

Development in encoding and inputting Ancient Egyptian and Coptic, and their benefits to projects of Egyptological Digital Humanities in the future, in comparison with the case of the East Asian Writing System

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research originated in the framework of my work for the SFB 1136

Peculiarity of Egyptian

Althierarchisch rapt 6 h

6 in
Hör

Autobiographische
Rhetorische ~~Stelle~~

nhrj

sitting god. imj-m

normalweise Zeile
Vor 12 Dyn.

rnpr-zp

image
fur
Merkung

hinter ihm
Schutz und Fehde

h3

ind



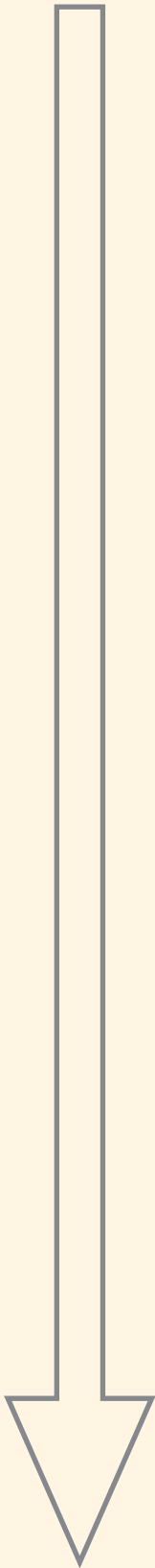
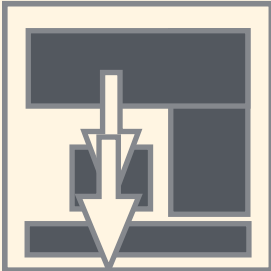
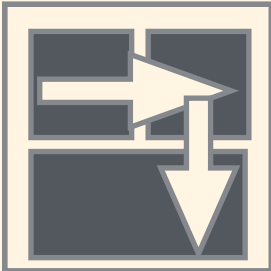
Handwritten text in German and English, including notes like "sitting god", "normalweise Zeile", "Vor 12 Dyn.", and "rnpr-zp". The text is written in a cursive script and is interspersed with various symbols and drawings.

Nachdem er gemacht hat.

Bestenfalls

gekungen 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Egyptian

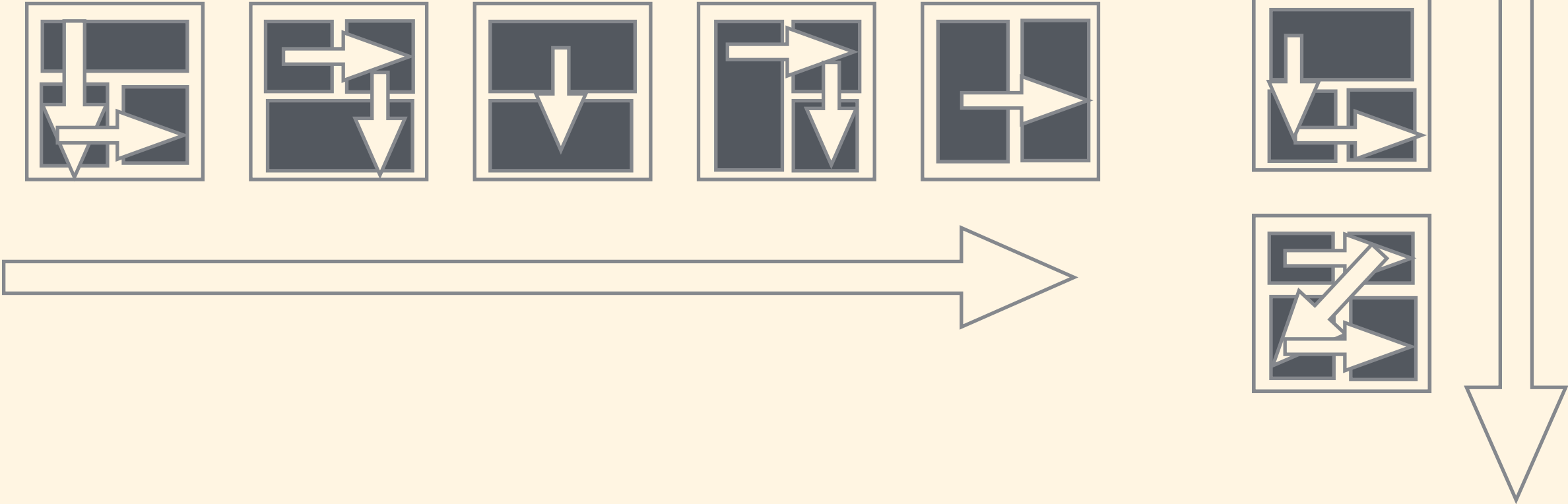


graphemes in a box

		Standardgröße	Auf ca. 2/3 verkleinert
a)			
b)			
c)			
d)			
e)			
f)			

