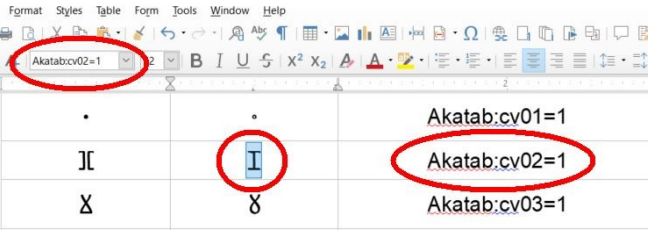
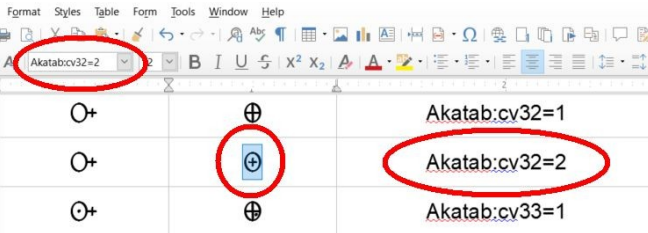
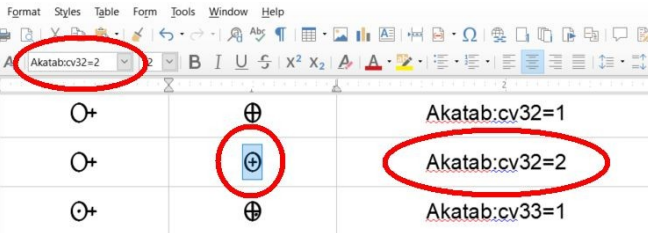
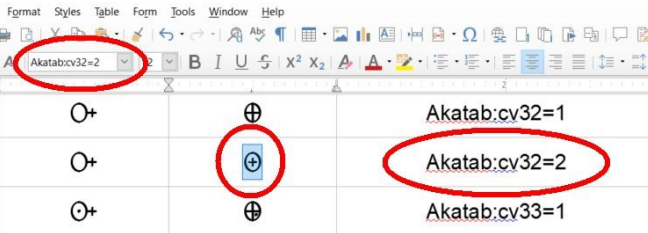
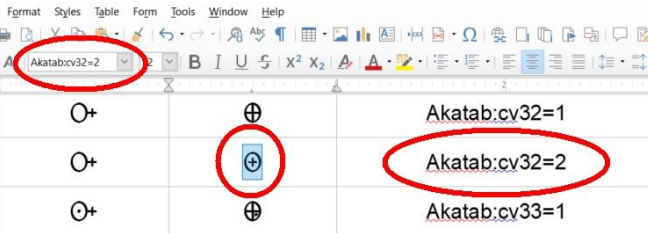
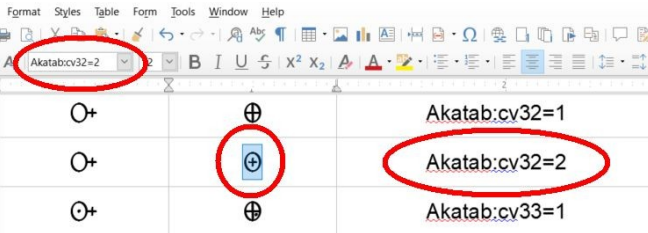




## Using Akatab in LibreOffice

### Akatab character variants (using cvxx feature)

To get a variant, select the character(s) and type the feature code into the font dialog box as shown in the examples.

Default	Variant	Font feature code	Examples in LibreOffice
•	◦	Akatab:cv01=1	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv02=1	
⌘	⌘	Akatab:cv03=1	
⌚	⌚	Akatab:cv04=1	
:	:	Akatab:cv05=1	
⌘	⌘	Akatab:cv06=1	
⌘	⌘	Akatab:cv07=1	
⊕	⊕	Akatab:cv31=1	
⊕	⊕	Akatab:cv32=1	
⊕	⊕	Akatab:cv32=2	
⊕	⊕	Akatab:cv33=1	
⊕	⊕	Akatab:cv33=2	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv34=1	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv35=1	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv36=1	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv37=1	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv37=2	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv38=1	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv39=1	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv40=1	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv40=2	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv40=2	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv40=2	
⌈	⌈	Akatab:cv40=2	

### Bi-consonants (ligatures based on default characters)

These ligatures are formed after typing the character sequences shown in the examples below. Type the first character e.g.  $\Theta$ , the joiner (using the **RightAlt** or **AltGr** key – see keyboard documentation) and then the second character e.g.  $+$ , to get the  $\Theta^+$  (BT) ligature.

