November Syllabics
November Syllabics is a typeface family to accommodate the typographic preferences and orthographic requirements of all Indigenous communities in North America that use the Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics, thereby supporting Indigenous language revitalization and preservation in Canada and the United States.
LANGUAGE SUPPORT

The November Syllabics type family supports all of the Indigenous languages in North America that use the Canadian Syllabics writing system, including full support for each language’s standard roman orthographies.

ALGONQUIAN SYLLABICS
The Algonquian Syllabics were developed for the Algonquian languages Ojibway and Cree, the original languages that this system was created for. They spread westward from Manitoba to the prairie communities, as well as eastward into Ontario and Québec.

INKUTUT SYLLABICS
The Inuktut Syllabics share a strong graphic relationship to the Algonquian. The first texts printed in the Inuktut language used the same type material that was developed for Cree and Ojibway, which formed the basis for the style of the Inuktut Syllabics.

DENE SYLLABICS
The Dene Syllabics differ in both appearance and orthographic behaviour to the Algonquian or Inuktut systems. This is due to the use of the square form style over the round form, and in the requirement for finals characters to vary in their vertical positioning in relation to the base syllabic characters.

BLACKFOOT: GRAPHIC ISOLATE
The historical Blackfoot Syllabics are visually very distinct compared to the other Syllabics traditions, and can be considered a graphic isolate.
The November Syllabics glyph set supports the full Unicode range for the Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics, including Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Extended-A, added with the release of Unicode version 14.0, which this project contributed to the Unicode Standard, through proposing additions for Nattilingmiutut and historical Cree and Ojibway characters.
## FAMILY OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November Compressed</th>
<th>November Condensed</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>November Stencil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hairline</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Hairline Italic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Thin</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Extralight</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Extralight Italic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Light</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Light Italic</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regular</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regular Italic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Medium Italic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Bold</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bold Italic</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Heavy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Heavy Italic</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Italic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sayisi Dene Syllabics (ᓄᕕᐱᕆ ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ), depicted right, are the preferred means of writing the Sayisi Dene language. As with the Chipewyan language community, the language is referred to as Dene Sųłíné Yatìé (ᑕᐃᐳᑎᖅ) in the language. It is categorized as part of the Northern Athabaskan (Na-Dene) language family. Dene Sųłíné has nearly 12,000 speakers in Canada, mostly in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. It has official status only in the Northwest Territories, alongside * other aboriginal languages: Cree, Tlicho, Gwich’in, Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, Inuvialuktun, North Slavey and South Slavey.

The roman transliteration of the syllabics text, right, is depicted below in the standard roman orthography used by the local communities:

Tthɛ̨ł Túɛ́ Hots’į Dɛnɛ Tthe Kádánɛta Dɛnɛ́ T’á Ɛch’ɛrɛ chu T’ahhi Łosi ʔasįɛ Bɛstołé Ha Dánįdhɛn Ghą Yati.

Kú bɛtųluɛ́, Gah Túɛ́ tthe kónat’a ts’ɛ́n nidhá hílɛ, Dzeylion ʔadi ʔú kųhų́ ʔarɛlyų́ hots’ɛ́n tųlų níráhtthi.


Ɛyį iłésdǫnɛ́n ts’ɛ́n sǫlǫ́n dɛnɛ Tthɛ̨ł Túɛ́ k’ɛ nádéʔi, tthe kánota hots’ɛ́n tǫ́n ts’ɛ́n solághɛ dɛchɛn ʔą niłta nárádé sį. Bɛhɛnį́ k’ɛ́ch’ą dɛ́ kúli, tthe tu yághɛ hots’į tth’i hhlye sį.

Kútth’i ʔałǫ́ hoʔázį́ tthe kódánota ha nų́t’á sį. Ɛyɛr Tthɛ̨ł Túɛ́ tab’ąghɛ kúli, tthe tu yághɛ hots’į tth’i hots’hą sų́ni kúlú ɛyɛr bɛhɛtųluɛ́ chú bɛhɛnɛ́nɛ́ k’ɛ tthe kádánota. Kútth’i ʔałǫ́ hoʔázį́ tthe kódánota ha nų́t’á sį.


