

These are instructions for typing cipher-style music (where numbers represent notes) using a unicode font and a software keyboard for typing the characters covered by that font.

First, install the "Doulos SIL Cipher" font, install InKey and the corresponding keyboard, and restart your word processor. (LibreOffice Writer works best here, although Microsoft Word is somewhat usable for very simple cases.) Select the font, turn on the keyboard, and start typing using the keystrokes described on the next page.

Apart from the special symbols below, the font also includes ordinary text characters inherited unchanged from Doulos SIL, in order to support typing text and punctuation--this single font can be used for both music and lyrics. Using one font for both is recommended for ease of use, and also because changing the font size should then preserve horizontal alignment.

Because the keyboard needs to allow both music and lyrics to be typed, it does not "hijack" any of the standard text keys' characters by completely replacing them with other characters. Alas, this means that typing most musical symbols takes multiple keystrokes, but on the plus side, lyrics can be touch-typed at full speed without switching keyboards or fonts.

Generally, it is a good idea to close InKey completely when you are not planning to type music. This will prevent it from being accidentally enabled when you're not expecting it. (Right-click the icon:  or .)

By default, rows of text typed using this font will be quite high, in order to ensure that there will be enough room for all diacritics. If you don't want this, you can use Format, Paragraph to set the line-spacing to a fixed height. (In this document, the fixedheight style is set to about 0.20".)

The font targets Indonesian cipher (*kepatihan*), but a mode for Chinese cipher (*jianpu*) is also provided via the "slur" font feature. The purpose and scope of this project, and downloads, are provided here:

<http://scripts.sil.org/CipherMusic>

Using the provided template (Cipher Songs.ott) is optional but highly recommended. The template includes a typical page size, useful styles, and tips/suggestions on how to type music in Writer.

**Important information** (this page, at least, should be printed out).

**The Inkey keyboard:** Each of the number keys from 1 to 9 is set up as a "rota", which means that quickly pressing the key multiple times cycles through the symbols for that key. For example, the rota for the 3 key is: 3 3̇ 3̈ 3̉ 3̊ 3̋, which means that pressing 3 once outputs "3", pressing it twice quickly produces "3̇", and so forth. (Technically, the diacritics are separate unicode characters; so, for example, 3̈ is actually three characters prepackaged in the proper sequence.) Pressing it *slowly* twice produces "33" since the rota is not activated. Here are the rotas:

1 : 1 1̇ 1̈ 1̉ 1̊ 1̋	6 : 6 6̇ 6̈ 6̉ 6̊ 6̋	= : = 5̇ 5̈
2 : 2 2̇ 2̈ 2̉ 2̊ 2̋	7 : 7 7̇ 7̈ 7̉ 7̊ 7̋	(where 5 is any note)
3 : 3 3̇ 3̈ 3̉ 3̊ 3̋	8 : 8 8̇ # 8̈ ↗ ↘	< : “ ‘ <
4 : 4 4̇ 4̈ 4̉ 4̊ 4̋	^ : ^ ^	> : ” ’ >
5 : 5 5̇ 5̈ 5̉ 5̊ 5̋	- : - 5̇ 5̈	

The other keys modified by this keyboard are:

- { : ( begin slur, use Ctrl { to type a { )
- } : ( end slur, use Ctrl } to type a } )
- Ctrl + Shift + . : 5̈ ( Chinese: manually add an underdot under an underline )
- Ctrl + Shift + , : 5̇ ( Chinese: manually add an overdot after an underline )
- Ctrl + . : 5̈ ( Chinese: middle dot )
- Ctrl + Shift + 1 : | ( single barline )
- Ctrl + Shift + 2-6 : || || || ||: ||
- Q QQ, q qq, X XX, x xx, Z ZZ, z zz : ' Q, ' q, Ó X, ó x, Á Z, á z ( rotas in alternate keyboard )

For combinations, you must type the base + combining marks in the following order (and don't place both begin and end slur on a single base character):

**Indonesian order:**

**begin slur, base character, overlay (/ or \), underdot, overdot, overline(s), fermata, end slur**

**Chinese order:**

**begin slur, base character, overlay (/ or \), underline(s), underdot, overdot, fermata, end slur**

**Warning:** When we switched to fully curved slurs, the cursor often stopped showing up while *editing the music inside of an existing slur*. This happens when any of the numbers inside are decorated with an overline, overdot or slash. Workarounds: (A) to edit inside an existing slur, first temporarily delete the right or left edge of the slur. Put it back when you're done. Or, (B) count the number of times you press the arrow key when entering the slur. The cursor won't display, though, so this is more difficult. Or, (C) use the "Editable" macro button while editing, then "Default" etc. for printing.

Sample sequences of characters/keystrokes (cf: KapatihanPro Font Keystroke Samples.pdf) :

for this:	$\overline{35}$	$\overline{3\ 5}$	$\overline{\acute{3}\ 4}$
type this:	3 -- 5 --	3 -- space -- 5 --	3 3 -- space -- 4 --
for this:	$\underline{35}$	$\underline{3\ 5}$	$\underline{3\ 4\ 5}$
type this:	{ 3 5 }	{ 3 space 5 }	{ 3 space 4 space 5 }
for this:	$\overline{654}$	$\overline{\acute{i}\ \acute{i}7}$	$\overline{1.}$
type this:	{ 6 -- 5 -- } 4 --	1 1 -- space -- { 1 1 -- 7 -- }	1 . -- Ctrl+"
for this:	$\overline{\overline{6.3}}$	$\overline{\overline{23\ 45}\ 4\ 3}$	
type this:	6 -- . = = 3 3 = =	{ 2 = = 3 = = space -- 4 = = 5 = = space 4 -- } space -- 3 --	