1 Purpose

This package allows users to typeset the orthography for the Kiowa language created by Parker McKenzie (1897-1999). In this language, vowels are phonemic (distinguishable) with respect to tone (high, low, falling), length (long, short), or nasality. Consequently, Dr McKenzie included ways to write them all using diacritics. This system works well for handwriting, but word processors designed for English cannot cope with it, forcing unsightly and unfaithful workarounds.

2 The package

2.1 Calling for the package

To use this package, place the following command in the preamble:

\usepackage{kiowa}

There are no options for this package.

2.2 Possible conflicts

This package has no apparent conflicts on its own. However, it requires the tipa package, which is required and includes the command \RequirePackage{tipa}. The tipa package comes with most \TeX distributions. Therefore, this package conflicts with anything that tipa conflicts with.

2.3 Fonts

This package seems to work well with all fonts, although in a linguistic gloss environment (under the gb4e package), or in math mode, there can be issues with ensuring the font comes through.

3 Using the package

Essentially, the package creates new accent macros that combine macros defined in standard \LaTeX. There is no need to create any environments.
3.1 The diacritics themselves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>short</th>
<th>long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>tone</strong></td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>á</td>
<td>á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>à</td>
<td>à</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falling</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 The commands

Some of the diacritics use standard macros, and this package provides the rest. They are arranged to use the numerals in an intuitive and efficient way.

- Here is the set in tabular form, replacing the previous table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>tone</strong></th>
<th>short</th>
<th>long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>{a}</td>
<td>9(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>{a}</td>
<td>8(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falling</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Here are the keystrokes, lined up as on the keyboard. Note that in high-low pairs, the low is to the left, the high to the right.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\backslash 1 & \backslash 2 & 3 & \backslash 4 & \backslash 5 & 6 & \backslash 8 & \backslash 9 & \backslash 0 \\
à  & à  & à  & à  & à  & à  & à  & à  & à  \\
\end{array}
\]

3.3 Warning

Do not forget to use the \i command to remove the dot from the ‘i’. (\2\(\i\) = í)

4 Example

The following \LaTeX source produces the corresponding Kiowa text:

\begin{verbatim}
H\’auj\’om j\’ek\4(a)h\4\(\i\)
Háujôm jêkãhí náujôcà èm chânê?\footnote{This example comes from Watkins, Laurel, A Grammar of Kiowa, page 175. It means: ‘Is it so (that) you had been coming to my house every morning?}
\end{verbatim}

It’s as simple as that; once you get the hang of it, typing becomes second nature. À hô!