Digital text sample from Chris Harvey, Language-geek, http://www.languagegeek.com/dene/denesulhine/ch_example.html
As a system, the Syllabics have an inherently wide stance on a given line of text, resulting from many characters possessing large, open counter-spaces, which in turn produces paragraphs with large pockets of whitespace, which is further extrapolated by the required wide word space for legibility. This causes challenges for typesetting Syllabics in more constrained environments, such as editorial and newspaper layouts, where it can be a challenge to fit the Syllabics comfortably.

In order to overcome these challenges, the November Syllabics introduces narrower width variants of Syllabics glyphs in condensed and compressed ranges, which allow for more comfortable typesetting of Syllabics texts in tighter spaces. These narrower width styles allow for more words to be set per line in the same spaces that a typical Syllabics setting would occupy. This allows for more text per page in Syllabics settings, and therefore, more economical Syllabics documents in print publications.
I think about this, the younger people need first to learn about inuusiq – will you have a good inuusiq will you live your life?
I think about this, the younger people need first to learn about inuusiq – will you have a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you have?

And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you have?

And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? 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And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilan
I think about this, the younger people need first to learn about inuusiq – will you have a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of inuusiq will result? These are the first things to really understand.

10 PT Hairline & Hairline Italic
The Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics supports several Indigenous languages in Canada across the continent. Although the term 'unified' is applied to the character set, there are many languages do not see their typographic or orthographic preferences represented correctly. One of these preferences not represent in the UCAS repertoire is the preference of the square form syllabics style, which is preferred by the Dene communities for representing their syllabics orthographies.

The November Syllabics fonts provides a full set for all square form alternates in it’s glyph set, which can be accessed via OpenType stylistic set 13 (“ss13”) in supporting typesetting environments.
Conditions d'utilisation du service d'expédition

Une lettre de transport aérien (LTA) est un document de transport de marchandises constituant le contrat de transport entre l'expéditeur et Air Inuit Ltée.

1. En proposant au transport les marchandises décrites dans le présent contrat, l'expéditeur accepte les conditions dudit contrat, qu'aucun agent ni employé(e) des parties n'est habilité à modifier, et convient que la présente lettre de transport aérien est non négociable et qu'elle a été établie par lui-même, ou en son nom, par le transporteur.

2. Le transport effectué et les autres services rendus en rapport avec ledit transport sont soumis aux réglements et conditions de transport des tarifs applicables. Le tarif d'Air Inuit Ltée peut être consulté sur demande au bureau d'Air Inuit Ltée.

3. La responsabilité d'Air Inuit Ltée en cas de perte ou d'avarie d'une expédition est limitée à 1,10$ le kilo, avec un minimum de 50,00$.

4. La responsabilité éventuelle du transporteur en cas de perte ou d'avarie d'une expédition est limitée soit à la valeur déclarée au départ, soit au montant du dommage, le montant le moins élevé étant retenu. Toute demande d'indemnisation est sujette à un justificatif de valeur.

5. Les demandes d'indemnisation, autres que celles qui s'appliquent à un trop-perçu, doivent être adressées par écrit au transporteur prenant ou cédant dans les 120 jours suivant la date de la lettre de transport aérien.

6. Les demandes d'indemnisation qui s'appliquent à un trop-perçu doivent être adressées par écrit au transporteur prenant ou cédant dans les 180 jours suivant la date d'établissement de la lettre de transport aérien. Les demandes d'indemnisation pour avarie ou perte constatées par le destinataire après la livraison, et, après signature du reçu sans réserve, doivent être adressées par écrit au transporteur dans les 15 jours qui suivent la livraison.
SYLLABICS PROPORTIONS

As in any type system, there are inherent vertical metrics that should be observed which contribute to the best appearance of a given writing system. An aspect of the Syllabics typographic grid that must be observed is the relationship of the Syllabics to the Latin scripts vertical metrics, as these two systems are very frequently used together. This has much to do with the internal counterspaces of the Syllabics, which are wide and largely open, and contribute to a horizontal movement on the line. By contrast, the internal counter rhythm of Latin type is very narrow and vertical, which gives it a more vertical stance in lines of type. For this reason, the topline of the full-height Syllabics characters should be roughly 10–15% shorter than that of the Latin cap height, even if we consider the Syllabics being set on its own in paragraphs of text.

The grid example, right, shows the vertical proportion relationship for November Syllabics to November Latin, with the Syllabics top line sitting 94 units below the Latin capital height, and the medial height characters sitting 40 units below the Latin x-height in order to achieve optimal harmony between the two scripts in shared text settings. The paragraph settings, right, further demonstrate how these grid proportions achieve harmony between these two scripts that are frequently used together.

The name qaniujaqpait derives from the root qani, meaning 'mouth'. The alternative, Latin-based writing system is named qaliujaqpait, and it derives from qaliit, a word describing the markings or the grain in rocks. Titirausiq nutaaq meaning 'new writing system' is to be seen in contrast to titirausiit nutaunngittut, the 'old syllabics' used before the reforms of 1976.²

SYLLABICS VERTICAL METRIC GRID

SYLLABICS EMBEDDED IN LATIN TEXT

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Latin Cap-height} \\
\text{Topline} \\
\text{Medial Line} \\
\text{Midline} \\
\text{Baseline}
\end{array}
\]

\begin{align*}
\text{F} & \quad \text{B} \\
\text{n} & \quad \text{o} \\
\text{q} & \quad \text{0} \\
\text{Δ} & \quad \text{.}
\end{align*}

\text{SYLLABICS EMBEDDED IN LATIN TEXT}

\begin{align*}
\text{Late 18-} & \text{-22-} \text{C, 2013-G. } \\
\text{Clifford } & \text{JG } \\
\text{Doe } & \text{John } \\
\text{ABC } & \text{DEF } \\
\text{GHI } & \text{JKL }
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{Late } & \text{inuktut } \\
\text{Doe } & \text{John } \\
\text{GHI } & \text{JKL }
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{Late } & \text{ABC } \\
\text{DEF } & \text{GHI }
\end{align*}
WORD SPACE

Syllabics typefaces require a wider word space glyph width than the word space glyph for the Latin, in order for syllabics words to be readable in paragraph settings.

Bill Jancewicz – Algonquian Syllabics expert – notes that ‘... Much more difficulty has been experienced however with the whitespace, in particular the word-space character, which is encoded in BJCree UNI at somewhat wider than an em. The Euphemia word space is much too narrow for legible reading of syllabics.’

The default space character for November Syllabics is set to 660 units (Regular), over double the width of the Latin space character to ensure easy readability of Syllabics text. Please note that the syllabics space character is the default space character width in the November Syllabics fonts.

The localised script word space variants are available in the November Syllabics fonts as forced OpenType substitutions, which can also be accessed via stylistic sets 11 (Latin variants “ss11”) and 12 (Syllabics variants “ss12”) in supporting typesetting environments.

Note: when typesetting Syllabics texts in Adobe InDesign, be sure to activate the “World-Ready Paragraph Composer” in order to access the automatic Latin and Syllabics word space variants.

WORD SPACE TOO NARROW

Ideal word space

COMPARISON OF SYLLABICS AND LATIN WORD SPACE REQUIREMENTS

BILL JANCEWICZ, In email correspondence with the author, Jancewicz described several issues surrounding digital Syllabics typography, including the word space glyph. He describes in the above quote excerpt his solution for the space character in his BJCree UNI typeface, a freely-available Syllabics typeface.

Proposal for additions to UCAS, 24 August 2020, 9:40pm EST.
NUMERALS AND PUNCTUATION

SYLLABICS NUMERALS
Similarly to providing solutions for punctuation marks tailored to suit the Syllabics, the default numerals in the November Syllabics have been designed to match the proportions and height of the Syllabics. As a result, the numerals are set to the height of the Syllabics glyphs, and are drawn wider to better harmonise with the wider width and stance of the Syllabics. The November Syllabics numerals are available in both proportional and lining figures for tabular settings.

SYLLABICS PUNCTUATION
While there are script-specific syllabics punctuation marks that are used by the Algonquian syllabics-using languages (syllabics full stop ᖃ and hyphen ᖃ), all orthographies within the Syllabics writing system utilize Latin punctuation marks in text settings. The November Syllabics fonts have tailored these respective Latin punctuation marks to be positioned – and in some cases proportioned – to match the height and inherent proportions for the Syllabics glyphs, so they may harmonise better in Syllabics text settings.

These localised script variants are available in the November Syllabics fonts as forced OpenType subtitutions, which can also be accessed via stylistic sets 11 (Latin variants “ss11”) and 12 (Syllabics variants “ss12”) in supporting typesetting environments.

Note: when typesetting Syllabics texts in Adobe InDesign, be sure to activate the “World-Ready Paragraph Composer” in order to access the automatic Latin and Syllabics variants.

SYLLABICS NUMERALS AND PUNCTUATION IN TEXT

“ᑲᐦᐊᕠ” “when?”
As part of the Typotheque North American Syllabics project’s mission to support Indigenous language revitalisation and preservation in North America, technical issues within the Unicode range for UCAS have been addressed to add missing characters to the Unicode Standard.

NATTILIK SHR AND H SERIES
The Nattilingmiutut dialect of the Inuktut language – spoken in the Nattilik community in the Western region of Nunavut – has been missing 12 characters in Unicode from its syllabics orthography that has prevented the community from teaching and using its language in digital text transmission environments. Working with Nattilik community language experts Janet Tamalik McGrath and Elisabeth Janesn-Hadlari, Typotheque submitted a successful proposal in October 2020 to encode the missing characters (Nattilik Kutaiřřutit) into Unicode, with their scheduled release in September 2021 with Unicode 14.0. The November Syllabics fonts provide full support for these new Nattilik characters across all weights and styles.

HISTORICAL SP SERIES
In the October 2020 Unicode proposal to add new additions to UCAS, Typotheque was also able to successfully add a historical sp-series for the Algonquian syllabics that was previously missing from Unicode. The November Syllabics include these Algonquian characters across all weights and styles in its glyph set.
Donald be darwhun ast'un ts'ayah
Abul tbe darun zakh whughon kut
Yanus what'ut yan k'ut ts'ayah
Sdu bar et ts'akh I tlho hokh
10 taoozun.00 hokhwa onkut (10,000.00)
Bulakh ba naoolha choot ka dookhni
Abul de ch'akh ba koolho 15 taooszun (15,000)

SECOND SECTION
Duk'ulh as miding ut na hoghalh hakada
Di injan njan hokhda soo ts'ushanda
Dusnilh hoon ts'esh hahoowa
Talo bar sa talth tsalh
Et tuwa inia njan
In conjunction with adding new characters to UCAS for the Syllabics, further support for Indigenous languages that use the Syllabics was provided through a proposal to change the representative glyphs in the UCAS code charts. These changes corrected errors in the accurate representative forms of the glyphs for the Carrier, Sayisi (Dene), and Ojibway Syllabics, and provide a model for all future Syllabics fonts to follow. The November Syllabics fonts support these revisions in it’s glyph set.

**CORRECTIONS FOR CARRIER**
The Carrier (Dakelh) syllabics have been included in the Unicode script encoding for UCAS since its inception in 1999, however, they have suffered from an attempt to ‘unify’ them with the syllabics style of other orthographies in the character encoding. Typotheque has worked closely with Carrier syllabics experts Francois Prince and Dennis Cumberland to successfully propose changes to the representative characters for the Carrier Syllabics in the UCAS code charts.

**CORRECTIONS FOR SAYISI**
The proposed changes to the Sayisi and general Dene Syllabics glyphs have also been implemented, providing the correct square form representative shape.

**CORRECTIONS FOR OJIBWAY**
The November Syllabics also implements the correct orientation and composition of the i-finals characters required by the Ojibway Syllabics, as specified in these representative glyph changes.
While many syllabics orthographies such as Inuktut, Cree, and Ojibwe position their final characters at the top line of a word, some syllabics-using languages prefer their finals to be placed at either the midline, baseline, or combination of vertical alignment zones. Carrier syllabics prefer to have finals positioned at the mid point of a word, between the baseline and top line. The Dene syllabics-using languages (Sayisi, Chipewyan, North and South Slavey) not only have preferences towards the vertical positioning of finals, but rather, orthographically require their finals to be positioned at either the top, mid, or baseline in order to correctly represent pronunciation in the language.

