

# Test LGR font encoding definitions

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The file `lgrenc.def` provides a comprehensive set of macros to typeset Greek with LGR encoded fonts. It works for both, monotonic and polytonic Greek, independent of the *Babel* package.

The example from `usage.tex` in *babel-greek* input using the LICR macros:

Τί φής; Ἰδὼν ἐνθέδε παῖδ' ἐλευθέραν  
τὰς πλησίον Νύμφας στεφανοῦσαν, Σώστρατε,  
ἔρωϊν ἀπῆλθεσ εὐθύς;

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## 1 Symbols

See the source file [lgrenc-test.tex](#) for the macros used to access the symbols.

### 1.1 Generic text symbols

Direct input:

Latin: + - = < > -- [ ( ) ]

LGR: + - = ^ ` - — [ ( ) ] Less than and greater than characters are mapped to breathing marks, use LICRs.

Character macros:

Latin:

```
< \textless
> \textgreater
{ \textbraceleft
} \textbraceright
\ \textbackslash
| \textbar
%00 \textperthousand
%000 \textpertenthousand
_ \textvisiblespace
```

LGR: (per-tenthousand sign is missing in LGR, LaTeX selects the global default)

```
< \textless
> \textgreater
{ \textbraceleft
} \textbraceright
\ \textbackslash
| \textbar
%00 \textperthousand
%000 \textpertenthousand
_ \textvisiblespace
```

Quotes:<sup>1</sup> «a» «α», ‘a’ ‘α’, “a” “α” (double quotes wrong with Kerkis fonts)

Single guillemets and base-quotes (‹a› „a” ‚a’) are missing in LGR.

Suppress ligatures and kerning with `\textcompwordmark`: AY fi AY ï ↦ AY fi AY ï

Spacing accent chars:  $\hat{a}$   $\hat{\alpha}$   $\hat{ı}$   $\sim a$   $\tilde{\alpha}$   $\tilde{ı}$   $\check{a}$   $\check{\alpha}$   $\check{ı}$   $\bar{a}$   $\bar{\alpha}$   $\bar{ı}$   $\grave{a}$   $\grave{\alpha}$   $\grave{ı}$   $\acute{a}$   $\acute{\alpha}$   $\acute{ı}$   $\grave{a}$   $\grave{\alpha}$   $\grave{ı}$

Letter schwa and Euro symbol: ə `\textschwa`, € `\texteuro`

Some ASCII symbols are replaced by different symbols in LGR encoding other symbols are composed from Latin letters and show Greek letters in LGR. *babel-greek* redefines some affected macros to use a standard font encoding, however this cannot be done in a font encoding definition file.

Beware that " # & ' ; < > ? @ becomes ’ “ . ’ . ‘ ’ ; ; ?!

The *textcomp* package<sup>2</sup> provides pre-composed coyright ©, registered ® and trademark ™ symbols that work in all font encodings. Up-to-date LaTeX installations load *textcomp* by default. The legacy composite fallback definitions showed Greek letters if used in LGR: © `\textcopyright`, ® `\textregistered`, ™ `\texttrademark`.

<sup>1</sup>Single quotes need special attention to prevent conversion to accents. Test the input conventions: ‘α’ ‘α’ ‘α’ ‘α’ but not ’ α ’ ’ α ’

<sup>2</sup>loaded by default in not too old LaTeX







˘A ˘A ˘A ˘A  $\mapsto$  ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

The tilde character can be used in combined accents. However, in documents not defining the Babel language *greek*, the tilde character produces a no-break space if converted with `\MakeUppercase` or `\MakeLowercase`:

combined accent with tilde character:

ĩ ü ö ð  $\mapsto$  " I ˘ I " ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘  
 İ İ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘  $\mapsto$  " ı ˘ ı " ı ˘ ı ˘

combined accent with tilde-accent macro:

ĩ ü  $\mapsto$  İ ˘  
 İ ˘  $\mapsto$  ĩ ü

Accents input via the Latin transliteration are not dropped with `MakeUppercase`, unless Babel is loaded and the current language is Greek (because the required local re-definitions are done in `greek.ldf` from the *babel-greek* package).

á ì ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘  $\mapsto$  ˘ İ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

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 locally defined *dasia* and *psili* shortcuts `\<` and `\>`:

```
COL1 COL2 COL3 COL4
COL1 COL3
Viele Grüße á ó
```

Combinations with named accents: ˘ ˘ ˘.