

Package overview

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1 Useful \LaTeX packages

This section provides an overview of some packages, including some that can be particularly useful for linguists. A description is given of each of these packages, if possible along with a small working example. Links to their documentation are provided, but for the case that these are not sufficiently informative, one is advised to simply google for `latex` and the package name¹ or the particular problem that you

¹Some combinations may produce unforeseen results.

might be having (L^AT_EX information is quite ubiquitous online).

A small note: some of the examples contain a command `\loremipsum`, which displays the *lorem ipsum* placeholder text n times (where n is an argument to the command). For those interested, the command is defined as:

```
\newcount\underline
\newcommand{\loremipsum}[1]{
  \underline=#1%
  \loop\ifnum\underline>0

    Lorem ipsum ... est laborum.
    \advance\underline by -1%
  \repeat%
}
```

1.1 Highly recommended packages

fixltx2e

description This package just clears up some issues. It is recommended that you always include this package.

references <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/fixltx2e>

preamble `\usepackage{fixltx2e}`

lmodern

description Loads Latin Modern (vector) fonts. It is recommended that you always include this package. (Except when using X_YL^AT_EX, see also Section 1.5.)

references <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/lm>

preamble `\usepackage{lmodern}`

geometry

description This package provides commands to change the document's layout (i.e. paper size and margins) and it can even do this within the document. It is recommendable to always include this package and set the paper size explicitly, as it defines narrower (yet still typographically pleasing) margins than L^AT_EX's default ones.

references <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/geometry/geometry.pdf>

preamble `\usepackage[a4paper]{geometry}`

babel

description	This package provides automatic hyphenation and translates certain headers if another language than English is requested.
references	http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/required/babel/babel.pdf
preamble	<code>\usepackage[dutch]{babel}</code>
result	Provides Dutch hyphenation and translates section headers like ‘Index’ to ‘Inhoudsopgave’.
notes	If your document is multilingual (e.g. English and Dutch) and you want hyphenation for both, you can select multiple languages. The last language listed will be the language used for headers. So <code>\usepackage[english,dutch]{babel}</code> will provide headers in Dutch.

1.2 Miscellaneous utilities

booktabs

description	This package redefines and extends the standard <code>tabular</code> environment to allow you to make typographically correct and aesthetically pleasing tables.																					
references	http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/booktabs/booktabs.pdf																					
preamble	<code>\usepackage{booktabs}</code>																					
example	<pre> \begin{tabular}[t]{@{}llr@{}} \toprule \multicolumn{2}{c}{Item} \\ \cmidrule(r){1-2} Animal & Description & Price (\\$) \\ \midrule Gnat & per gram & 13.65 \\ & each & 0.01 \\ Gnu & stuffed & 92.50 \\ Emu & stuffed & 33.33 \\ Armadillo & frozen & 8.99 \\ \bottomrule \end{tabular} </pre>																					
result	<hr/> <table> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Item</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Animal</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Price (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gnat</td> <td>per gram</td> <td>13.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>each</td> <td>0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gnu</td> <td>stuffed</td> <td>92.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emu</td> <td>stuffed</td> <td>33.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Armadillo</td> <td>frozen</td> <td>8.99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <hr/>	Item			Animal	Description	Price (\$)	Gnat	per gram	13.65		each	0.01	Gnu	stuffed	92.50	Emu	stuffed	33.33	Armadillo	frozen	8.99
Item																						
Animal	Description	Price (\$)																				
Gnat	per gram	13.65																				
	each	0.01																				
Gnu	stuffed	92.50																				
Emu	stuffed	33.33																				
Armadillo	frozen	8.99																				
notes	For tips on making pretty publication quality tables, see the documentation referred to above. The example is also taken from there.																					

longtable

description	This package provides a tabular environment that can stretch multiple pages, which is something L ^A T _E X's default <code>tabular</code> environment cannot do.
references	http://mirror.ctan.org/macros/latex/required/tools/longtable.pdf
preamble	<code>\usepackage{longtable}</code>
example	<pre> \begin{longtable}{l} \hrule This table would look\ just like a regular table,\ because this table\ doesn't stretch\ across multiple pages\ (it is too small).\ \hrule \end{longtable} </pre>
notes	The <code>longtable</code> environment also allows footnotes to be used in tables and is compatible with <code>booktabs</code> .

