Gautami Bangla/Bengali

This is a **phonetic/alphabetic** keyboard. It deviates from the customary akṣara-based orthographic practice of Bangla in requiring the inherent অ/Schwa in consonants to be explicitly keyed in, e.g. কি is entered as **ki**, but কই must be typed in as **kai**. Use LeftCtrl+LeftShift+B to turn the keyboard on or off, and LeftAlt+LeftShift+K to invoke or revoke an on-screen keymap.

Vowels

Character	Keystroke	Character	Keystroke	Character	Keystroke	Character	Keystroke
অ	a^1	আ	A a^2	ই	i^1	ঈ	I i^2
উ	u^1	ঊ	U u^2	ঋ ঌ	<^{1} <^{2}	৯ ৡ	>^{1} >^{2}
এ	e^1	ঐ	E e^2	ও	o^1	ঔ	O o^2

CONSONANTS

Character	Keystroke	Character	Keystroke	Character	Keystroke	Character	Keystroke	Character	Keystroke
ক	k	খ	kh	গ	g	ঘ	gh	ঙ	xm
চ	c	ছ	ch	জ	j	ঝ	jh	ঞ	xn
ট	T	ঠ	Th	ড	D	ঢ	Dh	ণ	N
ত	t	থ	th	দ	d	ধ	dh	ন	n
প	p	ফ	ph	ব	b	ভ	bh	ম	m
য	y^1	য়	y^2 y.	র	r b.	ৰ	xr	ল	l
ৱ	w	স	s	শ	sh	ষ	S	হ	h
ড়	R D.	ঢ়	Rh Dh.	ঁংঃ঺	bkqu$^{1-4}$	০০০০০	~$^{1-5}$	ঃ ঽ	H^1 H^2
ৎ	xt	deadkey	x^1	ক্ষ	x^2	ঁ৺৭	M$^{1-3}$	ৠ	q
খ়	K	ড়়	G	ফ়	f ph.	জ়	z j.	়	\
়	.	০	x.	। ॥	|^1 |^2	₹$€£৳	$^{1-5}$	৲৹৴h…	#$^{1-8}$

x toggles between a dead key and ক্ষ. As a dead key it yields no output, but (1) modifies the keystroke that follows it, e.g. **m** > ম but **xm** > ঙ, **n** > ন but **xn** > ঞ, and (2) breaks a toggle cycle and moves the cursor on to the next character, e.g. **oo** > ঔ but **oxo** > ওও.

Pressing down and holding the **Right-Alt** key switches the keyboard back to Roman, e.g. **kamalaa >** কমলা, but typing the same sequence of keys while holding down the **Right-Alt** key yields **kamalaa**.

The **Backquote** and **Tilde** are also toggle keys. The former toggles across the nasals ঁ ং ঃ ঺ and ঁ, while the latter toggles across the Vedic accent markers ০ ০ ০ ০ and ০.

/ is the **Joiner/Splitter**. It combines two preceding characters into a single unit, e.g. কষ**/** > ক্ষ, কহ**/** > খ and কই**/** > কি. It also splits a preceding character into two, e.g. ক্ষ**/** > কষ, কি**/** > কই and খ**/** > কহ.

Inserting a **virama (hashanta)** between two consonants will combine the two into a single composite character (yuktākṣara), e.g. **t\r** > ত্র. If you want to type ত্‌র instead, you will have to use a **hard virama** which is obtained by typing **x** or two backslashes in a row, e.g. **tx\r** or **t\\r** > ত্‌র. The backslash key **** toggles between the **soft virama** and the **hard virama**.

[1-8]These are toggle keys. The superscript numbers indicate the position of the akṣara in the toggle cycle, e.g. **M^1** i.e. **M** > ঁ, **M^2** i.e. **MM** > ৺, and **M^3** i.e. **MMM** > ৭. Press each of these keys several times in a row to see how it works.