

### Overview

- Encoding
- Introduction to the Unicode Standard for East Asian Scripts
- Character DIY
- Tokenization
- CJK Corpora + Czech National Corpus

## Encoding

- o assigning numerical code, i.e., code point, to written characters of any language
- CJK languages Chinese, Japanese, Korean, i.e., languages that use Chinese characters
- o different codepoints to regional variants (UTF-16: 说 8BF4; 說 8AAA)
- Unicode (+ Universal Character set Han unification process)
- Mainland China, Singapore: National Standard Guobiao (GB)
- Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau: Big5

简体中文 Simplified Chinese



正體中文—臺灣 Traditional Chinese — Taiwan



繁體中文—香港 Traditional Chinese — Hong Kong



日本語 Japanese



한국어 Korean



## Chinese Telegraph Code

- first codebook originates 1871
- 1 Chinese character = 4 digit numerical code (0000–9999)
- input method for computers
- codebook is arranged according to the character's radical and number of strokes
- Standard Telegraph Codebook (1st ed. 1983) 7,000 simplified Chinese characters +
  Zhuyin, Latin alphabet, digits, special symbols

3500	3501	3502	3503	3504	3505	3506	3507	3508	3509
灰	灶	灸	灿	灼		灾	炊	炎	炒
3510	3511	3512	3513	3514	3515	3516	3517	3518	3519
炕	炙	炘	炸	炫	炬	炭	炮	炯	
3520	3521	3522	3523	3524	3525	3526	3527	3528	3529
炱	炳	炷		畑	烈		乌		烙
3530	3531	3532	3533	3534	3535	3536	3537	3538	3539
烘	烜	烝	烟	烹	烺	烽	焌	焙	焚
3540	3541	3542	3543	3544	3545	3546	3547	3548	3549
焜		焦	焰	然		焠	焉	煅	焊
3550	3551	3552	3553	3554	3555	3556	3557	3558	3559
炼	煊	煌	煎	煮	炜	熙		煜	煞
3560	3561	3562	3563	3564	3565	3566	3567	3568	3569
茕	煤	焕	煦	照	烦	煨		炀	煽
3570	3571	3572	3573	3574	3575	3576	3577	3578	3579
	熄			熊	熏	荧		熟	熔
3580	3581	3582	3583	3584	3585	3586	3587	3588	3589
熨	熬		热	熠	颎			熹	炽
3590	3591	3592	3593	3594	3595	3596	3597	3598	3599
				烫	燃		灯	燎	烧

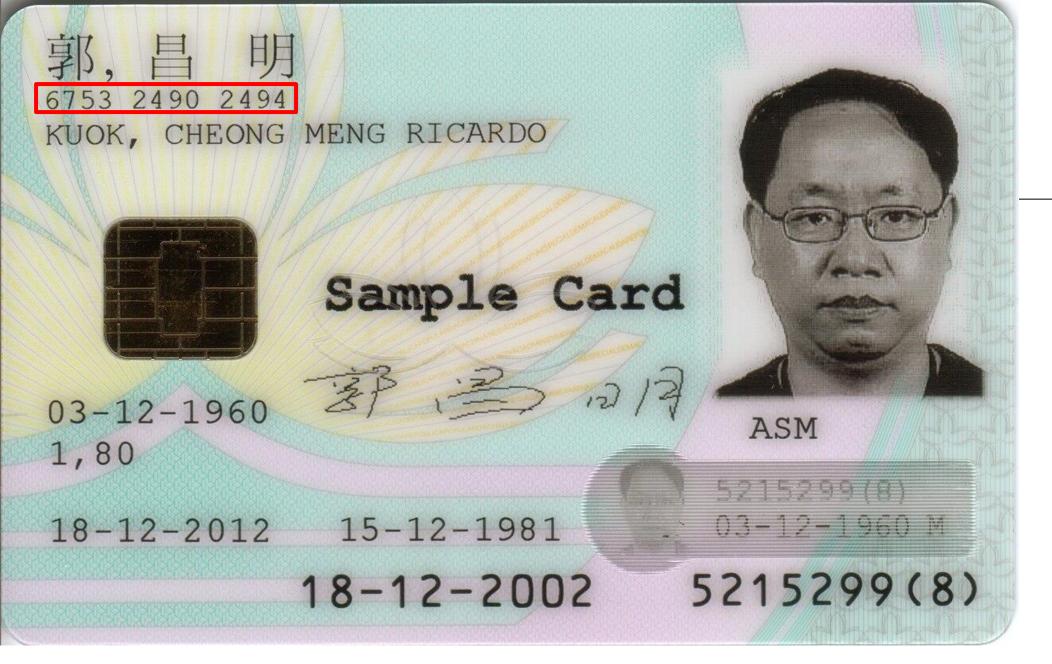
0100	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0107	0108	0109
他	仗	付	仙	仝	仞	仡	仟	代	令
0110	0111	0112	0113	0114	0115	0116	0117	0118	0119
以	仰	仲	仳	仵	件	价	任	份	仿
0120	0121	0122	0123	0124	0125	0126	0127	0128	0129
企	伉	伊	伋	伍	伎	伏	伐	休	伙
0130	0131	0132	0133	0134	0135	0136	0137	0138	0139
伯	估	你	伴	伶	伸	伺	伻	似	倮
0140	0141	0142	0143	0144	0145	0146	0147	0148	0149
佃	但		位	低	住	佐	佑		何
0150	0151	0152	0153	0154	0155	0156	0157	0158	0159
佗	余	佘	佚	佛	作	佞	佟	佺	
0160	0161	0162	0163	0164	0165	0166	0167	0168	0169
佩	伢	佯	佳		佶	侚	佻	佾	使
0170	0171	0172	0173	0174	0175	0176	0177	0178	0179
侃	来	侈	例	侍	侏	侑	侔	仑	侗
0180	0181	0182	0183	0184	0185	0186	0187	0188	0189
供	依		伕	佰	侮	侯	侵	侣	便
0190	0191	0192	0193	0194	0195	0196	0197	0198	0199
	促	俄	俊	俎	俏	俐	俑	俗	俘











6753 郭

2490 | | | | |

2494 明

# Guobiao GB (国家标准 Guójiā Biāozhǔn)

- o first set: 1980 (GB 2312); last set: 2005 (GB18030-2005)
- compatible with Unicode
- originally designed for simplified Chinese characters
- latest subset also includes characters used by ethnic minorities (e.g., Tibet, Mongolia)



### Unicode

- o covers most of world's scripts (+ currency symbols, punctuation marks, mathematic and technical symbols, dingbats, and emojis)
- parallel standard: ISO/IEC 10646
- code charts, character database, annexes
- general principles, requirements for conformance, guidelines for implementers text processing, normalization, encoding forms
- Unicode 15.1.0 (December 2023): 149 813 characters
  - Han script 97,058 ideographic characters (China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Singapore)



