

# Greek Unicode with 8-bit TeX and *inputenc*

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## Abstract

The definitions in `lgrenc.dfu` provide UTF-8 support for the Greek script based on *inputenc* and the *LaTeX internal character representation* macros (LICRs) defined in the *greek-fontenc* package.

## 1 Motivation

The *inputenc* standard package enables the use of non-ASCII characters with 8-bit TeX. However, it misses definitions for Greek characters. The *greek-inputenc* package extends *inputenc* to allow the use of Greek literals in the document source.

As with all *inputenc* definitions, this only works if the active font encoding supports the characters. For the Greek script, this is usually the non-standard *LGR* font encoding (see *greek-fontec*).

## 2 Usage

There are several alternatives to activate Greek Unicode input for 8-bit TeX<sup>1</sup> (see also the source document *greek-utf8.tex*):

- Define the LGR font encoding and the UTF8 input encoding (the order does not matter), e.g.,

```
\usepackage[T1,LGR]{fontenc}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
```

Ensure that LGR is the active font encoding whenever a Greek character is used in the text (see below).

- For text in the Greek language, it is recommended to use the *Babel* package with the Greek language definitions in *babel-greek*. Babel sets the font encoding automatically to LGR and Greek Unicode characters work as expected. Write in the preamble, e.g.,

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[LGR,T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage[english,greek,german]{babel}
```

and use *\foreignlanguage* or *\selectlanguage* to set the text language to Greek (see the *babel-greek* documentation for detailed examples).

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<sup>1</sup> The XeTeX and LuaTeX engines use utf8 as native input encoding. They do not require (and, except in 8-bit compatibility mode, do not work with) the *inputenc* and *greek-inputenc* packages.

Τί φήις; Ίδων ἐνθέδε παιᾶν’ ἔλευθέραν τὰς πλησίον Νύμφας  
στεφανοῦσαν, Σώστρατε, ἐρῶν ἀπῆλθες εὐθύς;

- In combination with the *textalpha* package from [greek-fontenc](#), Greek Unicode characters can be used in text with any font encoding – just like the symbols provided by the “textcomp” package (i.e. with some limitations described in [textalpha-doc](#)). With the preamble lines

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage{textalpha}
```

it is straightforward to write about  $\pi$ -mesons,  $\gamma$ -radiation, or a  $50\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor.

