1 Overview

cjhebrew is a package which allows the typesetting of Hebrew text in \LaTeX documents. Hebrew text can be vocalised, also a few accents are available. cjhebrew makes it easy to insert Hebrew words, sentences or paragraphs into non-Hebrew text; so cjhebrew is quite appropriate e. g. for theological papers.

When running \LaTeX, cjhebrew uses the extensions of \epsilon-\LaTeX in order to typeset Hebrew text from right to left. Most modern \TeX systems use \epsilon-\LaTeX by default when you run \LaTeX, so there should be nothing special you have to do (unless, of course, you fiddled with your system). This version of cjhebrew can also be used with \luaLaTeX.

2 Installation

cjhebrew is part of most modern \TeX distributions. Please, use your distribution's package manager to install cjhebrew. If no package manager is available, then have a look at your distribution's documentation, as it should tell you how to install packages manually.

3 Usage

To use cjhebrew simply put \texttt{\usepackage{cjhebrew}} in the preamble of your document.

cjhebrew provides the text font command \texttt{\textcjheb} which switches to the hebrew font, but does not change the direction of typesetting. Thus, if you type \texttt{\textcjheb{\'bgd}}, the result will be נַבֲגַז, which is in most cases not what you want. Instead you will normally use the command \texttt{\cjRL}, that also switches to the right direction of typesetting. The input \texttt{\cjRL{\'bgd}} will have as result the output זבגדא. There is also an even shorter form: \texttt{\<>}; so, you can type \texttt{\<\'bgd>} instead of \texttt{\cjRL{\'bgd}}.

If you want to typeset a complete passage of Hebrew text, you ought to use the cjhebrew environment.

* cjhebrew is subject to the \BM\TeX Project Public License. The most recent version of this license can be found at www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt.
3.1 The consonants

How the Hebrew consonants are coded in your input file, is shown in table 1. Normally the final letters are used automatically; \texttt{\textbackslash mlk} will become \texttt{mal}. Sometimes it is necessary to use final letters in places where they will not be set automatically, e.g. in the middle of a word. To do this you either use the coding according to table 1 or you put an exclamation mark (!) after the consonant; alternatively you can use the \texttt{\textbackslash endofword} command. For example, a final mem could be achieved by typing \texttt{\textbackslash mlk!} or \texttt{\textbackslash \textbackslash endofword}.

On the other hand, sometimes you will not want this automatic replacement. In these cases you put | after the consonant or use the \texttt{\zeronojoin} command. Both \texttt{\textbackslash ml} and \texttt{\textbackslash \zeronojoin} will give you a normal mem.

3.2 The vowels

How to code the vowels in your input file is shown in table 2. The vowels have to be typed after the consonant they belong to (for example \texttt{\textbackslash E:lohiym} is coded as \texttt{\textbackslash E:lohiym}). The only exception is the \texttt{\patah furtivum} as in \texttt{\textbackslash rU/a.h}. Always use * for dages; \texttt{cjhebrew} does not distinguish between \texttt{dages lene} and \texttt{dages forte}. The \texttt{dages} has to follow its consonant immediately (\texttt{\textbackslash b:*} becomes \texttt{\textbackslash b:*}), otherwise you will get a wrong result (\texttt{\textbackslash b:*} becomes \texttt{\textbackslash b:*}).

3.3 More accents and symbols

There are some more accents and symbols available, as shown in table 2. I hope to add some more in the future.
4  An example

Here is the beginning of the Bible:

\begin{cjhebrew}
b:*re'+siyt b*ArA' 'E:lohiym 'et ha+s*Amayim w:'et hA'ArE.s; w:hA'ArE.s
hAy:tAh tohU wAbohU w:.ho+sEk: 'al--p*:ney t:hOm w:rU/a.h 'E:lohiym
m:ra.hEpEt 'al--p*:ney ham=Ayim;
\end{cjhebrew}

5  What is new in this version?

v0.2a

- Fixed a stupid typo which created a warning.

v 0.2

- cjhebrew can now be used with lu\LaTeX{}. The neccessary code was pro-
vided by Axel Kielhorn.

v 0.1a

- A typo in cjhebrew.sty was corrected. It would cause trouble if you used
a Hebrew font in 7pt size or smaller.

v 0.1

- You can use cjhebrew now, even if \LaTeX{} is not available (but the Hebrew
text will be typeset in the “wrong” direction, i.e. from left to right).\(^1\)

- The documentation was rewritten. Instead of a German and an English
documentation there is now only this English manual.

- Some bugs in cjhebrew.sty are fixed.\(^2\)

- A problem with the letter “qof” is fixed (\peter does not look \emph{that} good ... \peter is much better).

- There are also some changes regarding the font names and the encoding.
  If you use an older version of cjhebrew make sure that all old files are
removed before you install the new version!

Probably, some new bugs have crept into any new version. Please do report
them as you discover them!

\(^1\)This feature was suggested by Malte Rosenau.
\(^2\)Thanks to Walter Schmidt.
6 Finally

The version number of cjhebrew is 0.2a, it is far from being finished. Especially the fonts still need a lot of work; many letters look rather imperfect. If you have any ideas how to improve cjhebrew, please do send me an email.