

Source:	CheonHyeong SIM (沈天珩 / ᠰᠢᠮ ᠲᠡᠬᠡᠬᠡᠶᠡᠩ) YEHEENARA Jiaxu (那佳旭) TUNGGIYA Uju (佟佳宗弼) Ziyu SU (苏子玉) WANG Shuo (王硕 / ᠠᠩ ᠰᠢᠬᠤ) Jalakū (札拉库) JANG Johūi (张卓晖)
Title:	Proposal to Encode One Mongolian Letter
Date:	2025-02-26
Action:	To be considered by UTC and Script Encoding WG

Proposed Character

One character is proposed for a transliteration orthography of the **Mongolian language** using the **Manchu letters** (also called the “punctuated Mongolian” writing system, 圈点蒙文 in Chinese), to distinguish some letters with different pronunciations but the same shape.

Codepoint	Character Name	Representative Glyph
1879	MONGOLIAN LETTER ALTERNATE UE	ᠰᠢ

Character Properties

General Category and Other Properties

1879;MONGOLIAN LETTER ALTERNATE UE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

Line Break Properties

1879 ; AL # Lo MONGOLIAN LETTER ALTERNATE UE







Headings & Annotations for CodeCharts

Transliteration letter

- 1879 ᠰᠢ MONGOLIAN LETTER ALTERNATE UE
- used for transliteration of the Mongolian language in Manchu letters
 - same shape also appeared in some Old Manchu literatures
- 1826 ᠰᠢ MONGOLIAN LETTER UE

Shaping Behavior

	Default	FVS1	FVS2
Isolated Form	ᠰᠢ		
Initial Form	ᠰᠢ		

Medial Form			
Final Form			

When this letter comes after k (U+1874), g (U+1864), h (U+1865), t (U+1868) or d (U+1869), it will lose its dot in default, if the dot is needed, adding FVS2 can change it back; otherwise, the dot is retained, and adding FVS1 can make the dot disappear.

Shaping Process

Note that, although this is a letter for the Mongolian language, the orthography uses the Manchu letters, thus it should be processed as a Manchu letter, with the other Manchu letters.

<https://github.com/Kushim-Jiang/Mongolian/releases> gives out the shaping process of the Manchu writing system as a draft UTN document (see also L2/23-101), this subsection is to proof that the new character will not affect the original shaping process, and can adapt to this structure.

In simple terms, the characters before or after the new character (U+1879) behaves almost the same as before or after the fifth vowel (U+1860), except for the final consonant /k/ (U+1874) of a syllable should be the feminine form when comes after it.

Assuming this new letter is transcribed as *ü*. Generally, the sixth vowel is transcribed as *ü*, and the newly proposed “seventh” vowel could be transcribed as *ü* according to its homology with the Mongolian writing system; however, in the above-mentioned draft UTN document, *ü* is already used to transcribe the sixth vowel, so here *ü* is used instead.

- (1) In Table 20, “feminine vowel” should be changed from “e u” to “e u *ü*”;
- (2) In Table 21, “f” should be changed from “if precedes i/o/u/ü” to “if precedes i/o/u/*ü/ü*”;
- (3) In Table 21, “e u” should be changed to “e u *ü*”;
- (4) In Table 21, “k” should be changed from “else if follows e/ü” to “else if follows e/*ü/ü*”;
- (5) In Table 21, “t d” should be changed from “else if precedes e/u/ü” to “else if precedes e/u/*ü*”.

Attestations and Descriptions

《满蒙汉三体字书》 / *Manchu Mongolian Chinese Triglote Dictionary*

The *Manchu Mongolian Chinese Triglote Dictionary* was published in the 8th year of the Qianlong era (1743). At that time, the development of Mongolian was very chaotic, and Hongli was worried that future generations of Mongolians would no longer know the pronunciation of Mongolian (note that, Mongolian contains plenty of polyphonic syllables), so

he used Manchu to transliterate Mongolian and made some dictionaries. Different from what many people imagine, many people assume that the inheritance of the Mongolian written language in the Qing Dynasty was also better than that of the Manchu language, given the current situation of “the Mongolian language surviving, the Manchu language in danger”. In fact, until the Qianlong era, the mastery level of the Manchu language in their respective knowledge groups was always higher than that of the Mongolian language. Another group that actually carried out the inheritance of the Mongolian language was the Lamas, but the Manchu people did not have it. As an important means of promotion, in school, many Mongolians learned Manchu first just like the Chinese did. Their imperial examination, the Mongolian Translation Examination, was to translate the Confucian classics from Manchu into Mongolian, which was also the main way for the Manchu written language to influence Mongolian grammar. Even after the decline of the Manchu language in the central plains, and even in the decades after the Xinhai Revolution, due to some lag, the Mongolian region was still learning Manchu – when the contemporary the Mongolian language master Chinggeltei (清格尔泰 / ᠴᠢᠩᠭᠡᠯᠲᠡᠢ) attended a private school, he studied both Manchu and Mongolian. By the third generation, the Mongolian Eight Banners in the central plains could hardly speak Mongolian. During the Qianlong era, even Hongli had to come forward and help them learn their own mother tongue. Moreover, due to certain limitations, they were unable to learn Chinese. Many Mongolians in the Qing Dynasty were even more proficient in Manchu than the Manchus. In addition, the similarity between Manchu and Mongolian letters led to the emergence of the “punctuated Mongolian”.

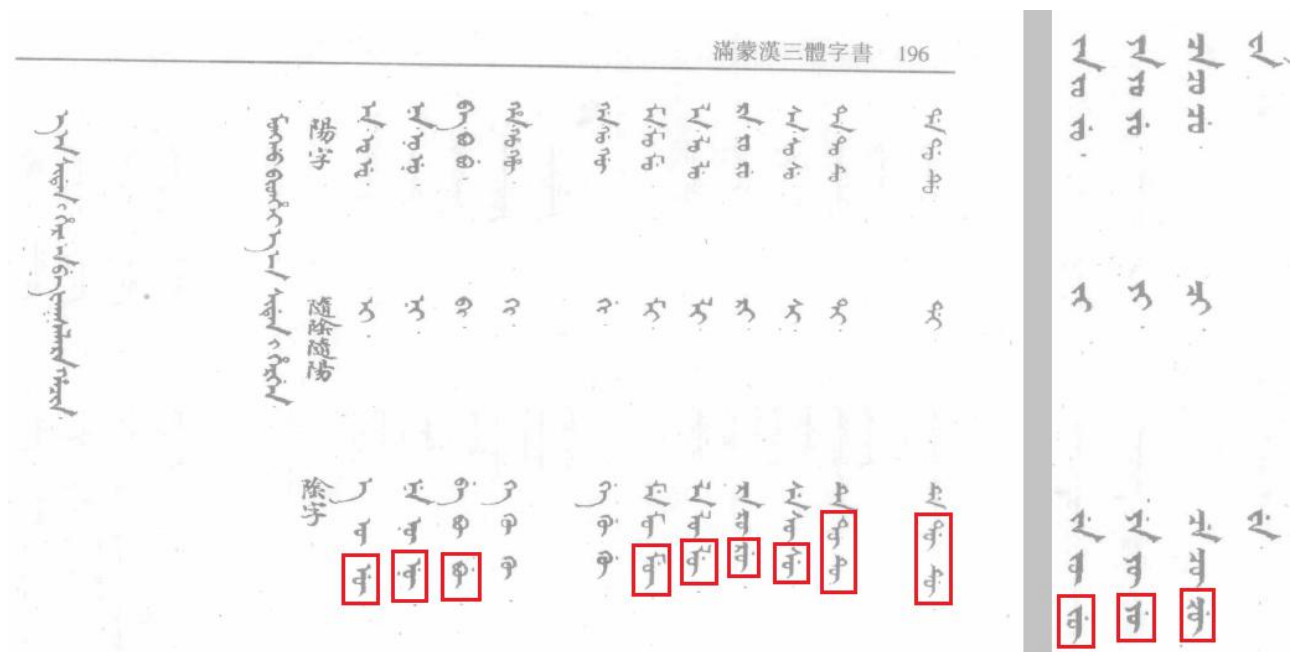


Fig.1 《满蒙汉三体字书》 P196, the whole upper half and a part of lower half

Fig.1 shows a list like an alphabet. Obviously, the 7th vowel ᠠ is undoubtedly an independent vowel, but not a variant of any other vowels – the Mongolian language has seven

of U+1861 (become same as ü), according to Fig.1. This is mainly because of some collo-
cational restrictions in the Manchu writing system.

