LaTeX for the Humanities

A short introduction

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What is LaTeX?

- TeX (Donald Knuth, 1978)
- Name < Greek τέχνη *techne* ('art', 'craft')

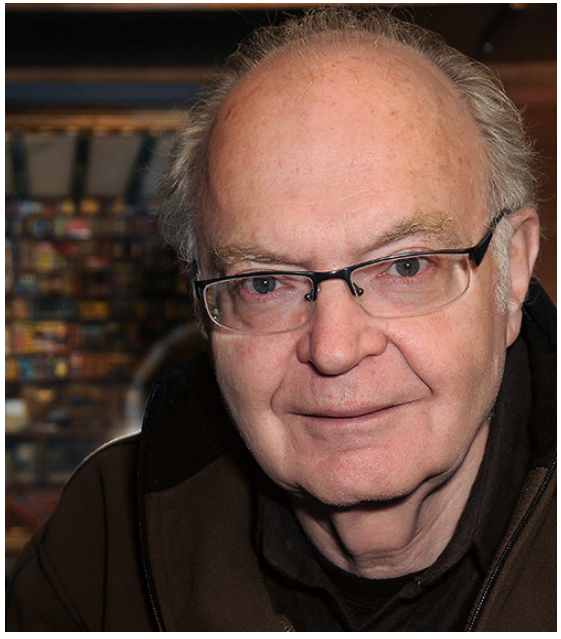

Figure: Donald Knuth

What is LaTeX?

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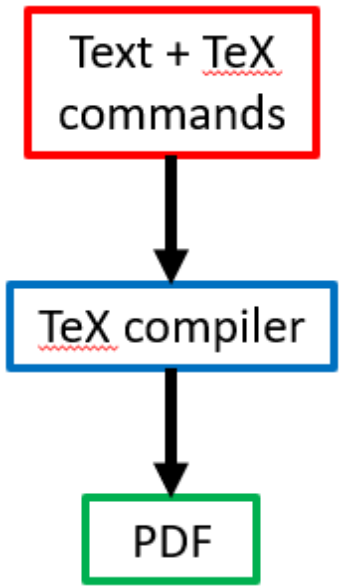
- Name $<$ Greek τέχνη *techne* ('art', 'craft')
- A *compiler* turns your text and commands into a PDF.



What is LaTeX?

- TeX (Donald Knuth, 1978)
- Name < Greek τέχνη *techne* ('art', 'craft')
- A *compiler* turns your text and commands into a PDF.
- Original TeX is rather complicated.

```
\newcount\serialnumber
\def\firstnumber{\serialnumber=0 }
\def\nextnumber{\advance \serialnumber by 1
  \number\serialnumber)\nobreak\hskip.2em }
```

What is LaTeX?

- TeX (Donald Knuth, 1978)
- Name < Greek τέχνη *techne* ('art', 'craft')
- A *compiler* turns your text and commands into a PDF.
- Original TeX is rather complicated.
- LaTeX (Leslie Lamport, 1984)
- Macro package for TeX

Figure: Leslie Lamport

Core philosophy

LaTeX core philosophy

LaTeX

- is free and open-source software

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- provides professional levels of typesetting control

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Core philosophy

LaTeX core philosophy

LaTeX

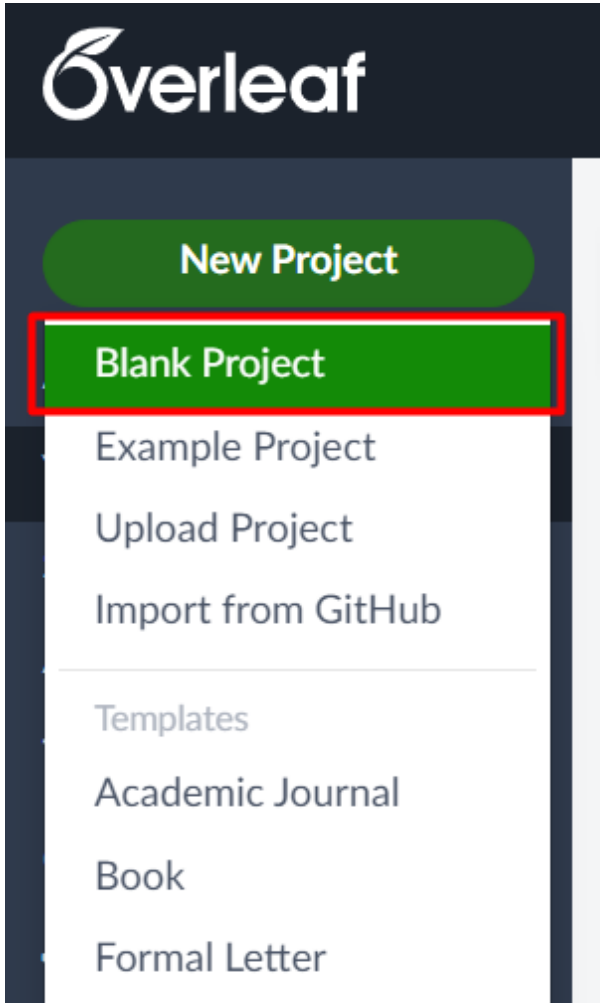
- is free and open-source software
- provides professional levels of typesetting control
- produces the same output on any platform
- separates content from layout ('just start typing')

Still, there is quite a learning curve.

