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In this document, I would like to respond to the feedback from China NB item by item.

在这份文档中，我将针对来自中国的反馈逐条进行回应。

> As a result, during the transition to New Manchu, vowel letters that were no longer needed were then dropped. It may then be the case that this glyph in question was a vowel letter that had been discarded in this fashion.

First, I would like to say that, even if a letter was revoked in the orthography of a certain language, it may be still useful to be encoded in order to digitalize the ancient literatures. In the original proposal to encode ᠇ᡟ as U+1879, I have already given out so many attestations for this letter in various sources to prove the necessity to be encoded.

首先，我想说的是，即使一个字母在某个语言的正字法中被废除，它仍然可能存在编码的价值以电子化古籍。在提议将᠇ᡟ编码至U+1879的原始提案中，我已经给出了这个字母在多个出处中的许许多多的证据来证明其编码的必要性。

What is more, it is not only used for the Manchu language during the transition period from Old Manchu to New Manchu, but also used for the Mongolian language in order to distinguish the four rounded vowels during the Qianlong era, see the examples in *Manchu Mongolian Chinese Triglot Dictionary* (pp.17−20 in the original proposal). For this usage, it cannot be regarded as a "discarded" letter.

此外，它并不仅仅在从老满文到新满文的过渡期用于满语，在乾隆时期也用于蒙古语来区分四个圆唇元音，参见《满蒙汉三体字书》中的例子（原始提案第17页至第20页）。对于这个用法，它并不能被视为一个"被废除的"字母。

> As such, adoption of a proposal to add a new FVS may make it easier to deal with any unpredictable situations that may arise in the future.

I am not sure whether the letter S in "FVS" here stands for "selector" or "sequence". However, even if it stands for "sequence", new "selector"s are needed according to p.21 in the original proposal.

我不确定这里所谓FVS中的S表示selector（选择器）还是sequence（序列）。然而，即使它表示"序列"，根据原始提案第21页中的叙述，我们仍然需要新的"选择器"。

Since we could select any possible variants by FVSes according to the latest GB standard for Mongolian, for consistency, it is necessary to do that also for Manchu, even if the GB standard for Manchu has not yet been updated to fit the NEAC (National Ethnic Affairs Commission) model. In the following text, we need to have a discussion based on the NEAC model.

既然在最新的蒙古文国标中我们已经可以通过FVS来切换任一可能的变体形式，出于一致性考虑，我们有必要让满文也能够如此，即使满文国标暂未按照民委模型更新。在下文中，我们需要在民委模型的基础上进行讨论。

It is not suitable to encoded it as U+1861_FVSx, since it is obviously a feminine vowel, but U+1861 is a masculine one, which does not fit the current phonetic model.

将其编码为U+1861_FVSx不合适，因为它显然是一个阴性元音，而U+1861是一个阳性元音，这样不符合当前的音码模型。

However, if we want to encoded it as U+1860_FVSx, we need an FVS5 and an FVS6, because four final forms of U+1860 already exist according to the NEAC model, perspectively ꡠ (ZWJ_U+1860_FVS1), ꡠ (ZWJ_U+1860_FVS2), ꡠ (ZWJ_U+1860_FVS3) and ꡠ (ZWJ_U+1860_FVS4).

然而，我们若将其编码为U+1860_FVSx，我们需要FVS5和FVS6，因为根据民委的编码模型，U+1860已经存在四个词尾形，分别为ꡠ（ZWJ_U+1860_FVS1）、ꡠ（ZWJ_U+1860_FVS2）、ꡠ（ZWJ_U+1860_FVS3）以及ꡠ（ZWJ_U+1860_FVS4）。

> Adding a new vowel letter to the Manchu script in order to accommodate an erroneous handwriting habit would violate the integrity of Manchu's orthographic system.

Encoding a historical letter which is not used in the modern orthography is not forbidden by Unicode.

Unicode并没有禁止编码未被现行正字法使用的历史字母。

Our purpose is simply to digitalize the ancient literatures. In some certain occasions, if the orthography is strongly emphasized, for example when teaching the student the Manchu alphabets, just ignoring the existence of U+1879 would be fine. The one fact does not prevent the other.

我们的目的只是电子化古籍。在一些需要强调正字法的场合，比如教学生满语字母表时，只要忽略U+1879的存在即可。这并不冲突。

> Were the proposal to revise the standards and add the new vowel character (U+1879) to be adopted, we would then also have to consider the problem of transliterating Manchu into romanization. ... it would also create unnecessary and otherwise avoidable problems when transliterating Manchu into romanization.

You do not have the necessity to "revise" the standards – I mean GB standard here, if you feel that this may be problematic to the current systems.

标准没有必要被"修改"——此处我特指国标，如果您认为这对当前的系统存在问题的话。

There is a similar circumstance that, U+1878 was encoded from Unicode 11.0, however, nobody would feel that U+1878 causes problems either to the Mongolian orthography or to the romanization system – it is even not included in any one of the GB standards until now.

