

# Tengwar Formal fonts

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Tengwar Formal version 1.2

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For the latest version of the fonts and documentation, always refer to: <http://tengwarformal.limes.com.pl/>

## Basic keyboard layout

Tengwar Formal tries to resemble the formal book-hand style of Tolkien's Tengwar writing system. The font follows the keyboard layout invented by Daniel Smith for his Tengwar Quenya, Tengwar Sindarin and Tengwar Noldor fonts. It differs a lot from ours, as Tengwar itself differs from the Latin Alphabet – each Tengwar letter (*tengwa*, plural form *tengwar*) may have very different sound values, depending on the language. It's impossible to simply map the Tengwar on the standard computer keyboard. Another problem is, that Tengwar makes heavy use of various marks called *tehtar*, placed over or under the *tengwar*. Each *tehta* comes in variants to use with different *tengwar*. Thus the placement of *tengwar* and *tehtar* on the keyboard in this font has no connection with their possible sound values; it is devised rather to show the logical construction of the Tengwar. This keymapping seems complicated at first glance, but is accepted as a standard for its flexibility and used in almost all popular Tengwar fonts I know. There are also various software utilities designed to help mortal people with these fonts, and they can be also used with Tengwar Formal. Yet this is really not too difficult to learn its basics:

**blue** characters are the keyboard strokes

**black** characters is what you get in this font

**gray** characters are only to show usage of black characters

**red** character is the only one that differs from the original Dan Smith's mapping

### Lower case:

ı	p	þ	b	þ	m	n	ȝ	ʒ	λ	ṽ	:	.	~
·	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=	\
ƀ	Ɔ	b	þ	m	n	ȝ	ʒ	d	ṽ	ṽ	c		
q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	[	]		
ɥ	ɥ	d	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	λ	þ	þ		
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	;	'			
ɥ	ɥ	d	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ		
z	x	c	v	b	n	m	,	.	/				

### Upper case:

	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	ɥ	þ	ṽ	ɥ	ɥ	ɥ
~	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	(	)	-	+	
þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	ɥ	þ	ṽ	ṽ	ɥ	
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{	}		
ɥ	ɥ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	þ	ɥ	ɥ	þ	þ		
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	"			
ɥ	ɥ	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı		
Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	<	>	?				

## Extended keyboard strokes for tehtar on US keyboard

### Teha symbols above the tengwar:

Reverse triple over-dots	<a href="#">alt/0170</a>	<a href="#">alt/0173</a>	<a href="#">alt/0175</a>	<a href="#">alt/0181</a>
Double over-dots	<a href="#">alt/0212</a>	<a href="#">alt/0213</a>	<a href="#">alt/0214</a>	<a href="#">alt/0215</a>
Over-chevron	<a href="#">alt/0216</a>	<a href="#">alt/0217</a>	<a href="#">alt/0218</a>	<a href="#">alt/0219</a>
Over-circumflex	<a href="#">alt/0220</a>	<a href="#">alt/0221</a>	<a href="#">alt/0222</a>	<a href="#">alt/0223</a>
Reverse over-curl	<a href="#">alt/0224</a>	<a href="#">alt/0225</a>	<a href="#">alt/0226</a>	<a href="#">alt/0225</a>
Over-twist	<a href="#">alt/0232</a>	<a href="#">alt/0233</a>	<a href="#">alt/0234</a>	<a href="#">alt/0235</a>
Over-bar	<a href="#">alt/0236</a>	<a href="#">alt/0238</a>		

### Teha symbols below the Tengwa:

Single under-dot	<a href="#">alt/0200</a>	<a href="#">alt/0201</a>	<a href="#">alt/0202</a>	<a href="#">alt/0203</a>
Double under-dots	<a href="#">alt/0204</a>	<a href="#">alt/0205</a>	<a href="#">alt/0206</a>	<a href="#">alt/0207</a>
Reverse triple under-dots	<a href="#">alt/0208</a>	<a href="#">alt/0209</a>	<a href="#">alt/0210</a>	<a href="#">alt/0211</a>
Under-curl	<a href="#">alt/0228</a>	<a href="#">alt/0229</a>	<a href="#">alt/0230</a>	<a href="#">alt/0231</a>
Under-carrier	<a href="#">alt/0252</a>	<a href="#">alt/0253</a>	<a href="#">alt/0254</a>	<a href="#">alt/0255</a>
Single under-accent	<a href="#">alt/0137</a>	<a href="#">alt/0138</a>	<a href="#">alt/0139</a>	<a href="#">alt/0159</a>
Double under-accents	<a href="#">alt/0131</a>	<a href="#">alt/0132</a>	<a href="#">alt/0133</a>	<a href="#">alt/0134</a>
Under-tail	<a href="#">alt/0145</a>	<a href="#">alt/0146</a>	<a href="#">alt/0147</a>	<a href="#">alt/0148</a>
Under-bar	<a href="#">alt/0237</a>	<a href="#">alt/0239</a>		

### Teha symbols inside the Tengwa:

Inside tilde	<a href="#">alt/0176</a>
Inside double-accents	<a href="#">alt/0130</a>

Inside bar	<a href="#">alt/0184</a>
Inside double dots	<a href="#">alt/0180</a>

### Additional s-curls:

Lifted curl	<a href="#">alt/0161</a>
Upward curl	<a href="#">alt/0197</a>
Swash curl	<a href="#">alt/0163</a>

