Doc Type: Working Group Document

Title: Comments on Mongolian in UCS6CD2

Source: China

Status:

Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2

Comments on Mongolian Section of UCS6CD2

Comments from China on Mongolian section of UCS6CD2 are listed as below:

- 1. In principle, we agree with the UCS6CD2;
- 2. We have no further opinions on the canonical characters.
- 3. As far as the modification to MVS (U+180E) is concerned, we are in the process of exchanging views with ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2;
- 4. The other detailed comments we are submitting consist of three parts: (1) Adding characters (positional forms); (2) Substituting squared question marks (indicating vacant positional forms) with canonical characters; (3) fine-tuning some of the contextual variants.

(1) Adding Characters (positional forms)

Add a second form(final):

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~ 1824 180B   second form (final)
```

References:

- > (2017) Current Textbook for Elementary School (Figure 1)
- ➤ Collection of Ancient Literatures on Mongolian Philology, Handwritten manuscript from (in) the late Qing Dynasty, Volume1, p65 (Figure 2)
- (1982) Prof. Nasanbayar etc.(eds): Modern Mongolian, Page146 (Figure 3)
- ➤ (1976) "Mongolian Chinese Dictionary" Initial Index (Figure 4)

Add a second form (final):

~ 1828 180B 🔥 second form (final)

References:

- ➤ (1723) Qing Han Dui Yin Zi Shi (Manch Chinese Phonetic Contrastive List) (Figure 5)
- - → 0433 r cyrillic small letter ghe
 - ~ 182D first form (isolate)
 - ~ 182D first form (initial)
 - ~ 182D first form (medial)
 - ~ 182D [→] first form (final)
 - ~ 182D 180B f second form (initial)
 - ~ 182D 180B # second form (medial)
 - ~ 182D 180B 5 second form (final)
 - ~ 182D 180C ♣. third form (medial)
 - ~ 182D 180C fourth form (medial)

Add a third form (initial):

~ 182D 180C third form (initial)

References:

- (1976) Mongolian Chinese Dictionary, p798 (Figure 7)
- 182E ¹ MONGOLIAN LETTER MA
 - → 043C м cyrillic small letter em
 - ~ 182E first form (initial)
 - ~ 182E first form (medial)
 - ~ 182E [†] first form (final)

Add a second form (medial):

~ 182E 180B second form (medial)

References:

> (1951) Shagzha: Mongolian Dictionary; (1723) Ogtarguy-yin mani (The shape of mantra for eliminating of letter ambiguity "Commentary to auricle of heart"), Page 11-2 (Figure 6)

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■ 182F <sup>1</sup> MONGOLIAN LETTER LA
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\rightarrow 043B л cyrillic small letter el \sim 182F ^{\frac{1}{7}} first form (initial) \sim 182F ^{\frac{1}{7}} first form (medial)
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 $\sim 182F^{3}$ first form (final)

Add a second form (medial):

```
\sim 182F 180B \sqrt{} second form ( medial )
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References:

- > (1951) Shagzha: Mongolian Dictionary; (1723) Ogtarguy-yin mani (The shape of mantra for eliminating of letter ambiguity "Commentary to auricle of heart"), Page 11-2 (Figure 6)
- 1830 ⁴ MONGOLIAN LETTER SA

```
ightharpoonup 0441 c cyrillic small letter es 
ightharpoonup 1830 first form (initial) 
ightharpoonup 1830 first form (medial) 
ightharpoonup 1830 180B 
ightharpoonup second form (final) 
ightharpoonup 1830 180C final third form (final)
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Add a second form (medial):

```
\sim 182F 180B ^{\prime\prime} second form ( medial )
```

References:

- ➤ (1951) Shagzha: Mongolian Dictionary; (1723) Ogtarguy-yin mani (The shape of mantra for eliminating of letter ambiguity "Commentary to auricle of heart"), Page 11-2 (Figure 6)
- 1836 ⁵ MONGOLIAN LETTER YA

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→ 0439 й cyrillic small letter short i
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\sim 1836 \overline{r} first form (initial)
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~ 1836 \(\text{f} \) first form (medial)

~ 1836 180B \(\text{\text{r}}\) second form (initial)

~ 1836 180B 5 second form (medial)

~ 1836 180C third form (medial)

Add a first form (final):

~ 1836 ⁽ first form (final)

References:

- > (1961) Prof. Lubsangwangdan: Contemporary Mongolian, p99 (Figure 8)
- ➤ (1964) Prof. Poppe: Grammar of Written Mongolian, p2 (Figure 9)
- ➤ (2001) Prof. ŠagdarSüreng: Outline of Mongolian Scripts, p43 (Figure 10)
- (2015) Collection of Ancient Literatures on Mongolian Philology, Handwritten manuscript from (in) the late Qing Dynasty, Volume2, p320-321 (Figure 11)
- ➤ (1992) Prof. Lubsangzhab: Contrastive Dictionary of Traditional and Cyrillic Mongolian, p509 (Figure 12)
- (2010) (China National Standards) GB/T 26226-2010, p47 (Figure 13)
- ➤ (2012) Mongolian Orthographic Dictionary, p710 (Figure 14)

■ 1837 MONGOLIAN LETTER RA

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→ 0440 p cyrillic small letter er
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- ~ 1837 * first form (initial)
- ~ 1837 F first form (medial)
- ~ 1837 first form (final)

Add a second form (medial)

~ 1837 180B second form (medial)

References:

➤ (1951) Shagzha: Mongolian Dictionary; (1723) Ogtarguy-yin mani (The shape of mantra for eliminating of letter ambiguity "Commentary to auricle of heart"), Page 11-2 (Figure 6)

■ 1838 [□] MONGOLIAN LETTER WA

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→ 0432 B cyrillic small letter ve
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~ 1838 F first form (initial)

~ 1838 ♥ first form (medial)

~ 1838 ♥ first form (final)

 \sim 1838 180B θ second form (final)

Add a second form (medial)

~ 1838 180B ▼ second form (medial)

The usage of this contextual variant of letter 1838 is highly frequent. References:

- (China National Standards) GB/T25914-2010, p31(Figure 15)
- ➤ (2015) Collection of Ancient Literatures on Mongolian Philology, Handwritten manuscript from (in) the late Qing Dynasty, Volume2, p320-321 (Figure 11)

- ➤ (1992) Prof. Lubsangzhab: Contrastive Dictionary of Traditional and Cyrillic Mongolian, p509 (Figure 12)
- > (2012) Mongolian Orthographic Dictionary, p710 (Figure 14)
- (1987) Prof. Norjin: Principle of Mongolian Orthography, p180 (Figure 16)
- 1844 ¹ MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO E

```
~ 1844 <sup>1</sup> first form (initial)
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~ 1844 first form (medial)

~ 1844 180B

second form (medial)

Add a first form (isolate):

~ 1844 ^ॡ first form (isolate)

The isolate form [†] has always been in Todo Mongolian script.

Add a first form (final):

~ 1844 first form (final)

References:

- ➤ (1979) A Contrastive Dictionary of Traditional and Todo Mongolian, p25(Figure 17)
- 1855 「 MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO YA

~ 1855 f first form (initial)

~ 1855 f first form (medial)

Add a first form (final)

~ 1855 \(\int \) first form (final)

References:

- > (2001) Prof. Šagdar Süreng: Outline of Mongolian scripts, p126 (Figure 18)
- (2015) Collection of Ancient Literatures on Mongolian Philology, Handwritten manuscript from (in) the late Qing Dynasty, Volume2, p320-321 (Figure 11)
- 1860 ¹⁶ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE UE

~ 1860 ¹⁶ first form (isolate)

~ 1860 ¹√ first form (initial)

```
~ 1860 \dot{\sigma} first form (medial)

~ 1860 \dot{\theta} first form (final)

~ 1860 180B \dot{\sigma} second form (medial)

~ 1860 180B \dot{\theta} second form (final)

Add a third form (final):

~ 1860 180C \dot{\tau} third form (final)

Add a fourth form (final):

~ 1860 180D \dot{\tau} fourth form (final)
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References:

- Man Yu Za Shi (Knowledge of Manchu Orthography), p12/18/19 (Figuire19)
- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p7and p10 (Figuire20)
- 1864 $^{\circ}$ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE GA $\sim 1864 \,^{\circ}$ first form (isolate) $\sim 1864 \,^{\circ}$ first form (initial) $\sim 1864 \,^{\circ}$ first form (medial) $\sim 1864 \,^{\circ}$ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ⁴, instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

References:

- (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p7 (Figuire21)
- 1866 $^{\mathfrak{S}}$ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE PA $\sim 1866 ^{\mathfrak{S}}$ first form (initial) $\sim 1866 ^{\mathfrak{S}}$ first form (medial) $\sim 1866 ^{\mathfrak{S}}$ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character ⁶ , instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial)

~ 1866 180B ^{\$} second form (initial)

Add a second form (medial)

~ 1866 180B ⁵¹ second form (medial)

References:

➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume3, p5; (1795) Wu Ti Qing Wen Jian (Dictionary of Five Languages), p3487 (Figure 22)

** The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

■ 189A ^{介²} MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI GHA

~ 189A [↑] first form (initial)

~ 189A * first form (medial)

~ 189A * first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ? , instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

~ 189A 180B ' second form (initial)

References:

- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p7 (Figure 23)
- 189E 🦎 MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI TTA

~ 189E ∜ first form (initial)

~ 189E ₱ first form (medial)

Add a first form (final):

~ 189E カ first form (final)

References:

➤ Da Zang Quan Zhou (Great Tibetan Mantra), Set6, Volume 1, p2, p5...etc. (Figure 24)

- 18A0 ∜ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI TA
 - ~ 18A0 \$\forall first form (initial)
 - ~ 18A0 \$\forall first form (medial)
 - ~ 18A0 ♥ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character * , instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

~ 18A0 180B ♥ second form (initial)

Add a second form (medial):

~ 18A0 180B ♥ second form (medial)

References:

- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p9 (Figure 25)
- 18A1 ⁹ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI DHA
 - ~ 18A1 \(^2\) first form (initial)
 - ~ 18A1 ∜ first form (medial)
 - \sim 18A1 $\stackrel{q_2}{\leftarrow}$ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character 9 , instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

~ 18A1 180B escond form (initial)

Add a second form (medial):

~ 18A1 180B ਓਂ second form (medial)

References:

- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p10 (Figure 26)
- 18A4 🏄 MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI ZHA
 - ~ 18A4 ∜ first form (initial)
 - ~ 18A4 ⁽⁾ first form (medial)

~ 18A4 [♣] first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character $^{\$}$, instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

~ 18A4 180B [№] second form (initial)

Add a second form (medial):

~ 18A4 180B 🖟 second form (medial)

References:

- ➤ (1795) Wu Ti Qing Wen Jian (Dictionary of Five Languages), p3887 (Figure 27)
- 18A6 ⁷ MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI HALF U

~ 18A6 ♥ first form (initial)

 $\sim 18A6 180B$ second form (final)

Add a first form (medial):

~ 18A6 ♥ first form (medial)

Add a first form (final):

~ 18A6 **▼** first form (final)

References:

- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p15 (Figure 28)
- 18A7 『 MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI HALF YA

~ 18A7 y first form (initial)

Add a first form (medial):

~ 18A7 ₹ first form (medial)

Add a first form (final):

~ 18A7) first form (final)

- (2) Substituting squared question marks (indicating vacant positional forms) with canonical characters
- 1829 🖍 MONGOLIAN LETTER ANG

```
~ 1829 " first form (initial)
```

This letter does not have a fist form (initial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character of a squared question mark.