Note 3: The /p/ sound and the /ʃ/ sound (the two rows highlighted in blue) was ne-
glected in the alphabet in Fig.1, but we can find them in the main body of the same
book, for example as shown in Fig.2 and Fig.3 below, thus for the sake of completeness,
they are supplemented in this table.



Fig.2 《满蒙汉三体字书》 P9, the lower half

In Fig.2, the /ʃ/ sound appears in the words ᡩᠣᡵᡳᠨᠠ and ᡩᡤᡳᠩᠠ . In modern Mongolian orthog-
raphy, they are written as ᡩᠣᡵᡳᠨᠠ (hoshirun_a, but –shi– here is actually pronounced as /-
ʃig-/) and ᡩᡤᡳᠩᠠ (šagsin_a) respectively.





Fig.3 《滿蒙漢三體字書》 P43, the upper half

In Fig.3, the /p/ sound appears in the phrase . In modern Mongolian orthography, it is written as (pus pashijü).

Let us see some attestations of the proposed 7th vowel letter in this book.



Fig.4 《满蒙汉三体字书》 P2, the upper half

In Fig.4, the 7th vowel appears in the word . In modern Mongolian orthography, it is written as  (büriljü).

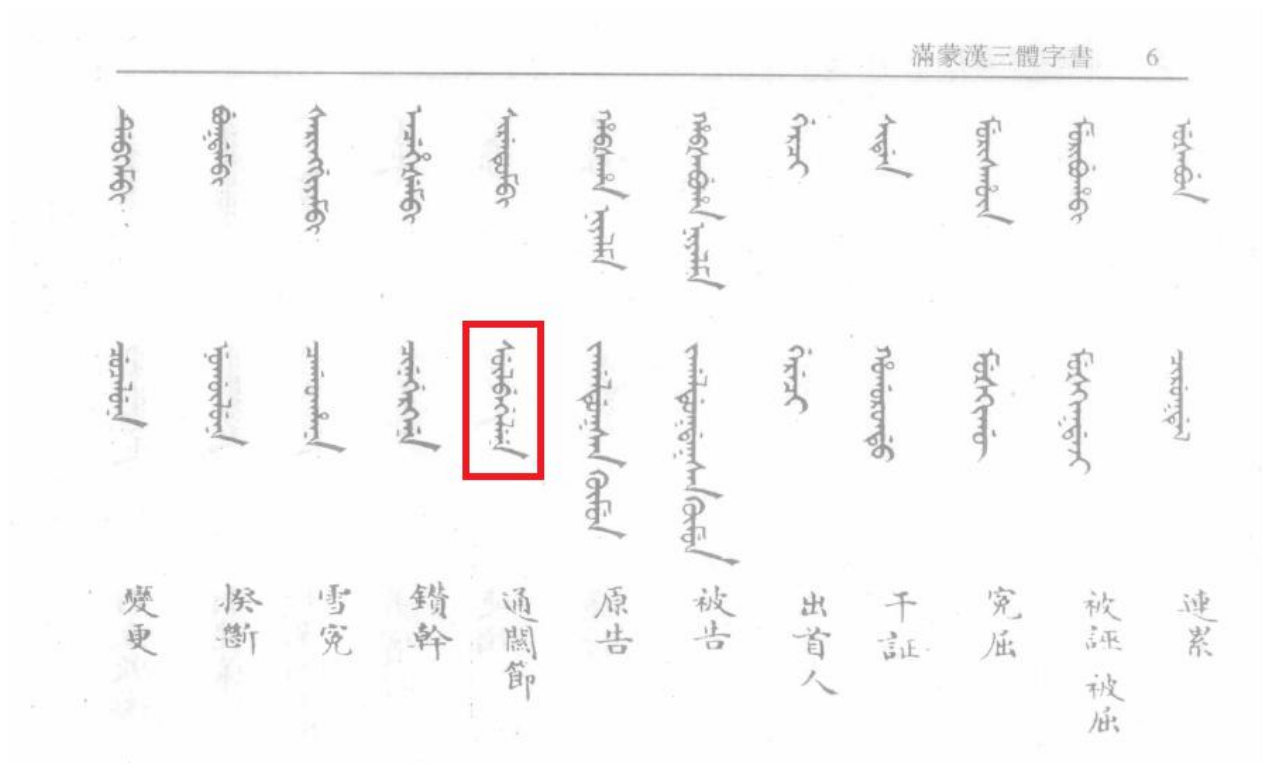




Fig.5 《满蒙汉三体字书》 P6, the upper half

In Fig.5, the 7th vowel appears in the word . In modern Mongolian orthography, it is written as  (sülbegelen_e).

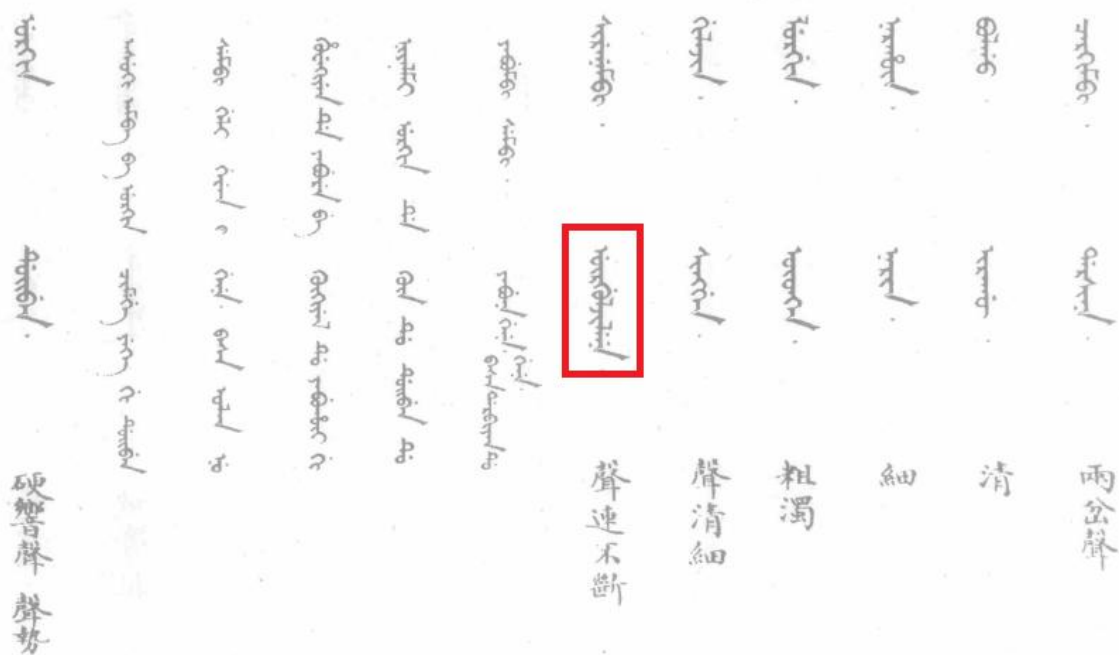


Fig.6 《滿蒙漢三體字書》 P8, the upper half



In Fig.6, the 7th vowel appears in the word . In modern Mongolian orthography, it is written as  (ürgüljilen_e). Note that, in the Mongolian orthography, the long tooth (↖) of the 6th and the 7th vowel only appears in the first syllable of a root morpheme (usually in the first syllable of a word), and the transliteration in this dictionary inherited such approach, hence the syllable corresponding to “gü” did not have a long tooth. Similarly hereinafter.



