

1 Typesetting Chinese on WinEdt 7

WinEdt 7 now supports unicode:

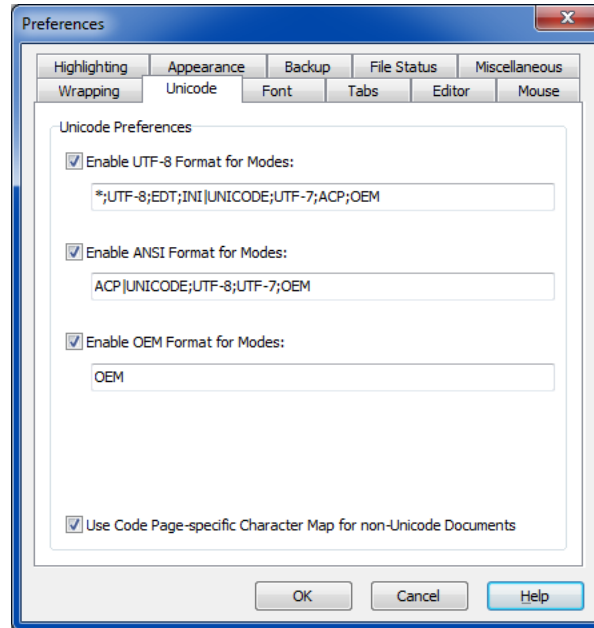


Figure 1.1 WinEdt 7: Preferences. This interface is new compared to WinEdt 6. Once configured, these settings are saved in the user folder ConfigEx as UserPreferences.ini.

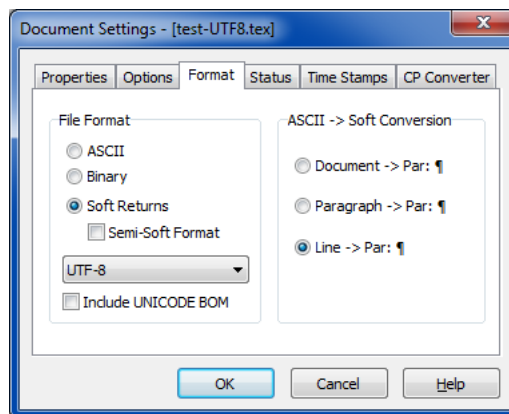


Figure 1.2 WinEdt 7: Document Settings. To find out the format of the current file, from the menu, select Document – Document Settings ...

Typing Chinese characters on Windows 7 Before T_EX-ing Chinese, you first need to be able to type Chinese characters on your computer. By default, Windows XP or Windows 7 has provided input methods for Chinese characters. For example, *Chinese (Simplified) – Microsoft Pinyin IME 3.0* can be turned on from the language bar, accessible from the little “EN” symbol on the righthand side of the status bar, or, via Control Panel – Region and Language.

However, personally I recommend to install a more efficient software. For example, **unispim** (紫光华字拼音输入法) is free, and more importantly, it is easier to switch between English and Chinese input methods, between simplified (简体) and traditional Chinese (繁體), and, between English and Chinese punctuation marks (for example, the *full period mark* “。”) (see Figure 1.3).



Figure 1.3 Windows 7 and unispim: interface for typing Traditional Chinese.

As of this date of writing, the most recent version of **unispim** is v6.8. The version I am using is unispim 6.0, which appears to be a non-Unicode application (like WinEdt 6). Before installation, I had to set my “system locale” (Figure 1.4).

