

# Cleansing operations

This is the comprehensive compendium of the cleansing operations. It includes detailed descriptions, treatment methods, and underlying motivations.

## Legend

- When find “a.e.”, it means “anything else”.
- The regular expression symbol “.\*?” indicates an undefined sequence of words, numbers, and/or graphic symbols.
- The brackets “(£ £)”, stand for a comment made by the author to explain contents.


**Table 1: Translation to German or English**

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
(£ Double spaces £)	Typo or data collection error	Reduced to a single space	It could distorts the translation
... (£ at the end of the sentences £)	Sentence that should continue	Erased	The sentence is fully translated with the only addition that it should continue
? (£ as the only character in the sentence £)	Sentence not translated or which could not be translated	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation
--zerstört-- --Zerstörung -- --Zeichenreste-- --Beischrift zerstört-- --unklar-- -- (£ and other variations. Generally found in “-- any word --” £)	“Destroyed” (various synonyms and specifications). The single use of -- seems to indicate the destruction of a single word	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation
--...-- ... ... ... _? _? _? ---?--- -??- <--->	Space in which a lack or a part that cannot be translated is indicated	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
<p>---</p> <p>[---]</p> <p>keine Übersetzung vorhanden</p> <p>Keine Übersetzung möglich</p> <p>--- LEER GEFUNDEN</p> <p>---</p> <p>---LEER GEFUNDEN---</p>	<p>No translation available. No translation possible.</p> <p>--- FOUND EMPTY ---</p>		It could distort the translation
(= )	Parenthesis indicating the explanation of the object reference	Erased brackets and content	They could distort the translation
(( ))	Parenthesis indicating ancient additions to the text (above the line or next to the column) <sup>1</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these additions
[[ ]]	Antiche ricostruzioni sopra cancellazioni <sup>2</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
"arbustes à épines" rôdeurs	Thorny shrubs Marauders	Translated into dornige Sträucher Translated into plünderer	French could distort the translation
“ ”	Quotation marks indicate complex proper nouns	Deleted quotation marks, kept content	The translation was made thanks to what is inside
/ (£ between two words £)	Identify two different translations, one before / and the second after	We decided to keep the first word and eliminate the second. The choice was arbitrary and made without observing which of the two was the better translation	It could distort the translation
<p>- LHG -</p> <p>- LHG</p> <p>-LHG</p> <p>- {LHG} LHG -</p> <p>LHG</p> <p>l.h.g.</p> <p>l.h.,g.</p> <p>l.h-g</p> <p>l.h.g .</p> <p>l.h.g -</p> <p>l.h.g</p> <p>l.p.h.</p> <p>LPH</p>	<p>Leben, Heil, Gesundheit.</p> <p>Life, Prosperity, Health</p>	Replaced with “Leben, Heil, Gesundheit” or “Life, Prosperity, Health”	To improve the translation
„ “	Inverted quotation	Deleted quotation marks,	They could distort the

1 Höper J. et al., *Berlin Text System 3.1 User Manual (V 3.0)*, 2018, p. 106.

2 *Ibid.*

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
”	marks, in some cases opened and not closed, in others closed without being opened	kept content	translation
[ ]	Brackets indicating partially damaged content or unclear words/consonants <sup>3</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
\$( )\$	Parenthesis indicating the descriptions of the depictions with references to the registers and areas	Erased brackets and content	They could distort the translation
[ ]	Parenthesis indicating reconstructions usually of destructions marked by the signs “/” or “/”	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
< >	Parenthesis indicating the additions to reconstruct the meaning they wanted to give to the sentence	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these additions for the reconstruction
[  ] ( [ ] )	Parenthesis indicating the Serekh. Parenthesis indicating the Cartouche	Erased brackets, kept content	They could distort the translation
, ‘	Superscripts	Deleted superscripts, kept content	They could distort the translation
? ?	Parentheses in the translation that indicate an uncertain reading (sometimes also together with square brackets) <sup>4</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to what is inside
( )	Parenthesis indicating the Cartouche	Erased brackets, kept content	They could distort the translation
	In some cases found in [NN], in another case found in [Saka] (these were handled later)	Erased	It could distort the translation
[(£ + numbers £)] [(£ + numbers + letters £)]	It probably indicates the chapter number at its beginning	Erased brackets and content	It could distort the translation
\$(£ + numbers £)(£ +space, period, end of	It probably indicates the chapter number at its	Erased everything found inside the second	It could distort the translation