**MIDLINE FINALS**
In order to accommodate the midline finals positioning preferred in languages, such as Carrier, the November Syllabics fonts provide access to the Carrier preferred midline finals via OpenType stylistic set 15 ("ss15") in supporting typesetting environments.

**BASELINE FINALS**
Some Dene languages have multiple vertical positioning requirements, with finals requiring to sit at the top, mid and baseline. In order to accommodate the requirement of baseline finals in orthographies such as Beaver, Sayisi Dene, and South Slavey the following stylistic set can be activated to access the relevant finals glyph.

* Please note that at this time, we have not yet found a suitable way for encoding the vertically-positioned baseline and midline finals within the general November Syllabics fonts. However, it is possible to request a customised font build that provides localised support for languages that require multiple vertical positioning for finals glyphs.

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**Carrier:** MIDLINE

**Sayisi Dene:** TOPLINE, MIDLINE, BASELINE

**Chipewyan:** TOPLINE, MIDLINE, BASELINE

**Beaver:** TOPLINE, BASELINE

**Dene K’E:** TOPLINE, MIDLINE, BASELINE

**North Slavey:** TOPLINE, MIDLINE
**Nunavik Local Ng Final**

**Nunavik Preferred Ng**
The Nunavik language region of Northern Québec prefers an alternative form of the ng final character that is commonly used in Nunavut dialect communities ( אליו). In the Nunavut region, the form for the ng final takes the shape of a combine sequence of ᓗ + ᕮ which results in the shape ᕮ. By contrast, the Nunavik region’s communities prefer their ng to be a sequence of ᕮ + ᕗ, resulting in the shape ᕗ.

The November Syllabics fonts provide this alternative for the Nunavik community under OpenType stylistic set 14 (“ss14”), accessible in supporting typesetting environments.

---

**Map Legend:**
- Eastern Inuktut communities (Nunavik & Nunavut)
- Western Inuktut communitites (Nattilingmiutut)
- Cree communities
- Naskapi communities

**Nunavik**

**Nunavut**

---

The above map shows Nunavik and Nunavut communities depicted above the community place name ngᐃᓂᓂᐎ ᐃᔑᑭᔗᐎᐣ. The Strategic plan 2016–2023 for the ng-series, and provides OpenType substitutions for the preferred Nunavik form.

The Nunavik language region of Northern Québec prefers an alternative form of the ng final character that is commonly used in Nunavut. Quebec prefers an alternative form of the ng final character that is commonly used in Nunavut.
In the Northern Ojibway dialect, there is variation in the preferred orientation of final characters throughout communities in the region, with some preferring their finals to take the a vowel position, and some preferring their finals take the i vowel orientation position.

Additionally, some Northern Ontario communities prefer an n final character (ᓐ) that is vertically positioned at the midline.

All of these finals variations are available in the glyph set for the November Syllabics, and available through standard encoding methods.
Some Plains Cree communities that prefer to use the dot y final (ˑ) have a special combination sequence that is formed when final y is followed by a w dot (ˑ). In this sequence, the dot y final (ˑ) and w dot (ˑ) transforms to a stacking of two syllabics dots, appearing as a colon-like symbol (᛬).

This symbol is not encoded in UCAS, and an alternative glyph has been provided in the November Syllabics fonts in order to accommodate this transformation preference for these Plains Cree communities.

We have not yet found a suitable way to encode this sequence via OpenType Layout rules, however, a custom build can be ordered for Plains Cree communities that prefer this sequence in their standard typesetting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Symbolic Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nattilingmiutut</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulk'wah ke</td>
<td>ᐁᓄᑲᓇ ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anishininiimowin</td>
<td>ᐸᖏᓐᖏᕐᖅ ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saíyísí dëne</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᐊ ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iywuw Iyimuun</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᐊ ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nêhiyawêwin</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᐊ ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dene K’e</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᐊ ᖃᓂ网首页</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siksiká</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᐊ ᖃᓂ网首页</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dane-zaa Záágéʔ</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᐊ ᖃᓂ网首页</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Înû Ayimûn</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᐊ ᖃᓂ网首页</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dënësųłinënė</td>
<td>ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᐊ ᖃᓂ网首页</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYLLABICS ROMANISATIONS

