

[illegible]

(Slovenian) Slovenian: Lahko jem steklo, ne da bi mi škodovalo. Croatian: Ja mogu jesti staklo i ne boli me. Serbian (Latin): Ja mogu da jedem staklo. Serbian (Cyrillic): Ја могу да једем стакло. Macedonian: Мојам да јадам стакло, а не ме штета. Russian: Я могу есть стекло, оно мне не вредит. Belarusian (Cyrillic): Я магу есці шкло, яно мне не шкодзіць. Belarusian (Lacinka): Ja mahu ješći škŭto, jano mne ne škodzić. Ukrainian: Я можу їсти скло, й воно мені не пошкодить. Bulgarian: Могат да ям стъкло, то не ми вреди. Georgian: მინას უჭიბღ და არა მტუგოფ. Armenian: Կրմամբ ապակի ուտել կ ինծի անհաճգիստ չընկն։ Albanian: Unë mund të ha qelq dhe nuk më gjen gjë. Turkish: Cam yiyebilirim, bana zararı dokunmaz. Turkish (Ottoman): زمرنوقوط يرضى الله مرولب ويهي ماچ Bangla / Bengali: আমি কাঁচ খেতে পারি, তাত আমার কনোনো ক্ষতি হয় না। Marathi: मी काच खाऊ शकतो, मला ते दुखत नाही. Hindi: मैं काँच खा सकता हूँ और मुझे उससे कोई चोट नहीं पहुंचती. Tamil: நான் கண்ணாடிக் சாப்பிடவேண்டும், அதுனால் எனக்கு ஓரூ, கட்டிப் வருகாது. Urdu(2): چٹوے نہین فی لکت مے سحج روا سوہ اتکس اوج کچناک سیم - Pashto(2): مش کلړوخ ه مش یش هه و غه Farsi / Persian: می نم می خورم من ام هم و هش کلیدوخ میشیش هه یه یی Arabic(2): مروخب مهشیش درد ساسحلرلودب مناوت یئملؤي ال انه و چاچزل لكأ لیغ رناق انآ Aramaic: (NEEDED) Maltese: Nista' niekol il-ġiegi u ma jagħmilli xejn. Hebrew(2): יל קיומ אל הוו תיכורו לוכאל לוכי ינא Yiddish(2): װן שׂשׂר רימ טוט סע וואַ זאַלג אָסע זעק דיא Judeo-Arabic: (NEEDED) Ladino: (NEEDED) Gaʻaz: (NEEDED) Amharic: (NEEDED) Twi: Metumi awe tumpɔn, sɛnyɛ me hwee. Hausa (Latin): Inā iya taunar gilāshi kuma in gamā lāfiyā. Hausa (Ajami) (2): ئانّا إيا تاوناّر گيلاشيّ كوما اين قامّ لاڤييّا Yoruba(3): Mo là jẹ dígí, kò ní pa mí lára. Lingala: Nakoki koliya biténi bya milungi, ekosála ngái mabé té. (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 mangang beling tanpa laru. Burmese: ကိယဝံနတော်ကိယဝန်မ မိယက်စားနိုင်သည်။ ၎င်းကိုရင့်၌ ထိခိုက်မဟုတ် မရှိပါ။ (9) Vietnamese (quốc ngữ): Tôi có thể ăn thủy tinh mà không hại gì. Vietnamese (nôm) (4): 些 □□世 啖水晶 □□空 □□害 噴 Khmer: ខ្ញុំអាចញ៉ឹមពួកវាបាន ដោយគ្មានការបង្ករបួស។ Lao: ຂ້ອນີ້ມາແກ່ເຈົ້າໄດ້ລອຍພິມບໍ່ໃຜເຈັບຫ້ຂ້ອນຊັບ. Thai: ฉันกินกระจกได้ แต่มันไม่ทำให้ฉันเจ็บ Mongolian (Cyrillic): Бишил идэй чадна, надад хортой биш Mongolian (Classic) (5): 𐪗𐬑 𐬨𐬁𐬣𐬆𐬒 𐬕𐬍𐬥𐬢𐬙𐬶𐬯𐬟𐬽𐬵𐬧𐬚𐬩𐬸𐬭𐬏𐬴𐬭𐬮𐬲𐬱𐬼𐬋𐬅𐬰𐬝𐬾𐬇𐬵𐬷𐬞𐬀𐬠𐬵𐬶𐬃𐬦𐬥𐬱𐬵𐬳𐬰 Chinese: 我能吞下玻璃而不伤身体。 Chinese (Traditional): 我能吞下玻璃而不傷身體。 Taiwanese(6): Góa ē-tàng chiáh po-lê, mā bē tiōh-siong. Japanese: 私はガラスを食べられます。それは私を傷つけません。 Korean: 나는 유리를 먹을 수 있어요. 