

by Jonathan Morgan 2013

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About

This layout will work with any font that supports all Hebrew Unicode characters SBL Hebrew is the font used in this document PC Compatible, will not run on Macs
Created on Keyboard Layout Creator 1.4 by Jonathan Morgan 2013

Why CafeBotz Hebrew?

There are a few other Hebrew Keyboards out there with Masoretic accents, most however are fairly awkward to use. This Keyboard is created such that all accents, vowels, major punctuation, and regular Hebrew Characters are found either in the regular or shift state in such a way that it should be fairly intuitive for a native Qwerty keyboard user. There are also options out there that involve opening a software program every time you want to type in Hebrew, which is something I find to be quite cumbersome and unnecessary. Hopefully you will find CafeBotz Hebrew to be a helpful tool for the study of Biblical Hebrew.

CafeBotz Hebrew, pronounced as though Yoda is excited about someone making him a cup of coffee, "cafe botz, he brew", is named after an Israeli way of making Turkish coffee literally meaning "mud coffee". In order for this keyboard to function correctly it is necessary that one is drinking cafe botz in the process, otherwise the keyboard is in danger of being smashed by a sleeping face rendering it useless.

To brew cafe botz you will need the following

- -Turkish ground coffee, or any coffee that has been ground really fine, just hold down the grind button and when you feel like you've ground it too much hold it down a little longer
- -Boiling water
- a spoon
- -your favorite mug

Brewing Instructions

- -Put one or two spoons of Turkish ground coffee in your favorite mug
- -Fill your favorite mug the rest of the way with boiling water
- -Stir with spoon
- -Let sit a few minutes, as the grounds will need to settle
- -Once the grounds have settled blow away any surface foam, as it may have grounds in it
- -Drink your cafe botz, but you might want to avoid the last sip, as the grounds will be on the bottom of the cup

Installation Instructions

When you open the CafeBotz file you will see 3 different installer packages; amd64, i386, and ia64 and a setup icon.

Click on the setup icon and it should give you a run prompt. If it does not then try each installer package until one works, as your computer will only let you install the one that will work with your processor.

WAIT! Do not click anything until a prompt appears after you have double clicked either the setup icon or an installer package.

- -Click yes/allow if you trust me and are sure this isn't a virus.
- -Wait to be notified that the layout has successfully installed.
- -Go to your control panel and find the keyboard and language input section.
- -Click on 'change keyboards'

CafeBotz Hebrew should show up under installed services as a Hebrew Keyboard, if it does not, click on ADD and find it in the list and add it as a Hebrew Keyboard.

-Go to Advanced Key Settings to change how you access the Hebrew Keyboard.

Left alt+shift should be automatically set as a switch between keyboards, but you can also set individual keyboards to ctrl+ a number.

Layout and Use

Hebrew Alphabet

×	aleph	k	
ב	bet	b	
x	gimel	g	
٦	dalet	d	
ה	heh	h	
1	vav	v	
T	zayin	Z	
П	chet	j	
ช	tet	f	
,	yod	у	
ח	khaf	С	
٦	final khaf	С	shift+c
ን	lamed	1	
מ	mem	m	
ם	final mem	M	shift+m
٤	nun	n	
7	final nun	N	shift+n
ם	samek	S	
y	ayin	;	semi colon
ឯ	peh	p	
ı	final peh	P	shift+p

Z	tsade	x	
۲	final tsade	X	shift+f
ק	kof	q	
٦	raysh	r	
ש	sheen	w	
ש	seen	W	shift+w
ש	sheen without dot	altgr+w	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+w
ं.	sheen dot	altgr+e	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+e
்	seen dot	altgr+q	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+q
ת	tav	t	

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Hebrew Vowels

্	patach	a	
্	qamats	A	shift+a
્	segol	e	
્.	sere	E	shift+e
ં.	hiriq	i	
ં.	holem	0	
୍ୱ	shewa	,	comma
୍ମ	patach hatuf	, (followed by) a	comma (followed by) a
្ច	qamats hatuf	, (followed by) A	comma (followed by) shift+a
ુ,	segol hatuf	, (followed by) e	comma (followed by) e

The shewa or comma key is set as a dead key, this means that if you type just the comma key nothing will show up until you press another key. This is because the hatuf vowels have their own Unicode number, and are not combined graphemes. It is coded so that when a shewa is followed by a vowel it is replaced with the corresponding hatuf vowel. If the shewa is not followed by a hatuf vowell but another key instead, then a simple shewa will appear and the key pressed after it following. Also if the shewa key is pressed twice then a single simple shewa will appear.

