



Wait Zar User's Guide  
*version 1.8*

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction	p. 1
1.1 Who Is This Guide For?	p. 1
2. Requirements	p. 1
3. Basic Usage	p. 1
3.1 Switching from Myanmar to English	p. 2
3.2 Typing Words in Myanmar	p. 2
3.3 Pat-Sint Words	p. 3
3.4 System Tray Icon	p. 4
3.5 The “Typing” Sub-Menu	p. 5
3.6 Blog Sticker	p. 6
4. Finding a Word	p. 6
4.1 Help Keyboard	p. 6
4.2 Romanisation	p. 8
5. Typing Options	p. 8
5.1 Burglish Input	p. 9
5.2 Keyboard Input	p. 9
5.2.1 Zawgyi-One	p. 10
5.2.2 myWin 2.2	p. 11
5.2.3 Myanmar 3	p. 11
5.2.4 Ayar	p. 12
5.3 Shan Keyboards	p. 13
5.3.1 Yunghkio	p. 13
6. Settings and Advanced Usage	p. 13
6.1 Changing the Hotkey	p. 14
6.2 Changing the Defaults	p. 15
6.3 Adding Your Own Words	p. 15
6.4 Running Wait Zar from a USB Drive with Pstart	p. 16
7. Troubleshooting FAQ	p. 18
7.1 Contacting the Wait Zar Team	p. 19
Appendix A: License	p. 19

## 1. Introduction

Welcome to Wait Zar, a syllable-level romanised input system for the Burmese language. Thanks for downloading this software; please go to:

<http://code.google.com/p/waitzar/>

...for the latest version of Wait Zar, or if you'd like to join the project. If you'd like to receive emails whenever Wait Zar is updated, please subscribe to our mailing list:

<http://groups.google.com/group/waitzar>

Wait Zar is a community project. It is open-source, and free. (This user's guide was typed using Wait Zar in Open Office.)

### 1.1 Who Is This Guide For?

This guide is for regular users of WaitZar. If you are a developer or an advanced user, then please read the *WaitZar Hacker's Guide*, available at the project web page.

## 2. Requirements

Wait Zar is tested on Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Vista, and Windows 7. It should work on these operating systems without any problems. If you are running another configuration (such as Windows Server 2008) and you experience an error, please post a bug report and we will look into it:

<http://code.google.com/p/waitzar/issues/entry>

You don't need anything else to run Wait Zar. It is designed to be usable from systems you don't have control over, like Internet Café or Library computers. You don't even need any Myanmar fonts; you will still be able to see the words as you type them. However, if you *can* install fonts, you should install whichever ones you plan on using. Currently supported fonts are:

- Zawgyi-One
- Win Innwa
- Padauk
- Parabaik
- Myanmar 3
- Ayar
- Yunghkio

We have included the *Padauk* font with this release of WaitZar; you should install *Padauk* in order to view this document properly.

## 3. Basic Usage

This section will describe how to use Wait Zar. After reading this, you will be able to type

emails and blog posts in Burmese. To learn everything else, read sections 4. **Finding a Word** and 5. **Typing Options**. If you *really* want to know everything, read the **Wait Zar Hacker's Guide**.

To get started, download the latest version of Wait Zar. There are two ways to run the program:

- **Recommended** mode: unzip Wait Zar into a directory, and click WaitZar.exe.
- **Simple** mode: just click WaitZar.exe; no need to unzip the program. (You will not be able to use all of the latest features in this mode.)

Either way, after you click on WaitZar.exe, a white “!” will appear on your status bar. Wait for it to change into the letters “ENG” —at this point, Wait Zar is ready to use!

### 3.1 Switching from Myanmar to English

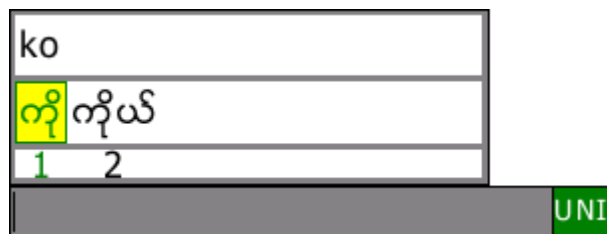
Initially, Wait Zar will start in “English” mode. This will only change one thing on your computer: holding down the “Ctrl” key and then pressing the “Shift” key will switch you to “Myanmar” mode. You can tell when this happens because the “ENG” icon will change to “မြ”. Hit “Ctrl” and “Shift” again to switch back to English.

All of Wait Zar's features are active in “Myanmar” mode. The only purpose of “English” mode is to deactivate Wait Zar so that you can use all of the normal Windows shortcut keys.

### 3.2 Typing Words in Myanmar

To type a word, just type the sound of that word in Burmese. For most words, you can easily guess what needs to be typed. For example, to type “ကို”, just type “k” then “o”.

You'll see:



You can drag this window to a better location if you want. Pressing “space” or “enter” will choose the word in green. You can press “left” or “right” to change which word is selected. The numbers below each word are shortcuts for typing that word (e.g., pressing “2” will type “ကိုယ်”). Pressing “escape” will cancel the current word.











