Book Printing versus Ordinary Typing

Eureka

2023年1月4日

1 引号

单引号的背景:

American keyboards usually contain a left-quote character that shows up as something like `, and an apostrophe or right-quote that looks like ' or '.

使用样例: 'single-quote'

双引号的背景:

To produce double-quote marks with TEX, you simply type two single- quote marks of the appropriate kind.

使用样例: "double-quote"

2 TEX 中用到的字符

Here are the symbols to be used (you might type on your terminal):

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789"#\$%&@*+-=,.:;?! ()<>[]{} ''\|/_^~

Remark

If your computer terminal doesn't happen to have all of these, don't despair; TEX can make do with the ones you have

翻译注释: make do with-凑合着用

3 不同的 -

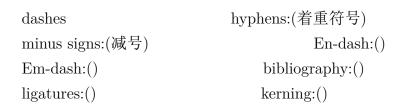




图 1: dashes

图片来源: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/54652480

Basic Four Usage

- 1. Hyphens are used for compound words like 'daughter-in-law' and 'X-rated'.
- 2. En-dashes are used for number ranges like 'pages 13–34'
- 3. Em-dashes are used for punctuation in sentences—they are what we often call **simply** dashes.
- 4. minus signs are used in formulas, 1-1=0.

How To Type These Four item

- 1. for a hyphen, type a hyphen (-);
- 2. for an en-dash, type two hyphens (-);
- 3. for an em-dash, type three hyphens (—);
- 4. for a minus sign, type a hyphen in mathematics mode (-).

记忆方法: M 比 N 要大, 所以 em-dash 要多一个 -

4 ligatures(连字)

If you look closely at most well-printed books, you will find that certain combinations of letters are treated as a unit.

For example, this is true of the 'f' and the 'i' of 'find'.

常见的连字: ff, fi, fl, ffi, ffl

使用连字的原因: The reason is that words like 'find' don't look very good in most styles of type unless a ligature is substituted for the letters that clash.

Remark: 取消连字

- 1. 推荐: f\/ind -> find
- 2. Di{f}{f}erent -> Different
- 3. 使用 bable 宏包加上 ngerman 选项

详情参考:https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/439651/how-do-i-disable-ligatures

5 EXERCISE

► EXERCISE 2.1

Explain how to type the following sentence to TEX: Alice said, "I always use an en-dash instead of a hyphen when specifying page numbers like '480–491' in a bibliography."

Solve

The Above Code Is the Answer

► EXERCISE 2.2

What do you think happens when you type four hyphens in a row?

Solve

- 1. type Hello----world in this row: Hello--world
 - ► EXERCISE 2.3

Think of an English word that contains two ligatures?

Solve

The good news is that you do not have to concern yourself with liga- tures: TEX is perfectly capable of handling such things by itself, using the same mechanism that converts '--' into '-'. In fact, TEX will also look for combinations of adjacent letters (like 'A' next to 'V') that ought to be moved closer together for better appearance; this is called **kerning**.

翻译注释: kerning: 字距调整

翻译注释:翻译:你不必担心, T_{EX} 内部会自动处理... 类似. T_{EX} 也会自动调整 adjacent (形状) 的两个字母 (比如 A 和 V<math>) 的间距...

Remark: An Exmaple of kerning

AV (不用 kerning 处理)

AV (使用后)

6 Summary

总结:这一章主要讲了以下的几点:

- 1. 你应该怎么 抄代码 quote 和 hyphen 的问题
- 2. 你该怎么输入代码 ligature 和 kerning 的问题

7 Enhance

★ 继续前面的讨论,如果你键盘上面真的没有左右引号怎么办?

原文参考

If your keyboard does not contain a left-quote symbol, you can type \lq, followed by a space if the next character is a letter, or followed by a \ if the next character is a space. Similarly, \rq yields a right-quote character.

一个应用举例: \lq Hello\rq\ World —> 'Hello' World 注: 如果不添加最后的\的话,那么结果就是: 'Hello'World

In case you need to type quotes within quotes, for example a single quote followed by a double quote, you can't simply type ''' because TEX will interpret this as "' (namely, double quote followed by single quote). If you have already read Chapter 5, you might expect that the solution will be to use grouping—namely, to type something like {'}'. But it turns out that this doesn't produce the desired result, because there is usually less space following a single right quote than there is following a double right quote: What you get is ", which is indeed a single quote followed by a double quote (if you look at it closely enough), but it looks almost like three equally spaced single quotes. On the other hand, you certainly won't want to type '_'', because that space is much too large—it's just as large as the space between words—and TEX might even start a new line at such a space when making up a paragraph! The solution is to type '\thinspace'', which produces '" as desired.

The End