url/hyperref

description	The <code>url</code> package allows you to incorporate a url in a document without upsetting L ^A T _E X with special characters that might occur in the url. The <code>hyperref</code> package, which subsumes the <code>url</code> package, can provide your pdf-document with e.g. clickable links, footnotes, references, bookmarks for section headers and manipulate the document properties metadata (i.e. <i>Title</i> , <i>Author</i> , open in full screen, etc.).
references	http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/hyperref/
preamble	<code>\usepackage{url}</code> or <code>\usepackage{hyperref}</code>
example	<pre> \underline{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LaTeX}\newline \href{http://www.ctan.org/}{CTAN} is an online repository with packages, their documentation and other \LaTeX{} related stuff. </pre>
result	<p>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LaTeX</p> <p>CTAN is an online repository with packages, their documentation and other L^AT_EX related stuff.</p>

multicol

description	This package allows you to partition text into multiple columns. The text to be partitioned and the number of columns are both given as parameters to the <code>multicols</code> environment.		
references	http://www.ctan.org/pkg/multicol		
preamble	<code>\usepackage{multicol}</code>		
example	<pre> \small \loremipsum{1} \begin{multicols}{3} \loremipsum{2} \end{multicols} </pre>		
result	<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>	<p>fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>	<p>lamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>

enumerate

description	Enumeration lists with various counters.	
references	http://mirror.ctan.org/macros/latex/required/tools/enumerate.pdf	
preamble	<code>\usepackage{enumerate}</code>	
example	<pre> \begin{enumerate}[I] \item dolphins \item primates \begin{enumerate}[(a)] \item \label{itm:ape} apes \item monkeys \end{enumerate} \end{enumerate} \end{enumerate} Humans fall under ~\ref{itm:ape}. </pre>	
result	<p>I dolphins</p> <p>II primates</p> <p>(a) apes</p> <p>(b) monkeys</p> <p>Humans fall under IIa.</p>	

footmisc

description	This package some additional functionality involving footnotes. It allows e.g. for footnote enumeration to be reset on new pages and to reuse footnotes.
references	http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/footmisc/footmisc.pdf
preamble	<code>\usepackage{footmisc}</code>
example	<pre> \begin{minipage}[t]{.6\textwidth} I have a nice footnote here.\footnote{Pretty nice, indeed.\label{ftn:nicefootnote}} And another one here.\footnote{But not as nice as footnote \ref{ftn:nicefootnote}.}\ \end{minipage} Now I want to refer to the first footnote again, because it was so nice\footref{ftn:nicefootnote}.\ Oh, and by the way, multiple footnotes are okay,\footnote{\$1 < x\$, or, equivalently, \$2 \leq x\$ (since \$x \in \mathbb{N}\$)}.\footnote{But you'll have to set the option \texttt{multiple} in the preamble.} too. \end{minipage} </pre>
result	<p>I have a nice footnote here.^a And another one here.^b</p> <p>Now I want to refer to the first footnote again, because it was so nice^a.</p> <p>Oh, and by the way, multiple footnotes are okay,^{c,d} too.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>^aPretty nice, indeed. ^bBut not as nice as footnote <i>a</i>. ^c$1 < x$, or, equivalently, $2 \leq x$ (since $x \in \mathbb{N}$). ^dBut you'll have to set the option <code>multiple</code> in the preamble.</p>
notes	As always when using references, you will have to compile at least twice for them to show up correctly. For nested footnotes (e.g. for a critical apparatus), refer to the package <code>bigfoot</code> .

fancyhdr

description	This package gives you full control over page headers.
references	http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/fancyhdr/fancyhdr.pdf
preamble	<code>\usepackage{fancyhdr}</code>
example	<pre>% declare a new header style called 'handout', % with page % numbering and current section % in a slanted font style \fancypagestyle{handout}{% % clear all header and footer fields \fancyhf{}} % set the left and right header on even pages \fancyhead[LE]{\slshape \thepage} \fancyhead[RE]{\slshape \leftmark} % set the left and right header on odd pages \fancyhead[LO]{\slshape \leftmark} \fancyhead[RO]{\slshape \thepage} } % activate this header style \pagestyle{handout}</pre>
result	See the headers in this document.