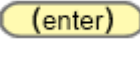
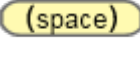



After hitting “space”, “enter”, or a number key, you’ll notice that the “sentence window” is still visible:



The sentence window gathers words you’ve typed and permits very simple editing of phrases prior to actually typing them. It also tries to predict which Burmese word you want

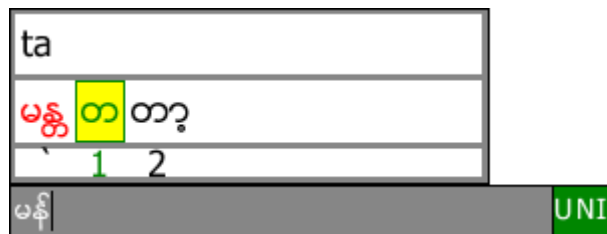
when you type, e.g., “pat” –there are **eight** possibilities! It does this by looking at the previous three words you’ve typed. This is useful, because if Wait Zar guesses correctly (and puts the word in place “1”), you only have to press “space” –no arrow or number keys are required.

Whenever *only* the sentence window is visible, the following controls apply:

 	Pressing left/right will move the cursor (black bar) in the sentence window. The cursor is a “smart cursor”; it will move one <i>word</i> (not letter) each time you press left/right.
  	Pressing a letter key will begin a new word. This word will appear at the current cursor position.
	Pressing “backspace” or “delete” will remove the word before or after the cursor, respectively. This allows you to fix minor problems in your sentence before committing it.
  	Pressing a number key (0-9) will type the corresponding Burmese numeral (၀-၉) into the sentence window.
	Pressing most symbol keys will type that symbol; this is designed to make regular typing much simpler. The following symbols can be typed: ` ~ ! @ # \$ % ^ & * ( ) - _ = + [ { ] } \   ; : ' \ " < > / ?
	Pressing “Enter” will “commit” the sentence, transferring it to the current active program (e.g., Microsoft Word).
	Pressing “space” will do the same thing, if the cursor is at the end of the sentence. If not, “space” will do the same thing as the “right” arrow key.
 	Pressing “,” or “.” will “commit” the sentence, and then type “၊” or “။”.
	Pressing “F1” will bring up a virtual keyboard, and will allow you to look up a word’s romanisation by typing that word letter-by-letter.

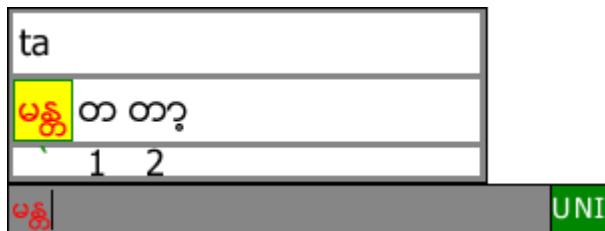
### 3.3 Pat-Sint Words

Typing pat-sint words (e.g., “မန္တလေး”) is very easy in WaitZar. Simply type the first part of the word: “man” and hit “space” to send it to the sentence window. Then, type the stacked letter (and any trailing characters) –in this case, “ta”. Don’t hit space yet:

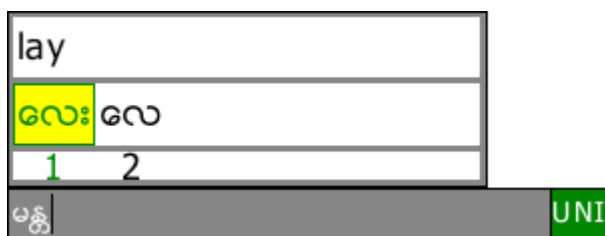


WaitZar has added a new entry, to the left of the “1” key. This new entry will combine with

“man” to make “manda”. Since this is a special case, we have assigned it to a special key: the “~” key (left of the “1” key). We have also made “1” the default, to avoid confusing beginners. Press “left” and the cursor will move to this special word:




As you can see, the word “man” in the sentence window” has also turned red, and changed to “manda”. This indicates that pressing “space” will overwrite the previous word, which is exactly how pat-sint words usually work. Press “space” now (you could also press “`” or “~”). Now, you can continue to type the remainder of the word:

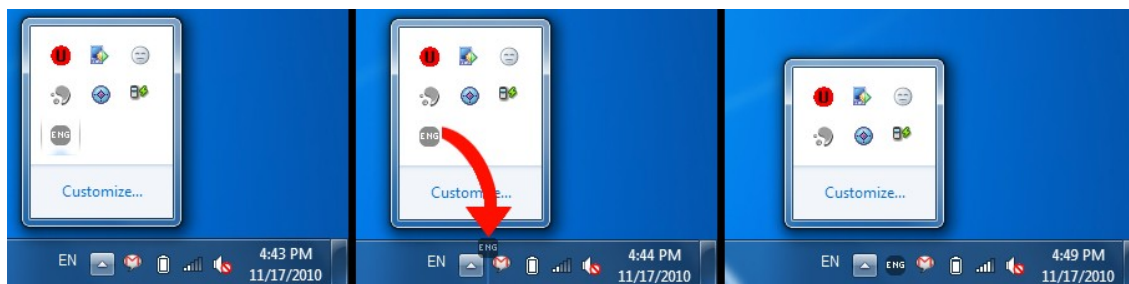


If you prefer, you can also type the pat-sint portion of the word as “manda” –see **Section 4** for details.