## Unicode map

- total capacity: 1 114 112 characters
- Private Use Area (PUA)
  - o range: E000–F8FF
  - a space for your own characters/symbols/logos
  - o cannot be easily reproduced or searched via network (i.e., view, print, read aloud)
  - decorative function; associated with particular font
  - BUT! through closed proprietary file format (.pdf) are replicable

Private Use

Private Use Area

Supplementary Private Use Area-A

Supplementary Private Use Area-B

# Character DIY (Windows only)

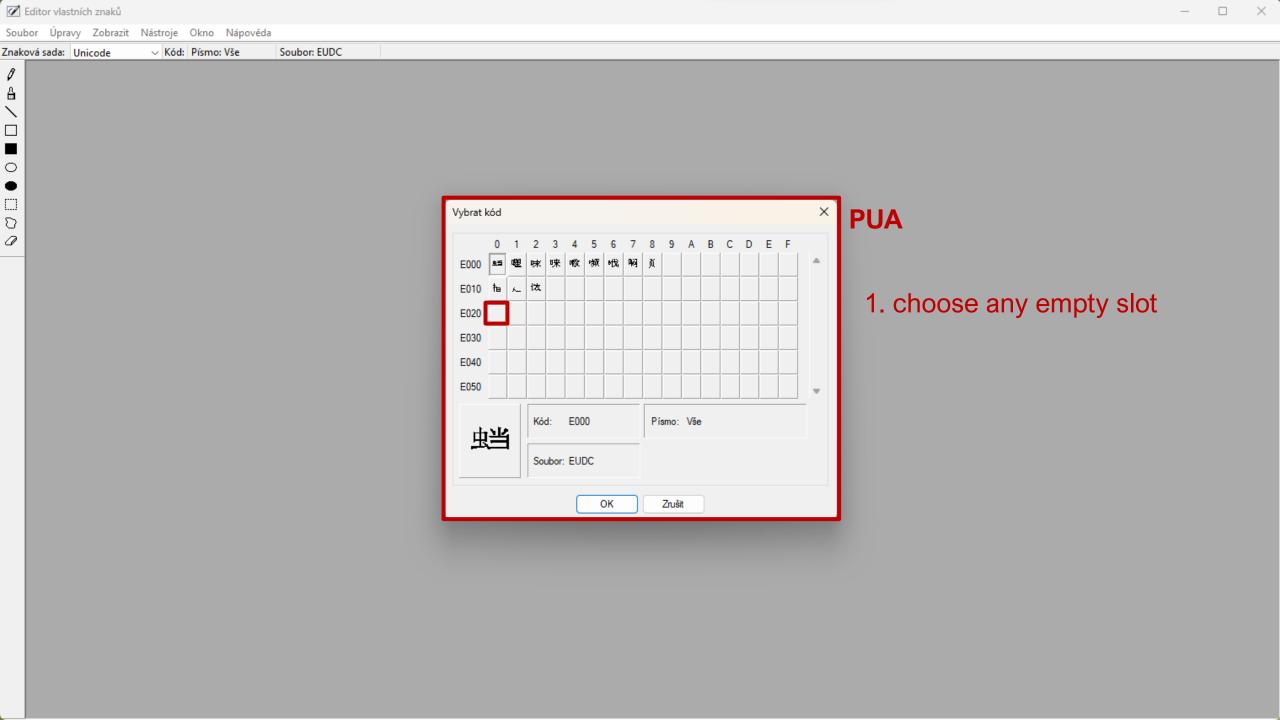
- find and open: eudcedit.exe (Private Character Editor)
  - path: Windows\System32 or Windows Run-Command

