



Russian: I can eat glass. Belarusian (Cyrillic): Я можу з'есці шыкло. Ukrainian: Я можу їсти скло́. Bulgarian: Мога да ям стъкло. Georgian: მე შემიძლია ჭამო მინი. Armenian: Ես կարող եմ ուտել ապակի։ Albanian: Unë mund të ha qelq dhe nuk më gjen gjë. Turkish: Cam yiyebilirim, bana zarar dokunmaz. Turkish (Ottoman): بولم اكل زجاجه يضرني. Bangla / Bengali: আমি কাঁচ খাচ্ছি।, কাঁচ খাওয়া আমার ক্ষতি করে না। Marathi: मी काच खाईन, मला काच खानेचा त्रास नाही. Hindi: मैं काँच खा सकता हूँ, काँच खाना मेरी चोट नहीं पहुँचाता। Tamil: கண்ணாடி உண்ண முடியும், கண்ணாடி உண்ண மூலம் எனக்கு தீர்மானம் இல்லை. Urdu(2): میں کھانے کا شکر ہے۔ Pashto(2): زما دى کچې خوړلى شي، زما ته به يې ضرر نه رسيږي. Farsi / Persian: من می‌توانم شیشه بخورم. Arabic(2): أستطيع أأكل الزجاج. Aramaic: (NEEDED) Maltese: Nista' niekol il-■ie■ u ma jagħmilli xejn. Hebrew(2): אני יכול לאכול זכוכית. Yiddish(2): איך קען עסן גלאס. Judeo-Arabic: (NEEDED) Ladino: (NEEDED) G■z: (NEEDED) Amharic: (NEEDED) Twi: Metumi awe tumpɔn, ɛny■ me wee. Hausa (Latin): Ina■ iya taunar gila■shi kuma in gama■ la■fiya■. Hausa (Ajami) (2): Ina■ iya taunaar giila■shi kuma in gama■ la■fiya■. Yoruba(3): Mo lè jẹ̀ dígí, kò ní pa mí lára. Lingala: Nakoki■ koli■ya bite■ni bya milungi, ekosa■la nga■i■ mabe■ t■■. (Ki)Swahili: Naweza kula bilauri na sikunyui. Malay: Saya boleh makan kaca dan ia tidak mencederakan saya. Tagalog: Kaya kong kumain nang bubog at hindi ako masaktan. Chamorro: Siña yo' chumocho krestat, ti ha na'lalamen yo'. Javanese: Aku isa mangan beling tanpa lara. Burmese: ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သည် အမှောင်ခံရပ်ထဲတွင် ရေခဲသေတ္တာကို စားနိုင်ပါသည်။ (9) Vietnamese (qu■c ng■): Tôi có thể ăn thủy tinh mà không hại gì. Vietnamese (nôm) (4): Tôi có thể ăn thủy tinh mà không hại gì. Khmer: ខ្ញុំអាចទទួលបានការគោរពដោយសារតែខ្ញុំមិនបណ្តាលឱ្យខូចខាតទេ។ Mongolian (Cyrillic): Биш хэрэггүй гэдгийг харгалзан үзвэл, би шигийн хэргийг хүлээж байна. Mongolian (Classic) (5): 我亦無所損。 Dzongkha: (NEEDED) Nepali: (NEEDED) Tibetan: ང་ཤིག་རྩོམ་སྒྲིག་པ་ལ་ཀློང་བྱུང་། Chinese: 我可以吃玻璃。 Chinese (Traditional): 我可以吃玻璃。 Taiwanese(6): Góa■-tàng chia■h po-lê, m■ b■ tio■h-siong. Japanese: 私はガラスを食べられます。 Korean: 나는 유리를 먹을 수 있어요. Bislama: Mi save kakae glas, hemi no save katem mi. Hawaiian: Hiki ia■u ke ■ai i ke aniani; ■a■ole n■ ■au e ■eha. Marquesan: E ko■ana e kai i te karahi, mea ■■, ■a■e hauhou. Chinook Jargon: Naika m■km■k kaksh■t labutay, pi weyk ukuk munk-sik nay. Navajo: Tsés■ yish■go bíínishghah dóó doo shí■ neezgai da. Cherokee (and Cree, Ojibwa, Inuktitut, Náhuatl, Quechua, and other American languages): (NEEDED) Garifuna: (NEEDED) Gullah: (NEEDED) Lojban: mi kakne le nu citka le blaci .iku'i le se go'i na xrani mi Nórdicg: Ljøer ye caudran créneþ ý jor c■fran. (Additions, corrections, completions, gratefully accepted.) For testing purposes, some of these are repeated in a monospace font . . . Euro Symbol: €. Greek: Μπορώ να φάω σπασμένο γυαλί. ■χωρ■ς να π■θω τ■ποτα. Íslenska / Icelandic: Ég get etið gler án þess að meiða mig. Polish: Mog■ je■ szk■o, i mi nie szkodzi. Romanian: Pot s■ m■nânc sticl■ ■i ea nu m■rîne■te. Ukrainian: Я можу їсти скло́, це не шкоди́ть. Armenian: Ես կարող եմ ուտել ապակի։ Georgian: მე შემიძლია ჭამო მინი. Hindi: मैं काँच खा सकता हूँ, काँच खाना मेरे लिए कोई नुकसान नहीं करता है। Hebrew(2): אני יכול לאכול זכוכית. Yiddish(2): איך קען עסן גלאס. Arabic(2): أستطيع أأكل الزجاج. Japanese: 私はガラスを食べられます。 