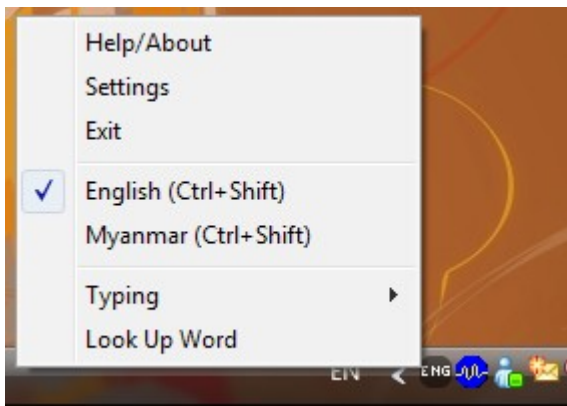
*Currently, not every pat-sint word can be typed using the shortcut notation.*

### 3.4 System Tray Icon

When WaitZar starts, it will display an “ENG” (or “) icon in the system tray. If you are running Windows 7, you might not be able to see the WaitZar icon. Click on the “up-arrow” next to the System Tray and drag the “ENG” icon to the visible system tray.



It is important that the system tray icon for Wait Zar is visible, because this is how you access the Wait Zar menu. Click on this icon and you'll see:



**Help/About** – Show information about the software.

**Settings** – Change basic settings, like the hotkey combination.

**Exit** – Close Wait Zar. Remove all hotkeys from the system. If Wait Zar causes your system to slow down or behave strangely, choose this option to stop the program.

**English** – Change text mode to English. Same effect as pressing “Ctrl+Shift”

**Myanmar** – Change text mode to Myanmar. Same effect as pressing “Ctrl+Shift”

**Typing** – Change the input method, output encoding, or language. See below (Section 3.5) for more details.

**Look Up Word (F1)** – If you don’t know how to type a difficult word, you can click this option to bring up the virtual keyboard. See Section 4.1 for details.

### 3.5 The “Typing” Sub-Menu

When you click on “Typing” in the system menu, you will see the following options:



This menu lets you change everything about how you type. The categories are as follows:

**ဘာသာစကား** – Change the language you are typing in. မြန်မာစာ and ရှမ်းစာ are supported.

**Input Method** – Change the way you type words. “WaitZar” is the default, but we also support other popular methods like Burglish and keyboards like Zawgyi-One. See Section 5 for a list of these.

**Encoding** – Change the encoding WaitZar outputs when you press “Enter”. If, for example, you are typing a document using Win Innwa, you should set the encoding to “Win Innwa”. Please note that you will also have to change the font in your application (e.g., Microsoft Word), or the words you type will appear incorrect.

**Note:** The “Encoding” does *not* have to be the same as the “Input Method”. For example, you can type using the **Ayar Keyboard**, but output the **Zawgyi-One** encoding.

### 3.6 Blog Sticker

Show your support for Wait Zar! If you use Wait Zar to type your blog entries or forum posts, you can link to this image in your sidebar, and help spread the word about Wait Zar:



You can download this image from:

[http://waitzar.googlecode.com/files/wz\\_usericon.png](http://waitzar.googlecode.com/files/wz_usericon.png)

## 4. Finding a Word

Although Wait Zar was designed to be natural to use, there will come a time when you do not know how to type a certain word. Fortunately, it is very easy to look up words in WaitZar. The next section explains how to do this.

### 4.1 Help Keyboard

The easiest way to look up words in WaitZar, is to use the Help Keyboard. While you are typing, press “F1” to bring up a virtual keyboard. Now, when you press a key, you will directly pick the Burmese letter associated with that key. So, by looking at the keyboard:



...we can see that pressing **U** will type “က”. (You can also click on the key directly with the mouse.) The letters in blue are the shifted Burmese letters for each key; if you hold down



“Shift”, then you will see them swap places with the black letters:

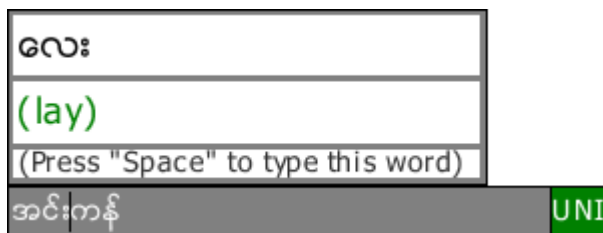


So, typing **Shift+U** will type “၂”, not “က”. When you are looking up a word, make sure to type the consonant before any vowels, medials, or tone marks. So, in order to type “လေး”, we type the letters in this order:

Burmese Letters: လ ေ း

Actual Keys: v a ;

At this point, WaitZar has identified the word for us, and we can press “space” to enter it into our sentence window:



Unicode keyboard users should be able to figure this out pretty easily; it is identical to the myWin 2.2 layout described in Section 5.2.2. Note that, due to advances in Unicode technology, Wait Zar’s keyboard doesn’t require any difficult key sequences such as Ctrl+Shift+Key or Alt+number. Only the Shift key is used to extend the letter base. For example, instead of having a “stacked” letter for each consonant, just type “`” after the consonant to stack it. So, to look up “waitzar”, we type:

Burmese Letters: ဝ ိ ဇ ဇ (stack) ဝ

Actual Keys: shift+w d shift+z shift+z ` m

Even if there is no romanisation for a given word, you can still press “Space” and type it.

