JSesh User's Guide [Intermediate]

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[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

slide

[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

[11] Use JSesh: Free position editing

slide

[12] Use JSesh: Change the color of characters

[13] Use JSesh: Set the king name frame

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

slide

[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-1 Hieroglyph input

JSesh

ÿ Input in the type input frame

[Basic] Refer to 2-4

Character number M17-G43-I9-G17-Q3-X1-N1

Transcription iwfmpt-pt

Transcription character number iwfmpt-N1

(2) When inputting from the palette, the character number is input in the type input frame.

Prerequisite rules

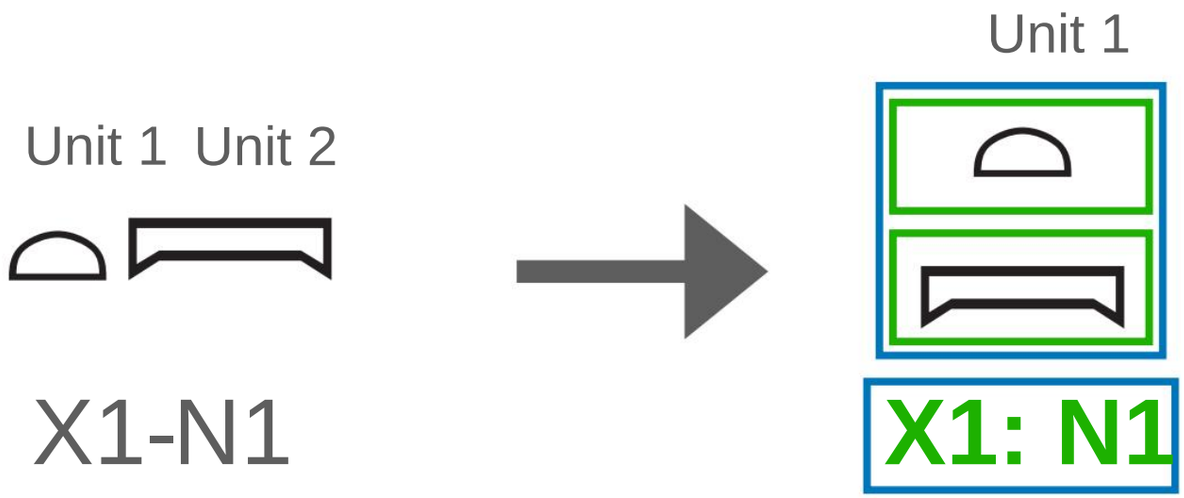
-The unit (minimum 1 character) is cut off by (hyphen)!

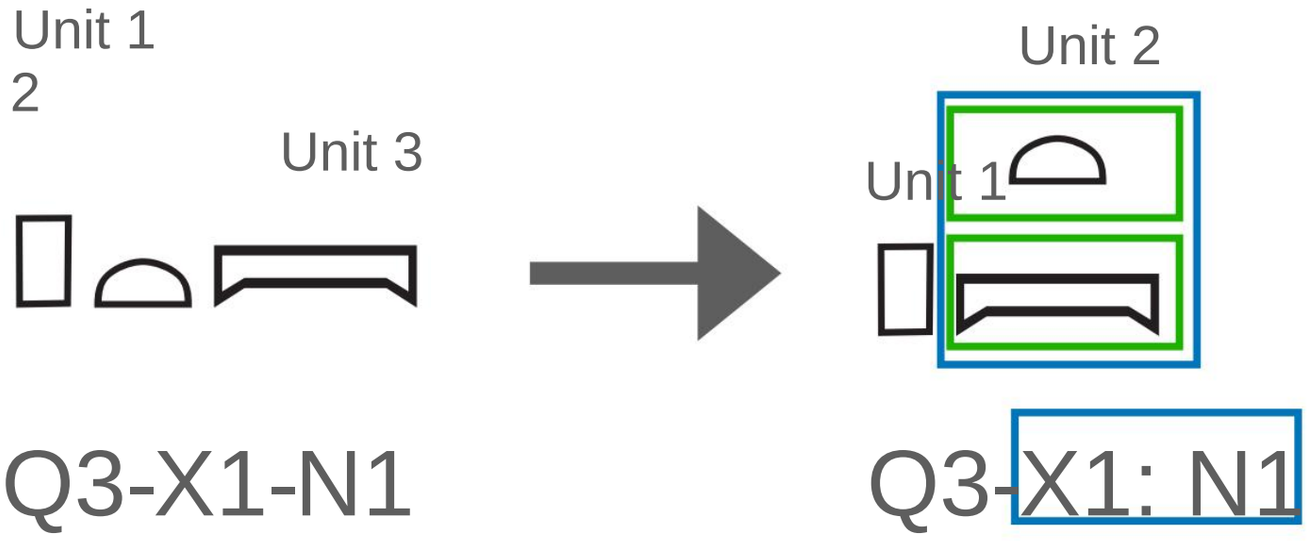
[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-2 Assemble the units up and down

JSesh : Sets the front and back units up and down

[Basic] See 4-2 ~ 3





[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-3 Assemble the units left and right

JSesh

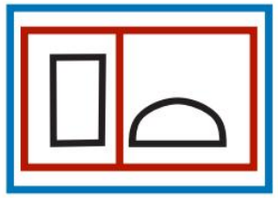
* Sets the front and back units horizontally

[Basic] See 4-2 ~ 3

Unit 1
2

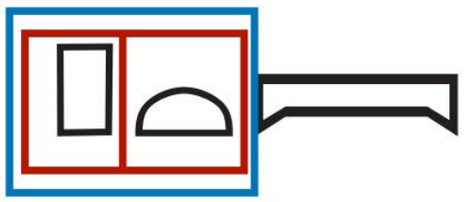
Q3-X1

Unit 1

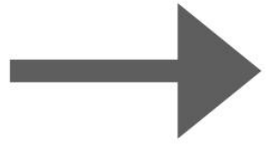


Q3 * X1

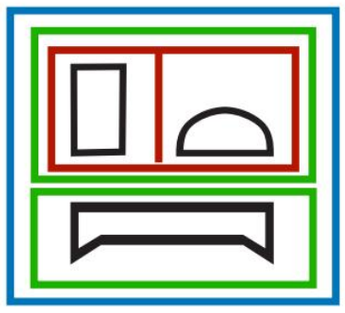
Unit 1 Unit 2



Q3 * X1-N1



Unit 1



Q3 * X1: N1

[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-3 Assemble the units left and right

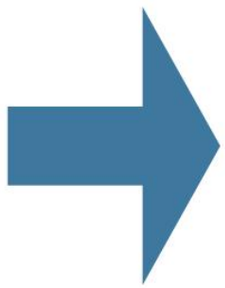
JSesh

File> Format> Text in Columns (vertical writing)

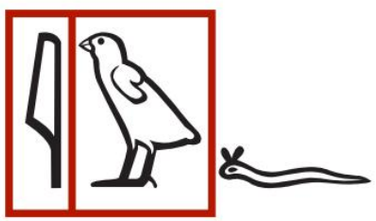
Horizontal writing

M17-G43-I9

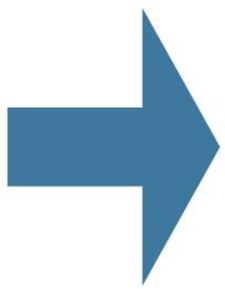
Normal

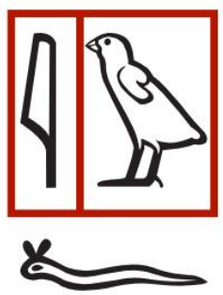


Vertical writing



M17 * G43-I9





Horizontal composition

It looks the same

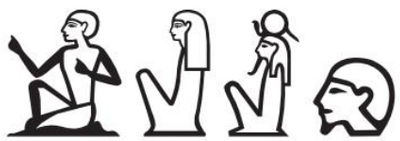
It is in horizontal composition

[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

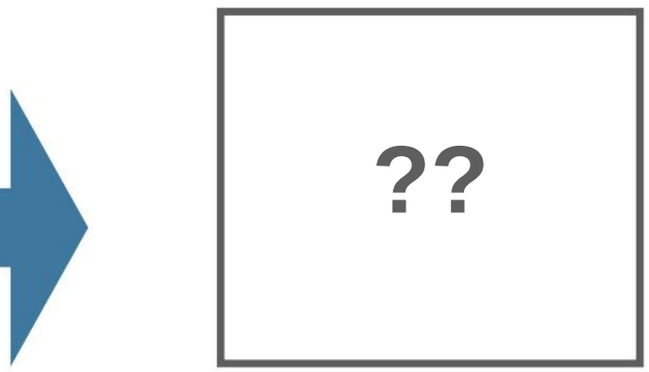
9-4 Rule for combining ":" and "*"

In the description on the right side of JSesh , how the characters are arranged

Is not it?



A1-B1-C1-D1



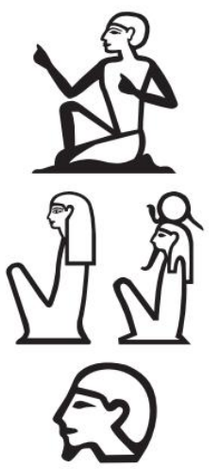
A1: B1 * C1: D1

[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-4 Rule for combining ":" and "*"

JSesh

The result looks like this



A1: B1 * C1: D1

Slides 11-12 explain why

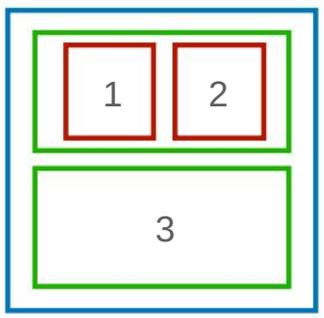
The mechanism is a little
complicated, so if you find it difficult, please go to slide 13!

[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

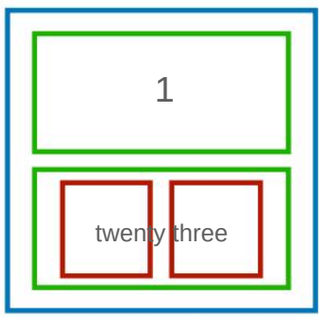
9-4 Rule for combining ":" and "*"

JSesh basic rules

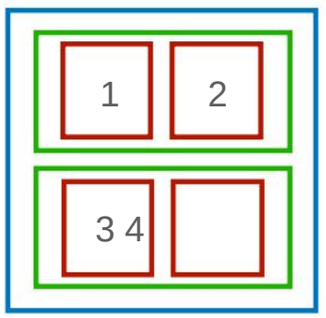
Left and right assembly is set in the upper and lower assembly parts



Unit 1

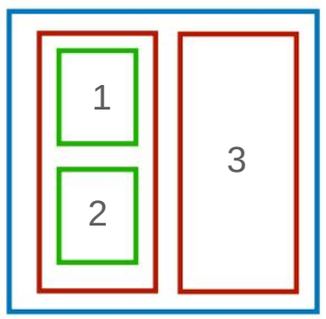


Unit 1

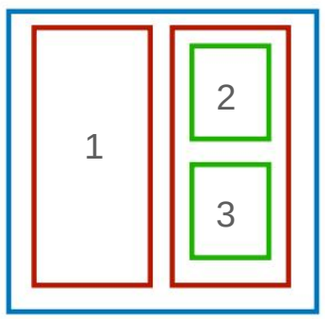


Unit 1

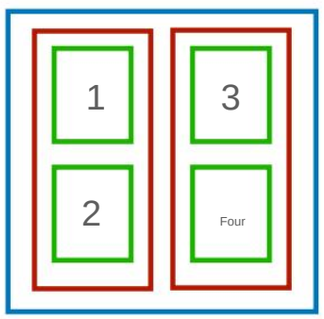
It is not possible to set the upper and lower parts in the left and right parts.



Unit 1



Unit 1



Unit 1

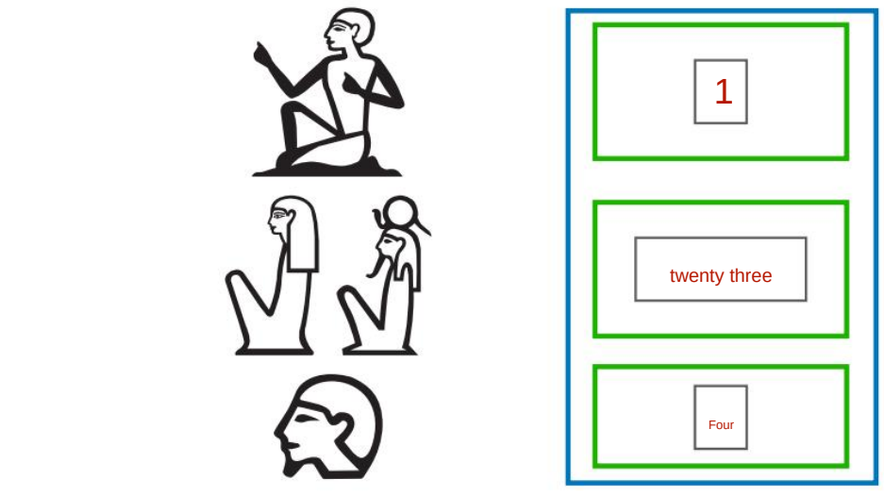
[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

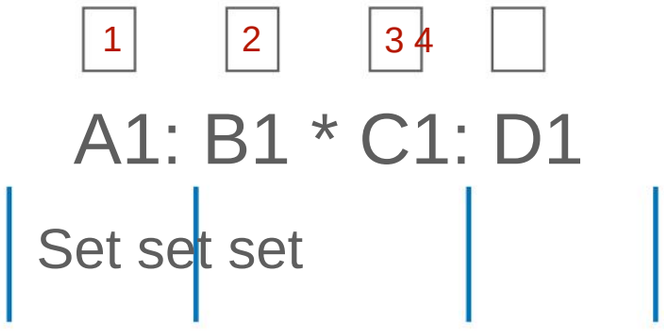
9-4 Rule for combining ":" and "*"

JSesh

From: to: is one set

The set is separated by: (-is a prerequisite rule)





B1 * C1 becomes one set, and two letters are lined up side by side

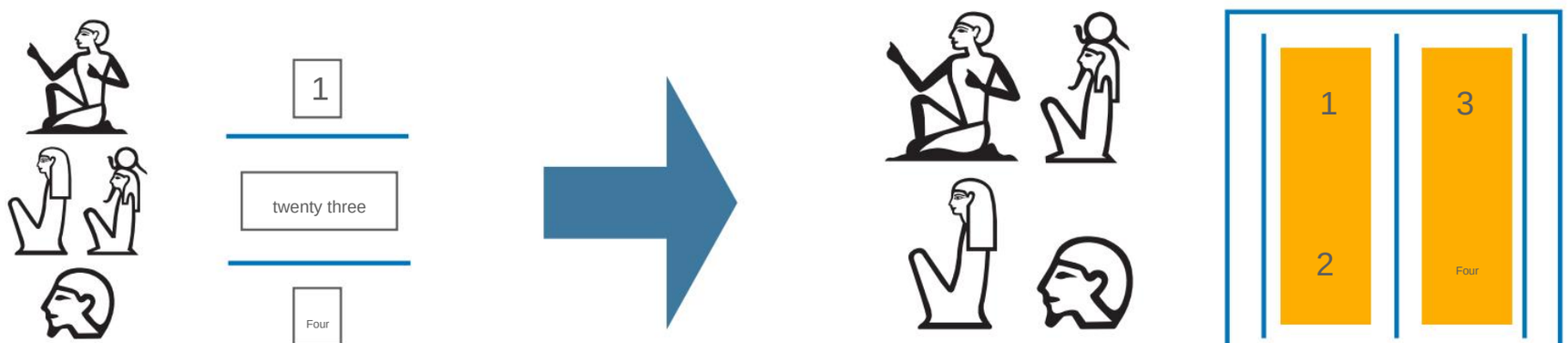
[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

Specifying a set using 9-5 ()

JSesh

If you use () , the characters before and after: are set.

