



:: THE FERNALESE FONTS ::
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There are two fonts available for Fernalese – Fernalese Bold, which contains the syllabic characters and Fernalese Numbers, which contains the numeric characters. The system of using fonts to write Fernalese is quite clunky, as it is a syllabary rather than an alphabet, and so a special technique is used to write the syllables of the language. This document shows how to write Fernalese using the fonts.

It is to be noted that I am not technically-gifted with fonts, and so the syllabary has been constructed into a font using a Japanese *hiragana* font as a template. This necessitates using a Japanese Input Method Editor, and it helps if the reader is familiar with this. The font Fernalese Bold also only works intermittently with Microsoft Word for some reason, its name not appearing in the Font drop-down box, and sometimes failing to display the Fernalese syllabic characters.

It is therefore recommended that you use Open Office Writer to write Fernalese, as both fonts appear in the Font drop-down list, and both fonts display consistently well. Currently the only method I know how to work the Fernalese Bold font is in Windows. It is likely that a similar method, using Japanese IME, will work for Mac OS also.

Using the font 'Fernalese Numbers'

Using this font is easy – it is simply a set of symbols for the Fernalese numbers 1 to 10, and the units for 100, 1000 and 10,000. Using any input method editor, type in the following characters (mostly numbers) and you will get the following Fernalese numerals:

Type	Fernalese		Type	Fernalese		Type	Fernalese	
1	𐄀	(1)	6	𐄆	(6)	-	𐄑	(10)
2	𐄁	(2)	7	𐄇	(7)	=	𐄒	(100)
3	𐄂	(3)	8	𐄈	(8)	[𐄓	(1000)
4	𐄃	(4)	9	𐄉	(9)]	𐄔	(10,000)
5	𐄄	(5)						

Using the font 'Fernalese Bold'

This font is a lot more difficult to use, and takes some getting used to before you can type Fernalese syllable characters reasonably fluently. It is based on several principles:

1. It is a syllabary, so is based on typing in more than one letter, such as b+a to make 𐄀 for example.
2. It uses a Japanese Input Method Editor, which you may need to install.
3. Since there are more Fernalese syllables than Japanese *hiragana* syllables, some of the corresponding *katakana* syllables have been used for unique Fernalese syllables.
4. There is thus sometimes the need when typing Fernalese to switch between *hiragana* and *katakana* character sets.
5. Conversion of *hiragana* and *katakana* syllables into *kanji* characters is done by hitting the space bar while the syllables are still underlined. This should never be done when typing Fernalese.

The following pages demonstrates how to type using the font Fernalese Bold in more detail, with instructions on how to set up the Japanese Input Method Editor (IME), and Fernalese Keyboard Mappings.

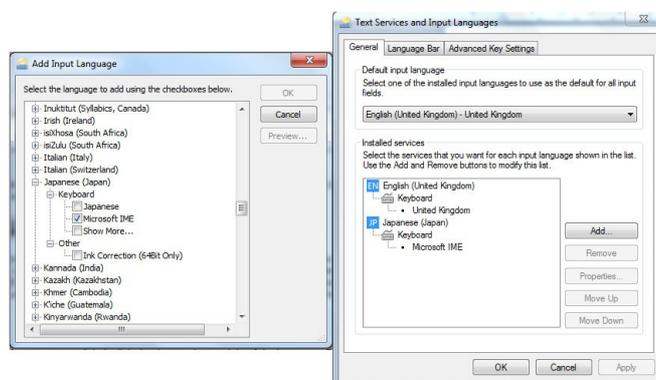
How to use the Japanese Input Method Editor for Japanese

This set of instructions is for Windows 7 and higher. Similar instructions may work for Mac OS, however since I cannot consistently get the font Fernalese Bold to work in a Mac OS environment, instructions are not given here.

1. On Windows 7 or above, right click the taskbar and go to **Toolbars > Language Bar**. Something like this will appear on your screen, usually towards the top right.



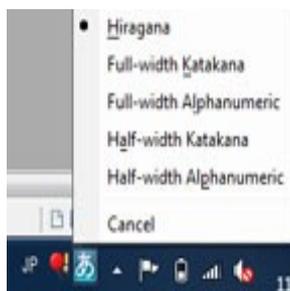
2. Click the little arrow on the bottom right of the bar, and select **Settings...** from the drop-down menu. The Text Services and Input Languages box will open. Click **Add...** and scroll to **Japanese (Japan) > Keyboard > Microsoft IME** and tick that. Click OK, then Apply and OK, and you will have added Japanese as an input language. This will not work if you don't have the Japanese Language Pack installed.



3. Once you've done this, for ease of use, you can click the little bar icon at the top right of the Language Bar to minimise it to your taskbar



4. Click on the **EN** symbol and select **JP Japanese (Japan)**. The minimised Language Bar changes, as shown above. Click the **A** symbol and select **Hiragana**.



5. Now select **Fernalese Bold** from the font drop-down box, using the Keyboard Mappings given overleaf. To change between *hiragana* and *katakana* inputs, either use the language bar to select **Hiragana** or **Full-width Katakana** as desired, or use the following keyboard shortcuts:

Alt + Caps Lock change from *hiragana* to *katakana*
 Ctrl + Caps Lock change from *katakana* to *hiragana*

6. Hit enter after typing every Fernalese word to cancel out the Japanese *kanji* search.

Fernalese Bold Keyboard Mappings

Use this keyboard mapping table as a guide when typing Fernalese using the Fernalese Bold font. There are three types of mapping: i) syllable characters which appear in both *hiragana* and *katakana* input modes, ii) syllable characters which appear only in *hiragana* mode and iii) syllable characters which only appear in *katakana* input mode. Be aware that some times, the same keyboard input will generate a different character in *the different hiragana* and *katakana* input modes. For example T+A in *hiragana* mode produces **𐄎 ta** but T+A in *katakana* mode produces **𐄎 tla**. See also the **Fernalese Easy Keyboard Mapping** on page 5 of this document for a different representation of this information.

i) Fernalese Keyboard Mappings which work in both modes

The following mappings work in both *hiragana* and *katakana* input modes. Note that some syllables have a 'true' input (such as the h-series **ha, he, hi, ho** and **hu** which are entered using H+A, H+E, H+I, H+O and H+U as one might expect) and some syllables have a 'modified' input (such as the f-series **fa** etc, which are entered using P+A etc rather than F+A as one might expect).

Type	to get	Fernalese	Type	to get	Fernalese	Type	to get	Fernalese
A	a	𐄎	N+A	na	𐄎	P+A	fa	𐄎
E	e	𐄎	N+E	ne	𐄎	P+E	fe	𐄎
I	i	𐄎	N+I	ni	𐄎	P+I	fi	𐄎
O	o	𐄎	N+O	no	𐄎	P+O	fo	𐄎
U	u	𐄎	N+U	nu	𐄎	P+U	fu	𐄎
K+A	ca	𐄎	S+A	sa	𐄎	G+A	xa	𐄎
K+E	ke	𐄎	S+E	se	𐄎	G+E	xe	𐄎
K+I	ki	𐄎	S+I	si	𐄎	G+I	xi	𐄎
K+O	ko	𐄎	S+O	so	𐄎	G+O	xo	𐄎
K+U	ku	𐄎	S+U	su	𐄎	G+U	xu	𐄎
H+A	ha	𐄎	X+A	ai	𐄎	To get syllable-final -z 𐄎 type in T+TA, which causes two characters to appear: 𐄎𐄎. Then delete the 2nd character 𐄎 leaving 𐄎-z.		
H+E	he	𐄎	X+E	-c	𐄎			
H+I	hi	𐄎	X+I	-n	𐄎			
H+O	ho	𐄎	X+O	-r	𐄎			
H+U	hu	𐄎	X+U	-t	𐄎			
Y+A	ya	𐄎	N	-n	𐄎			

Thus we can see from the foregoing that if we want to type in the word **𐄎𐄎𐄎𐄎 ferxao** 'Fernalese Language', we should type in the following character combinations: P+E, X+O, G+A and O.

ii) Fernalese Keyboard Mappings which only work in *hiragana* mode

The following mappings only work in the *hiragana* input mode. As before, some syllables have a 'true' input (see for example the b-series) and some have a 'modified' input (for example **hua** and **huo**). Each input also has a corresponding character in the *katakana* input mode so care must be taken here.