- In combination with the *alphabeta* package (also from [greek-fontenc](#)), Greek Unicode literals can also be used in math mode:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage{alphabeta}
```

$$\tan \beta = \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}.$$

### 3 Warning: unsafe ASCII input

LGR is no “standard font encoding”. Latin characters and some other ASCII symbols are mapped to Greek equivalents if LGR is the active font encoding. (See [usage.pdf](#) for a description of this Latin-Greek transliteration.)

This means you need an explicit language and/or font-encoding switch for Latin words and abbreviations in Greek text, e.g., not «ἡία αντίσταση 750-κΩ» but «ἡία αντίσταση 750-κΩ»

Special care is also required with the question mark characters:

- The Unicode standard says character 003B SEMICOLON and not 037E GREEK QUESTION MARK, is the preferred character for a ‘Greek question mark’ (erotimatiiko),
- The LGR font encoding maps a SEMICOLON to a middle dot (ano teleia), while the Latin question mark “?” is mapped to the erotimatiiko.

As a result, only the deprecated character 037E GREEK QUESTION MARK works with both, Xe/LuaTeX and 8-bit TeX. Compare the source [greek-utf8.tex](#) and the PDF output:

Latin (T1)	Greek (LGR)	question mark character
Τί φήις;	Τί φήις;	037E GREEK QUESTION MARK
Τί φήις;	Τί φήις·	003B SEMICOLON
Τί φήις?	Τί φήις;	003F QUESTION MARK

### 4 Supported Characters

Unicode definitions exist for all non-ASCII characters that can be rendered with an LGR-encoded font.

## 4.1 Greek and Coptic

legend: \* glyph missing in LGR, [space] Unicode point not defined

## 4.2 Greek Extended

### 4.3 Other Unicode Blocks

## Latin-1 Supplement : " `` - ' . »

**IPA Extensions** : ø LATIN SMALL LETTER SCHWA

**Spacing Modifier Letters** :  $\text{^}\alpha$  (here followed by letter alpha)

**General Punctuation** : — ‘ ’ %‰ ZWNJ (zero width no joiner, prevents kerning and ligatures, e.g. AΥ vs. ΑΥ and ‘α vs. α)

## Currency Symbols : €

## Letter-like Symbols : $\Omega$

## Ancient Greek Numbers : ☈ ☉ ☊ ☋

## 5 Test up/downcasing

Capital Greek letters have diacritics (except the dialytika) to the left (instead of above) and drop them in uppercase, e.g. μαΪστρος ↔ ΜΑΪΣΤΡΟΣ.

Tonos and dasia on the first vowel of a diphthong ( $\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}$ ) imply a *hiatus*. A dialytika must be placed on the second vowel if they are dropped (A $\ddot{\imath}$ , A $\ddot{\Upsilon}$ , E $\ddot{\imath}$ ).

The auto-hiatus feature in lgrxenc.def works with the Latin transcription and with character-macros (AΪ, AΫ, EΪ) and also if the first character is wrapped in \ensuregreek (as done by the lgrenc.dfu definition for accented characters) or a literal Unicode character (AΪ, AΫ, AΪ) but not if the second character of the diphthong is a Unicode literal (AI, AΫ, EI).

Therefore, the diaresis is missing in the following examples: ἀνλος ↔ ΑΤΓΛΟΣ, ἄνλος ↔ ΑΤΓΛΟΣ, μάνια ↔ MAINA, κέικ, ↔ KEIK, ἀνπνία ↔ ΑΤΠΝΙΑ.

Fixing this shortcoming requires knowledge of what the `\LGR@ifnextchar` “sees” when the next character is an upcased Unicode literal.

As an ugly workaround, use \textiota resp. \textupsilon for the character that should get the diaeresis: ἀπνία → ΑΓΝΙΑ.

The following subsections test MakeUppercase and MakeLowercase with all characters defined in lgrenc.dfu:

## 5.1 Greek and Coptic

## Characters of the Greek and Coptic Unicode Block:

Α. ΕΓΓΟΥΩΝ ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΓΥΦΧΨΩΪΫΩΔΦΛ  
άξητην αβγδεζηθυικλμνξοπρστυφχψωϊϋόύώρτετη

MakeUppercase:

Α· Α·ΕΗΙΟΤΩΓΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΑΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩΓΤΩΓΔΦΛ  
ΑΕΗΙΓΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΑΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩΓΤΩΓΔΦΛ

Letters and yπογεγραμμένη upcased, tonos dropped, dialytika kept.

There is no capital Koppa in LGR, therefore ' is left unchanged with MakeUppercase.

Make Uppercase:

‘; ‘; ၍·အော်ခြုံခါနပိုင်ဆုံးမျှတော်လုပ်မှုများ၊ အော်ခြုံခါနပိုင်ဆုံးမျှတော်လုပ်မှုများ၊

The lowercase of  $\Sigma$  is the «auto-sigma» (`\textautosigma`):  $\Sigma\Sigma \mapsto \sigma\varsigma$ . Add a ZWNJ or use the `\noboundary` macro to prevent conversion to final sigma: `\sigma\zeta`. The lowercase of GREEK LETTER STIGMA ( $\Tau$ ) is `\varepsilon`.

## 5.2 Greek extended

MakeUppercase:

Make uppercase.  
A A A A A A A A A A A A  
E E E E E E E E E E  
H H H H H H H H H H H H H H  
I I I I I I I I I I I I  
O O O O O O O O O O O O  
T T T T T T T T T T T T  
Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω Ω  
Α Α Ε Ε Η Η Ι Ι Ο Ο Τ Τ Ω Ω

### 5.3 Other Unicode Blocks

`MakeUppercase` does not change non-letter symbols and the letter shwa:

" « - ' . » Θ ^ A — ‘ , % 00 A Y € □ H X M

`MakeLowercase` does not change non-letter symbols, too:

.. « - ' . » Θ ^ α — ' , %₀ αυ € Δ H X M

## 6 Test kerning/ligatures

check for kerning and unwanted ligatures:

