Editing right-to-left text with left-to-right notes

Abstract

In this file, we provide an example of an edition with right-to-left text and left-to-right notes, using \textit{XELATEX}.

- The ‘hebrew’ environment allows us to write Hebrew right-to-left.
- \texttt{\beforeinserting{\LTR}} makes the critical notes be typeset left-to-right.
- \texttt{\wraplemma{\RL}} ensures the lemmas, which are in Hebrew, are typeset right-to-left.
- \texttt{\wrapcontent{\textenglish}} ensures the content of the note is marked as English text.
- As the ‘Ezra SIL’ font transforms a ‘]’ to a ‘[’, we use a ‘[‘ as lemma separator, that will be typeset as ‘]’ by ‘Ezra SIL’. So the need for \texttt{\lemmaseparator} is not directly linked to reledmac.

1 תֹ֨הוּ͏֙וָבֹ֔הוּ͏וְחֹ֖שׁ͏ֶךְעַל־פּ͏ְנֵ֣י
2 וְהָאָ֗רֶץהָיְתָ֥ה
3 אֱלֹהִ֑יםאֵ֥תהַשּׁ͏ָמַ֖יִםוְאֵ֥תהָאָֽרֶץ׃
4 בּ͏ְרֵאשׁ͏ִ֖יתבּ͏ָרָ֣א
5 וַיּ͏ַ֧ רְאאֱלֹהִ֛ים

Some comment
1–2 בּ͏ְרֵאשׁ͏ִ֖יתבּ͏ָרָ֣א

Some comment on a long lemma
3 וַיּ͏ִקְרָ֨אאֱלֹהִ֤ים׀

Some comment
4 וַיּ͏ַ֤ רְאאֱלֹהִים֙

Some comment
5 מְאֹ֑דוַֽ יְהִי־עֶ֥רֶבֶ֖י־בֹ֖קֶרֶֽי־שֶֽׁי׃פ

Some comment on a long lemma
5 מְאֹ֑דוַֽ יְהִי־עֶ֥רֶבֶ֖י־בֹ֖קֶרֶֽי־שֶֽׁי׃פ