```
~ 1829 % first form (medial)
~ 1829 % first form (final)
```

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ^A, instead of a squared question mark.

```
~ 182C 180B ? second form (isolate)

~ 182C 180B ? second form (initial)

~ 182C 180B ? second form (medial)

~ 182C 180C * third form (medial)

~ 182C 180D * fourth form (medial)
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■ 1840 MONGOLIAN LETTER LHA

~ 1840 first form (initial)

~ 1840 first form (medial)

~ 1840 first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

■ 1843 ¹ MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO LONG VOWEL SIGN

~ 1843 ' first form (initial)

This letter does not have a fist form (initial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character', instead of a squared question mark.

- ~ 1843 i first form (medial)
- ~ 1843 ' first form (final)
- 184A 「 MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO ANG
 - ~ 184A ☞ first form (initial)

This letter does not have a fist form (initial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character, instead of a squared question mark.

- ~ 184A ^ first form (medial)
- ~ 184A ¬ first form (final)
- 185F [†] MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE IY
 - ~ 185F first form (initial)

This letter does not have a fist form (initial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character , instead of a squared question mark.

- ~ 185F * first form (medial)
- ~ 185F ∜ first form (final)
- 1862 [™] MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE ANG
 - ~ 1862 m first form (initial)

This letter does not have a fist form (initial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character , instead of a squared question mark.

~ 1862 " first form (medial)

```
~ 1862 ¬ first form (final)
```

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ^{ff}, instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

References:

- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p6 (Figure 25)

~ 1865 [↑] first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ^{fr}, instead of a squared question mark.

■ 1866 $^{\mathfrak{G}}$ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE PA $\sim 1866 \,^{\mathfrak{G}}$ first form (initial) $\sim 1866 \,^{\mathfrak{G}}$ first form (medial) $\sim 1866 \,^{\mathfrak{G}}$ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character ⁶, instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form(initial):

~1866 180B ^{\$} second form (initial)

Add a second form (medial):

~ 1866 180B ⁵¹ second form (medial)

References:

- > (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume3, p5; (1795) Wu Ti Qing Wen Jian (Dictionary of Five Languages), p3487 (Figure 22)
- ** The initial, medial and final forms of this letter *PA* are all the same. According to the way how TODO character U+185A, U+185B are arranged, should we list only one of them and leave out the others instead of listing them all?
- 1869 ⁴ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE DA

~ 1869 4 first form (initial)

Change it to first form (medial):

~ 1869 € first form (medial)

References:

(China National Standards) GB/T 26226-2010, p62 (Figure 30)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character 4, instead of a squared question mark.

~ 1869 180B * second form (initial)

Change it to second form (medial):

~ 1869 180B র্ট second form (medial)

- 186A 7 MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE JA
 - ~ 186A \(\text{first form (initial)} \)

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~ 186A 7 first form (medial)

~ 186A 7 first form (final)
```

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character 5, instead of a squared question mark.

```
■ 186B \dark MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE FA
\sim 186B \dark first form (initial)
\sim 186B \dark first form (medial)
\sim 186B \dark first form (final)
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This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

** The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

```
■ 186C ^{\circ} MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE GAA

\sim 186C^{\circ} first form (initial)

\sim 186C^{\circ} first form (medial)

\sim 186C^{\circ} first form (final)
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This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

■ 186D
$$^{\mathring{h}}$$
 MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE HAA

 $\sim 186D^{\mathring{h}}$ first form (initial)

 $\sim 186D^{\mathring{h}}$ first form (medial)

^{**} The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

** The initial, medial and final forms of the letter 186D are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

■ 186E [‡] MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE TSA

~ 186E [‡] first form (initial)

~ 186E first form (medial)

~ 186E [‡] first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

■ 186F ⁴ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE ZA

~ 186F [‡] first form (initial)

~ 186F first form (medial)

~ 186F [♣] first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character [♣] , instead of a squared question mark.

 \sim 186F 180B $^{\pi}$ second form (initial)

~ 186F 180B [†] second form (medial)

~ 1870 first form (initial)

~ 1870 first form (medial)

~ 1870 first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character, instead of a squared question mark.

** The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

 $\sim 1871 \, \mathring{\pi}$ first form (medial)

~ 1871 출 first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character $\frac{2}{3}$, instead of a squared question mark.

■ 1872 Š MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE ZHA

~ 1872 ° first form (initial)

 $\sim 1872 \, \mathring{5}$ first form (medial)

~ 1872 ₹ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character \$\frac{5}{2}\$, instead of a squared question mark.

■ 1876 [†] MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU FA

~ 1876 \form (initial)

~ 1876 \footnote{\text{t}} first form (medial)

^{**} The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

```
~ 1876 + first form (final)
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This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character 🗲 , instead of a squared question mark.