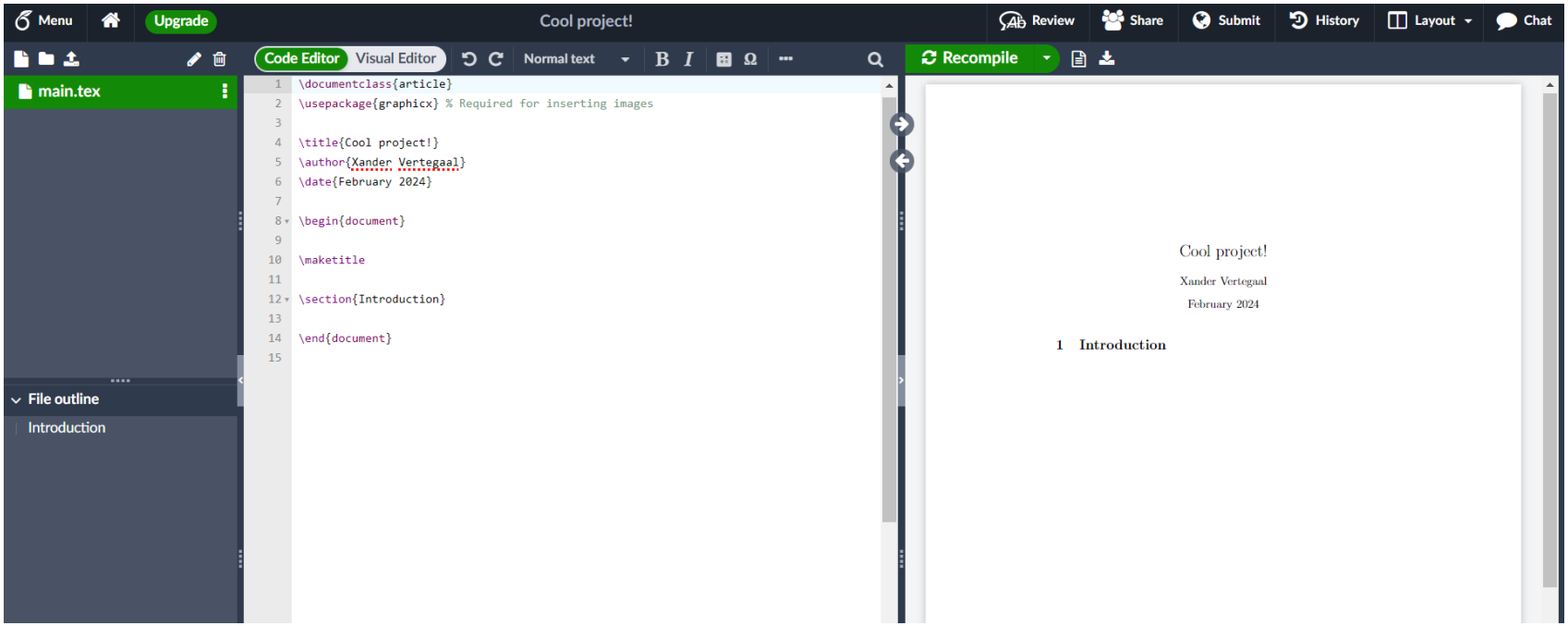
That is what this tutorial is for.

Creating a new document

- Visit Overleaf
- Click on “Create a new project”
- Select “Blank Project”
- Come up with a catchy title
- Hit ‘Create’!



Overleaf


Menu
Upgrade
Cool project!
Review
Share
Submit
History
Layout
Chat
Code Editor
Visual Editor
Normal text
Recompile
main.tex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx} % Required for inserting images
\title{Cool project!}
\author{Xander Vertegaal}
\date{February 2024}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\section{Introduction}
\end{document}
File outline
Introduction
Cool project!
Xander Vertegaal
February 2024
1 Introduction

LaTeX commands

Simple commands (also called **switches**):

```
\maketitle
\LaTeX
\centering
```

LaTeX commands

Simple commands (also called **switches**):

```
\maketitle
\LaTeX
\centering
```

backslash + command name

LaTeX commands

Commands with **mandatory** arguments:

```
\section{Introduction}
\author{Albert Einstein}
```

LaTeX commands

Commands with **mandatory** arguments:

```
\section{Introduction}
\author{Albert Einstein}
```

backslash + command name + mandatory argument

LaTeX commands

Commands with **optional** arguments:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
```

LaTeX commands

Commands with **optional** arguments:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
```

backslash + command name + optional argument + mandatory argument

LaTeX commands

Environments:

```
\begin{center}
...
\end{center}
```

LaTeX commands

Environments:

```
\begin{center}
...
\end{center}
```

backslash + begin / end + environment name

Commands – exercise

Exercise

- Type a few lines in the document body, and compile the document.
- Add a co-author to the `author` command with help of the `\and` *switch*.
- Add another section to your document. Give it an interesting sounding name.
- Add an abstract to your document with the `abstract` *environment*.