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
<p>sentence, colon, or a.e. £)</p> <p>§(£ +space +numbers £) (£ +space, period, end of sentence, colon, o a.e. £)</p> <p>§(£ +space +numbers, also divided by a - £) (£ +space, period, end of sentence, colon, or a.e. £)</p>	beginning	parenthesis of our comment, i.e. (£ +space, period, end of sentence, colon, or a.e. £)	
<p>- Variante.*?- Variante.*? (£ with the writing Variante in any position of the sentence £)</p>	Translation variant	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation
<p>Variante.*? (£ with Variante at the beginning of the sentence and the end of .*? at the end of the sentence £)</p>	Indicates a translation variant	Erased the “(Variante)”, kept the rest	In this case the variant is the only sentence present, so we chose to keep it
<p>u. v. O.Ä O.Ä O.Äg O.Ä. O.Äg O.Ä. O.Äg. O.Äg. U.Ä U.Ä U.Äg U.Ä. U.Äg U.Ä. U.Äg. U.Äg.</p>	<p>und. von. Oberägypten. Unterägypten</p>	<p>Replaced with their meaning: and of Upper Egypt Lower Egypt</p>	It could improve the translation
<p>--NN-- [NN] NN</p>	Indicate a proper noun to insert	Erased	Translation done without the noun
<p>(wört.*?) (wört.*?</p>	Literal explanation	Erased brackets and content	It could distorts the translation
<p>[ältere Fassung.*?]</p>	Previous version of the	Erased brackets and	It could distorts the

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
(älterer Text.*?)	translation	content	translation
(oder.*?)	Another version of the translation	Erased brackets and content	It could distorts the translation
[Beischrift.*?]: [Beischrift.*?] (£ a inizio frase £) [.*?Beischrift.*?]	Explanation of any other inscriptions and figures surrounding the inscription	Erased brackets and content	It could distorts the translation
‘ “ (£ both at the beginning and at the end of the sentence £)	Direct speech, residues from cleaning operations, or other	Erased	It could distorts the translation
(£ spaces at the beginning and end of the sentence £)	-	Erased	It could distorts the translation
. (£ at the beginning of the sentence £)	-	Erased	It could distorts the translation
{.*?}<.*?> <.*?>{.*?} (£ also divided by spaces and other words, from a minimum of one word to a maximum of two words (and a variable quantity of spaces between them and the brackets) £) <sup>5</sup>	Identify two different translations, one in the first bracket and one in the second	Only the translation contained within the curly bracket was retained, the other was deleted	Arbitrary choice, not because one is better than the other. Because It could distort the translation
{{      }}	Ancient destructions <sup>6</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	Translation carried out thanks to these additions
<<      >>	Haplography <sup>7</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	Translation carried out thanks to these additions
“.*?/.*?”	Identify two different translations within the quotation marks, one before the / and the second after	We decided to keep the first word and eliminate the second. The choice was arbitrary and made without observing which of the two was the better translation	It could distorts the translation
<      >	Parenthesis indicating consonants/words mistakenly omitted by the ancient scribe and inserted or corrected by	Erased brackets, kept content	Translation carried out thanks to these additions

5 We also decided not to exceed the two words between the different brackets because we believed that they are no longer two translation variants if separated by more words.

6 Höper J. et al., *op. cit.*, p. 106.

7 *Ibid.*

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
	the publisher (same of the source) <sup>8</sup>		
{ }	Parenthesis indicating consonants/words considered erroneous and superfluous by the publisher (same of the source) <sup>9</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	Translation carried out thanks to these additions
‘	Probably a typing error to indicate a ‘	Replaced with ‘	It could distorts the translation
`	Probably a typing error. It appears in one case and could be in place of a superscript	Replaced with ‘	It could distorts the translation
&	Translated to “e”	Replaced with “und”	It could distorts the translation
≡	Equivalent to the sign =	Replaced with =	It could distorts the translation
\$	Sign used to create a bracket in which transliteration is maintained in the translation, probably due to the inability to recognize the translated object (e.g. cloak \$mAs.t\$)	Erased brackets, kept content	It could distorts the translation
#	Sign used in one case only as the same of the precedent \$	Erased brackets, kept content	It could distorts the translation
(?)	Used in doubt translation	Erased	Translation carried out together with everything that generates doubt
“ (£ operation done again £)	Residues from cleaning operations	Erased	It could distorts the translation
(d.h..*?)	(i.e..*?)	Erased brackets and content	It could distorts the translation
( )	Other possible translations; literal meanings; used to reveal the subject (both noun and pronoun); explanations of various kinds	Erased brackets and content	They could distort the translation

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
(£ Double spaces again £)	Residues from cleaning operations	Reduced to a single space	They could distort the translation

Table 1: Translation management.

**Table 2: Transliteration (wChar)**

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
(£ Double spaces £)	Typing or data collection errors	Reduced to a single space	It could distorts the translation
... ... -_ ?_? —	Space in which a lack or part of it that cannot be transliterated is indicated; one or more signs destroyed, but is not always in line with the hieroglyphic field in quantity or position	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation
-??-	Space in which a lack or part of it that cannot be transliterated is indicated	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation
(( ))	Parentheses indicating ancient additions to the text (above the line or next to the column)	Erased brackets, kept content	The transliteration was done thanks to these additions
[[ ]]	Ancient reconstructions over cancellations <sup>10</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The transliteration was done thanks to these reconstructions
? ?	Parentheses indicating a dubious reading (sometimes also together with square brackets) <sup>11</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The transliteration was done thanks to what is inside
~	Probably a graphic sign to separate objects of dubious translation which could have different transliteration	Erased	The transliteration was also made thanks to what this sign divides
.pl. .pl .{pl} {.pl} ,pl .Pl pl	Used for plural	Erased	They could distort the translation
[ ]	Reconstruction of gaps restored by the publisher <sup>12</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
-(Zahl)- Zahl	Number	Erased	It could distorts the translation
oder hr =s	Or hr =s	Erased	It could distorts the

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<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*



Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
ON GN	“Ortsname”: Place name “Göttername”: Diety name	Erased	translation It could distorts the translation
a	Probably a typing error as it is found in the names “Ptah” and “Wasjr”	Erased	It could distorts the translation
( )	Parentheses indicating words/consonants missing or omitted to abbreviate, and inserted by the translator (for example plurals, feminine, other letters), useful for correct translation	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these additions
⌈ ⌋	Parentheses indicating partially corrupted content or unclear words/consonants <sup>13</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	It could distorts the translation
..1Q.. ..2Q..	Indicates the destruction of 1 or more squares in reference to hieroglyphics	Replaced with a / for each destroyed panel. Added a space in the middle in the case of two boxes	Adjustment to the use of / as the destroyed area of the hieroglyph
⟨(£ word £)⟩.*?⟨(£ word £)⟩.*?{(£ word £)}.*?{(£ word £)}	Most of the time <sup>14</sup> results in a construction of double translations within the two types of close brackets, namely ⟨⟩ and {}	Erased everything before the end of the last parenthesis ⟩ and all the parentheses inside the curly braces	It could distorts the translation
{.*?} ⟨.*?⟩ ⟨.*?⟩ {.*?} (£ e variations <sup>15</sup> £)	Most of the time <sup>16</sup> results in a construction of double translations within the two types of close brackets, namely ⟨⟩ and {}	Erased all the parenthesisss and everything inside the ⟨⟩ brackets	It could distorts the translation
⟨ ⟩	Parentheses indicating words/consonants mistakenly omitted by	Erased brackets, kept content	Translation carried out thanks to these additions

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> Given the small number of such cases, we considered acceptable the error that could have been created when these brackets did not identify exactly as described. Unfortunately, this part of the raw data would require a more detailed review which could not be performed due to lack of time and funds.

<sup>15</sup> At the end of this table, we have inserted the variations taken from the source code. We did this because listing all of them would have taken too much time and space.

<sup>16</sup> Same as the note 14.

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
	the ancient scribe and restored or corrected by the publisher <sup>17</sup>		
{ }	Parenthessss indicating consonants/words considered erroneous and superfluous by the publisher (same of the source) <sup>18</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	Translation carried out thanks to these additions
:	It indicates the causative and is placed between the “s” and the rest of the verb	Erased	They could distort the translation
.du ,du	Used for dual	Erased	They could distort the translation
≡	Variation of =	Substituted with =	Uniform the signs with the same meaning
-Lücke- Lücke	Gap	Erased	It could distorts the translation
-	Match two or more words of the transliteration	Replaced with a space	For better understanding of the single word by the machine
+	Used with numbers (in this way [n+] or [+n]), or to indicate the union of two terms in a single lemma, which are separated by a suffixed pronoun (for example rn+ =f +nfr Sn.w)	Erased	It could distorts the translation
!	Used to indicate a sentence that when translated turns out to be an exclamation	Erased	It could distorts the translation
ø	It probably indicates a suffixed pronoun that should be present but is not (and it is not chosen which one it might be), or it indicates an unclear suffixed pronoun	Erased	It could distorts the translation
[ ]	Parentheses indicating a Cartouche	Erased brackets, kept content	They could distort the translation
:	Probably used to indicate that the preceding sign is not present in the	Erased	It could distorts the translation