Thai: ฉันสามารถกินกระจกได้. Notes: The "I can eat glass" phrase and initial translations (about 30 of them) were borrowed from Ethan Mollick's I Can Eat Glass page (which disappeared on or about June 2004) and converted to UTF-8. Since Ethan's original page is gone, I should mention that his purpose was to offer travelers a phrase they could use in any country that would command a certain kind of respect, or at least get attention. See Credits for the many additional contributions since then. When submitting new entries, the word "hurt" (if you have a choice) is used in the sense of "cause harm", "do damage", or "bother", rather than "inflict pain" or "make sad". In this vein Otto Stolz comments (as do others further down; personally I think it's better for the purpose of this page to have extra entries and/or to show a greater repertoire of characters than it is to enforce a strict interpretation of the word "hurt"!): This is the meaning I have translated to the Swabian dialect. However, I just have noticed that most of the German variants translate the "inflict pain" meaning. The German example should read: "Ich kann Glas essen ohne mir zu schaden." rather than: "Ich kann Glas essen, ohne mir weh zu tun." (The comma fell victim to the 1996 orthographic reform, cf. http://www.ids-mannheim.de/reform/e3-1.html#P76. You may wish to contact the contributors of the following translations to correct them: Lëtzebuergesch / Luxemburgish: Ech kan Glas iessen, daat deet mir nët wei. Lausitzer Mundart ("Lusatian"): Ich koann Gloos assn und doas dudd merr ni wii. Sächsisch / Saxon: 'sch kann Glos essn, ohne dass'sch mer wehtue. Bayrisch / Bavarian: I koh Glos esa, und es duard ma ned wei. Allemannisch: I kaun Gloos essen, es tuat ma ned weh. Schwyzerdütsch: Ich chan Glaas ässe, das tuet mir nöd weeh. In contrast, I deem the following translations \*alright\*: Ruhrdeutsch: Ich kann Glas verkasematuckeln, ohne dattet mich wat jucken tut. Pfälzisch: Isch konn Glass fresse ohne dasses mer ebbes ausmache dud. Schwäbisch / Swabian: I kà Glas frässa, ond des macht mr nix! (However, you could remove the commas, on account of http://www.ids-mannheim.de/reform/e3-1.html#P76 and http://www.ids-mannheim.de/reform/e3-1.html#P72, respectively.) I guess, also these examples translate the wrong sense of "hurt", though I do not know these languages well enough to assert them definitely: Nederlands / Dutch: Ik kan glas eten; het doet m■ geen p■n. (This one has been changed) Kirchröadsj/Bôchesserplat: Iech ken glaas èèse, mer 't deet miech jing pieng. In the Rumanic languages, the variations on "fa male" (it) are probably wrong, whilst the variations on "hace daño" (es) and "damañas" (Esperanto) are probably correct; "nocet" (la) is definitely right. The northern Germanic variants of "skada" are probably right, as are the Slavic variants of "škodi/■" (se); however the Slavic variants of " boli" (hv) are probably wrong, as "bolena" means "pain/ache", IIRC. That was from July 2004. In December 2007, Otto writes again: Hello Frank, in days of yore, I had written: > "Ich kann Glas essen ohne mir zu schaden." > (The comma fell victim to the 1996 orthographic reform, cf. http://www.ids-mannheim.de/reform/e3-1.html#P76. The latest revision (2006) of the official German orthography has revived the comma around infinitive clauses commencing with ohne, or 5 other conjunctions, or depending from a noun or from an announcing demonstrative (http://www.ids-mannheim.de/reform/regeln2006.pdf, §75). So, it's again: Ich kann Glas essen, ohne mir zu schaden. Best wishes, Otto Stolz The numbering of the samples is arbitrary, done only to keep track of how many there are, and