Document structure

There are two required commands in a LaTeX document:

1. the `\documentclass{...}` command;
   - `article`: generic short(er) documents
   - `beamer`: for PPT-like presentations
   - `book`: full books
   - `letter`: letters
   - `report`: long articles with chapters
2. a `\begin{document}`...`\end{document}` environment with some text.

Note

Document classes enable different layouts and commands. The `letter` class, for example, has a `\signature{...}` and a `\closing{...}` command.

Document structure

The document environment encapsulates the **document body**.

Everything before that is called the **preamble**.

This is where you do all of your initial configuration.

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Typestyle (3.1)

Effect	Command	Switch
Upright shape	`\textup{...}`	`\upshape`
Italic shape	`\textit{...}`	`\itshape`
Slanted shape	`\textsl{...}`	`\slshape`
SMALL CAPS SHAPE	`\textsc{...}`	`\scshape`
Medium series	`\textmd{...}`	`\mdseries`
Bold series	`\textbf{...}`	`\bfseries`
Roman family	`\textrm{...}`	`\rmfamily`
`Typewriter family`	`\texttt{...}`	`\ttfamily`
Sans serif family	`\textsf{...}`	`\sffamily`

Table: Type styles with a sample text.

Typestyle (3.1)

Usage:

This is upright. *This is italic.* This is upright again.

1. With a **regular command**:

```
This is upright. \textit{This is italic.} This is
upright again.
```

Typestyle (3.1)

Usage:

This is upright. *This is italic.* This is upright again.

2. With a **switch**:

```
This is upright. \itshape This is italic. \upshape
This is upright again.
```

Typestyle (3.1)

Usage:

This is upright. *This is italic.* This is upright again.

3. With a **scoped switch**:

```
This is upright. {\itshape This is italic.} This is
upright again.
```

Typestyle (3.1)

Usage:

This is upright. *This is italic.* This is upright again.

4. With an **environment**:

```
This is upright
\begin{itshape}
  This is italic.
\end{itshape}
This is upright again.
```

Typestyle – Exercise

Exercise

Create the following text in your document:

- **This is bold and sans-serif.** (Use regular commands)
- `This is upright and typewriter.` (Use switches)
- THIS IS SMALL CAPS. (Use an environment)

Text size (3.2)

Effect	Command	Switch
Huge	`\Huge{...}`	`\Huge`
huge	`\huge{...}`	`\huge`
LARGE	`\LARGE{...}`	`\LARGE`
Large	`\Large{...}`	`\Large`
large	`\large{...}`	`\large`
Normal	`\normalsize{...}`	`\normalsize`
Small	`\small{...}`	`\small`
Footnotesize	`\footnotesize{...}`	`\footnotesize`
Scriptsize	`\scriptsize{...}`	`\scriptsize`
Tiny	`\tiny{...}`	`\tiny`

Table: Text sizes with a sample text.

Quotation marks (3.3)

LaTeX does not automatically use opening and closing quotation marks.

1. For opening quotes, use `` ` ``. (backtick, accent grave)
2. For closing quotes, use `'`. (apostrophe, accent aigu)
3. Double them for double quotes: `` `` `` and `''`.

`` `Hello' `` → ‘Hello’

`` ``Hello'' `` → “Hello”

Whitespace (3.5)

Note the following:

- LaTeX ignores multiple spaces.
- LaTeX ignores line breaks.
- LaTeX ignores tabs.

To create a new paragraph, use a blank line. For more vertical whitespace, use `\medskip`, `\bigskip`, or `\vspace` (see Section 3.5).

For horizontal whitespace, use `\quad`, `\qquad`, or `\hspace` (see Section 3.5).

Basic text formatting – Exercise

Exercise

Recreate the following text:

In the quiet town of WILLOWBROOK, the villagers gathered on the market square to hear the royal messenger's proclamation: *"Hear ye, hear ye, citizens! The king has decreed that all citizens must wear a hat on Mondays!"*

Rodney, the village smith, started to look exceedingly worried and whispered to his wife: "I don't own a hat.". **Eleanor**, careful not to raise attention, replied: "Well, go buy one then!"

"But it's Sunday!" Rodney said.

Packages (intermezzo)

Packages are extensions to LaTeX that provide additional functionality.

Import them in your **preamble** with the `\usepackage{...}` command.

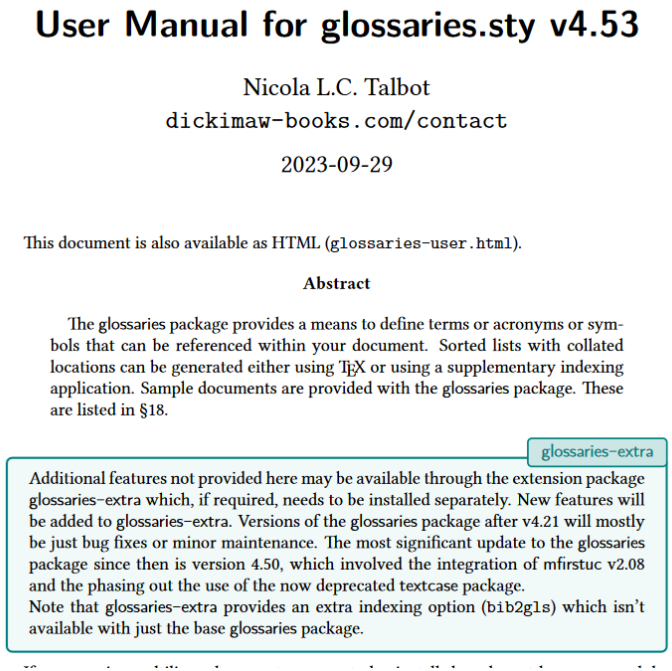
That's it! You can now use the package's **commands** and **environments** in your document.