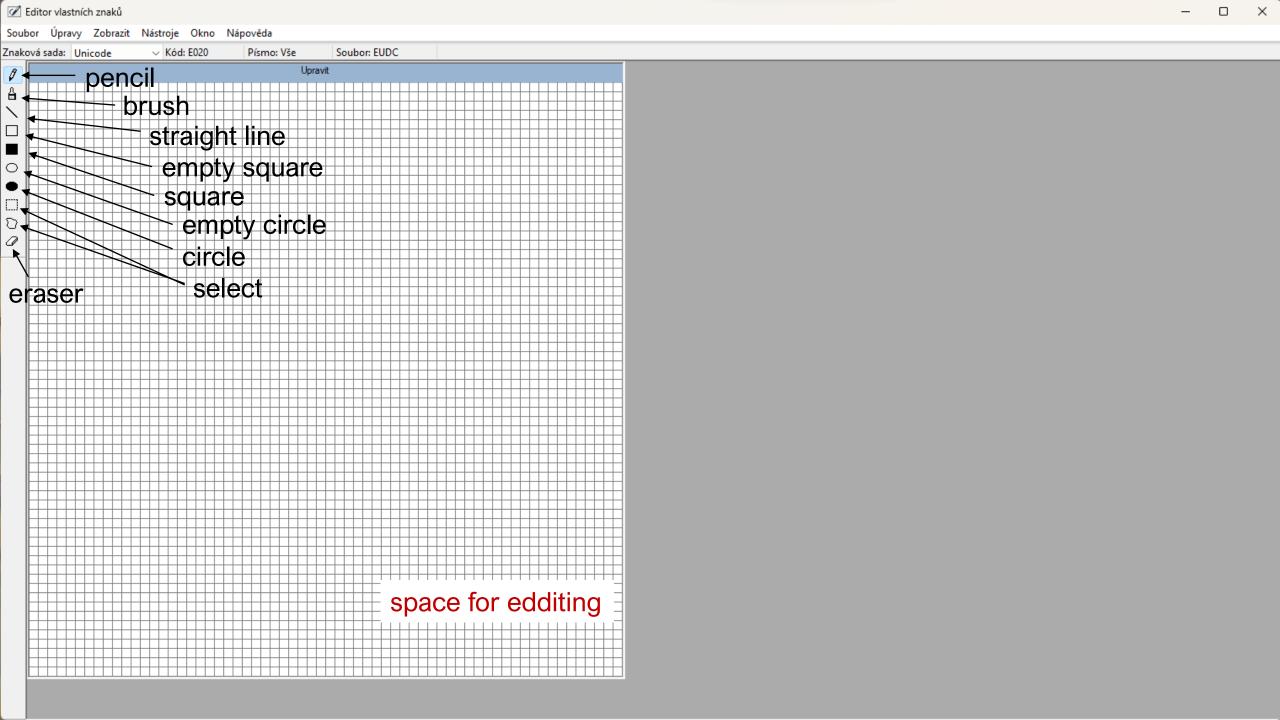


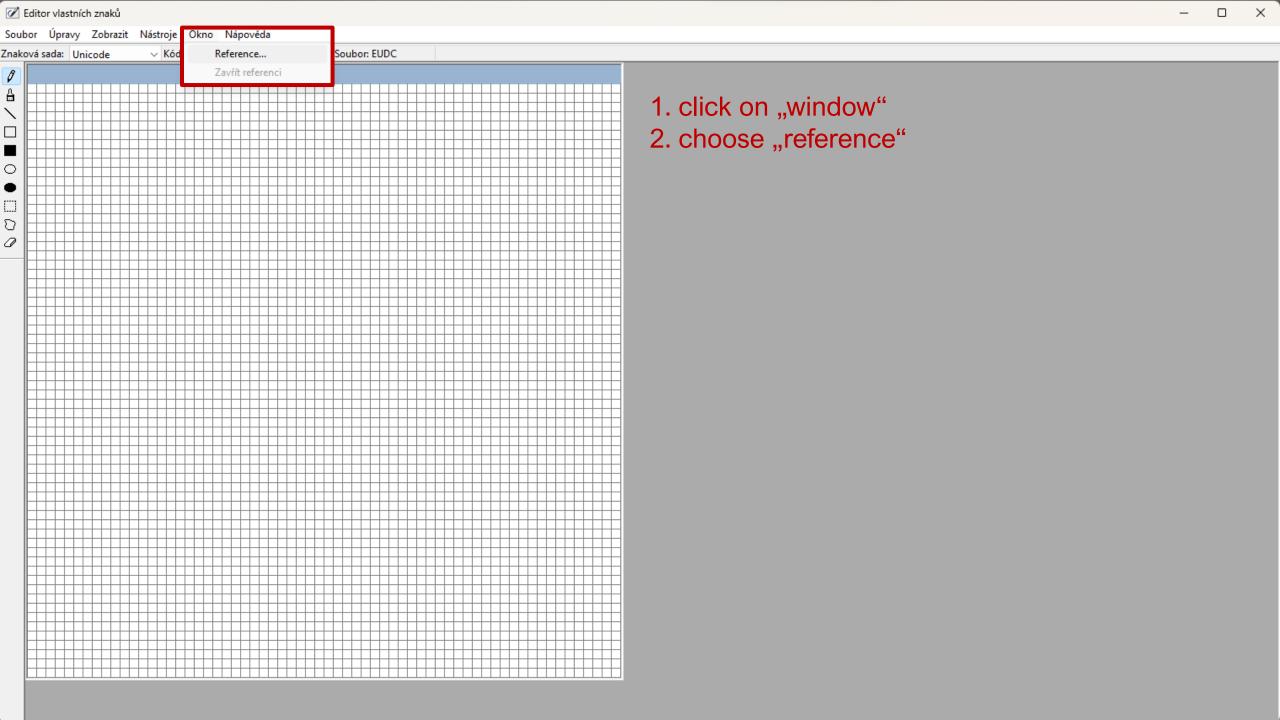
淑	蛸	繙	辖	澒	组	颇	撼	筹	毗
chù	dāng	fán	gé	hòng	jй	kăn	kăn	kǎo	kē
$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$X_4$	$X_5$	$X_6$	$X_7$	$X_8$	$X_9$	$X_{10}$

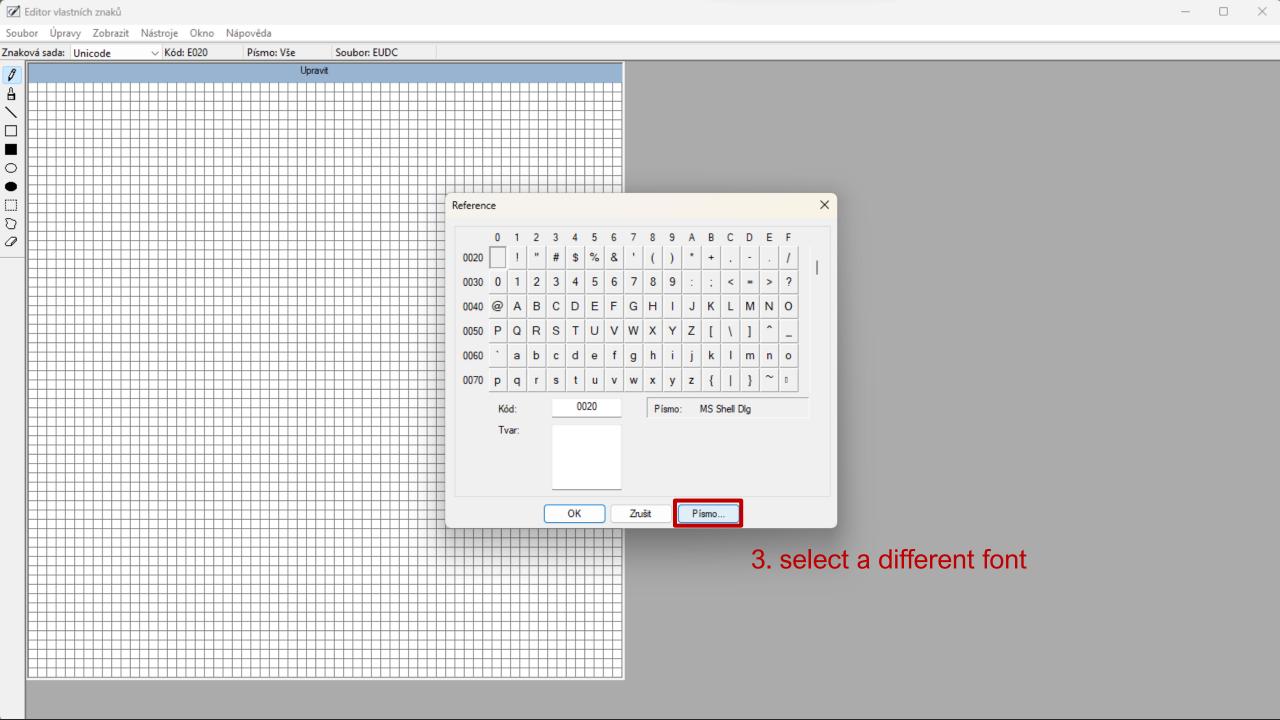
伛	旮	筹	优	侬	院	櫃	學	菭	蹡
kuāng	lā	láo	lŏng	náo	nì	nì	níng	qià	qiāng
$X_{11}$	$X_{12}$	$X_{13}$	$X_{14}$	$X_{15}$	$X_{16}$	$X_{17}$	$X_{18}$	$X_{19}$	X <sub>20a</sub>