can change any time a new entry is added. The arrangement is also arbitrary but with some attempt to group related examples together. Note: All languages not listed are wanted, not just the ones that say (NEEDED). Correct right-to-left display of these languages depends on the capabilities of your browser. The period should appear on the left. In the monospace Yiddish example, the Yiddish digraphs should occupy one character cell. Yoruba: The third word is Latin letter small 'j' followed by small 'e' with U+0329, Combining Vertical Line Below. This displays correctly only if your Unicode font includes the U+0329 glyph and your browser supports combining diacritical marks. The Lingala and Indic examples also include combining sequences. Includes Unicode 3.1 (or later) characters beyond Plane 0. The Classic Mongolian example should be vertical, top-to-bottom and left-to-right. But such display is almost impossible. Also no font yet exists which provides the proper ligatures and positional variants for the characters of this script, which works somewhat like Arabic. Taiwanese is also known as Holo or Hoklo, and is related to Southern Min dialects such as Amoy. Contributed by Henry H. Tan-Tenn, who comments, "The above is the romanized version, in a script current among Taiwanese Christians since the mid-19th century. It was invented by British missionaries and saw use in hundreds of published works, mostly of a religious nature. Most Taiwanese did not know Chinese characters then, or at least not well enough to read. More to the point, though, a written standard using Chinese characters has never developed, so a significant minority of words are represented with different candidate characters, depending on one's personal preference or etymological theory. In this sentence, for example, "-tàng", "chia■h", "m■" and "b■" are problematic using Chinese characters. "Góa" (/l/me) and "po-lê" (glass) are as written in other Sinitic languages (e.g. Mandarin, Hakka)." Wagner Amaral of Pinese & Amaral Associados notes that the Brazilian Portuguese sentence for "I can eat glass" should be identical to the Portuguese one, as the word "machuca" means "inflict pain", or rather "injuries". The words "faz mal" would more correctly translate as "cause harm". Burmese: In English the first person pronoun "I" stands for both genders, male and female. In Burmese (except in the central part of Burma) kyundaw

[illegible]

Ionel Mugurel. Romansch: Alexandre Suter. Ruhrdeutsch: "Timwi". Russian: Alexey Chernyak, Serge Nesterovitch. Sami: Anne Colin du Terrail, Luc Carissimo. Sanskrit: Siva Nataraja / Vincent Ramos. Sächsisch: André Müller. Schwäbisch: Otto Stolz. Scots: Jonathan Riddell. Serbian: Sindi Keesan, Ranko Narancic, Boris Daljevic, Szilvia Csorba, O. Dag. Slovak: G. Adam Stanislav, Radovan Garabík. Slovenian: Albert Kolar. Spanish: Aleida Muñoz, Laura Probaos. Swahili: Ronald Schaffhirt. Swedish: Christian Rose, Bengt Larsson. Taiwanese: Henry H. Tan-Tenn. Tagalog: Jim Soliven. Tamil: Vasee Vaseeharan. Tibetan: D. Germano, Tom Gewecke. Thai: Alan Wood's wife. Turkish: Vaçe Kundakç■, Tom Gewecke, Merlign Olnon. Ukrainian: Michael Zajac. Urdu: Mustafa Ali. Vietnamese: Dixon Au, [James] ■■ Bá Ph■■c ■ ■ ■. Walloon: Pablo Saratxaga. Welsh: Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru (Andrew). Yiddish: Mark David. Zeneise: Angelo Pavese. Tools Used to Create This Web Page: The UTF8-aware Kermit 95 terminal emulator on Windows, to a Unix host with the EMACS text editor. Kermit 95 displays UTF-8 