Packages (intermezzo)

All packages are listed on CTAN, the **Comprehensive TEX Archive Network** (`https://ctan.org`).

Packages (intermezzo)

Almost every package has a **documentation** file. You can find it on CTAN or by typing `texdoc <packagename>` in your terminal.



User Manual for glossaries.sty v4.53

Nicola L.C. Talbot
dickimaw-books.com/contact

2023-09-29

This document is also available as HTML (glossaries-user.html).

Abstract

The glossaries package provides a means to define terms or acronyms or symbols that can be referenced within your document. Sorted lists with collated locations can be generated either using TEX or using a supplementary indexing application. Sample documents are provided with the glossaries package. These are listed in §18.

glossaries-extra

Additional features not provided here may be available through the extension package glossaries-extra which, if required, needs to be installed separately. New features will be added to glossaries-extra. Versions of the glossaries package after v4.21 will mostly be just bug fixes or minor maintenance. The most significant update to the glossaries package since then is version 4.50, which involved the integration of mfirstuc v2.08 and the phasing out the use of the now deprecated textcase package.
Note that glossaries-extra provides an extra indexing option (bib2gls) which isn't available with just the base glossaries package.

Changing fonts (3.7)

LaTeX provides three built-in fonts:

- A main (serif) font: Computer Modern
- A sans-serif font: Computer Modern Sans
- A typewriter font: `Computer Modern Typewriter`

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If you need more fonts, you need to import the `fontspec` package.

Changing fonts (3.7)

LaTeX provides three built-in fonts:

- A main (serif) font: Computer Modern
- A sans-serif font: Computer Modern Sans
- A typewriter font: `Computer Modern Typewriter`

If you need more fonts, you need to import the `fontspec` package.

This requires the XeLaTeX compiler.

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
```

Changing fonts (3.7)

Option 1: **Override** one of the default font families:

- `\setmainfont{Times New Roman}`
- `\setsansfont{Comic Sans MS}`
- `\setmonofont{Roboto Mono}`

Then use the familiar font commands (Section 3.1):

- `\textrm{...}` or `\rmfamily`
- `\textsf{...}` or `\sffamily`
- `\texttt{...}` or `\ttfamily`

Changing fonts (3.7)

Option 2: **Create** a new font family:

```
\newfontfamily{\comic}{Comic Sans MS}
```

Then use it with your own command:

```
{\comic This is hilarious!}
```

This is hilarious!

Changing fonts (3.7)

Fonts are available:

- as a **package** (URL in the handout)
- **preloaded** into Overleaf (URL in the handout)
- **installed** on your own system (not available on Overleaf)
- **uploaded font files** to Overleaf

Changing fonts – Exercise

Exercise

- Override your default sans-serif font and set it to Arial.
- Create a new font family called `bettertimes` with the font Times New Roman.
- Find the 'Gothic Textura Quadrata' font on the TUG Font Catalogue and use it in your document.
- Bonus: try to find this jolly font among the fonts listed in the Overleaf font overview.

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Lists (7)

LaTeX has three commonly used list styles:

1. **Unordered lists** (`itemize`):

- Apples
- Coffee
- Salami

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Apples
  \item Coffee
  \item Salami
\end{itemize}
```

Lists (7)

LaTeX has three commonly used list styles:

1. **Unordered lists** (`itemize`):

- Apples
- Coffee
- Salami
  - Serrano
  - € Chorizo

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Apples
  \item Coffee
  \item Salami
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Serrano
      \item[€] Chorizo
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
```

Lists (7)

LaTeX has three commonly used list styles:

2. **Ordered lists** (`enumerate`):

1. Apples
2. Coffee
3. Salami

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item Apples
  \item Coffee
  \item Salami
\end{enumerate}
```

Lists (7)

LaTeX has three commonly used list styles:

2. **Ordered lists** (`enumerate`):

1. Apples
2. Coffee
3. Salami
    1. Serrano
    2. Chorizo

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item Apples
  \item Coffee
  \item Salami
    \begin{enumerate}
      \item Serrano
      \item Chorizo
    \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
```

Lists (7)

LaTeX has three commonly used list styles:

3. **Description lists** (`description`):

Apples are delicious and it is said that they keep people with PhDs away.

Coffee is a stimulant without which most academics would not survive.

Salami is a type of sausage without which many Italians would not survive.