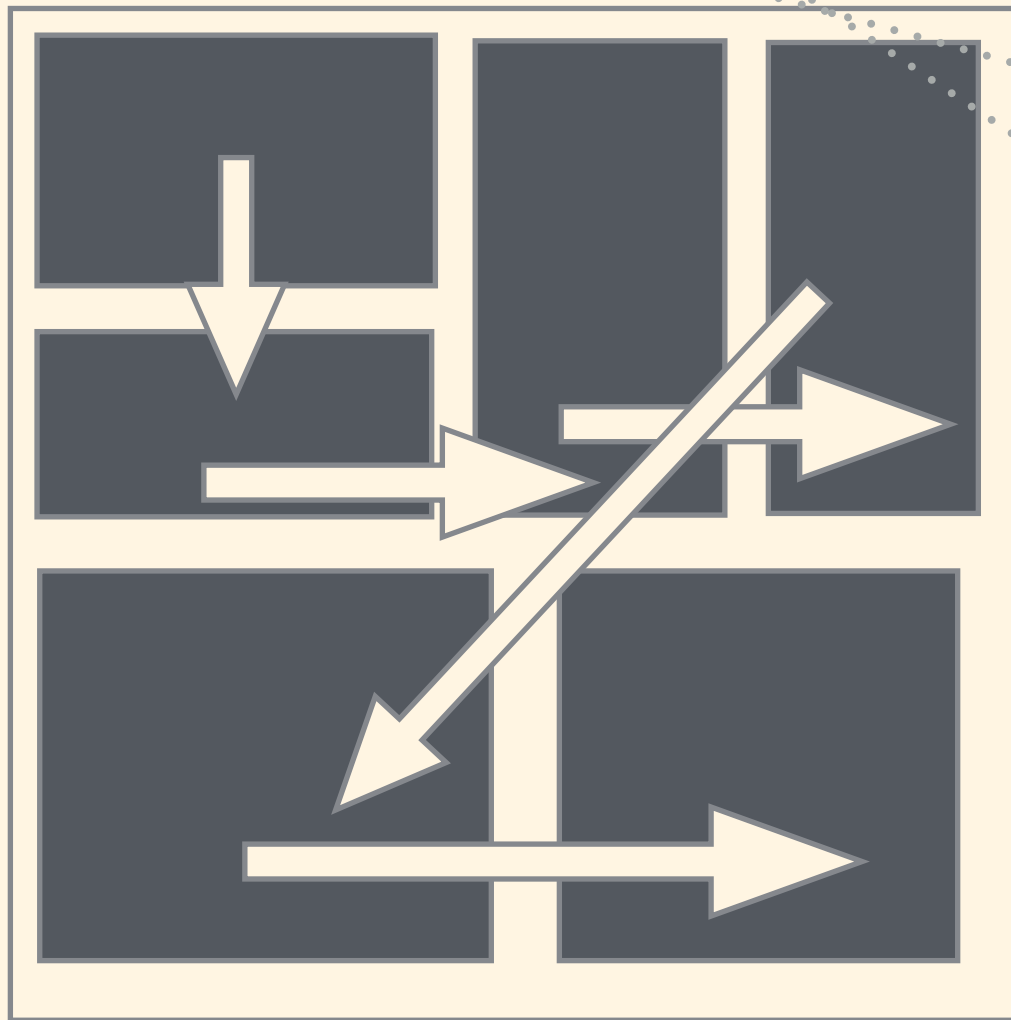
Werning, Daniel (2015), *Propädeutikum
Hieroglyphisch-ägyptische Schrift und Sprache*
Einführung mit Zeichenlernlektionen und Übungshinweisen. p.5.

CJK (Korean)



Korean **무늬** /mwelg/ (/muɰilg/)

□ /m/ ㅌ /u/ ㅊ /ɥ/ ㅣ /i/ ㄹ /l/ ㄱ /g/



Japanese 和歌 (U+3316)

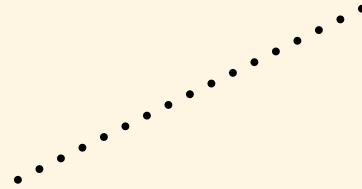
≠ □ ×



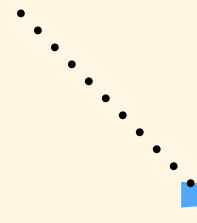
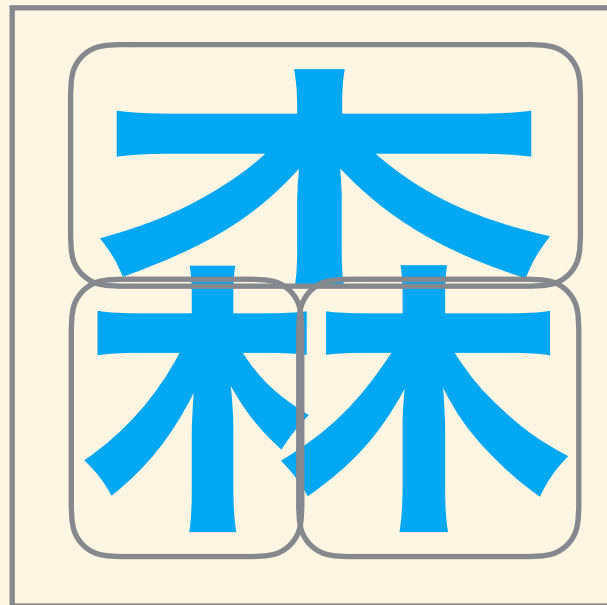
一 ト ル

CJK (Chinese char)

木



木



木

CJK (Chinese char)

Sin-Jap. /mon/ "question"

A blue stylized character component, which is a phonogram, consisting of two vertical strokes and two horizontal strokes.

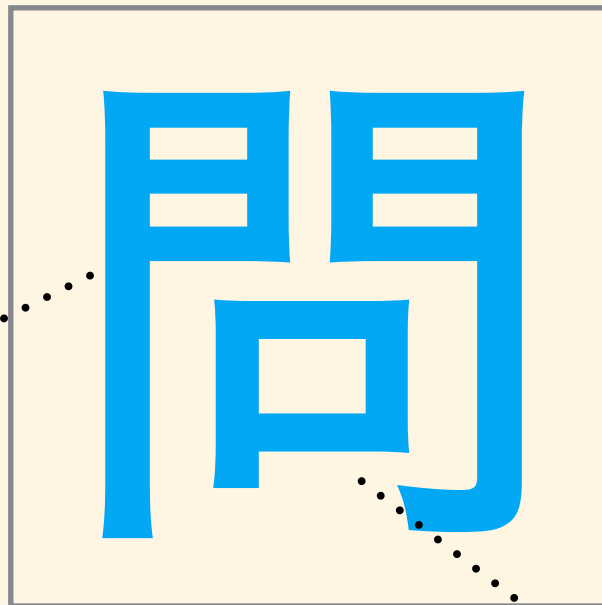
1. phonogram

Sin-Jap./mon/

2. ideogram

Sin-Jap./mon/

"gate"

A large blue stylized Chinese character, 問, which is a compound character. It consists of a phonogram component (門) and an ideogram component (口). The character is enclosed in a light gray rectangular box.