Disjunctive Accents

୍ର	silluq/sof pasuq	shift + .	shift+period
্	atnah	shift + ,	shift+comma
ं	segolta	S	shift+s
ੌ	zaqef qaton	Ι	shift+i
્	tifcha	Т	shift+t
ं	revia	R	shift+r
ै	zarqa/zinor	Z	shift+z
ੌ	pashta	D	shift+d
্	tevir	В	shift+b
ੱ	geresh/azla	G	shift+g
ੰ	telisha gadola	F	shift+f
៎	pazer	V	shift+v
ैं	qarne farah/pazer gadol	Q	shift+q
ឺ	shalshelet	L	shift+l
៉	zaqef gadol	К	shift+k
্	yetiv	J	shift+j
័	gereshayim	Н	shift+h

The disjunctive accents are arranged somewhat by main letters in the name of the accent and for some more by shape as much as possible. The atnach and silluq are arranged by function with the comma and period respectively.

Conjunctive Accents

্ব	munah	1	
্	mahpach	2	
્	merkah	3	
્ર	merkah kefula/double merkah	4	
্ব	darga	5	
ੰ	azla/qadma	6	
ំ	telisha parvum/little telisha	7	
়	galgal/yireh ben yomo	8	

The conjunctive accents are put in the order on the number line from 1-8 in the same order that they are found on the BHS bookmark insert, with the exception of majela which is identical to the disjunctive accent tifcha.

Poetic Accents

્	dehi	!	shift+1
্	atnach hafukah	@	shift+2
ੌ	iluy	#	shift+3
ំ	tsinnorit	\$	shift+4
ੰ	muqdam	%	shift+5
ॅ	ole	۸	shift+6

These accents are only found in poetic books, and they are grouped to the first 6 symbol keys matching shape as much as possible, with the exception of atnach kefula which you can think of as @nach kefula.

Hebrew Punctuation

:	sof pasuq	:	colon, (shift+semicolon)
্	meteg	>	greater than sign, shift+period
	paseq		shift+ shift+forward slash
t	inverted nun	{ (shift+[)	shift+left square bracket
ਂ	raphe	•	apostrophe
়	dagesh/maqqip	•	period
-	maqqaf	-	hyphen

Regular Punctuation

(left parentheses	9	
)	right parentheses	0	
/	backslash	/	
\	forward slash	\	
[left square bracket	[
]	right square bracket]	

Other Hebrew Marks and Special Characters

°	masora circle	*	shift+8
ं	upper dot	(left parentheses, shift+9
়	lower dot)	right parentheses, shift+0
ॅ	judeo spanish varika	~	tilde
딥	sheqel sign	=	equal sign
4	hebrew alternative plus sign	+	plus sign, shift+equal key
רר	yiddish double yod	Y	shift+y
ננ	yiddish double yod patach	U	shift+u
וי	yiddish vav yod	О	shift+o
11	yiddish double vav	}	shift+]
K	aleph-lamed	ш	quotation marks (shift+apostrophe)
Z	wide aleph	altgr+k	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+k
٦	wide lamed	altgr+l	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+l
U	wide khaf	altgr+c	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+c
ı	wide heh	altgr+h	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+h
П	wide final mem	altgr+m or altgr+M	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+m or (right alt or alt+ctrl)+shift+m
Ţ	wide tav	altgr+t	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+t
ſ	wide reysh	altgr+r	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+r
٦	wide dalet	altgr+d	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+d

੍ਰ	qamats qatan	altgr+a	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+a
ં.	holem hazer for vav	altgr+o	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+o
1	dotted vav	altgr+u	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+u

