



See the source of this document [textalpha-doc.tex](#) for a setup and usage example, the literate source of the package [textalpha.sty](#) for the implementation, and [test-tuenc-greek.pdf](#) for *Font setup for Greek with XeTeX/LuaTeX*.

## 1.1 Options

### 1.1.1 `normalize-symbols`

Mathematical notation uses variant shapes of some Greek letters as additional symbols. There are separate code points for the symbol variants in Unicode. TeX supports some of the variant shape symbols in mathematical mode

$$\theta|\vartheta, \phi|\varphi, \pi|\varpi, \rho|\varrho, \epsilon|\varepsilon$$

but not in the LGR font encoding used for Greek text in 8-bit TeX.

The variations have no syntactic meaning in Greek text and text fonts may use the variant shapes in place of the “regular” ones as a stylistic choice. However, some Greek texts use these GREEK ... SYMBOL Unicode literals in place of the corresponding GREEK LETTER ... characters.

The `normalize-symbols` option merges letters and symbols to Greek letters. This way, text copied from external sources can be compiled without errors even if it contains GREEK SYMBOL characters in place of GREEK LETTERS:

The source of this text uses both variants for beta ( $\beta|\beta$ ), theta ( $\theta|\vartheta$ ), phi ( $\phi|\varphi$ ), pi ( $\pi|\varpi$ ), kappa ( $\kappa|\kappa$ ), rho ( $\rho|\varrho$ ), Theta ( $\Theta|\Theta$ ), and epsilon ( $\epsilon|\varepsilon$ ) in the LaTeX source.

This option is ignored with Unicode fonts.

**Attention:** Do not use this option in cases where the distinction between the symbol variants may be important (e.g. in a mathematical or scientific context). Try the [alphabet](#) package with the respective characters in mathematical mode or use XeTeX/LuaTeX with Unicode fonts in these cases.

### 1.1.2 `keep-semicolon`

LGR is no [standard text font encoding](#). Latin characters and some other ASCII symbols are mapped to Greek “equivalents” if LGR is the active font encoding. (See [usage.pdf](#) for a description of this Latin-Greek transliteration.)

Special care is required with the question mark characters: The LGR font encoding uses the Latin question mark as input for the *erotimatiko* and maps the semicolon to a middle dot (*ano teleia*). As a result, Unicode-encoded texts that use the semicolon as *erotimatiko* end up with an *ano teleia* in its place! Without special care, only the deprecated character 037E GREEK QUESTION MARK<sup>3</sup> works with both, Xe/LuaTeX and 8-bit TeX.

The `\textsemicolon` command inserts an *erotimatiko* in LGR and a semicolon else (i.e. always a character that looks like a semicolon):

Latin (TU) a; b, Greek (TU) a; b

With the `keep-semicolon` option, character 003B SEMICOLON can be used for the *erotimatiko* also with LGR encoded fonts:

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<sup>3</sup>The Unicode standard provides the code point 037E GREEK QUESTION MARK but says character 003B SEMICOLON and not 037E is the preferred character for a ‘Greek question mark’ (*erotimatiko*).

Latin (TU)	Greek (TU)	question mark character
Tí φήις;	Tí φήις;	037E GREEK QUESTION MARK
Tí φήις;	Tí φήις;	003B SEMICOLON
Tí φήις?	Tí φήις?	003F QUESTION MARK

This option is ignored with Unicode fonts (where the SEMICOLON literal always prints a semicolon character).

## 2 Limitations

If compiling with 8-bit TeX, the internal font encoding switches interfere with other work behind the scenes. Kerning, diacritics and up/down-casing show problems if Greek letters are used without explicit change of the font encoding.

These problems can be avoided by use of *babel* and the correct language setting (greek), an explicit font encoding switch (e.g. wrapping the Greek text in `\ensuregreek4`, or XeTeX/LuaTeX with Unicode fonts).

### 2.1 Kerning

With pdfTeX and 8-bit fonts, no kerning occurs between Greek characters in non-Greek text due to the internal font encoding switch: compare `AYA (TU)` to `AYA (TU)`.

Compiling with LuaTeX provides kerning also on font encoding boundaries.

### 2.2 Diacritics

Accent macros do not work with Unicode literals as base character under 8-bit TeX engines. Use the Latin transliteration or LICR commands.

Composition of diacritics (like `\accdasia\acctonos` or `\<\'`) fails in other font encodings. Long names (like `\accdasiaoxia`) work.

With LGR and TU, pre-composed glyphs are chosen if available. In other font encodings, accent macros do not select pre-composed characters. The difference is a sub-optimal placement of the accent and becomes obvious if you drag-and-drop text from the PDF version of this document.:

`ǎǎǎǎ (TU)` vs. `ǎ (TU)`.

Greek diacritics (except the dialytika) are placed before capital letters in Titlecase and dropped in UPPERCASE:

`ά έ ί ή ό ύ ώ Α Ε Ϊ Η Ξ Ο Ξ Υ Ω`

`Α Ε Ϊ Η Ο Υ Ω Α Ε Ϊ Η Ο Υ Ω`

With the new `\MakeUppercase` implementation (since 2022/06), Greek upcasing rules are only applied if the text language is set to Greek with Babel (and still need some fixes for LICR input).

Accents input as macros are misplaced if the active font encoding does not support Greek. Pre-composed literal Unicode characters are handled correctly:

	LICR	Unicode
TU	À	À
TU	Á	Á

<sup>4</sup>The `\ensuregreek` macro ensures the argument is set in a font encoding supporting Greek.





	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
1F00	ά	ά	ἄ	ἄ	ἄ	ἄ	ἄ	ἄ	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά	Ά
1F10	έ	έ	ἔ	ἔ	ἔ	ἔ	ἔ	ἔ	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ	Έ
1F20	ή	ή	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή
1F30	ι	ι	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ
1F40	ο	ο	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό
1F50	ύ	ύ	ὕ	ὕ	ὕ	ὕ	ὕ	ὕ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
1F60	ώ	ώ	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
1F70	ὰ	ὰ	ἔ	έ	ή	ή	ὶ	ί	ὸ	ό	ὐ	ύ	ὦ	ώ		
1F80	ἄ	ἄ	ἔ	έ	ή	ή	ὶ	ί	ὸ	ό	ὐ	ύ	ὦ	ώ	Ά	Ά
1F90	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή
1FA0	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ
1FB0	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	ὀ	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό
1FC0	ἄ	ἄ	ἔ	έ	ή	ή	ὶ	ί	ὸ	ό	ὐ	ύ	ὦ	ώ	Ά	Ά
1FD0	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	ἦ	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή	Ή
1FE0	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ἰ	ῥ	ῥ	ῥ	ῥ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ	Ϊ
1FF0			ὀ	ὀ	ῥ	ῥ	ῥ	ῥ	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό	Ό

Table 2: Greek Extended Unicode Block, input as literal Unicode characters in TU font encoding.