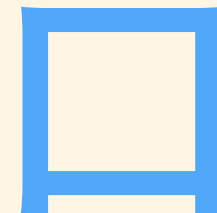
1. determinative

MOUTH

2. ideogram

Sin-Jap./kou/

"mouth"

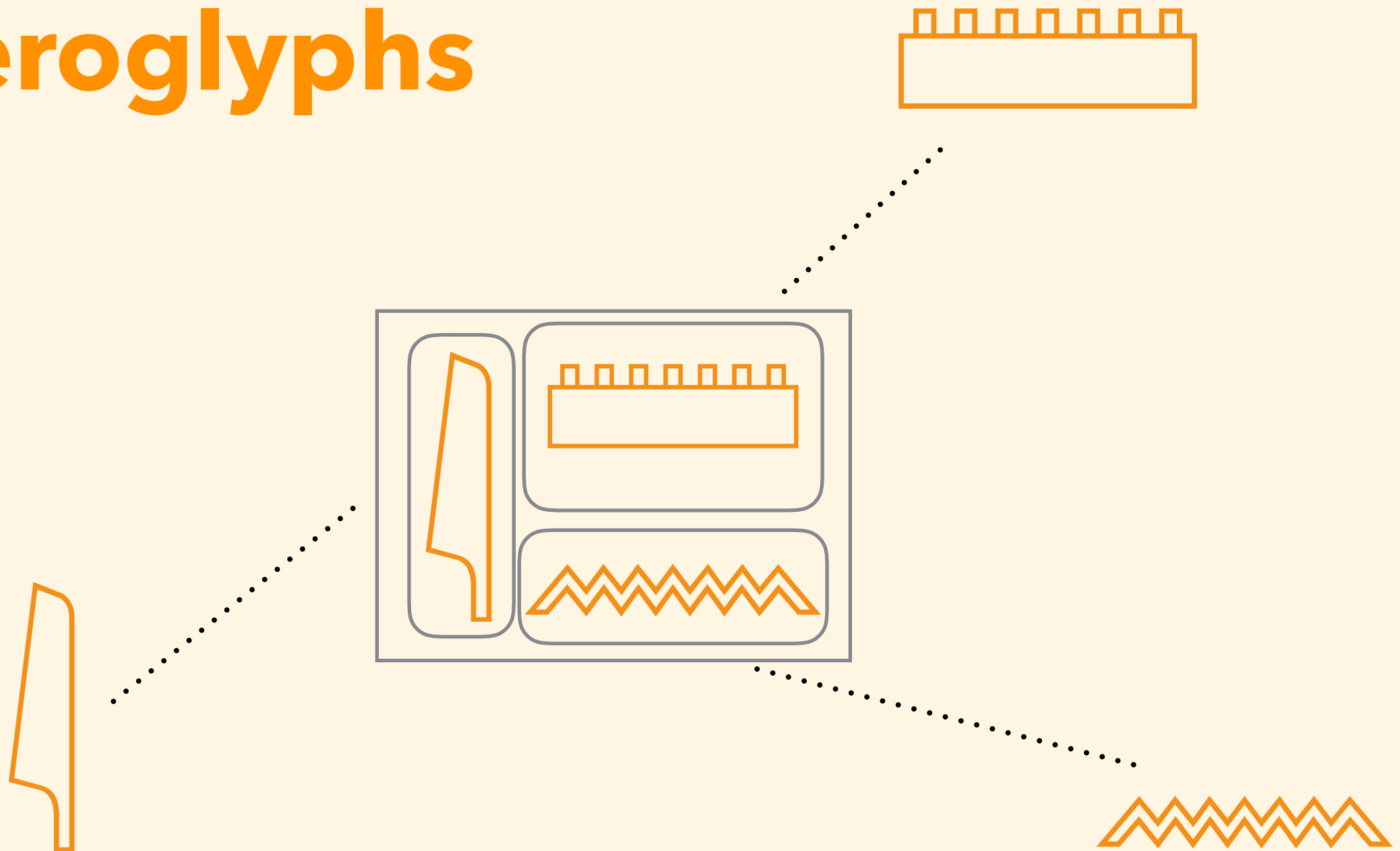
A blue stylized character component, which is an ideogram, consisting of a square shape with a horizontal line at the bottom.