17 Höper J. et al., *op. cit.*, p. 106.

18 *Ibid.*

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
	transliteration		
Präp.	It probably indicates a preposition	Erased	It could distorts the translation
(     )	Parentheses cindicating names of fortresses	Erased brackets, kept content	They could distort the translation
t' jmj-r'	The superscript is probably a typing error to indicate ´	Substituded superscript with ´	It could distorts the translation
,	Probably a typing error to indicate ´	Substituded with ´	It could distorts the translation
(£ Double spaces again £)	Residues from cleaning operations	Reduced to a single space	They could distort the translation

Table 2: Transliteration managing.

### Variations of {.\*?} <.\*?> e <.\*?> {.\*?}

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\}\s\{.\*?\})\s(<.\*?\>\s<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>\s<.\*?\>)\s(\{.\*?\}\s\{.\*?\})', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\}\s\{.\*?\})\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>)\s(\{.\*?\}\s\{.\*?\})', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\})\s(<.\*?\>\s<.\*?\>)', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>\s<.\*?\>)\s(\{.\*?\})', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\}\s.\*?\s\{.\*?\})\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>\s.\*?\s<.\*?\>)\s(\{.\*?\})', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\})\s[^\s]\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>)\s[^\s]\s(\{.\*?\})', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\})\s[^\s]\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>)\s[^\s]\s(\{.\*?\})', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\}[a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+)\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>)([a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+\{.\*?\})', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\}\s[a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+)\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>)\s[a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+\{.\*?\})', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\}\s[a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+\s)\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>)\s[a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+\s\{.\*?\})', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\}[a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+\s)\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

text = re.sub('(<.\*?\>)([a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+\s\{.\*?\})', r'\2', text)

text = re.sub('(\{.\*?\}\s[a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+\s[a-zA-Z0-9HhHh'h'äš.,:=i]+)\s(<.\*?\>)', r'\1', text)

[illegible]

**Table 3: Hieroglyphs coded in Gardiner code (Graphics)**

<b>Subject</b> (£ Double spaces £)	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Managing</b>	<b>Reason</b>
{m1}<S29>	Typing or data collection error	Reduced to a single space	It could distorts the translation
	Relating this to transliteration and translation of the datapoint, the hieroglyphic phrase containing it is too short. However no destruction of any kind is marked. Phrase ID: IBUBd7rPt2l7i0zahXbHyAelst0	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation
geschrieben SandhiForm	"Written". It was not clear what the second word referred to. Phrase ID: IBUBdzTACHPAGEaRuTT9RVGCmrk	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation since nothing of this kind should be found among the hieroglyphs
Det.-von erhalten	The preposition "von" is probably meant. "Receive". Phrase ID: IBUBdxFybGGQx0kahqN2gGSVZNU	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation since nothing of this kind should be found among the hieroglyphs
// (£ as the only characters £)	Destruction	Erased the entire sentence	It could distorts the translation
"sic"	Term normally used in philology	Erased	It could distorts the translation
"var" "Var" "var." -var vae	Variant	Erased	They could distort the translation
+lvar+s	In Jsesh it is equivalent to the larger "var" lettering	Erased	It could distorts the translation
+linverted+s	In Jsesh it is equivalent to the larger "inverted" text	Erased	It could distorts the translation
"ein Vogel"	"A bird"	Replaced with / identifying a single destroyed sign	Standardize signs with similar meaning
"unleserliches Zeichen"	"Illegible sign"	Replaced with / identifying a single	Standardize signs with similar meaning

