

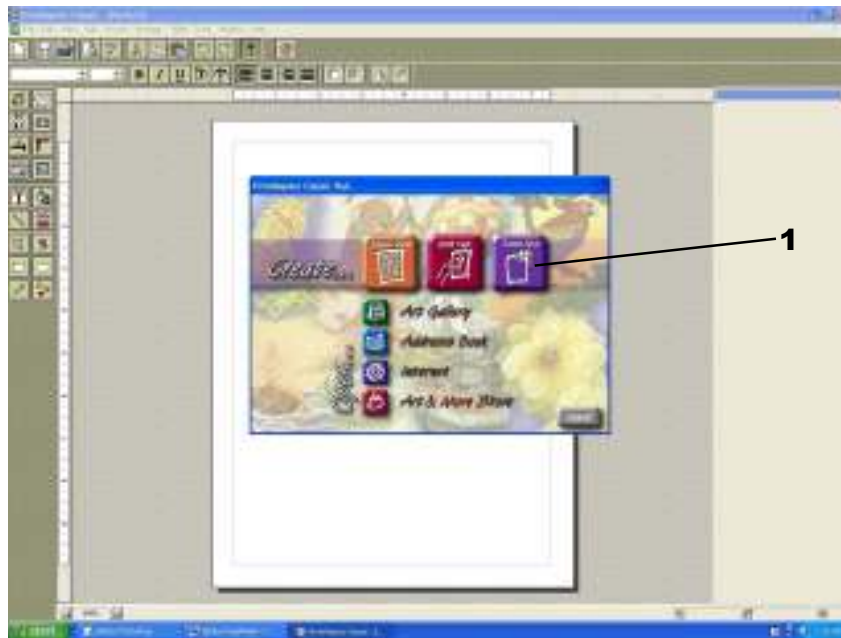
Some sample pages from the 60-page
Atuta's User's Manual:

Section 2, Using the Font in PrintMaster®

Note: At this point, we assume that you have installed, practiced, and are comfortable with the PrintMaster®. If not, please go back and read the manual and be efficient with it.

Running the PrintMaster program

1. Insert the "PrintMaster®" CD. The program will run automatically.

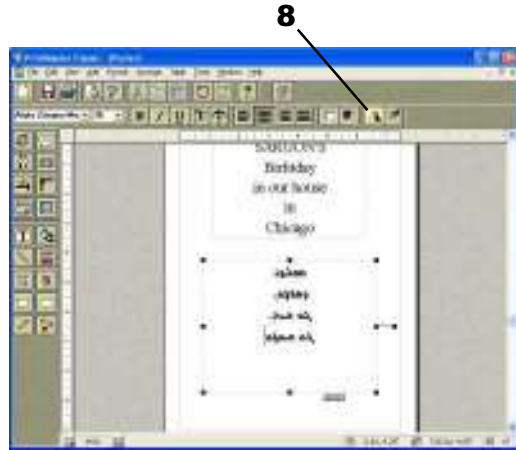


2. The welcoming screen appears. Choose "Brand New".
3. "New Project" Screen comes up. Double-click on "Poster" or click on it once and then click on "Next" button.





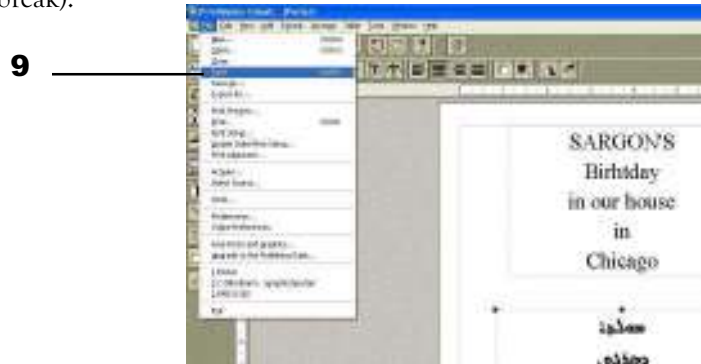
8. In the tool bar, click on the "Mirror" tool to mirror our text block.