Can be specified



[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

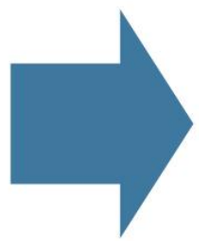
Specifying a set using 9-5 ()

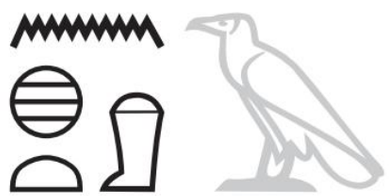
JSesh

Example of using ()

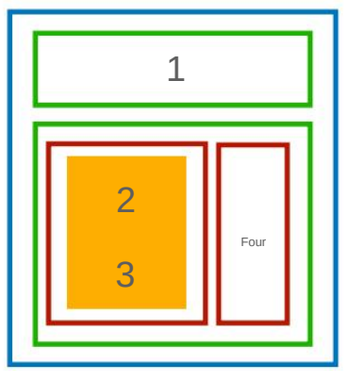
Horizontal writing example

N35: Aa1: X1 * U30-G1

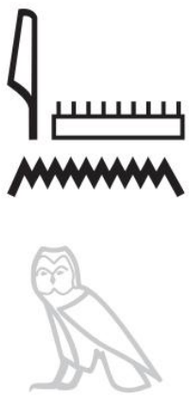




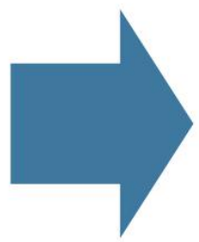
N35: (Aa1: X1) * U30-G1



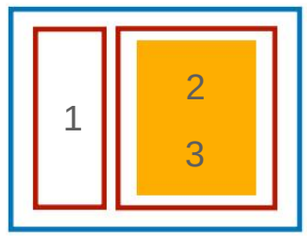
Vertical writing example



M17 * Y5: N35-G17



M17 * (Y5: N35)-G17



[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-6 Ligature settings

JSesh

Ligature = characters are visually integrated

(Definition in this guide)

* Just because it is a ligature does not mean that it is a single character.

X1-G1

Normal

X1 * G1

Horizontal composition

X1 & G1

Ligature

In Egyptology, letters and letters are visually integrated.

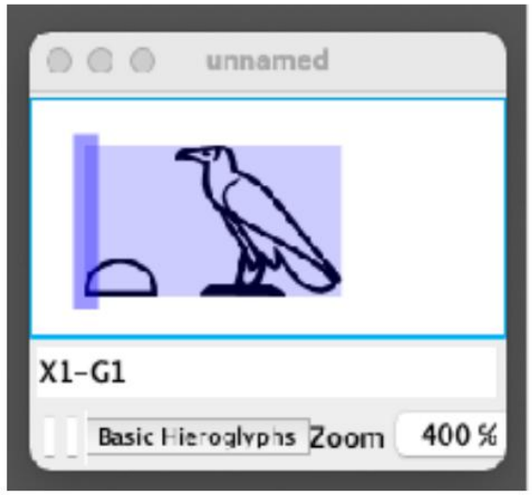
Often called a ligature,

Please note that it is different from the original definition of ligature!

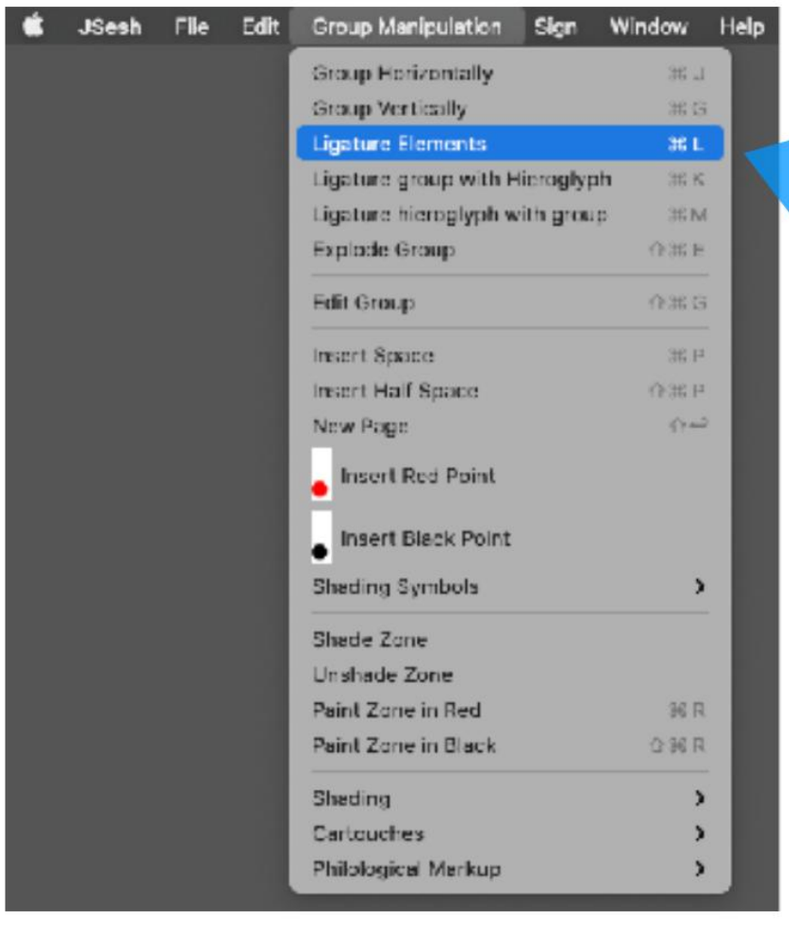
[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-6 Ligature settings

JSesh

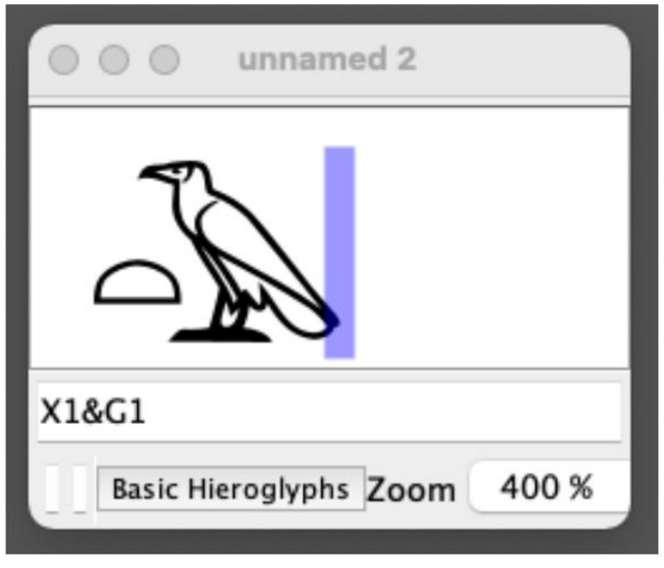


ÿ Select the range of characters you want to make into ligatures with the cursor



ÿ Group Manipulation

> Select Ligature Elements



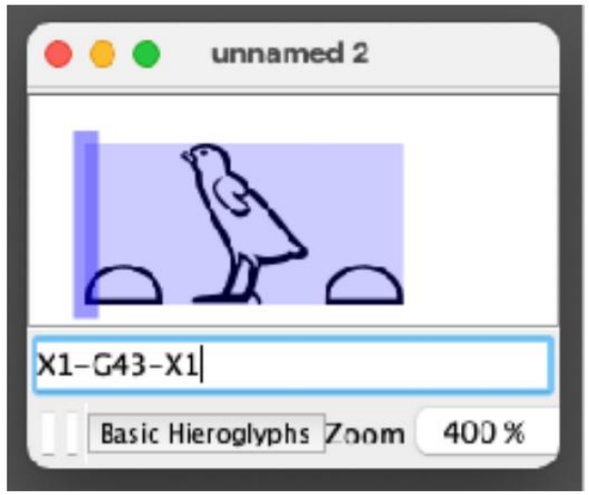
X1 & G1

It is also possible to operate in the type input frame where ligature characters are connected by &

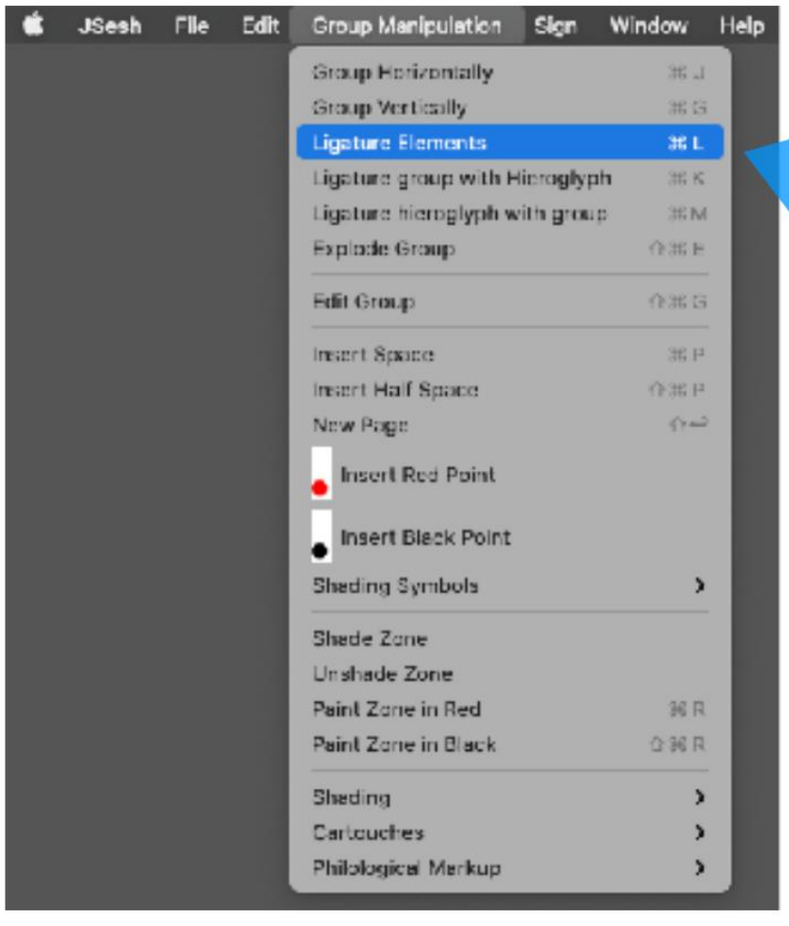
[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-6 Ligature settings

JSesh

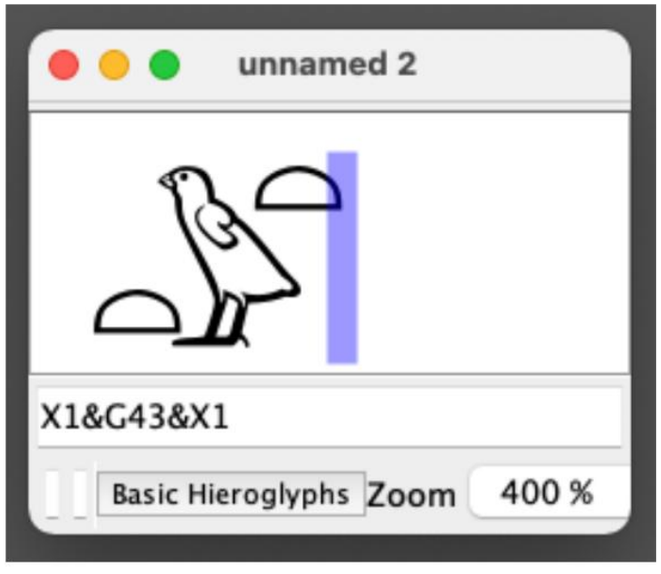


ÿ Select the range of characters you want to make into ligatures with the cursor



ÿ Group Manipulation

> Select Ligature Elements



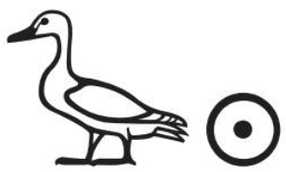
X1 & G43 & X1

It is also possible to operate in the type input frame where ligature characters are connected by &