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
		destroyed sign	
"lb" " lb" "lb "b"	Line break	Erased	They could distort the translation
"hierat"	Hieratic	Erased	They could distort the translation
"monogr" "monogram"	Monogram	Erased	They could distort the translation
"Spuren"	Traces	Erased	It could distorts the translation
"large"	It probably indicates the size of the sign	Erased	They could distort the translation
"hieroglyphic"	Hieroglyphic	Erased	It could distorts the translation
"mutil"	Mutilated	Erased	They could distort the translation
"composite"	Composite sign	Erased	They could distort the translation
"traces"	Traces of the sign	Erased	They could distort the translation
"senkrechte Zeichenspur"	"Vertical trace"	Erased	They could distort the translation
"senkrechtes Zeichen"	"Vertical sign"	Erased	They could distort the translation
**	Between one sign and another it identifies the overlap of the two	Erased	It could distorts the translation
*	In Jsh separates two signs in juxtaposition <sup>19</sup>	Erased	It could distorts the translation
//	In Jsh it is equivalent to the destroying of an entire square	Replaced with / identifying a single destroyed sign	Standardize and simplify signs with similar meaning
h/	In Jsh it is equivalent to a horizontal half destruction of a square	Replaced with / identifying a single destroyed sign	Simplify signs used to indicate a destruction
v/	In Jsh it is equivalent to a vertical half destruction of a square	Replaced with / identifying a single destroyed sign	Simplify signs used to indicate a destruction
#b-/#e	In Jsh, if the damaged part covers more than one sign, or passage, it can be inserted between #b "shading beginning" and #e "shading end". The / stands for a single	Replaced with / identifying a single destroyed sign	Simplify signs

19 Van den Berg, *Manuel de Codage*, <<http://www.catchpenny.org/codage/>> (last viewed 28 July 2023).

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
	destroyed sign. In this case it represents only a vertical destruction (like "v/")		
-: :	In Jses, used in between two signs, places one above and one below the same squared space	Erased	It could distorts the translation
[?    ?]	In Jses they are equivalent to brackets ' ' <sup>1</sup> , i.e. partially corrupted content <sup>20</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
"?"    "?" ?"	Parentheses of question marks inside quotation marks. Content of dubious reading <sup>21</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these additions
""?"    ""?"	Parentheses of question marks inside quotation marks and single quotes. Content of dubious reading	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these additions
[[    ]]	In Jses they are equivalent to a single square parentheses. Consonants/words missing from the original text due to a gap and reconstructed by the publisher <sup>22</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
[{*[{*    *}]*}] [{-[-    -]-}]	In Jses they are equivalent to double curly brackets, i.e. ancient destructions <sup>23</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
[{*    *}] [{-    -}]	In Jses they are equivalent to a single curly bracket, i.e. consonants/words considered erroneous and superfluous by the publisher <sup>24</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
[[*[[*    *]]*]] [[[-[[    -]]-]]	In Jses they are equivalent to double square brackets. Ancient	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions

20 Höper J. et al., *op. cit.*, p. 106.

21 *Ibid.*

22 *Ibid.*

23 *Ibid.*

24 *Ibid.*

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
	reconstructions over cancellations <sup>25</sup>		
[(-[(- -)]-)]	In Jshesh they are equivalent to double parentheses. Old additions to the text (above the line or next to the column) <sup>26</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these additions
( )	In Jshesh these brackets identify a subgroup <sup>27</sup> , or indicates incorrectly spelled consonants/words or abbreviations that have been expanded by the publisher <sup>28</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	It could distorts the translation
\$ \$	Parentheses indicating the use of transliteration writing. Present in sentences that had already been eliminated because they contained "Det.-von", "erhalten", "geschrieben" and "SandhiForm"	Unmodified	Already erased
<1-0>-<1-2>-<1<2-1>-<0-0>	In Jshesh it is equivalent to a Cartouche, where 1 stands for the beginning and 2 for the end. The 0 stands for Cartouche with no beginning or end. The combined use, i.e. the first one reported, creates a Cartouche that has only a beginning and an end but without connecting lines in the middle. The -<1 is probably a typing error	Erased brackets, kept content	It could distorts the translation
<-><>	In Jshesh it is equivalent to a Cartouche	Erased brackets, kept content	It could distorts the translation
##	In Jshesh it is equivalent to making the two connected signs overlap	Erased	It could distorts the translation

