The System for Ethiopic Representation in ASCII

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# Abstract

A convention for the transcription of Ethiopic script into the seven bit American Standard for Computer Information Interchange (ASCII) is presented. The convention provides a mechanism for computer in- terchange of Ethiopic text for single byte informa- tion systems. The system of transcription is read- ily human readable and encompasses all elements of Ethiopic text which includes; letters, numbers, and punctuation. The convention also provides a mechanism for the extension to multilingual text and may be employed for the keyboard entry of Ethiopic text elements.

# Preface

In the time since the original publication of our paper in The Journal of EthioSciences 1] on the topic of representation of Fidel in 7-bit ASCII, the need became apparent to extend the system to encompass representation for Ethiopic numerals, punctuation, and mixed script notations. In the same period more was learned about the treatment of certain characters outside of Amharic that allowed for simplification of the ASCII repres- entation. The following is a recapitulation of the original publication and an assessment of some of the more recent developments.

As we have indicated before, this system, though well developed, is still not in its final form. Fur- ther refinements will only come after many have had the chance to use it and test its strengths and weaknesses on their own. As the SERA system, joined now by a long awaited Unicode [7] domain

assignement, work together to advance Ethiopic in- formation processing we keep in mind the words of Abraham Demoz (1925 - 1994), to whom we have dedicated this work 2]:

"... script reform calls not only for a com- petent professional assessment of the tech- nical aspects of the script but also for a careful weighing of these against the psy- chological and socio-political factors that have a bearing on the written word and all that it stands for"

# 1 Ethiopic Letters

The Ethiopic writing system is a rich syllabary of at least 41 consonant classes each having generally

7 or 8 forms, and fewer having 12 or 13. The script has built in mechanisms for the extension to additional consonant classes -an occasional need as members of Ethiopia s and Eritrea s more than

70 language groups reach greater maturity in their own writing practices.

Cataloging of the complete writing system re- mains an on going task of the Academy of Ethiopian Languages (a division of Ethiopia s Ministry of Cul- ture) in 1996 Ethiopia. Needless to say then that the Unicode and ISO-10646 introduction of Ethiopic in 1996 will not be comprehensive. Indeed, the char- acter code assignment of nearly 50 Ethiopic letters will be left for future extensions to Unicode/ISO- 10646.

The SERA system preserves the flexibility of the Ethiopic syllabary to adapt to changing needs.

SERA offers sound conventions suitable for any of the world s syllabic writing systems. The Ethiopic syllabary will be more readily know to its users by