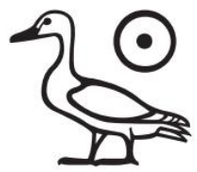
[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

9-6 Ligature settings

Example of JSesh ligature



G39-N5



G39 & N5

G14-X1

G14 & X1

U21-N35-N5

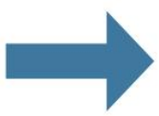
U21 & N35 & N5

[9] Using JSesh: Application of character combinations

Superposition of 9-7 characters

You can also overlap characters with JSesh type input

M17-D21



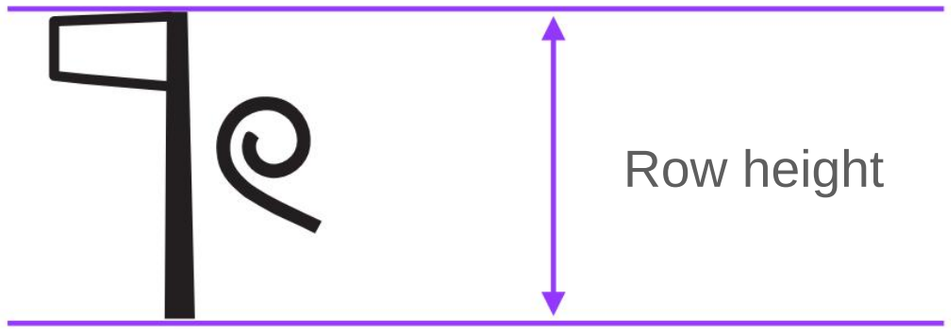
M17 ## D21

Use ## instead of-

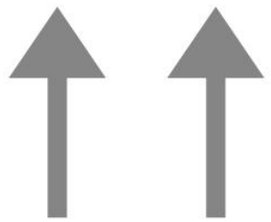
[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

10-1 Character scaling

Can be enlarged / reduced within the height range of the JSesh line



R8 --Z7



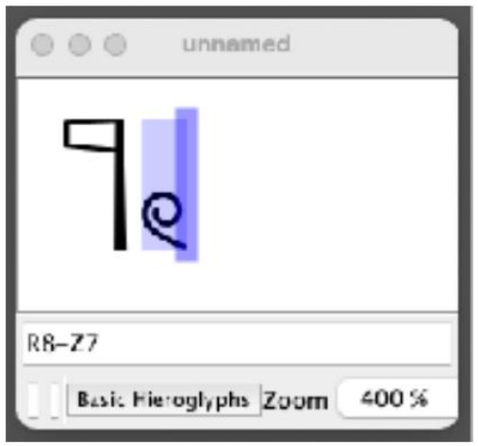
expansion   R8 cannot be expanded because the height of characters is the same as the height of lines.

Shrink  

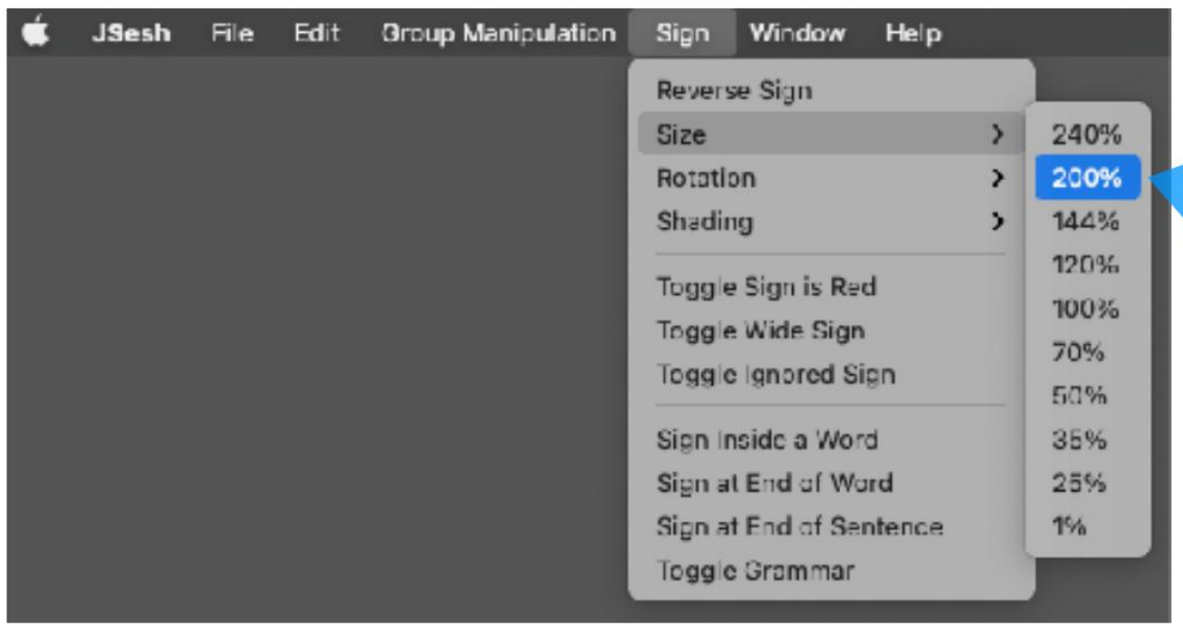
[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

10-1 Character scaling

JSesh



(1) Select a range of characters to be enlarged or reduced with the cursor.



ÿ Sign

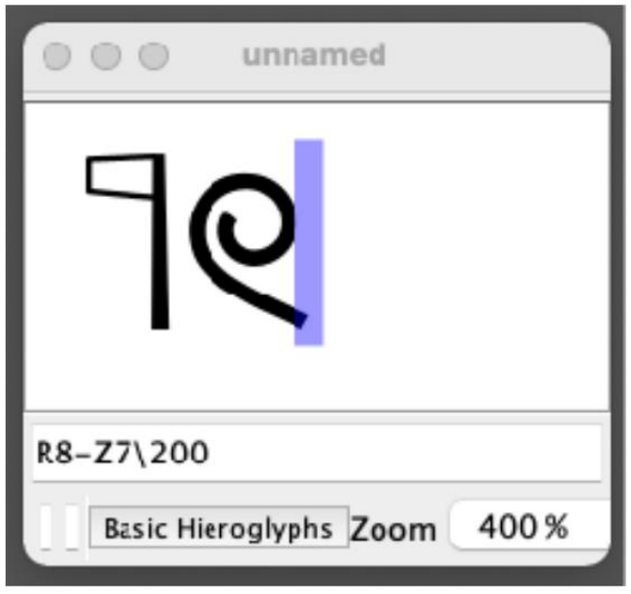
> Size>

200%

Select the desired magnification

100% by default

Expanded to 200%



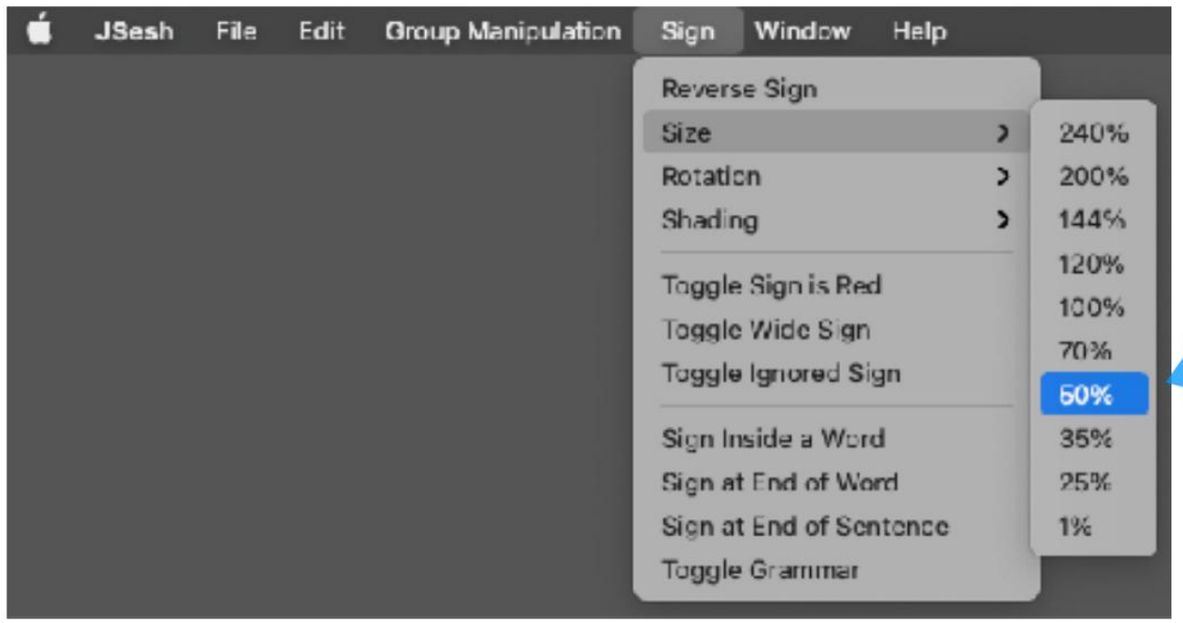
\ 200 in the type input box

[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

10-1 Character scaling

JSesh

(1) Select a range of characters to be enlarged or reduced with the cursor.



ÿ Sign

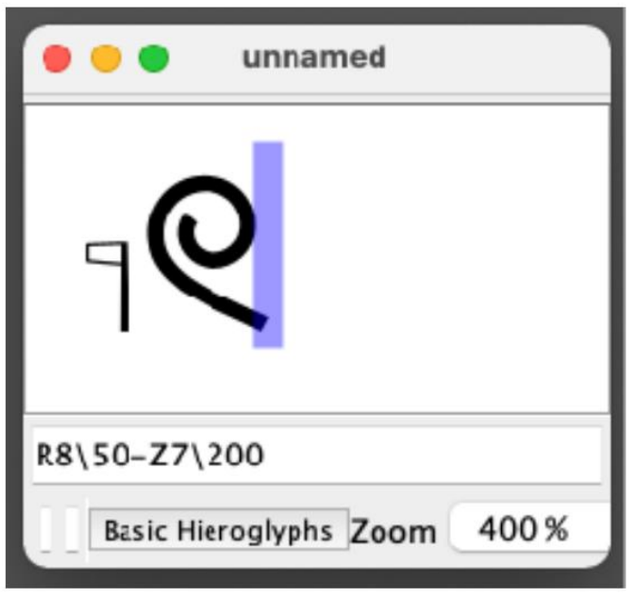
> Size>

50%

Select the desired magnification

100% by default

Reduced to 50%

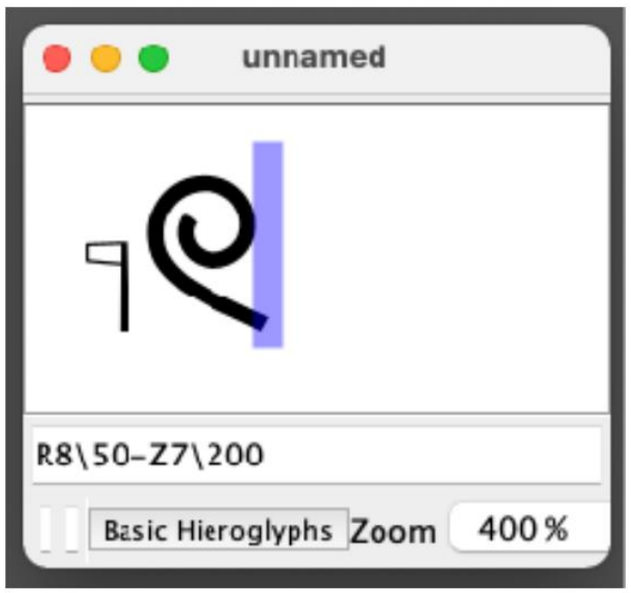


\ 50 in the type input box

[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

10-1 Character scaling

Can be scaled from the JSesh type input frame



R8 \ 50-Z7 \ 200

\ Numbers

The default is 100 101 or

more = enlargement

99 or less = reduction

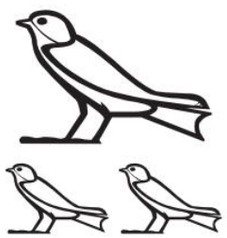
Entering \ (backslash) on Mac

option + ¥

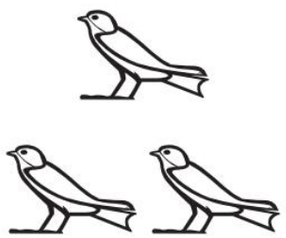
[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

10-1 Character scaling

JSesh reduction example



G36: G36 * G36



G36 \ 53: G36 * G36

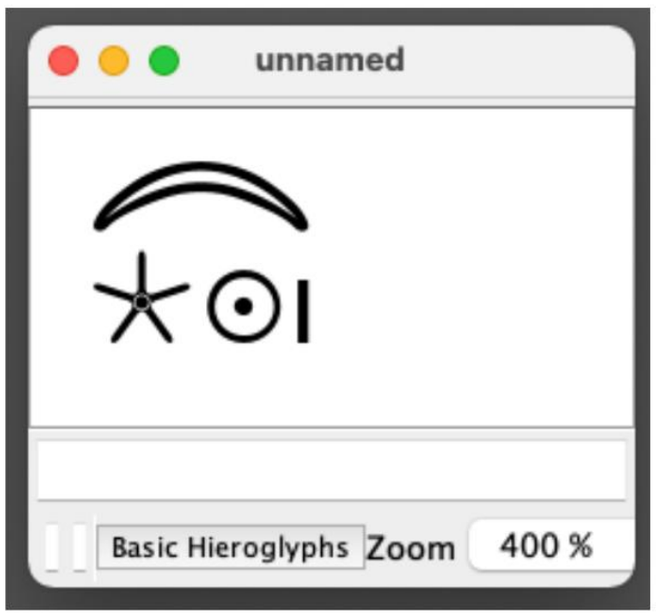
[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

