

## MANCHU RULES

- A. For particular non-predicted variants, one needs to enter a FVS1, FVS2, FVS3, and very rarely a ZWJ after the main character (FVS: Free Variation Selector; ZWJ: Zero-width Joiner.) See keyboard for positions.
- B. Use the NNBS (Narrow Non-breaking Space) for the space between a main word and its particle, in particular before “-i”. ᠨᠨᠪᠰ
- C. To access individual glyphs, use character+ZWJ (Zero-width Joiner) for an initial, ZWJ+character+ZWJ for medial, character+ZWJ for final.
- D. Use the ZWNJ for a Zero-width Non-Joiner (to prevent joining).
- E. The *nirugu* is used as a lengthener of the main writing line within a word.
- F. In the following, *AG* means “used for Ali-Gali, Sanskrit and Tibetan”, and “*AGT*” means “used for Ali Gali, Tibetan only.”
- G. Ali-Gali spellings can be very irregular, sometimes because only an approximate pronunciation is used, sometimes because alternative schemes exist.
- H. In certain Ali-Gali words or syllables, the vowel “e” may not be spelled: *ng<sub>AG</sub>ng* for *ng<sub>AG</sub>eng*. ᠨᠭᠠᠩᠭ
- I. In some Ali-Gali texts, when letters with two circles to the right are followed by a vowel with a dot to the right the order becomes circle-dot-circle. That is not reflected in this font.
- J. The very rare LH<sub>AG</sub> letter (U+18AA, usually replaced by “l+h”) was not yet encoded when the font was developed. It is unofficially available as “l” followed by FVS1.
- K. In Ali-Gali spell “u-o” for long Sanskrit “ū”; use “a<sub>AG</sub>” only as final when absolutely necessary, replace with general “a” elsewhere; similarly, also only use “i<sub>AG</sub>” when necessary; for “h<sub>AGT</sub>”, use isolate “a<sub>AG</sub>” without consonant.
- L. For certain loanwords from Chinese, use the ‘Sibe syllable marker’ to insert a tooth which only serves to separate syllables, as in *du’ufu* or *kui’i* if written with two teeth and a stick (*kui’i*, in shipping version *kui l’i*; if written with three sticks, write *kui2y1i* with a FVS1 after the “y”. ᠰᠢᠪᠡ ᠰᠢᠯᠠᠮᠠᠷᠠ
- M. The visual glyphs which show in the tables are not necessarily the common forms of that letter, but may be an uncommon variant; they are prescribed by Unicode to differentiate between what visually may be the same letter in many consonants.

***The behavior is as specified in Notepad; in Word, some anomalies may occur: a ZWJ after a letter is not recognized, many CTRL-ALT combinations are pre-empted. You can cut-and-paste from Notepad though.***

1. Most changes are automatic, including:





## Manchu Keyboard

**The general principle is: letters mnemonically related to a basic letter are under its shift variant; Ali-Gali letters are generally on Ctrl-Alt. Ctrl-Alt letters have difficulty being inputted in Microsoft word; use Notepad if necessary and copy-and-paste, or use Unicode+Alt-x.**

FVS1	'[	> U+180B	[FVS1]
FVS2	']	> U+180C	[FVS2]
FVS3	'\	> U+180D	[FVS3]
MVS	','	> U+180E	[MVS]
a (also used in AG)	'a'	> U+1820	ᡠ
e (=e <sub>AG</sub> )	'e'	> U+185D	ᡤ
i (also used in AG)	'i'	> U+1873	ᡨ
ī (also used in AG)	'I'	> U+185F	ᡤᡠ
o (=o <sub>AG</sub> )	'o'	> U+1823	ᡢ
u (=u <sub>AG</sub> )	'u'	> U+1860	ᡤᡠ
ū	'U'	> U+1861	ᡤᡠᡠ
n (=n <sub>AG</sub> )	'n'	> U+1828	ᡨᡠ
ng	'N'	> U+1829	ᡨᡠᡠ
k	'k'	> U+1874	ᡤᡠ
b (=b <sub>AG</sub> )	'b'	> U+182A	ᡢᡠ
p (=ph <sub>AG</sub> )	'p'	> U+1866	ᡢᡠᡠ
h (=h <sub>AG</sub> )	'h'	> U+1865	ᡤᡠᡠ
g (=g <sub>AG</sub> )	'g'	> U+1864	ᡤᡠᡠ

