

Typing Greek

WinGreek* transliterating keyboard

~	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=	←
← →	Q Θ	W Ω	E Ε	R Ρ	T Τ	Y Υ	U Υ	I Ι	O Ο	P Π	{ [}]	↵
Caps Lock	A Α	S Σ	D Δ	F Φ	G Γ	H Η	J* ς	K Κ	L Λ	: ;	@ '	~ #	
↑	 \	Z Ζ	X Ξ	C Χ	V; ·	B Β	N Ν	M Μ	< ,	> .	? /	↑	
Ctrl		Alt							Alt Gr				Ctrl

The diagram above shows the layout on a British QWERTY keyboard. On an AZERTY keyboard, the top row begins AZEPTY, on a QWERTZ keyboard it begins ΘΩEPTZ, and so on, with the normal punctuation keys and top row of each national keyboard.

Greek national keyboard

~	1	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	-	=	←
← →	Q ;	W ς	E Ε	R Ρ	T Τ	Y Υ	U Θ	I Ι	O Ο	P Π	{ [}]	↵
Caps Lock	A Α	S Σ	D Δ	F Φ	G Γ	H Η	J Ε	K Κ	L Λ	: ;	@ '	 \	
↑	 \	Z Ζ	X Ξ	C Χ	V Ω	B Β	N Ν	M Μ	< ,	> .	? /	↑	
Ctrl		Alt							Alt Gr				Ctrl

The layout shown above is suitable for Greek users who have a keyboard marked in Greek, but is not too far from the QWERTY layout to be used with this. Before you load it, Windows must be set to use *either* a QWERTY keyboard *or* the Greek national keyboard (*not* an AZERTY or QWERTZ layout). The only divergences from the standard Greek keyboard are that a single-dot ano teleia has been substituted for the modern Greek two-dot colon normally on Shift-Q, and that the two-dot colon is now on Shift-W – the standard Greek keyboard has a spare capital Sigma here. The keypad remains the same as in the WinGreek layout when using this keyboard, although this means that Windows Greek keyboard users now have two sets of keys for tonos and dieresis.

Both Greek keyboards have separate keys for medial and final sigma, but automatic sigma can be enabled with the 'Preferences – Keyboard' menu.

Greek diacritics, extra characters and Coptic letters

By default, Antioch uses the keypad to put diacritics on Greek letters. NumLock must be turned on to make this work. You can choose to have it switched on automatically when you load the Greek keyboard: use the 'Preferences – Keyboard' menu. You can also use this menu to put the diacritic keys on the top (numeral) row of the keyboard instead of on the keypad – see below.

By default, diacritics are typed after vowels (though this order can be reversed with the 'Keyboard' menu). Thus, to type omega with asper, circumflex and iota subscript, you first hit the letter key for omega and then, in any order, the three keys for each of the marks. As you hit each of these, that diacritic will be visibly added to the letter.

Num Lock	/ ↑	*	-
7 prefix	8 menu	9 ´ tonos	+
4 ` grave	5 ~ circum.	6 ^ acute	
1 ˊ lenis	2 ¨ dieresis	3 Ꞁ asper	Enter
0 ι iota subscript	.	Del	

Extra Greek and Coptic characters								
Hit the 'prefix' key Kpd 7, then a letter key								
C	Ϛ	W	F	D	Ϝ	K	Ϟ	Combining koronis Kpd 1
c	ϛ	w	f	d	ϝ	k	ϟ	
Q	Ϙ	Y	J	F	Ϡ	X	ϡ	Combining length marks Kpd / — Kpd * — Kpd - ~
q	ϙ	y	j	f	ϡ	x	Ϣ	
S	Ϣ			G	Ϥ	Z	ϣ	Combining underdot Kpd .
s	ϣ	,	,	g	ϥ	z	Ϥ	
T	ϥ			H	Ϧ	a	.	
t	Ϧ	Kpd +	ϧ	h	ϧ	e	;	

If you make a mistake, you can change any of the diacritics individually without affecting the others. For example, if you want lenis instead of asper, just hit the key for lenis. If you want to remove the asper entirely, hit the asper key again. Diacritics can be modified at any time by placing the cursor after the letter you want to change.

You can also type diacritics on an initial vowel before typing the vowel – you may find this easier when adding diacritics to initial capitals. Once you have added the vowel, you can change the diacritics as long as the cursor is to the right of the vowel.

People who are used to the Windows modern Greek system of typing the diacritic before the vowel can choose this arrangement with the 'Keyboard' menu. In this case the diacritic(s) will appear on screen before the letter. You can alter them as above until you type the letter, but after you have typed the letter you can't go back and alter the diacritics. You have to delete the letter and start again.

In either arrangement, the iota subscript key (Kpd 0) can be struck only after the vowel.

The prefix key (Kpd 7) can be followed by letter keys to bring up extra Greek and Coptic letters not provided by the main keyboard, as shown in the table above. These letters can also be got from the menu (Kpd 8). The keys for koronis, length marks and underdot must all be struck after typing the letter they belong to, even when Antioch is set to 'vowels first'. The macron (Kpd /) should be distinguished from the high overscore (Kpd -). The former is a normal macron. If you apply it to alpha, iota or upsilon, you will get a one-piece vowel-with-macron symbol. If you put it on any other letter, you will get a separate zero-width macron. The same applies to the breve. The high overscore (Kpd -) is intended for placing on Coptic letters only; it is high enough to go over capitals. Although this symbol indicates a vowel preceding the consonant it stands over, it still has to be typed after the letter.