CJK

森 U+68EE

木 U+6728

Hieroglyphs



Bob Richmond's EGPZ



U+ec63 Z1&D36



U+ebfa P6&D36&N5&Z1



U+ebf9 P5&Z2d&G43



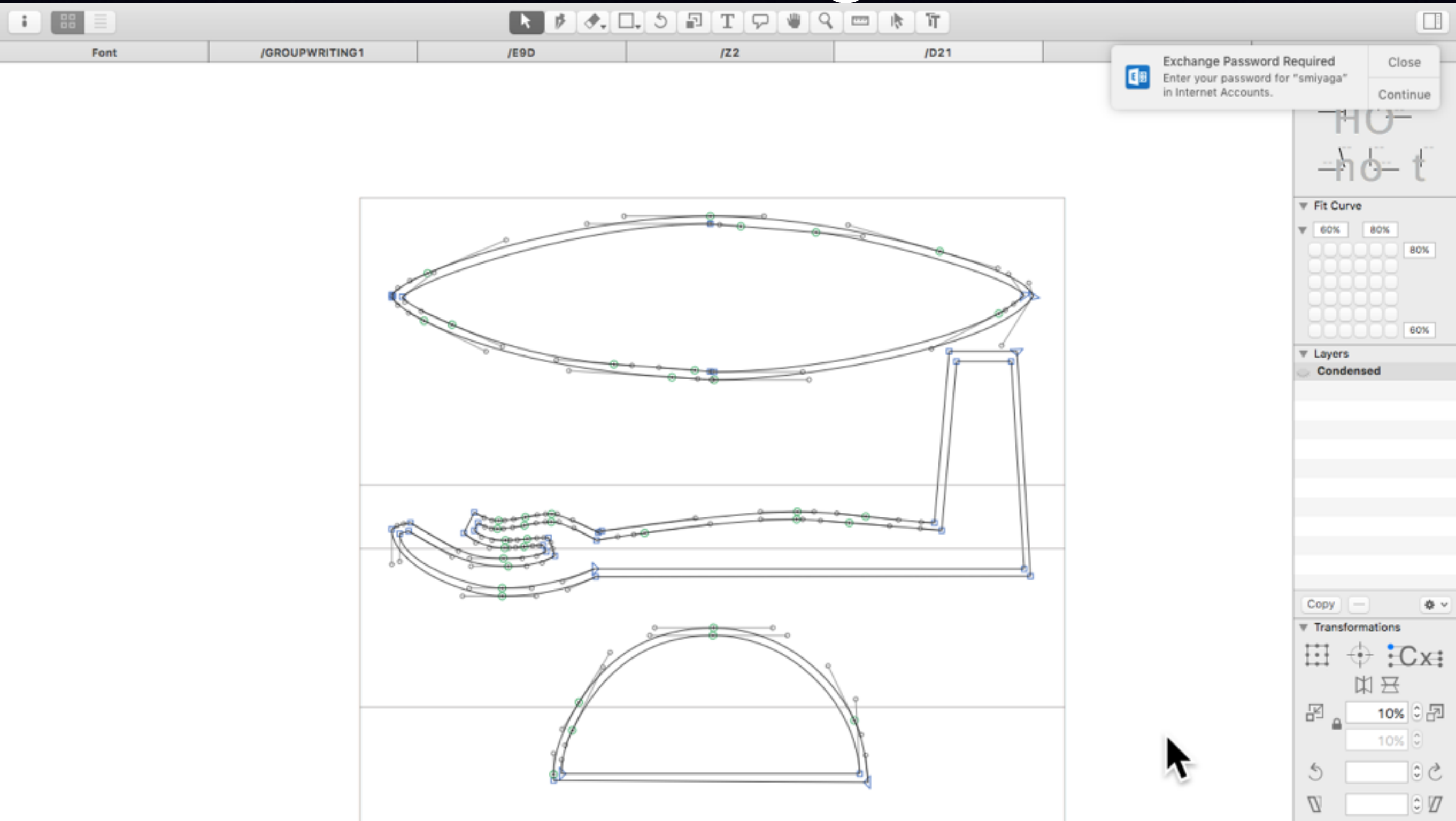
U+ebc0 I10&S43&M17&N35



U+ebbc I10&O34&I9

Photos are from Richmond, Bob. EGPZ 1.0 BETA Specification,
31st August 2007. [http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/
download;jsessionid=16FFD7C8DC879E483A2B2A0E5E0E811D?
doi=10.1.1.182.4847&rep=rep1&type=pdf](http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download;jsessionid=16FFD7C8DC879E483A2B2A0E5E0E811D?doi=10.1.1.182.4847&rep=rep1&type=pdf), accessed on 2016-01-21.

