October
October 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.
The October 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 Algonquin Syllabics were developed for the Algonquin 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.

**INUKTUT SYLLABICS**
The Inuktut Syllabics share a strong graphic relationship to the Algonquin 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.

**DENE SYLLABICS**
The Dene Syllabics differ in both appearance and orthographic behaviour to the Algonquin 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.

**LANGUAGE SUPPORT**

The Algonquin Syllabics were developed for the Algonquin 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.

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**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 October 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Font Style</th>
<th>October Compressed</th>
<th>October Condensed</th>
<th>October</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>ᕳᓕᒫᒃ ᖃᓄᒃᑖᕐᔪᒃ</td>
<td>ᕳᓕᒫᒃ ᖃᓄᒃᑖᕐᔪᒃ</td>
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<td>ᕳᓕᒫᒃ</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ᕳᓕᒫᒃ ᖃᓄᒃTicker</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ᕳᓕᒫᒃ ᖃᓄᒃTicker</td>
<td>ᕳᓕᒫᒃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Italic</td>
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<td>ᕳᓕᒫᒃ ᖃᓄᒃTicker</td>
<td>ᕳᓕᒫᒃ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sayisi Dene Syllabics (ᓴᔨᓯ ᑌᓀ), depicted right, are the preferred means of writing the Sayisi Dene language. As with the Chipewyan language community, the language is referred to as Dine Sųłıné Yatıé (ᐅᓂᕐᒧاء ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ October Syllabics  | ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐊᑦ ᐊᑎ ᕬ ᐃᒃᓁᓂᐊᕐᒥᒃ) in the language. It is categorized as part of the Northern Athabaskan (Na-Dene) language family. Dënësųłinë 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, Tłı̨chǫ, Inuvialuktun, 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:

preserve
Caribou News / ᖃᔅᑕᑯ ᖃᔨᑖᐦ ᕦᑦᐱ / ᑕᐱ ᖃᔅᑖᐦ / Vol XI #1, ‘Wollaston people blame mines for endangering wildlife, other impacts’. In The Globe and Mail.

Digital text sample from Chris Harvey, Languagegeek, http://www.languagegeek.com/dene/denesulhine/ch_example.html
NARROW SYLLABICS STYLES

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 wordspace 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 October 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.
10 PT HAIRLINE & HAIRLINE ITALIC

10 PT THIN & THIN ITALIC

10 PT REGULAR & REGULAR ITALIC

10 PT BOLD & BOLD ITALIC

10 PT HEAVY & HEAVY ITALIC

10 PT BLACK & BLACK ITALIC
The text in the image appears to be in the Oji-Cree language. The text is written in a variety of fonts and formats, indicating different styles and possibly different contexts. The text is not legible due to the image quality, but it seems to be a document or a page from a book. Without clearer visibility or more context, it's challenging to provide a meaningful translation or analysis.
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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good inuusiq will you live your life such? And if you are not vigilant what kind of 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 a good 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.
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 October 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.
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 October Syllabics to October 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 ᖃᓂᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ qaniujaqpait derives from the root qaniq, meaning 'mouth'. The alternative, Latin-based writing system is named ᖃᓕᐅᔮᖅᐸᐃᑦ qaliujaqpait, and it derives from ᖃᓕᑦ qaliit, a word describing the markings or the grain in rocks. ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ Titirausiq nutaaq meaning 'new writing system' is to be seen in contrast to ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓰᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ titirausiit nutaunngittut, the 'old syllabics' used before the reforms of 1976.²
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 BJCre UNI at somewhat wider than an em. The Euphemia word space is much too narrow for legible reading of syllabics.’¹

The default space character for October 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 October Syllabics fonts.

The localised script word space variants are available in the October 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

WORD SPACE TOO WIDE

Word space too narrow

Ideal word space
ձեռք քար ե, մեկ թեռ, -ե. Հեթք. Թաթ վա, բաց
ինձ է, ա ֆորմա ձամ
քակ է. բազ զմե օտ է
tես փեյսեր և, երբ ի-ը
ամ ձևեր է. բազ է է ձե
եր երկն, երկն եր. ձ,
երկն երկն, երկն եր.
NUMERALS AND PUNCTUATION

SYLLABICS NUMERALS
Similarly to providing solutions for punctuation marks tailored to suit to the Syllabics, the default numerals in the October 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 October 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 ᕳ and hyphen ᕠ), all orthographies within the Syllabics writing system utilize Latin punctuation marks in text settings. The October 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 October 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 variants.
Anishinaabemowin (Ojibwe) Syllabics

Vowel length is phonologically contrastive in Ojibwe but is frequently not indicated by syllabics writers; for example, the words aakim 'snowshoe' and akim 'count him, them!' may both be written ᐁᑭᑦ. Vowel length is optionally indicated by placing a dot above the character, with the exception of /e/, for which there is no corresponding short vowel and, therefore, no need to indicate length. The practice of indicating vowel length is called ‘pointed syllabics’ or ‘pointing’. In the pointed variant, the word ‘snowshoe’ would be written ᐁᑭᑦ.

