Greek diacritics with standard accent macros

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5th February 2016

The font encoding definition file `lgrenc.def` defines LICR macros for all non-ASCII characters in the LGR font encoding. Greek accent macros have names starting with `\acc` followed by the Greek accent name as used in the Unicode standard (e.g. `\acctonos`). The standard symbol accents `\'` `` \` `` `\~` behave according to Greek typography if used in the LGR font encoding.

The *textalpha* or *alphabeta* packages define the symbol macros `\<` and `\>` as alias for the breathings (Dasia and Psili).[1] With these packages, all Greek diacritics can be input as backslash followed by the LGR transliteration.[2]

The example in greek-usage.pdf:

> Τί φήις; Ἰδὼν ἐνθέδε παῖδ' ἐλευθέραν τὰς πλησίον Νύμφας στεφανοῦσαν, Σώστρατε, ἐρῶν ἀπῆλθες εὐθύς;

can be input as

```
T\'i f\'hic? \<Id\`wn \>enj\'ede pa\~id''
\>eleuj\'eran t\`ac plhs\'ion N\'umfac stefano\~usan,
S\'wstrate, \>er\~wn \'ap\~hljec e\>uj\'uc?
```

Improvements over the ligature-based approach in LGR:

- Accents can be placed on any character:[3] ӂ λ̀ ύ ν̆ ό π̃ θ̊ ˵

- Kerning is preserved

	roman	italic	cbleipzig
accent macro:	αὐτός	*αὐτός*	*αὐτός*
transliteration:	αὐτός	*αὐτός*	*αὐτός*

  Like in any font encoding, kerning only works with pre-composed glyphs:
  AΫA ≠ AΫ̈A, AVA ≠ AVA.

- Compatible with hyperref (see greekhyperref.pdf).

- Following Greek typesetting convention, diacritics (except the dialytika) are placed to the left of capital letters and and dropped by `\MakeUppercase`:

  > άντροπος ↦ ΑΝΤΡΟΠΟΣ, ἄντροπος ↦ ΑΝΤΡΟΠΟΣ,
  > Αχιλλέας ↦ ΑΧΙΛΛΕΑΣ, Ἀχιλλεύς ↦ ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥΣ.

  The dialytika is printed even in cases where it's not needed in lowercase:

  > άυλος ↦ ΑΫΛΟΣ, ἄυλος ↦ ΑΫΛΟΣ, μάινα ↦ ΜΑΪΝΑ,
  > κέικ, ↦ ΚΕΪΚ, ἀυπνία ↦ ΑΫΠΝΙΑ.

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[1] The definition of the macros `\<` and `\>` was moved from the font definition file `greek-fontenc.def` to `textalpha.sty` in order to avoid clashes with local definitions of this macros in documents using the LGR font encoding via *fontenc* or *babel*.

[2] This makes it easy to follow the advise in *teubner-doc*: "typeset your paper with the regular accent vowel ligatures and [...] substitute them in the final revision with the accented vowel macros only in those instances where the lack of kerning is disturbing".

[3] In babel-greek versions < 1.4, Babel's *polutonikogreek* option re-defined `\~`(even for Latin with `\textlatin`). This document reverted the babel definition in the preamble to make the tilde/perispomeni-accent work as usual in both, English (νιν̃õ niñõ) and Greek .

Composite diacritics can be specified as named macro, backslash + LGR transliteration, or combined accent macros, e. g. ᾆ can be written as

    \accpsiliperispomeni{a}, \~>a, \>~a, \~\>{a}, or \~\>a.

However, braces in composite accents (\~{\>a}, \~{>a}, or \~{\>{a}}) lead to errors.

\MakeUppercase works with most input variants but fails with a tilde in a document which does **not** define the `greek` or `polutonikogreek` language with Babel (which fixes the uccode for characters used in the LGR transliteration). Combining "symbol macros" (\>\~) or reversing the order (\~>) is safe.

Accent macros can start with \a instead of \ when the short form is redefined, e. g. inside a *tabbing* environment. This also works for the new-defined Dasia and Psili shortcuts (\a< and \a>):

Τί φήις; Τί φήις;
Ἰδὼν   ἐνθέδε παῖδ