Special Symbols and Punctuation

	ellipsis dots	}	question mark
	combining dieresis	&	ampersand, shift+7
ं	dotted circle	altgr+=	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+equal sign
_	combining long dash	altgr+-	(right alt or alt+ctrl) +hyphen
«		altgr+9	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+9
»		altgr+0	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+0
\Rightarrow	star of David	altgr+8	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+8
	combining dot above	altgr+7	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+7
o	combining ring above	altgr+6	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+6
•	bullet	altgr+5	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+5
0	white bullet	altgr+4	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+4
•	black happy face	altgr+3	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+3
☺	white happy face	altgr+2	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+2
	white square	altgr+1	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+1
	cafe botz	altgr+`	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+grave accent

Special Functions

Right-To-Left Override	altgr+,	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+comma
Left-To-Right Override	altgr+.	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+period
Right-To-Left Embedding	altgr+;	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+colon
Left-To-Right Embedding	altgr+'	(right alt or alt+ctrl) +apostraphe
Right-To-Left Mark	altgr+[(right alt or alt+ctrl)+right bracket
Left-To-Right Mark	altgr+]	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+left bracket
Pop Directional Formatting	altgr+p	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+p
Combining Grapheme Joiner	altgr+\	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+forward slash
Zero Width Joiner	altgr+/	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+backslash
Zero Width Non-Joiner	altgr+z	(right alt or alt+ctrl)+z
Thin Space	altgr+spacebar	(right alt or alt+ctrl)

Right-To-Left and Left-To-Right functions differ as follows. Override will make all typing go in the direction specified until Pop Directional Formatting is entered. Embed will do the same as Override, and most won't need it as your OS will automatically do what it is supposed to, that is make text go in the direction that the character is preset for even if the keyboard is otherwise. The mark keys are supposed to change the direction for only one keystroke, however I have trouble getting them to work correctly. Pop Directional Formatting will return directional formatting to normal presets. The Zero Width Joiner and Non-Joiner will make any diacritical mark following appear after the main character instead of above it or under it. This is useful for making a furtive Patach are post-positive Meteg. You will probably find the Combining Grapheme Joiner unnecessary, though if you are having trouble getting marks to align correctly, you can attempt using it to help.

Qwerty Keyboard on the Grave Accent Key

For any other punctuation, symbols, Arabic numerals, or the Latin alphabet commonly found on a qwerty keyboard the `or grave accent key to the left of the 1 is used as a dead key. If you press this key any key following it will be the same as on a regular qwerty keyboard, but only for one keystroke. If it is pressed twice a grave accent will appear. Enter the Right-To-Left Override before letters or other symbols that are normally used in left-to-right typing to ensure that they will fit in with your Hebrew text. When you are done entering right-to-left characters then key the Pop Directional Formatting function to return to regular character presets.

CafeBotz Hebrew Keyboard Chart

`	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=
`	਼ੌ	੍	ુ	್ತ	្ទុ	ੇ	ొ	્	()	-	±
q	W	e	r	t	у	u	i	0	p	[]	\
ק	שׁ	ै	٢	Д	•	୍	ं		ធ	[]	\
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	1	;	-		
্	D	۲	Q	Z.	г	П	×	ځ	מ	់		
	Z	X	С	v	b	n	m	,		/		
	†	ጀ	ח	1	ת	נ	מ	়	়	/	·	

Shift

~	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	_	+
ॅ	્	্	ੌ	ំ	ં	ॅ	••	ိ	ं	়	•	回
Q	W	E	R	Т	Y	U	I	О	P	{	}	
ँ	ھ	ਂ'	ं	ੰ	לל	ינ	ੌ	זי	<i>~</i>	ľ	11	1
A	S	D	F	G	Н	J	K	L	:	cc		
਼	៊	ं	૽૾	ੱ	៉	୍	៉	៉	•	¥		
	Z	X	С	V	В	N	M	<	>		·	
	ै	۲	٦	ं	્	7	ם	્ર	୍ର			

Right Alt or Alt+Ctrl

`	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=
<u>()</u>		©	•	0	•	o	•	\$	»	«	_	ं
q	w	e	r	t	у	u	i	0	p	[]	\
்	ש	ਂ.	ſ	Ţ		7			PDF	RLM	LRM	CGJ
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	1	;	6		
਼		٦			Π		Z	٦	RLE	LRE		
	z	X	С	v	b	n	m	,		/		
	ZWNJ		U					RLO	LRO	ZWJ		

Right Alt + Space Bar = Thin Space