## The Ethiopic Script in ASCII

the names Ge ez and Fidel; names that may be used through out this paper. We start now with the SERA table itself and follow with a discussion of its derivation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* | *(12)* | *9* | *10* | *11* | *12* |
|  |  |  | *fMh* | *Y* | *DTh* | *f h* | *f* | *tK* | | | | | |
| *A* | *he* | *hu* | *hi* | *ha* | *hE* | *h* | *ho* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *H* | *le* | *lu* | *li* | *la* | *lE* | *l* | *lo* |  |  |  | *lWa* |  |  |
| *A* | *He* | *Hu* | *Hi* | *Ha* | *HE* | *H* | *Ho* |  |  |  | *HWa* |  |  |
| *O* | *me* | *mu* | *mi* | *ma* | *mE* | *m* | *mo* | *mWe* | *(mWu)* | *mWi* | *mWa* | *mWE* | *mW* |
| *c* | *'se* | *'su* | *'si* | *'sa* | *'sE* | *'s* | *'so* |  |  |  | *'sWa* |  |  |
| *V* | *re* | *ru* | *ri* | *ra* | *rE* | *r* | *ro* |  |  |  | *rWa* |  |  |
| *c* | *se* | *su* | *si* | *sa* | *sE* | *s* | *so* |  |  |  | *sWa* |  |  |
| *j* | *xe* | *xu* | *xi* | *xa* | *xE* | *x* | *xo* |  |  |  | *xWa* |  |  |
| *q* | *qe* | *qu* | *qi* | *qa* | *qE* | *q* | *qo* | *qWe* | *(qWu)* | *qWi* | *qWa* | *qWE* | *qW* |
| *q* | *'qe* | *'qu* | *'qi* | *'qa* | *'qE* | *'q* | *'qo* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *q* | *Qe* | *Qu* | *Qi* | *Qa* | *QE* | *Q* | *Qo* | *QWe* | *(QWu)* | *QWi* | *QWa* | *QWE* | *QW* |
| *x* | *be* | *bu* | *bi* | *ba* | *bE* | *b* | *bo* | *bWe* | *(bWu)* | *bWi* | *bWa* | *bWE* | *bW* |
| *x* | *ve* | *vu* | *vi* | *va* | *vE* | *v* | *vo* |  |  |  | *vWa* |  |  |
|  | *te* | *tu* | *ti* | *ta* | *tE* | *t* | *to* |  |  |  | *tWa* |  |  |
|  | *ce* | *cu* | *ci* | *ca* | *cE* | *c* | *co* |  |  |  | *cWa* |  |  |
| *1* | *'he* | *'hu* | *'hi* | *'ha* | *'hE* | *'h* | *'ho* | *hWe* | *(hWu)* | *hWi* | *hWa* | *hWE* | *hW* |
|  | *ne* | *nu* | *ni* | *na* | *nE* | *n* | *no* |  |  |  | *nWa* |  |  |
|  | *Ne* | *Nu* | *Ni* | *Na* | *NE* | *N* | *No* |  |  |  | *NWa* |  |  |
|  | *e/a* | *u/U* | *i* | *A/a* | *E* | *I* | *o/O* | *ea* |  |  |  |  |  |
| *'1* | *ke* | *ku* | *ki* | *ka* | *kE* | *k* | *ko* | *kWe* | *(kWu)* | *kWi* | *kWa* | *kWE* | *kW* |
|  | *'ke* | *'ku* | *'ki* | *'ka* | *'kE* | *'k* | *'ko* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *n* | *Ke* | *Ku* | *Ki* | *Ka* | *KE* | *K* | *Ko* | *KWe* | *(KWu)* | *KWi* | *KWa* | *KWE* | *KW* |
| *1* | *Xe* | *Xu* | *Xi* | *Xa* | *XE* | *X* | *Xo* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *ID* | *we* | *wu* | *wi* | *wa* | *wE* | *w* | *wo* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *0* | *'e* | *'u/'U* | *'i* | *'A/'a* | *'E* | *'I* | *'o/'O* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *H* | *ze* | *zu* | *zi* | *za* | *zE* | *z* | *zo* |  |  |  | *zWa* |  |  |
| *1f* | *Ze* | *Zu* | *Zi* | *Za* | *ZE* | *Z* | *Zo* |  |  |  | *ZWa* |  |  |
| *r* | *ye* | *yu* | *yi* | *ya* | *yE* | *y* | *yo* |  |  |  | *yWa* |  |  |
|  | *de* | *du* | *di* | *da* | *dE* | *d* | *do* |  |  |  | *dWa* |  |  |
|  | *De* | *Du* | *Di* | *Da* | *DE* | *D* | *Do* |  |  |  | *DWa* |  |  |
|  | *je* | *ju* | *ji* | *ja* | *jE* | *j* | *jo* |  |  |  | *jWa* |  |  |
| *1* | *ge* | *gu* | *gi* | *ga* | *gE* | *g* | *go* | *gWe* | *(gWu)* | *gWi* | *gWa* | *gWE* | *gW* |
|  | *'ge* | *'gu* | *'gi* | *'ga* | *'gE* | *'g* | *'go* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *1* | *Ge* | *Gu* | *Gi* | *Ga* | *GE* | *G* | *Go* | *GWe* | *(GWu)* | *GWi* | *GWa* | *GWE* | *GW* |
| *m* | *Te* | *Tu* | *Ti* | *Ta* | *TE* | *T* | *To* |  |  |  | *TWa* |  |  |
|  | *Ce* | *Cu* | *Ci* | *Ca* | *CE* | *C* | *Co* |  |  |  | *CWa* |  |  |
|  | *Pe* | *Pu* | *Pi* | *Pa* | *PE* | *P* | *Po* |  |  |  | *PWa* |  |  |
|  | *Se* | *Su* | *Si* | *Sa* | *SE* | *S* | *So* |  |  |  | *SWa* |  |  |
| *(* | *'Se* | *'Su* | *'Si* | *'Sa* | *'SE* | *'S* | *'So* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *fe* | *fu* | *fi* | *fa* | *fE* | *f* | *fo* | *fWe* | *(fWu)* | *fWi* | *fWa* | *fWE* | *fW* |
| *T* | *pe* | *pu* | *pi* | *pa* | *pE* | *p* | *po* | *pWe* | *(pWu)* | *pWi* | *pWa* | *pWE* | *pW* |