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\sim 1876 180B \overline{c} second form (initial) \sim 1876 180B \overline{c} second form (medial)
```

- 1877 [†] MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ZHA
 - ~ 1877 * first form (initial)
 - ~ 1877 عُ first form (medial)
 - ~ 1877 [†] first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

~ 1887 — first form (isolate)

~ 1887 🦰 first form (initial)

This letter does not have a fist form (initial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character 🗂 , instead of a squared question mark.

This letter does not have a fist form (medial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character , instead of a squared question mark.

- ~ 1887 first form (final)
- ~ 1887 180B □ second form (isolate)
- ~ 1887 180B / second form (final)
- ~ 1887 180C) third form (final)

**it should be deleted:

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~ 1887 180D — fourth form (final)
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The originally designed shape was an old-school regular-script character, it was not frequently used even in Uighur Mongolian literatures. Given that this variant is only seen in Uighur Mongolian writing system, it should be deleted from this edition.

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■ 1888 ^{10} MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI I \sim 1888 ^{10} first form (isolate) \sim 1888 ^{10} first form (initial)
```

This letter does not have a fist form (initial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ¹√ , instead of a squared question mark.

```
\sim 1888 ^{\circ} first form (medial)
\sim 1888 ^{\circ} first form (final)
\sim 1888 180B ^{\circ} second form (final)
```

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

^{**} The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

~ 188A \(\cdot \) first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character ↑ , instead of a squared question mark.

- ~ 188A 180B \(\frac{1}{2} \) second form (initial)
- ~ 188A 180B * second form (medial)
- 188B उ MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI CA
 - ~ 188B ₹ first form (initial)
 - ~ 188B ₹ first form (medial)
 - \sim 188B র first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character 3 , instead of a squared question mark.

~ 1894 first form (initial)

~ 1894 first form (medial)

~ 1894 (first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ; , instead of a squared question mark.

■ 1896 ₮ MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI ZA

~ 1896 র first form (initial)

~ 1896 ₹ first form (medial)

~ 1896 व first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character **3**, instead of a squared question mark.

- - ~ 189A [#] first form (medial)
 - ~ 189A ^介 first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character (** , instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

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~ 189A 180B ' second form (initial)
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References:

- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2, p6 (figure 28)
- 189B ¹⁶ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI NGA
 - ~ 189B 1 first form (initial)
 - ~ 189B F first form (medial)
 - ~ 189B * first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character * , instead of a squared question mark.

■ 189C ^Å MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI CA

~ 189C [‡] first form (initial)

~ 189C [†] first form (medial)

~ 189C * first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character [‡], instead of a squared question mark.

■ 189D [™] MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI JHA

~ 189D * first form (initial)

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~ 189D <sup>№</sup> first form (medial)
~ 189D <sup>№</sup> first form (final)
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This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character * , instead of a squared question mark.

```
■ 189E ^{\circ} MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI TTA \sim 189E ^{\circ} first form (initial)
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~ 189E # first form (medial)

Add a first form (final):

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~ 189E h first form (final)
```

References:

- ➤ (1748) Da Zang Quan Zhou (Great Tibetan Mantra), Set 6, Volume 1, p3 and 5 etc. (Figure 24)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ; , instead of a squared question mark.

■ 18A0 $\dot{\tau}$ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI TA $\sim 18A0 \,\dot{\tau}$ first form (initial) $\sim 18A0 \,\dot{\tau}$ first form (medial) $\sim 18A0 \,\dot{\tau}$ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

** The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

Add a second form (initial):

```
~ 18A0 180B $\foat{v}$ second form (initial)
```

```
~ 18A0 180B $\fivetarrow$ second form (medial)
```

References:

- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2, p9 (Figure 25)
- 18A1 [⊶] MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI DHA

```
~ 18A1 4 first form (initial)
```

~ 18A1 ਓਂ first form (medial)

~ 18A1 ^œ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ** , instead of a squared question mark.

——Add second forms (initial and medial):

```
\sim 18A1 180B \stackrel{\text{qc}}{} second form (initial)
```

~ 18A1 180B 👸 second form (medial)

References:

- ➤ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2, p10 (Figure 26)
- 18A2 ⁴ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI SSA

```
~ 18A2 first form (initial)
```

~ 18A2 first form (medial)

~ 18A2 first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

- 18A3 [▼] MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI CYA
 - ~ 18A3 ₹ first form (initial)
 - ~ 18A3 * first form (medial)
 - ~ 18A3 ₹ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character , instead of a squared question mark.

- 18A4 🕴 MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI ZHA
 - ~ 18A4 [♣] first form (initial)
 - ~ 18A4 ^t first form (medial)
 - ~ 18A4 ∜ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character 4 , instead of a squared question mark.

Add second forms (initial and medial):

- ~ 18A4 180B * second form (initial)
- ~ 18A4 180B second form (medial)

References:

- ➤ (1795) Wu Ti Qing Wen Jian (Dictionary of Five Languages), p3887 (Figure 27)
- 18A5 ⁴ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI ZA
 - ~ 18A5 ⁴ first form (initial)
 - ~ 18A5 ^f first form (medial)
 - ~ 18A5 4 first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character †, instead of a squared question mark.

■ 18AA ¹ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI LHA

```
~ 18AA <sup>12</sup> first form (initial)

~ 18AA <sup>12</sup> first form (medial)

~ 18AA <sup>12</sup> first form (final)
```

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ¹², instead of a squared question mark.

(3) Fine tuning some of the contextual variants (variation)

~ 1834 ₽ first form (final)

The character-ridge length of these three forms differs from one another.

References:

- ➤ (1834) Materials relating Issues on the character-ridge length of letter and that of others (figure 29)
- 1851

 MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO DA

```
\sim 1851 \, \triangledown first form (initial)
\sim 1851 \, \triangledown first form (medial)
\sim 1851 \, \triangledown first form (final)
```

** The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? Or should we list only one of them and leave out the others?