Fig.7 《满蒙汉三体字书》 P19, the lower half







In Fig.7, the 7th vowel appears in the words  and . In modern Mongolian orthography, they are written as  (büridün_e) and  (büridhen_e) respectively.



Fig.8 《满蒙汉三体字书》 P22, the lower half

In Fig.8, the 7th vowel appears in the word . In modern Mongolian orthography, it is written as  (ürcijü).

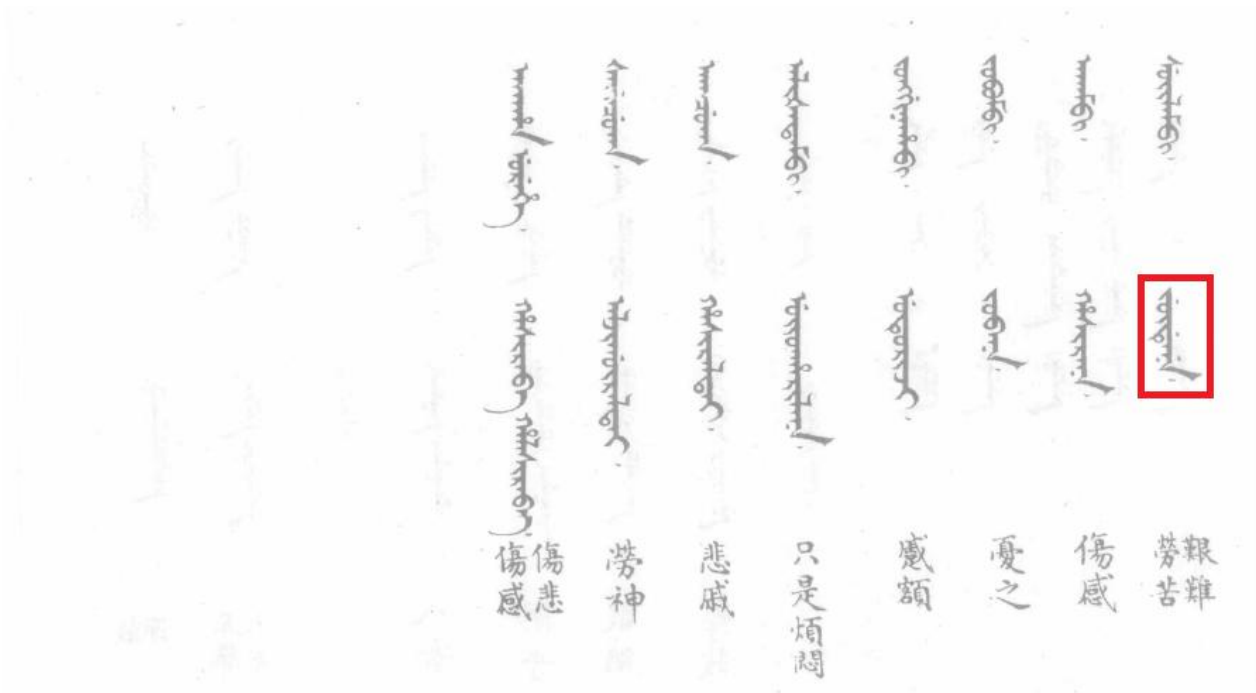


Fig.9 《满蒙汉三体字书》 P23, the lower half









In Fig.9, the 7th vowel appears in the word . In modern Mongolian orthography, it is written as  (jüden_e).



Fig.10 《满蒙汉三体字书》 P56, the lower half


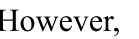
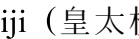
In Fig.10, the 7th vowel appears in the words ,  and . In modern Mongolian orthography, they are written as ,  and  respectively.

More examples can be found in this book.

Collateral Evidences

Above are the main evidences of this proposal; and from here on, we will list some collateral evidences other than the transliteration of the Mongolian language, but the shape and the shaping behaviour would be the same.

1. 《满文原档》 / *Original Manchu Archives*

Original Manchu Archives took form almost 400 years ago. In addition to important documents on the Manchus before becoming rulers, they also have unique features in terms of medium and paper used. In their early years, the Manchus did not have a written language. In relations with neighboring peoples, their documents were mostly written in either Mongolian or Chinese. Afterwards, following rapid economic and cultural developments, the Jurchen leader Nurgaci (努尔哈赤 / ) ordered that Mongolian be used as the foundation for the creation of a Manchu language, now known as the so-called unpunctuated Old Manchu (无圈点满文 or 老满文 / ). However, since the borrowed Mongolian writing system could not fully accommodate the Manchu language, Hong Taiji (皇太极 / ) in 1632 ordered a revision of Old Manchu, in which punctuation accompanied

characters and new forms were added, thereby improving Manchu and making it more complete. This is known as punctuated New Manchu (圈点满文 or 新满文 / $\text{ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ ᠮᠠᠨᠴᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ}$ / ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨ) improved by Dahai (达海 / ᠳᠠᠬᠠᠢ). *Original Manchu Archives* was done mostly in the newly established unpunctuated Old Manchu along with punctuated New Manchu. Interspersed in the archives is also writing in Mongolian and Chinese as well. Thus, the medium of the archives is the most direct material for the study of the development of Manchu.

Actually, the dots and the circles added to the letters are not initial innovations of Dahai. In later years of the Old Manchu, people had already discovered the inconvenience, and used the dots and the circles in order to distinguish the different syllables, but the schemes were nonuniform from each other. Dahai only unified the rules. However, during the transition period from Old Manchu to New Manchu, or in other words, for feminine vowel /u/, during the transition period from ᠠ to ᠤ , a transitional form ᠠ appeared, which is the same shape as the proposed character in this document, and unencoded at present.^[1]