## 1.1 Considerations We Took in the Development of SERA

We have taken the following three considerations in coming up with our proposed standard

1. The system must be easy to type on a 101 key- board. This entails:

* *finding the closest match between the Latin and Ethiopic phonetic systems (while being as systematic as possible with the inevitable exceptions),*
* *limiting the number of keystrokes neces- sary for each Ethiopic character to a min- imum, and*

2. The system must be simple for humans to read without special decoders. This requires a flex- ibility of the phonetic mappings to accommod- ate differing writing practices of various lan- guage groups.

3. The system must also be easy for machine tran- scription. In this case, the systematicity of the mapping of Ethiopic to ASCII is exploited to make the machine transcription between AS- CII and Ethiopic script (in word processors, for example) as fast as possible.

## 1.2 Development of the System

It may first occur to one when attempting to write Ethiopic script with Latin letters, to represent the first 7 forms with numbers as so:

Consonants:

h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 h7 Independent Vowels:

a1 a2 a3 a4 a5 a6 a7

It is soon found in practice, however, that while this is a very simple system for representing the Ethiopic characters, it is not so pleasant to read or write with (e.g., "T5n1y6s6T6l6N6", "a1d5s6 a1b1b4"). This is true largely because our minds are not trained to associate the Latin script with Arabic numbers to form words. One will soon wonder why not use the Latin vowel letters to denote the 7 forms of the Ethiopic char- acters. This is where the trouble begins: How do

you represent the standard 7 Ethiopic forms (plus the labiovelar "W" forms) with only5 Latin vowels?

The first step we took was to assign a punctu- ation mark (the apostrophe ) and "I" for the two extra Ethiopic vowels (plus "W" for forms 8-12). So, following phonetic guide lines we came up with the following system:

Consonants:

h hu hi ha he hI ho

Independent Vowels:

a au ai aa ae aI ao

Again, after some trial use (e.g., "Ten yIsITIlINI", "a disI a b ba") we found that the writing can be made more readable if we used only one character for the pure vowel form. Then the system reduces to:

Consonants:

l lu li la le lI lo

Independent Vowels:

u i a e I o

and our sample text would look like: "TenayIsI- TIlINI", " disI b ba" which becomes a little easier to read as well as type.

After a short time a reader is likely to find that trying to "read a sound" from punctuation proves too difficult. Our minds have been conditioned for too long already to skip over apostrophes when reading possessive and contracted words. We introduce the principle now that whenever possible punctuation be avoided to represent spoken sounds and seek another alphabetic character to replace the apostrophe.

We find a suitable substitute in "E" but recog- nize right away the draw back of the extra "shift" required to type it. With only a small intuitive

feeling one will come to realize that the 5th form

letters are used less often in writing than are 1st form. Hence a swap between the two forms makes the use of "E" a little easier and gives us the new table :

Consonants:

le lu li la lE lI lo

Independent Vowels:

e u i a E I o

and our sample text appears a little more naturally as: "TEnayIsITIlINI", "edisI ebeba"

It is at this point that we began to notice two prob- lems:

1. the 6th (or "sadis") form of the Ethiopic char- acters occurs more often than any other form (about a third more often), and

2. the use of "e" for the first vowel makes the "look" of some familiar Amharic words pecu- liar, and the sound association is poor.