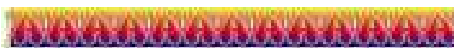
Tarraaaa... Our text block is mirrored, the text reads correctly and if you click in it and start typing, you will notice that the direction of the cursor is from right to left, which is what we want. You've got it! The direction of the cursor is right-to-left and the text reads Assyrian! The code is broken!

And now we will save the file again.

9. Choose "File" from the menu bar and click on "Save". The file will be saved automatically under the name "Poster" which we named it earlier (before our break).



And now again, you have done a great job and deserve a break. When we come back from break, we will work on "vowels" or "zowel ܐܘܝܬܐ", those dots on the top and bottom of the letters that give them their sounds.



The Vowels (zawei ܐܘܝܬܝܢ)

Okay, now we're back from our break. We will work on the “vowels” or “zawei ܐܘܝܬܝܢ”, those little dots that give the letters sound; they act like their English cousins “a, e, i, o, u”, and “y”.

The vowels are assigned to the keys not often used in the ordinary English typing, i.e., ` ~ < [] { } \ | ^ . The illustrations on pages 54 and 60 show their location in color blue. For now, you type them as I tell you to get a feeling of them. Later on we will discuss them in details.

Here is the list:

ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐ = `	ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐ = ~	ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐ = [
ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐ =]	ܐܘܝܬܝܢ (ܐ) , ܐܘܝܬܝܢ (ܐ) ܐ = \	ܐܘܝܬܝܢ (ܐ) ܐ =
ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐ = {	ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐ = }	ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐ = <
ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐܘܝܬܝܢ ܐ = ^ shift 6		

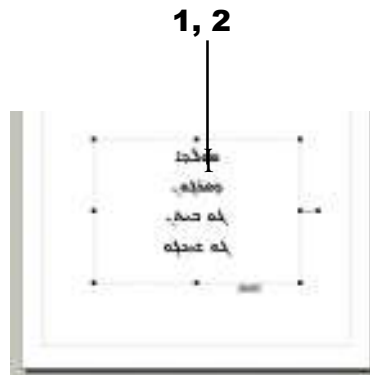
Note: The dash line above or/and under the vowels (ܐܘܝܬܝܢ) does not exit during typing; it is here only to show the vowels.

Now we will add vowels to the Assyrian text.

1. With text tool (T-shaped tool) click in the Assyrian text box.

2. With movement arrows move the cursor to the first line after the letter “ܐ” between “ܐ” and “ܐ”.

Move the cursor up and down, left and right. You will realize that the direction of the cursor is backwards. That's all right, it is backwards, because we have flipped the text box horizontally, so we can type in our Middle Eastern language. It will help if you looked at the screen while typing, so you won't lose your line... Make sure the cursor is between “ܐ” and “ܐ”.





3. Type the letter “`” on the very top left corner of the main keyboard. That “`” letter in English is assigned to our “zqapa ˘” in Assyrian. Again, you can use the illustration “Vowel (ܐܘܝܠܘܢ) on Keyboard” on page 54 or the book mark that came with package to find it on the keyboard.

Note: The monitor may not show the vowels right away; because of their small size, but don't worry! They are there. We will check them at the end of this typing session. And press the vowels only once; the cursor will not move when the vowels are placed; you could be typing them over and over again, and they will be stored on top of each other without the cursor being moved. Please be patient and don't over do it.

Okay, that was the zqapa for “˘”. Let's do the zqapa for “Δ”.

3



4. Move the cursor to the left two characters. Remember, you will use the movement arrows backwards i.e., to go left, hit the right movement arrow. Make sure the cursor is between “Δ” and “ܐ”, press “shift {” which is high zqapa “˘”. Again, you may not see it, but trust me, it's there!

Note: The “ shift {” or “˘” is a higher zqapa for the tall letters like ܐ, Δ, ܐ, Δ, ܐ, ܐ, ܐ, ܐ, ܐ, ܐ, etc.

4



The standard Keyboard

