

# Overview of Foreign Accents

## For CIS Data Entry

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### Introduction

This document outlines what we have learned about accents used in non-English languages. Since the editors of CIS often have only a poor Xerox from which to work, it is often difficult to determine the appropriate accent to enter into the CIS database without additional guidance. This document also serves as a guide for T<sub>E</sub>Xing accents correctly.

This revision makes it explicit that T<sub>E</sub>X control sequences whose names are alphabetic (such as `\ss`, `\AA`, `\v`, `\i`, etc) need to be enclosed in braces. For example, “Schneeweiß” is entered as `Schneewei{\ss}`, “Åke” as `{\AA}ke`, and “Jiří Likes” as `Ji\v{r}\’\i} Like\v{s}`. The braces rule does not apply to other T<sub>E</sub>X accents: e.g., “Thérèse” is entered simply as `Th\’er\’ese`.

The information in this guide is drawn primarily from *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th edition (1993), University of Chicago Press. Any additions, corrections, or suggestions will be gratefully received.

## 1 Czech

Czech uses the following special characters:

Á, á	<code>\’A, \’a</code>
Č, č	<code>\v{C}, \v{c}</code>
Ď, ď	<code>\v{D}, \v{d}</code>
É, é, Ě, ě	<code>\’E, \’e, \v{E}, \v{e}</code>
Í, í	<code>\’I, \’\i}</code>
Ň, ň	<code>\v{N}, \v{n}</code>

Ó, ó	\'O, \'o
Ř, ř	\v{R}, \v{r}
Š, š	\v{S}, \v{s}
Ť, ť	\v{T}, \v{t}
Û, ù, Ú, ú	\accent'27U, \accent'27u, \'U, \'u
Ý, ý	\'Y, \'y
Ž, ž	\v{Z}, \v{z}

## 2 Danish

Danish uses the following special characters:

Å, å	{\AA}, {\aa}
Æ, æ	{\AE}, {\ae}
Ø, ø	{\O}, {\o}

## 3 Finnish

Finnish uses the special characters:

Ä, ä	\"A, \"a
Ö, ö	\"O, \"o

## 4 French

French uses the special characters:

À, à, Â, â	\'A, \'a \^A, \^a
Ç, ç	\c{C}, \c{c}
É, é, È, è, Ê, ê, Ë, ë	\'E, \'e, \'E, \'e, \^E, \^e, \"E, \"e
Î, î, Î, î	\^I, \^{\i}, \"I, \"{\i}
Ô, ô	\^O, \^o
Œ, œ	{\OE}, {\oe}
Ù, ù, Û, û, Ü, ü	\'U, \'u, \^U, \^u, \"U, \"u

## 5 German

German uses the special characters:

ß        {\ss}  
 Ä, ä    \"A, \"a  
 Ö, ö    \"O, \"o  
 Ü, ü    \"U, \"u

From the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th edition: “It is acceptable to set ß as *ss* and unlauded capitals as *Ae*, *Oe*, and *Ue*, but lowercase unlauded letters should not be so set.”

## 6 Hungarian

Hungarian uses the following accents:

Á, á                \'A, \'a  
 É, é                \'E, \'e  
 Í, í                \'I, \'{\i}  
 Ó, ó, Ö, ö, Ő, ő    \'O, \'o, \"O, \"o, \H{O}, \H{o}  
 Ú, ú, Ű, ü, Ū, ū    \'U, \'u, \"U, \"u, \H{U}, \H{u}

## 7 Italian

Italian uses the grave ( ` ) accent on **uppercase** vowels only. This accent is usually optional, however it may be necessary to avoid confusion between identically spelled words that differ only in whether the last syllable is stressed. It is extremely unlikely that this will occur in the context of CIS titles.

## 8 Norwegian

Norwegian uses the same accents as Danish (Å, å, Æ, æ, Ø, ø).

## 9 Polish

Polish uses the following accents:

Ă, ă	<code>\c{A}, \c{a}</code>
	<b>NOTE: This is technically incorrect.</b> The accent should be <i>reversed</i> in orientation, but there is currently no such accent in plain T <sub>E</sub> X or L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X.
Ć, ć	<code>\'C, \'c</code>
Ę, ę	<code>\c{E}, \c{e}</code>
	<b>NOTE: This is technically incorrect.</b> The accent should be <i>reversed</i> in orientation, but there is currently no such accent in plain T <sub>E</sub> X or L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X.
Ł, ł	<code>{\L}, {\l}</code>
Ń, ń	<code>\'N, \'n</code>
Ó, ó	<code>\'O, \'o</code>
Ś, ś	<code>\'S, \'s</code>
Ź, ź, Ż, ż	<code>\'Z, \'z, \.Z, \.z</code>

## 10 Portuguese

Portugese uses the following accents:

Ã, ã	<code>\~A, \~a</code>
Ç, ç	<code>\c{C}, \c{c}</code>
Õ, õ	<code>\~O, \~o</code>

From the *Manual of Style*: “Portugese [also] makes extensive use of accents: all five vowels with both the acute (´) and grave (`) are needed, plus *a*, *e*, and *o* with the circumflex(^). The vowels *i* and *u* sometimes appear with the diaeresis (*ï*, *ü*), but the same letters with the grave (`) may be substituted.”

## 11 Romanian

Florin Vaida says Romanian accents are

Ă, ă, â	<code>\u{A}, \u{a} \^a</code>
Â (rare)	<code>\^A</code>
Î, î	<code>\^I, \^{\i}</code>
Ș, ș	<code>\c{S}, \c{s}</code>
Ț, ț	<code>\c{T}, \c{t}</code>

Florin says that “Romanian” is preferred to “Rumanian,” but that many English dictionaries list both.

## 12 Spanish

Spanish uses the following special character, in addition to acute accents (´) on *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, and *u* with diaeresis (*ü*):

Ñ, ñ    \~N, \~n

## 13 Swedish

Swedish uses the following accents:

Å, å, Ä, ä    {\AA}, {\aa}, \ "A, \ "a  
Ö, ö        \ "O, \ "o

## 14 Turkish

Turkish uses the following special characters:

Â, â            \^A, \^a  
Ç, ç            \c{C}, \c{c}  
Ğ, ğ (*or* Ğ, ğ)    \u{G}, \u{g} (*or* \v{G}, \v{g})  
İ, i, ı        \.I, i, {\i}

**Note: Lowercase *i* has both a dotted and an undotted variant; the dotted version retains its dot when capitalized.**

Ö, ö            \ "O, \ "o  
Ş, ş            \c{S}, \c{s}  
Û, û, Ü, ü        \^U, \^u, \ "U, \ "u