$\Theta + \Theta^+$ .....	BT	$I \wedge \uparrow$ .....	ND	$I \times \times$ .....	NGHH	$\mathfrak{C} \div \mathring{\mathfrak{C}}$ .....	SHK
$\mathbb{O} + \mathbb{O}^+$ .....	B(alt)T	$I \vee \downarrow$ .....	NDH	$I \ddot{\text{Y}} \text{ Ƴ}$ .....	NJ	$I \mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{C}$ .....	NSH
$\mathcal{O} \div \mathring{\mathcal{O}}$ .....	RK	$\sqsubset + \sqsubset$ .....	MT	$\text{Y} + \text{Y}$ .....	JT	$\mathfrak{C} + \mathfrak{C}$ .....	SHT
$\mathcal{O} + \mathcal{O}^+$ .....	RT	$I \mathbb{I} \mathbb{H}$ .....	NF	$I \div \dot{\text{Y}}$ .....	NK	$\div + \mathfrak{H}$ .....	WT
$\mathcal{O} \div \mathring{\mathcal{O}}$ .....	SK	$\mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I}$ .....	FT	$I + \mathfrak{H}$ .....	NT	$\# + \#$ .....	ZZT
$I \mathcal{O} \ominus$ .....	NS	$\mathfrak{Z} + \mathfrak{Z}$ .....	YT	$\mathbb{I} \div \mathring{\mathbb{I}}$ .....	LK	$\mathfrak{X} + \mathfrak{X}$ .....	ZT
$\mathcal{O} + \mathcal{O}^+$ .....	ST	$\mathfrak{X} + \mathfrak{X}$ .....	GHHT	$\mathbb{I} + \mathbb{H}$ .....	LT	$\mathfrak{X} + \mathfrak{X}$ .....	ZHT

### Bi-consonant variants (ligatures based on variant characters)

*These variants are formed by applying the font feature code either to the character (as above) or to the whole ligature.*

𐤀	NF	ligature using an alternate F	Akatab:cv02=1
𐤁	FT	ligature using an alternate F	Akatab:cv02=1
𐤂	GHHT	ligature using an alternate GHH	Akatab:cv03=1
𐤃	NGHH	ligature using an alternate GHH	Akatab:cv03=1
𐤄	WT	ligature using an alternate W	Akatab:cv05=1
𐤅	ZT	ligature using an alternate Z	Akatab:cv06=1
𐤆	ZHT	ligature using an alternate ZH	Akatab:cv07=1

### Contextual substitutions (raised variants)

*These will substitute automatically as the characters are typed.*

I <sup>I</sup> NN	II <sup>II</sup> LL
I <sup>II</sup> NL	II <sup>I</sup> LN

**Superscript vowels (for literacy aids)**

*Superscript vowels correspond to U+E300 – U+E304 respectively and are shown between Tifinagh characters for clarity.*

$$|\dot{\phantom{x}}| \quad |\ddot{\phantom{x}}| \quad |\text{\textcircled{\scriptsize{S}}}| \quad |\text{\textcircled{\scriptsize{E}}}| \quad |\ddot{\phantom{x}}|$$

### Diacritics (for research and literacy aids)

Type the Tifinagh character followed by either a combining acute (U+0301) or tilde (U+0303).

[illegible]

Type the Tifinagh character followed by either a combining dot above (U+0307) or ring above (U+030A).

