

co·text

Greek Keyboard

User Guide

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α	A	Alpha	A_Key
β	B	Beta	B_Key
γ	Γ	Gamma	C_Key
δ	Δ	Delta	D_Key
ε	E	Epsilon	E_Key
ζ	Z	Zeta	Z_Key
η	H	Eta	H_Key
θ	Θ	Theta	Q_Key
ι	I	Iota	I_Key
κ	K	Kappa	K_Key
λ	Λ	Lambda	L_Key
μ	M	Mu	M_Key
ν	N	Nu	N_Key
ξ	Ξ	Xsi	X_key
\omicron	O	Omicron	O_Key
π	Π	Pi	P_Key
ρ	P	Rho	R_Key
σ	Σ	Sigma	S_Key
ς		Final Sigma	V_Key
τ	T	Tau	T_Key
υ	Υ	Upsilon	U_Key
ϕ	Φ	Phi	F_Key
χ	X	Chi	C_Key
ψ	Ψ	Psi	Y_Key
ω	Ω	Omega	W_Key

Dead Keys

Dead keys are keys that are programmed to make a broader range of characters available. When a dead key is pressed initially nothing will appear. However, when the key is followed by another key then the programmed resulting character will appear. An example of a dead key is the J_key on this keyboard layout. When one presses the J_Key nothing will appear, however if it is followed by an alpha, omega, or eta then that the corresponding character is displayed with an iota subscript. If any other character is typed after the J-Key then the uncommon Greek character jot, j, will appear along with the other character typed. Also if the dead key is pressed twice then the character will appear.

Advantages of Dead Keys

The advantage of using dead keys instead of combining characters, such as other keyboards use, is that the resulting characters are recognized by a broader range of fonts and applications. For example if one were to use combining characters to type an alpha with a smooth breathing mark, grave accent, and iota subscript they would actually be typing four characters stacked on top of each other. When using dead keys and the extended Greek character set only one Unicode character is actually used to display the same combination. Combining characters can easily get misread by applications, or will be incompatible with many fonts. These issues are avoided when using the extended character set via dead keys.

Accents

The backslash and forward slash are used respectively for the grave and acute accents. Remember that the slash is going the same direction as the accent. The hyphen is used for the circumflex.

Note: When a backslash, forward slash, or hyphen is not followed by a letter that takes the corresponding accent, it will be inserted in as a normal backslash, forward slash, or hyphen within the text. Also, if any dead key character is pressed twice, then it will appear as it's normal character. Try it out.

Dead Key	-	\	/
followed by α	$\tilde{\alpha}$	$\grave{\alpha}$	$\acute{\alpha}$

Breathing Marks and Iota Subscript

The semicolon and comma are used for the rough and smooth breathing marks respectively. Think of the two keys next to each other as similar to a set of parentheses which mimic the shape of the rough and smooth breathing marks. The J_Key is used for the iota subscript. As noted above if the key pressed after pressing the J_Key does not correspond to a vowel, instead of \jmath being typed, the uncommon Greek letter jot, j , will be shown instead. Also note that the semicolon character is a Greek specific semicolon-like character, and not a regular Unicode semicolon. For the charts below the dead keys shown will be the regular English keyboard key. Consult the section on punctuation or the quick guide chart to see what each dead key character is.

Dead Key	;	,
followed by α	$\acute{\alpha}$	α'

Dead Key	J_Key
followed by α	α_{j}

Accents with Breathing Marks

The two keys to the left of each breathing mark correspond to some sort of parentheses or brackets at least in the shift state: (, []/ { }, < >. These keys are set as dead keys to type characters with both an accent and a breathing mark. Recognize how the rough and smooth breathing marks look like parentheses, where a left parentheses is a rough breathing mark and a right parentheses is a smooth breathing mark. To type a character with a breathing mark and an accent press the corresponding bracket/parentheses key to the left of the accent key, then press the desired key that the accent and breathing mark is to appear on. Consult the charts below, and try it out.

Circumflex + Breathing Mark

Dead Key	9	0	-
followed by α	$\tilde{\acute{\alpha}}$	$\tilde{\alpha'}$	$\tilde{\alpha}$

Grave + Breathing Mark

Dead Key	[]	\
followed by α	$\grave{\alpha}$	$\grave{\alpha}$	$\grave{\alpha}$

Acute + Breathing Mark

Dead Key	,	.	/
followed by α	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\alpha}$

Accents with Breathing Marks and an Iota Subscript

In order to add an iota subscript to any of the accent/breathing mark combos, simply press shift with the corresponding dead key before typing the character.

Breathing Mark + Iota Subscript

Dead Key (Shift State)	:	“
followed by α	$\grave{\alpha}_{\iota}$	$\grave{\alpha}_{\iota}$

Circumflex + Breathing Mark + Iota Subscript

Dead Key (Shift State)	()	_
followed by α	$\tilde{\alpha}_{\iota}$	$\tilde{\alpha}_{\iota}$	$\tilde{\alpha}_{\iota}$

Grave + Breathing Mark + Iota Subscript

Dead Key (Shift State)	{	}	
followed by α	$\grave{\alpha}_{\iota}$	$\grave{\alpha}_{\iota}$	$\grave{\alpha}_{\iota}$

Acute + Breathing Mark + Iota Subscript

Dead Key (Shift State)	<	>	?
Followed by α	$\acute{\alpha}_{\iota}$	$\acute{\alpha}_{\iota}$	$\acute{\alpha}_{\iota}$

Accents, Breathing Marks, and Iota Subscript

			Ᾱ	Ὰ	Ά		Backspace	
						ᾰ	ᾱ	ᾲ
		ᾳ			ᾴ	᾵	Return	
			ᾶ	ᾷ	Ᾰ	Shift		
S P						Alt	Control	

[Shift State]

			῀	῁	ῂ		Backspace	
						ῃ	ῄ	῅
						ῆ	ῇ	Return
			Ὴ	Ύ	Ῥ		Shift	
S P						Alt	Control	