This is a practical guide to setting up a Macintosh to type ancient (polytonic) Greek. It does not require you to purchase or install any software, just to activate a feature in the OS.

1. Activate polytonic Greek

Setup instructions for Snow Leopard
1. Click on the apple symbol in the upper left of tool bar.
2. On the drop-down menu, select System Preferences.
3. In the "system preferences" window that will open, click on the Language & Text icon.
4. In the "Language & Text" window that will open, click on the Input Sources button/tab.
5. Select the Greek Polytonic checkbox.
6. Make sure the "keyboard & character viewer" box is checked as well.
7. Make sure the "Show input menu in menu bar" box (in the lower right of the window) is checked.
8. Close the windows and now you should see a US flag in your menu bar (upper right).
9. Click on the flag to see a drop down menu with a Greek flag.
10. Select the Greek flag to switch your keyboard to a Greek Unicode keyboard.
11. Click on the keyboard viewer to see which keys produce which letters and accents (Pressing shift changes the contents of the viewer).

Setup instructions for (older operating system) OS X Tiger
1. Click on the apple symbol in the upper left of tool bar.
2. On the drop-down menu select System Preferences.
3. In the "system preferences" window that will open, click on the International icon.
4. In the "Language & Text" window that will open, click on the Input Menu button/tab.
5. Select the Greek Polytonic checkbox.
6. Make sure the "Show input menu in menu bar" box (in the lower left of the window) is checked.
7. Close the windows and now you should see a US flag in your menu bar (upper right).
8. Click on the flag to see a drop down menu with a Greek flag.
9. Select the Greek flag to switch your keyboard to a Greek Unicode keyboard.
10. Click on the keyboard viewer to see which keys produce which letters and accents (Pressing shift changes the contents of the viewer).

- Type the quote key for a smooth breathing
  - the shift-quote key for a rough breathing.
- Type the semicolon key for an acute accent
  - shift plus this key for a dieresis, but this isn’t used frequently.
- Type the right bracket ] for a grave accent
  - shift plus this key = grave accent (same thing).
- Type the left bracket [ for a circumflex and
  - shift plus this key for an iota subscript.
2. The keyboard layout of the Greek alphabet and punctuation

These layouts show the placement of the letters. This arrangement is the same for Ancient and Modern Greek keyboards.

- Normal state

- Shift state

Punctuation

- The **period** and **comma** are the same as on the standard English keyboard.
- **Half-stop**: hold the <shift> key & right-hand <alt> key, then type the | key:
  - type <shift>&<right alt> | → .
- **Question mark**:
  - type q <space> → ;
  - remember: “q for question”!
  - Make sure to type the <space> after the q. Otherwise, if you type a vowel next, it will put an accent on the vowel. (See next page.)

For the acute accent, type the semi-colon (;) key, then the vowel:

for example: type ; a → ά
3. How to type polytonic Greek accents and breathings:

**accents** (type designated key and then vowel)

- **acute:** ;
  - type ; a → ἀ (= Greek monotonic accent)
  - or q
  - type q a → ἀ (= Greek polytonic acute)
- **grave:** ]
  - type ] a → à
- **circumflex:** [
  - type [ a → â

**smooth breathing** (hint: the keys look like the breathing and accents)

- **smooth:** ’ (apostrophe)
  - type ’ a → â
- **+ acute:** /
  - type / a → â
- **+ grave:** \|
  - type \ a → à
- **+ circumflex:** =
  - type = a → â

**rough breathing** (= shift + same keys as used for smooth breathing)

- **rough:** “
  - type ” a → â
- **+ acute:** ?
  - type ? a → â
- **+ grave:** |
  - type | a → à
- **+ circumflex:** +
  - type + a → à

**iota subscript**

- **iota subscript** shift + [
  - type [ a → α

(for combinations, as shown below, hold down <right alt> key + use the same keys as above)

- **+ acute:** <right alt> q
  - type <right alt> q a → ā
- **+ grave:** <right alt> ]
  - type <right alt> ] a → ā
- **+ circumflex:** <right alt> [ ]
  - type <right alt> [ a → ā

- **+ smooth**
  - type <right alt> ‘ a → á
- **+ smooth + acute:** /
  - type <right alt>/ a → â
- **+ smooth + grave:** \|
  - type <right alt>\ a → à
- **+ smooth + circumflex:** =
  - type <right alt>= a → â

- **+ rough**
  - type <right alt>” a → â
- **+ rough + acute:** ?
  - type <right alt>? a → ă
- **+ rough + grave:** |
  - type <right alt>| a → à
- **+ rough + circumflex:** +
  - type <right alt>+ a → à