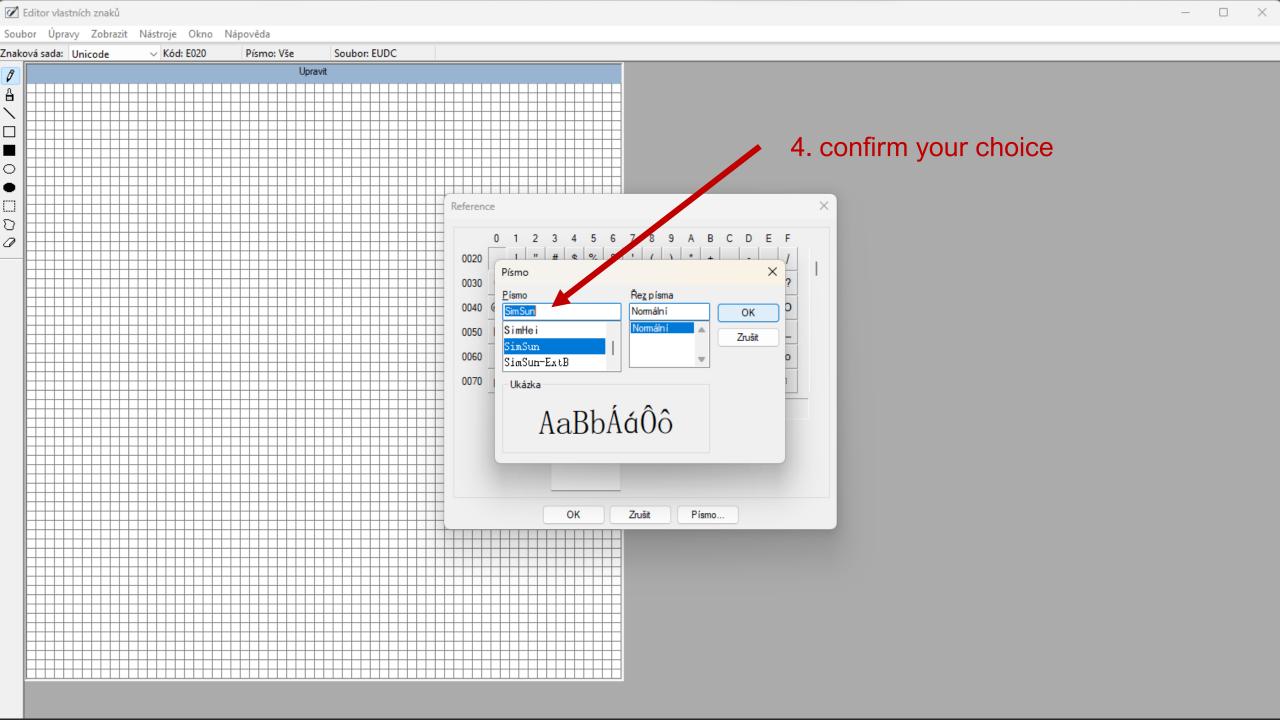
蹡	鸖	葸	聚	迤	燺	蘷		
qiàng	qú	sī	sù	уí	yĭn	yīng		
X <sub>20b</sub>	$X_{21}$	$X_{22}$	$X_{23}$	$X_{24}$	$X_{25}$	$X_{26}$		

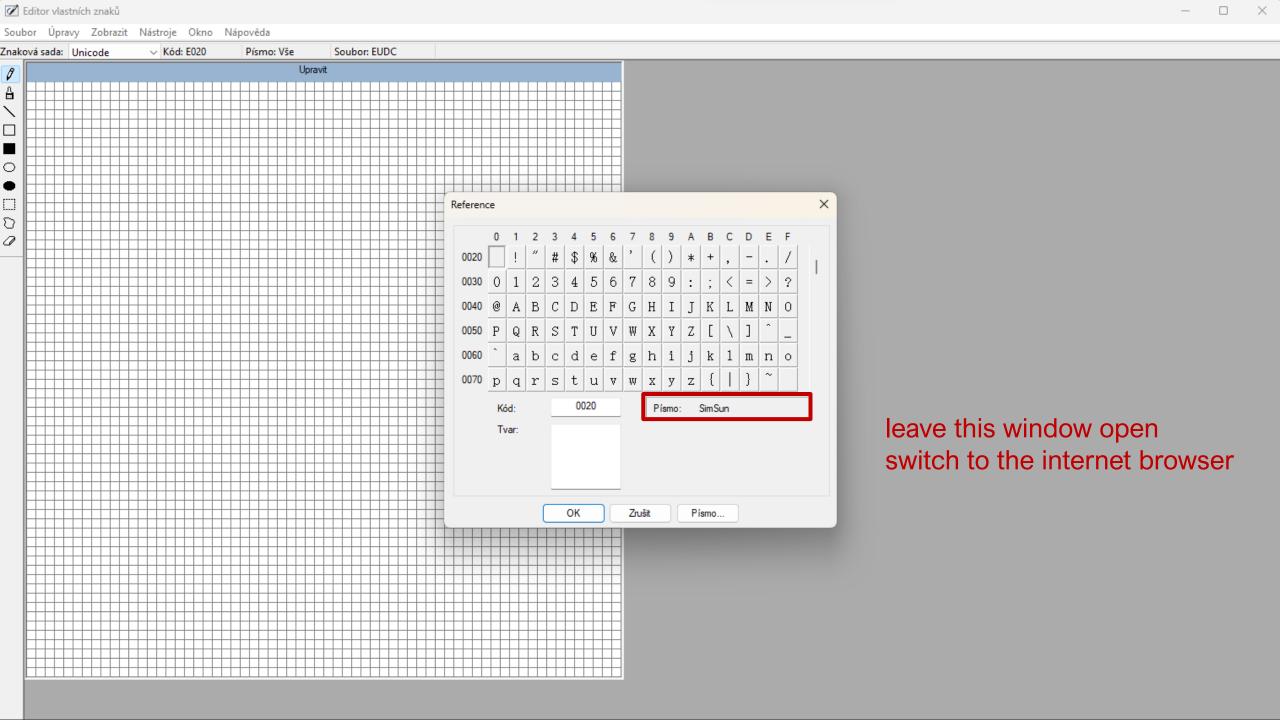












#### Ni Unihan Database

#### **Unihan Database Lookup**



### 5. type character you want to edit 6. press Lookup

#### About the Unihan Database Lookup Tool

The lookup interface on this page provides online access to property data in the Unicode Han (Unihan) database for individual ideographs via the "Lookup" button and text field above. Simply enter the four- or five-digit hexadecimal code point for the desired ideograph into the text field, or copy and paste the ideograph into it, then click the "Lookup" button. The resulting data set will contain various types of information available in the Unihan database, such as mappings to legacy encoding standards, references to dictionaries, meaning and reading information according to various authorities, links to other websites, and so on.

