

## Keyboard: Ghana Unicode – Nkonya Phonetic

This keyboard is designed for the purpose of keying phonetic annotations for Nkonya. The keystrokes of the Nkonya keyboard produce the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) characters equivalent to Nkonya letters. The IPA characters don't have upper case, and some upper case keys are used to type IPA characters that not in the Nkonya alphabet.

Unlike the Nkonya keyboard, tone marks are typed after the letter. Here are the Nkonya special keys and the IPA characters that are produced:

[ → ε	{ → ɛ	x → ɪ	] → ɔ	= → ŋ	q → ʊ
a' → á	e' → é	[' → é	i' → í	x' → í	o' → ó
] ' → ó	u' → ú	q' → ú			

There are some sounds in Nkonya where the Nkonya alphabet uses two letters that are marked in IPA with a single letter:

ny = ɲ	Type N	Example: nya "to get" – ɲa is typed Na
gy = ɠ	Type J	Example: gya "chase" – ɠa is typed Ja

Nkonya has a glottal stop that isn't marked in the alphabet.

ʔ	Type ʔ	Example: dɔ "to farm" – dɔʔ is typed d]ʔ
---	--------	--

A nasalized vowel is marked in Nkonya with n after it. In IPA it is marked the a tilde ~ over the vowel:

ã	Type ~	Example: dan “to be mature” – dāʔ is typed da~ʔ
---	--------	---

There are rising ( ǎ ) and falling ( â ) tones in Nkonya that aren't marked in the Nkonya alphabet.:

ǎ	Type \$	Example: baflɛ "pawpaw" – baflɛʔ is typed bafl[\$ʔ
â	Type ^	Example: ɪdɛhɔ "It is burning" – ɪdɛhɔʔ is typed xd[h]^ʔ

A long vowel is marked in Nkonya with a double vowel. In IPA it is marked with a special colon : after it. The colon is two triangles instead of two dots:

ː	Type ː	Example: féé "all" – féː is typed f[ː]
---	--------	--

When two letters are joined together to form a single sound (E.g. kp and gb in Nkonya), the IPA uses a tie bar (̄) over the two letters:

̄	Type %	Example: ɔkpa "path" – ɔ̄kpa is typed ]k%pa
---	--------	---

An n in front of an f is different from both m and n. IPA uses a different letter, ɱ:

ɱ	Type M	Example: anfi "this" – aɱfi is typed aMfx
---	--------	---

ʈʂ is used for the English “ch” sound. In Nkonya, this sound varies according to dialect:

ʈʂ	Type t%S	Example: ntsu "water" (Northern) – ntʂu is typed nt%Su Example: kɪaɪ "dog" (Southern) – ʈʂɪaɪ is typed t%Sxax
----	----------	--

An n in front of kp actually has both ɱ and m sounds and should use the tie bar in IPA ɱ̄. For example, nkpa "path" – ɱ̄mkpa

ɱ̄	Type = %m	Example: nkpa "path" – ɱ̄mkpa is typed = %mk%pa
----	-----------	---

A w following a consonant uses a special raised w – b<sup>w</sup> to indicate that it modifies the consonant:

<sup>w</sup>	Type W	Example: bwε "make" – b <sup>w</sup> ε? is typed bW[?
--------------	--------	---