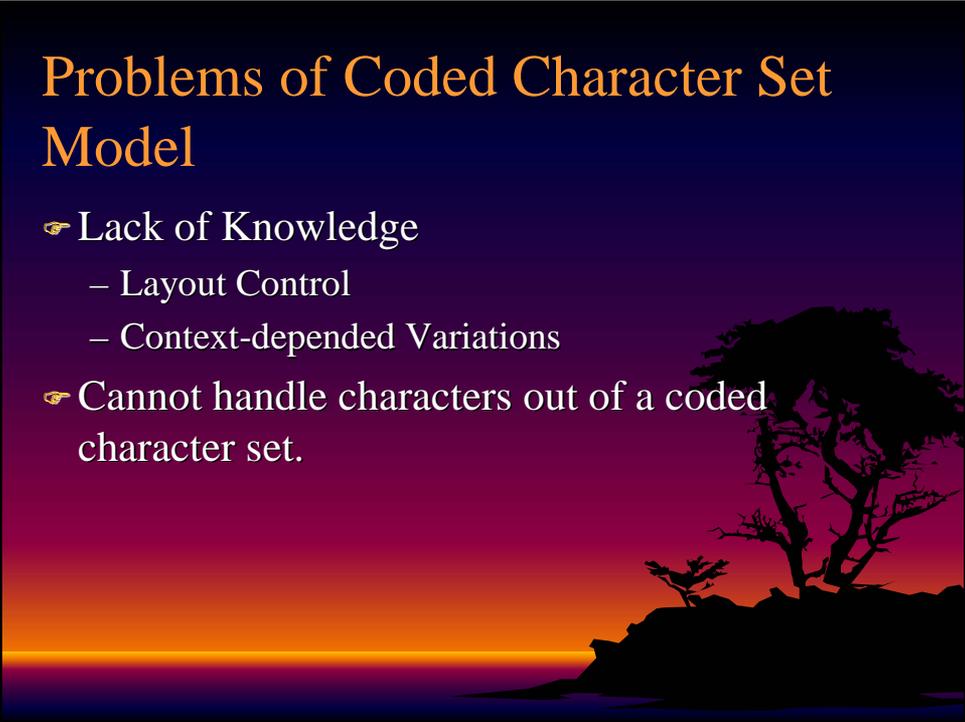




Surface or Essence: Beyond Coded Character Set Model

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Problems of Coded Character Set Model

- ☞ Lack of Knowledge
 - Layout Control
 - Context-dependent Variations
- ☞ Cannot handle characters out of a coded character set.

Essentialism of Unicode (1)

- ☞ 10 Unicode Design Principles (*Unicode 4.0*, p.14)
 1. Universality
 2. Efficiency
 3. Characters, Not Glyphs
 4. Semantics
 5. Plain Text
 6. Logical Order
 7. Unification
 8. Dynamic Composition
 9. Equivalent Sequences
 10. Convertibility

Essentialism of Unicode (2)

- ☞ Definition of *character* (1)
 - “Characters are the abstract representations of the smallest components of written language that have semantic value. (...) Characters represented by code points... The Unicode Standard deals only with character codes.” (ibid, p.15)

Essentialism of Unicode (3)

☞ Definition of *character* (2)

- “Characters have well defined semantics. Characters property tables are provided for use in parsing, sorting, and other algorithm requiring semantic knowledge about the code points.” (ibid., p.17)

Essentialism of Unicode (4)

☞ Aristotle’s Essentialism

- “A definition is an account (*logos*) that signifies an essence.” (*Topics*, 102a3)
- “The formula (*logos*) of the essence of *x* is a formula in which *x* itself does not appear but which expresses (*legonti*) *x*.” (*Metaphysics*, 1029b19-20)

Reason of Essentialism

- ☞ If a context changes, glyphs etc. will also change.
- ☞ Characters can cross contexts.

What crosses borders? (1)

☞ *character / essence ?*

The diagram illustrates the concept of 'character / essence' crossing borders. A vertical white line separates two contexts. On the left, a man in a suit is reading a book, with a thought bubble containing 'to run' and a pink heart containing the Japanese character '走' (to run). On the right, a woman in a coat is reading a book, with a thought bubble containing 'to go' and a pink heart containing the Japanese character '走' (to go). The background is a sunset with a silhouette of a tree.

What crosses borders? (2)

☞ *écriture* / surface?



Derrida's Theory of *écriture*

☞ *polysémie*

– Polysemy which essence has

☞ *dissémination*

– Footprints which it left when *écriture* passed contexts

☞ The simplicity of a character is always earlier than the polysemy of a character.