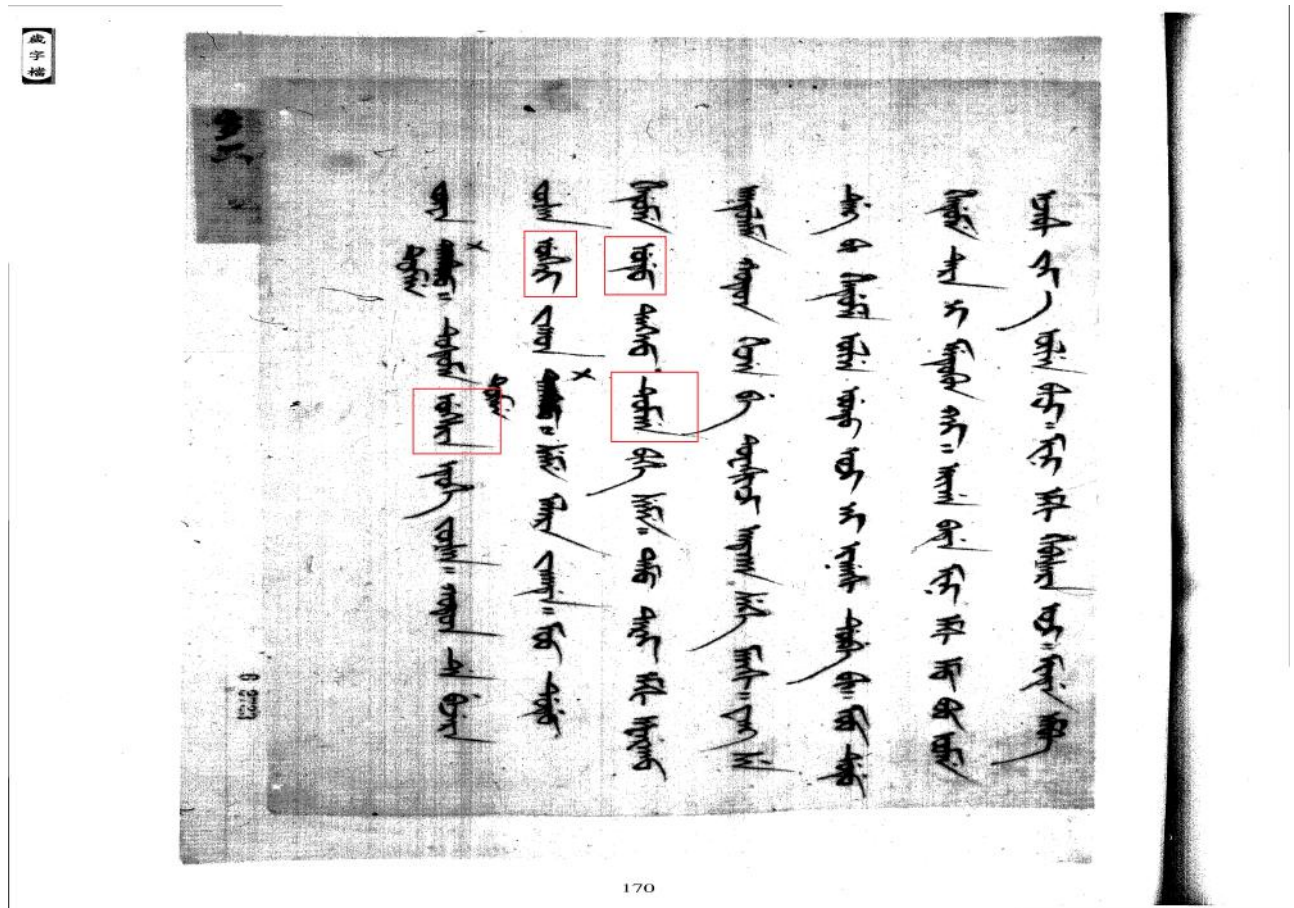


Fig.11 《满文原档》 Vol.6 P170

In Fig.11, there are four words using the new letter, respectively ᠤᠬᠰᠢᠨ , ᠤᠬᠡᠷᠢ , ᠤᠳᠤ and ᠲᠤᠮᠡᠨ . In modern orthography, they are written as ᠤᠬᠰᠢᠨ (uksin), ᠤᠬᠡᠷᠢ (uheri), ᠤᠳᠤ (udu) and ᠲᠤᠮᠡᠨ (tumen) respectively. Note that, as mentioned above, the new letter loses its dot after t (U+1868).

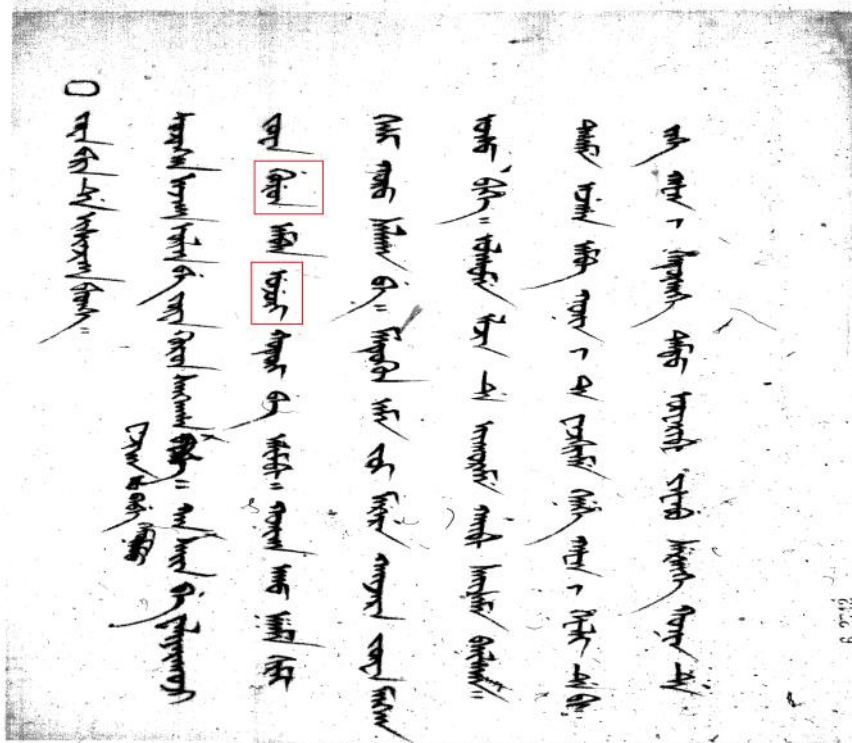






Fig.13 《满文原档》 Vol.6 P179

In Fig.13, there are two words using the new letter, respectively  and . In modern orthography, they are written as  (gurun) and  (ucuri) respectively. Note that, as mentioned above, the new letter loses its dot after g (U+1864).

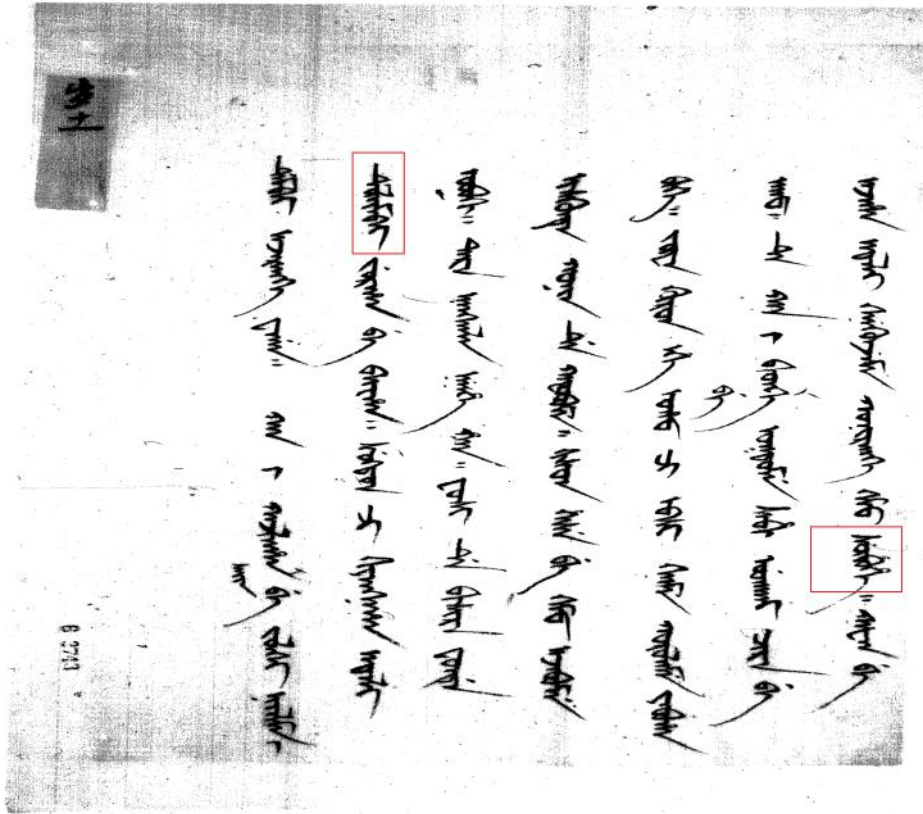


Fig.14 《满文原档》 Vol.6 P180

In Fig.14, there are two words using the new letter, respectively ᡠᡩᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ and ᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳ . In modern orthography, they are written as ᡠᡩᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳᡳ (dulimbai) and ᡠᡳᡳᡳᡳ (subuhe) respectively. Note that, as mentioned above, the new letter loses its dot after d (U+1869).