Type	to get	Fernalese	Type	to get	Fernalese	Type	to get	Fernalese
B+A	ba	𐄎	M+A	ma	𐄎	Z+A	za	𐄎
B+E	be	𐄎	M+E	me	𐄎	Z+E	ze	𐄎
B+I	bi	𐄎	M+I	mi	𐄎	Z+I	zi	𐄎
B+O	bo	𐄎	M+O	mo	𐄎	Z+O	zo	𐄎
B+U	bu	𐄎	M+U	mu	𐄎	Z+U	zu	𐄎
D+A	da	𐄎	T+A	ta	𐄎	R+A	ra	𐄎
D+E	de	𐄎	T+E	te	𐄎	R+E	re	𐄎
D+I	di	𐄎	T+I	ti	𐄎	R+I	ri	𐄎
D+O	do	𐄎	T+O	to	𐄎	R+O	ro	𐄎
D+U	du	𐄎	T+U	tu	𐄎	R+U	ru	𐄎

Fernalese Keyboard Mappings in Hiragana mode continued...

Type	to get	Fernalese	Type	to get	Fernalese
Y+O	yo	ヨ	W+A	hua	ハ
Y+U	yu	ユ	W+O	huo	ホ

iii) Fernalese Keyboard Mappings which only work in *katakana* mode

The following mappings only work in the *katakana* input mode. None of these mappings have a 'true' input – all are 'modified' and each input has a corresponding character in the *hiragana* input mode so care must be taken here.

Type	to get	Fernalese	Type	to get	Fernalese	Type	to get	Fernalese
B+A	pa	パ	M+A	-f	フ	Z+A	tza	ツ
B+E	pe	ペ	M+E	-l	ル	Z+E	tze	ゼ
B+I	pi	ピ	M+I	-h	ヒ	Z+I	tzi	ヰ
B+O	po	ポ	M+O	-m	ム	Z+O	tzo	ヱ
B+U	pu	プ				Z+U	tzu	ヰ
D+A	txa	カ	T+A	tla	カ	R+A	la	カ
D+E	txe	ケ	T+E	tle	ケ	R+E	le	ケ
D+I	txi	キ	T+I	tli	キ	R+I	li	キ
D+O	txo	ク	T+O	tlo	ク	R+O	lo	ク
D+U	txu	ク	T+U	tlu	ク	R+U	lu	ク
Y+O	ye	イ	W+A	hue	イ			
Y+U	yi	イ	W+O	hui	イ			

A Note on Using the Space Bar

In the Japanese Input Method Editor, the space bar is used to convert *hiragana* or *katakana* syllables into *kanji* characters. However, this only happens when the syllables are marked with a dotted underline. This underline will also show when typing Fernalese characters as below. But if you follow instruction 6 above, and always hit enter after typing each Fernalese word, this *kanji* conversion will never happen, and you will note that the dotted underline disappears.

Fernalese as it appears before hitting enter  and after hitting enter 

Once you have hit enter, you can use the space bar to type the 'full stop' or 'period' character . This is used more often than in English, to break up sentences into clauses and to finish sentences, as its usage in the Chapter Texts demonstrates. Thus, there is one more Keyboard Mapping to list:

Use	to get	Fernalese
space	.	.

The following page shows a different arrangement of the Fernalese Keyboard Mappings information above, which may be easier for some to understand.

Fernalese Easy Keyboard Mappings

True Input with Both	Modified Input with Both	Input with Hiragana only	Input with Katakana only
<p> ó ✕ é ó ú a A e E i I o O u U </p>	<p> é ai XA </p>		
	<p> ó é ó é c- XE n- XI r- XO t- XU </p>		<p> f l h m f- MA l- ME h- MI m- MO </p>
	<p> z z- T + TA (&del TA) </p>		
<p> c, h, i, o, u K(A, E, I, O, U) </p>		<p> b, e, i, o, u B(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> p, a, e, i, o, u B(A, E, I, O, U) </p>
<p> h, a, e, i, o, u H(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> f, a, e, i, o, u P(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> d, a, e, i, o, u D(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> t, x, a, e, i, o, u D(A, E, I, O, U) </p>
<p> n, a, e, i, o, u N(A, E, I, O, U) </p>		<p> m, a, e, i, o, u M(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	
<p> s, a, e, i, o, u S(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> x, a, e, i, o, u G(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> t, l, a, e, i, o, u T(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> t, l, a, e, i, o, u T(A, E, I, O, U) </p>
		<p> z, a, e, i, o, u Z(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> z, a, e, i, o, u Z(A, E, I, O, U) </p>
		<p> r, a, e, i, o, u R(A, E, I, O, U) </p>	<p> l, a, e, i, o, u R(A, E, I, O, U) </p>
<p> ya YA </p>		<p> yo YO yu YU </p>	<p> ye YO yi YU </p>
		<p> hua WA huo WO </p>	<p> hue WA hui WO </p>