The quick solution:

1. stop using "I" for the sadis (sixth form) con- sonants, letting the consonants stand by them- selves, and

2. allow the use of "a" for the first form independ- ent vowel with "e", and introduce "A" for the 4th form independent vowel.

Consonants:

le lu li la lE l lo Independent Vowels:

e/a u i A E I o Examples:

TEna ysTlN adis abeba

Indemn kermachWal

zarE Tewat suq hEjE neber manew smh? manew smx?

## 1.3 Ambiguity Problem With The Independent Vowel

This system is easier to read and type, but there is still a problem. If you have never before seen the word "TEna" how will you know if you are reading 2 Ethiopic characters or 4? I.E. "TE-na" or "T-E-n-a"? This problem of ambiguity usually occurs because it is not clear whether a consonant

letter is a sadis (6th) form followed by an inde- pendent vowel form, or a syllable made up of the consonant and following vowel form. Of course, this is a problem only if the reader does not know the language. An Amharic speaker would not make such a mistake.

In another scenario, the name "Gabriel" can be read "ge-b-r-E-l" (correctly), or "ge-b-rE-l" (not quite correct, but okay when speaking fast). Though the ambiguity is there, whether you inter- pret the Latin as showing 5 (ge-b-r-E-l) characters or 4 (ge-b-rE-l) makes almost no difference.

These conditions may not always be true, however, and the difference does become a big prob- lem for word processors and computer software for transcription. It is better then to insure that the characters are unmistakably represented; that we not delivered Z (rE) when ah. (r-E) is what we wanted. To accomplish this, our decision was to re- cycle the apostrophe as a separator for independ-

ent vowels that appear after a sadis (6th form) con-

sonant. Thus, we can rewrite Gabriel as "gabr El" and modify our system, which now includes a third category, accordingly:

Consonants:

le lu li la lE l lo

Independent Vowels:

e/a u i A E I o

Independent Vowels Followinga 6th Form Consonant: l a l u l i l A l E l I l o

*l e lU lO t--- also*

If we consider now an application for the remaining uppercase vowels; "U" and "O", we find that in some instances, as shown in the 2nd row of the third category, the use of the apostrophe may be omitted without confusion.

Likewise, the leftover Latin consonants such as B, F, J, L, M, R, V, Y, are used as alternatives for their lowercase counterparts -this is often nice for personal names.

## 1.4 Lower Frequency Letters

Labiovelar series 8-12 may be mapped onto ASCII with a like logic using a two character syllable representation beginning with the upper case

"W". A complication arises in representing 12th form syllables such as tr, and -,.. which may be

known to have both the sounds of "kw..1 " or "kw u" and "gw..1 " or "gw u". So in SERA both will be acceptable to indicate the same letter.

The extremely low frequency characters R , X , and ; may be given by "mYa", "rYa", and "fYa" respectively. Given the rarity of these letters "Y" is not deallocated as a secondary "y". It is acceptable to require the apostrophe to separate, for example T and y in Roman script (as in m Ya, or M Ya) should the user find the uppercase "Y" construct necessary.

# 2 Punctuation And SERA Special Characters

SERA uses three special characters for writing Fidel in ASCII documents. Backslash, n , is used to begin and end blocks of text written in Fidel or other writing systems such as Roman, Arabic, Hebrew, etc. Backslash can also separate blocks of text written in the same writing system but in different languages -this is useful to insure satisfactory transcription under different rules that languages can follow. Script and language separation is the primary purpose of backslash. We will see shortly that it can also be used for additional special purposes called "escapes".