If you do not know the code point of the ideograph, or have no example of the ideograph to copy, the Unihan Search Page supports queries against several properties, such as those for ideograph readings. The following two indices are also available:

- A Grid Index that groups ideographs into blocks of 256 code points
- A Radical-Stroke Index

For production reasons, the version of the Unihan database that is available on this page may not yet be synchronized with the latest version of the Unicode Standard. For access to the latest version of the data files that comprise the Unihan database. download Unihan.zip from https://www.unicode.org/Public/UCD/latest/ucd/.

The Unihan database and its properties are documented in UAX #38.

#### Unihan Code Charts and Indices

The Unihan Radical-Stroke (RS) indices, which are documented in the

- Full RS Index
- IICore RS Index
- UnihanCore2020 RS Index

Code charts covering all of Unihan are available in PDF format, linked

https://www.unicode.org/charts/unihan.html

#### **Disclaimers**

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# 龙

UTF-16

9F99

#### **Encoding Forms**

Decimal	UTF-8	UTF-16	UTF-32
40857	E9 BE 99	9F99	00009F99

#### **IRG Sources**

Data type	Value
kllCore	AG
kIRG_GSource	G0-417A
kIRG_HSource	H-89C8
kIRG_TSource	TF-2159
kRSUnicode	212'.0
kTotalStrokes	5

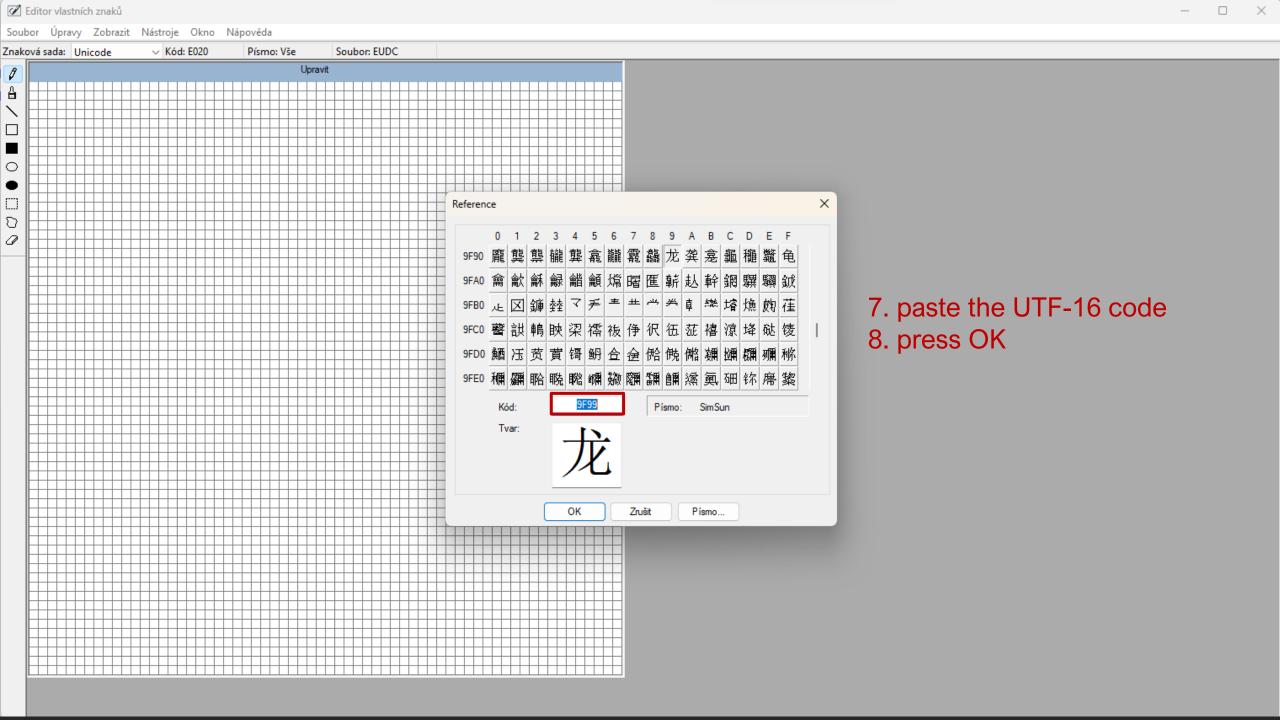
#### **Dictionary Indices**

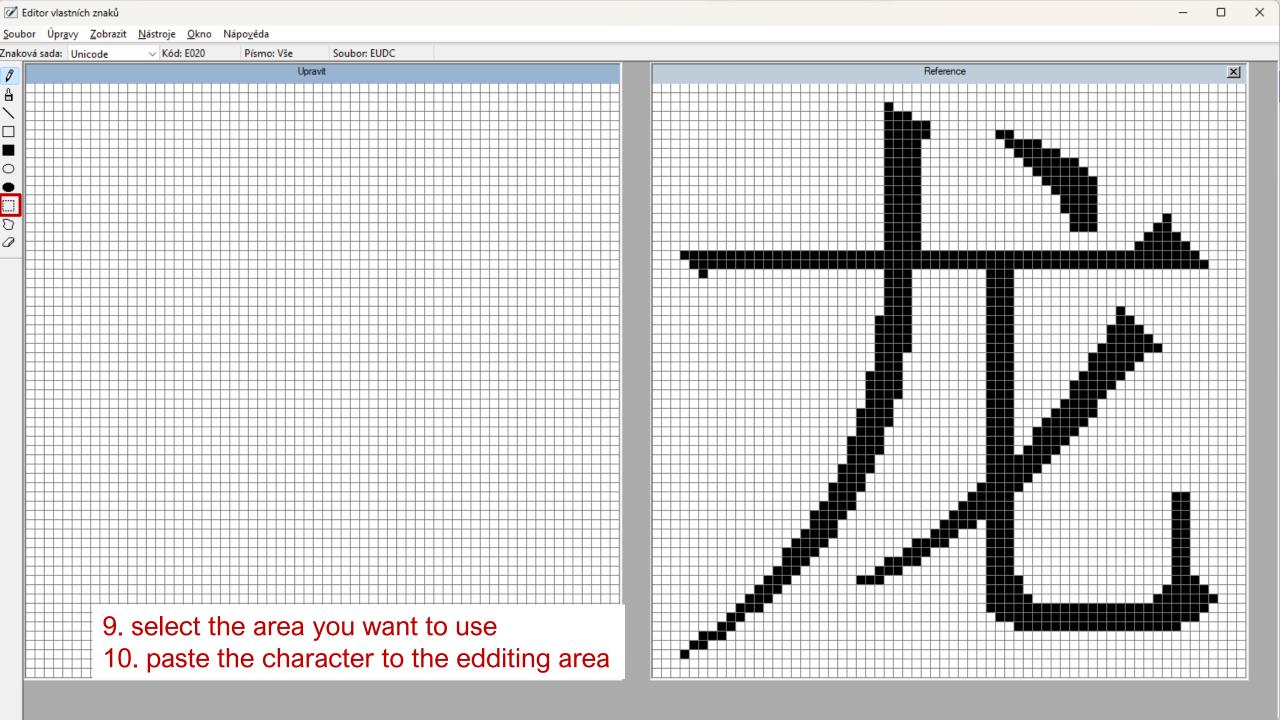
Data type	Value
kHanYu	74804.010
kIRGHanyuDaZidian	74804.010
kIRGKangXi	1537.251
kKangXi	1537.251

