwar' with a blue-green linear gradient may be obtained as follows:

pagn

2.3. Quenya

The implementation of the Quenya mode follows Reference [3]. Here are a few basic examples:

```
quenya[aha] ຳ ່ຕື່
quenya[namárië] ກົ່ານຶ່ງບໍ່າ
```

2.3.1. Punctuation

End-of-paragraph symbols can be obtained by combining commas and periods:

```
quenya[.-]:- quenya[.,]: quenya[..]:: quenya[,.,]:
```

Note: Generally, parentheses in Quenya are denoted by the single symbol $\mbox{$1 \hspace{-1.5pt}/$}$ —there is no distinction between opening and closing parentheses. We deviate from this convention by mabbing the symbol '(' to (and ')' to). The proper Tengwar parenthesis is mapped to '/'.

The decorations \approx and \leq are obtained using the French quotation marks '»' and '«':

```
quenya[»quenya«] ≈ήڜ≤
```

The symbol ':' can be used to prevent glyph combination:

```
quenya[nn n:n] ໝ ໝໝ quenya[na n:a] ໝໍ່ ໝໍ່
```

2.3.2. Number system

Example: quenya[123] \text{tx}

2.3.3. Example: Namárië

One of the most famous texts written in Quenya is the poem Namárië (nɔ̈g), originally written in [2]¹ and available for instance in Reference [4]. Below we show the same text without (left) and with (right) the #show: quenya command. We use a spacing between line of 0.7em to clearly separate them (some tengwar have a relatively large vertical extension).

Namárië

Ai! laurië lantar lassi súrinen, yéni únótimë ve rámar aldaron! Yéni ve lintë yuldar avánier mi oromardi lisse-miruvóreva Andúnë pella, Vardo tellumar nu luini yassen tintilar i eleni ómaryo airetári-lírinen.

Sí man i yulma nin enquantuva?
An sí Tintallë Varda Oiolossëo
ve fanyar máryat Elentári ortanë,
ar ilyë tier undulávë lumbulë,
ar sindanóriello caita mornië
i falmalinnar imbë met, ar hísië
untúpa Calaciryo míri oialë.
Sí vanwa ná, Rómello vanwa, Valimar!
Namárië! Nai hiruvalyë Valimar.
Nai elyë hiruva. Namárië!

2.4. Sindarin—Mode of Gondor

Not yet implemented

2.5. Sindarin—Mode of Beleriand

Not yet implemented

က်ကျွဲ်

ας τούς τιας τούς δίνωνος ပျက် ရှိကျိုက် က ဗျိုက်ကို ကို ဗိုကျေ ပျံတဲ့ ထ် ငံကို ထိုင္ငံက ကိုကိုက် က် ၊ို့တာ့်ပွဲ ငှဲရှ-ကဲုပုံရုံ ္ချားချား မှုဆို အနာ မှုဆိုသည်။ က် ကိုက် ထိုက် ထိုက် ကိုက် ကိုက် ကြွ် သို့မျှာ့-၂ပွဲကေား ပ်j ထားက ပွဲတွေကို ကဲ့က ပြောက်နှိ îm ငျှ p်က် ဆို သို့ သိုင်ကို က် ထို့က် ကျွဲ့ရှင်း ရပ္ပုံက က်ထဲရဲ ထဲ بُحُضِحُ عُرْحِ مُنْ مَامْ جَا مَا ဂံက ဂုံကိုကျွန်းနေ မှသို့ကို ကိုကက်၊ i ြီးထွင်းထွဲချော် မှန် ကြေး ကြေး သို့ဂုံ ကြော် ရှိဆိုရှိ ညြှင့် သိုင်း ကီးကျွံပ်(ကသိ သို့တိုင်း, တိုင်းကား ກາຊື່ ເຮັ້າ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ວນ ກຸ່ນ ກຸ່ນ

¹Book 2, ch. 8 "Farewell to Lórien"

2.6. Black Speech

Although the Black Speech is not implemented yet, the One Ring inscription can be reproduced using the Quenya mode as follows:²

```
quenya[
   __»Ka:nssangw:ndfrombtaflokwô, Ka:nssangw:ngwmbetalo«
   #linebreak()#v(0.7em)
   Ka:nssangw:sfrquataflokwô, fNgwa:mbfrossmokii:qufrpetalo_
]
```

Obviously, that's not quite how the ring inscription is supposed to sound. One reason is simply that the Quenya and Black Speech modes have different relations between symbols and sounds: to obtain the same written result, one has to 'transcribe' the phonetic description to how it would be read in the Quenya mode. Another difference is that some of the tengwa forms used in the ring inscription are generally not used in Quenya; we thus use the symbol $\mathfrak k$ to get variants. We also use $\mathfrak k$ to switch between $\mathfrak p$ and $\mathfrak p$. Finally, words are separated with: to avoid repeated consonants being combined. Here is the result, with a color gradient in the background to mimic a golden surface:

ॐद्रीञ्ज्रैत्युञ्जिञ्ज्ञ द्वीः द्रीञ्ज्रेत्युत्युक्ज्ज्ञ द्रिः द्रीञ्ज्ञेत्यु (श्रृष्ठ्रां क्रेट्सीः त्युक्जिः द्रीच्छिः द्रीच्छिः द्रीच्छिः द्रीच्छिः द्रीच्छिः द्रीच्छिः

Not yet implemented

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²This is obviously a bit of a hack, meant only to show how the limitations of hwving only one mode implemented can be circumvented. This example is not supposed to be stable and might render differently in a later version.

3. How to contribute

Any kind of contribution is warmly welcome! Here are a few ways you can help:

- Bug reports: Some text rendering incorrectly in Tengwar? Unexpected formatting? Any other issue with the code or documentation? Please report it! This module was only tested on a very small corpus so far, and identifying any corner case where it does not work as intended is very useful!
- References: There is a lot of content available, both online and in printed books and magazines, about the languages invented by Tolkien, how they relate to his works, and their relevance in today's cultural fabric. I am unfortunately not very familiar with them; but if you know good references please let me know and I'll cite them.
- Language help: My knowledge of Tengwar and the languages invented by J. R. R. Tolkien is quite superficial, and I may well have missed or misunderstood some of the rules for writing in Tengwar. If you spot anything that looks wrong, please let me know!
- Implementation: The Typst code is likely not quite as efficient nor as clean as it could be. If you can see better ways to implement something, please feel free to let me now or to submit a pull request with an improved version!
- Feature requests: Any feature request is welcome. I can't promise I'll have the time and knowledge to implement everything that would be nice to have; but if you'd like to see something implemented please let me know—or submit a pull request if you've already implemented it!

ار جر شظلاً

Bibliography

- [1] "elfdict.com." [Online]. Available: https://www.elfdict.com/
- [2] J.R.R. Tolkien, The Lord of the Rings.
- [3] "Quenya Tengwar A mini course by Eruantalincë." [Online]. Available: https://www.councilofelrond.com/languages/QTL.htm
- [4] "Namárië." [Online]. Available: https://tolkiengateway.net/wiki/Nam%C3%A1ri%C3%AB