The fortis consonants are generally not distinguished in the common unpointed writing from the lenis ones and so both /d/ and /t/ are written t, etc. However, some speakers place the h initial before another initial to indicate that that initial is fortis rather than lenis.

The h initial and final are also used to represent the glottal stop in most communities, but in some, ᖧ (superscript i) is used as a glottal-stop letter.

Not shown in the sample table are the characters representing non-Ojibwe sounds f, th, l, r. All syllabics—using Ojibwe communities use p with an internal ring to represent f, typically ᐈ, ᐃ, ᐒ, ᐗ, and *; and most use t with an internal ring to represent th, typically ᐋ, ᐃ, ᐎ, ᐐ and *, but variations do exist on the placement of the internal ring; in some communities where the s have transitioned to th, ᖄ, ᖅ, ᖇ, ᖈ and ᖉ sequence is instead found. However, the method of representing l and r varies much greatly across the communities using Ojibwe syllabics.
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 Janes-Hadiari, 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 October 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 October Syllabics include these Algonquian characters across all weights and styles in its glyph set.
Let's learn Inuktut! ᐃᓄᒃᑐᑦ

- inukšuk
- avinŋaq
- qugřuk
- iglu
- igloo
- lemming
- kamik
- boot
- nattiq
- swan
- seal
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 October Syllabics fonts support these revisions in its 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 October 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.
Series on Everyday Activities
Arts and Crafts Theme:
The Sewing Machine

Tamalik & Associates 2011
may be copied for educational purposes
VERTICAL POSITIONING OF FINALS FOR DENE SYLLABICS

While many syllabics orthographies such as Inuktut, Cree, and Ojibway 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 October 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 October 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.*
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 (ᐳ). In the Nunavut region, the form for the ng final takes the shape of a combine sequence of ᕯ + ᕪ which results in the shape ᕯ. By contrast, the Nunavik region’s communities prefer their ng to be a sequence of ᕯ + ᕪ, resulting in the shape ᕯ.

The October 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 communities (Nattilingmiutut)
- Cree communities
- Naskapi communities
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 (ᐯ) that is vertically positioned at the midline.

All of these finals variations are available in the glyph set for the October Syllabics, and available through standard encoding methods.
Some Plains Cree communities that prefer to use the dot y final (˚) have a special combination sequence that is formed when final y is followed by a w dot (.), in this sequence, the dot y final (˚) and w dot (.) 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 October 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>Script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nattilingmiutut</td>
<td>ᓲᐚᐴᑦ ᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᖅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulk'wah ke</td>
<td>ᐃᐦᑐᓂ ᐆᓂᑐᓂ ᐊ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anishinininiimowin</td>
<td>መᑦ ᐃ DefaultValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saíyísí dëne</td>
<td>ᐃ DefaultValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iyuw Iyimuun</td>
<td>ᐃ DefaultValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nêhiyawêwin</td>
<td>ᕐᓂᑭᐅᔮᕗᒻᒥᓂ ᐅᐦᐊᓐᔾᔨᐤ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dene K'e</td>
<td>ᐃ DefaultValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siksiká</td>
<td>ᐃ DefaultValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dane-zaa Záágéʔ</td>
<td>ᐃ DefaultValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Înû Ayimûn</td>
<td>ᐃ DefaultValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dënësųłinë́</td>
<td>ᐃ DefaultValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYLLABICS ROMANISATIONS

While the October 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

CHIPEWYAN SYLLABICS AND ROMAN ORTHOGRAPHY

Dane-zaa Záágéʔ

BEAVER SYLLABICS AND ROMAN ORTHOGRAPHY
CUSTOM FONT BUILD

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 October 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 October typefaces, please contact: info@typotheque.com
The following texts were used throughout the examples in this document:

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

[HADLARI CONSULTING / ᐃᔪᓕᖕᒦ ᐃᒃᐱᔪᖅᑎᒋᐅᑦ], From Hadlari Consulting / ᐃᔪᓕᖕᒦ ᐃᒃᐱᔪᖅᑎᒋᐅᑦ / Hadlartikut Ikajuqtigiit

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 (CLC-ᐣ), 'text quoting elder Mariano Aupilarjuk, 2010'. In The Qaggiq Model: Toward a Theory of Inuktut Knowledge Renewal, Nunavut Arctic College, 2018


FRANCOIS PRINCE (ᐣᓐᓄᑦ ᐄᓚᑦ), 'Carrier inscription translation'. From Neyu Professional Services, 2018
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