■ 1869 ^{\$\pi\$} MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE DA

~ 1869 ^{\$\pi\$} first form (initial)

Change it to "first form (medial)":

~ 1869 ^{\$\pi\$} first form (medial)

~ 1869 ^{\$\pi\$} first form (medial)

References

(China National Standards) GB/T 26226-2010, p62 (Figure 30)

```
~ 1869 年 first form (final)
原本没有这个位置的"变体",选用名义字符形式 年 替代"。
    ~ 1869 1808 年 second form (initial)
    ~ 1869 1808 € second form (medial)

Change it to "Second form (medial)"
    ~ 1869 1808 € second form (medial)
```

■ 186D $\mathring{\cap}$ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE HAA $\sim 186D \mathring{\cap}$ first form (initial) $\sim 186D \mathring{\cap}$ first form (medial) $\sim 186D \mathring{\cap}$ first form (final)

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character \mathring{h} , instead of a squared question mark.

** The initial, medial and final forms of the letter 186D are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? We suggest listing only one of them and leaving out the others.

```
MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE RAA

\sim 1870^{\dagger} first form (initial)

\sim 1870^{\dagger} first form (medial)

\sim 1870^{\dagger} first form (final)
```

This letter does not have a fist form (final) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical character ', instead of a squared question mark.

^{**} The initial, medial and final forms of the letter 186D are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? We suggest listing only one of them and leaving out the others.

This letter does not have a fist form (initial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character —, instead of a squared question mark.

This letter does not have a fist form (medial) variation, namely, there is not a textual variant for this position. It can be represented by its canonical

character —, instead of a squared question mark.

```
~ 1887 This first form (final)

~ 1887 180B This second form (isolate)

~ 1887 180B in second form (final)

~ 1887 180C in third form (final)
```

It should be deleted:

The originally designed shape was an old-school regular-script character, it was not frequently used even in Uighur Mongolian literatures. Given that this variant should be deleted from this edition.

^{**} The initial, medial and final forms of this letter are all the same. Is it necessary to list them all? We suggest listing only one of them and leaving out the others?

References:

Figure 1: (2017) Current textbook for elementary school

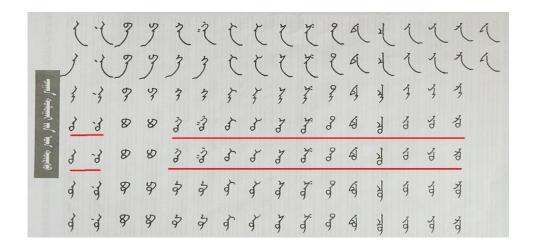


Figure 2: Collection of Ancient Literatures on Mongolian Philology, Handwritten manuscript from (in) the late Qing Dynasty, Volume 1, p65

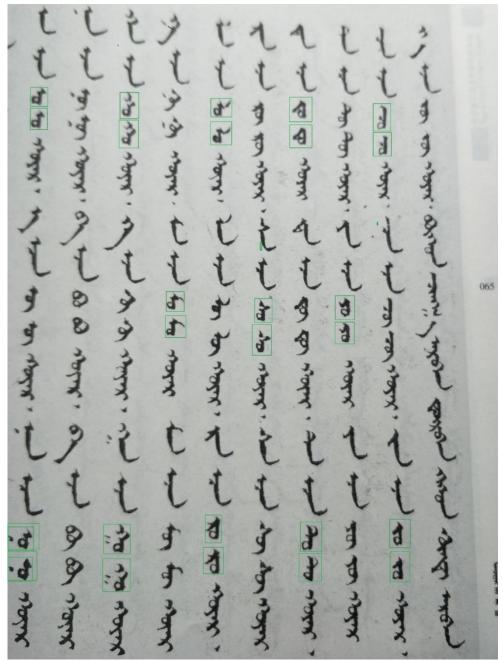


Figure 3: (1982) Prof. Nasanbayar etc. (eds): Modern Mongolian, p146

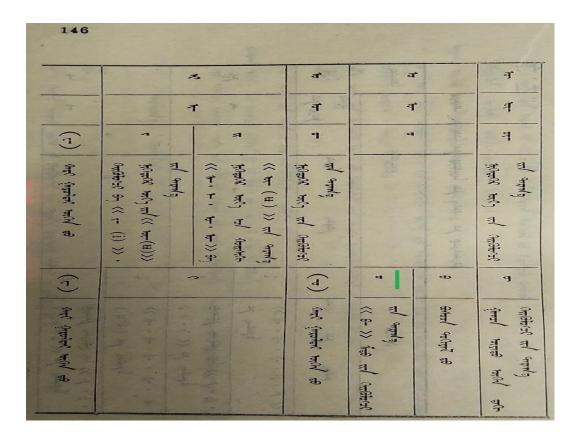


Figure 4: (1976) Alphabetic index of Mongolian Chinese Dictionary

之	J	ス	वं	वं।	ब	ब	之	之	方	đ	वं	亨	寸	9
1	97	161	185	222	266	297	853	880	898	935	946	958	961	1409
之	之	·**	व	व	.ब	न	さ	さ	ゔ	वं	वं	ず	र्व'	2
332	355	369	385	393	399	403	970	979	980	980	985	989	990	1410
3	3	尹	80	80	\$	\$	2	2	3	a	वी	3	9	н
405	445	457	466	485	501	509	992	1028	1051	1052	1080	1096	1106	1412
坐	39	尹	RD	RD	争	Þ	Q (8)	2	考	a	वी	4	9	н
523	525	526	528	529	530	530) 1122	1161	1179	1180	1196	1207	1212	1412
之	3	7	वे	वे	9	9	义	义	¹	궘	뉌	j	当	Z
532	596	626	638	668	692	717	1218	1237	1248	1273	1281	1288	1292	1413
之	3	7	·**	·**	9	9	2	2	3	1	1	3	4	ä
732	753	763	767	778	789	791	1295	1321	1328	1348	1359	1366	1371	1414
t	t	か	a.	a*	ず	ず	2	2	3	1	91	4	j j	A
799	812	820	823	829	835	842	1377	1392	1398	1399	1402	1403	1404	1414
z	Z	*	a'	d'	9"	9"	2	月	*	11	9	2	7	a
843	848	848	849	851	852	852	1405	1405	1405	1406	1406	1407	1408	1414