Raised curl	<a href="#">alt/0162</a>
Raised upward curl	<a href="#">alt/0198</a>
Lowered swash curl	<a href="#">alt/0165</a>

**Additional Tengwar Letters used by Christopher Tolkien:**

Alternate letter for <i>quesse</i>	<a href="#">alt/0196</a>	ḡ
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Alternate letter for <i>halla</i>	<a href="#">alt/0189</a>	l
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**Additional Tengwar Letters used in J.R.R. Tolkien's English texts:**

Alternate letter for <i>HW</i>	<a href="#">alt/0190</a>	ṛ
Alternate letter for <i>HW</i>	<a href="#">alt/0179</a>	ṛ

Alternate letter for <i>schwa</i>	<a href="#">alt/0188</a>	r
Alternate letter for <i>HW</i>	<a href="#">alt/0191</a>	ṛ

**Additional Tengwar Letters used in J.R.R. Tolkien's Sindarin texts:**

Alternate letter for <i>a</i>	<a href="#">alt/0135</a>	ḡ
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Alternate letter for <i>MH</i>	<a href="#">alt/0154</a>	ṛ
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**Additional Tengwar Letters used in J.R.R. Tolkien's Anglo-Saxon texts:**

Old English letter for <i>HW</i>	<a href="#">alt/0149</a>	ḡ
Old English letter for <i>SC(sh)</i>	<a href="#">alt/0150</a>	ḡ
Old English letter for <i>&amp;(and)</i>	<a href="#">alt/0151</a>	ḡ

Old English letter for <i>backHT</i>	<a href="#">alt/0166</a>	ḡ
Old English letter for <i>frontHT</i>	<a href="#">alt/0167</a>	ḡ

**Additional punctuation:**

Elvish question mark	<a href="#">alt/0192</a>	ḡ
Elvish exclamation mark	<a href="#">alt/0193</a>	l
Elvish parenthesis	<a href="#">alt/0155</a>	ḡ
Single wide tilde	<a href="#">alt/0194</a>	~
Double narrow tilde	<a href="#">alt/0172</a>	≈
Elvish comma	<a href="#">alt/0136</a>	ḡ
Old English double front quote	<a href="#">alt/0171</a>	”
Old English double back quote	<a href="#">alt/0187</a>	„

Modern question mark	<a href="#">alt/0174</a>	?
Modern exclamation mark	<a href="#">alt/0199</a>	!
Modern period	<a href="#">alt/0186</a>	.
Modern semicolon	<a href="#">alt/0195</a>	;
Modern comma	<a href="#">alt/0185</a>	,
Modern front quote	<a href="#">alt/0177</a>	‘
Modern back quote	<a href="#">alt/0178</a>	’
Modern front parenthesis	<a href="#">alt/0140</a>	(
Modern back parenthesis	<a href="#">alt/0156</a>	)

**Tengwar numbers**

Tengwar digits 0-3	<a href="#">alt/0240</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0241</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0242</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0243</a>	ḡ
Tengwar digits 4-7	<a href="#">alt/0244</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0245</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0246</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0247</a>	ḡ
Tengwar digits 8-11	<a href="#">alt/0248</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0249</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0250</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0251</a>	ḡ
Base-12 identifiers	<a href="#">alt/0152</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0153</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0168</a>	ḡ	<a href="#">alt/0169</a>	ḡ

## Tengwar Formal A Keyboard layout

Tengwar Formal A font provides a small set of extra letters. For example, it contains modified versions of *rómen* and *arda* to use with double under-dots. It also has a modified version of *hwesta*, present in original Dan Smith fonts but replaced in Tengwar Formal. Additionally, the font comes with superscript *yanta* and *úre* tehta symbols, used occasionally in Sindarin texts, but never present in standard Dan Smith's mapping.

### Additional Tengwar Letters:

Alternate letter for <i>rómen</i>	<b>7</b>	ȳ
Alternate letter for <i>arda</i>	<b>u</b>	ȳ
Alternate letter for <i>HW</i>	<b>alt/0191</b>	λ

Alternate letter for <i>MH</i>	<b>y</b>	ȳ
Alternate letter for <i>hwesta</i>	<b>&lt;</b>	ǿ

### Standard carriers for compatibility only:

Short vowel carrier	<b>`</b>	ı
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Long vowel carrier	<b>~</b>	ı
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### Additional Tehta symbols:

Superscript <i>úre</i>	<b>#</b>	ǿ̇	<b>E</b>	ǿ̇	<b>D</b>	ǿ̇	<b>C</b>	ǿ̇
Narrow over-twist	<b>\$</b>	ǿ̇	<b>R</b>	ǿ̇	<b>F</b>	ǿ̇	<b>V</b>	ǿ̇
Superscript <i>yanta</i>	<b>%</b>	ǿ̇	<b>T</b>	ǿ̇	<b>G</b>	ǿ̇	<b>B</b>	ǿ̇
Over-breve	<b>^</b>	ǿ̇	<b>Y</b>	ǿ̇	<b>H</b>	ǿ̇	<b>N</b>	ǿ̇
Swash curl for <i>hyarmen</i>	<b>}</b>	ȳ						

### Final notes:

Keystrokes with alt key shown above may not work correctly under non-Windows operating systems because of differences between their charsets. Unix users will notice the lack of positions from *alt/0128* to *alt/0159* as ISO-8859-1 charset leaves them undefined; other chars should work properly. Macintosh users will suffer for completely different alt-codes. Nevertheless, it should be always possible to use “*insert > special chars*”.