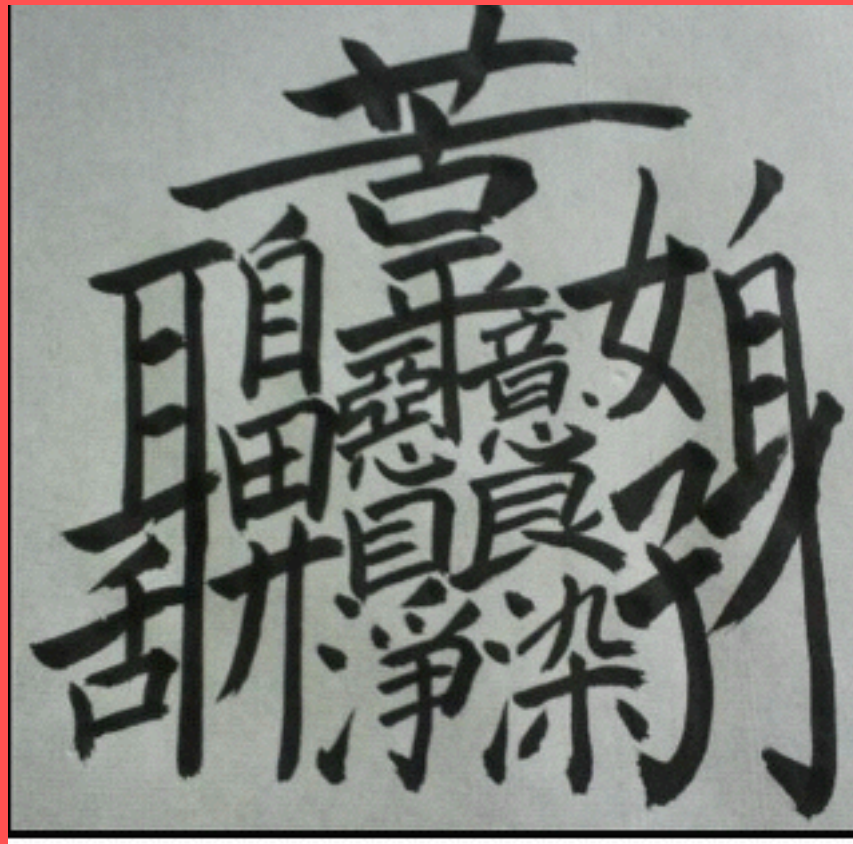
Making Fonts of Group Writing



Merit and demerit of CJK way

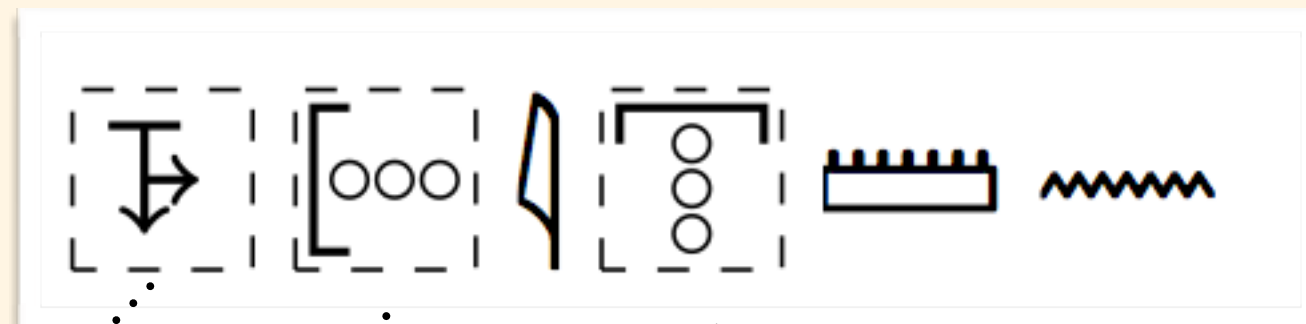
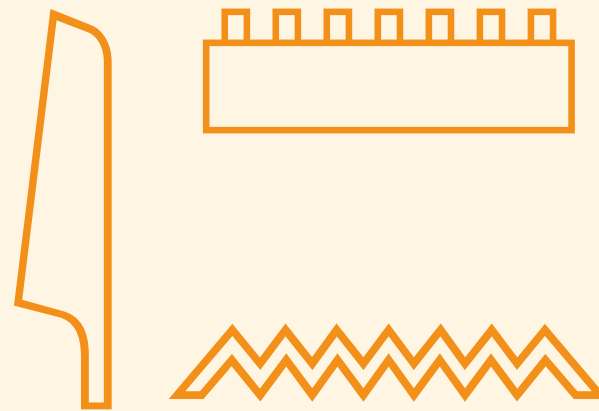
- Make all the combinations of signs as individual characters
- Merit
 - Easy to implement
 - Easy to display
- Demerit
 - Huge number of characters (over 120,000)

Also, you cannot include all



- There is no Unicode for this combination of graphemes

L2-16/177



Using control characters

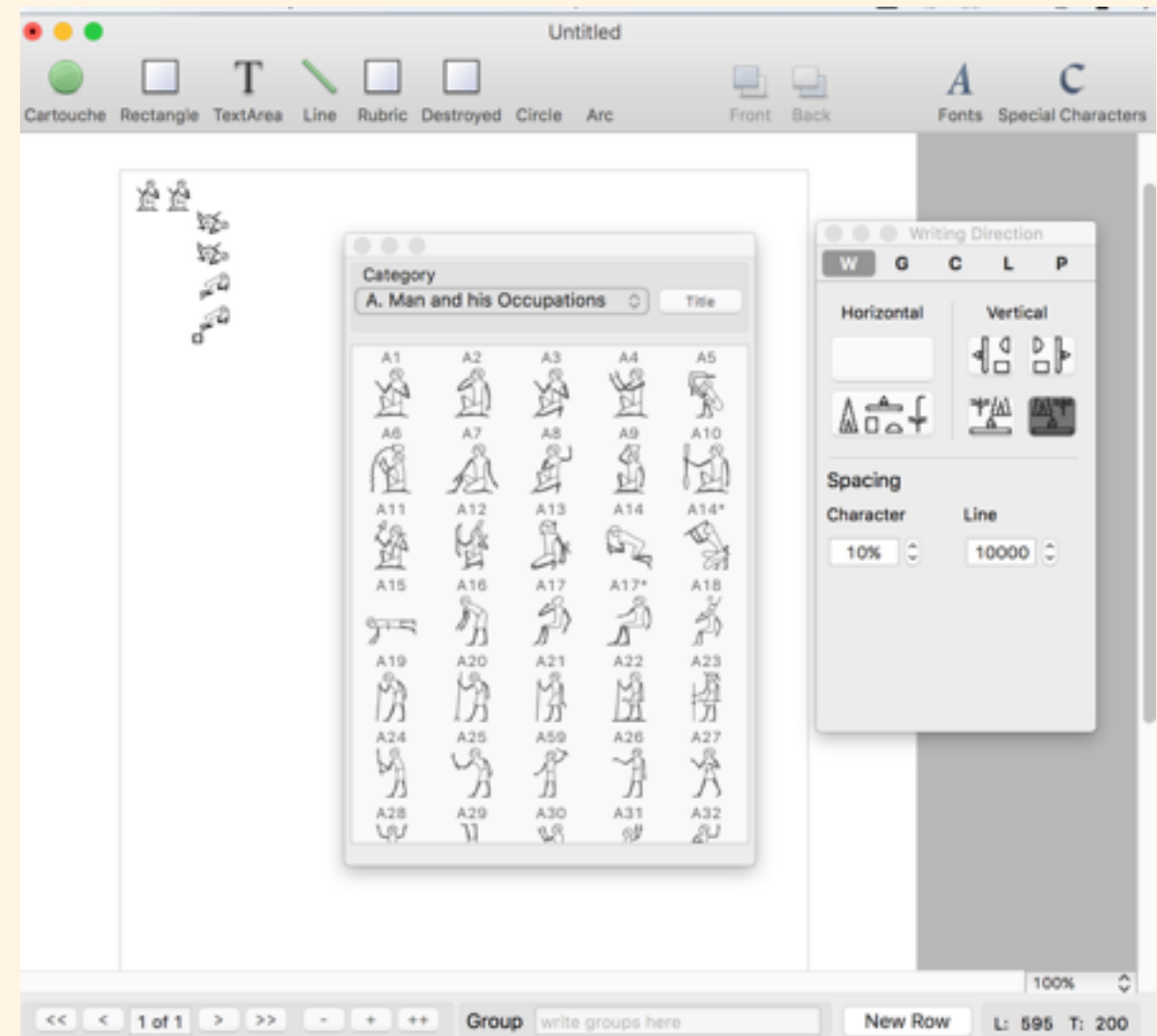
Using Unicode

- The age of Unicode
- flourishing tools based on Unicode
- Greek: BetaCode --> Unicode
- Egyptian: MdC --> Unicode (?)