You can press “Esc” or “F1” to cancel the help keyboard. The “Memory List” to the right of the virtual keyboard will store your most-recently looked-up words, for quick reference:



## 4.2 Romanisation

Some words in Wait Zar might not seem to make sense. For example, “ဆ” is “ssa”, instead of just “sa”. Actually, the Wait Zar romanisation was designed to be simple to learn while at the same time allowing experts to type quickly with it. The following web page provides a good explanation of how to type the word you want:

<http://www.waitzar.com/instructions.py>

In addition, Wait Zar uses two shortcuts to speed up typing.

- Any word containing “aung” can shorten it to simply “g”. For example, “kaung” can be typed as “kg”. “Aung” by itself can be shortened to “ag”.
- If only one set of words is possible at any point, the sequence to that set is parenthesized. For example, typing “singa” is sufficient for WaitZar to guess that you want “singapore”.

## 5. Typing Options

Since version 1.8, Wait Zar supports several different **Input Methods**, including Burglish and Key Magic keyboards. You can think of an Input Method as the way you go from English letter keys to Burmese words. The default Input Method is “Wait Zar”, which was described in Section 3. In this section, we will describe the other Input Methods. In order to switch to a new Input Method, click on the Wait Zar icon and then choose “Typing” followed by the Input Method of your choice.

The best thing about having all these keyboards is that you can mix and match your Input Method with your Output Encoding. So, if you prefer using the Zawgyi-One keyboard, but you want to print in a Unicode font like Padauk, then you don't have to learn a new keyboard – just set the “Input Method” to “Zawgyi-One Keyboard” and the “Encoding” to “Unicode”!

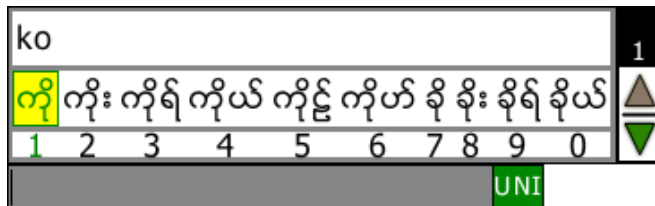
**Note:** Currently, it is not possible to change the Help Keyboard's Input Method. We will change this in a future release.

## 5.1 Burglish Input

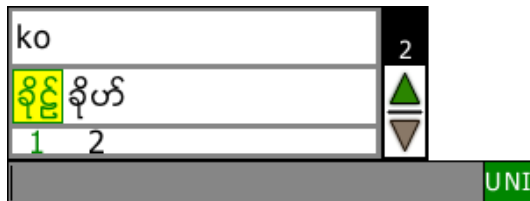
Burglish is a popular Input Method that is very similar to Wait Zar. It was developed by Ko Soe Min; the project page is:

<http://code.google.com/p/burglish/>

Some people prefer Burglish because it tries to list as many words as possible. For example, if you type “ko”, you will see:

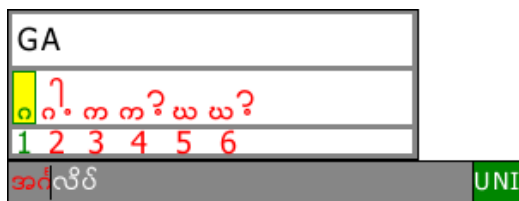


Because there are so many words, you will have to use the “up” and “down” arrows to scroll through them. Some words will have many pages; fortunately, “ko” only has two. To see the second page, press “down”.



In order to type words in Burglish, use the “Tab” or “Enter” keys. The Space bar will simply cycle through the choices. This style of input is similar to Japanese keyboards; it is possible to change it using the config file.

Burglish has more rules that you should be aware of. Typing “f” will allow you to output “ံ”. In order to stack consonants, you should use capital letters. For example, type “KA” to output “ံ”. If you want to type words that use kinzi, you should build them by stacking the consonant onto “c”. For example, type “in GA lait” to output “အံလိပ်”. Of course, all of the normal features of WaitZar (like the arrow keys) work with Burglish as well.



## 5.2 Keyboard Input

The remaining Input Methods are very different from Wait Zar. Instead of typing entire words all at once, these “Keyboard Input Methods” type one Burmese letter at a time. You will never have to choose a word, so only the sentence window is visible. Also, the arrow keys don't work; the cursor is fixed for keyboard inputs.

Each Burmese letter has a key combination that you must memorize. For example, if you switch to the Zawgyi-One keyboard, you press “j” to type “ငြ”, and “u” to type “က”. Some keys have to be typed using the Shift key. For example, press “Shift” and “z” to type “ဇ”. For some keyboards, you will have to press other keys to reach even more letters. For example, you have to press tilde (“~”) then hold “Shift” and press “1” to type “ဖ”. Press “~” then press “u” to type “stacked ka”, “က့”. Usually, the more complex key combinations are reserved for uncommon Burmese letters.

The following sections will explain which keys to press for each Keyboard Input Method. Please note that the examples given are using an **English-US** version of Windows. If you are using a different version of Windows (like French or Swedish), then you should type each key based on its position, not its letter. This sounds confusing, but it will become much clearer if you look at the layout diagrams.