그래도 아프지 않아요 Bislama: Mi save kakae glas, hemi no save katem mi. Hawaiian: Hiki ia'u ke 'ai i ke aniani; 'a'ole nō lā au e 'eha. Marquesan: E ko'ana e kai i te karahi, mea 'ā, 'a'e hauhau. Chinook Jargon: Naika makmak kakshat labutay, pi weyk ukuk munk-sik nay. Navajo: Tsésǫ́ yisháągo bíiníshghah dóó doo shił 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 crénéþ ý jor cwrán. (Additions, corrections, completions, gratefully accepted.) For testing purposes, some of these are repeated in a monospace font . . . Euro Symbol: €. Greek: Μπορώ να φάω σπασμένα γυαλιά χωρίς να πάθω τίποτα. Íslenska / Icelandic: Ég get etið gler án þess að meiða mig. Polish: Mogę jeść szkło, i mi nie szkodzi. Romanian: Pot să mănânc sticlă și ea nu mă rănește. Ukrainian: Я можу їсти скло, й воно мені не пошкодить. Armenian: Կրմամբ ապակի ուտել կ ինծի անհաճգիստ չընկն։ Georgian: მინას უჭიბღ და არა მტუგოფ. Hindi: मैं काँच खा सकता हूँ, मुझे उस से कोई पीडा नहीं होती. Hebrew(2): יל קיומ אל הוו תיכורו לוכאל לוכי ינא Yiddish(2): װן שׂשׂר רימ טוט סע וואַ זאַלג אָסע זעק דיא Arabic(2): ينلمؤي ال انه و چاچزل لكأ ليغ رناق انآ Japanese: 私はガラスを食べられます。それは私を傷つけません。 Thai: ฉันกินกระจกได้ แต่มันไม่ทำให้ฉันเจ็บ Notes: The "I can eat glass" phrase and initial translations (about 30 of them) were borrowed from Ethan Mollick's I Can Eat Glas 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 / Luxembourgish: Ech kan Glas iessen, dat 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. Schwyzertütsch: 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 kå Glas frässä, 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 mij geen pijn. (This one has been changed) Kirchröadsj/Böchesserplat: lech ken glaas èesse, mer 't deet miechjingpieng. In the Romanic languages, the variations on "fa male" (it) are probably wrong, whilst the variations on "hacer daño" (es) and "dañar" (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/škoditi" (se); however the Slavic variants of " bolí" (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", "tiàng", "chiáh", "mǎ", and "bē" are problematic using Chinese characters. "Góá" (I/me) and "po-lé" (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 (ကွယ်ဝန်တော်) for male and kyanma (ကွယ်ဝန်မ) for female. Using here a fully-compliant Unicode Burmese font -- sadly one and only Padauk Graphite font exists -- rendering using graphite engine. CLICK HERE to test Burmese characters. The Quick Brown Fox The "I can eat glass" sentences do not necessarily show off the orthography of each language to best advantage. In many alphabetic written languages it is possible to include all (or most) letters (or "special" characters) in a single (often nonsense) pangram. These were traditionally used in typewriter instruction: now they are useful for stress-testing computer fonts and keyboard input methods. Here are a few examples (SEND MORE):

English: The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Jamaican: Chruu, a kwik di kwik brong fox a jomp huova di liezi daag de, yu no siit?

Irish: "An bfuil do éroí ag buaal ó faitíos an grá a meall lena póg éada ó slí do leasa tú?" "D'fhuascail íosa Úrnnac na hÓige Beannaite pór Éava agus Ádaim."

Dutch: Pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom het fikse aquaduct.

German: Falsches Üben von Xylophonmusik quält jeden größeren Zwerg. (1)

German: Im finsternen Jagdfchloß am offenen Felsquellwaffer patzte der affig-flatterhafte kauzig-höfliche Bäcker über seinem verflifften kniffligen C-Xylophon. (2)

Swedish: Flygande bäckasiner söka strax hwila på mjuka tuvor.

Icelandic: Sævör grét áðan því úlpan var ónýt.

Polish: Pchnąć w tę łódź jeża lub ośm skrzyń fig.

Czech: Přiliš žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské kódy.

Slovak: Starý kôň na hrbe kníh žuje tíško povädnuté ruže, na stípe sa datel učí kvákať novú ôdu o živote.

Greek (monotonic): ξεσεπαίζω την ψυχοφθόρα βδελυγμία

Greek (polytonic): ξεσεπαίζω τήν ψυχοφθόρα βδελυγμία

Russian: Съешь же ещё этих мягких французских булок да выпей чаю.

Russian: В чашах юга жил-был цитрус? Да, но фальшивый экземпляр! ёъ.

Bulgarian: Жълтата дюля беше щастлива, че пухът, който цъфна, замръзна като гьон.

Sami (Northern): Vuol Ruoŋa gedggiid leat mánga luosa ja čuovvža.

Hungarian: Árvíztűrő tükörfúrógép.

Spanish: El pingüino Wenceslao hizo kilómetros bajo exhaustiva lluvia y frío, añoraba a su querido cachorro.

Portuguese: O próximo vôo à noite sobre o Atlântico, põe frequentemente o único médico.

(3)

French: Les naïfs ægithales hâtifs pondant à Noël où il gèle sont sûrs d'être déçus et de voir leurs drôles d'œufs abimés.

Esperanto: Eĥoŝango ĉiujaŭde.

Hebrew: הָאֵל בְּרַחֵם יִצְחָק דְּפִירָה חֲנֻכָּה לֵיאֵן עוֹמֵשׁל בֶּחֱסֵי יִידִי כִּי הוּא

Japanese (Hiragana): いろはにほへど ちりぬるを わがよたれぞ つねならむ うるのおくやま けふこえて あさきゆめみじ ゑひもせす

(4)

Notes: Other phrases commonly used in Germany include: "Ein wackerer Bayer vertilgt ja bequem zwei Pfund Kalbsaxe" and, more recently, "Franz jagt im komplett verwahrlosten Taxi quer durch Bayern", but both lack umlauts and esszet. Previously, going for the shortest sentence that has all the umlauts and special characters, I had "Grüße aus Bärenhöfe (und Öechtringen)!" Acute accents are not used in native German words, so I was surprised to discover "Öechtringen" in the Deutsche Bundespost Postleitzahlenbuch: It's a small village in eastern Lower Saxony. The "oe" in this case turns out to be the Lower Saxon "lengthening e" (Dehnungs-e), which makes the previous vowel long (used in a number of Lower Saxon place names such as Soest and Itzehoe), not the "e" that indicates umlaut of the preceding vowel. Many thanks to the Öechtringen-Namenschreibungsuntersuchungskomitee (Alex Bochannek, Manfred Erren, Asmus Freytag, Christoph Päper, plus Werner Lemberg who serves as Öechtringen-Namenschreibungsuntersuchungskomiteerechtschreibungsprüfer) for their relentless pursuit of the facts in this case. Conclusion: the accent almost certainly does not belong on this (or any other native German) word, but neither can it be dismissed as dirt on the page. To add to the mystery, it has been reported that other copies of the same edition of the PLZB do not show the accent!

UPDATE (March 2006): David Krings was intrigued enough by this report to contact the mayor of Ebstorf, of which Oechtringen is a borough, who responded: Sehr geehrter Mr. Krings, wenn Oechtringen irgendwo mit einem Akzent auf dem O geschrieben wurde, dann kann das nur ein Fehldruck sein. Die offizielle Schreibweise lautet jedenfalls „Oechtringen“. Mit freundlichen Grüßen Der Samtgemeindebürgermeister i.A. Lothar Jessel From Karl Pentzlin (Kochel am See, Bavaria, Germany): "This German phrase is suited for display by a Fraktur (broken letter) font. It contains: all common three-letter ligatures: ffi ffl fft and all two-letter ligatures required by the Duden for Fraktur typesetting: ch ck ff fi fl ft ll fch fi ff ft tz (all in a manner such they are not part of a three-letter ligature), one example of f-l where German typesetting rules prohibit ligating (marked by a ZWNJ), and all German letters a...z, ä, ö, ü, ß, f [long s] (all in a manner such that they are not part of a two-letter Fraktur ligature)." Otto Stolz notes that "'Schloß' is now spelled 'Schloss', in contrast to 'größer' (example 4) which has kept its 'ß'. Fraktur has been banned from general use, in 1942, and long-s (ſ) has ceased to be used with Antiqua (Roman) even earlier (the latest Antiqua-f I have seen is from 1913, but then I am no expert, so there may well be a later instance." Later Otto confirms the latter theory, "Now I've run across a book "Deutsche Rechtschreibung" (edited by Lutz Mackensen) from 1954 (my reprint is from 1956) that has kept the Antiqua-f in its dictionary part (but neither in the preface nor in the appendix)." Diaeresis is not used in Iberian Portuguese. From Yurio Miyazawa: "This poetry contains all the sounds in the Japanese language and used to be the first thing for children to learn in their Japanese class. The Hiragana version is particularly neat because it covers every character in the phonetic Hiragana character set." Yurio also sent the Kanji version: 色は匂へど 散りぬるを 我が世誰ぞ 常ならむ 有爲の雲山 今日越えて 浅き夢見じ 酔ひもせず

Accented Cyrillic: (This section contributed by Vladimir Marinov.) In Bulgarian it is desirable, customary, or in some cases required to write accents over vowels. Unfortunately, no computer character sets contain the full repertoire of accented Cyrillic letters. With Unicode, however, it is possible to combine any Cyrillic letter with any combining accent. The appearance of the result depends on the font and the rendering engine. Here are two examples. Той видя бялата коса по главата ѝ и коса на рамото ѝ, и рече да ѝ рече: "Парата по пари от парата, не ща парѝ!", но си помисли: "Хей, помисли си! А ѝ река, а е скочила в тази река, която щеше да течѐ, а не тѐче." По пътя пътуват кърди и югославѝни.

HTML Features Here is the Russian alphabet (uppercase only) coded in three different ways, which should look identical: АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ (Literal UTF-8) АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ (Decimal numeric character reference) АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ (Hexadecimal numeric character reference) In another test, we use HTML language tags to distinguish Bulgarian, Russian, and Serbian, which have different italic forms for lowercase б, г, д, п, and/or т:

Bulgarian: [бдпт] [бдпт] Мога да ям стъкло и не ме боли.

Russian: [бдпт] [бдпт] Я могу есть стекло, это мне не вредит.

Serbian: [бдпт] [бдпт] Могу јести стакло а да ми не шкоди.

