Test the Greek support for Babel

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The babel option “greek” activates the support for the Greek language defined in the file `greek.ldf` (source `greek.dtx`).

1 Language Switch

The declaration `\selectlanguage` switches between languages.

Τί φήις; Ἶδὼν ἐνθέδε παιδ’ ἐλευθέραν τὰς πλησίον Νύμφας στεφανοῦσαν, Σώστρατε, ἐρῶν ἀπῆλθες εὐθὺς;

The macro `\foreignlanguage` sets its second argument in the specified language. This is intended for short text parts or single words like Βιβλιοθήκη.

There should be no inserted space before or after the language switch (may happen if there are unescaped linebreaks in the font or language definitions):

Change script with `\ensuregreek`: |δοῦλος|. Change language with `\foreignlanguage`: |δοῦλος|.

2 Font Encoding

In Greek text parts, the font encoding is automatically set to LGR if an 8-bit TeX engine is used. (See `test-unicode-greek.tex` for usage of babel-greek with XeTeX or LuaTeX.)

LGR has Greek characters in the slots reserved in a TeX standard text font encoding. This means you need an explicit font encoding change for every Latin letter and some other symbols if the current font encoding is LGR.

The Babel core defines the declaration `\latintext` and the command `\textlatin` to switch to the T1 or OT1 font encoding or typeset the argument using this encoding.

Switching to a font encoding supporting the Greek script is possible without switching the Babel language using the declarations `\greekscript` (no switch if the current encoding supports Greek script (e.g. the Unicode font encoding TU)) or `\greektext` (always switch to LGR) and the corresponding macros `\ensuregreek` or `\textgreek`. These commands do not start a new paragraph: Φίλων τοῦ TeX (ΕΦΤ) – Friends (Φίλων) of TeX.
\texttt{greek.1df} has some workarounds, so that macros relying on Latin characters in standard positions keep working. We test, that these definitions do not overwrite the selection of pre-composed characters for “copyright” and “registered trade mark” by \texttt{textcomp} (try copy and paste from the PDF output):

Latin: A & O, © ® TM
Greek (LGR): A & Ω, © ® TM, & © ® TM.

The ampersand should also work in mathematical mode: 1&2

To prevent Roman numerals being typeset in Greek letters we need to adopt the internal \LaTeX{} commands. Note that this may cause errors when roman numerals are used in a situation where the macros need to be expanded:

Latin: i, ii, iii, iv, ..., mcmlxxv I, II, III, IV, ..., MCMLXXV
Greek: i, ii, iii, iv, ..., mcmlxxv I, II, III, IV, ..., MCMLXXV

3 MakeUppercase, MakeLowercase

Capital Greek letters have diacritics (except the dialytika and sub-iota) to the left (instead of above) and drop them in uppercase, e.g. μάστρος $\rightarrow$ ΜΑΪΣΤΡΟΣ.

Upcased letters with diacritics keep the dialytika. This is implemented for all input variants of diacritics with dialytika. (\texttt{greek.1df} has composite command definitions to ensure this also works for accent characters ‘upcased’ to the character No 159.)

Τονος and dasia mark a hiatus (break-up of a diphtong) if placed on the first vowel of a diphtong (άι, άυ, έι, άι, άυ, έι). A dialytika must be placed on the second vowel if they are dropped: (ΑΙ, ΑΫ, ΕΙ, ΑΙ, ΑΫ, ΕΙ).

άυλος $\rightarrow$ ΑΫΛΟΣ, ἄυλος $\rightarrow$ ΑΫΛΟΣ, μάνα $\rightarrow$ ΜΑΪΝΑ, κέικ, $\rightarrow$ ΚΕΪΚ ἀυπνία $\rightarrow$ ΑΫΠΝΙΑ

There are several alternative styles for the capitalized sub-iota.

In order to let the Up/Downcasing work also with the Latin transcription defined by the LGR font encoding, “babel-greek” also defines lc/uccodes for non-standard assignments:

', ',” , ’, ‘, ” ’ $\rightarrow$ ’, ’, ”’

The uppercase of the zero-width space at the place of “v” is kept to point to the glyph at the position of “V”, the Dasia-Oxia accent (’):

\texttt{greek-1.3i} 2000/10/02: uc code of ‘v’ is switched to V so that mixed text appears correctly in headers.

Use \texttt{textcompwordmark}: not αυ $\rightarrow$ ΑΫ but αυ $\rightarrow$ ΑΫ

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

Characters of the Greek and Coptic Unicode Block:

\[ \text{\v{g}reek and \\
Coptic} \]

MakeUppercase:

\[ \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \]

Letters and sub-iota upcased, other diacritics except dialytika dropped.

There is no capital Koppa in LGR, therefore \( \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \) is left unchanged with MakeUppercase.

MakeLowercase:

\[ \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \]

The lowercase of \( \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \) is the «auto-sigma» \( \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \): \( \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \). Add a ZWNJ or use the \( \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \) macro to prevent conversion to final sigma: \( \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \).

3.2 Greek extended

Characters of the Greek extended Unicode block:

\[ \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \]

MakeUppercase:

\[ \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \]

The lowercase of \( \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \) is not \( \text{\v{g}reek and Coptic} \).
4 Babel Strings

Babel defines macros for several autogenerated strings so that they may appear in the chosen language. babel-greek uses LICRs in order to let the string macros work independent of the font encoding, in both 8-bit and Unicode-aware TeX.

4.1 Captions

Προοίμιον, ᾿Αναφοραὶ, Περίληψις, Βιβλιογραφία, Κεφάλαιον, Παράρτημα, Περιεχόμενα, Κατάλογος σχημάτων, Κατάλογος πινάκων, Εὑρετήριον, Σχῆμα, Πίναξ, Μέρος, Συνημμένως, Κοινοποίησις, Πρὸς, Σελὶς, ὅρα, ὅρα ὡσαύτως, ᾿Απόδειξις, Γλωσσάριον,

4.2 Months

23 ᾿Ιανουαρίου 2020
23 Φεβρουαρίου 2020
23 Μαρτιού 2020
23 Απριλίου 2020
23 Μαΐου 2020
23 Ιουνίου 2020
23 Ιούλου 2020
23 Αυγούστου 2020
23 Σεπτεμβρίου 2020
23 Οκτωβρίου 2020
23 Νοεμβρίου 2020
23 Δεκεμβρίου 2020
5 Greek Numerals

See greek.pdf for the formation rules of Greek numerals. Some examples:

Enumerated lists use Greek numerals in the second and fourth level:

1. Item 1
   (α’) Item 1.1
      i. Item 1.1.1
         Α’. Item 1.1.1.1
         B’. Item 1.1.1.2
      ii. Item 1.1.2