Orthographic Typing Fonts

Times New Roman/ TimesNueve (MSWord95):

All use the alternative key plus numeric keyboard on right side with numeric lock on.

Vowels:  
\[ \acute{a} = \text{alt} + 160 \text{ or } 0225; \quad \acute{\acute{a}} = 0193; \quad \grave{a} = 0244; \quad \grave{\grave{a}} = 0192; \]
\[
\text{Also note: } \hat{a} = 0226 \]
\[ \acute{e} = \text{alt} + 130 \text{ or } 0233; \quad \acute{\acute{e}} = 0201; \quad \grave{e} = 0232; \quad \grave{\grave{e}} = 0200; \]
\[
\text{Also note: } \hat{e} = 0234 \]
\[ \acute{i} = \text{alt} + 161 \text{ or } 0237; \quad \acute{\acute{i}} = 0205; \quad \grave{i} = 0236; \quad \grave{\grave{i}} = 0204; \]
\[
\text{Also note: } \hat{i} = 0238 \]
\[ \acute{o} = \text{alt} + 162 \text{ or } 0243; \quad \acute{\acute{o}} = 0211; \quad \grave{o} = 0242; \quad \grave{\grave{o}} = 0210; \]
\[
\text{Also note: } \hat{o} = 0244 \]
\[ \acute{u} = \text{alt} + 163 \text{ or } 0250; \quad \acute{\acute{u}} = 0218; \quad \grave{u} = 0249; \quad \grave{\grave{u}} = 0217; \]
\[
\text{Also note: } \hat{u} = 0251 \]

Nasal Vowels: The raised “n” denoting a nasal vowel is made by typing a regular “n” than on windows menu “format”, pick font, then when options board is displayed, click “superscript”, and return to document.

\[ a^n \text{ replaces } an. \text{ As in English “ribbon”}. \quad a^n \text{ replaces } an. \text{ As in English “ribbon”}. \]
\[ i^n \text{ replaces } in. \text{ As in English “drink”}. \quad i^n \text{ replaces } in. \text{ As in English “drink”}. \]
\[ u^n \text{ replaces } un. \text{ As in English “too”}. \quad g^n \text{ replaces } un. \text{ As in English “too”}. \]

Times New Roman/ TimesNueve (MSWord95):

Consonants:

\[ \breve{s} = \text{alt} + 0154; \quad \breve{\breve{s}} = \text{alt} + 0138 \]

Symbols or Info 15: (MSWord95):

Consonants:

\[ \eta = \text{alt} + “h” \text{key (Symbols) or } \iota = \text{alt} + 0161 \text{ (Info 15)} \]
\[ \delta = \text{alt} + “d” \text{key (Symbols)} \]
\[ \alpha = \text{alt} + “A” \text{ key (Info 15)}; \quad \omicron = \text{alt} + “O” \text{ key (Info 15)} \]
\[ \Lambda = \text{alt} + “L” \text{ key (Info 15)}; \quad \Sigma = \text{alt} + “S” \text{ key (Info 15)} \]

Extra characters:

\[ x = \text{alt} + 0215 \text{ (Info 15)}; \quad \emptyset = \text{alt} + 0216 \text{ (Info 15)} \]
\[ _{-} = \text{alt} + 0151 \text{ (Info 15)}; \quad ^{\wedge} = \text{alt} + “\wedge” \text{key (Info 15)} \]

Glottal Stops:

In Ioway- Otoe Language Books I & II, the glottal stop, such as occurs in English “oh-oh”, and after the Ioway- Otoe “ch/ k/ p/ s/ x”, is rendered as an apostrophe, which may be confused with an accented syllable. As such, in later publications, the stop is indicated by a circumflex “^” or as “?”, which is the universal glottal stop symbol -“ch^, k^, p^, s^, x^”or “ch?, k?, p?, s?, x?”.

\[ K^\wedge \text{ mãñi ke. (or) K?ó mãñi ke. It is thundering.} \]
\[ B\acute{a}jegit’aň máši máñimáñi ke. The airplane is gliding. \]