

## Smart Font Features




## Default shaping by Graphite and OpenType

Another function of the shaping engine is to output alternate glyphs in certain contexts. An example is an l (yan) followed by another l (yan) e.g. ll. *See page 4 for configuration instructions for Microsoft Word.*

. : ; ... :: § ∅ ○ ⊙ ∧ ∨ ∈ [ ] { } % & ' ( ) \* + , - . /

( \ x # # : + @ k || | ! j x z ~ [ E ] v ^ o o o e ; : : .

1. U+202E (RIGHT TO LEFT OVERRIDE) for *right to left* Tifinagh  
Use this character at the beginning of a string of Tifinagh text. The following text will be *right to left* and the directionality of characters is changed to *right to left*. You may want to format the text to align right.
2. U+202C (POP DIRECTIONAL FORMATTING) to change direction  
Use this character to change the direction of a string of any text. In this context, the following text will revert to *left to right*.

⋮ [insert U+202E] ⋮ [insert U+202C] “This is me”

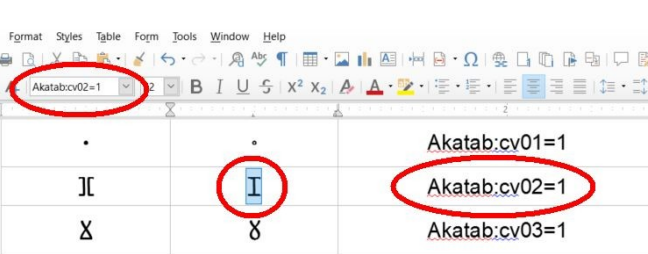
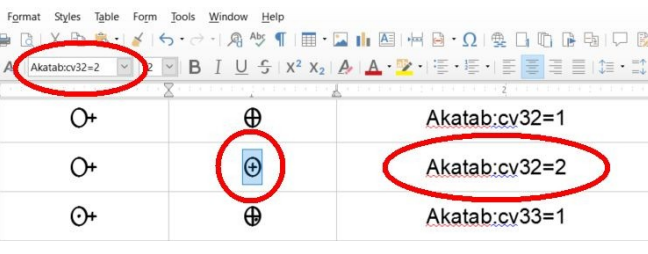
Akatab has 17 Character Variant features with 21 selections (cv01-cv07 and cv31-cv40). See the next section for help in using these features in LibreOffice<sup>1</sup>. In the *web* folder of the font download, there are examples for Character Variants using .css and .html files to use in web programming.

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## 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	

### Bi-consonants (ligature lookups 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 Right+Alt or AltGr key – see keyboard documentation) and then the second character e.g. +, to get the  $\Theta^+$  (BT) ligature.

⊕ .....	⊕ <sup>+</sup>	BT	∧ .....	↑	ND	⋈ .....	⋈	NGHH	⋈ .....	⋈	SHK
⊕ .....	⊕ <sup>+</sup>	B(alt)T	∨ .....	↓	NDH	∨ .....	∨	NJ	∨ .....	∨	NSH
⊙ .....	⊙ <sup>+</sup>	RK	⊕ .....	⊕	MT	∨ .....	∨	JT	⋈ .....	⋈	SHT
⊙ .....	⊙ <sup>+</sup>	RT	∪ .....	∪	NF	∪ .....	∪	NK	∪ .....	∪	WT
⊙ .....	⊙ <sup>+</sup>	SK	∪ .....	∪	FT	∪ .....	∪	NT	∪ .....	∪	ZZT
⊙ .....	⊙ <sup>+</sup>	NS	⊕ .....	⊕	YT	∪ .....	∪	LK	∪ .....	∪	ZT
⊙ .....	⊙ <sup>+</sup>	ST	⋈ .....	⋈	GHHT	∪ .....	∪	LT	∪ .....	∪	ZHT

### Bi-consonant variants (ligature lookups 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.*

𐤥	NF	ligature using an alternate F	Akatab:cv02=1
𐤦	FT	ligature using an alternate F	Akatab:cv02=1
𐤧𐤛	GHH T	ligature using an alternate GHH	Akatab:cv03=1
𐤧𐤛𐤛	NGH H	ligature using an alternate GHH	Akatab:cv03=1
𐤨	WT	ligature using an alternate W	Akatab:cv05=1
𐤩	ZT	ligature using an alternate Z	Akatab:cv06=1
𐤪	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

### Diacritics and superscript vowels (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).

[illegible]

*Superscript vowels (U+E300 – U+304 respectively) shown between Tifinagh characters*

$$\dot{\bar{v}}_1 \quad \dot{\bar{v}}_2 \quad \dot{\bar{v}}_3 \quad \dot{\bar{v}}_4 \quad \dot{\bar{v}}_5$$

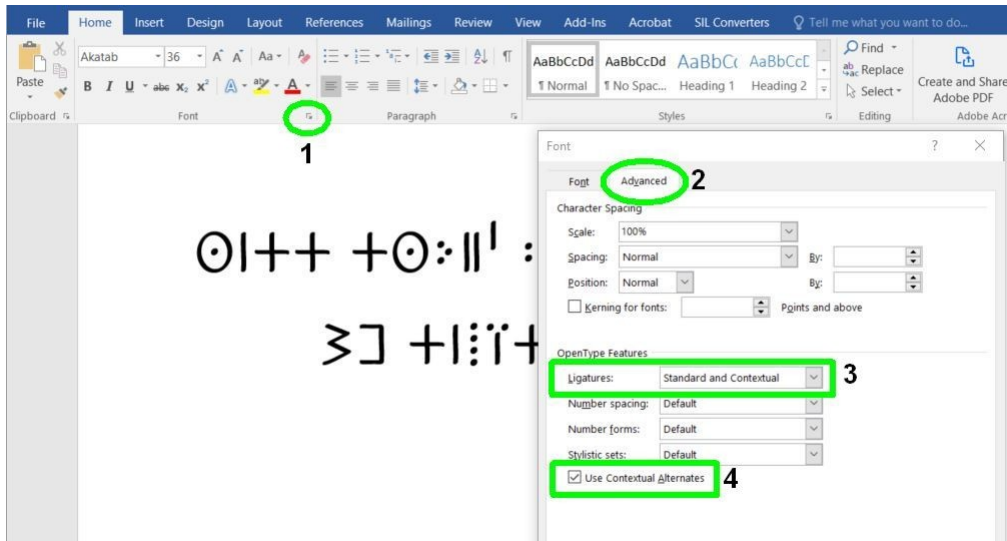
## Configuring Microsoft Word

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.