Metaphysics of Character

Example

Example

Example

Example

Example

Dictionary

Example

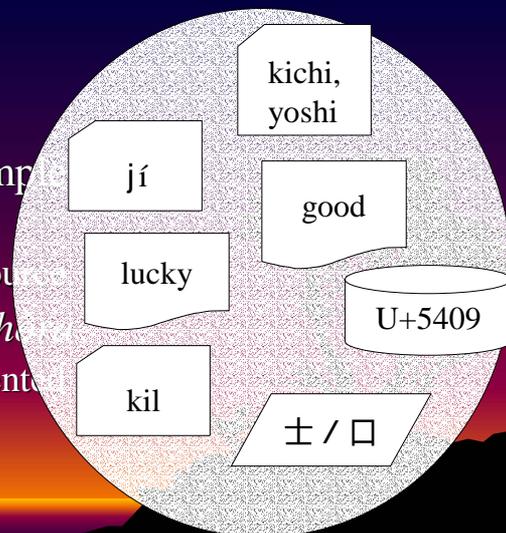
Example

Example

Example

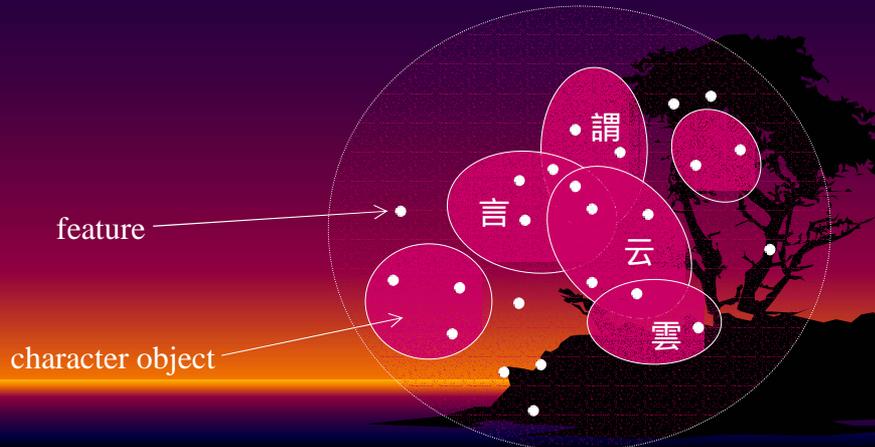
Chaon Model (1)

- ☞ Character model for CHISE Project
- ☞ Set of Features / Examples
 - Is NOT of Attributes
 - Each feature has its source
- ☞ Character Object as *kh* Model
 - Is NOT of Object-oriented Model
 - cf. Moro 2003

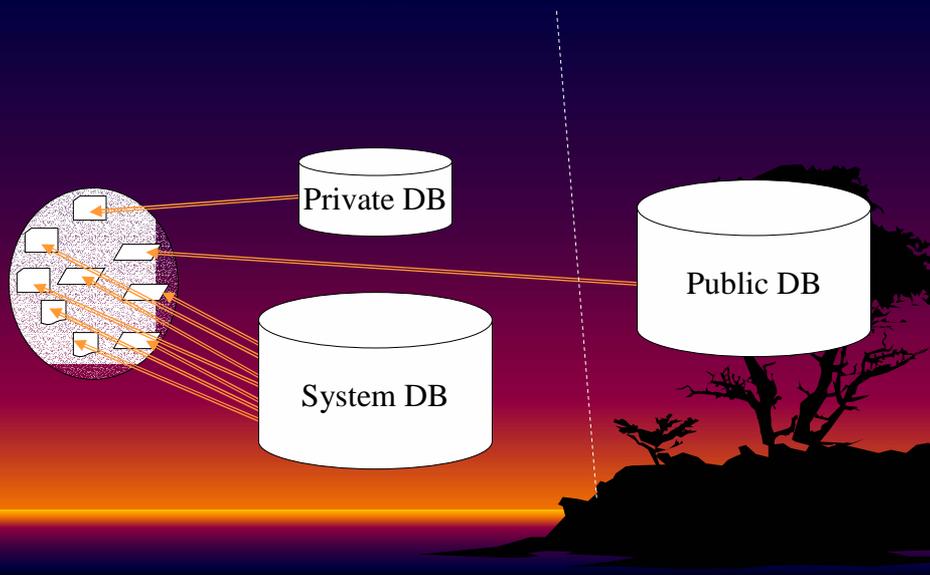


Chaon Model (2)

☞ Comparison of characters = Set operation

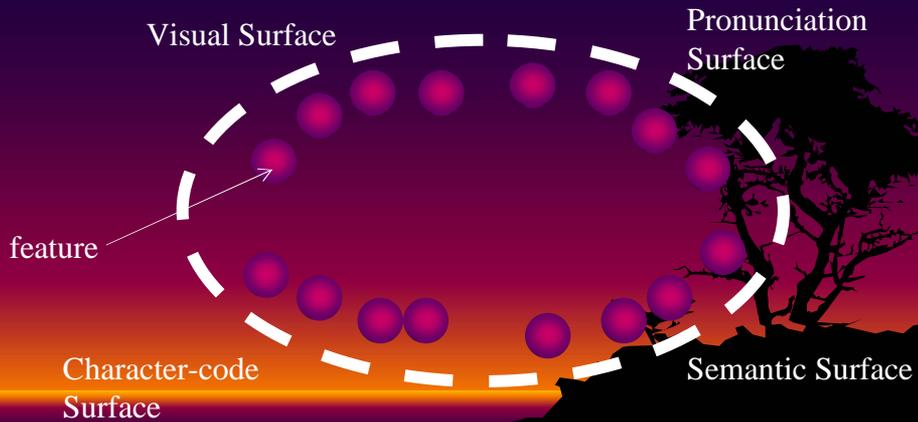


Chaon Model (3)



Chaon Model (4)

☞ Set of Surfaces



Join CHISE Project !

☞ CHISE Project (<http://cvs.m17n.org/chise/>)

- Open source development
 - Character Databases
 - XEmacs CHISE
 - libchise
 - Ruby/CHISE
 - Perl/CHISE
 - /CHISE
 - KAGE
- Mailing lists (Japanese / English)

Works Cited

- ☞ Aristotle. *Topic*.
- ☞ Aristotle. *Metaphysics*
- ☞ Derrida, Jacques. “Signature Événement Contexte.” *Marges*. Minuit. 1972.
- ☞ Moro, Shigeki. “Chaonモデルの過去・現在・未来 (Past, Present and Future of Chaon Model).” CHISE Symposium 2003. (<http://www.kanji.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/projects/chise/symposium2003/>)
- ☞ Unicode Consortium. *The Unicode Standard, Version 4.0*. Boston: Addison-Wesley. 2003.