```
\begin{description}
  \item[Apples] are …
  \item[Coffee] is a …
  \item[Salami] is a …
\end{description}
```

Lists – Exercise

Exercise

Try to recreate the following list.

My favourite fruits:

1. Bananas
2. Mangoes
   - ? Are they in season?
   - ! I don't know.
3. Apples, esp. the following varieties:

   Jonagolds are nice and sweet.

   Granny Smiths are very sour!

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Tables (10)

Country	Capital	Inhabitants
Netherlands	Amsterdam	17.02 M
Germany	Berlin	82.67 M

Table: A table about two countries.

Tables (10)

```
\begin{table}[htbp]
    \centering
    \begin{tabular}{|r|cl|}
        \hline
        Country     & Capital   & Inhabitants \\
        \hline
        Netherlands & Amsterdam & 17.02 M     \\
        Germany     & Berlin    & 82.67 M     \\
        \hline
    \end{tabular}
    \caption{A table about two countries.}
    \label{tblcountries}
\end{table}
```

Tables – Exercise

Exercise

Recreate the following (right-aligned) table:

Name	Inaugurated
Barack Obama	2009
Donald Trump	2017
Joe Biden	2021

Table: US Presidents

Table of Contents

References (9)

Use `\label{...}` to label a section, figure, table or footnote.

```
\subsection{Analysis}\label{ssec:analysis}
```

References (9)

Use `\ref{…}` to refer to the number, or `\pageref{…}` to refer to the page.

```
As we saw in Subsection \ref{ssec:analysis}
on page \pageref{ssec:analysis}, the analysis
is quite complex.
```

As we saw in Subsection 4 on page 17, the analysis is quite complex.

When you add or remove subsections, these counters are automatically updated.

Add the `hyperref` package to make your links clickable.

References – Exercise

Exercise

1. Add a label to the Introduction section in your document.
2. Add a label to the table you created in the previous exercise. (Add it after the `caption`.)
3. Refer to both your Introduction and your table in a new paragraph.
4. Make sure that your references are clickable in the PDF.

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Bibliography (11)

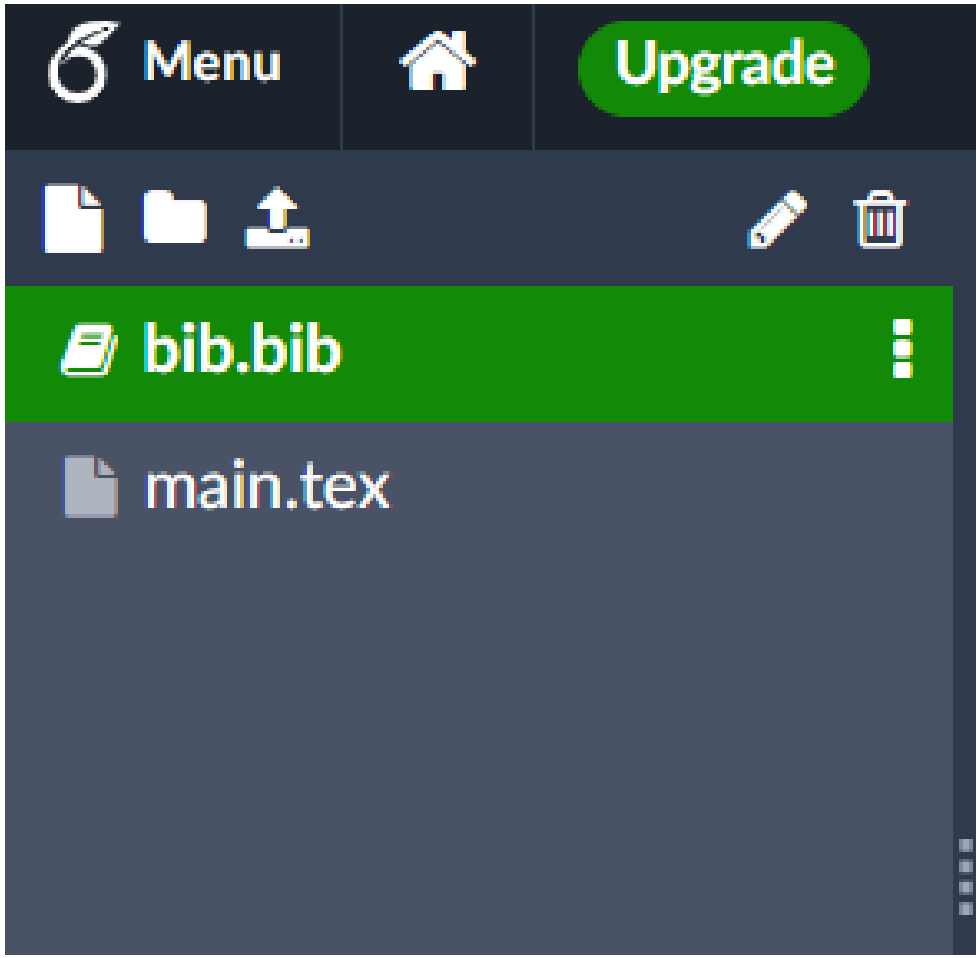
Setting up a bibliography in LaTeX requires 5 steps.

1. Create a `.bib` file.
2. Add a reference to your `.bib` file.
3. Import the `biblatex` package and add your `.bib` file to your preamble.
4. Add a citation to your document.
5. Print your bibliography.

We will be using BibLaTeX to manage our references.

Bibliography

Step one: create a `.bib` file.



Bibliography

Step two: add a reference to your `.bib` file.