10-2 Character width expansion

Extend JSesh characters horizontally

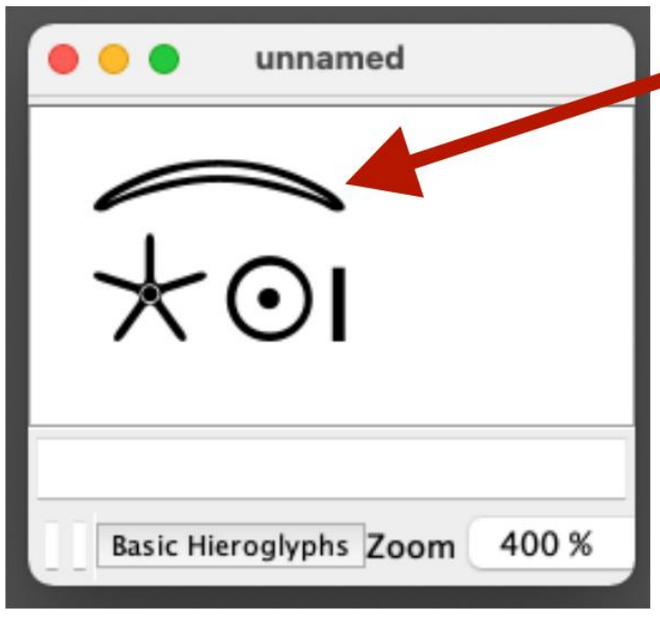
Character width expansion is common in Late Egyptian Hieratic

Normal



N11: N14 * N5 * Z1

Character width expansion



Expanded

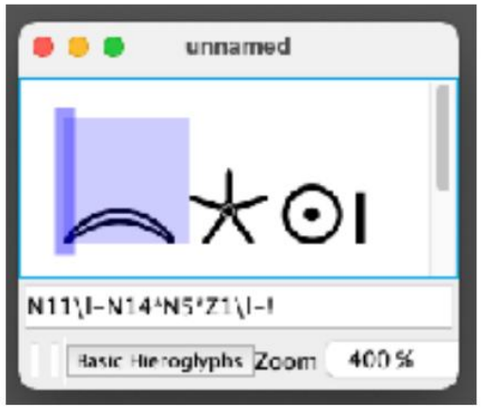
N11 \ l: N14 * N5 * Z1

\ l l (el) = long

[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

10-2 Character width expansion

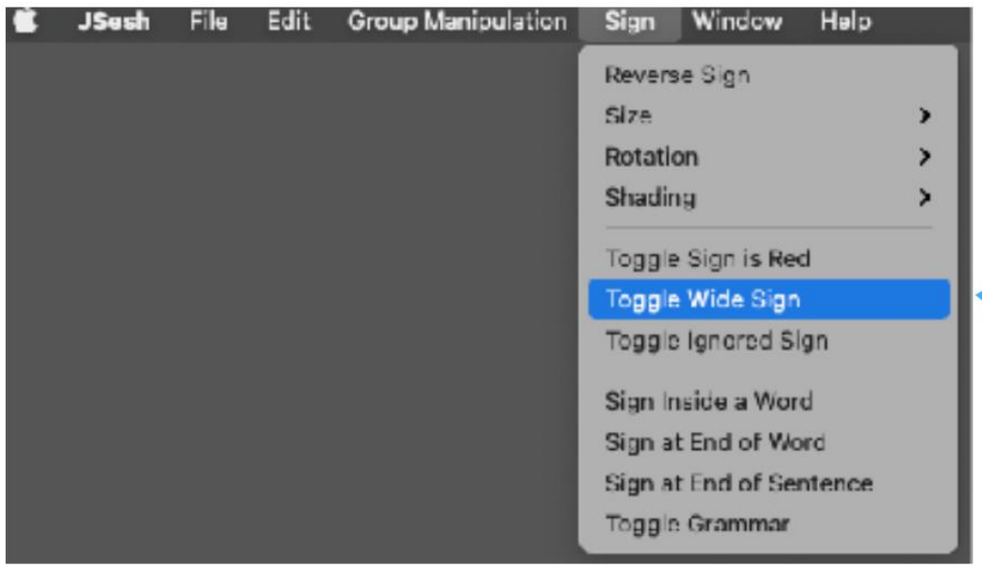
JSesh



ÿ Select a range of characters to expand

N11-N14 * N5 * Z1

At this time, do not combine with the following characters

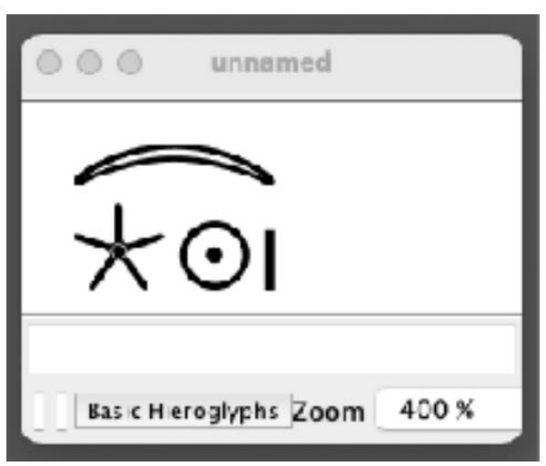


ÿ Expand the character width

Sign

> Toggle Wide Sign

N11 \ l-N14 * N5 * Z1



ÿ Combine after expansion

N11 \ l: N14 * N5 * Z1

[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

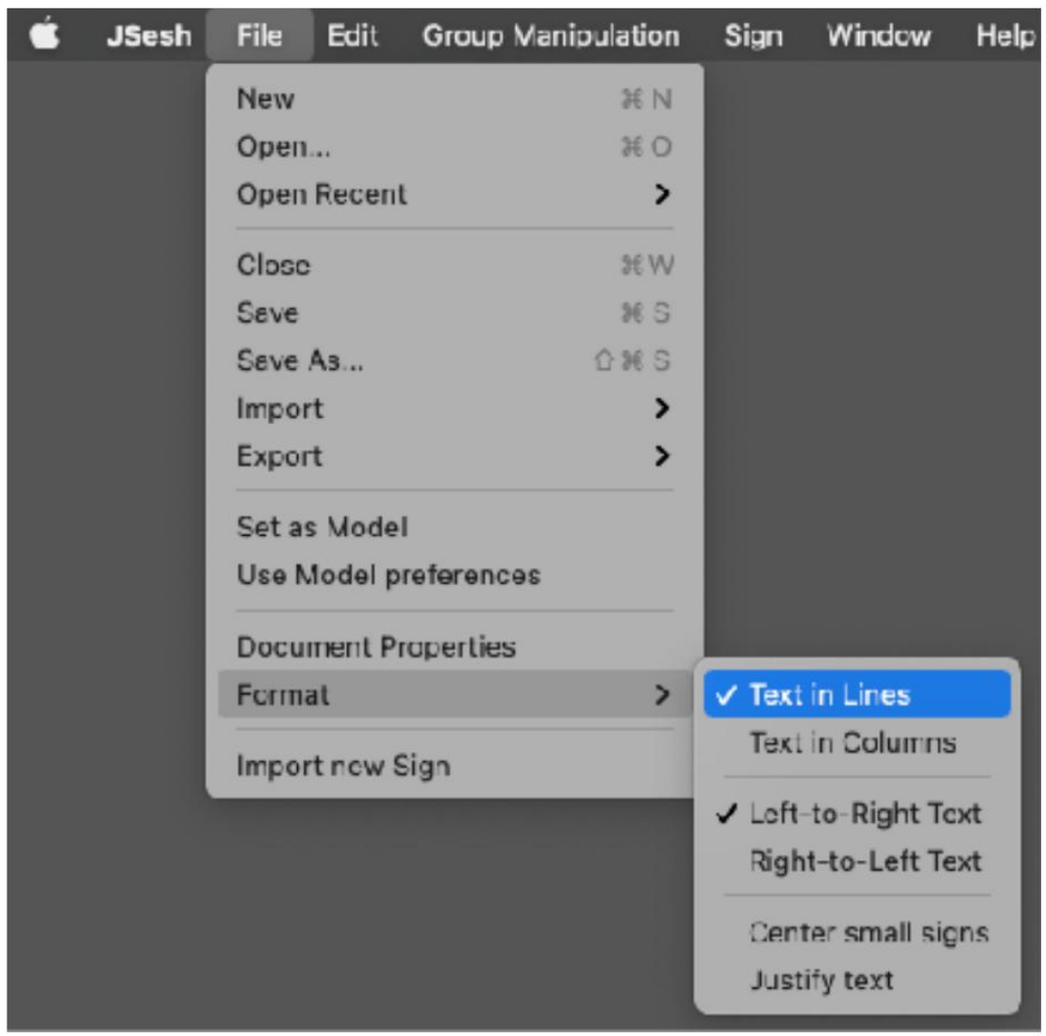
10-3 Change the orientation of characters

JSesh

You can change the writing direction of the entire text

from File> Format

[Basic] See 4-4



Text in Lines	ÿ Horizontal writing
Text in Columns	ÿ Vertical writing

Left to Right Text	ÿ Left writing
Right to Left Text	ÿ Right writing

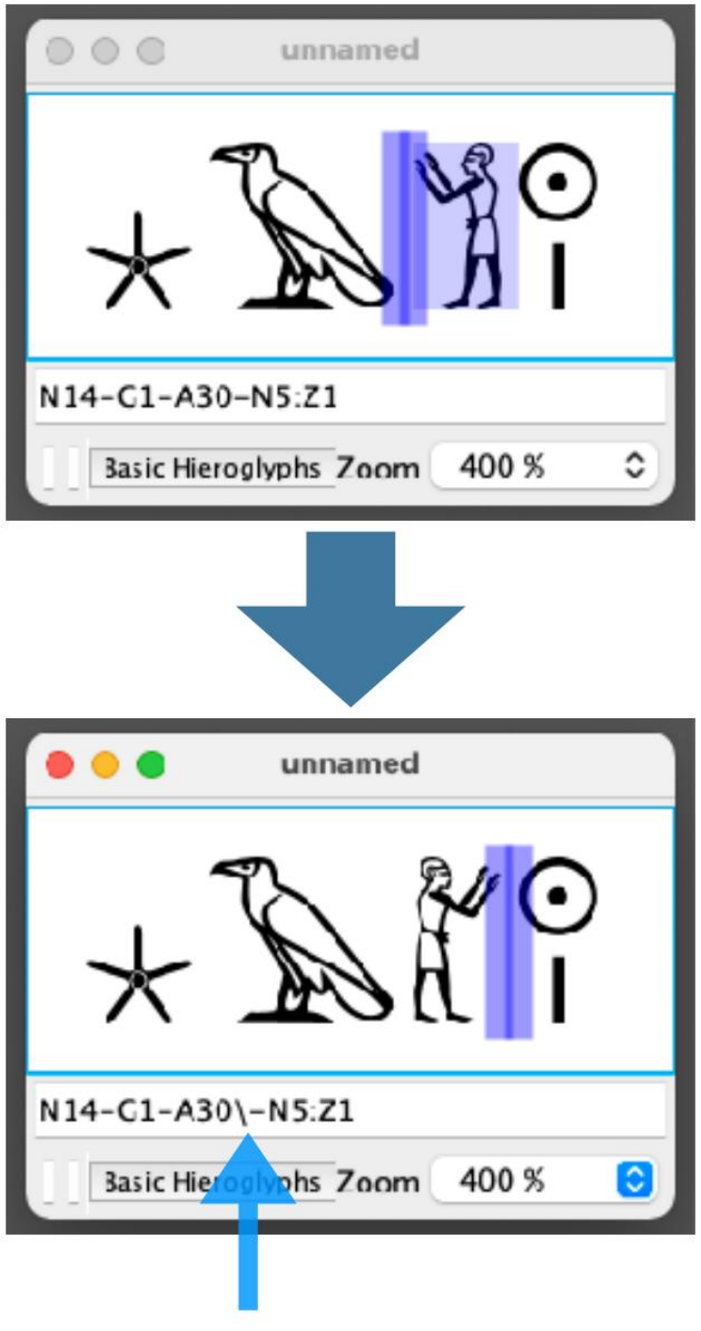
[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

10-4 Character left / right inversion

Invert some characters in JSesh text

ÿ Select the character to be inverted

ÿ Sign> Reverse Sign



Inverted by \ in the type input box

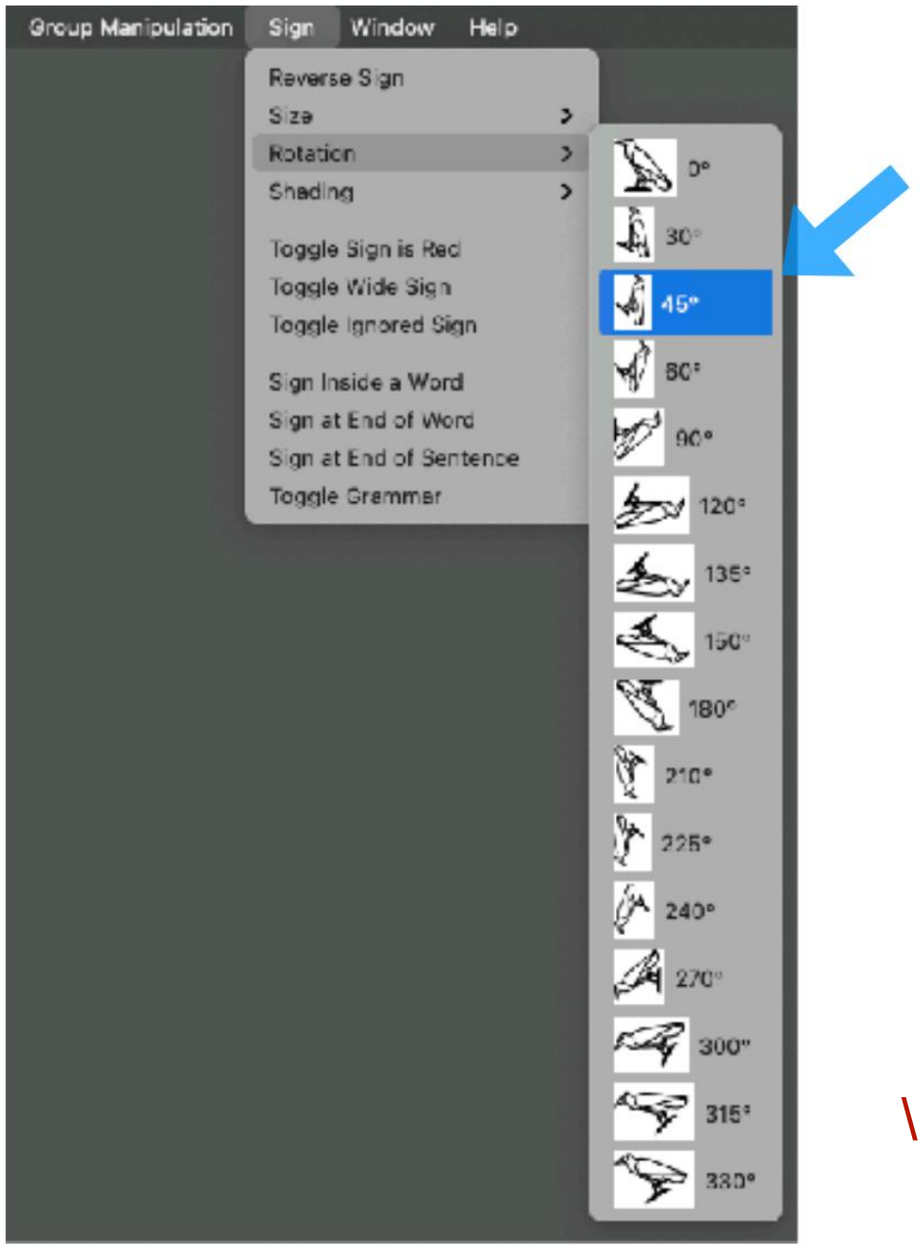
[10] Use JSesh: Change the size and orientation of characters