lineno

description	
references	http://ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/lineno/
preamble	<code>\usepackage{lineno}</code>
example	<pre>\begin{minipage}[t]{.5\textwidth} \internallinenumbers \modulolinenumbers[3] \loremipsum{1} \end{minipage}</pre>
result	<p>3 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure</p> <p>6 dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia</p> <p>9 deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
notes	In the example, the command <code>\internallinenumbers</code> is used because we are here in a <code>minipage</code> environment. Under normal circumstances, you should use the command <code>\linenumbers</code> . Lines can also be referenced with the <code>\line_{label}</code> command (but this does not work with internal linenumbers).

lscape/pdfscape


description	These packages allows you to rotate a figure (to a landscape orientation), including its caption, without affecting page headers or page numbering. The <code>pdfscape</code> package can also have the pages involved displayed in landscape orientation in the resulting pdf-file.
references	http://www.ctan.org/pkg/lscape http://www.ctan.org/pkg/pdfscape ftp://ftp.tex.ac.uk/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/pdfscape.pdf
preamble	<code>\usepackage{pdfscape}</code>
example	<pre>\begin{landscape} \begin{figure} \centering \includegraphics[keepaspectratio=true,scale=.5] {wrapfig-example.pdf} \caption{\label{fig:landscapewrapfig} Landscape orientated example of a wrapped figure.} \end{figure} \end{landscape}</pre>
result	See Fig. 1.
notes	You may also want to check out the <code>landscape</code> option provided by the <code>geometry</code> package.

acronym

description	This package will bookkeep your abbreviations for you. It expands each abbreviation once, and uses the abbreviation from that point on (unless expansion is explicitly asked for). It also provides a list with all (used) abbreviations.
references	http://ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/acronym
preamble	<code>\usepackage{acronym}</code>
example	<pre>% I want my acronyms with a period: \renewcommand*{\acsfont}[1]{\mbox{#1.}} \begin{acronym} \acro{OE}{Old English} \acro{PGm}{Proto-Germanic} \acro{PIE}{Proto-Indo-European} \end{acronym} \textbf{eleven}: from \ac{OE} \textit{endleofan} ‘one left’, from \ac{PGm} \textit{*ain-lif-}. Compare \textit{twelve} from \ac{PGm} \textit{*twa-lif-}.</pre>
result	<p>OE. Old English</p> <p>PGm. Proto-Germanic</p> <p>PIE. Proto-Indo-European</p> <p>eleven: from Old English (OE.) <i>endleofan</i> ‘one left’, from Proto-Germanic (PGm.) <i>*ain-lif-</i>. Compare <i>twelve</i> from PGm. <i>*twa-lif-</i>.</p>
notes	When you do not want the <code>acronym</code> environment to print a list, use <code>\usepackage[nolist]{acronym}</code> as a preamble instead.

1.3 Graphical packages

xcolor	
description	This package is the successor of an older <code>color</code> package. It allows color to be used for text, its background and tables. It also features extensive functionality for defining colors, their complements and color mixing.
references	http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/xcolor/xcolor.pdf
preamble	<code>\usepackage{xcolor}</code>
example	<pre>\textcolor{green}{This is some green text.} \definecolor{gold}{rgb}{0.639,0.569,0.380} \definecolor{blueberry}{rgb}{0,0.294,0.553} \fcolorbox{gold}{blueberry}{ \color{white} This is white text in a blue box with a golden frame. }</pre>
result	<p style="color: green;">This is some green text.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gold; background-color: blue; color: white; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">This is white text in a blue box with a golden frame.</div>

graphicx/epsfig	
description	These packages allow the inclusion of various types of graphics (PNG, JPG, EPS, PDF, etc.). The <code>graphicx</code> package also supplies some useful commands such as <code>\rotatebox</code> and <code>\scalebox</code> which rotate and scale their contents, respectively.
references	http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/required/graphics/
preamble	<code>\usepackage{graphicx,epsfig}</code>
example	<pre>\begin{minipage}[t]{2.5cm} \centering \vspace{0pt} \includegraphics[keepaspectratio=true,width=2cm] {louis-de-funes.jpg} \end{minipage} \begin{minipage}[t]{2.5cm} \centering \vspace{.5cm} \rotatebox{270}{:-o}\ \end{minipage}</pre>
result	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 20px;">  <div style="text-align: center;"> $\ddot{\circ}$ </div> </div>

wrapfig

description	With this package you can make text wrap around floats (figures or tables).
references	http://ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/wrapfig/
preamble	<code>\usepackage{wrapfig}</code>
example	<pre>\begin{wrapfigure}{r}{0.5\textwidth} \begin{center} \includegraphics[width=0.48\textwidth]{gull} \end{center} \caption{A gull} \end{wrapfigure}</pre>
result	See Fig. 1.
notes	The example and its result were taken from http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Floats,_Figures_and_Captions .

