Please cite the Published Version
Paxton-Fear, Katie (1) (2018) A Computational Decipherment of Linear B. In: Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology Conference (CAA 2018), 19 March 2018-23 March 2018, Tübingen, Germany.

## Version: Presentation

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#  Tools of the Future A Computational Decipherment of Linear B 

## Creativity is Limitation



- Limitation: Follow the steps of the original decipherment
- "Standing on the Shoulders of Giants"
- A different approach to a interdisciplinary project


## Background

- Linear B was found on Crete and at select places on the mainland
- It is a syllabic language
- The language was used administratively
- Related languages
- Linear A, Cypro-Minoan, Cretan Hieroglyphs, Classical Cypriot



## A Recipe for Decipherment

1）Correctly classify and transcribe tablets Completed by Emmett L．Bennett Jr．

2）Find evidence of inflection
Completed by Alice Kober

## 3）Create a grid of characters

Completed by Michael Ventris

4）Begin assigning likely values to the grid Completed by John Chadwick \＆Ventris

|  | A | E | I | 0 | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOWEL | T | A | ＊ | $\square$ | F |
| D | ＋ | 翌 | T | 9 | 4 |
| J | 目 | ＊ |  | ₹ |  |
| K | $\oplus$ | 断 | \％ | P | 2 |
| M | M | 9 | V | $\uparrow$ | H |
| N | $\overline{\bar{Y}}$ | $\Psi$ | ${ }^{x}$ | 㡎 | 1 |
| P | $\ddagger$ | E | A | ¢ | $\pi$ |
| Q | 9 | $\bigcirc$ | T | H |  |
| R | 上 | $\psi$ | ＊ | t | $\psi$ |
| S | $Y$ | F＇ | 由 | \％ | E |
| T | L | 非 | A | † | ¢ |
| w | 71 | 2 | A | $h^{3}$ |  |
| z | $t$ | 通 |  | ＋ |  |

## System flow



## Output



## Finding Inflection: Original Work

- Kober originally found evidence that Linear B was inflected
- Kober's algorithm
- Select words which are followed by ideograms and numerals
- Find the same word in different contexts
- Find predictable patterns where the word endings change



## Finding Inflection: Computational Approach

- A visual representation
- Loop through each word
- Loop through each word

| alk | [ w,a,l,k] |
| :---: | :---: |
| talking | [t,a,l,k,i,n,g] |
| valking | [w,a,l,k,i,n,g] |
| wanting | [w,a,n,t,i,n,g] |
| walked | [ w,a,l, , , e, d] |

- If the word is exactly the same - ignore
- Else
- Loop through the characters in word 1
- Does this character match the character in word 2
- Increase the similarity
- Else - stop, these words are dissimilar

|  | Loop | Word 1 | Word 2 | Similarity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | walk | walk | 0 |
|  | 2 | walk | talking | 0 |
|  | 3 | walk | walking | 4 |
|  | 4 | walk | wanting | 2 |
|  | Loop | walk | wanting | Similarity |
|  | 1 | w | w | 1 |

## Finding Inflection: The Results

Linear B Tests

```
po-ti-ni-ja Confirmed? true
    -po-ti-ni-ja-we-jo
    -po-ti-ni-ja-we
    -po-ti-ni-ja-wi-jo
u-ru-pi-ja-jo Confirmed? false
    -u-ru-pi-ja-jo
a-ko-so-ta Confirmed? false
    -a-ko-so-ta
    -a-ko-so-ta-o
po-ro-u-te Confirmed? false
    -po-ro-u-te-u
    -po-ro-u-te-we
```


## Creating the Connections：Original Work

－Kober showed how characters are connected
－Computerise this process
－Predictable patterns，evidence of inflection
－Then this is plot on a graph
mo
wo
no

```
Ser-vu-s(a) -> Servus
Ser-vu-m(a) -> Servum
Ser-vi-> Servi
```



```
    different case charracter likely shares a` vownepnant
        Type A Type B
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Case & 个\％用年 & キ＊ \(\mathrm{n}_{\text {目 }}\) & ¢我丮目 & P 屾本目 &  \\
\hline Case & ヶ\％ก ₹ & キ \(*\) ¢ & ¢ 采井 & P 揤本 5 & \＃\(V\) 队 \({ }^{\text {x }}\) \\
\hline Case & ¢\％ & \＃ \(\boldsymbol{*}\) ¢ & ¢ \(\underbrace{*}\) &  &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```


## Creating the Connections: Results



- Graph
- Node -> A Linear B character
- Edge -> A shared vowel or consonant
- Weight -> How often it appears
- Seed the graph with likely values
- da, ma, mi, ni, so, do, su, du
- Plot onto a table


## Final Grid

|  | a | e | i | o | u |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | ma | me | mi | mo | mu |
| N | na | ne | null | no | nu |
| D | da | de | di | do | du |
| J | ja | je | ni | jo | ju |
| K | ka | ke | ki | ko | ku |
| P | pa | pe | pi | po | pu |
| Q | qa | qe | qi | qo | qu |
| R | ra | re | ri | ro | ru |
| S | sa | se | si | so | su |
| T | ta | te | ti | to | tu |
| Z | za | ze | zi | zo | zu |
| W | wa | we | wi | wo | null |

## Conclusion

- It is possible to replicate the decipherment of Linear B computationally
- Different approach that typical Machine Learning decipherments
- Working with limitations can encourage creative solutions
- Interdisciplinary projects are great sources of personal growth


## Thank you for listening

## Any Questions?

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My Linear B datasets are available and free for use https://github.com/InsiderPhD/Linear-B-Dataset
My inflection algorithm is available and free for use