Apostrophe, , also called single quote, serves the purpose of separation in SERA. Apostrophe appearing in an Ethiopic block of SERA text will not appear in the Ethiopic transcription. As discussed in Section 1.3 apostrophe is usually used

after a 6th form consonant when a vowel follows. Another use of apostrophe is between two vowels to make the ASCII reading a little clearer such as ke ityoPya instead of keityoPya. This use is left as

a typist preference and makes no difference on the final outcome.

Backquote, ' , also known as "spacing grave",

usually has the function of providing an "altern- ate" of the token that follows. Examples are the letters series 's, 'h, 'e, and 'S for c, 1, 0, and ( respectively. Also punctuations and numbers in Ethiopic writing that have alternatives in purpose such as '?, ': and numbers '1... '10000.

## Ethiopic Punctuation

The defaults for : and '? / ? use are presumed set by a user in the soft- ware using SERA. . is the suggested de- fault for '? use while

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *,* |  | |
| *;* |  | |
| *:-* | *-* | |
| *-:* | *.* | |
| *':* |  | |
| *:* | *.* |  |
| *?* |  | *.* |
| *'?* | *.* |  |
| *''* |  | |
| *::* | *..* | |
| *:j:* |  | |
| *<<* |  | |
| *>>* |  | |
| *"* |  | |
| *'* | *"Vocalized Sadis"*  *control character for linguists* | |
| *'* | *Ignored If Alone* | |
| *'1... '10000* | *'... R* | |

no default is sugges- ted for colon. De- faults may be reset to the alternatives at any point; n~'j would set ? for . which could be reset by n~?

I't is useful to have

fixed ASCII defini- tions for and . (namely ': and -:) while : is available

for one or the other. Colon usage may be set and

reset with n~-: n~': . To ensure the correct use of

: and ? when exporting a document, the settings may be recorded at the start of the document.

## 2.1 Escapes

The core of SERA will always be its transliteration definition for the Fidel syllabary. SERA provides "escapes" or "switches" so that changes of language and scripts can be signaled to a reader without requiring special software to read the document. Special purpose escapes are also provided so that applications may communicate graphic elements and processing directives in an ASCII document.

The backslash character then is chosen for es- capes in SERA as it is in agreement with the exist- ing conventions of Unix, LATEX, C, and other pro- gramming languages.

system will benefit the composer.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *n* | *Script Toggle ... +- fidel --+ n +- latin --+ n*  *+- fidel --+ etc. One or more punctuation characters following n will not require a closing n The script toggle terminates when the first nonpunctuation charcter is*  *reached.* |
| *nn* | *n The backslash escape is in follow-*  *ing with normal rules for punctuation.* |
| *n~'* | *Escapes are ignored until closing n~'* |
| *n~xxx*  *n~fdo xxxg* | *Perform "xxx"* |

SERA uses a "Fidel For Numbers" of sorts where zeros play the role of vowels. This system allows for a simplification in the writing of Ethiopic numbers.

Whitespace is the required terminator for all es- capes. When space, " ", is the following whitespace terminator it will be removed from the transcribed output.

## 2.2 Multilingualism

It is assumed that a document will be written primarily in two languages -which may be written in one or two scripts. The regular or bilingual script escape, "n" , always serves the two primary languages in the document. After switching to a third language, "n" will indicate a return to the first of the two major modes.

SERA applies the ISO 639 2 character and 3

character language names for multilingualism. The principle is identical to that adopted in HTML 3.0. The language name is then simply appended to the special purpose escape "n~".

Example Usage:

*n~amh~eng this is amharic (Set Primary/Secondary) n~tir this is tigrigna (New Third Language)*

*n this is amharic (Return To Primary)*

*n this is english (Secondary)*

'10'9'100'80'7 = '109100807 = '10900807 = Hi!QOi

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *ones* | *tens* | *hundreds* | *thousands* | *ten-thousands* |
|  | *'* | *H* | *Q* | *HQ* | *R* |
|  |  | *0* | *00* | *000* | *0000* |
| *'* | *'1* | *'10* | *'100* | *'1000* | *'10000* |
|  | *'2* | *'20* | *'200* | *'2000* | *'20000* |
|  | *'3* | *'30* | *'200* | *'3000* | *'30000* |
| *!i* | *'4* | *'40* | *'400* | *'4000* | *'40000* |
| *.* | *.* | *.* | *.* | *.* | *.* |
| *i!* | *'9* | *'90* | *'900* | *'9000* | *'90000* |