While the November Syllabics fonts focus on delivering high quality typographic solutions for the Syllabics writing system, comprehensive support has also been provided for the roman orthography needs in each language that uses the Syllabics. Through research investigations towards the standardised roman orthographies for each of the Syllabics-using Indigenous languages, the supporting Latin glyph set has been defined to cover all languages in UCAS. Additionally, the necessary glyph composition/decomposition rules have been instituted into the Syllabics fonts to accommodate the shaping requirements for all languages’ roman orthographies.

Dëne Sųłinë́ Yatïé

 CHIPESWAN SYLLABICS AND ROMAN ORTHOGRAPHY

Dane-zaa Záágéŋ

 BEAVER SYLLABICS AND ROMAN ORTHOGRAPHY
CUSTOM FONT BUILDS

As the Syllabics are a very diverse writing system, with many language communities having unique needs that the UCAS encoding does not always accommodate.

In situations where the general November Syllabics fonts do comfortably accommodate the needs of your community’s Syllabics orthography, it is possible to discuss a custom font build. A custom font is tailor made to work for your community’s preferences and requirements, and can be adjusted to function in a comfortable way for the desired use of the fonts.

To request a custom font build of the Typotheque Syllabics November typefaces, please contact: info@typotheque.com
The following texts were used throughout the examples in this document:

[AIR INUIT (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ), ᐚᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᖓ / Le Nord à vol d’oiseau / The Spirit of the North. Air Inuit (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ), Fall 2019

CHRIS HARVEY, various texts that were encoded by Chris Harvey in LanguageGeek were used for the showings of the fonts in this document. LanguageGeek, 2011

JANET TAMALIK MCGRATH (ᑕᒪᓕᒃ), ‘text quoting elder Mariano Aupilarjuk, 2010’. In The Qaggiq Model: Toward a Theory of Inuktut Knowledge Renewal, Nunavut Arctic College, 2018

FRANCOIS PRINCE (ᗮᘧᐣᙒᔆ ᗮᘦᐣᙆ), ‘Carrier inscription translation’. From Neyu Professional Services, 2018
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lava Syllabics fonts would not have been possible without the help of many people. The author is grateful to have had the opportunity to collaborate with Nattilik language keepers Nilaulaaq Aglukkaq (ᓂᓚᐅᓛᖅ ᐊᒡᓘᒃᑲᖅ), Arnaoyok Alookee (ᐊᕐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓗᑭ), Janet Tamalik McGrath (ᑕᒪᓕᒃ), Attima (ᐃᑏᒪ) and Elisabeth (ᐃᑏᒪ) Hadlari (ᐃᑏᒪ), and Q’ngaqtuq Kevin Eetoolook (ᖃᓕᖃᑲᒃᑐᐊᖅ ᐃᑦᑐᓗᒃ), who provided their expertise working in collaboration with the author to prepare the successful proposal to add the missing Nattilik character to the Unicode Standard, testing of the Syllabics fonts, and translation. To Francois Prince (ᖃᓐᓂᒃᓴᐃᑦ) and Dennis Cumberland (ᐅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓐᓇᔪᑦ) of the Carrier (Dakelh) Nation, who provided their expertise and worked in collaboration with the author to prepare the successful proposal to correct the representative glyphs for the Carrier Syllabics in the UCAS code charts, along with font testing and translation. To Bill Jancewicz, Lindsay Smail, and Matthew Windsor, for providing expert feedback during the font testing phase. To Liang Hai, for his continual expert feedback, guidance, and technical support throughout all aspects and stages of the project. To Debbie Anderson and the Script Ad Hoc committee for their guidance in preparing the successful Unicode proposals. To Lukáš Timulak for skillfully creating the Syllabics film to present the project. To Peter Bilak, for his patience, guidance, and investing in the Typotheque North American Syllabics project, which made all of the impactful solutions possible.