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Typing in the Devanagari script on Mac OS X can be done with either the Devanagari-QWERTY keyboard or standard Devanagari keyboard layouts. These are provided free with the Mac OS, but must be installed from the International Preferences in the Mac System Preferences. These keyboard layouts use the DevanagariMT font.

These instructions provide information on:

I. Installing Devanagari support in Mac OS X

- II. Images of the 4 possible keyboard layouts in Devanagari-QWERTY
- III. Typing halants, conjuncts and special characters

I. Installing Devanagari support in Mac OS X

1. Locate the **System Preferences** under the Apple in the uppermost area of the Finder menu.



2. Click on the International Preferences.



3. Click on the **Input Menu** tab and scroll down to select the **Devanagari** keyboards.

(*NOTE*: for students starting to learn Hindi, we recommend using the Devanagari-QWERTY keyboard. QWERTY keyboards are based on phonetics and are generally easier to navigate for beginners.)

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6. To begin typing in one of your international input keyboards, first open a blank document in an application which supports non-Roman text, then select the keyboard under the Flag menu, and begin typing in your document.



A default system font for your language will be selected but you can always install additional fonts if you like, using the Font Book application in OS X with fonts that you purchase or download from the Internet..

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II. The 4 possible keyboard layouts in Devanagari-QWERTY

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III. Typing halants, conjuncts and special characters

On the Mac Devanagari-QWERTY phonetic keyboard, the Halant character is produced by typing the letter f.

To create a conjunct, type a Halant (f) after the initial character. Note: Do not type a space after the Halant:

Type: k f t to produce ---> क्त

To keep 2 consonants from joining together, type 2 consecutive Halants (f's) between each consonant:

Type: k f f t to produce ---> क्त

To type a Reph character, type a Halant (f) after the Ra character:

```
Type: r f y to produce --->
```

An alternate version of this conjunct can be produced this way:

Type: option + shift keys, then... r f y ---> ⊐**⊥**

Four Special Conjuncts

There are four special conjuncts in Devanagari whose individual components are not immediately apparent, which can be produced in the following way:

र्य

 Type: j f, option + n --->

 Type: t f r --->

 Type: k f x --->

 Type: shift + s, f r --->

 X

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Vowel Modifiers

Vowel modifiers are characters that change a vowel sound in pronunciation. These are usually the Chandrabindu, the Anuswar, and the Visarg. They are produced as in these examples:

Type: h, option + m, s ---> हॅंस Type: w, shift + m, t ---> अंत Type: w t : ---> अत:

The Nukta character and the soft Halant

Nukta consonants are formed by placing a Nukta character immediately after the appropriate consonant. The Nukta character is created by typing shift + f to produce .

It is used in forming some Sanskrit and Urdu characters in Devanagari transliteration.

Type this:	To get this:
k, shift+f	क़
shift+k, shift+f	ख़
g, shift+f	ग़
j, shift+f	ज़
option+d, shift+f	ரு.
option+shift+d, shift+f	છ
shift+p, shift+f	फ़

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Type this:	To get this:
option+r, shift+f	ॠ
shift+r, shift+f	E
option+i, shift+f	ऌ
i, shift+f	G
option+shift+i, shift+f	ॡ
shift+i, shift+f	رة
shift+m, shift+f	×2
>, shift+f	2

These characters are used mainly in Sanskrit and other languages using Devanagari: