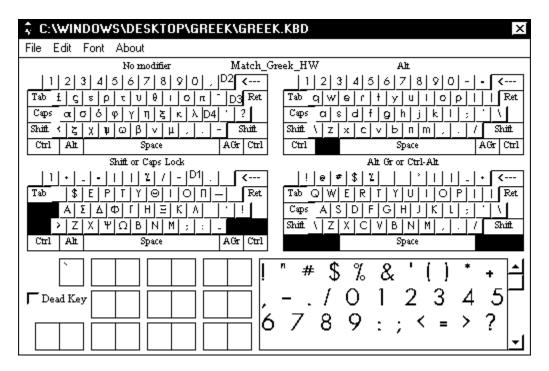
Greek Keyboard layouts

Modern, and more importantly Old Greek, use accented characters. In order to produce them, Match Edit uses key combinations named "Dead Keys". These special keys must be pressed immediately before another key, to produce accented characters. Although Match Edit gives you access to the keyboard layout on the screen, you may want to print this documentation as a reference, so you locate more easily the way to accented characters.



Greek Keyboard dead keys K1+ A=²A |=²| Ω=²Ω E=²E O=²O H=²H Y=²Y K2+ I=² U=² K3+ I=² Y=² Y=² U=² I=² II K4+ α=ά I=² ω=ώ ε=έ ο=ό η=ή υ=ύ

These illustrations are taken from Keyboard Editor, an application you can obtain from Match Software. It will let you modify existing keyboards, and create your own keyboard layouts for any font.

OLDGREEK.KBD	×
File Edit Font About	
No modifier Match_Old_	_Greek_TW Alt
D2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ° D6 <	
Τab α ζ ε ρ τ υ θ ι ο π ! D9 Ret	Tab Ret
Caps α σ δ φ γ η ξ κ λ g ? η	Саря
Shift Ω ζ χ ψ σ β V μ , Shift	ShiftShift
Ctrl Alt Space AGr Ctrl	Ctrl Space AGr Ctrl
Shift or Caps Lock	Alt Gr or Ctrl-Alt
$D1 + \phi = () \% / D3D4D5 <$	ύφφύ ρήτιόῦΧ<
Tab F C E P T Y 🛛 I O II D7 D8 Ret	Τώδ δ ε κ ώ ώ ό ϊ θ σ φ ὤ ρ Ret
$A \Sigma \Delta \Phi \Gamma H \Xi K \Lambda DA DB_{\varphi}$	^{Caps} α Ι π ψ ¶ φ δ
e Z X Ψ Ω B N M ; : DC	Shift ζ ά ρ ắ η ό Shift
Ctrl Alt Space AGr Ctrl	Space
`αηή η ή [™] Dead Key φ & 1 f α & φ & ω & Ê	. ထို ထို ထို ဇို င် င် င် မြ

Old Greek keyboard dead keys

 $\begin{array}{l} \label{eq:constraint} & \mathsf{K1}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \psi=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \iota=\dot{\imath} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K2}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \phi=\dot{\phi} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \iota=\dot{\imath} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K3}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ o=\dot{o} \ \phi=\dot{\phi} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \iota=\dot{\imath} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\dot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \phi=\dot{\phi} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \rho=\dot{\rho} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \\ & \mathsf{K5}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\dot{\imath} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \phi=\dot{\phi} \\ & \mathsf{K6}+\iota=\ddot{\imath} \ Y=\ddot{Y} \ \upsilon=\ddot{\upsilon} \ I=\ddot{I} \\ & \mathsf{K7}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\dot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \phi=\dot{\phi} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \rho=\dot{\rho} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \\ & \mathsf{K8}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \varepsilon=\ddot{\varepsilon} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\ddot{\upsilon} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K8}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\dot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \phi=\dot{\phi} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\dot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\dot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \\ & \mathsf{K4}+\alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \iota=\ddot{\imath} \ o=\dot{o} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \ \alpha=\dot{\alpha} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \upsilon=\dot{\upsilon} \ \varepsilon=\dot{\varepsilon} \ \eta=\ddot{\eta} \ \omega=\dot{\omega} \end{matrix} \end{split}$

Japanese keyboard layout

\$ JAPAN.KBD	×	
File Edit Font About		
No modifier Hira <u>K</u> ata	kana HW Alt	
1234567890-•		
Tab んわえらた + 9 × お p Ret	Tab Ret	
Caps あさはふgltjから; 1	Caps	
Shift ¬ + L to z w to Z . * * Shift	Shift ? Shift	
Ctrl Alt Space AGr Ctrl	Ctrl Space AGr Ctrl	
Shift or Caps Lock	Alt Gr or Ctrl-Alt	
Tab Y T Ø T Ø Ret	Tab Ret	
<u> ア サ D 7 G ハ J ヤ ラ : ・</u>	Caps	
ッ + ョ チ ェ ュ ナ マ 。 _ ゜	Shift Shift	
Ctrl Alt Space AGr Ctrl	Space	
Image: Second		

The Japanese keyboard gives direct access to vowels through the normal vowel keys on the keyboard : A I U E O. When the keyboard is not shifted, characters generated are Hiragana. Katakana is accessed when Shift or Caps Lock are activated.

Syllabes are accessed through a 2-keys combination system. Every significant consonant, when followed by the vowel, generates the corresponding Hiragana or Katakana character, according to the shift state.

KA KI KU KE KO SA SI SU SE SO TA TI TU TE TO or TA CI TU TE TO NA NI NU NE NO HA HI HU HE HO (FU is also accessible directly under the F key) MA MI MU ME MO YA YU YO RA RI RU RE RO or LA LI LU LE LO WA WO N is placed under the Q key

"Small" syllabes, used to create vowels such as Lya, etc., are accessed through the Z X V B keys.

The symbol required to get PA PI PU PE PO from HA HI HU HE HO, looking a little like "°", as well as the nessary symbol to get GA GI GU from KA KI KU, are accessed through the lower right keys.

The character necessary to indicate longer sound, like in Tokyo, is accessed where normaly would be found { and }, two different lengh are available.

If you need more informations about these keyboard layouts, or Keyboard Editor, or other foreign fonts and data entry systems, please contact us.

Match Software

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