Ways to write Hieroglyphs so far

Choose-and-put-the image editors

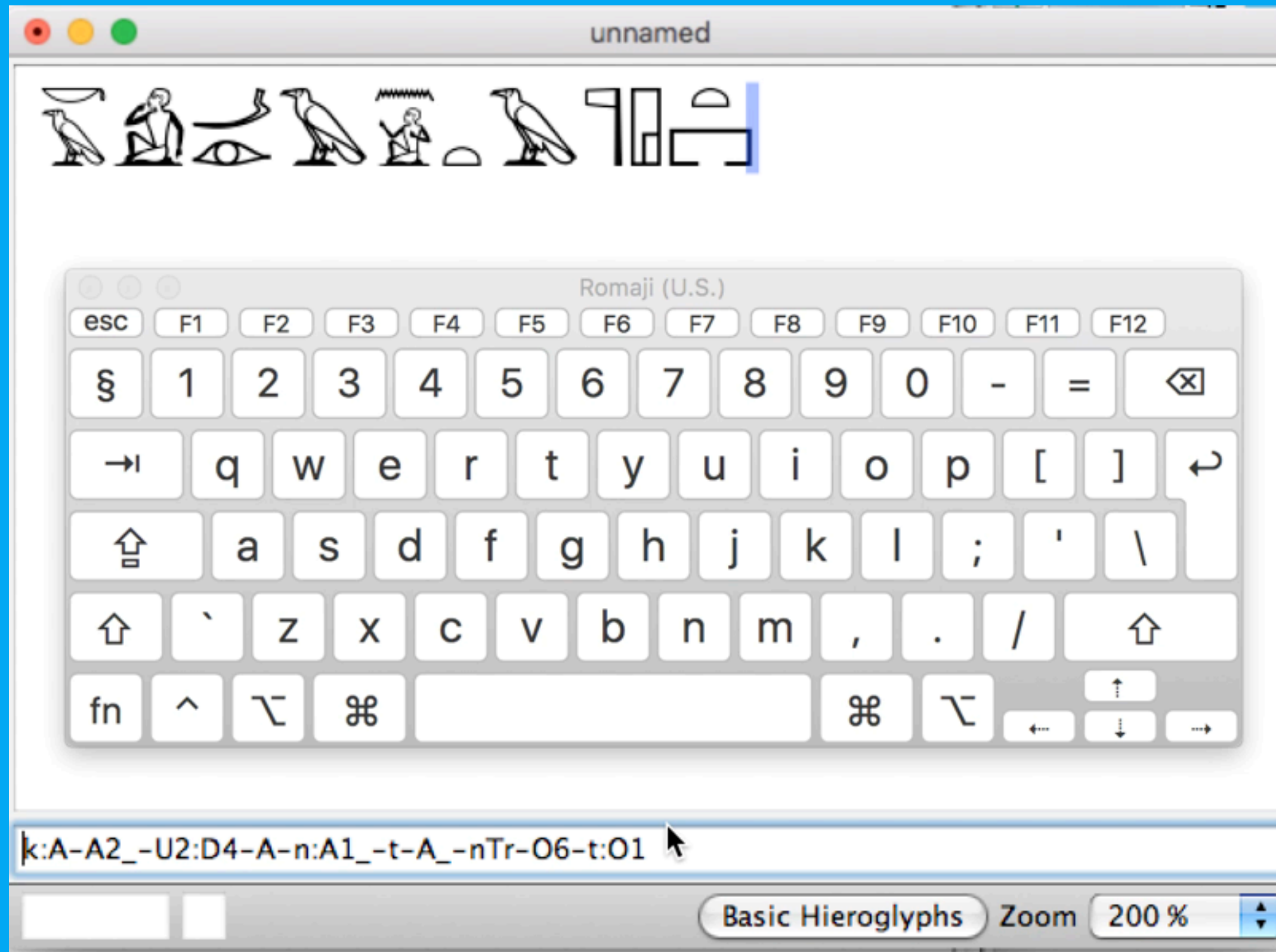
- iGlyph
- GlyphsBasic
- exports as an image file
- and so on



Encoded editors

- JSesh (also used for TLA and Ramses, based on MdC)
- WinGlyph (the math style is intuitive)
- and so on
- exports as an image file

JSesh, making Hieroglyphs



Systems for hi-end users with knowledge

- HieroTeX (Serge Rosmorduc)
- RES (Mark-Jan Nederhof)

Typeset

LaTeX

Macros

Tags

Templates

HieroTeX

before compiling

144 `\end{itemize}`

145 `\item` 定冠詞の歴史

146 `\begin{itemize}`

147 `\item` 中エジプト語指示詞

148 `\begin{hieroglyph}pA-A\end{hieroglyph}\leg pA}`

149 `\begin{hieroglyph}t:A\end{hieroglyph}\leg tA}`

150 `\begin{hieroglyph}n:A\end{hieroglyph}\leg nA}`

151 `\to`

152 コプト語定冠詞 `\cop{p t n}` `\citep[{}{allen}`

153 `\item` 現在のDershasheにある第6王朝期の上エジプトの墓
に刻まれた碑文が現在確認できるもののうちで初出であるとみ
られる。 `\citep{kupreyev}`

```
< > revised.tex x
697 \glt 「3人の王」
698 \end{exe}
699
700 コプト語では、生産的な名詞の複数語尾屈折がほぼ消失しているため、このような現象は見られない。よっ
て、今回は、数詞と指示詞の数の不一致について言及するにとどめておく。
701
702
703
704 \subsection{「女性単数」的な{\it n-}系列指示詞の用法}
705
706 {\it n-}系列指示詞は、\citet{englund}や\citet{gardiner}や\citet{allen}
などではpluralとしているが、\citet{allenme}や\citet{ockinga}ではpluralとはせずに、`
neutral'\citep{allenme}や`common'\citep{ockinga}とだけ表現している。
707 なぜなら、単独で用いられた場合、単数かつ性を指定しないような用法があるからである。
708
709 しかしながら、次のように女性単数として特定できるデータがみられる。
710 \newpage
711 \begin{exe}
712 \ex 「ウェストカー・パピルス」 11,10, 紀元前17世紀, P. Berlin inv. 3033 \citep{
blackman} \\\
713 \begin{hieroglyph}{\leavevmode \loneSign{\Aca GP/38/}\HinterSignsSpace
714 \Cadrat{\CadratLineI{\Aca GD/69/}\CadratLine{\Aca GN/66/}}\HinterSignsSpace
715 \Cadrat{\CadratLineI{\liqAR0BDd}\CadratLine{\Aca GN/66/}}\HinterSignsSpace
```


