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Installing the Windows 2000/XP GreekKeys Unicode input

You must have administrative privileges on the computer in order to install and activate this input. If not, the installation will fail, but not tell you this is the reason.

There are two stages to installation.

I. Run the installer (called GKUni7.msi): this copies the keyboard layout to the correct location for Windows.

NOTE: save the installer folder, since the installer can also be used to uninstall this layout.

II. Activate the layout.

The following uses the terms applicable for XP; some of the terms are slightly different in 2000, but the same sequence of actions applies. The Text Services and Input Languages pane can be opened in one of two ways.

EITHER A.

1. Open Control Panels (using the Start menu).
2. Open Regional and Language Options.
3. Click on the Languages tab.
4. Under Text Services and Input Languages click on the button Details... [This Control Panel also gives access to setting keyboard shortcuts for changing the input.]

OR B.

1. Click on the language input icon in the task bar (right side, probably says EN). [This icon is present only if you have already enabled more than one input: if it is not visible, use method A instead.]
2. Select Show Language bar. This toolbar will now appear at the top of the screen.
3. Click on the Options triangle (tiny triangle at lower right end of Language bar) and select Settings...

no 4.

THEN

5. On the Text Services and Input Languages detail pane, click on the Add... button in the Installed Services section.

6. On the Add Input Languages pane, choose Greek from the list of options in the top field (Input Languages).
7. Now examine the checkbox next to Keyboard Layout/IME label of the second field. Check this box if it is not already checked.
8. Clicking the arrow at the right of the Keyboard Layout field and scroll in the list of choices revealed. Select the GreekKeys Unicode item (or the Greek Polytonic item provided by Microsoft, or any other you want to try).
9. Click Apply and then OK to close the pane.

At this point, in addition to EN (for English input) in the lower right or on the Language Bar (and whatever else you may have activated), there should be another choice, EL (for Elliniki input). On the task bar, if GreekKeys Unicode input is the only Greek input activated, then EL means GreekKeys Unicode. For greater clarity, make the Language Bar visible, since it shows both the Language name EL and the name of the specific input (and allows you to choose between two or more, of you have more than one Greek input available). In addition, the keyboard shortcut left alt-shift toggles through the succession of activated keyboards (so if you just have one EN and one EL choice, it will toggle between those two).

Typing with GreekKeys Unicode input for Windows 2000/XP

The Greek alphabet and the diacritics are positioned in the same way as in the GreekKeys Universal (US/Can.) layout.

(1) The Greek letters are arranged as on a modern Greek keyboard, except that upsilon is “u” and theta is “y.” Most other equivalences are obvious, such as alpha at “a” and beta at “b.” The less obvious items are final sigma at “w,” psi at “c,” xi at “j,” and omega at “v.”

(2) The major diacritics are arranged across the top row, using all the number keys and also the hyphen key. The keys are dead keys, without the use of any modifier key. (To type a number or hyphen, type the dead key followed by a space.)

1	acute (´)
2	grave (`)
3	circumflex (˘)
4	smooth breathing (̂)
5	rough breathing (̃)
6	smooth and acute (´)
7	rough and acute (ˆ)
8	smooth and grave (̀)
9	rough and grave (˘)
0	smooth and circumflex (̂)

hyphen

rough and circumflex (̣)

(3) The diacritics are entered as dead keys before the desired simple vowel (the vowels with iota subscript are treated separately). Rough and smooth breathing can also be used with rho. Thus, 5 followed by e produces epsilon with a rough breathing, or 7 followed by v produces omega with rough breathing and acute accent.

(4) The diacritics for vowels with subscript are also entered as dead keys before the desired vowel, using the altgr modifier key (this is the alt key to the right of the spacebar, which is equivalent to using control and the left alt key at the same time). Thus, altgr-5 followed by a produces alpha with a rough breathing and iota subscript. UNFORTUNATELY, the combinations from altgr-6 through altgr-hyphen do not function as desired. The vowels with subscript and combined diacritics (breathing and accent) have to be entered by some other means, such as the Insert Symbol command in Word.

(5) Additional diacritics and special characters are typed as follows (altgr is the alt key to the right of the spacebar, which is equivalent to using control and the left alt key at the same time):

altgr-a	α
altgr-h	η
altgr-v	ϝ
w	final sigma ς
shift-w	sampi Ϻ
altgr-w	digamma Ϝ
altgr-shift-w	uppercase digamma Ϝ
q	archaic koppa Ϙ
shift-q	uppercase archaic koppa Ϙ
altgr-q	archaic san Ϻ
altgr-shift-q	uppercase archaic san Ϻ
altgr-s	lunate sigma ϲ
altgr-shift-s	uppercase lunate sigma ϲ
altgr-k	stigma Ϸ
altgr-shift-1	dieresis (¨)
altgr-shift-2	dieresis with acute (ˆ) [DOES NOT WORK]
altgr-shift-3	dieresis with grave (˘) [DOES NOT WORK]
altgr-shift-4	dieresis with circumflex (ˆ) [DOES NOT WORK]
altgr-j	yot Ϸ
altgr-shift-j	uppercase yot Ϸ
altgr-t	obelus †
altgr-shift-comma	left half-bracket (⌊)
altgr-shift-period	right half-bracket (⌋)
altgr-[left guillemot («)
altgr-]	right guillemot (»)
altgr-shift-[left double-bracket (⌈)
altgr-shift-]	right double-bracket (⌋)
altgr-period	sublinear dot (type this after the letter to receive the underdot; ideally, positioning of the underdot should be managed by the OS, but unfortunately Windows does a poor job with this in some cases) αβ̣γ

semicolon	Greek question mark (English semicolon) (;)
shift-semicolon	Greek colon (single mid-line dot) (·)
altgr-shift-semicolon	Greek dicolon (English colon) (:)
altgr-n	left single curly quote
altgr-m	right single curly quote / curly apostrophe
altgr-'	left double curly quote
altgr-shift-'	right double curly quote

NOTES:

- (1) Capital lunate sigma is not yet in the Unicode specification, but has been proposed for the codepoint 03f9, where it is placed in this version; the earliest versions of New Athena Unicode used 03f4, which has now been assigned to a different character.
- (2) In the lowercase form, yot has been accepted at 03f3; a capital form is here given 03ff, but this is not officially supported and is to be used at the individual user's own risk.
- (3) The right half-bracket and the two double-bracket symbols were not present in Athena Unicode but are present in New Athena Unicode.
- (4) The "curly quotes" may be handled automatically through Word's "smart quotes" feature.

(6) Vowels with macron or breve: alpha, iota, and upsilon can have either a macron or a breve added above them by typing a dead key before the vowel (in the MacOS version 1.8 input and font, macron can also be placed over epsilon or omicron for epigraphic purposes in: NOT AVAILABLE in Windows):

altgr= altgr-shift=	breve (˘) macron (̄)
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(7) Other special characters recognized in unicode may be inserted by using the Insert Symbol feature of Word. For instance, Bactrian sho and Sho are present in the font New Athena Unicode.