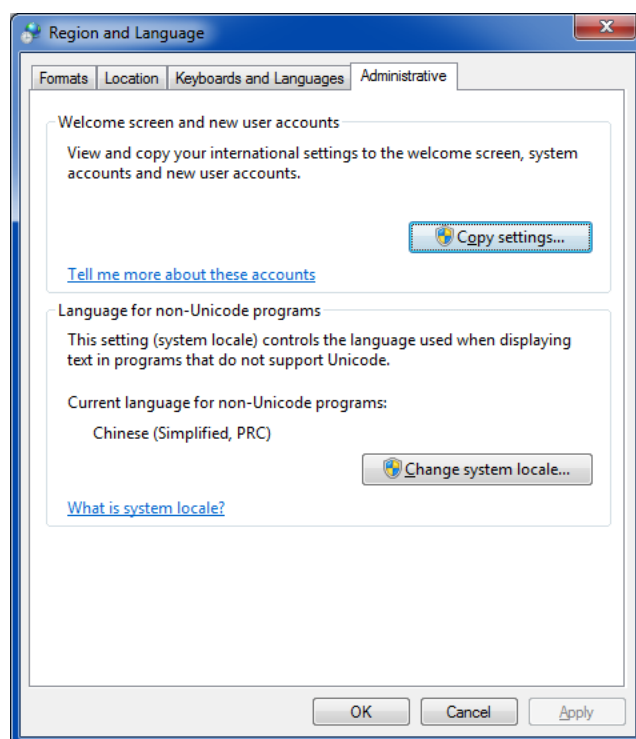


Figure 1.4 Windows 7: Region and Language – System locale. Note that WinEdt 7 works smoothly when the “system locale” is set to be “Chinese (Simplified, PRC)”.

After installing “unispim”, you can customize the keyboard shortcuts (Figure 1.5).

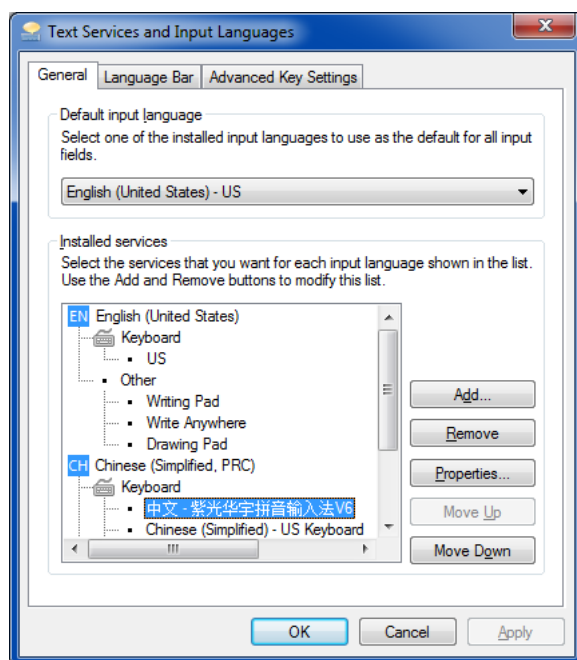


Figure 1.5 Windows 7: Chinese as Input Language. To modify the setting, go to Control Panel — Region and Language (tab: Keyboards and Languages, button: Change keyboards). Here I have added “紫光华字拼音输入法” as an input method.

TeX-ing Chinese characters There are many ways of TeX-ing Chinese characters. Since I mainly work on English documents, I prefer to use the `article` document class, with the `CJK` package in MiKTeX distribution, compiled by PDFLaTeX. For documents that are mostly Chinese, you can also use different combinations, for example, CTEX distribution, `ctexart` document class, package `xecjk`, and XeLaTeX compilation.

The following method relies on the `zhmetrics` bundle, which can map existing Chinese TrueType fonts in the compilation of PDFLaTeX or dvi_{pdf}mx. It requires some Chinese fonts already installed on the system. For example, to use the font LiSu (隶书), you need `simli.ttf` installed on your system; to use font Hei (黑体), you need `simhei.ttf` (check your `\Windows\Fonts` folder).

Here is a minimal working example:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{CJKutf8}
\AtBeginDvi{\input{zhwinfonts}} %% mapping Windows Chinese fonts
\begin{document}
\begin{CJK*}{UTF8}{zhsong}
宋体中文
\end{CJK*}
\end{document}
```

To speed things up:

```
\newcommand{\cnsong}[1]{\begin{CJK*}{UTF8}{zh song}#1\end{CJK*}}
\newcommand{\cnfs}[1]{\begin{CJK*}{UTF8}{zh fs}#1\end{CJK*}}
\newcommand{\cnkai}[1]{\begin{CJK*}{UTF8}{zh kai}#1\end{CJK*}}
\newcommand{\cnhei}[1]{\begin{CJK*}{UTF8}{zh hei}#1\end{CJK*}}
\newcommand{\cnli}[1]{\begin{CJK*}{UTF8}{zh li}#1\end{CJK*}}
\newcommand{\cnyou}[1]{\begin{CJK*}{UTF8}{zh you}#1\end{CJK*}}
```

For example, 楷体简体, 幼圓體繁體 can be typeset by the following commands:

```
\cnkai{楷体简体}, \cnyou{幼圓體繁體}
```

Note that in the example above, I use unispim to switch between Simplified and Traditional Chinese (Figure 1.3).

And finally, “Good luck in the year of Dragon” in Chinese (in Chinese lunar calendar, the year of Dragon begins on January 23, 2012):