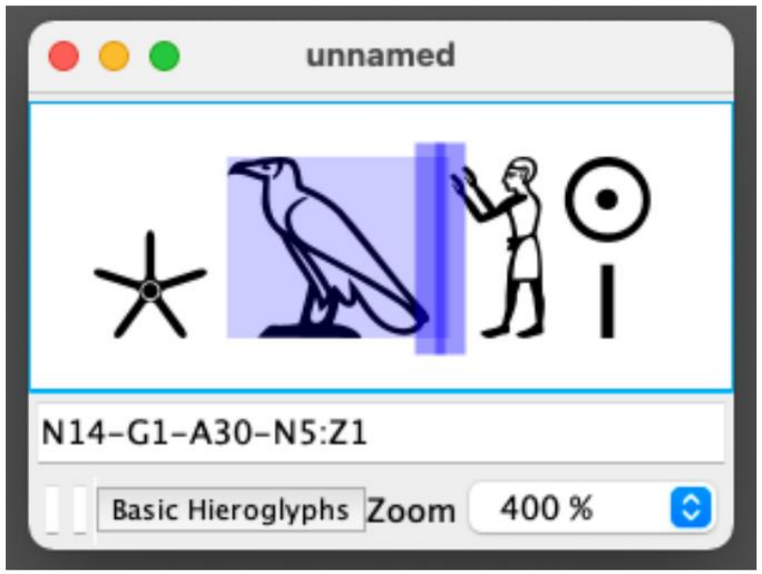
10-5 Change the tilt of characters

JSesh ÿSelect a character

ÿSign> Rotation ÿSelect

an angle





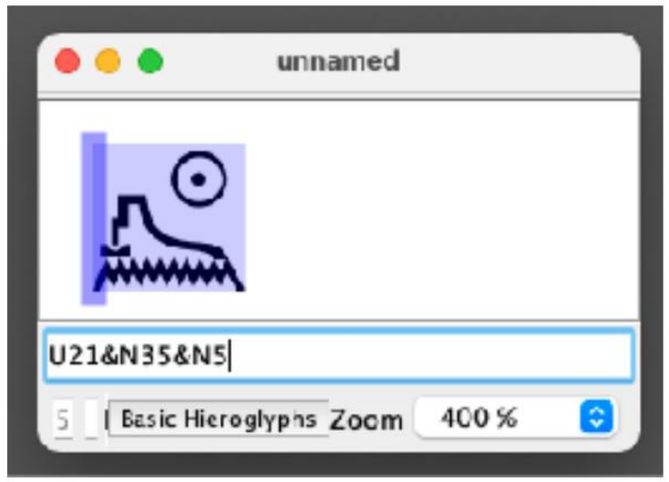
\ R45 (clockwise 45 degrees) in the type input frame

[11] Use JSesh: Free position editing

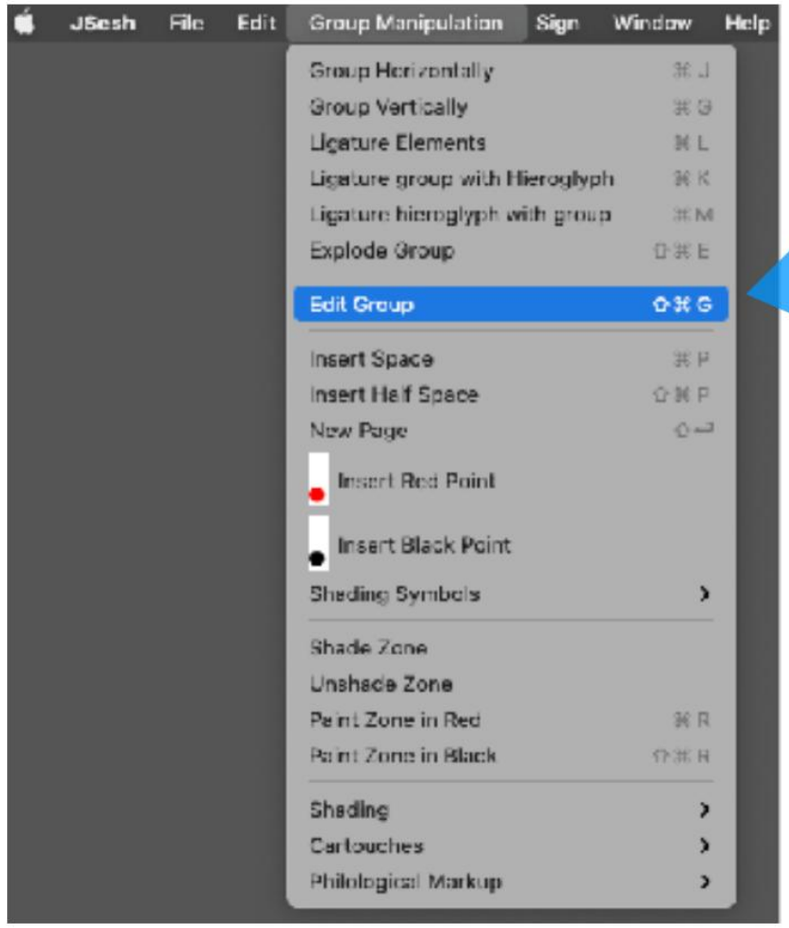
11-1 Free position editing

JSesh

JSesh allows you to move characters to any position



ÿ Select a range of characters



ÿ Group Manipulation

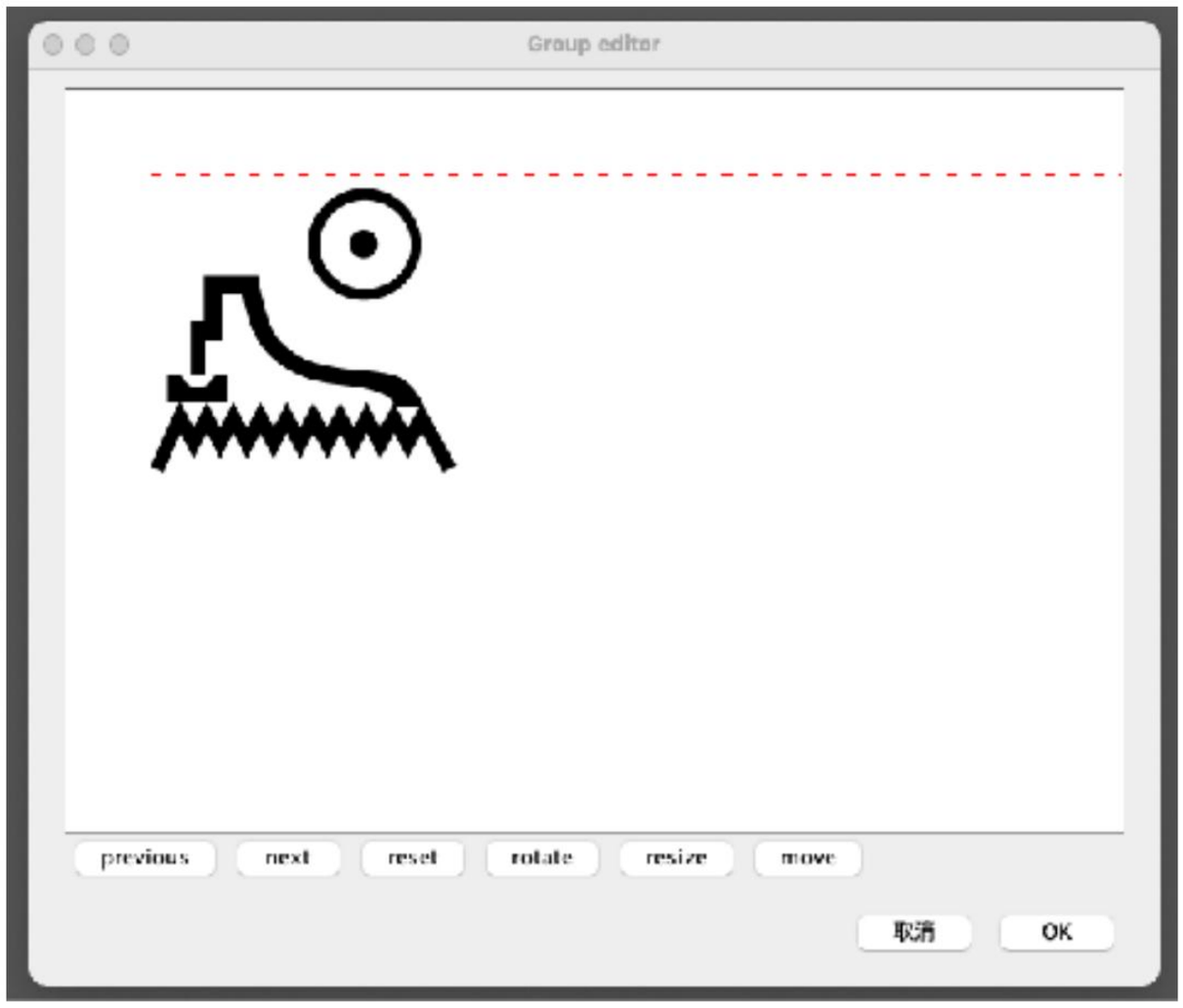
> Edit Group

[11] Use JSesh: Free position editing

11-1 Free position editing

JSesh

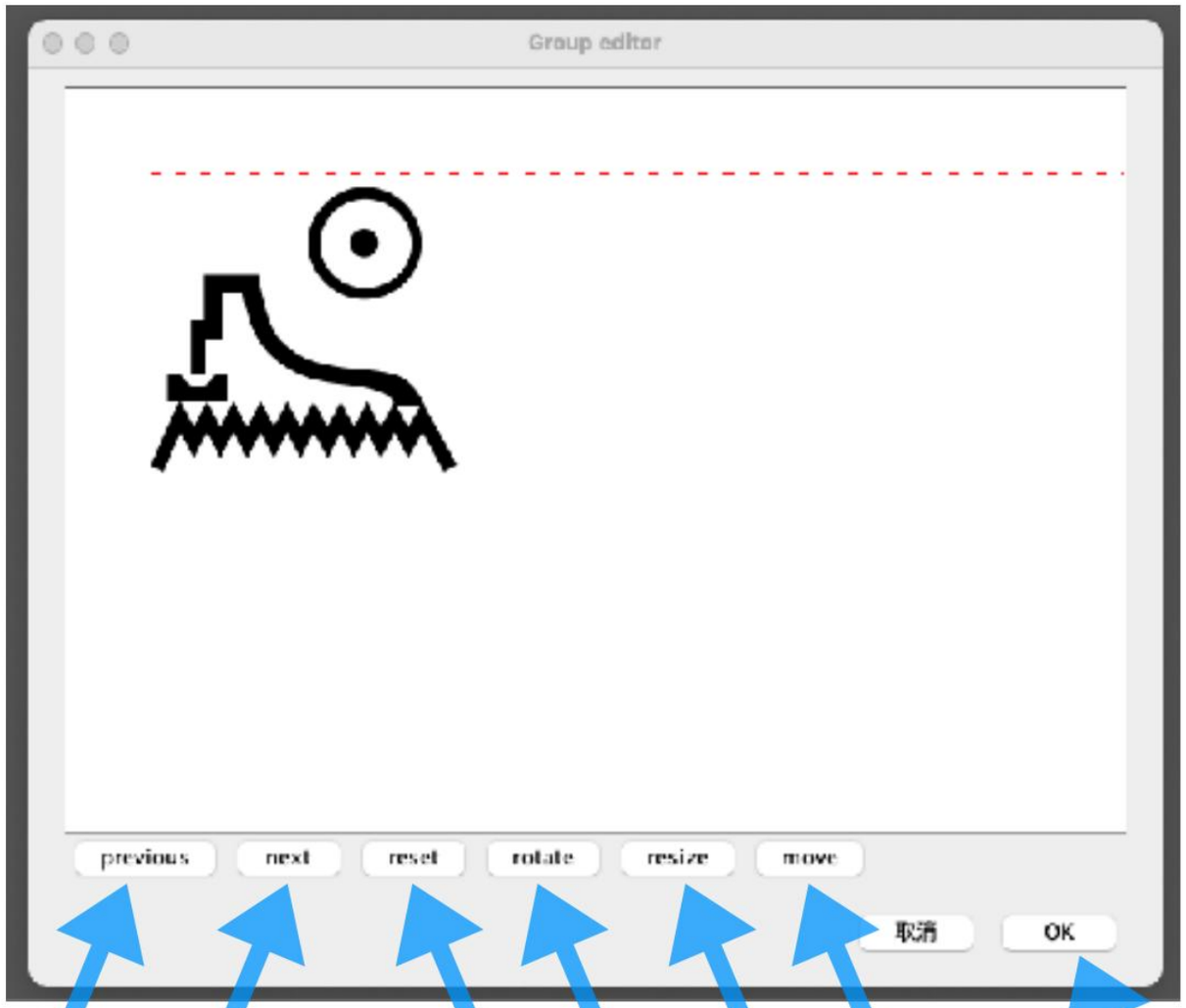
ÿ The edit screen opens



[11] Use JSesh: Free position editing

11-2 Operation on the edit screen

JSesh



Previous character

Next character

reset

rotate

Scale

Move

keep

ÿ Select characters by the following method

• previous (previous character) • next (next character) • Click a character directly