(42) 『ウェストカー・パピルス』 11,10, 紀元前 17 世紀, P. Berlin inv. 3033
(Blackman 1988)



$\text{ḥ}^{\text{c}}\text{-n}$ dd-n s-t n nn ntr-w ptr $\boxed{n\text{ḏ}}$ $\boxed{\text{nt-t}}$ n
 そして 言う-PST イシス-F DAT DEM.nn 神-PL 何 $n\text{ḏ}$ REL-SG/PL.F 1PL
 jj.wjn $\boxed{r-s}$ nn jr-t bjy-t n $n\text{ḏ} n$
 来る-1PL.STPro DIR-3SG.F ~ないで 行う-INF 奇跡.SG-F DAT $n\text{ḏ}$ GEN
 hrd-w smj-n n py-sn jt rdj
 子ども.M-PL 報告する-1PL DAT SG.M-彼らの 父.M.SG させる
 jw-t-n
 来る-INF-1PL

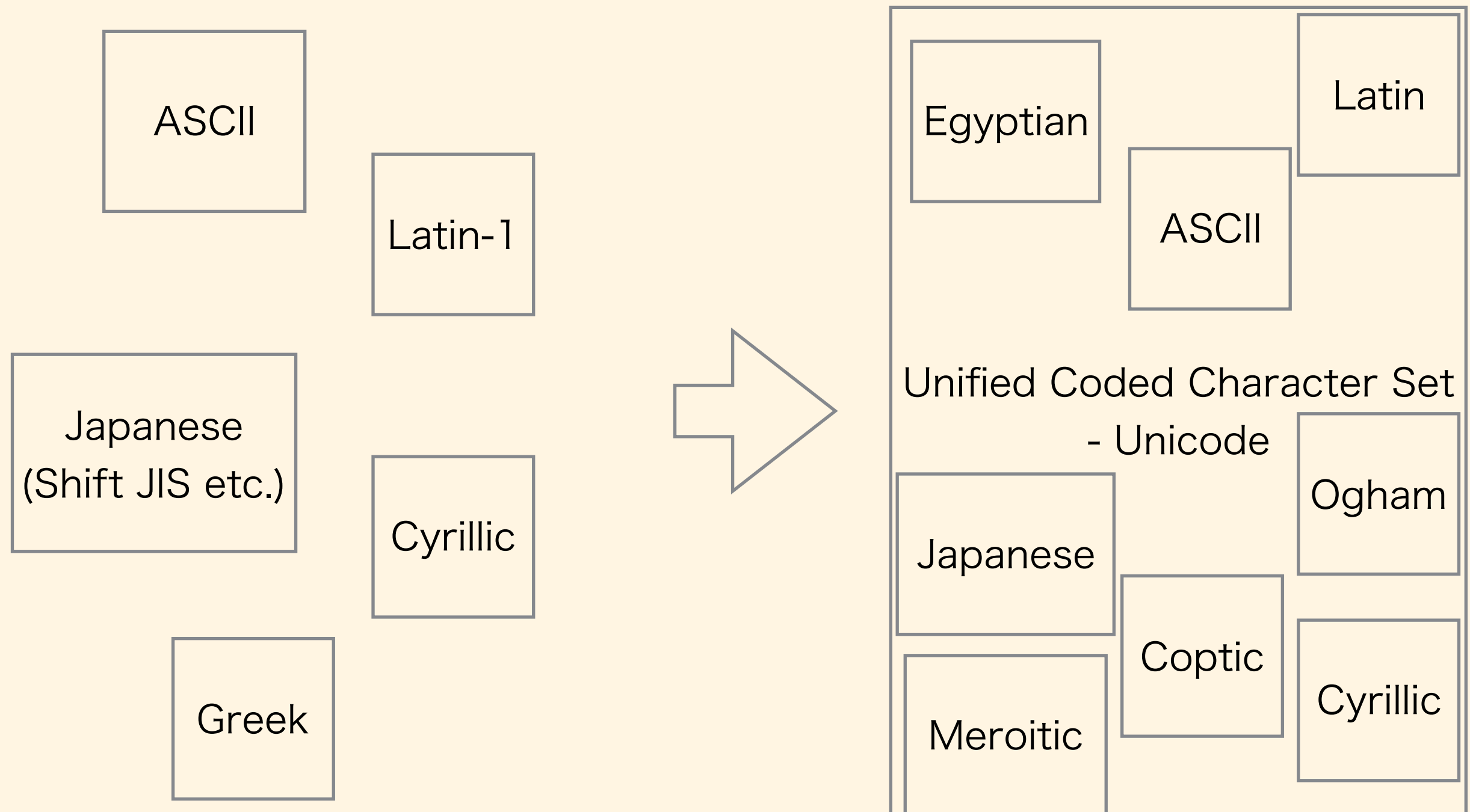
HieroTeX
output

「するとイシスが（他の）女神に向かって申しました。「この赤ん坊たちのために、私たちを送りだしたその父君に報告できるような奇跡を行わないで、どうして戻って来てしまったのでしょうか。」(屋形・杉 1978:423) (lit. 戻って来てしまったというこれ ($n\text{ḏ}$; この有様) はなんですか)」

History of coded character set

- ASCII
- ISO/IEC 646 - more variation, switching
- ISO/IEC 2022 - switching, GL, GR, Escape Sequence
- ISO/IEC 8859, Latin-1, Shift JIS and so on
- Unicode, ISO/IEC 10646