There is one more thing you have to be aware of: what order to type letters in. For example, to type “သကြံနံ” in Zawgyi-One, you type “**ojuFef**” (သ+ငြ+က+ံ+န+ံ). With the myWin2.2 keyboard, you type it as “**ouFjef**” (သ+က+ံ+ငြ+န+ံ). For each section, we will explain the correct order to type the consonant (က is used as an example), the prefix letters (ငြ and ဝဲ), kinzi (ံ), and any suffix letters (such as ချ က or ဝဲ).

## 5.2.1 Zawgyi-One

The Zawgyi-One keyboard is a very popular way of typing Burmese. It is based off the version used by Planet Myanmar, which uses “~” to type additional keys. (Note that, for the current release, you cannot use Ctrl+Shift to type letters; you have to use “~” + Shift.) The version included with WaitZar adds auto-correction for most letters, so you can just type “j” when you want “ငြ”, and WaitZar will shorten or lengthen the medial as required.

Here is the layout diagram for Zawgyi-One. Default letters are in black. Use Shift to type letters in blue. Tilde (~) types red letters, and Shift+Tilde types purple letters. Note that the default (English-US) letters are not shown on this diagram; there is not enough space.



Typing order for Zawgyi-One is as follows:

◌◌ + ◌◌ + က + ◌◌ + ချ + က + ◌◌

### 5.2.2 myWin 2.2

The myWin keyboard layout was developed by [ThanLwinSoft.org](http://ThanLwinSoft.org). It is capable of typing any Burmese letter, and requires typing letters as they are stored in the Unicode encoding. (Kinzi is the exception to this rule.) In order to “stack” a letter, first type the letter you want to stack and then press the “Stack” key (tilde key on English-US keyboards).

Here is the layout diagram for myWin 2.2. Please note that some English letters (e.g., “%” and “+”) have been disabled. Half-stop, full-stop, and the letter “င” are also disabled.



Typing order for myWin 2.2 is as follows:

က + ◌◌ + ◌◌ + + ◌◌ + ချ + က + ◌◌

### 5.2.3 Myanmar 3

Myanmar 3 is a respected package produced by the Myanmar NLP research team. The keyboard layout tries to move letters closer to the “home keys” (the keys your fingers return to when typing) in order to make it easier to find the key you’re looking for. It also added a few characters from ethnic scripts. Some complex letters have also been removed; for example, to type “kinzi”, you must type “ifF”.

Here is the Myanmar 3 keyboard layout diagram. Note that, in order to stack a letter, you must press “F” to type the “stacking character”. Then type the letter you want to stack. This is the reverse of how myWin 2.2 does it.



Typing order for Myanmar 3 is as follows:

ေ + င + က + နီ + ချ + တ + ဝး

#### 5.2.4 Ayar

Ayar is a relatively new keyboard. Its layout is very similar to myWin 2.2, with a few changes. Several keys have been switched, and prefix vowels are typed before the consonant.

Here is the keyboard layout diagram for Ayar. Note that the Ayar project has also released a font with its own encoding, so it is slightly different from standard Unicode fonts.



Typing order for Ayar is as follows:

ေ + င + က + နီ + ချ + တ + ဝး

One interesting feature of Ayar is the ability to use “-” to switch back to English temporarily. For example, you can type “-Hello!” to output “Hello!”. This is very helpful if your typing includes a lot of English words, since it does not disrupt sentence flow:

ဒါမှတော့ဒီpostကိုreplyပြန်လို့လဲရပါတယ် | UNI

## 5.3 Shan Keyboards

In addition to standard Burmese, Wait Zar also supports typing in the Shan dialect. This is done with a Keyboard Input Method (Section 5.2). To switch to Shan, click on the Wait Zar icon and choose “Typing” and then “ရှမ်းစာ”. Currently, only the Yunghkio keyboard is supported.

### 5.3.1 Yunghkio

The Yunghkio Shan Keyboard is a simple layout designed to be easy to learn. It was originally created by Ko Sai Zin Di Di Zone, and was modified slightly to make typing numbers easier. “ရ” was also moved to “shift+i”. Yunghkio uses only the Shift key; no Special Keys are required. The following diagram explains this layout; blue letters are typed using the shift key.



Typing order for Yunghkio is as follows:

(ဝေ/ငေ) + င + ဂ + ဝ + ဝ + ဝ

## 6. Settings and Advanced Usage

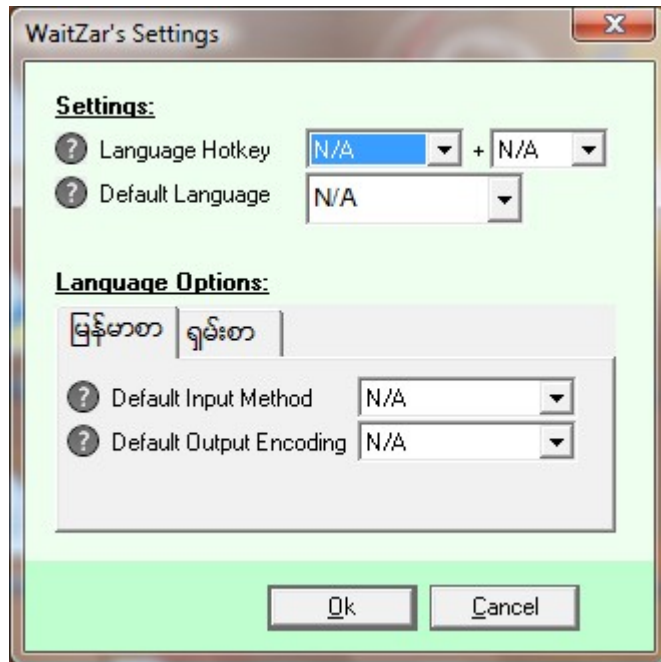
Wait Zar can be customized to suit your needs. For example, many programmers use “Ctrl+Shift” to select rows of text. They may want to change the language hotkey to “Alt+Shift” —but anyone typing in Japanese will prefer to change it to something else (“Ctrl+Space” maybe). A great deal of configuration options are available to Wait Zar users. This section details some of the simpler ones; the Hacker’s Guide goes into more detail.

In order to apply any of these custom configurations, you must unzip WaitZar.exe into a directory. You cannot just run it from within the zip file. You should also unzip the **config** directory, and the file **waitzar.userwords.txt**.

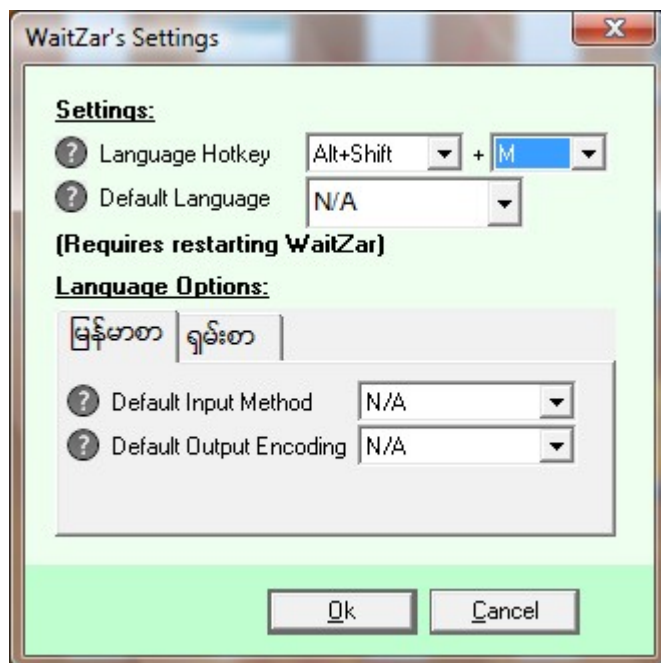


## 6.1 Changing the Hotkey

Start WaitZar, then click on the system tray icon. Choose “Settings”, and you will see a simple configuration window:



The two drop-down lists next to “Language Hotkey” will allow you to change the hotkey. For example, to change it to **Alt+Shift+M**, choose “Alt+Shift” from the left box and “M” from the right box.



Click Ok. Now, the next time you start WaitZar, the hotkey will have changed:



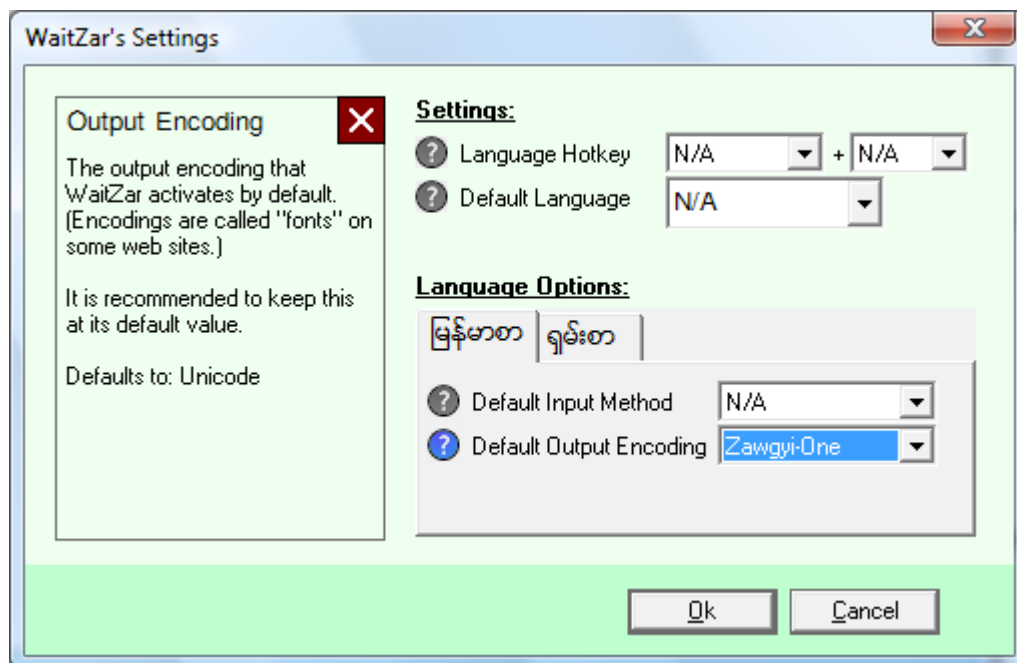


Note that some hotkey combinations are not allowed. If you choose an invalid hotkey, you will see a red warning message in the settings dialog.