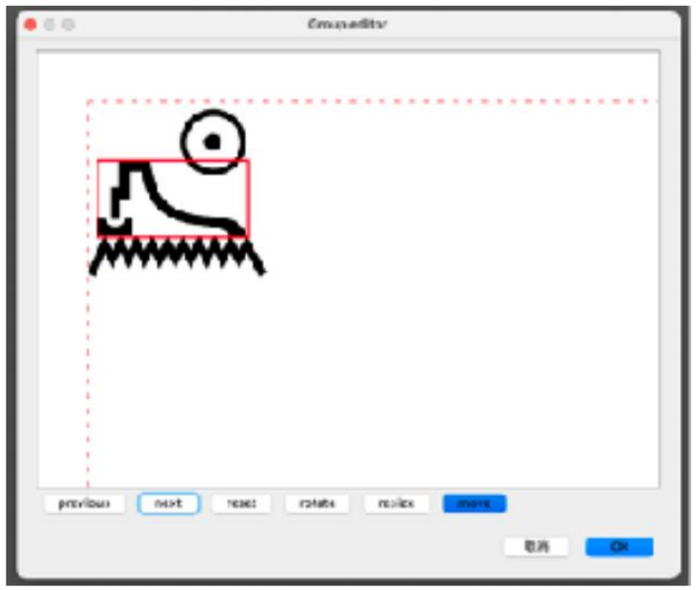
ÿ Rotate / enlarge / reduce / move characters

ÿ OK to save the changes

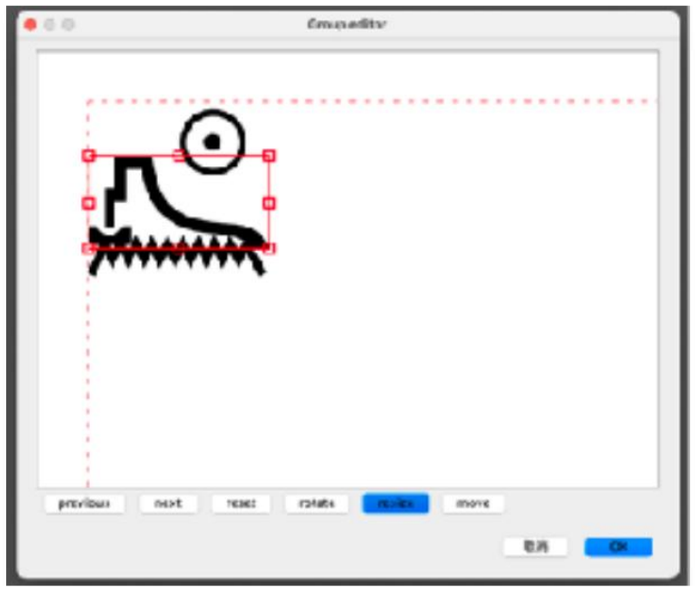
[11] Use JSesh: Free position editing

11-2 Operation on the edit screen

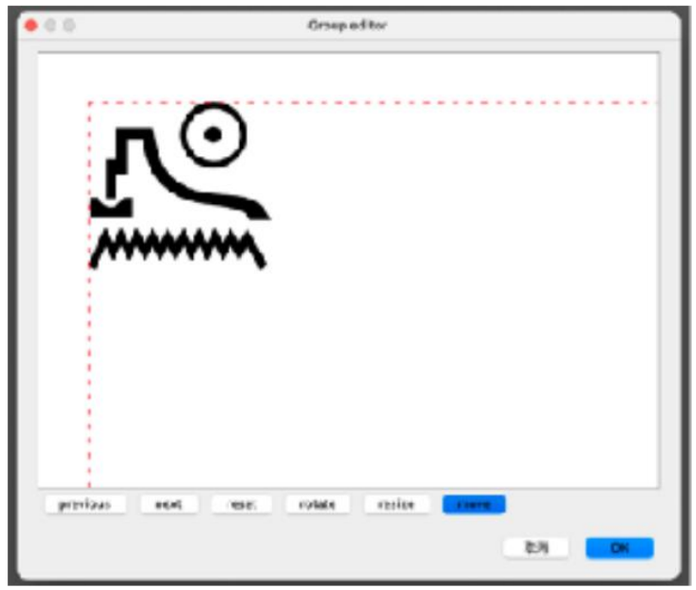
JSesh



Select U21 with next



Enlarge with resize



move up with move

Save with OK

U21 & N35 & N5

U21 {{14,126,112}} ** N35 {{0,724,100}} ** N5 {{535,0,80}}

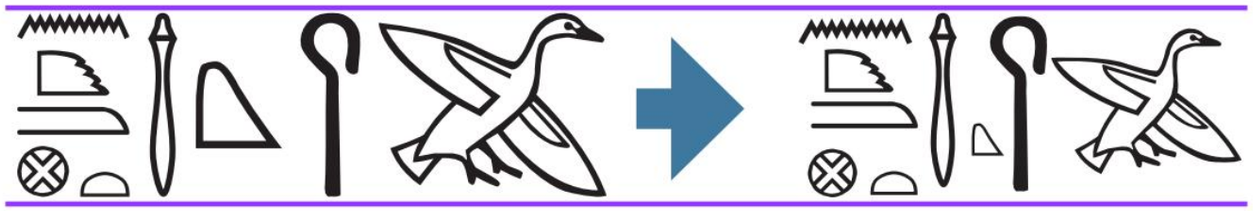
[11] Use JSesh: Free position editing

11-3 Editing example

JSesh

[Basic] Refer to 8-1 Exercises

Document



Closer to the placement of materials

G40-S38-N29-O29v-N35: I6: Aa15: X1 * O49

Free position editing

G40 \ R9 {{0,82,78}} ** S38 {{1120,19,98}} ** N29 {{1367,634,39}} ** O29v {{1639,0,96}} ** N35 {{1895,29,63}} ** I6 {{2002,208,55}} ** Aa15 {{1862,510,56}} ** X1 {{1865,910,55}} ** O49 {{2212,782,55}}

[11] Use JSesh: Free position editing

11-3 Editing example

JSesh

You can also combine letters

K4-A28

K4 \ 67 \ R346 ** A28 {{29,201,93}}

ÿ Edit K4-A28 with Edit Group ÿ

resize, rotate, move

K4-A1

K4 \\ R353 {{20,126,38}} ** A1

ÿ Invert K4 left and right ÿ K4

\ ÿ Edit K4 \ -A1 with Edit Group

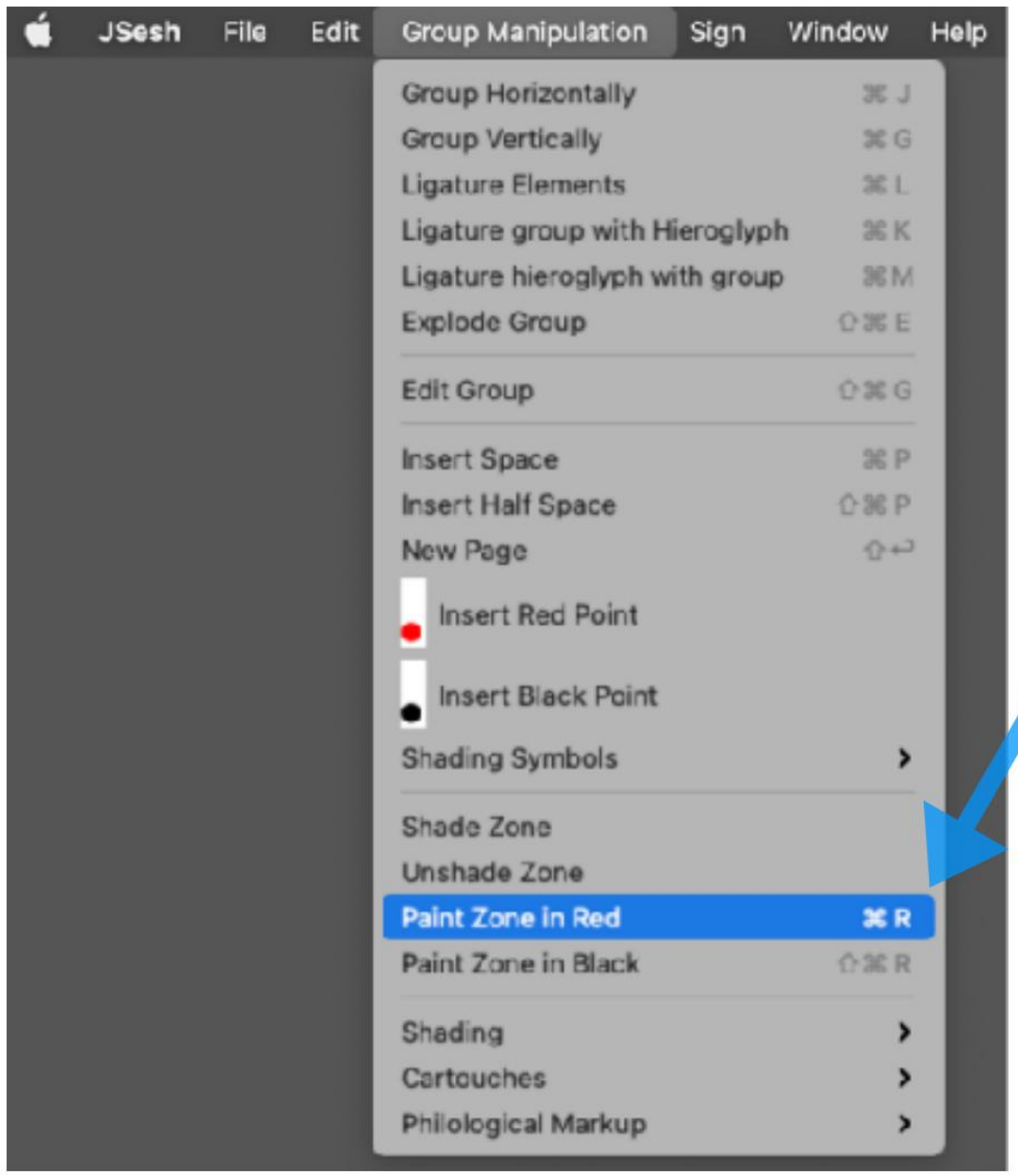
ÿ rotate, resize, move

[12] Use JSesh: Change the color of characters

12-1 Red character range setting

Make the JSesh selection red text

[Basic] Refer to 5-1



Group Manipulation

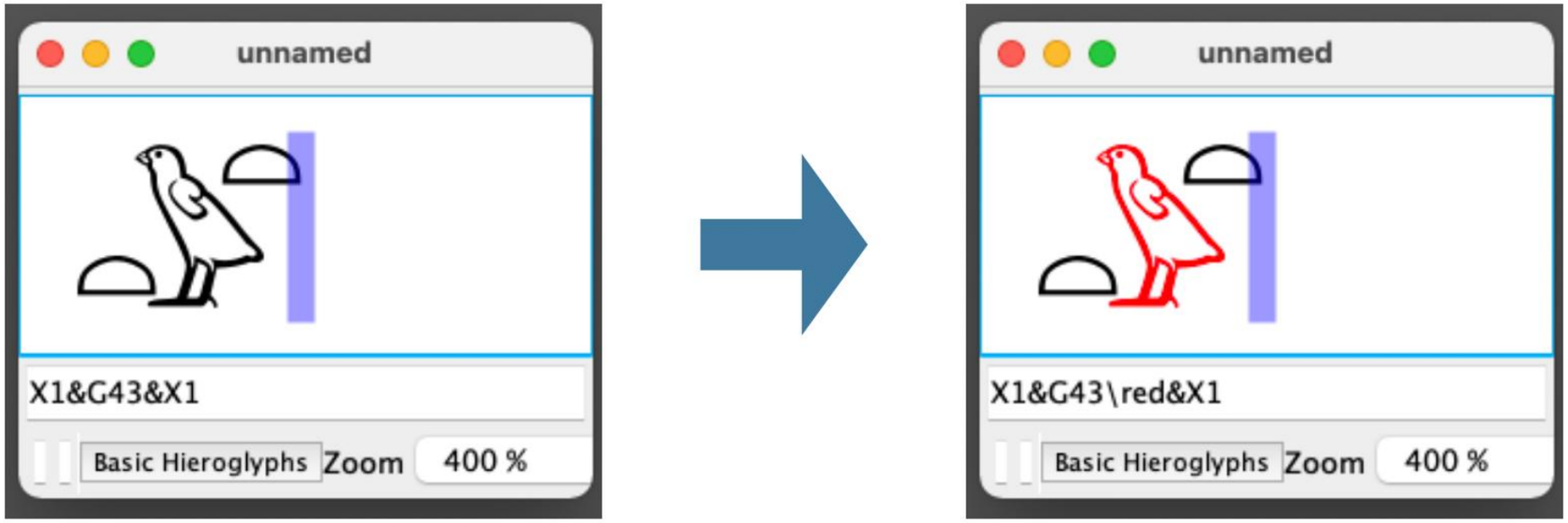
> Paint Zone in Red

$ r-range of red characters-$ b

[12] Use JSesh: Change the color of characters

12-2 Make some characters red

Enter \ red after the characters to be red in the JSesh type input box.