◌̇ ◌̈ ◌̉ ◌̊ ◌̋ ◌̌ ◌̍ ◌̎ ◌̏ ◌̐ ◌̑ ◌̒ ◌̓ ◌̔ ◌̕ ◌̖ ◌̗ ◌̘ ◌̙ ◌̚ ◌̛ ◌̜ ◌̝ ◌̞ ◌̟ ◌̠ ◌̡ ◌̢ ◌̣ ◌̤ ◌̥ ◌̦ ◌̧ ◌̨ ◌̩ ◌̪ ◌̫ ◌̬ ◌̭ ◌̮ ◌̯ ◌̰ ◌̱ ◌̲ ◌̳ ◌̴ ◌̵ ◌̶ ◌̷ ◌̸ ◌̹ ◌̺ ◌̻ ◌̼ ◌̽ ◌̾ ◌̿ ◌̀ ◌́ ◌͂ ◌̓ ◌̈́ ◌ͅ ◌͆ ◌͇ ◌͈ ◌͉ ◌͊ ◌͋ ◌͌ ◌͍ ◌͎ ◌͏ ◌͐ ◌͑ ◌͒ ◌͓ ◌͔ ◌͕ ◌͖ ◌͗ ◌͘ ◌͙ ◌͚ ◌͛ ◌͜ ◌͝ ◌͞ ◌͟ ◌͠ ◌͡ ◌͢ ◌ͣ ◌ͤ ◌ͥ ◌ͦ ◌ͧ ◌ͨ ◌ͩ ◌ͪ ◌ͫ ◌ͬ ◌ͭ ◌ͮ ◌ͯ ◌Ͱ ◌ͱ ◌Ͳ ◌ͳ ◌ʹ ◌͵ ◌Ͷ ◌ͷ ◌͸ ◌͹ ◌ͺ ◌ͻ ◌ͼ ◌ͽ ◌Ϳ ◌̀ ◌́ ◌͂ ◌̓ ◌̈́ ◌ͅ ◌͆ ◌͇ ◌͈ ◌͉ ◌͊ ◌͋ ◌͌ ◌͍ ◌͎ ◌͏ ◌͐ ◌͑ ◌͒ ◌͓ ◌͔ ◌͕ ◌͖ ◌͗ ◌͘ ◌͙ ◌͚ ◌͛ ◌͜ ◌͝ ◌͞ ◌͟ ◌͠ ◌͡ ◌͢ ◌ͣ ◌ͤ ◌ͥ ◌ͦ ◌ͧ ◌ͨ ◌ͩ ◌ͪ ◌ͫ ◌ͬ ◌ͭ ◌ͮ ◌ͯ ◌Ͱ ◌ͱ ◌Ͳ ◌ͳ ◌ʹ ◌͵ ◌Ͷ ◌ͷ ◌͸ ◌͹ ◌ͺ ◌ͻ ◌ͼ ◌ͽ ◌Ϳ

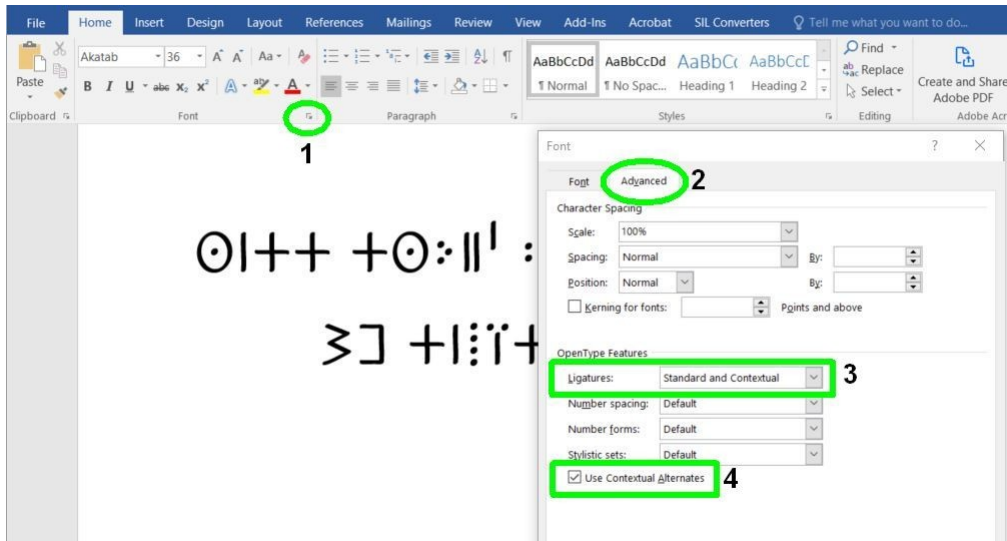
## Configuring Microsoft Word

Since Akatab uses OpenType features to display ligatures and contextual alternates, the user needs to check the OpenType settings in Microsoft Word to ensure they are enabled.

Select all (Ctrl+A) or a select portion of the text then follow the instructions by number in the illustration.

1. Click the Font dialog box launcher.
2. Select the *Advanced* tab.
3. Select which ligatures you want to display (*Standard and Contextual* is all that is needed).
4. The *Use Contextual Alternates* box should be ticked.

Click OK to close the dialog box.



To enable Stylistic Sets, select the text where you want to show the alternate style. Open the Font dialog as instructed above. In the *Stylistic sets* drop-down box, select the number that corresponds with the desired style.