and also allows keyboard entry of arbitrary Unicode BMP characters as 4 hex digits, as shown HERE. Hex codes for Unicode values can be found in The Unicode Standard (recommended) and the online code charts. When submissions arrive by email encoded in some other character set (Latin-1, Latin-2, KOI, various PC code pages, JEUC, etc), I use the TRANSLATE command of C-Kermit on the Unix host (where I read my mail) to convert the character set to UTF-8 (I could also use Kermit 95 for this; it has the same TRANSLATE command). That's it -- no "Web authoring" tools, no locales, no "smart" anything. It's just plain text, nothing more. By the way, there's nothing special about EMACS -- any text editor will do, providing it allows entry of arbitrary 8-bit bytes as text, including the 0x80-0x9F "C1" range. EMACS 21.1 actually supports UTF-8; earlier versions don't know about it and display the octal codes; either way is OK for this purpose. Commentary: Date: Wed, 27 Feb 2002 13:21:59 +0100 From: "Bruno DEDOMINICIS" <b.dedominicis@cite-sciences.fr> Subject: Je peux manger du verre, cela ne me fait pas mal. I just found out your website and it makes me feel like proposing an interpretation of the choice of this peculiar phrase. Glass is transparent and can hurt as everyone knows. The relation between people and civilisations is sometimes effusional and more often rude. The concept of breaking frontiers through globalization, in a way, is also an attempt to deny any difference. Isn't "transparency" the flag of modernity? Nothing should be hidden any more, authority is obsolete, and the new powers are supposed to reign through loving and smiling and no more through coercion... Eating glass without pain sounds like a very nice metaphor of this attempt. That is, frontiers should become glass transparent first, and be denied by incorporating them. On the reverse, it shows that through globalization, frontiers undergo a process of displacement, that is, when they are not any more speakable, they become repressed from the speech and are therefore incorporated and might become painful symptoms, as for example what happens when one tries to eat glass. The frontiers that used to separate bodies one from another tend to divide bodies from within and make them suffer.... The chosen phrase then appears as a denial of the symptom that might result from the destitution of traditional frontiers. Best, Bruno De Dominicis, Paris, France Other Unicode pages onsite: Peace in All Languages Frank's Compulsive Guide to Postal Addresses (especially the Index) Representing Middle English on the Web with UTF-8 The Kermit Bibliography (in UTF-8) Interchange of Non-English Computer Text (UTF-8 math and box-drawing) Unicode Table (in UTF-8) Unicode samplers and resources offline: Unicode Code ConverterUnicode Code Conversion (converts among different Unicode encoding forms and notations). Michael Everson's Bibliography of Typography and Scripts Does your browser support Unicode English? (James Kass) I don't know, I only work here Anyone can be provincial! Transcriptions of "Unicode" Example Unicode Usage for Business Applications UTF-8 and Unicode FAQ for Unix/Linux Unicode fonts: Code 2000 (James Kass) Unicode Fonts for Windows Computers (Alan Wood) Unicode Fonts and Tools for X11 (Markus Kuhn) Everson Mono (Michael Everson) Agfa Monotype [ Kermit 95 ] [ K95 Screen Shots ] [ C-Kermit ] [ Kermit Home ] [ Display Problems? ] [ The Unicode Consortium ] UTF-8 Sampler / The Kermit Project / Columbia University / kermit@columbia.edu