这里还存在一个相似的情况，U+1878自Unicode11.0起被编码，然而没有人会认为U+1878给蒙古文正字法或拉丁化系统带来了问题——它甚至至今没有被任何一份国标收录。

According to the proposal to encode U+1878, it is used for the Buryat dialect of the Mongolian language; except for this letter, all the other letters used for the Buryat dialect written in the Monglian script are the same as Hudum Mongolian writing system, so we trust it should be classified as a Mongolian letter if we really need to choose one from Mongolian, Todo, Sibe and Manchu.

根据编码U+1878的提案，它是用于蒙古语布里亚特方言的；除了这个字母以外，用传统蒙古文书写布里亚特方言所用到的所有字母都和胡都木蒙文相同，因此我们确信，若一定要从蒙古文、托忒文、锡伯文、满文当中选择一个，它将会被分类至蒙古文。

> The currently effective national standards for the encoding of Manchu, ... We have already dispatched investigative survey teams to these corporations and institutions, and preliminary investigative work prior to potential revisions to the encoding standards for the Manchu script have already underway.

Unnecessary to do anything with U+1879 in GB standards. Just see the preceding paragraph.

没有必要因U+1879对国标作任何修改。参考上一段中的叙述。

> ... we have already found a few other instances of handwritten phenomena the status of which calls for further discussion with respect to the rules of Manchu orthography and the digitization of the historical Manchu archives. These phenomena are not of the exact same type as the glyph currently under discussion (ᡙ, provisionally designated as U+1879), but should be considered together with it when revising and perfecting the encoding standards for Manchu.

Indeed, they are "not of the exact same type as the glyph currently under discussion", and for these cases, we may just use FVS to solve, because they are really "variants".

的确，它们"与当前正在讨论的字形类型不完全相同"，并且对于这些情况，我们可以只用FVS进行解决，因为它们真的是"变体"。

Especially, for ᡍᠣᡳ and ᠬᠣᡳ, we may use U+1879 as the vowel, but we may also use U+1861 as the vowel and add an FVS to the consonant.

特别地，对于ᡍᠣᡳ和ᠬᠣᡳ，我们可以用U+1879作为元音，但我们也可以用U+1861作为元音并在辅音上添加一个FVS。

According to the NEAC model, these two words would be perspectively encoded as: "U+1874_FVS1 U+1861 U+1874 U+185D" and "U+1828 U+185D U+1865_FVS1 U+1861".

根据民委模型，这两个单词会被分别编码为：U+1874_FVS1 U+1861 U+1874 U+185D以及U+1828 U+185D U+1865_FVS1 U+1861。

We do not need to worry that, if U+1879 is encoded, those words will have two possible ways to be encoded.

我们不用担心若U+1879被编码导致这些单词存在两种编码方式。

The similar issue already exists in the latest GB standard of Mongolian, for example, ᠰᠠᠶᠨ can be treated as "sain" and be encoded as "U+1830 U+1820 U+1822 U+1828"; it can be also treated as "sayn" and be encoded as "U+1830 U+1820 U+1836_FVS2 U+1828".

与之相似的问题在最新的蒙古文国标中已经存在，例如ᠰᠠᠶᠨ可被视为sain而编码作U+1830 U+1820 U+1822 U+1828；或被视为sayn而编码作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 (the recommended two−long−teeth medial form after a vowel is U+1822).

U+1836的双长牙词中形正是为了这种情况而存在的，尽管它只能通过FVS调用并且不被推荐（在元音之后被推荐的双长牙词中形为U+1822）。

For ᠨᠸ, an FVS is not even needed, we can just encode it as "U+186F U+185F".

对于ᠨᠸ，连FVS都不需要，我们可以直接将其编码为U+186F U+185F。

For something like ᠰᠠᠭ, which is very common in Manchu Ali Gali, this final form of U+1830 has already been included in both the GB standard and the NEAC model as U+1830_FVS2, even if it does not fit the Manchu orthography, any necessity to discuss it here?

对于ᠰᠠᠭ这一类常见于满文阿礼嘎礼中的情况，U+1830的这个词尾形已经同时在国标和民委模型中被定为U+1830_FVS2，即使它不符合满文正字法，又有什么必要在此处讨论呢？

The only thing that makes me feel like there might be a problem is the sixth picture. We may need the context to judge whether it is a typo of ᡙ (beyei, which means "own") or ᡙ (biyei, used to transliterate the Chinese syllable "bie"). Anyway, I do not think that this typo is a "stable error", so no action should be taken for encoding.

唯一让我感觉可能有问题的是第六张图。我们可能需要上下文来确定它到底是ᡙ（beyei，意为"自己的"）的讹误还是ᡙ（biyei，用于转写汉语音节bie）的讹误。但无论如何，我不认为这是一个"稳定的错误"，因此在编码上不应采取任何操作。

In brief, these cases do not need any codepoints to be separately encoded; but U+1879 do have the necessity. So please still consider to encode U+1879. Meanwhile, please just do not include U+1879 in any one of the GB standards if any technical issues or inconveniences exist.

总而言之，这些情况都不需要任何码位来单独编码；但U+1879确有必要。因此请仍然考虑编码U+1879。同时，若存在任何技术上的问题或不便，请只要不把它加到任何一份国标中即可。

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