## 6.2 Changing the Defaults

The remaining settings all relate to the default settings for WaitZar. For example, you can change the “Default Output Encoding” for “မြန်မာစာ” to “Zawgyi-One”. Then, the next time WaitZar starts, it will output Zawgyi-encoded text by default.

If you are not sure what a setting means, click on the question mark icon next to it:



In addition to all the normal options, you can also change the default to **(Last Used)**. If you do this, then the program will remember what language, input method, or encoding you were typing in last, and will restart with that option enabled. This is a good choice if you are experimenting with different Input Methods.

If you ever want to reset any option to its default value, select **N/A** and click “Ok”.

## 6.3 Adding Your Own Words

If you need to type a word that Wait Zar doesn't know about, you should edit the file **waitzar.userwords.txt**, which is located in the same directory as WaitZar.exe – if you can't

find this file, you can download it from:

[http://waitzar.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/win32\\_source/waitzar.userwords.txt](http://waitzar.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/win32_source/waitzar.userwords.txt)

Make sure you edit this file in a program like Notepad that supports the UTF-8 encoding. **Do not** use Wordpad, or it will change all your Burmese letters to “????”. If you want a good text editor that can also display unicode text, try **Notepad++**. You can download it from:

<http://notepad-plus-plus.org/>

Type words into **waitzar.userwords.txt** in the following format:

**myanmar = roman**

...where “myanmar” is a word in Burmese, and “roman” is its romanisation. Note that “roman” should consist of all lowercase letters. Also note that “myanmar” should be written using the Zawgyi-One font. (We hope to change this to Unicode in version 1.9.)

For example, if you want to enter the word “အ” as “ah” instead of “a”, you can add the following line. (**Note:** You will need the Zawgyi-One font installed to see this line.)

အ = ah

You can also enter shortcuts. For example, to type “ဗိုက်ဆာတယ်”, you currently have to type “vite” “ssar” “tal”. But this is a common phrase, so you might add:

ဗိုက်ဆာတယ် = vitessartal

...to the dictionary. You might even add:

ဗိုက်ဆာတယ် = hungry

If you need to type any Burmese words that aren’t in Wait Zar, please report them at:

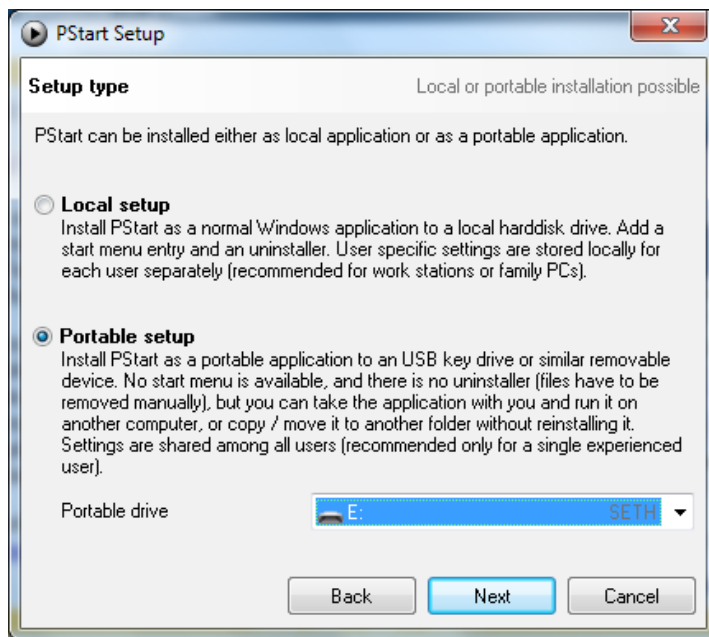
<http://code.google.com/p/waitzar/issues/list>

...we’ll add them to the default model for the next release. Thanks!

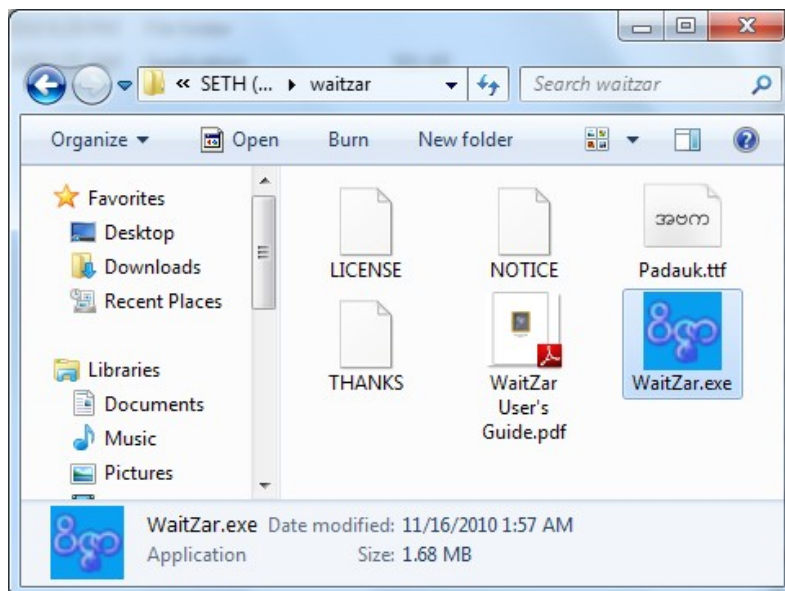
## 6.4 Running Wait Zar from a USB Drive with Pstart

