

# Chapter 1

## Typesetting Kuraṇo

Kuraṇo is available for use as a set of .ttf fonts, compatible with most word processors. Because Kuraṇo’s orthography is a syllabary (see ??), the current way it is typed is using a set of Japanese fonts (not simply one, as Kuraṇo has more glyphs than standard Japanese.)

The fonts were created using <http://www.paintfont.com/> and Adobe Photoshop CS6. I plan to create a more better-designed font using a vector program like Adobe Illustrator in the future if I have more time/skill.

### 1.1 Mapping onto Japanese font

Because Kuraṇo and Japanese are very different languages, the mapping of Kuraṇo onto a Japanese font is not 1:1. For example, all Japanese glyphs with a nucleus of /e/ are ignored, as Kuraṇo has no /e/ phoneme. However, additional phonemes like /ŋ, ɣ, β/, etc, needed to be added into a Japanese font which does not natively include them.

The way this was handled was through the use of two font types: “Normal” and “Irregular.”

The “Normal” font includes any onset that is natively found in Japanese, with the exception of /ϕ/, which was substituted for Japanese /h/<sup>1</sup> (but still typed using *ih*). The normal font includes the onsets /ʔ, k, g, s, z, t, d, n, ϕ, p, b, m, r/ and the nuclei /a, i, u, ɔ/ (/ɔ/ is typed using *jo*).

The “Irregular” font includes any onset *not* natively found in Japanese. This includes the onsets /x, ɣ, ŋ, v, β, w/. Below is a table of how these fonts were mapped onto Japanese:

Table 1.1: Onset mapping from Japanese to Kuraṇo. Any form not included in the table is not included in the fonts.

Japanese Orthography	∅	か/か*	さ/ざ	た/だ	な	は/は/は	ま	ら
Japanese Onset	∅	k/g	s/z	t/d	n	h/p/b	m	r
Kuraṇo “Normal”	ʔ	k/g	s/z	t/d	n	ϕ/p/b	m	r
Kuraṇo “Irregular”	ʔ	x/ɣ	s/z	t/d	ŋ	ϕ/v/β	v	r

Because of this system, typing Kuraṇo should feel as intuitive as typing Japanese on a Roman keyboard, with the exception of a little unavoidable rote memorization for the “Irregular” onsets.

#### 1.1.1 Additional contrasts

Kuraṇo’s writing system also has methods for indicating borrowed words as well as indicating vowel length (see chapter 1). Borrowed words are typed using Japanese *katakana* instead of *hiragana*. Long vowels are not as elegant: they require additional fonts.

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<sup>1</sup>An allophone of Japanese /h/ is /ϕ/.

Ultimately, this results in four Japanese fonts to one complete *Kurajo* font: short vowels/normal onsets; short vowels/irregular onsets; long vowels/normal onsets; and long vowels/irregular onsets. I know, its not pretty. Hopefully I can find a better solution in the future, but this one will have to do for now.

## 1.2 Installation/Usage

Since the *Kurajo* fonts are simple .ttf fonts, they are installed rather painlessly. Please see documentation for installing .ttf fonts on your operating system<sup>2</sup>.

The fonts are available as a .zip on my Dropbox (the same one this very .pdf is hosted on). Here's a public URL: [https://www.dropbox.com/s/eb0dkole8n0jlbz/dl\\_fonts.zip?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/eb0dkole8n0jlbz/dl_fonts.zip?dl=0)

### 1.2.1 Usage in $\text{\LaTeX}$

Currently, *Kurajo* fonts are incompatible with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . Since I love  $\text{\LaTeX}$  more than life itself, I'd like to get this working in the future, but it's currently on hold, as the only feasible solution I have would make it difficult to re-implement once I redo the fonts.

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<sup>2</sup>On Windows, you can right-click a .ttf and there is an "Install font" option. For OS X, "Font Book" (a preinstalled program) will do the job. If you're on GNU/Linux or some other UNIX OS, you know how to use your computer and reading this footnote is a waste of time.