

Title: CE characters in Score with standard Times-Roman  
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Version: 1.05  
Date: December 9, 2002.

### Introduction

People on the Score forum have wondered why it is that a character such as ‘Š’ cannot be made in Score by just typing ‘##S’, the logic being that ‘##C’ generates ‘Č’ as documented in the Score reference manual, page 158. Another question which I have seen in that space is why we have ‘!s’ for ‘š’ and ‘!Z’ for ‘ž’ but we do not have the ‘ř’ so needed for Dvořák (r hashek, or in typography: r caron). Or why there are ligatures for ‘fi’ and ‘fl’ but not for ‘ff’. If there is a restriction, it is in the font, not in Score. When that character is not in the font (such as the ff-ligature), there is no way Score can make it. But when a font has it, so can Score.

In the terminology of linguists, the word ‘accent’ is used for many things. Apart from other meanings of the word (‘a southern accent’, ‘the accent is on the first syllable’), some say that there are strictly speaking only three accents: grave, acute and circumflex. In typography (that is us Scorers) we use the word ‘diacritical sign’ for things you can hang on, place above or put through letters. While in some languages which use the Latin alphabet, diacriticals are used to stress a syllable (French unité), in others they change the pronunciation (German Häuser, French garçon, héroïne), the meaning of the word (French ou vs. où), to indicate that another letter was dropped (French même), or to help the reader (Dutch zeeëend).

All CE (Central European) characters and then some can be made with the standard Times-Roman font but it requires a bit of fiddling. This is the fiddling guide.

In addition to the standard alphabet with 26 characters (less in other languages), there are added characters such as German ‘ß’ covered here, and those of Icelandic covered elsewhere (see Sip Newsletter #12). There is no end to the number of characters and diacriticals in the many languages that use the Latin alphabet. From Maltese to Vietnamese to the languages of Central Asia which changed to Latin alphabet after the collapse of the Soviet Union – they all have their particularities not covered here.

### Combining letters with diacriticals

Times-Roman contains all basic letters and a number of diacriticals (accents and such) which allow combining them with whatever vowel or consonant. The most common combinations for Western European languages exist as a single symbol and the majority can be made with Score, including some which are typically CE. These are the available vowels as documented in the Score user guide. The list of languages is by no means exhaustive. And it must be said here that if a language is mentioned here, it does not necessarily mean that all characters of that language can be made by combination.

Type this	To get this	Language
<<a <<A	á Á	Spanish, Portuguese, Lithuanian
<<e <<E	é Ę	Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Lithuanian
<<i <<I	í Ĩ	Spanish, Portuguese
<<o <<O	ó Ó	Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, Lithuanian
<<u <<U	ú Ũ	Spanish, Portuguese
>>a >>A	à À	French, Italian, Lithuanian
>>e >>E	è Ę	French, Italian
>>i >>I	ì Ĩ	Italian, Lithuanian
>>o >>O	ò Ó	Italian
>>u >>U	ù Ũ	Italian, Lithuanian
%%a %%A	ä Ä	German, Swedish, Finnish, Slovakian
%%e %%E	ë Ę	Dutch, Afrikaans, Albanian
%%i %%I	ï Ĩ	Dutch, French
%%o %%O	ö Ö	German, Swedish, Finnish
%%u %%U	ü Ũ	German, Spanish, French
^^a ^^A	â Â	French, Portuguese, Afrikaans, Friesian
^^e ^^E	ê Ę	French, Portuguese, Afrikaans, Friesian
^^i ^^I	î Ĩ	French, Portuguese, Romanian, Friesian
^^o ^^O	ô Ó	French, Portuguese, Slovakian, Friesian
^^u ^^U	û Ũ	French, Portuguese, Friesian
~a ~A	ã Ã	Portuguese, Lithuanian
~o ~O	õ Ó	Portuguese, Lithuanian
!a !A	å Å	Danish, Swedish, Norwegian
?a ?A	æ Æ	Danish, Norwegian
?e ?E	œ Œ	French
?o ?O	ø Ø	Danish, Norwegian

And these are the available consonants:

?s	ß	German
?l ?L	ł Ł	Polish
!s !S	š Š	Serbo-Croatian, Romanian, Czech, Lithuanian
!z !Z	ž Ž	Serbo-Croatian, Czech
##c ##C	ç Ç	French, Portuguese, Albanian

To make combinations of Times-Roman font entities is demonstrated by an example. Suppose you need to make the Polish character ‘ż’. Unlike Word or Unicode, Score cannot combine characters in one text item. It is done by two overlapping text items: `_00z` and `_00\307`. Unfortunately, there is no proper way to position the dot in the middle of the letter, hence some tweaking will be necessary to get acceptable results. Thus, for a single composer name such as Martinů this technique is applicable. For lyrics or longer texts it is not so good a solution as it will be too much fiddling. While the Score documentation (blue booklet) mentions the ‘octal’ representation capability, it may not be clear from that what you can do by combining characters. The `\307` in the above text means octal 307.

## Diacriticals in standard fonts

This is a table of the not so common diacriticals that exist in Times-Roman \_00. The name used is the standard PostScript denomination by which the printer 'knows' this. The decimal value is also internal to the character in a set. The octal value given here is the value corresponding to the decimal value. To obtain them in Score they are preceded by '\'. The range of these characters is in decimal 193 through 207 but note that two values have not been assigned characters.