# 3 Conclusion

We will conclude this paper with samples of applied SERA. Ethiopic text in Latin form will appear unnatural and even unsettling to the native reader reviewing SERA for the first time. The reader is reminded that SERA is not an effort to supplant

*n~ar~gz this is arabic (Reset Primary/Secondary) Fidel with Latin script. SERA grew out of the*

*n this is ge'ez (Secondary)*

# Ethiopic and Arabic Numbers in SERA

The Arabic and Ethiopic numerals will both be given with the Arabic numbers found on Latin key- boards. The Arabic numbers, the more common, may be used in the usual way; Ethiopic numbers require the SERA alternate specifier, ' , before the number. An understanding of the Ethiopic number

needs of Email users to communicate with Fidel across mediums that would not support it. In the ultimate success of SERA, as a universal computer transport medium for Ethiopic writing, softwares alone are left to read and write the Latin script

-providing the user with true Ethiopic.

As we have indicated before, this system, though well developed, may still not be in its final form. Further refinements will only come after many have had the chance to use it and test its strengths and weaknesses on their own.

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*Example Texts Mixed Script Writing*

*Some Amharic (namarNa)n Expressions:n*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *n1) TEnaysTlN'* | *n Greetings'* | *(Lit: May He give health for me.) n* |
| *n2) Indemn : aderu?*  *n3) amesegnalehu::* | *n Good Morning.*  *n Thank You. n* | *(Lit: How did you spend the night?) n* |
| *n4) mnm : aydelem::* | *n You re Welcome.* | *(Lit: Nothing it is not.) n* |
| *n5) gra : gebeh?* | *n Are you confused?* | *(Lit: Left understand?) n* |

Will be transcribed into:

*Some Amharic ( Ra�) Expressions:*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *1) m.'i,Bh'PM=f!* | *Greetings'* | *(Lit: May He give health for me.)* |
| *2) 1 T1 W* | *Good Morning.* | *(Lit: How did you spend the night?)* |
| *3) Oc"1'iHB..* | *Thank You.* |  |
| *4) T1T ,B HT..* | *You re Welcome.* | *(Lit: Nothing it is not.)* |
| *5) "1Y 1xF* | *Are you confused?* | *(Lit: Left understand?)* |

## Classical Style

kexEkspir : befit : tEatr : yemiSfu : marlow-: jorj : pil : jon : lili :

tomas : kid : yemibalu : derasyan : neberu:: xEkspir : betenesa : gizE : gn : kesu : befit : weym : besu : gizE : yeneberutn : hulu : belTo : asnaqacew::

be'10500907 : 'a : m : xEkspir : yetEatru : 'sra : Iyetesfafalet : hEdo : bzu : genzeb : slageNe : wede : teweledebet : stratford : wedemibalew : ageru : hEdo : wb : yehone : tlq : bEt : gezto : abatu : Inatu : mistuna : hulet : sEtoc :

ljocu : bezihu : bEt : wsT : IndiqemeTu : aderege::

Will be transcribed into:

## '1n'h(a x)\* + \*a rQ , RaN-..a/ (M .1 JJ 0Rh 1 rQ2I Yhy1 xW..n'h(a x f 34 "11 '1d x)\* ID,BT xd 34 r xW\*1 BI xM5 h'it -..

*xH Qi!i T n'h(a r+ \*W hY r h66H\* E7 8 11H hK1 ID IDH x\* h\*Y\*9a ID Q2H- 1W E7*

*- rG \*Mv :\* 1 0 2; 'i; Qh;'i BH\* g0< M.= x>B :\* -h'P 1 qO? V1..*