```
@article{lander1966counterexample,
    title={Counterexample to {E}uler's
      conjecture on sums of like powers},
    author={Lander, Leon J. and Parkin,
      Thomas R. and others},
    journal={Bulletin of the American
      Mathematical Society},
    volume={72},
    number={6},
    pages={1079},
    year={1966}
}
```

Tip 1: use Google Scholar to find BibTeX references.

Tip 2: check the BibLaTeX package documentation for an overview of all fields.

Bibliography

Step three: import the `biblatex` package and add your `.bib` file to your preamble.

```
\usepackage[style=apa,backend=biber]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{bib.bib}
```

Bibliography

Step four: add a citation to your document.
Structure:

```
\cite[ pagenumbers ]{ citationkey }
```

Command	Result
`\cite[20]{lander…example}`	Lander, Parkin, et al., 1966, p. 20
`\parencite[20]{lander…example}`	(Lander, Parkin, et al., 1966, p. 20)
`\footcite[20]{lander…example}`	[1]
`\textcite[20]{lander…example}`	Lander, Parkin, et al. (1966, p. 20)

Table: Citing commands

[1] Lander, Parkin, et al., 1966, p. 20

Bibliography

Step 5: print your bibliography.

```
\printbibliography
```

Lander, L. J., Parkin, T. R., et al. (1966). Counterexample to Euler's conjecture on sums of like powers. *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, *72*(6), 1079.

Bibliography – Exercise

Exercise

- Go to Google Scholar and find a paper you wrote or one that you particular like.
- Export a BibTeX reference and place it in your `.bib` file. (It might need to be cleaned up a bit.)
- Reference it in your text. Make sure it shows up in your bibliography.
- Now switch to the `authoryear` citing style.
- Bonus: use `\citeyear{…}`, `\citetitle{…}` and `\citeauthor{…}` to refer to the year, title and author of the paper, respectively.

If you have imported the `hyperref` package before, note that your references are now clickable!

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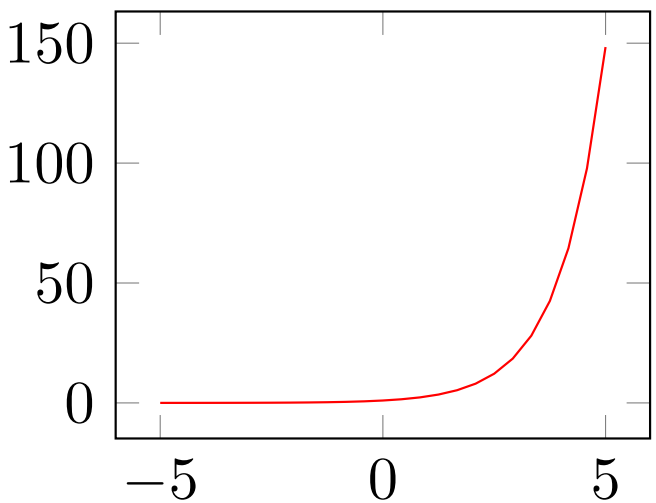
Use cases

LaTeX has become the standard in the STEM sciences.

It handles equations very well,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos(2\pi f x)\, dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi} e^{-\pi^2 f^2} \tag{1}$$

and graphs too.