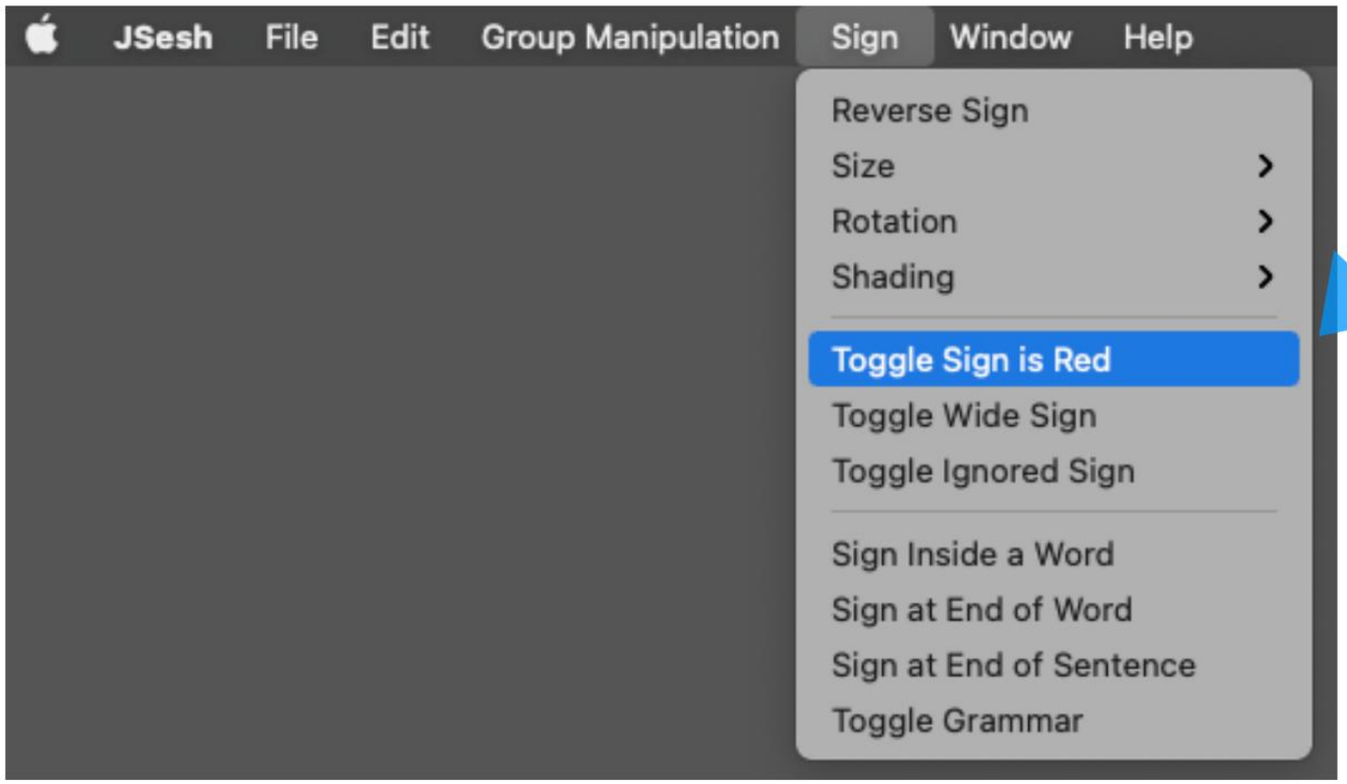
X1 & G43 & X1

X1 & G43 \ red & X1

[12] Use JSesh: Change the color of characters

12-2 Make some characters red

Set the red text from the JSesh menu bar



Sign
> Toggle Sign is Red

Toggle Sign is Red for menu bar operation
Set for one unit

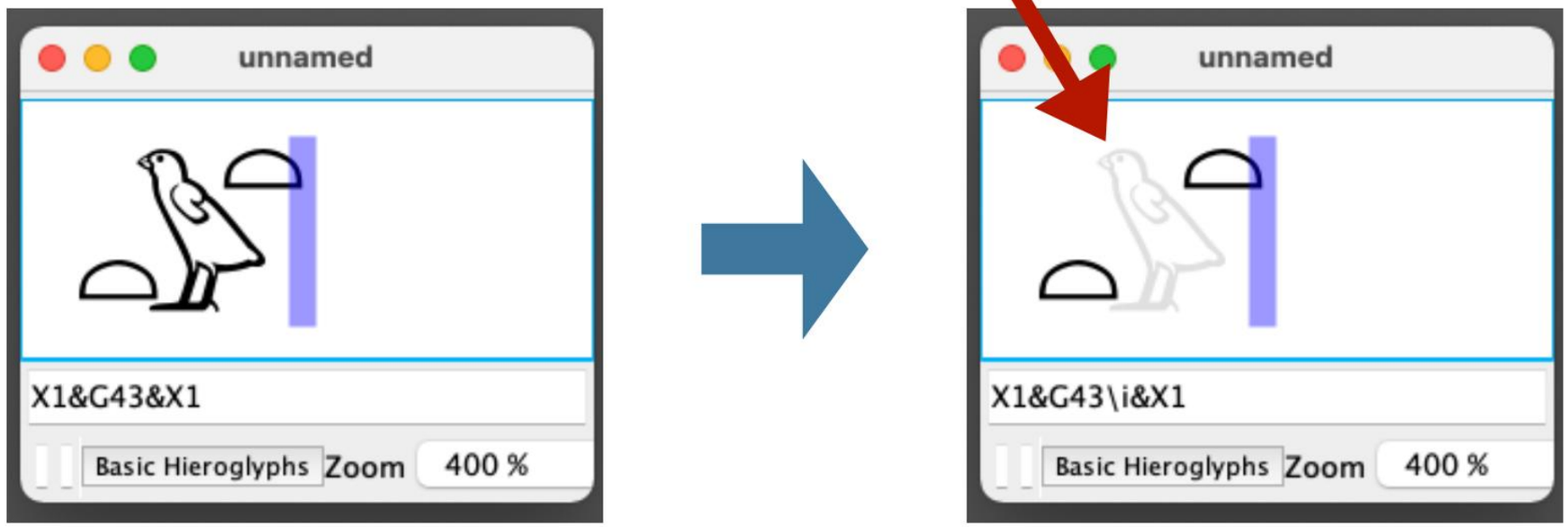
Example: "X1 & G43 & X1" is one unit, so make it red individually before setting the unit, or describe it individually in the type input box after setting the unit.

[12] Use JSesh: Change the color of characters

12-3 Make some characters gray

Enter \ i after the character to be grayed out in the JSesh type input box

The letters turn gray



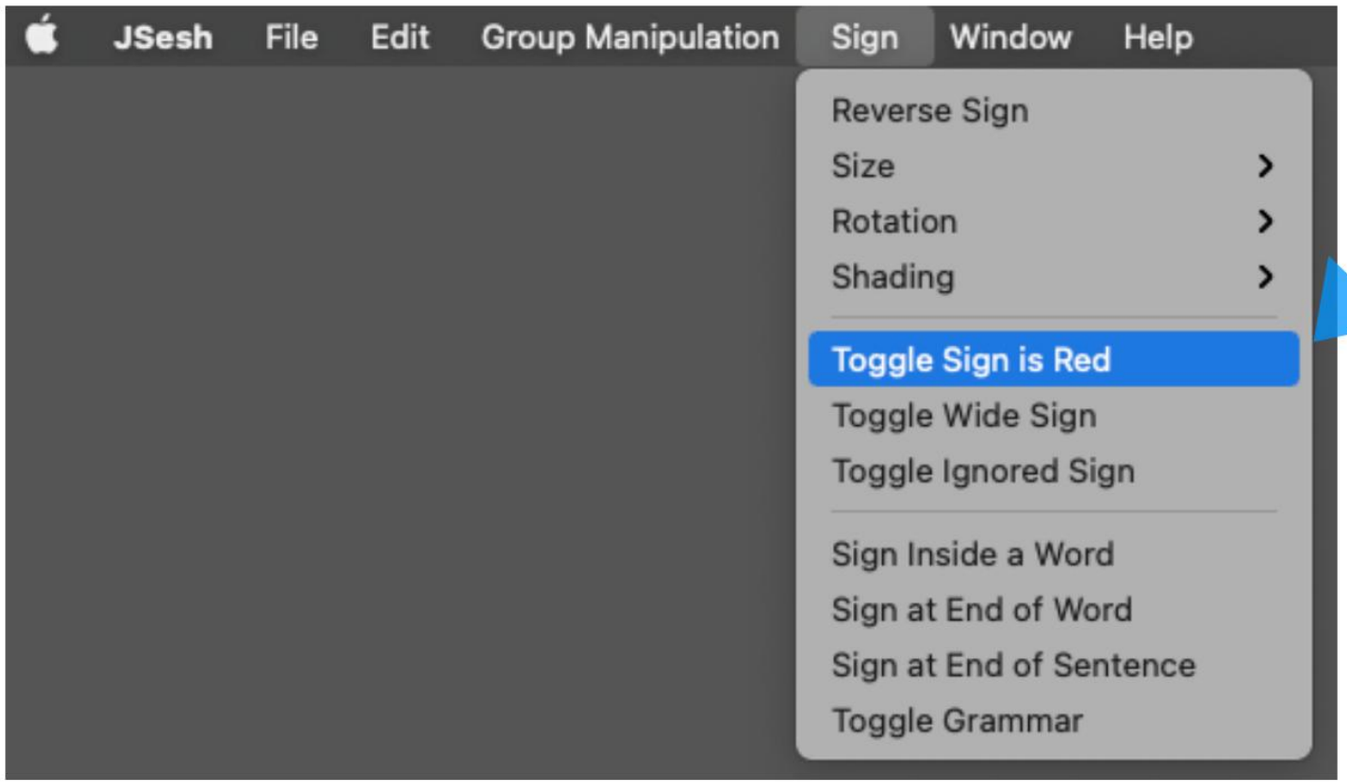
X1 & G43 & X1

X1 & G43 \ i & X1

[12] Use JSesh: Change the color of characters

12-3 Make some characters gray

Set gray text from the JSesh menu bar



Sign
> Toggle Ignored Sign

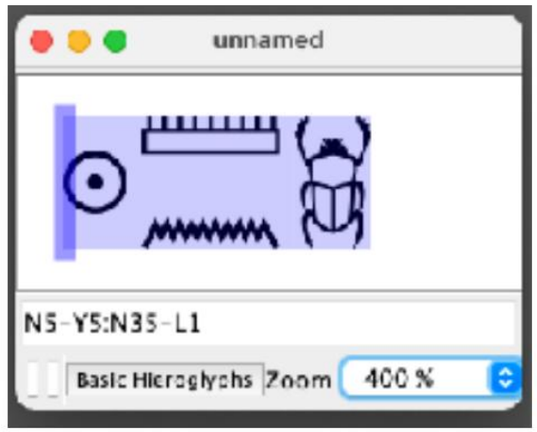
Toggle Ignored Sign for menu bar operation
Set for one unit

Example: "X1 & G43 & X1" is one unit, so make it gray individually before setting the unit, or correspond with the type input frame after setting the unit.