m (=m <sub>AG</sub> )	'm'	> U+182E	𐌆
l (=l <sub>AG</sub> )	'l'	> U+182F	𐌇
s (=s <sub>AG</sub> )	's'	> U+1830	𐌈
š (=š <sub>AG</sub> )	'S'	> U+1867	𐌉
t (=th <sub>AG</sub> )	't'	> U+1868	𐌐
d (=d <sub>AG</sub> )	'd'	> U+1869	𐌑
c (=ch <sub>AGT</sub> )	'c'	> U+1834	𐌒
j (=j <sub>AGT</sub> )	'j'	> U+1835	𐌓
y (=y <sub>AG</sub> )	'y'	> U+1836	𐌔
w (=w <sub>AG</sub> )	'w'	> U+1838	𐌕
f	'f'	> U+1876	𐌖
r (=r <sub>AG</sub> )	'r'	> U+1875	𐌗
k' (=kh <sub>AG</sub> )	'K'	> U+183A	𐌘
g' (=k <sub>AG</sub> )	'G'	> U+186C	𐌙
h'	'Q'	> U+186D	𐌚
z' (=tsh <sub>AG</sub> )	'Z'	> U+186E	𐌛
z (=ds <sub>AG</sub> )	'z'	> U+186F	𐌜
ž	'R'	> U+1870	𐌝
c' (=th <sub>AG</sub> )	'@'	> U+1871	𐌞
j' (=d <sub>AG</sub> )	'#'	> U+1877	𐌟
...	'_'	> U+1801	⋮
,	';'	> U+1808	›

.	'.'	> U+1809	»
:	':'	> U+1804	:
<i>nirugu</i>	'&'	> U+180A	-
!	'!'	> U+0021	!
%	'%'	> U+0025	%
-	'-'	> U+002D	-
<i>space</i>	' '	> U+0020	
<i>narrow non-breaking space</i>	' '	> U+202F	
(	'('	> U+0028	(
)	')'	> U+0029	)
+	'+'	> U+002B	+
;	';'	> U+003B	;
=	'='	> U+003D	=
?	'?'	> U+003F	?
!+?	'<'	> U+2048	?!
?+!	'>'	> U+2049	!?
ZWJ	'^'	> U+200D	[ZWJ]
ZWNJ	'[[shift-^]'	> U+200C	[ZWNJ]
<i>anusvara</i>	[CTR-ALT '1']	> U+1880	◌)

<i>visarga</i>	[CTR-ALT '2']	> U+1881	ॐ
<i>damaru</i>	[CTR-ALT '3']	> U+1882	ॐ
<i>ubadama</i>	[CTR-ALT '4']	> U+1883	ॐ
<i>inverted ubadama</i>	[CTR-ALT '5']	> U+1884	ॐ
<i>baluda</i>	[CTR-ALT '6']	> U+1885	ॐ
<i>triple baluda</i>	[CTR-ALT '7']	> U+1886	ॐ
<i>a<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'a']	> U+1887	ॐ
<i>i<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'i']	> U+1888	ॐ
<i>gh<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'k']	> U+189A	ॐ
<i>ng<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'g']	> U+189B	ॐ
<i>ts<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'c']	> U+189C	ॐ
<i>dsh<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'j']	> U+189D	ॐ
<i>t<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'w']	> U+189E	ॐ
<i>dh<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'y']	> U+189F	ॐ
<i>dh<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'd']/D	> U+18A1	ॐ
<i>n<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'n']	> U+188F	ॐ
<i>t<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 't']	> U+18A0	ॐ
<i>p<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'p']	> U+1892	ॐ
<i>s<sub>AG</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'x']	> U+18A2	ॐ
<i>c<sub>AGT</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'l']/H	> U+18A3	ॐ
<i>zh<sub>AGT</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'v']	> U+18A4	ॐ
<i>Z<sub>AGT</sub></i>	[CTR-ALT 'z']	> U+18A5	ॐ

bh<sub>AG</sub>

[CTR-ALT 'b']

> U+18A8

ᵇ

*syllable marker*

[CTR-ALT '-'] /W

> U+1807

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