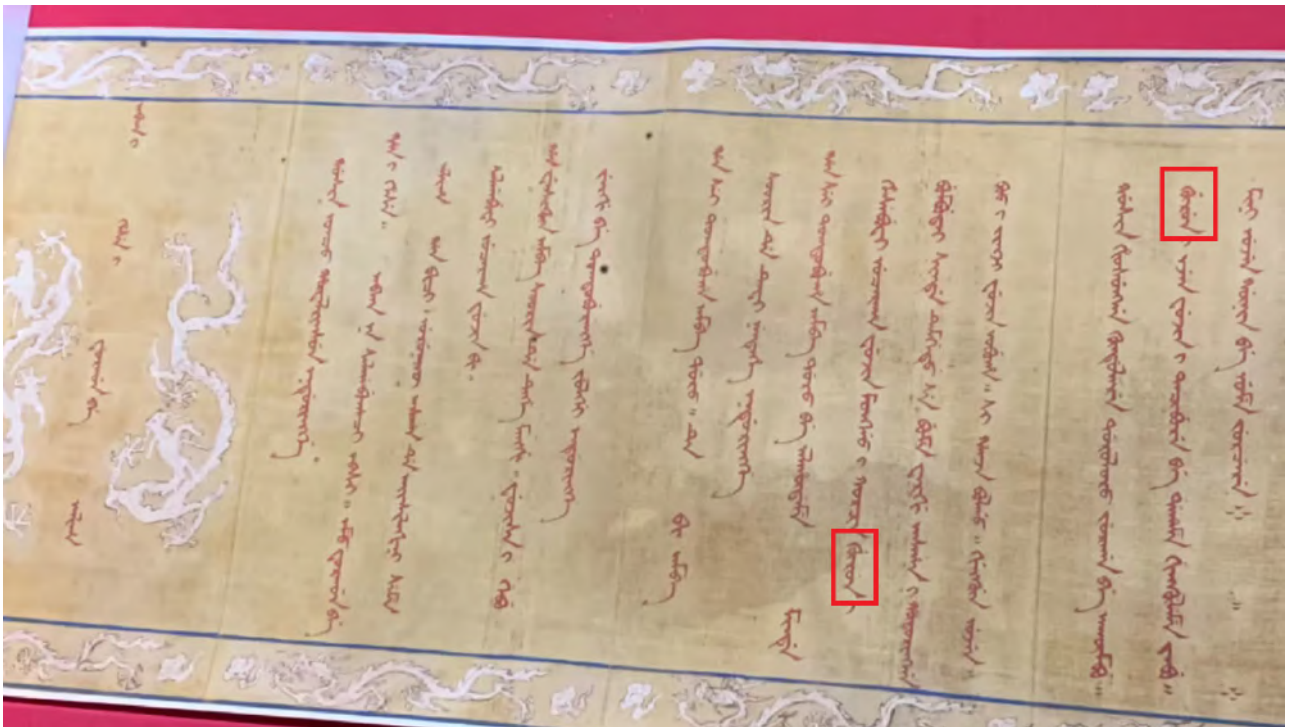


Fig.16 《庄妃册文》 in the 1st year of Chongde era (1636)

2. 《满洲实录》 / *Manchuria Authentic Records*

Manchuria Authentic Records was written during the Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty. It describes the sacred land of the Jurchen people (the predecessor of the Manchu people), Changbai Mountain. Starting from the story of a fairy named Fekulen swallowing a piece of red fruit and getting pregnant, it takes the history of the Aisin Gioro (爱新觉罗 / ᡩᠠᡳᠨᠵᡳᠣᠷᠤ) family as the main thread to record the history of the Manchu people, and highlights the Divine Right of Kings in mythological form. In this book, some words retain the form of the Old Manchu, while some words and sentences retain obvious oral features, providing a basis for studying the language and writing system of Manchu.

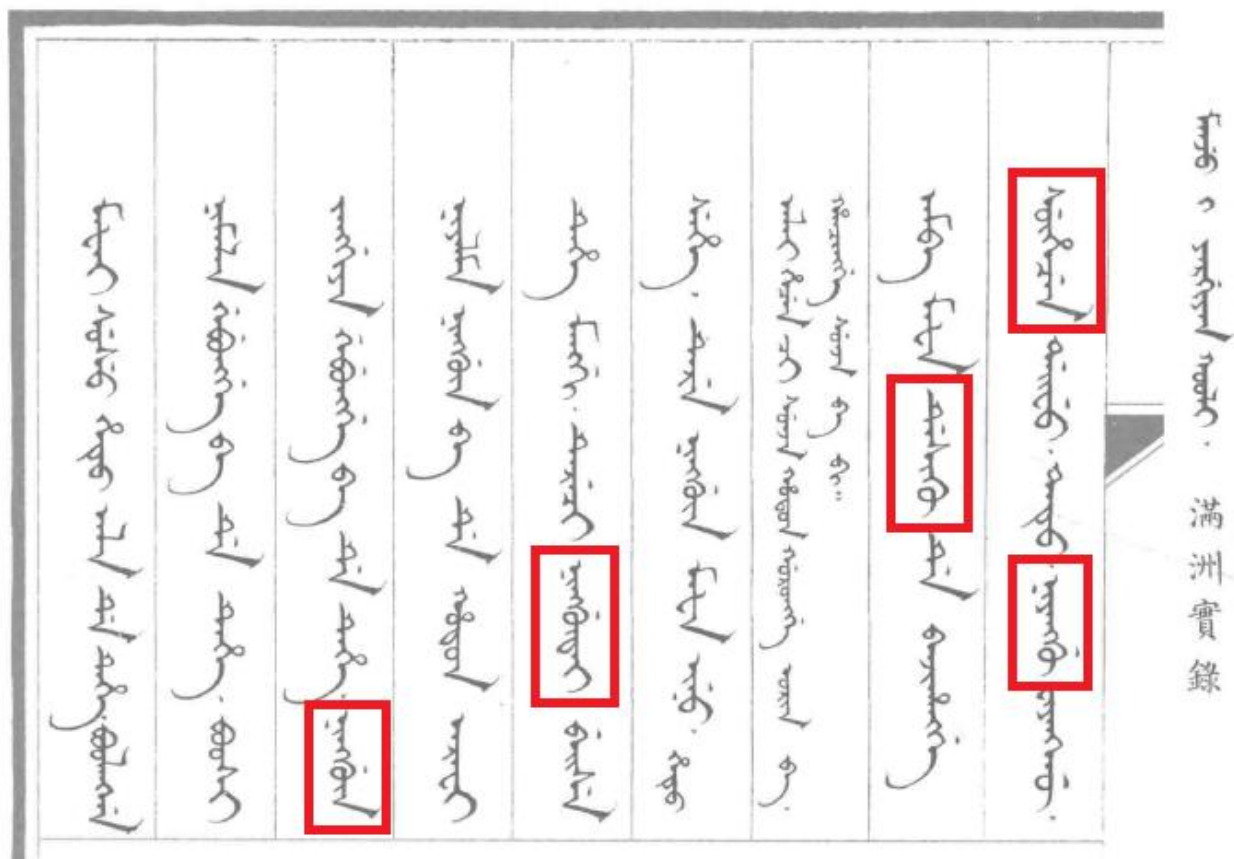


Fig.17 《满洲实录》 P25

In Fig.17, there are five words using the new letter, respectively ᠨᠢᠩᠭᠦᠨ , ᠨᠢᠩᠭᠦᠲᠠᠢ , ᠳᠡᠰᠢᠬᠤ , ᠰᠤᠬᠡᠴᠡᠨ and ᠨᠢᠶᠠᠩᠭᠤ . In modern orthography, they are written as ᠨᠢᠩᠭᠦᠨ (ninggun), ᠨᠢᠩᠭᠦᠲᠠᠢ (ninggutai), ᠳᠡᠰᠢᠬᠤ (desiku), ᠰᠤᠬᠡᠴᠡᠨ (suhecen) and ᠨᠢᠶᠠᠩᠭᠤ (niyanggu) respectively. Note that, as mentioned above, the new letter loses its dot after k (U+1874) or g (U+1864).