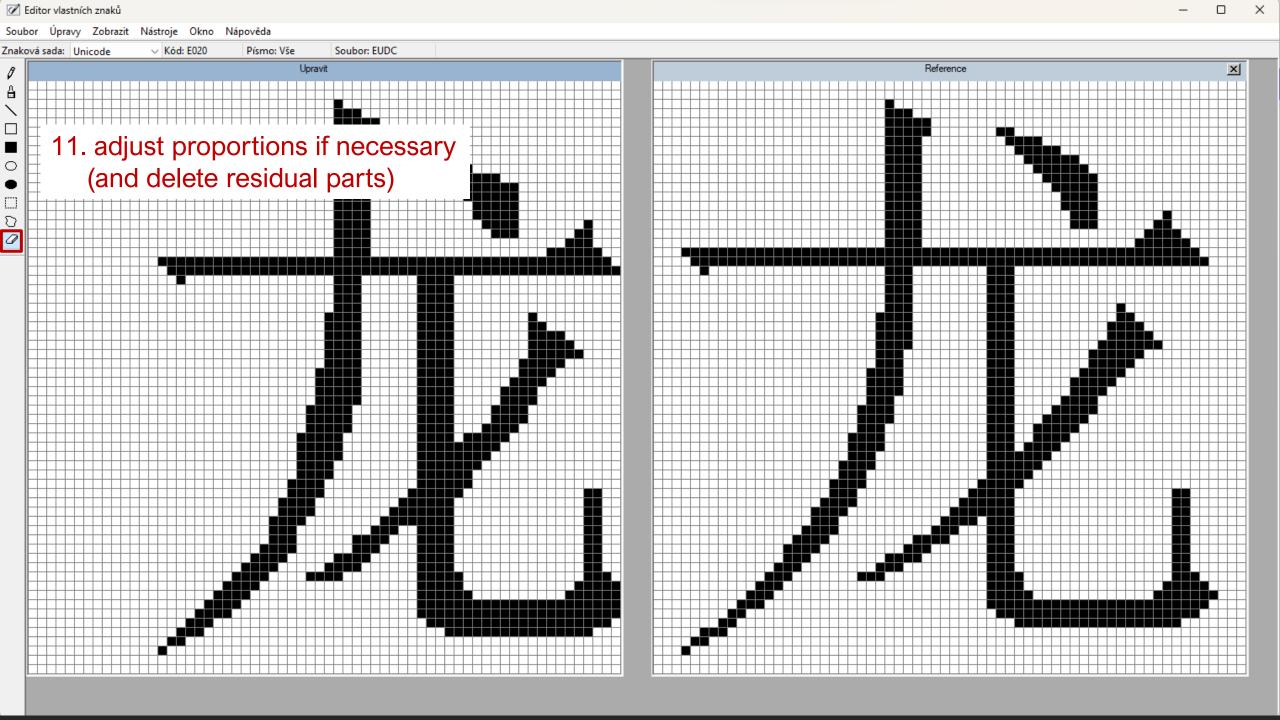
#### Dictionary-like Data

Data type	Value
kCangjie	IKP
kFourCornerCode	4301

7. copy the UTF-16 code









UTF-16

4F60

UTF-32

00004F60

### 12. copy the UTF-16 code

#### IRG Sources

Decimal 20320

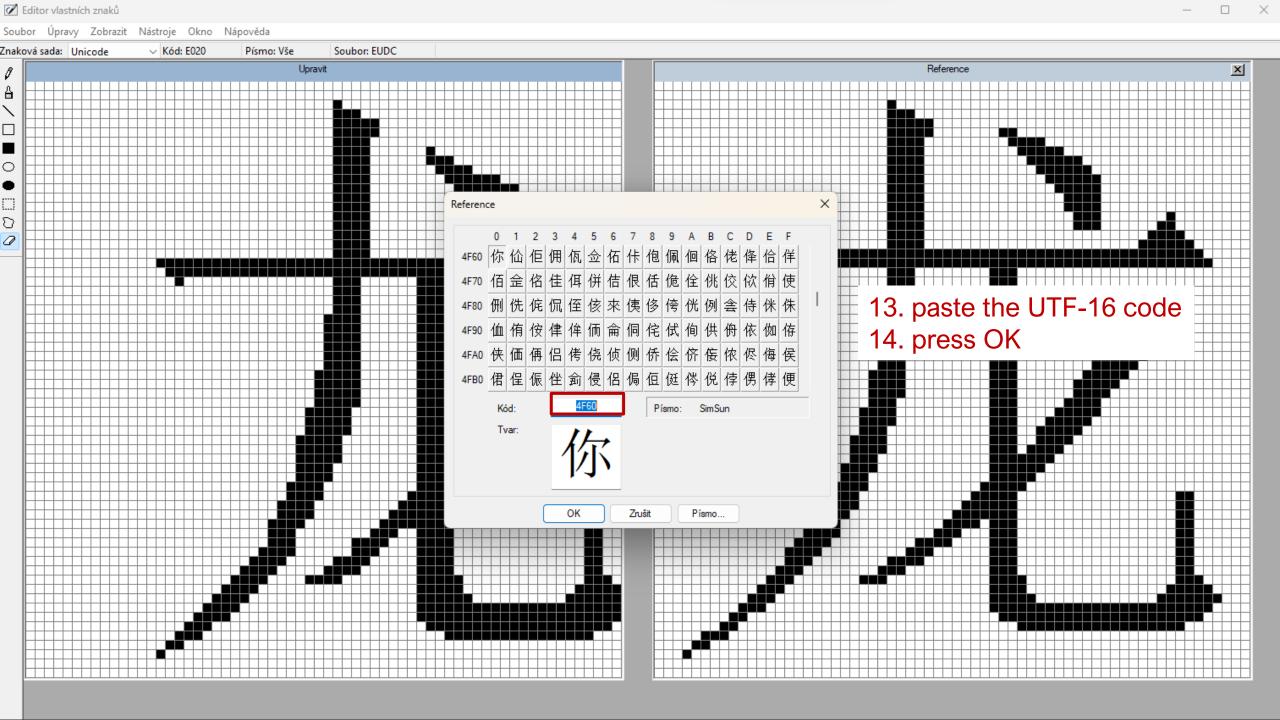
Data type	Value
kIICore	AGTHM
kIRG_GSource	G0-4463
kIRG_HSource	HB1-A741
kIRG_JSource	J13-2E2D
kIRG_KPSource	KP1-34EC
kIRG_KSource	K2-2221
kIRG_TSource	T1-4923
kIRG_VSource	V1-4B35
kRSUnicode	9.5
kTotalStrokes	7