Gulls are birds in the family Laridae. They are most closely related to the terns (family Sternidae), auks and skimmers, and more distantly to the waders. Most gulls belong to the large genus Larus.

They are in general medium to large birds, typically grey or white, often with black markings on the head or wings. They have stout, longish bills and webbed feet.

Most gulls, particularly Larus species, are ground nesting carnivores, which will take live food or scavenge opportunistically. The live food often includes crabs and small fish. Apart from the kittiwakes, gulls are typically coastal or inland species, rarely venturing far out to sea. The large species take up to four years to attain full adult plumage, but two years is typical for small gulls.

Gulls the larger species in particular are resourceful and highly-intelligent birds, demonstrating complex methods of communication and a highly-developed social structure. Certain species (e.g. the Herring Gull) have exhibited tool use behaviour. Many species of gull have learned to co-exist successfully with man and have thrived in human habitats. Others rely on kleptoparasitism to get their food.



Figure 1: A gull

Figure 1: Landscape orientated example of a wrapped figure.

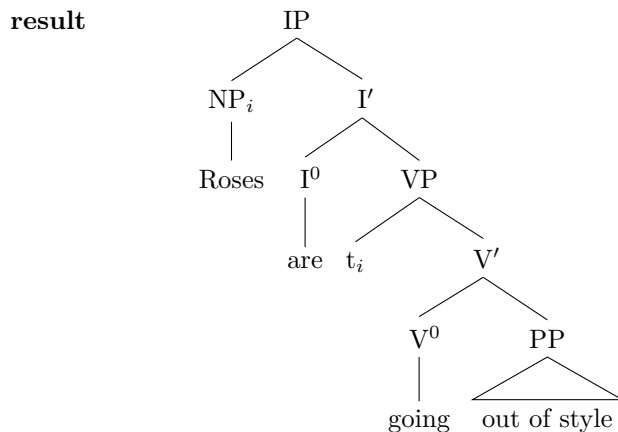
tikz-qtrees

description This package allows the drawing of syntax trees in a straightforward way.

references <http://ctan.org/tex-archive/graphics/pgf/contrib/tikz-qtrees/>

preamble `\usepackage{tikz}`
`\usepackage{tikz-qtrees}`
`\usepackage{tikz-qtrees-compat}`

example `\Tree`
`[.IP [Roses].NPi [.I\1 [are].I\0`
`[.VP ti [[going].V\0 \qroof{out of style}.PP`
`] .V\1`
`] .VP`
`] .I\1]`



tikz

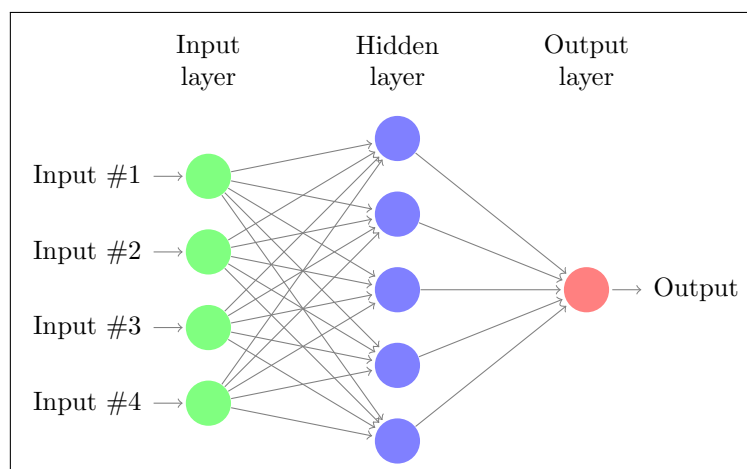
description With this package you can produce inline vector graphics.

references <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PGF/TikZ>
<http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/graphics/pgf/base/doc/generic/pgf/pgfmanual.pdf>

preamble `\usepackage{tikz}`

example An example drawing of a neural network (with code) can be found at <http://www.texample.net/tikz/examples/neural-network/>.

result



notes TikZ is a powerful package, but its syntax has a steep learning curve. This makes mastering TikZ only worth while for advanced L^AT_EX users.