25 *Ibid.*

26 *Ibid.*

27 Van den Berg, *Manuel de Codage*, <<http://www.catchpenny.org/codage/>> (last viewed 28 July 2023).

28 Höper J. et al., *op. cit.*, p. 106.



Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
v	In Jsesh rotates some signs (for example Aa11) placing them vertically	Erased	It could distorts the translation
ss	Probably a typing error. Phrase ID: IBUBd6UJB382c0qdtPC 8EZHYaSA  In the object ID (lKey: 74950) within the TLA shows the S29 sign	Replaced with S29	It could distorts the translation
nn	Equivalent to the combined sign of M22-M22	Replaced with M22-M22	It could distorts the translation
“lc”	It was not clear what he was referring to	Erased	It could distorts the translation
prwn	Probably a mistake. Phrase ID: IBUBd3vVMr7QFUd2n QHSiajyOoQ  The object ID (lKey: 93610) within the TLA shows the O1 sign but the E34 sign is absent	Replaced with O1. We opted to avoid adding E34 for safety	It could distorts the translation
rf	Probably a mistake. In transliteration it is marked "r =f". Phrase ID: IBUBd8HQMlgcwK3h j0xc9pBWkk	Replaced with D21-I9	It could distorts the translation
ZeA	Probably a typing error. In transliteration it is a plural. Phrase ID: IBUBd47Tu9KnIk4pgFp 92h7qHOI	Replaced with Z2A	It could distorts the translation
j	Probably a mistake. In transliteration it is the "j" in the word "jw". Phrase ID: IBUBd6tQoo05aEBko1 T8tdGWVIY	Replaced with M17	It could distorts the translation
y1	Probably a typing error. In the transliteration it is part of "hpr.w" and is found as determinative, so it should be a capital	Replaced with Y1	It could distorts the translation

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
	y. Phrase ID: IBUBd08T8AjvLE7ElW Ez0Ugub64		
z2	Probably a typing error. In transliteration it is a plural. Phrase ID: IBUBdWM48uxFmkjW v63AUS5oAvs	Replaced with Z2	It could distorts the translation
b1	Probably a typing error. It is part of a group of determinatives that identify women. Phrase ID: IBUBd8m6lxq5ekjykeK Fj8oWwqg	Replaced with B1	It could distorts the translation
pS	Probably a typing error. It is part of a group of signs whose transliteration is "pht,t". They probably wanted to write "pH". Phrase ID: IBUBd2sC7dUkyEX9q9 zlgGB9WhE	Replaced with F22	It could distorts the translation
—	In Jshesh it indicates a space, so it's probably a typing error	Erased	It could distorts the translation
"?h"	Found within a series of destroyed signs, which the transliteration does not take into account, and without matching either the object ID (IKey) or the pos. Phrase ID: IBcCNJxk89Yz4U3vv78 dRlppnnc	Erased	It could distorts the translation
!	In Jshesh it is equivalent to the starting of a new line	Erased	It could distorts the translation
"	Typing error or cleaning residue	Erased	It could distorts the translation
[&[&      &]&]	In Jshesh it is equivalent to the parentheses << >>. Haplography <sup>29</sup>	Erased brackets, kept content	The translation was made thanks to these reconstructions
[&      &]	In Jshesh it is equivalent	Erased brackets, kept	The translation was

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
	to the parentheses ⟨ ⟩. Consonants/words mistakenly omitted by the ancient scribe, reconstructed or corrected by the author <sup>30</sup>	content	made thanks to these reconstructions
&	In Jshsh it is equivalent to placing the signs within the same square space, not necessarily overlapping and often close together (for example in "z³-r")	Erased	It could distorts the translation
- - - (£ even more than one £)	Separation of each hieroglyphic sign placed next to another. If you find more than one it is due to cleaning residues or typing errors	Erased	This way the machine can learn on its own when a word begins and ends
\\R(£ number £)	In Jshsh it is equivalent to rotating the previous sign, by the same degrees of the numeric value, counterclockwise	Erased	It could distorts the translation
\\R(£ number £)	In Jshsh it is equivalent to rotating the previous sign, by the same degrees of the numeric value, clockwise	Erased	It could distorts the translation
\\(£ number £)	After a hieroglyph it identifies the dimensions of it according to the numerical value	Erased	It could distorts the translation
(    )	Parentheses indicating the Cartouche	Erased brackets, kept content	It could distorts the translation
\	In Jshsh it is equivalent to mirroring the previous sign horizontally	Erased	It could distorts the translation
V205	A sign that in Jshsh it is equivalent to nothing	Kept	On the TLA website it is marked like this, while the transliteration is a _ sign (we marked here in case you decide managing otherwise)
(£ spaces at the beginning and end of the	Residues from cleaning operations	Erased	They could distort the translation

29 *Ibid.*

30 *Ibid.*

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Managing</b>	<b>Reason</b>
sentence £)			
(£ Double spaces again £)	Residues from cleaning operations	Reduced to a single space	They could distort the translation

Table 3: Gardiner code managing.

**Table 4: Part of speech (Word class)**

Subject	Meaning	Managing	Reason
/t	lKey mismatch	We have not considered the entire datapoint	It may conduit to a translation error. In some cases, it indicated the "... " while in others it did not exist as an object

Table 4: Part of speech managing.

## References

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