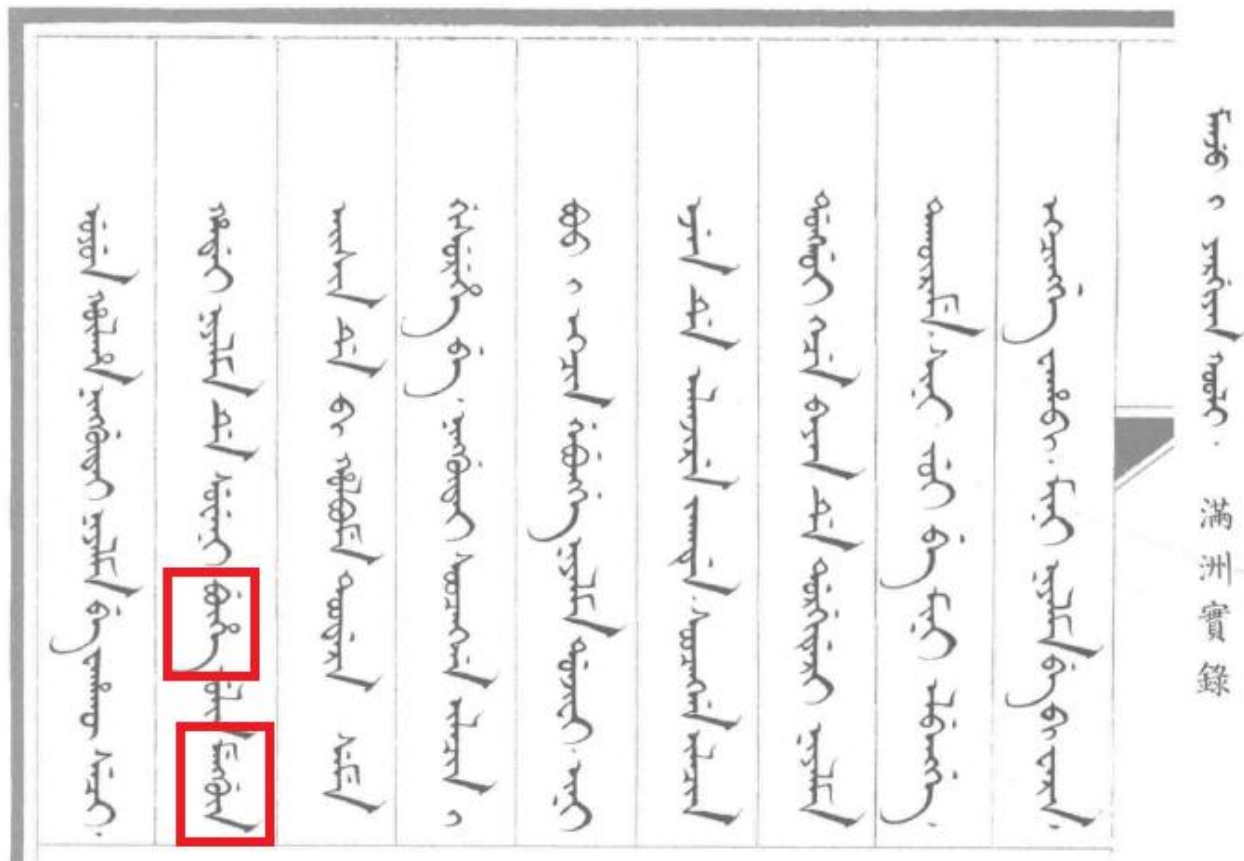


Fig.18 《满洲实录》 P33

In Fig.18, there are two words using the new letter, respectively ᡩᡠᡵᡠ and ᡤᡠᡵᡠᡩᡠᡵᡠ . In modern orthography, they are written as ᡩᡠᡵᡠ (buhe) and ᡤᡠᡵᡠᡩᡠᡵᡠ (menggun) respectively. Note that, as mentioned above, the new letter loses its dot after g (U+1864).

More examples can be found in this book. As mentioned above, the examples are mainly after k, g or h – but still, examples after s and b do exist. What is more, even if most of them are gradually standardized, there are still several exceptions remaining in the modern orthography, which will be discussed in detail in the next section.

3. 《御制五体清文鉴》 / *Pentaglot Dictionary*

The *Pentaglot Dictionary*, also known as the *Manchu Polyglot Dictionary*, was a dictionary of major imperial languages compiled in the late Qianlong era of the Qing dynasty (also said to be compiled in 1794). The work contains Manchu lexemes and their translations into various administrative languages such as Tibetan, Mongolian, post-classical or vernacular Chagatai (Eastern Turki, now known as Modern Uyghur since 1921) and Chinese.

According to the description above, it is easy to see that this dictionary used New Manchu, in other words, the modern orthography standardized by Dahai. However, there are still several instances preserving the ancient spelling.^[2]

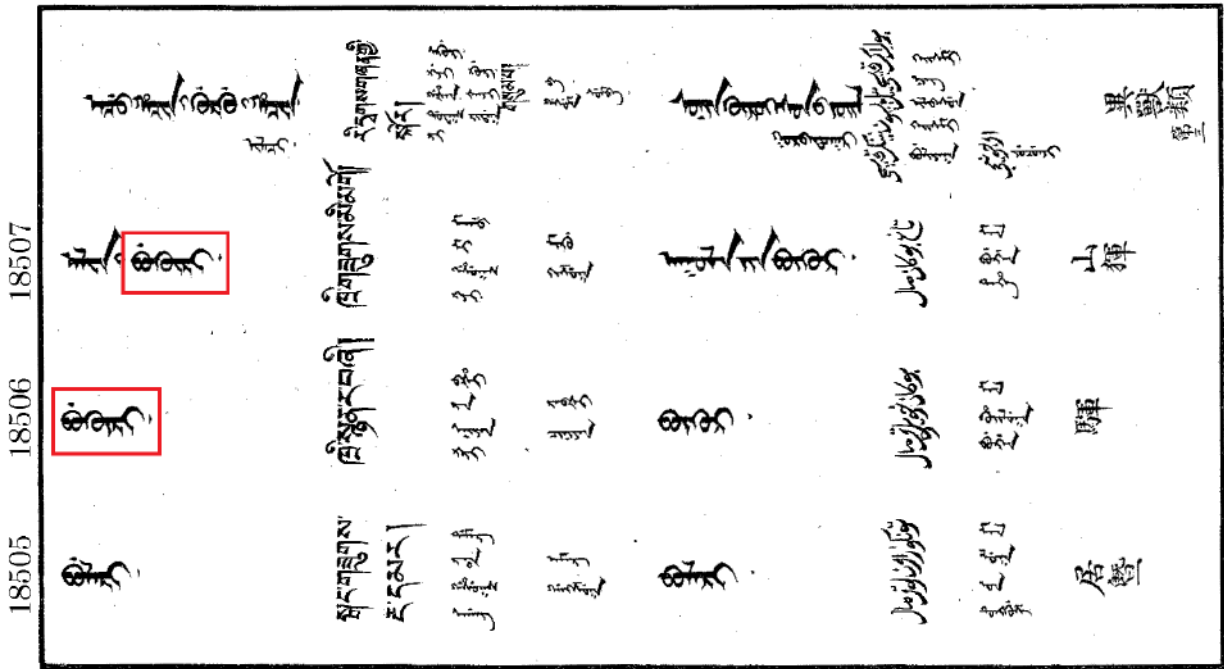


Fig.19 《御制五体清文鉴》 P4930, rotated for ease of typesetting

In Fig.19, there comes out a word written as ᡠᡳᡳᡳ . Normally, when the six vowels a (U+1820), e (U+185D), i (U+1873), o (U+1823), u (U+1860) and ū (U+1861) are combined with the consonant k (U+1874), they are respectively written as:

	ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	kū
Isolated	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ
Initial	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ
Medial	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ
Final	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ	ᡠᡳ

— we cannot see ᡠᡳ anywhere. Actually, that can be considered as the “flickering 7th vowel” combined with the consonant k (U+1874) remaining from the old orthography Old Manchu. As mentioned above, the vowel loses its dot after k, which looks the same as ᡠᡳ (the medial form of U+1861), hence, the workaround today to input this word is to add a Free Variation Selector after k, in order to change ᡠᡳ with a masculine k to ᡠᡳ with a feminine k — according to the rules formulated by National Ethnic Affairs Commission, it should be FVS2 (U+180C).^[3]

People **certainly could** use such a workaround, but if the proposed new letter is accepted, then we may have one more option on how to input such words, even without an

FVS. Indeed, if we are talking about the recommended character sequence, there should be only one; however, **alternative options are never banned**, e.g. according to the latest GB standard of Mongolian, the Mongolian word ᠰᠠᠨ can be treated as “sain” and be encoded as “U+1830 U+1820 U+1822 U+1828”, which is recommended; it can be also treated as “sain” and be encoded as “U+1830 U+1820 U+1836_FVS2 U+1828”. The two-long-teeth medial form of U+1836 exists precisely for these cases, although it can only be called by an FVS and not recommended.

One issue here is that, ᠶᠣᠩᠰᠦᠨ is the name of Yongshun, the legendary founder of the Qing Dynasty (清始祖雍顺). You might say that ᠶᠣᠩᠰᠦᠨ is a special form in order to steer clear of the venerable (aka the naming taboo), however, actually, they have very different sources. ᠶᠣᠩᠰᠦᠨ is a native word in the Manchu language, originally the name of a mountain, while ᠶᠣᠩᠰᠦᠨ is a derivative from ᠶᠣᠩᠰᠦᠨ , which is a loanword from Mongolian. The difference between the two words persists until now, and we can see the different entries in 《满汉大辞典》 – and since the contrast exists, which is not just an exception uncaptured by the orthography, encoding a 7th vowel instead of using the FVS seems to be a good choice.

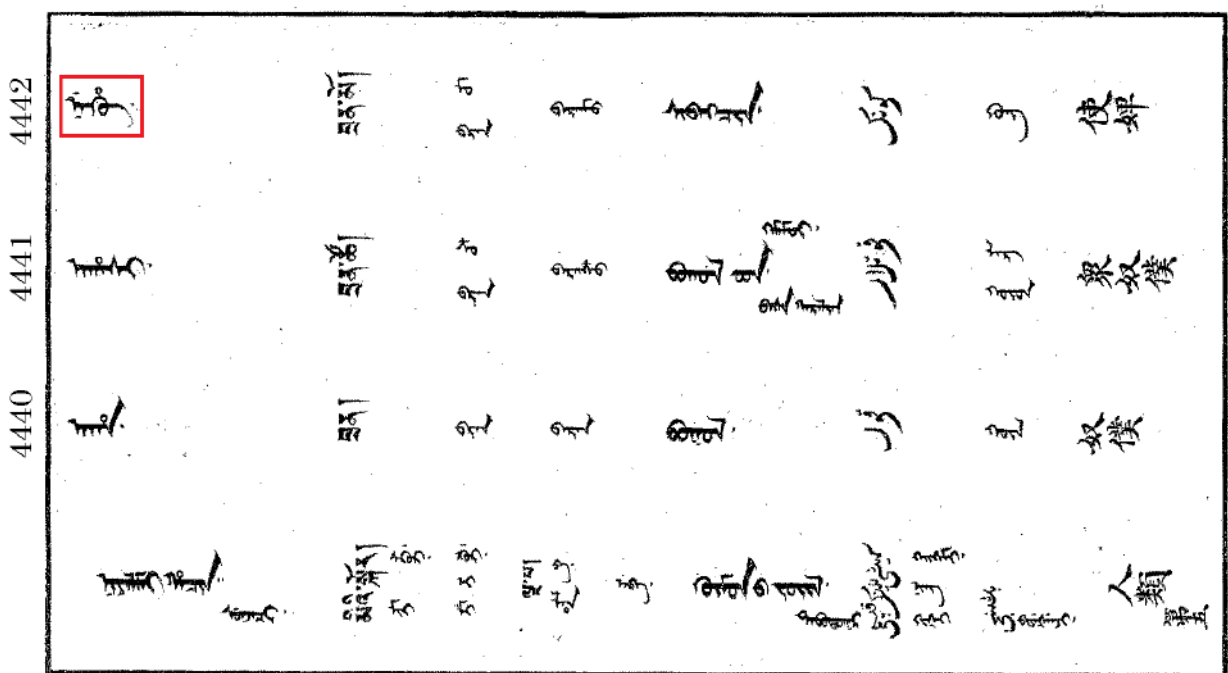


Fig.20 《御制五体清文鉴》 P1176, rotated for ease of typesetting

In Fig.20, there comes out another similar case which is written as ᠰᠠᠨ . Even if ᠶᠣᠩᠰᠦᠨ is a special form for the naming taboo, for ᠰᠠᠨ , which means the maidservant, is there any necessity to have the naming taboo?

99	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
98	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
97	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
96	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎

Fig.21 《御制五体清文鉴》 P26, rotated for ease of typesetting

In Fig.21, there comes out another similar case which is written as 𠄎. You might say that 𠄎 preserves the historical form, but 𠄎 is a new word made by Hongli (弘历, aka the Qianlong Emperor), meaning the Stomach mansion (one of the twenty-eight mansions of the Chinese constellations), which is a compound word of 𠄎 (the Chinese pronunciation of 胃, meaning stomach) and 𠄎 (meaning pheasant). Note that /e/ is a feminine vowel, therefore, on the basis of vowel harmony, the 𠄎 part became the corresponding feminine form 𠄎. Hence, the vowel that looks like 𠄎 should actually be the feminine form of U+1861, which could also be treated as the unencoded 7th vowel. Since it is a new word appears after the standardization, is there any historical form to be preserved?

	a	e	i	o	u	ū	ü
t	ᡤᡠ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ
d	ᡤᡠ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ	ᡤᡤ

— since the 7th vowel will lose its dot after t or d, it looks actually the same as U+1861, but the difference will be reflected from the form of the consonant, i.e. ᡤᡠ/ᡤᡤ & ᡤᡠ/ᡤᡤ. The attestations for ᡤᡠ and ᡤᡤ can be found in 《满文原档》 mentioned above (see an example for ᡤᡠ in Fig.23 below); also in 《满蒙汉三体字书》, which was discussed in detail in the previous chapter as the main evidences, the existence of the contrast between ᡤᡠ/ᡤᡤ and ᡤᡠ/ᡤᡤ are shown in Fig.1.