Figure 5: 1723 Qing Han Dui Yin Zi Shi (Manchu Chinese Phonetic Contrastive List)



Figure 6: (1951) Shagzha: Mongolian Dictionary; (1723) Ogtarguy-yin mani (The shape of mantra for eliminating of letter ambiguity "Commentary to auricle of heart"), Page 11-2

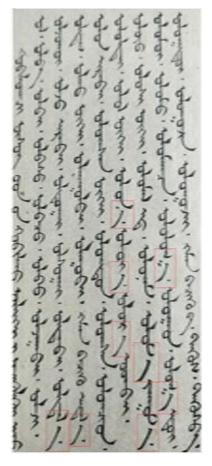




Figure7: (1976) Mongolian Chinese Dictionary, p798



Figure8: (1961) Prof. Lubsangwangdan: Contemporary Mongolian, p99

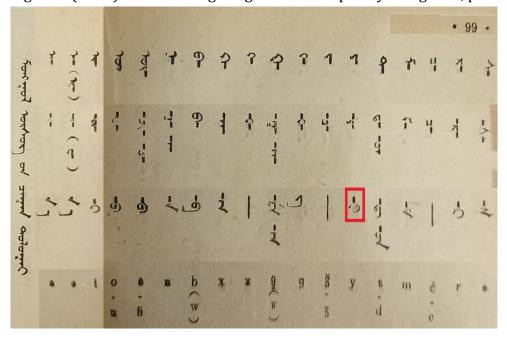


Figure 9: (1964) Prof. Poppe: Grammar of Written Mongolian, p2

Number	The managed 2 and	Characters					
Nun	Transcription	Initial	Medial	Final			
19	y	1	4	0			

Figure 10: (2001) Prof. ŠagdarSüreng: Outline of Mongolian scripts, p43

		Mo	нгол бич	игийн цага	ан толгой	ON CONTRACTOR	1-р хавсрал		
No.	МО	нгол ү	сэг	дуудалгын (tc.) болон үсгийн (tl.) галиг					
	нихе	дунд :	адаг	(tc.)	(tl.) эхин	дунд	адаг		
19	ч	1 4	7	у	i y	ily	k		
		des many and		43					

Figure 11: Collection of Ancient Literatures on Mongolian Philology, Handwritten manuscript from (in) the late Qing Dynasty, Volume 2, p320-321

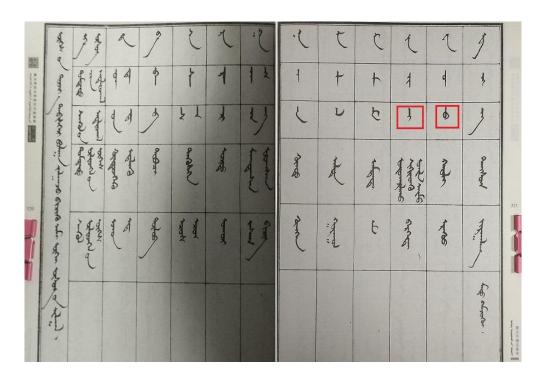


Figure 12: (1992) Prof. Lubsangzhab: Contrastive Dictionary of Traditional and Kiril Mongolian, p509