1.4 Presentation packages

beamer	
description	This package allows you to create presentations in one of many predefined (and customizable) styles.
references	http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/beamer/doc/beameruserguide.pdf
preamble	<code>\documentclass{beamer}</code>
example	See Figure 2.
notes	See the files in http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/beamer/doc for examples of different themes.

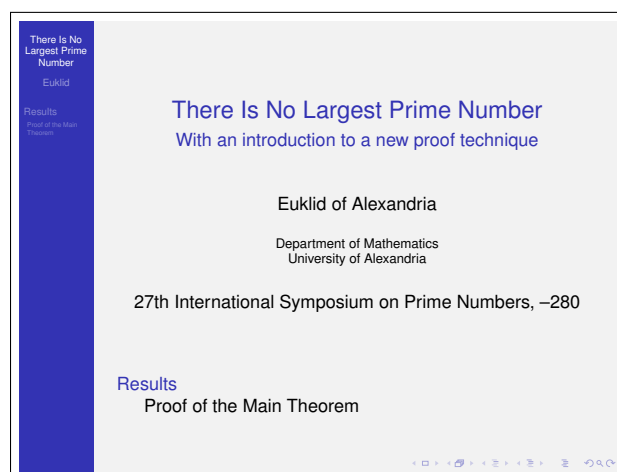


Figure 2: An example of a `beamer` slide with the `dolphin` theme.

1.5 Font packages

These packages provide font functionality for L^AT_EX. When using X_YL^AT_EX, these packages are redundant (if not incompatible) and should not be used.

lmodern	
description	See page 2.

tipa	
description	This package provides the symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet, commands for placing diacritics, etc.
references	http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/tipa/ http://www.ling.ohio-state.edu/events/lcc/tutorials/tipachart/tipachart.pdf
preamble	<code>\usepackage{tipa,tipx}</code>
example	<pre>\textipa{ [t\super{h}e\super{I}k\super{x} \dh{}\ae{}:t\super{h} ju:: "ska\super{u}nd*r\u*1] }</pre>
result	<code>[t^he^k ðæ:t^h ju:: 'ska^undɪ]</code>
notes	For an overview of all kinds of symbols, refer to the Comprehensive L ^A T _E X Symbol List at http://ctan.org/tex-archive/info/symbols/comprehensive/symbols-a4.pdf .

teubner	
description	Support for typesetting ancient Greek, including numbers and scansion notation.
references	http://www.ctan.org/pkg/teubner http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/teubner/
preamble	To be used along with the babel package: <code>\usepackage[polutonikogreek,english]{babel}</code> <code>\usepackage[or]{teubner}</code>
example	<pre>\textgreek{% Pol'emou ka'i m'aqhc fas'i qr\~hnai, \Cs{w} S'wkratec, o\Ar{u}tw metalagq'anein. abgdezhjiklmnxoprcstufqyw }</pre>
result	Πολέμου καὶ μάχης φασὶ χρῆναι, ὦ Σώκρατες, οὕτω μεταλαγχάνειν. αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω
notes	To switch to Greek text altogether, use the command <code>\greektext</code> , the inverse of which is <code>\latintext</code> . Note that L ^A T _E X also has inbuilt support for most Greek letters (to be used as mathematical variables), e.g. <code>\alpha</code> produces α. These characters are not suited for typesetting text. The <code>teubner</code> package requires the <code>CBgreek</code> set of fonts to be installed, which are included in the package <code>cbgreek-complete</code> . See also http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/greek/cbfonts/ . For X _Y L ^A T _E X, the free font <i>Galatia SIL</i> provides a pretty complete set of characters and can be used instead of the <code>teubner</code> package.