```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}
\addplot{[color=red]{exp(x)}}
\end{axis} \end{tikzpicture}
```

Use cases

But there is a lot more you can do with LaTeX.

Especially with the help of user-contributed packages.

Use cases

But there is a lot more you can do with LaTeX.

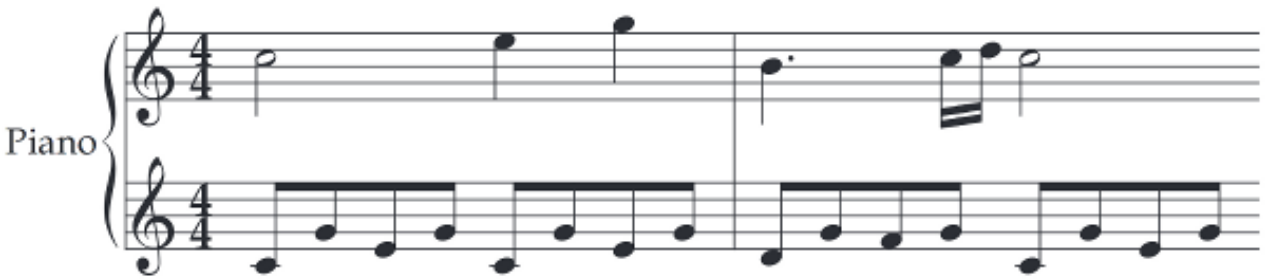


Figure: Musical notation (`musixtex`)

Use cases

But there is a lot more you can do with LaTeX.

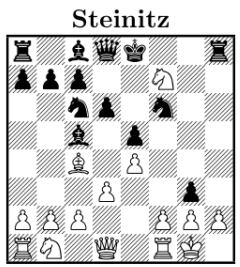
(6)	*k-*	*wapm*	*-a*	*-s'i*	*-m*	*-wapunin*	*-uk*
	Cl	V	Agr	Neg	Agr	Tns	Agr
	2	see	3Acc		2Pl	preterit	3Pl

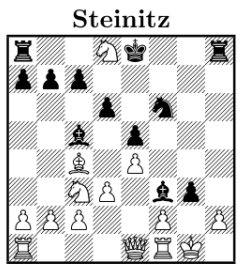
'you (pl) didn't see them'

Figure: Glossed and automatically numbered sentences (`expex`)

Use cases

But there is a lot more you can do with LaTeX.





□	**Dubois**	London 1862
■	**Steinitz**	Giucco Pianissimo – **C50**

1. e4 e5 2. ♘**f3** ♘**c6 3.** ♗**c4** ♗**c5 4. d3** ♘**f6 5.** ♗**g5?!** [5. ♘c3] **5. . . d6 6. 0–0?! h6 7.** ♗**h4 g5 8.** ♗**g3 h5! 9.** ♘×**g5 h4! 10.** ♘×**f7 h×g3!!** (*D*) **11.** ♘×**d8** [11. ♘×h8 ♕e7! △♕h7 12. ♘f7 ♗×f2+ 13. ♖×f2 g×f2+ 14. ♔×f2 ♘g4+ 15. ♔g3 ♕f6 16. ♕f3 ♕g7−+] **11. . . ♗g4 12.** ♕**e1** ♘**d4 13.** ♘**c3**□ [13. h3 ♘e2+ 14. ♔h1 ♖×h3+ 15. g×h3♗f3#] **13. . . ♘f3+! 14. g×f3** ♗×**f3** (*D*) **0 : 1**

Figure: Chess notation diagrams (`skak` and `texmate`)

Use cases

But there is a lot more you can do with LaTeX.

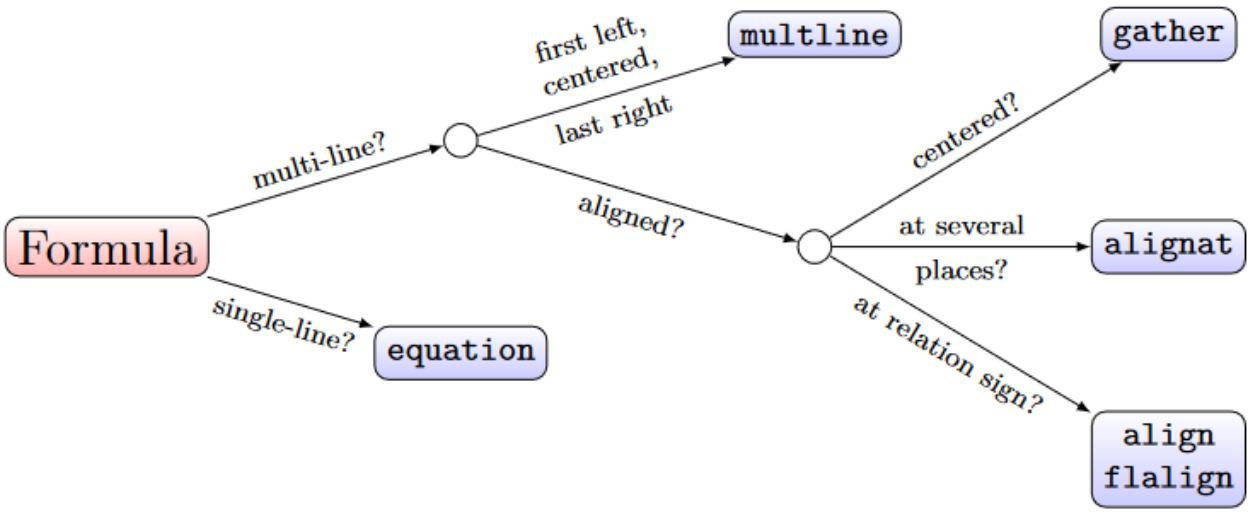


Figure: Graphs (`tikz`)

Use cases

But there is a lot more you can do with LaTeX.

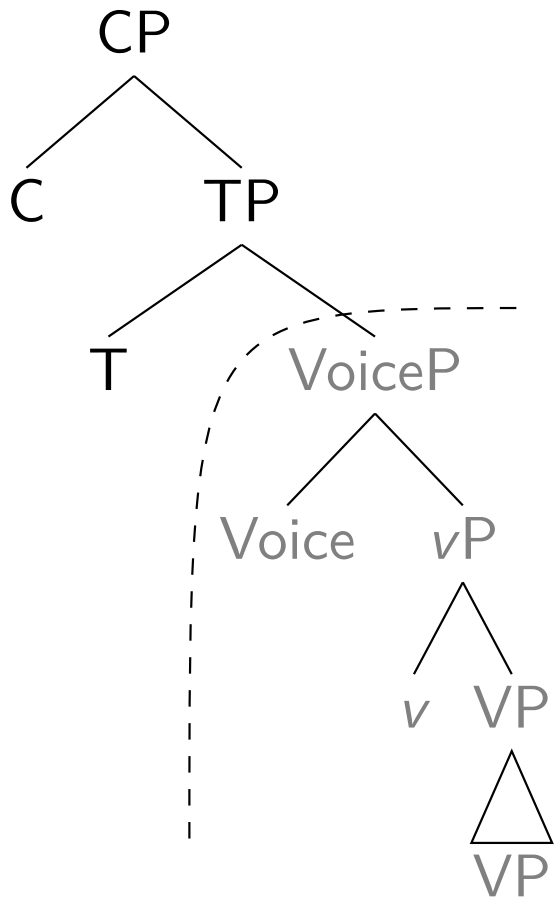


Figure: Syntax trees (`forest`)

Use cases

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Le premier liure de Moyſe,

Dict Geneſe.

ARGVMENT.

Ce premier liure comprend l'origine & cauſes de toutes choſes, principalement la creation de l'homme, qu'il a eſté du commencement, ſa cheute & releuement : comment d'un tous ont eſté procreés, & pour leurs enormes pechés Dieu les a conſumés, par le deluge, reſerué huict, dont la ſemence a rempli toute la terre. Puis il deſcrit les vies, faicts, religion, & lignees des ſaints Patriarches, qui ont veſcu deuant la Loy : Les benedictions, promeſſes, & alliances du Seigneur faictes auec iceux : Comment de le la terre de Chanaan ſont deſcendus en Egypte. Aucuns ont appelé ce liure, le liure des Iuſtes. Toutefois ceci a obtenu entre nos predeceſſeurs & nous, qu'il eſt appelé Geneſe, qui eſt vn mot Grec, ſignifiant generation & origine : d'autant qu'en icelui eſt deſcrite l'origine & procreation de toutes choſes : & nommément des Peres anciens, qui ont eſté tant deuant qu'apres le deluge, & eu eſgard à IESVS CHRIST *deſcendu d'iceux ſelon la chair.*

I Ce premier chapitre eſt fort difficile : & pour cette cauſe, il eſtoit defendu entre les Hebrieux de le lire & interpreter deuant l'aage de trente ans.

a Fit de rien, & ſans aucune matiere.

1 *Iob* 38.4, *Pſeau.* 33.6, & 89.12., 135.5, *Eccleſiaſti.* 13.1, *Act.* 14-15, & 17.14