Wait Zar works fine from a USB drive, so you can easily take it with you to internet cafés or other public computers. However, if you want a really convenient setup, consider using PStart. Note that this is completely optional; PStart is not related to the Wait Zar project. Follow these steps to get Wait Zar running on PStart:

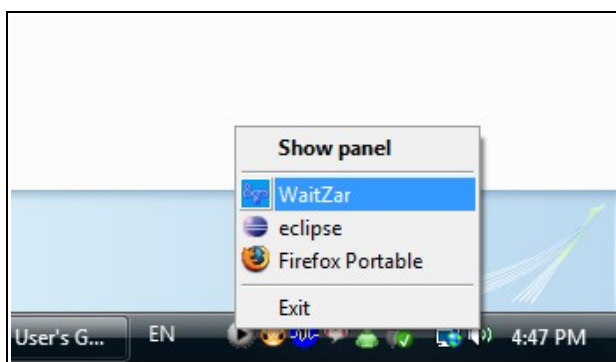
1. Download PStart (the normal one, not U-3) from:  
<http://www.pegtop.de/download.php?file=start>
2. Make sure your USB drive is plugged in, and run the PStart setup file. When you get to the “Setup Type”, choose “Portable Setup”, and select your USB drive’s letter.



- Now, browse to your USB drive. Make a folder called “waitzar”, and extract the Wait Zar files there. Here’s a snapshot of a typical USB drive’s “waitzar” folder:



- Now, go to the root folder of your USB drive and click “PStart.exe”. When the PStart window shows, click “Edit” then “Add File”. Browse to the “waitzar” folder we created in step 3, and double-click “WaitZar.exe”. A new window will pop up... click “Ok”. Now, close the PStart window.
- As long as PStart is running, you can click on its icon in the system tray and choose “WaitZar” to launch WaitZar. You can add many other programs to PStart, and get a fully-functional mini Start Menu on any computer you connect your USB drive to!



## 7. Troubleshooting FAQ

Here are some problems our users have run into and their solutions:

*Q: When I type in Google Talk, all I see are boxes.*

A: Make sure you set the font for Google Talk itself. Click on “Settings” and go to “Choose Font”. If this still doesn’t fix things, make sure you are typing in English (with a US keyboard layout). For example, one user reported problems using WZ while the language was set to Chinese. Switching back to English solved the problem.

*Q: I typed a word, and now I can’t delete part of it.*

A: This is a common occurrence if you type a word with asat “၆” and then hit “backspace”. Sometimes, the asat is after the cursor, although it appears before it. Try hitting the right arrow key, and then backspace. This is an issue with all Burmese fonts in programs that do not fully support Burmese text.

*Q: Wait Zar doesn’t work with Open Office.*

A: Early versions of Open Office under Windows failed to detect Burmese code points—for some users, it switched to Tahoma even if they selected, e.g., Zawgyi-One. The **big** problem with this is that it will make all Burmese characters invisible! To fix this, after typing the first sentence hit “Ctrl+A” to select everything and change the font to Zawgyi-One. After this, you should be able to type using Wait Zar without switching the font.

*Q: Wait Zar doesn’t work with Notepad++.*

A: Some users have reported that Wait Zar does not work with Notepad++. Even though both programs are Unicode-enabled, Notepad++ seems to have trouble accepting Unicode input—Key Magic also can’t input to Notepad++. This might be a bug in Scintilla; we’re looking into it.

*Q: Help! I can’t use Wait Zar during a webcam conversation on MSN.*

A: Certain parts of Wait Zar (esp. the System Tray icon) will slow down dramatically on heavily-loaded systems. Normally, this does not happen. However, if typing is too slow, make sure your system has enough virtual memory, and scan for viruses. Also, click and drag the Wait Zar window so that it does not cover the webcam windows. This might help.

*Q: (Some word) doesn’t look correct in Win Innwa or another encoding.*

A: Each word was hand-checked in each output encoding that Wait Zar supports. However, some early versions of Unicode had different encoding rules, so some early Unicode Fonts

cannot properly display Burmese. Make sure you have the latest font from the developer's web site. Finally, there is always a small possibility that some words will not look correct. Please post a bug report if this happens to:

<http://code.google.com/p/waitzar/issues/entry>

## 7.1 Contacting the Wait Zar Team

If you need help with WaitZar, or if you have any suggestions or feedback, please contact us:

<http://www.waitzar.com/contactus.py>

## Appendix A: License

Wait Zar is licensed under the Apache License 2.0, and anything that Wait Zar uses is also open source. Please see the following files for more information:

<http://waitzar.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/LICENSE>

<http://waitzar.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/NOTICE>

<http://waitzar.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/THANKS>

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More importantly, Wait Zar is open source to encourage our users to get involved. We'd love to hear from you: your experiences with the program, any suggestions, or any Burmese fonts or keyboards you've developed. Email [help@waitzar.com](mailto:help@waitzar.com), or contact us from our web site.