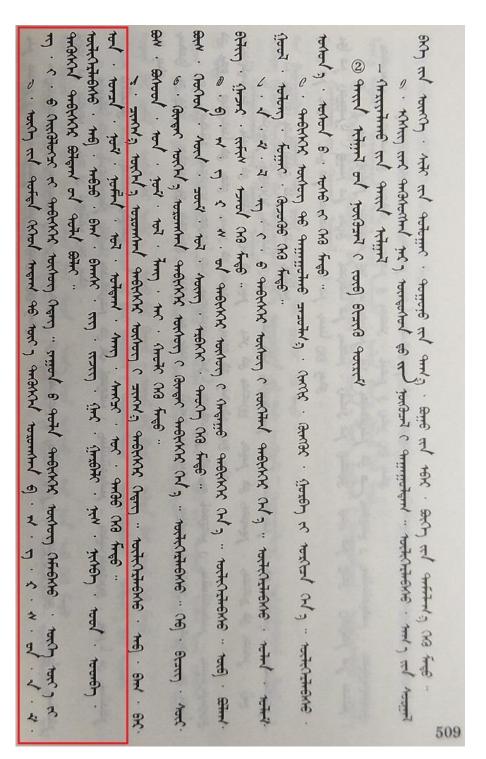


Figure 13: (China National Standards) GB/T 26226-2010, p47

名义字符				单个显现字符			认同				phy felo phy and		
代码	字符	中、英文名称	序号 图形		中、英文名称或作用	蒙.	托.	锡.	满.	字符序			
			0031	ч	蒙字母.ja词中第一形式 ml. ja first medial form	ja			ja	7 1	ZW		
		15. 10	000B	2	*蒙字母.ja 词中第二形式 ml. ja second medial form	ja				ZN 1			
	2 5	10 1	0032	y	蒙字母. ja 词末形式 ml. ja final form	ja			3	7 1			
1836	ч	蒙古文字母 YA MONGOLIAN LETTER	-	n	*蒙字母.ya 词首第一形式 ml. ya first initial form	уа		ya	ya	7	ZM		
1835	5		-	1	*蒙字母. ya 词首第二形式 ml. ya second initial form	ya	15		8	1			
1836	8		-	7	*蒙字母. ya 词中第一形式 ml. ya first medial form	ya		ya	ya	7 7	II D		
1835			-	1	*蒙字母.ya 词中第二形式 ml. ya second medial form	ya			1	7	ZW		
			000B	2	*蒙字母. ya 词中第三形式 ml. ya third medial form	ya				25 7			
			000B	2	*蒙字母. ya 词末形式 ml. ya final form					ZV 7			
1837	n	蒙古文字母 RA MONGOLIAN LETTER RA	-	4	*蒙字母. ra 词首形式 ml. ra initial form	ra	ra	ra	1	7			
1837			_	n	*蒙字母. ra 词中形式 ml. ra medial form	.ra	ra	ra		20 1			
			0033	カ	蒙字母. ra 词末形式 ml. ra final form	ra .	ra	ra		<u> </u>			

37

Figure 14: (2012) Mongolian Orthographic Dictionary, p710



Figure 15: (China National Standards) GB/T25914-2010,p31

			4	及 B. 1	(续)	GB 25914-2010	
	84 V	名义字符	12.40 (2e-00-1421U/n-20-0	Artivitation of the	字符序列		
代码	字符	字符 中、英文名称 序号 图形		图形			
1838	п	蒙古文字母 WA MONGOLIAN LETTER WA		п	*wa 词首形式 wa initial form	7 5	
1838	DO COAL			п	*wa 词中第一形式 wa first medial form	25 7 25	
			000C	q	*wa 词中第二形式 wa second medial form		
			0013	1	*wa 词末第一形式 wa first final form	ZU "	
		3	000E	90	*wa 词末第二形式 ml.wa second final form		

31

Figure 16: (1987) Prof. Norjin: Principle of Mongolian Orthography, p180

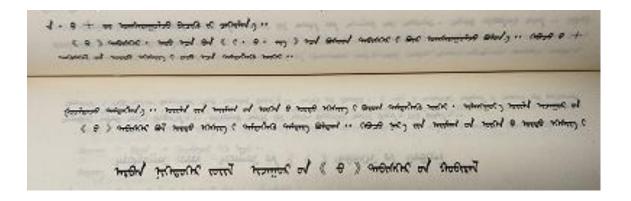


Figure 17: (1979) A Contrastive Dictionary of Traditional and Todo Mongolian, p25



Figure 18: (2001) Prof. ŠagdarSüreng: Outline of Mongolian scripts, p126

		од ус		галиг		
No	Эхин дунд адаг					
17	7	7	7	у		
			126			

Figure 19: Man Yu Za Shi (Knowledge of Manchu Orthography), p12/18/19

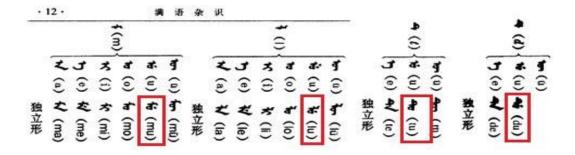


Figure 20: (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2 p7,p10

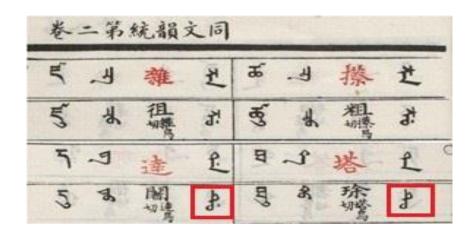


Figure 21: (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2 p7

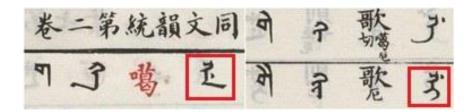


Figure 22: (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 3 p5,p7; (1795) Wu Ti Qing Wen Jian (Dictionary of Five Languages)p3487

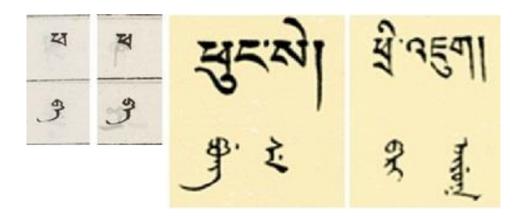


Figure 23: (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2, p7

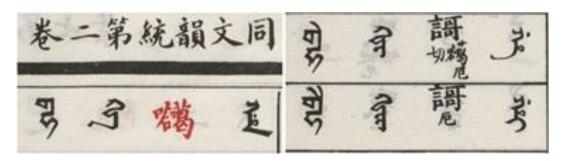


Figure 24: (1750) Da Zang Quan Zhou (Great Tibetan Mantra), Volume 2, p7

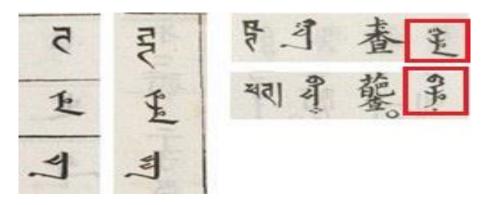


Figure 25: (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2 p9

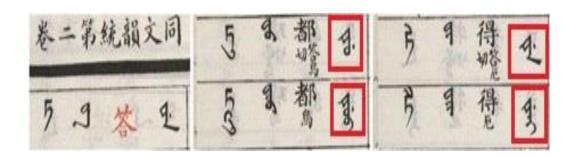


Figure 26: (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2 p 10

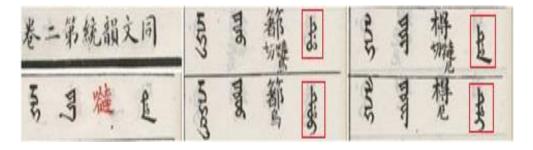


Figure 27: (1795) Wu Ti Qing Wen Jian (Dictionary of Five Languages), p3887; p3685

