## Playing with the Shavian Alphabet

Recently I discovered the <u>Shavian alphabet</u>, and passed a few days playing with it. One result is an Emacs Mule input method, which I developed for this alphabet.

My first intention was to apply the familiar <u>SAMPA</u> ASCIIzation; yet in order to simplify the input I adopted a few modifications.

In order to avoid frequent upcasing in I, aI, eI, I use the ee digraph for [i:] (i.e. h), thus freeing i for [I] (i.e. I). Hence I can use the simpler ei, ai etc combinations. The same holds for OO and u instead of the SAMPA's u and U (and hence the simpler au, OU).

Similarly, y is used for [j] (i.e.  $\langle yea \rangle$ ) so that the deep letter j can be used for [dʒ] (*judge*,  $\gamma$ ); and the "tall" upper-case J becomes the unvoiced [tʃ] (*church*,  $\ell$ ).

Most ligatures are the normal SAMPA combinations:

are [ $\Box r$ ] Ar →  $\mathfrak{P}$ ; 0r →  $\mathfrak{D}$  [ $\Box r$ ], [ $\Box \mathfrak{P}r$ ] or array [ $\mathfrak{P}r$ ] @r →  $\mathfrak{P}$ ; i@r -  $\mathfrak{P}$  [I $\mathfrak{P}r$ ], ear lan [i. $\mathfrak{P}$ ] i@ → r, etc.

If for some strange reason you have to avoid merging a combination into a single Shavian letter, you can enter and erase a space between the combining characters; that will break the sequence, and the inputs shall be disjoint. E.g.

A SPC BS r

shall input two consecutive letters  $s_{2}$ , not a single *are* ligature ( $\mathfrak{P}$ ).

The input method module is available here: <u>shavian-ucs.el</u>. Put it somewhere in your Elisp load-path hierarchy; and evaluate (add in your .emacs) the method specification:

```
(register-input-method
"shavian-ucs" "utf-8" 'quail-use-package
"<8" "A SAMPA-like method to input Shavian letters"
"shavian-ucs")
```

You can choose an input method by C-x C-M C-x; thereafter you shall be able to toggle the input methods by C- $\$ .

There are several Unicode fonts for the Shavian alphabet. Unfortunately none of them has kerning for the Shavian part, and most use the stingy interword spacing traditional in the English-language typography (0.3 em, which is too narrow; the Russian norm is 0.5 em). In this situation monospaced fonts could be more readable than the proportional ones.

I also like to play with the esperantic version of the project, la Ŝava alfabeto.

Below is the result of an input exercise I used to check my input method.

## ο είτητα στητία

12c ע גאן געזאג:

)4) 1,1 did J4 δ7 S0 ζν ζ ζ υ ζ υ ζ υ ζ	UU LUL JJJ (* QT ZN J(7) J77 /0 J5-J5						
						૮૨૧	ແ1/25:
ر۲۷ ۲۵ ۱۹ ۲۵۲	ンシ ヽアヽ ӄ1 ӷフ ァ)	JC L	۶c				
oć	/vc	٨٢	<b>&lt;</b> 1	Эς	5	ح	
כוזרנטג (= כוזרואטג = כוזנואטג):							
ົກ	ચ	ನಿ	ઇ	N	р	r	М

ארכלזרן

(This traditional pangram, of course, is no pangram for the Shavian alphabet, but any-way:)

פר לאל נאת שאלש שאיש פר גאב.

(I do not like this pangram, but I do not know anything better:)

(Arrays of chowder-hating Bohemians fear work, yet toil in air, water, fire, and earth, all for a cup of coffee that a sergeant brewed, surely a pleasure few forgo.)

## slice 1 $\beta$ 0.01 slice $1 \beta 0.01$ sli

(All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. *Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.*)

Sergei Pokrovsky Novosibirsk, 2011-11-29 ·Sopt ·IsdozJSdu ·LoroSilpisd, 2011-11-29