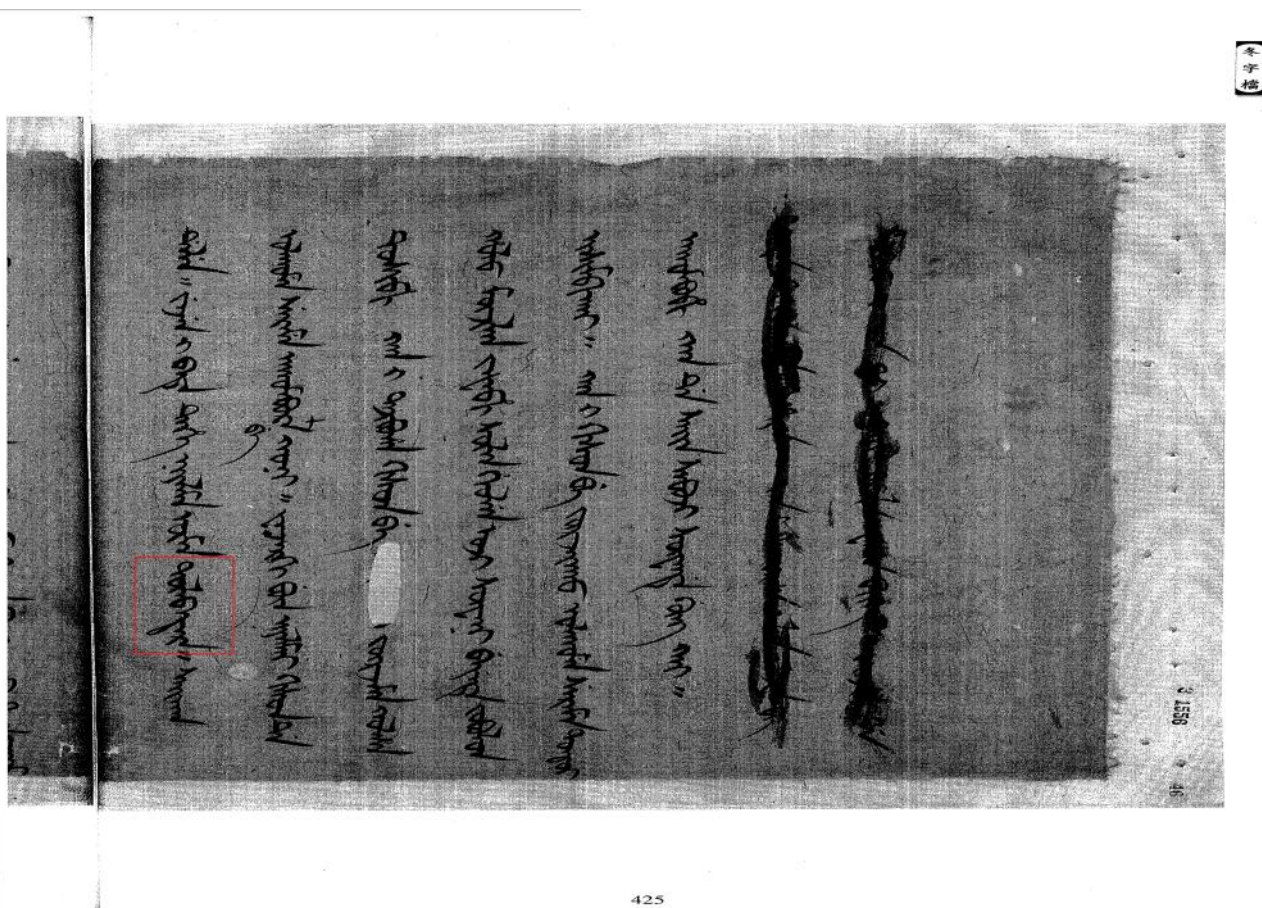


Fig.23 《满文原档》 Vol.3 P425

Necessity of encoding separately

Just as the evidences show, the proposed letter is no doubt an independent new letter.

u plus i?

No. This letter is an independent letter, and due to the phonemic encoding model of the Mongolian block, we should never use u (U+1860) plus i (U+1873) instead. What is more, the default medial form for i after a vowel letter is not **one** long tooth but **two** long teeth, granted that you treat this one as u plus i, even an FVS is needed. That is extremely strange.

FVS for U+1861?

No. The contrast between this letter and U+1861 exists obviously, especially in Fig.1, which lists the possible syllables like an alphabet. As mentioned above, when comes after k, g, h, t or d, this letter will lose its dot, looks completely the same as U+1861 – however, the difference would be shown from the consonant. Before U+1861, k, g, h, t or d will be the masculine form, but before this letter, they will be the feminine form. In this case, it is impossible to add an FVS to the vowel, but only to the consonant. Sometimes to the vowel, while sometimes to the consonant, the consistency completely extincts.

FVS for U+1860?

No. It may be the most reasonable one **if we only consider the collateral evidences**, even though, encoding it as an FVS for U+1860 will break the encoding model, let alone including the main evidences from 《满蒙汉三体字书》 in the scope of consideration.

By contrasting the historical forms and the modern forms, usually the difference is only the existence of the long tooth. Even the forms of the consonants before it are not affected. However, in New Manchu, the final consonant /k/ of a syllable is prescribed by Dahai to be a masculine form when following u (U+1860) – even if in a feminine word, which leads to the inconsistency, because when the final consonant /k/ of a syllable comes after the proposed letter, it should be a feminine form in default since the proposed letter is always a feminine vowel, see Fig.11 for reference – this would also be true if we see the main evidences, as shown in Fig.10.

Another issue is that, according to the model of the National Ethnic Affairs Commission^[3], all the presentation forms should be able to be called out by FVSes in any contexts. U+1860 already has four final forms, while there are just right four FVSes encoded in the Mongolian block. If you treat the proposed letter as the variant of U+1860, then U+1860 will have six final forms, which is unacceptable.

In any case, it should be treated as an independent letter and should be encoded separately, possibly U+1879.

References

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**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646**

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from
<http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from

<http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest *Roadmaps*.

Form number: N4502–F (Original 1994–10–14; Revised 1995–01, 1995–04, 1996–04, 1996–08, 1999–03, 2001–05, 2001–09, 2003–11, 2005–01, 2005–09, 2005–10, 2007–03, 2008–05, 2009–11, 2011–03, 2012–01)

A. Administrative

1. Title:	<i>Proposal to Encode One Mongolian Letter</i>	
2. Requester's name:	<i>CheonHyeong Sim, Yehenara Jiaxu, Tunggiya Uju, Ziyu Su, Wang Shuo, Jalaku, Jang Johui</i>	
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):		<i>Individual contribution</i>
4. Submission date:		<i>2025–02–26</i>
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):		<i>N/A</i>
6. Choose one of the following:		
This is a complete proposal:		<i>YES</i>
(or) More information will be provided later:		

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:		
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):		<i>NO</i>
Proposed name of script:		
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:		<i>YES</i>
Name of the existing block:	<i>Mongolian</i>	
2. Number of characters in proposal:		<i>1</i>
3. Proposed category (select one from below – see section 2.2 of P&P document):		
A–Contemporary	B.1–Specialized (small collection)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C–Major extinct	D–Attested extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>
E–Minor extinct	G–Obscure or questionable usage symbols	<input type="checkbox"/>
F–Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic		<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?		<i>YES</i>
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines"?		<i>YES</i>
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?		<i>YES</i>
5. Fonts related:		
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	<i>CheonHyeong Sim</i>	
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e–mail, ftp–site, etc.):		

6. References:

- a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? **YES**
- b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? **YES**

7. Special encoding issue

Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? **YES**

See the main body of the proposal

8. Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see UAX#44: <http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

C. Technical – Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? **NO**

If YES explain

2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? **YES**

If YES, available relevant documents:

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? **NO**

Reference:

4. The context of use for the proposed characters type of use; common or rare) **Rare**

Reference:

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? **NO**

If YES, where? Reference:

6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? **YES**

If YES, is a rationale provided? **NO**

If Yes, reference:

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)? **YES**

8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? **NO**

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

If Yes, reference:

9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? **NO**

If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If Yes, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	NO
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If Yes, reference:	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	YES
If Yes, reference:	<i>FVS1 and FVS2 are used in order to switch the forms manually.</i>
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	YES
If Yes, reference:	<i>See the main body of the proposal</i>
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?	NO
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	NO
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If Yes, reference:	

(End of document)