lh

description	This package provides cyrillic fonts. The example given here shows how to use these fonts for single words or letters. To write an entire article in Cyrillic, other (more pragmatic) approaches may exist.
references	http://www.capca.ucalgary.ca/~wdobler/doc/tex/OT2-new-sample.pdf http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/help/Catalogue/entries/lh.html http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/help/Catalogue/entries/wncyr.html
preamble	<pre>\usepackage[OT2,T1]{fontenc} \newcommand{\cyrillic}[1]{% \mbox{\fontencoding{OT2}\fontfamily{wncyr}\selectfont#1}}</pre>
example	<pre>\cyrillic{a b v g d dj e zh z i}\newline \cyrillic{\u{i} k l lj m n nj o p r}\newline \cyrillic{s t u f kh ts ch sh shch}\newline \cyrillic{\cyrhrdsn{ } y \cyrstsn{ } yu ya}\newline \cyrillic{\textbf{Vel}\u{i}} \textit{N\o{vgorod}}</pre>
result	а б в г д ѓ е ж з и й к л љ м нь о п р с т у ф х ц ч ш щ ъ ы ь ю я Велікий <i>Нóвгород</i>

2 BibTEX

natbib	
description	Extensive support for organizing your bibliography and citing sources in a specific way.
references	http://merkel.zoneo.net/Latex/natbib.php http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/natbib/
preamble	<code>\usepackage{natbib}</code> <code>\bibliographystyle{plainnat}</code>
example	Refer to <code>\cite[\S11.4.8]{beekes1995ie}</code> for more information on the glottalic theory. <code>\citet{beekes1995ie}</code> also provides an overview of the development from PIE to English. <code>\bibliographystyle{plainnat}</code> <code>\bibliography{mybibliography}</code> With the following entry in the bibliography file: <pre>@BOOK{beekes1995ie, AUTHOR = {R.S.P. Beekes}, TITLE = {Comparative Indo-European Linguistics: An Introduction}, PUBLISHER = {John Benjamins Publishing Company}, YEAR = {1995}, ADDRESS = {Amsterdam/Philadelphia} }</pre>
result	Refer to [1, §11.4.8] for more information on the glottalic theory. Beekes [1] also provides an overview of the development from PIE to English.
References	
	[1] R.S.P. Beekes. <i>Comparative Indo-European Linguistics: An Introduction</i> . John Benjamins Publishing Company, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, 1995.
notes	Besides the bibliography style <code>plainnat</code> , the two styles <code>abbrvnat</code> and <code>unsrtnat</code> are also provided. Refer to the documentation for more details. For the example, the package was loaded with the option <code>\usepackage[numbers]{natbib}</code> . Many other bibliography styles are supported by other packages (e.g. for APA there is the package <code>apacite</code> which provides <code>\bibliographystyle{apacite}</code>).

3 X_ƎL^AT_EX

L^AT_EX has no real user friendly way of dealing with any other than the standard fonts and does not support the Unicode character set by default. To improve on this, X_ƎL^AT_EX has been developed. X_ƎL^AT_EX is an extension to L^AT_EX to provide extensive font support. With X_ƎL^AT_EX, one can easily switch between fonts and even have access to *OpenType* font features, such as enabling/disabling ligatures, old style numbers, different style alphabets (e.g. Arabic, Devanāgarī), etc.

The following would be a typical header for a X_ƎL^AT_EX file, where the main font of the document is Gentium.

```

%!TEX TS-program = xelatex
%!TEX encoding = UTF-8 Unicode
\documentclass[10pt]{article}

\usepackage{fixltx2e}
\usepackage{xunicode,xltxtra}
\usepackage{fontspec}

\defaultfontfeatures{Mapping=tex-text,Scale=MatchLowercase}

\setmainfont{Gentium}

```

To switch to another font in the document, one can first define a new font family and call on it later:

```

\newfontfamily\Doulos{Doulos SIL}

This will be in Gentium.
{\Doulos \textit{This} will be in Doulos.}
And here we are back to Gentium.

```

Unfortunately, Doulos SIL has no italics, so the *This* will not be italic. We can supplement Charis SIL to be used instead of Doulos SIL when italics or bold text is needed, by replacing the above declaration by:

```

\newfontfamily\Doulos[BoldFont=Charis SIL Bold, ItalicFont=Charis SIL Italic]
{Doulos SIL}

```

It is also easy to define a custom macro to typeset e.g. ancient Greek in a suitable font:

```

\newfontfamily\NiceGreekFont{Galatia SIL}
\newcommand{\ancientgreek}[1]{\NiceGreekFont #1}

```

For more information on X_ƎL^AT_EX's features, refer to the documentation of the package `fontspec` at <http://ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/xetex/latex/fontspec/>.