Unicode, ISO/IEC 10646



SFB1136 Project -White Monastery Coptic corpus and biblical text reuse

- Now 500,000 words (more technically, tokens)
- Lemmatised, POS-tagged, syntactic information (testing),
- A lot of automatic tools (by Amir Zeldes, Marco Büchler, Krill Bulert and me)
 - Automatic OCR (handwritten manuscripts and printed texts)^{kirill&me}
 - Automatic normaliser^{amir}
 - Automatic lemmatiser^{amir}
 - Automatic POS-tagger^{amir}
 - Automatic syntactic tree generator^{amir}
 - Automatic Text Reuse detection tool^{marco}

=> These all are based on Unicode

output/Luke_71_1L/010001.bin.png

2EE2PEXEE

2EE2PEXEE

output/Luke_71_1L/010002.bin.png

2NOYMANXA

2NOYMANXA

Promising effects of Unicode on (Pharaonic) Egyptological Projects

- Corpus linguistics based on hieroglyphs, not transcription
- Easy application of OCR software like Ocropy
- Easy application of POS-tagger like TreeTagger
- Easy application of Text Reuse tool like Tracer
- Easy application of corpus linguistic tools like NLTK, VoyantTools
- Easy application of Tree Bank Generator like Arborator
- Easy to search and replace by RegEx

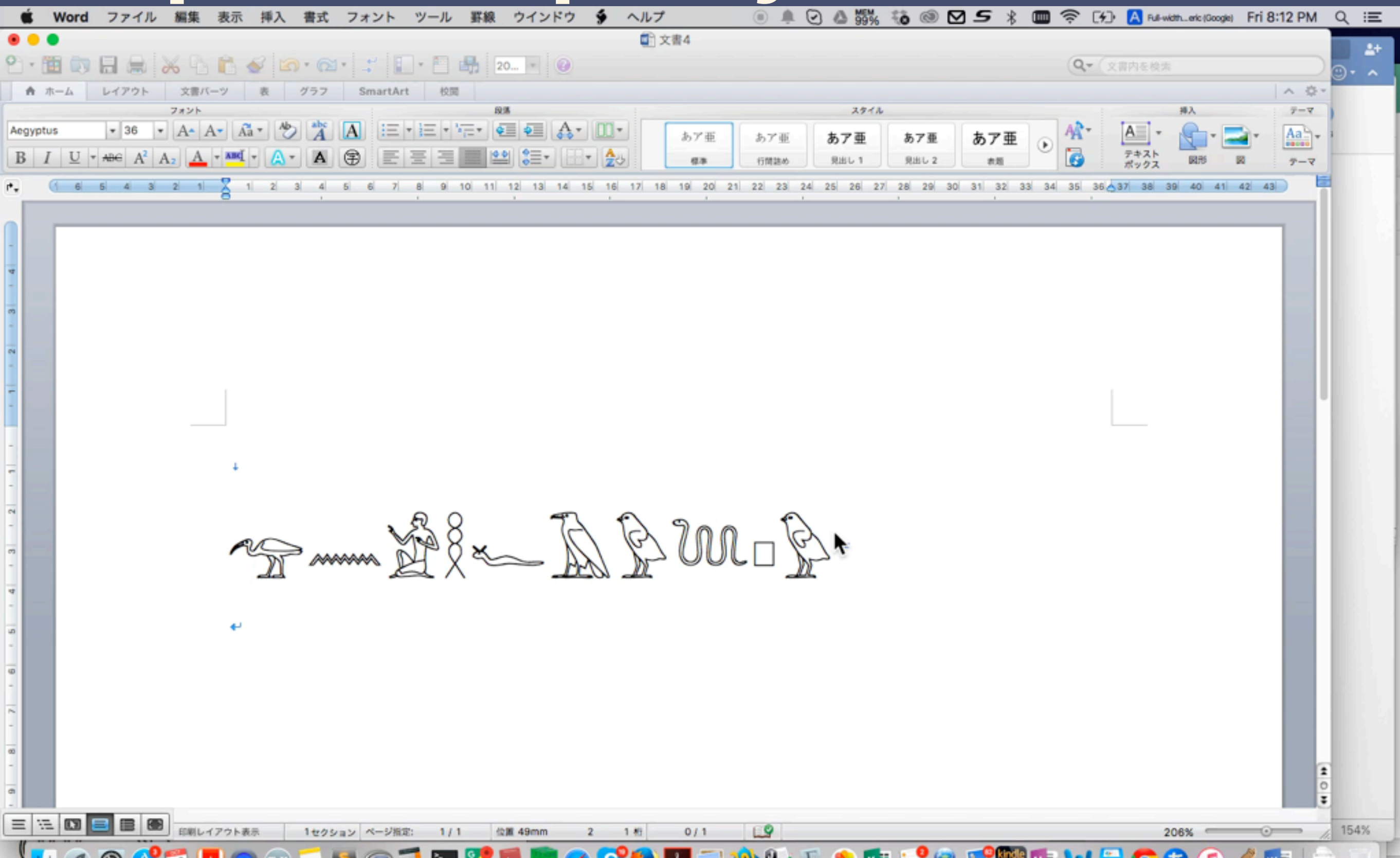
Egyptian Unicode Inputting

- If Unicode is completed, inputting system will be needed.
- I'm making it with Japanese Input System
- Called HieroJIS (Hieroglyphs on Japanese Input System)

HieroJIS

- Four ways of inputting:
Word-to-Word, Gardiner, Category, Phonetic
- 60,000 entries including TLA lemma (currently)
candidates on pull-down window
- n-Bunsetsu Longest Concord Method:
Used in most of the Japanese input systems
- Memorising user history, prediction and optimisation

HieroJIS (Hieroglyphs on Japanese Input System)



SINUHE Project with Marwan Kilani and me

	A	B	C	D
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

Even on Facebook

Tuesday, July 12, 2016 at 8:23pm



Marwan Kilani 

Unlike · Reply ·  1 · 14 hrs



Marwan Kilani replied · 12 Replies

SINUHE = System of INputting Unicode of Hieroglyphic Egyptian

**Anyway, it will be
marvellous for Egyptology
if we have a complete
Unicode set and its input
system.**

**And we will discuss mainly
Unicode side today.**

dw3-ntr=i n=tn
(or *dw3=i n=tn ntr*)



ⲱⲉⲡⲓⲙⲟⲧ

