

## The basics of entering text

In the body, ordinary text is simply typed in as you normally would. As in HTML, multiple spaces are converted into single spaces, and a single carriage return is ignored. You can space out your text in whatever way makes the most sense to you.

One or more blank lines in the source makes a paragraph break.

If you wish to insert a linebreak of your own, use a double backslash.

Typographical niceties: “curly quotes” double and ‘single’; the apostrophe’s easy; and dashes—the em dash—and the en dash (for numbers, as in 1990–2000).

Here is an example of *emphasis* and of *emphasis with a further emphasis within it*.

And the favorite humanist command.<sup>1</sup>

## Remarks on document structure

Note the way you notate document sections.

### Environments

Documents are further structured by environments, which set text differently from ordinary paragraphs.

A blockquote.

Ne vous inquiétez pas à propos des difficultés des accents et des autres langues. Au moins en ce qui concerne le français, l’allemand, l’espagnol, l’italien.

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<sup>1</sup>It’s the footnote, of course.

Unicode aside, TeX has its own system for entering diacritics using its own commands: á à ö ş č