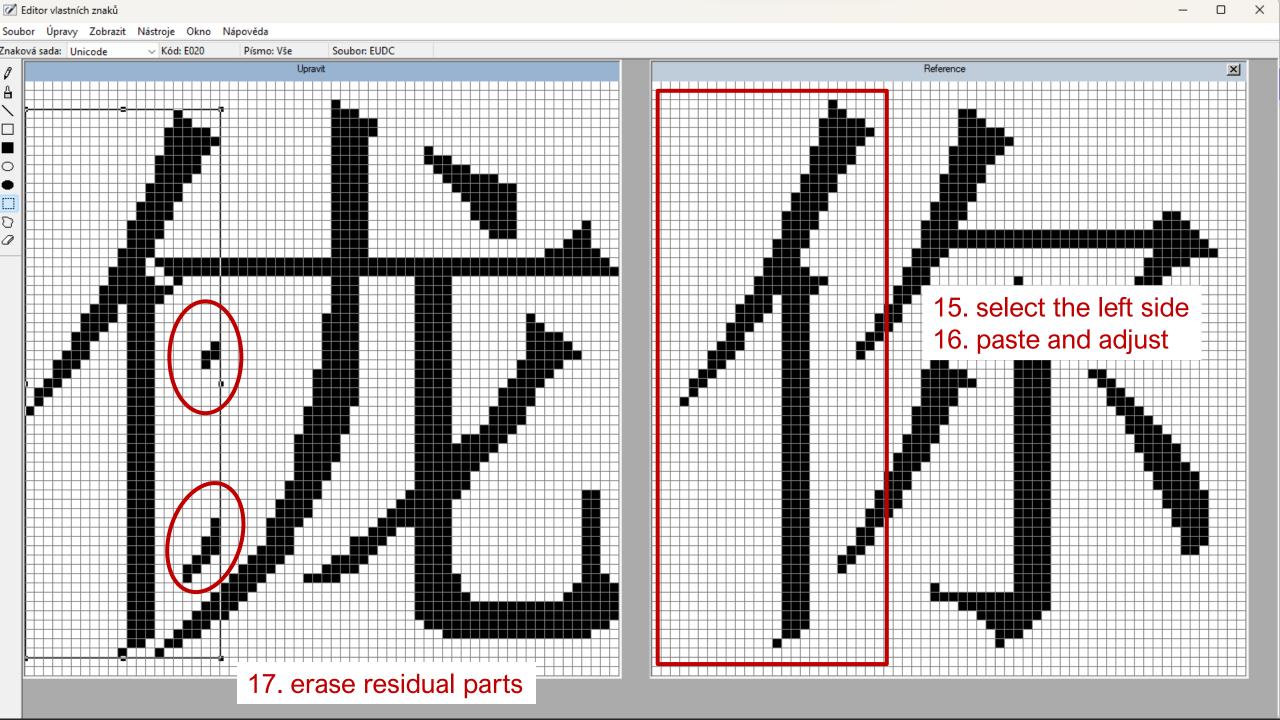
UTF-8

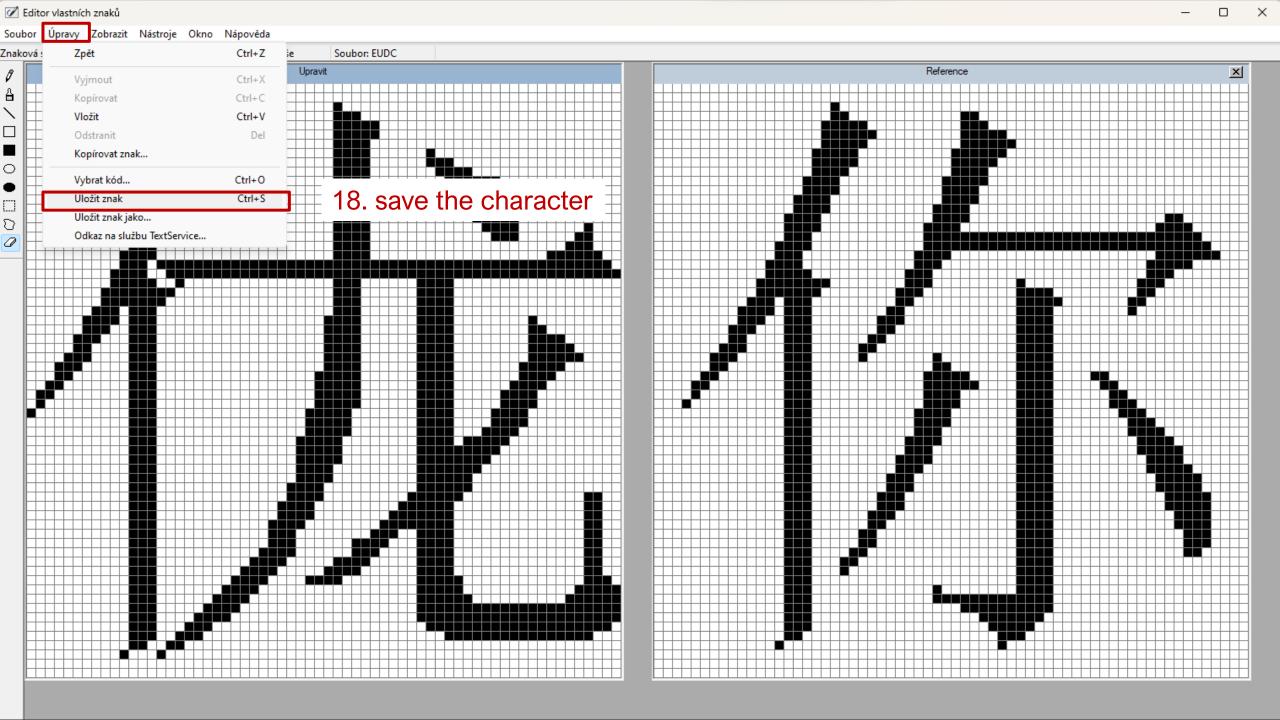
E4 BD A0

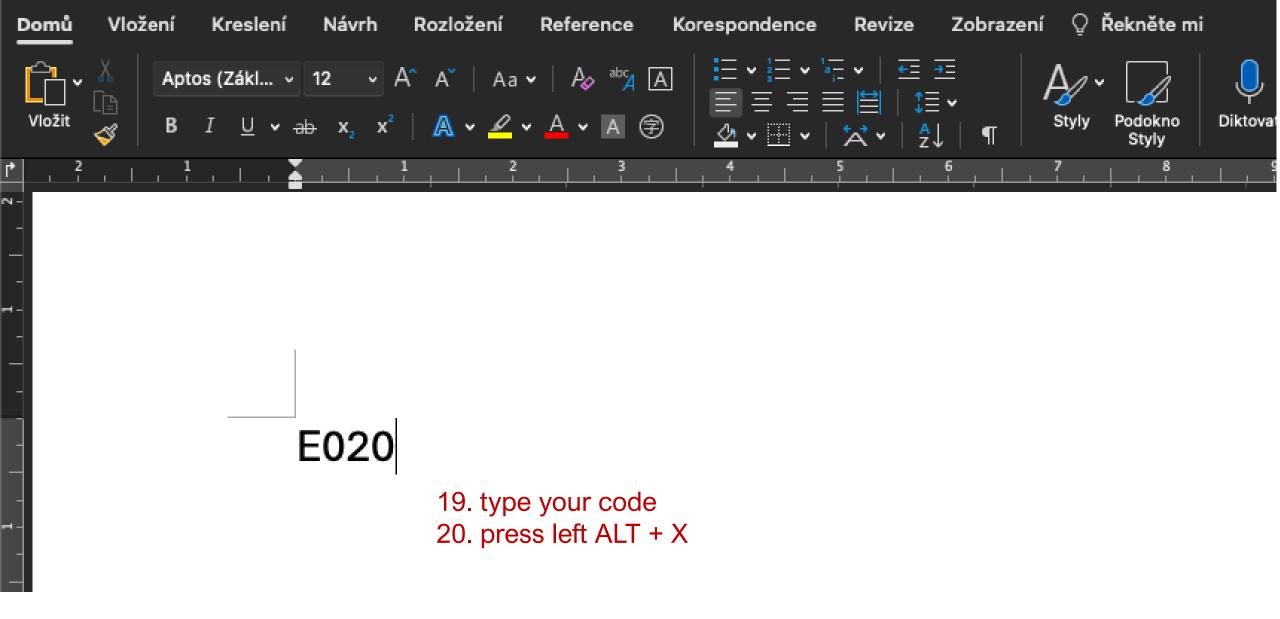
#### **Dictionary Indices**

Data type	Value
kCihaiT	100.209
kCowles	2875
kDaeJaweon	0205.040
kFennIndex	360.04
kHanYu	10137.050









### **Tokenization**

- o parsing text (sentences, phrases) to a smaller units, i.e., tokens
- token (words or even parts of words, punctuation, dates) a distinct chunk of information
- in NLP preparatory step for language modelling or machine translation
- o particulary useful when building a huge dataset

# Types of Tokenization

- word
- subword
- sentence
- character

### Word Tokenization

- dividing text into graphical words (spaces)
- could be problematic in the case of East Asian Languages
  - ○我的 "my, mine" (我 [first person pron.] 的 [grammatical particle]) one word or two?

### Example:

No pictures from the mission at the surface have yet been released.

```
"No", "pictures", "from", "the", "mission", "at", "the", "surface", "have", "yet", "been", "released", "." (13 tokens)
```

! punctuation also counts as a separate token

### Subword Tokenization

- morphological analysis
- lemma (dictionary form), tag

### Example:

```
processing "process", "ing" (2 tokens)
```

Confucianism "Confucian", "ism" (2 tokens)

### Sentence Tokenization

individual sentence analysis

### Example:

One of the deepest teachings of Confucius may have been the superiority of personal exemplification over explicit rules of behavior. His moral teachings emphasized self-cultivation, emulation of moral exemplars, and the attainment of skilled judgment rather than knowledge of rules.

"One of the deepest teachings of Confucius may have been the superiority of personal exemplification over explicit rules of behavior.", "His moral teachings emphasized self-cultivation, emulation of moral exemplars, and the attainment of skilled judgment rather than knowledge of rules."

### Character Tokenization

character-level languages

### Example:

language "I", "a", "n", "g", "u", "a", "g", "e" 8 tokens

學校 "學", "校" 2 tokens

猫头鹰 "猫", "头", "鹰" 3 tokens

## How?

- Tokenizer (Python, online demo pages) could be limited for Asian languages
- By yourself make sure you have set all the criteria for your analysis in advance