Credits, Tools, and Commentary Credits: The "I can eat glass" phrase and the initial collection of translations: Ethan Mollick. Transcription / conversion to UTF-8: Frank da Cruz. Albanian: Sindi Keesan. Afrikaans: Johan Fourie, Kevin Poalses. Anglo Saxon: Frank da Cruz. Arabic: Najib Tounsi. Armenian: Vage Kundakçi. Belarusian: Alexey Chernyak. Bengali: Somnath Purkayastha, Deepayan Sarkar. Bislama: Dan McGarry. Braille: Frank da Cruz. Bulgarian: Sindi Keesan, Guentcho Skordev, Vladimir Marinov. Burmese: "cetanapa". Cabo Verde Creole: Cláudio Alexandre Duarte. Catalán: Jordi Bancells. Chinese: Jack Soo, Wong Pui Lam. Chinook Jargon: David Robertson. Cornish: Chris Stephens. Croatian: Marjan Baće. Czech: Stanislav Pecha, Radovan Garabík. Dutch: Peter Gotink. Pim Blokland, Rob Daniel, Rob de Wit. Erzian: Jack Rueter. Esperanto: Franko Luin, Radovan Garabík. Estonian: Meelis Roos. Faroese: Jón Gaasedal. Farsi/Persian: Payam Elahi. Finnish: Sampsa Toivanen. French: Luc Carissimo, Anne Colin du Terrail, Sean M. Burke. Galician: Laura Probaos. Georgian: Giorgi Lebanidze. German: Christoph Päper, Otto Stolz, Karl Pentzlin, David Krings, Frank da Cruz. Gothic: Aurélien Coudurier. Greek: Ariel Glenn, Constantine Stathopoulos, Siva Nataraja, Christos Georgiou. Hebrew: Jonathan Rosenne, Tal Barnea. Hausa: Malami Buba, Tom Gewecke. Hawaiian: na Hau'oli Motta, Anela de Rego, Kaliko Trapp. Hindi: Shirish Kalele, Nitin Dahra. Hungarian: András Rác, Mark Holczhammer. Icelandic: Andrés Magnússon, Sveinn Baldursson. International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA): Siva

Nataraja / Vincent Ramos. Irish: Michael Everson, Marion Gunn, James Kass, Curtis Clark. Italian: Thomas De Bellis. Jamaican: Stephen J. Cherin. Japanese: Makoto Takahashi, Yurio Miyazawa. Karelian: Aleksandr Semakov. Khmer: Tola Sann. Kirchröadsj: Roger Stoffers. Kreyòl: Sean M. Burke. Korean: Jungshik Shin. Langenfelder Platt: David Krings. Lao: Tola Sann. Lëtzebuergesch: Stefaan Eeckels. Lingala: Denis Moyogo Jacquerye (Nkóta ya Kóngó míbalé). (Nkóta ya Kóngó míbal Lithuanian: Gediminas Grigas. Lojban: Edward Cherlin. Lusatian: Ronald Schaffhirt. Macedonian: Sindi Keesan. Malay: Zarina Mustapha. Maltese: Kenneth Joseph Vella. Manx: Éanna Ó Brádaigh. Marathi: Shirish Kalele. Marquesan: Kaliko Trapp. Middle English: Frank da Cruz. Milanese: Marco Cimarosti. Mongolian: Tom Gewecke. Neapolitano: Diego Quintano. Navajo: Tom Gewecke. Nórdicg: Ywlyan Rott. Norwegian: Herman Ranes. Odenwälderisch: Alexander Heß. Old Irish: Michael Everson. Old Norse: Andrés Magnússon. Papiamentu: Bianca and Denise Zanardi. Pashto: N.R. Liwal. Pfälzisch: Dr. Johannes Sander. Picard: Philippe Mennecier. Polish: Juliusz Chroboczek, Paweł Przeradowski. Portuguese: "Cláudio" Alexandre Duarte, Bianca and Denise Zanardi, Pedro Palhoto Matos, Wagner Amaral. Québécois: Laurent Detillieux. Roman: Pierpaolo Bernardi. Romanian: Juliusz Chroboczek, 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: Vage Kundakçi, Tom Gewecke, Merlign Olnon. Ukrainian: Michael Zajac. Urdu: Mustafa Ali. Vietnamese: Dixon Au, [James] Đỗ Bá Phước 杜伯福. 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 offsite: 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