b Tout premierement, & auãt qu'il y eut aucune creature, *Iean* 1.10.

2 *Hebr.* 11.3.

c Le ciel & la terre, les eaux, les abyſmes, ſe pren-

CHAPITRE I.

[1]Creation du ciel & de la terre, II, 20. *& de tout ce qui y eſt comprins.* 3.14 *De la lumiere auſſi,* 26 *& de l'homme,* 28 *Auquel tout eſt aſſubietti.* 2.2. 28 *Dieu benit toutes ſes œuures,* 31 *qu'il a accomplies en ſix iours.*

[1]Ieu [a]crea [b]au commence- ment [c]le

les eaux, qui eſtoyent ſous l'eſtendue, d'auec celles, qui eſtoyent ſur l'eſtendue. Et fut ainſi faict.

8 Et Dieu appela l'eſtendue, Ciel. Lors fut faict le ſoir & le matin du ſecond iour.

9 ¶ Puis Dieu dît, [4][1]Que les eaux, qui ſont ſous le ciel, ſoyent aſſemblees en

pourquoy les Hebrieux cõmencent le iour naturel le ſoir apres le ſoleil couchant.

g Ce mot d'Eſtẽdue, compréd tout ce qui ſe voit par deſſus nous, tãt en la region celeſte, quèlementaire.

4 *Pſeau.* 33.7.

h Il eſt ici parlé de deux manieres d'eaux : aſçauoir, celles q ſont ſous l'eſtendue, comme la mer, les fleuues, & autres qui ſont ſur la terre & celles, qui ſont ſur

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But there is a lot more you can do with LaTeX, also for non-academic purposes.

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1. Curricula vitae

Use cases

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1. Curricula vitae
2. Letters

Use cases

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1. Curricula vitae
2. Letters
3. PowerPoint-like presentations

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6. Books

When (not) to use LaTeX

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LaTeX is great for:

- scientific documents (articles, theses, books);
- official documents (letters, CVs, invoices);
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When (not) to use LaTeX

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LaTeX is great for:

- scientific documents (articles, theses, books);
- official documents (letters, CVs, invoices);
- documents with complex typesetting requirements;

LaTeX is not necessarily good for:

- quick, private notes;
- presentations (`beamer`);
- posters, flyers and other graphical documents;

Troubleshooting

If you do not know how to do something in LaTeX, you are likely not alone.

- Read **Overleaf**'s LaTeX tutorial.
- **Google** your problem.
- Check **StackExchange**.
- Read the **package documentation**.
- Visit the Digital Humanities **walk-in hours** (this room, Thursdays, 14:00–15:00)
- Email us at the Research Software Lab.

Where to go from here

LaTeX is a skill that needs practice to master.

But it is a valuable tool for your academic and post-academic career.

- Rewrite an existing chapter/paper into LaTeX.
- Write new non-urgent documents in LaTeX.
- For new manuscripts: check with the editors first!

Thank you!

Thank you for your attention. I hope you have learned something useful today.

Happy LaTeXing!