# Why?

- o data can be used more effectively no need for analysis of the whole text
- data summarization
- crucial step in language modelling
- good for searching for collocations, context use and function of particular words (e.g., specifical usage of sentence final particles, mimetic words, sentiment analysis)
- building and structuring corpus vocabulary list

## CJK Corpora – Chinese

BCC Online Corpus – sometimes it actualy works

http://bcc.blcu.edu.cn

Yiyan – database of Chinese/English Corpora, Parallel Corpora, GLOBE family Corpora

http://114.251.154.212/cqp/ (user ID: test; password: test)

Alphabetical – Index (not only Chinese corpora)

https://corpus.bfsu.edu.cn/Corpora\_A-

Z Beijing Foreign Studies University Corpus Research Group.html

## CJK Corpora – Japanese

NLT – user friendly interface, has an English version

https://tsukubawebcorpus.jp/en/

NLB – same interface as NLT, only in Japanese

https://nlb.ninjal.ac.jp/

Chunagon

https://shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp/; Corpus Usage Tools: https://clrd.ninjal.ac.jp/en/tool.html

## Czech National Corpus

- accesible from: <a href="https://www.korpus.cz">https://www.korpus.cz</a>
- WaG (Word at Glance) basic characteristics, word forms, frequency, collocations + text collocations → <a href="https://www.korpus.cz/slovo-v-kostce/">https://www.korpus.cz/slovo-v-kostce/</a>
- KonText concordances → <a href="https://kontext.korpus.cz/">https://kontext.korpus.cz/</a>
- Treq translation equivalents databasis → <a href="https://treq.korpus.cz">https://treq.korpus.cz</a>

Guidelines: <a href="https://wiki.korpus.cz/">https://wiki.korpus.cz/</a>

# Encoding + Unicode

Unicode 15.1.0 Standard Guidebook

https://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode15.0.0/UnicodeStandard-15.0.pdf

Unicode 15.1.0 Character Code Charts

https://unicode.org/charts/#scripts

**Unihan Database** 

https://www.unicode.org/charts/unihan.html

## Tokenization, Tokenizers

Basic intro to tokenization with examples in Python:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/nlp-how-tokenizing-text-sentence-words-works/

Chinese Tokenizer (demo page):

https://yishn.github.io/chinese-tokenizer/

Chinese Telegraph Code (online)

https://www.qqxiuzi.cn/bianma/dianbao.html



Thank you for your attention!