[13] Use JSesh: Set the king name frame

13-1 Select a frame

JSesh ÿ Select a character

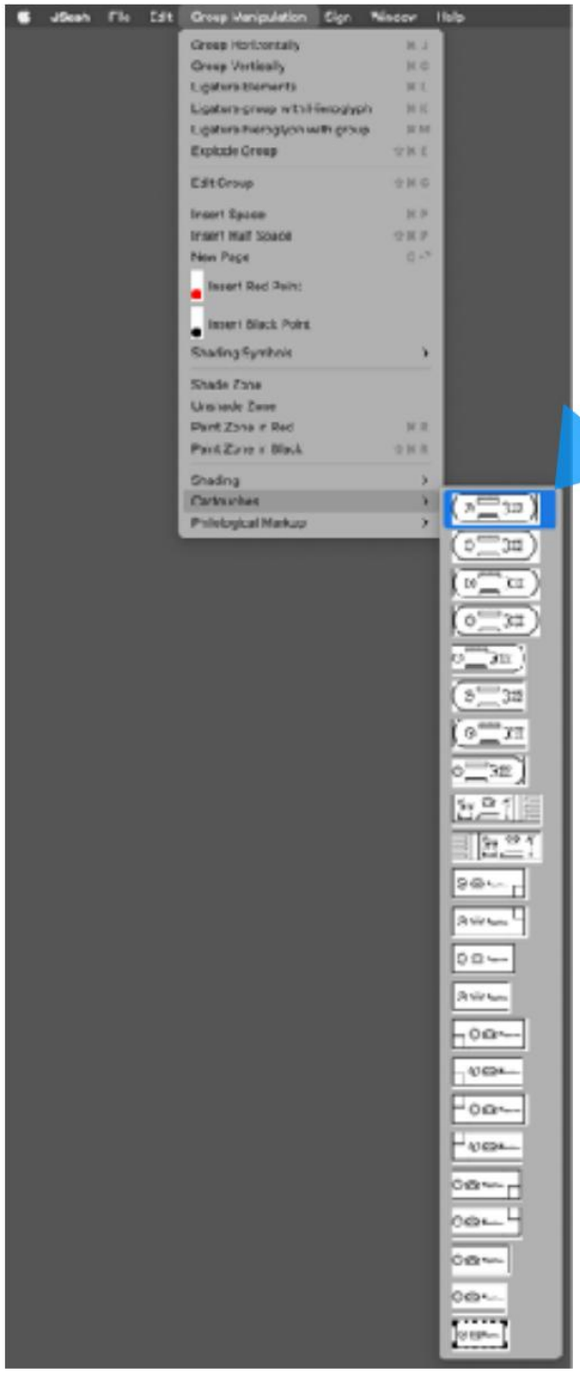


ÿ There is a frame

Type input box < **-->**

ÿ Group Manipulation

> Select Car touches



• Cartouche • Serek

• Fut •

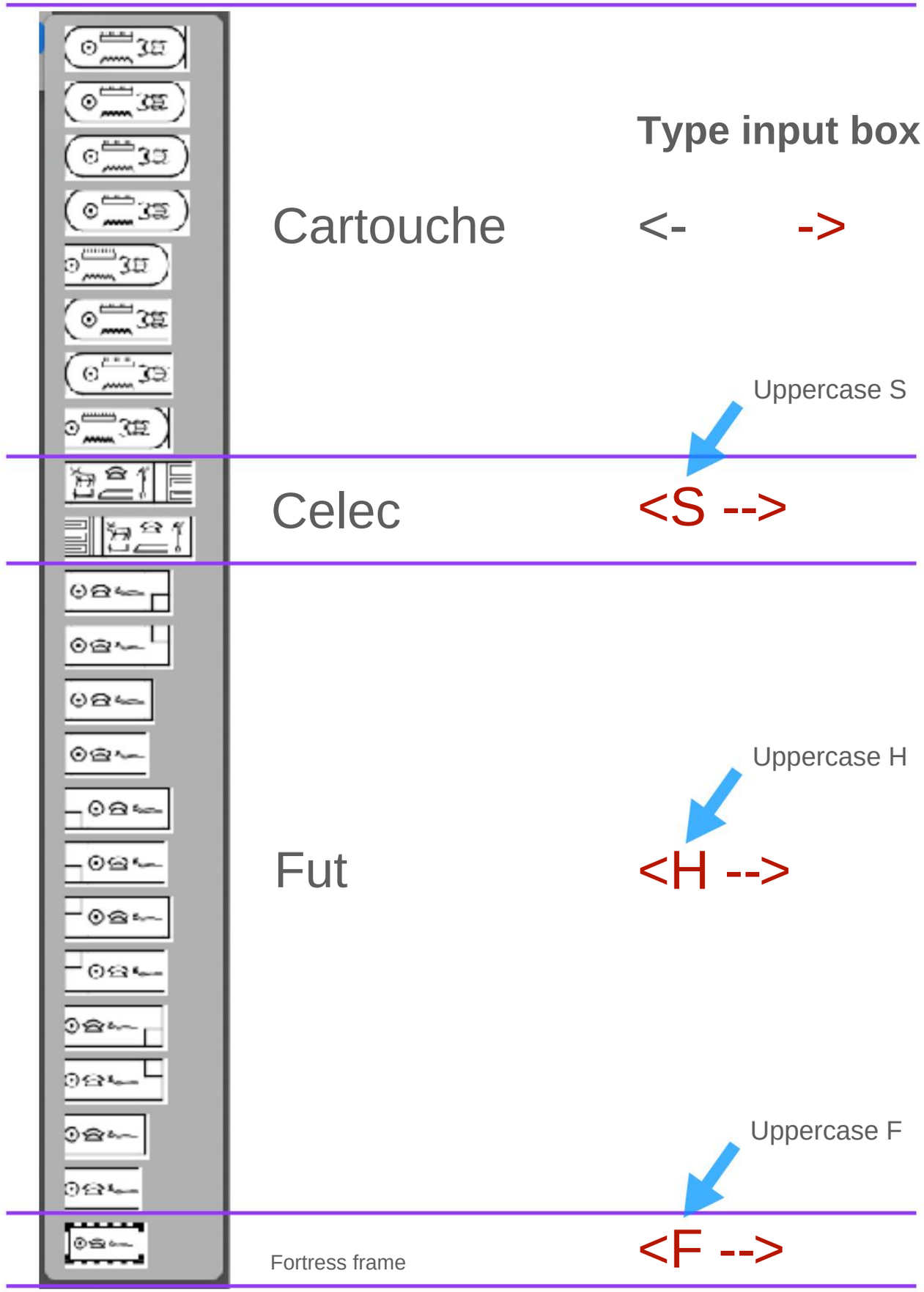
Fortress frame

Select from

[13] Use JSesh: Set the king name frame

13-2 Frame type

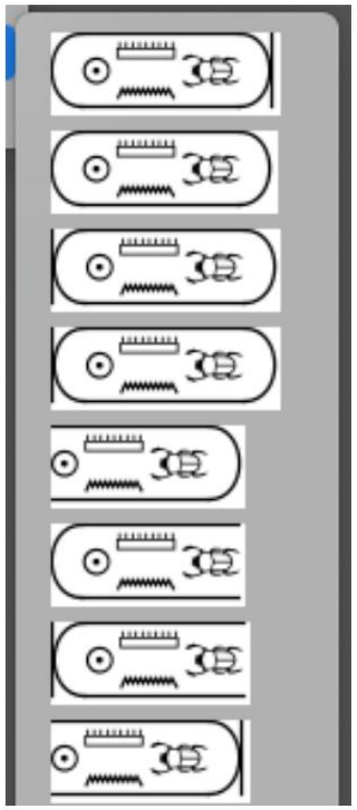
JSesh



[13] Use JSesh: Set the king name frame

13-3 Cartouche *(šnw)*

JSesh



Type input box

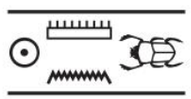
<-	->
<1-1-	-1>
<2-	-1>
<2-	-1>
<0-	-1>
<1-1-	-0>
<2-	-0>
<0-	-2>

Enter start / end type

1 = ellipse

2 = ellipse + vertical

line 0 = none

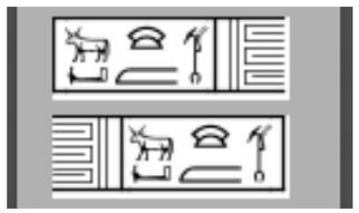


<0- -0>

[13] Use JSesh: Set the king name frame

13-4 *Serekh (srÿ)*

JSesh



Type input box

uppercase letter

<S- ->

<s2- -s1>

Lowercase letters

Enter start / end type

1 =

Square 2 = Square +

Façade 0 = None

<s1- -s0>

<s2- -s0>

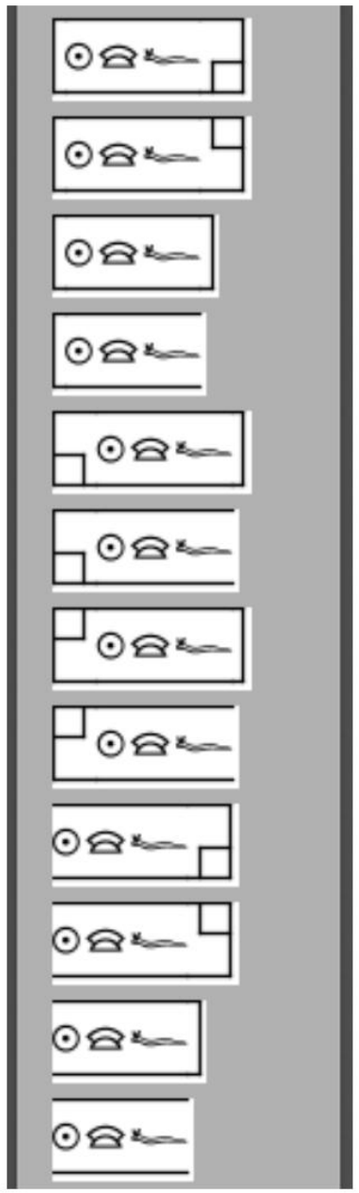
<s0- -s1>

<s0- -s2>

[13] Use JSesh: Set the king name frame

13-5 Fut *(ÿw-t)*

JSesh



Type input box

uppercase

<H- ->

<h1- -h3>

<h1- -h1>

<h1- -h0>

<h2- -h1>

<h2- -h0>

<h3- -h1>

<h3- -h0>

<h0- -h2>

<h0- -h3>

<h0- -h1>

<h0- -h0>

Lowercase letters

Enter start / end type

1 =

Square 2 = Square + Square

below 3 = Square + Square

above 0 = None

[13] Use JSesh: Set the king name frame

13-6 Fortress frame

JSesh

Type input box

uppercase letter

<F- ->

<f1- -f0>

<f0- -f1>

Enter start / end type

1 = castle wall

square 0 = none

<f0- -f0>

Lowercase letters

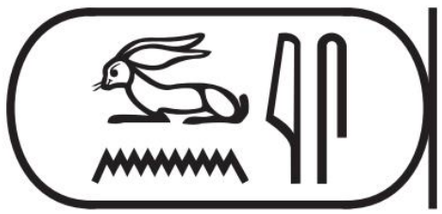
[13] Use JSesh: Set the king name frame

13-7 Change the description in the frame

Details are explained in the advanced edition

JSesh

You can change the description in the frame in the type input box



Type input box

<-wn: nis->

<-+ twnis + s-> + tMdC

+ s

<-+ lWnas + s-> + l Latin

letters + s

Lowercase el

<-+ l Japanese + s->

+ l Japanese- + s

メモ

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-1 Problem 1

Enter the king name below JSesh

(1)

(2)

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-2 Problem 2

JSesh

ÿ Let's enter the following sentence

(1) 

(2) 

ÿ Let's translate the sentence after pointing out the type of syntax

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-3 Answer to Question 1

JSesh

(1) <-N5-L1: Z2-V30->

V30

nb

nb =

Holder (M.SG) = Revealed (M.SG)

manifestation of Ra God"

L1-Z2

ỳpr-Multiple

ỳprw =

= Bearer of the

N5

rỳ

rỳ

Ra God (M.SG)

nb-ỳprw-rỳ

"Nebke Peruler"

Tutankhamen's coronation name

Originally, it is written in the order of rỳ-nb-ỳprw, but it may be in the above word order according to the shape of the cartouche.

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-3 Answer to Question 1

JSesh

(2)

<-U6 \ -C12 \ -C2-F31-S29-M23->

C2

rÿ

rÿ

Ra God (M.SG)

F31-S29

ms-s

ms

Birth: Participle. Perfective. Active. Nounization (M.SG)

M23

sw

= *sw*

= 3SG.M

"God Ra is the one who gave birth to him."

Noun predicate sentence

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-3 Answer to Question 1

JSesh (2)

U6

mr

C12

jmn

mr (.y) I

love you: participle. perfective. passive. nounization (M.SG)

jmn

Amun God (M.SG)

"Amen loved by God" noun phrase

rÿ-ms-sw mr (.y)-jmn

"Ramesses Merry Amen"

Birth name of Ramesses II

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-4 Answer to Question 2

JSesh

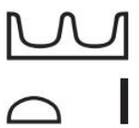
M23-Z7-M18-M17-Z4: D54-G17-X1: G1-N25: X1 * Z1

M23-Z7

M18-M17-Z4-D54

G17

X1-G1



N25-X1-Z1

sw *jj-ø* *m =* *tÿ* *ÿÿ s-t*

3SG.M (now) coming: from the result phase (-3SG.M) = Definite article: F.SG Desert-F.SG

[Syntax] Intransitive verb, result phase, main clause

"He came from the desert"

[Explanation] Late Egyptian Grammar: The main clause of the unfocused intransitive verb result phase
Is used as "subject (subject pronoun / limited noun) + verb (state form)". Devil
In addition, definite articles will be used in Late Egyptian.

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-4 Answer to Question 2

JSesh

$ r-M17 * A2-D4: D21 * Z4- $ b-I9-M18-M17 * M17-G17-X1: G1-N25: X1 * Z1

M17-A2-D4-D21-Z4-I9

M18-M17 * M17

G17

X1-G1

N25-X1-Z1

j.jr = f

Topicalization- 3SG.M

jy

coming: infinitive

m =

From =

tÿ

Definite article: F.SG

ÿÿ s-t

Desert-F.SG

[Syntax] Intransitive verb, perfect tense, adverb-focused, main clause

"He came from the desert."

[Explanation] Late Egyptian grammar: "j.jr + subject (pronoun / noun) + verb (infinitive)" is used as the main clause of the adverb-focused syntax of the intransitive verb result phase. The focused adverbs are the prepositional phrases *m t ÿ ÿ* ÿ s-t "from the desert".

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-5 Summary of grammar

JSesh

Intransitive perfective aspect: Transition of the main sentence of normal main sentence and adverb-focused syntax

	The usual main sentence "He came"	The main sentence of the adverb-focused syntax "He came to the adverb / prepositional phrase"
Middle Egyptian	 *jw = f jw-ø* Small words jw + subject (suffix pronoun) + state form	 *jj-n = f* ÿ Adverb / Preposition Phrasal verb (nounization) -n ÿ Subject (suffix pronoun)
Late Egyptian	 *sw jj-ø* Subject (postfix pronoun) + state form	 *j.jr = f jy* ÿ adverb / preposition phrase j-jr ÿ subject (suffix pronoun) ÿ infinitive
Coptic Egyptian ÿ-ÿÿÿ	Subject (postfix pronoun) + state form	ÿ = ÿ-ÿÿÿ ÿ Adverb / Prepositional phrase ÿ ÿ Subject (suffix pronoun) ÿ State form

[14] Using JSesh: Exercises

14-6 Gross

The gross used in this guide primarily follows the rules presented in the following papers:

Camilla Di Biase-Dyson, Frank Kammerzell, Daniel A. Werning (2009)
Glossing Ancient Egyptian. Suggestions for adapting the Leipzig Glossing Rules.
Lingua Aegyptia 17: 343-366.

The translations of the grammatical terms used in Gross are as follows:

ÿEnglish languageÿ		ÿJapaneseÿ
ACT	active	active
ART	article	definite article
INF	infinitive	Infinitive
NMLZ	nominalization	Nounization
PTCP	participle	participle
PASS	passive	passive

Note

PRS	present present	Current
	proclitic pronoun	Subsequent pronoun
RES	resultative	Result phase
	• stative	• State form
	suffix pronoun	Suffix pronoun
THMZ	thematizer	Topicalization

In creating this guide

Permission from JSesh developer Dr. Serge Rosmorduc. It ’s a great appliqué sean,

and it ’s free of charge.

In addition, I would like to thank you for writing.

Acknowledgments

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