These diacriticals are based on lower case letters so when they are to be used above upper case characters, you have an additional dimension to fiddle.

name	graphic	decimal value	octal value	not to be confused with
grave	`	193	301	quoteright \047, quoteleft \140, quotesingle \251
acute	´	194	302	quoteright \047, quoteleft \140, quotesingle, \251, comma
circumflex	^	195	303	caron, breve
tilde	~	196	304	asciitilde \176
macron	-	197	305	hyphen \006, underscore \137
breve	˘	198	306	caron
dotaccent	·	199	307	period, periodcentered \264
dieresis	¨	200	310	hungarumlaut, double quotes
(not assigned)		201	311	
ring	°	202	312	degree \353
cedilla	¸	203	313	comma, ogonek
(not assigned)		204	314	
hungarumlaut	¨	205	315	dieresis, double quotes
ogonek	˛	206	316	comma, dieresis
caron	ˇ	207	317	breve

Follows a sample file in Score demonstrating some of the most common combinations. The sample PMX file which served for this input is given at the end.

c acute ć	z dot ż	a ogonek ą	w circumflex ŵ	I cedilla Ĩ
Dvořák Martinů				
_____				
_____				
_____				

It should be noted that FONTINIT.PSC does *not* need to be adapted for any of the combination with diacriticals mentioned in this article. The 'dotlessi' for Turkish cannot be obtained by coding an octal value and a one-line change in FONTINIT.PSC is required (inquire).

When you have substantial work to do with, the technique proposed here is clearly not suggested. In that case, try to obtain the proper font and/or adapted FONTINIT.PSC (I can help with Polish thanks to Krzysztof Rogalski, and a few other languages).

To keep some system in the possible combinations of letters and diacriticals, the possible sets are displayed of some languages:

## Polish

Additional characters are, with ogonek: ‘ą’, ‘Ą’, ‘ę’, ‘Ę’, with dot: ‘ż’, ‘Ż’, with acute: ‘ć’, ‘Ć’, ‘ń’, ‘Ń’, ‘ś’, ‘Ś’, and ‘ź’, ‘Ź’, while ‘ı’ and ‘ł’ are available without combination.

## Czech

Additional characters are, with caron or hashek which in Czech is called háček: ‘č’, ‘Č’, ‘ď’, ‘Ď’, ‘ě’, ‘Ě’, ‘ň’, ‘Ň’, ‘ř’, ‘Ř’, ‘š’, ‘Š’, ‘ť’, ‘Ť’ and ‘ž’, ‘Ž’ of which the ‘s’ and ‘z’ forms exist without combination. Then there are the characters ‘d’ and ‘t’ where the háček takes a different form which cannot be made in Score as one character but needs to be constructed with an upped closing quote. Then there is the diacritical kroužek which is the ring in ‘ů’ and ‘Ů’. Accented letters occur also in this language. The čárka (acute) is written on the common vowels ‘á’, ‘é’, ‘í’, ‘ó’, and ‘ú’ but also on the ‘ý’ and of course their uppercase forms.

## Slovene

The caron called a strešica here occurs on ‘c’, ‘s’ and ‘z’ (upper and lowercase). This alphabet does not have ‘q’, ‘w’, ‘x’ or ‘y’.

## Serbocroatian

Two alphabets are in use, Latin and Cyrillic. The special Latin characters are ‘ć’ and ‘Ć’ with acute, then ‘č’, ‘s’ and ‘z’ with caron (upper and lowercase). Then there is the special character which cannot be made using the standard Times-Roman: ‘đ’, ‘Đ’. In Cyrillic, this language adds a few characters but the Russian fonts as currently available for Score (ScoreCyr and the TimeScore family) do not feature these: ‘ђ’, ‘Ђ’, ‘ј’, ‘Ј’, ‘љ’, ‘Љ’, ‘њ’, ‘Њ’.

## Hungarian

Additional characters are ‘ö’, ‘Ő’ as in ‘zsebkendő’ and ‘ű’, ‘Ű’ as in ‘fűt’.

## Turkish

Additional characters for this language are ‘ı’, ‘ç’, ‘Ç’, ‘ğ’, ‘Ğ’, and ‘ş’, ‘Ş’. The Score engraver could enter “Mustafa, pek küçük yaşta öksüz kaldı. Ailenin geçineceği olmadığı için, anası oğlunu okuldan alarak, Lankaza taraflarında kardşinin çiftliğine gittiler” if he really wanted to.

## Other languages

Information will be welcome and included.

## Sample PMX file:

```
8 1
t 1 5 17 1 1
_00Dvor<<ak
t 1 5 29 1 1
_00c acute
t 1 14 17 1 1
_00\\317
t 1 21 29 1 1
_00c
t 1 21.4 29 1 1
_00\\302
t 1 25 17 1 1
_00Martinu
```

t 1 40 17 1 1  
\_00\\312  
t 1 45 29 1 1  
\_00z dot  
t 1 57 29 1 1  
\_00z  
t 1 57.3 29 1 1  
\_00\\307  
t 1 75 29 1 1  
\_00a ogonek  
t 1 95 29 1 1  
\_00a  
t 1 95.59999 29 1 1  
\_00\\316  
t 1 105 29 1 1  
\_00w circumflex  
t 1 134 29 1 1  
\_00w  
t 1 135.1001 29 1 1  
\_00\\303  
t 1 145 29 1 1  
\_00I cedilla  
t 1 165 29 1 1  
\_00I  
t 1 165.1 29 1 1  
\_00\\313