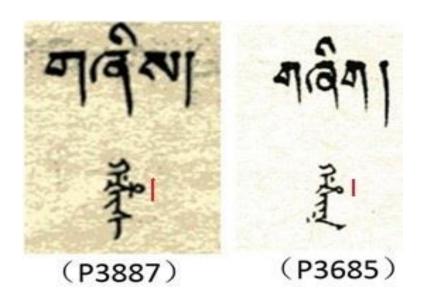
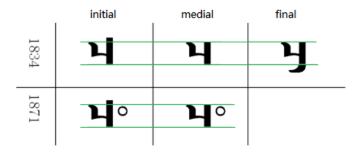


Figure 28: (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2 p 15



Figure 29: The character-ridge length of the positional forms of letter 1834 (and the other similar letters) differs from one another, and it has been clearly shown in hand-written ancient materials and block-printing, letterpressprinting, lithographic printing as well as electronographic-printing materials.

Figure 29-1: Specifications



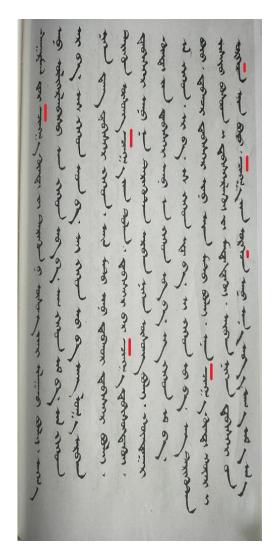
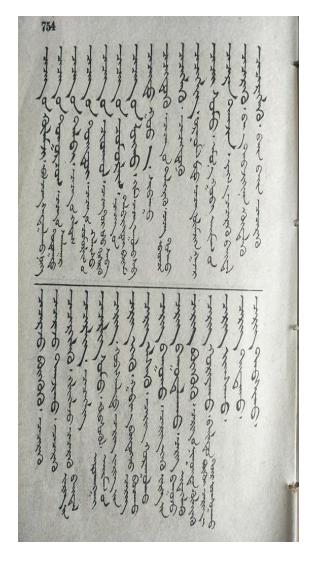
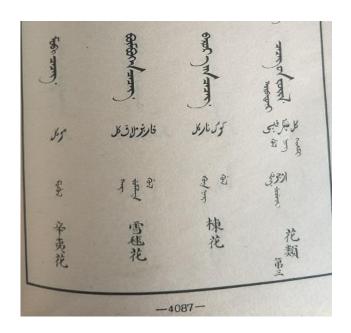


Figure 29-2: Examples from Hand-written materials: Collection of Ancient Literatures on Mongolian Philology, Handwritten manuscript from (in) the late Qing Dynasty, Volume 1, p89

Figure 29-3: Example from blockprinting materials: Figure 27: (1795) Wu Ti Qing Wen Jian (Dictionary of Five Languages),p4087





(1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibet and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p18 $\,$

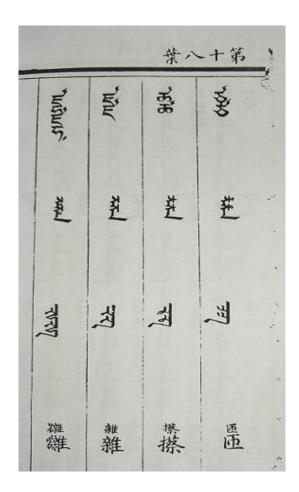


Figure 29-4: Examples from letterpress-printing materials: Tsebel (2013) A Concise Interpretation Dictionary of Mongolian Language, p1110

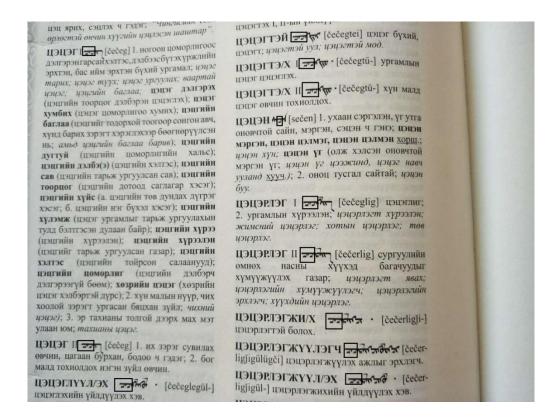


Figure 29-5: Examples from electronographic-printing materials: China National Standards "Information Technology, Traditional Mongolian Word Form Specification GB/T 32912-2016"

المراب	čeče
المنت	čečen
<u> </u>	čečeg
ਕਾਕਾਨੀ	čečegey
ᠴ᠇ᠴᢇᢉ᠇ᠨ᠇ᢉᡆ	čečegenexü
ਕਾਕਾਨੀਜ਼ ਰ	čečeglexü
ᠴ᠇ᠴ᠇ᠬᠯᡴᠯ	čečeglel
ᠴᠨᠴᡢᠬᠯᠳᡟ	čečeglelte
<u>ज्ञान्ति</u>	čečeglig
ᠴᠨᠴᢇᠬᢐᠥ	čečegtü

Figure 30: (China National Standards) GB/T 26226-2010, p62

名义字符				单个显现字符			认同				今然度到	
代码	字符	中、英文名称	序号	图形	中、英文名称或作用	蒙.	托.	锡.	满.	字符序列		
1869	ŧ	蒙字母.锡. DA MLS. DA		Ą	*蒙字母.锡. da 词首第一形式 mls. da first initial form			da	da	4	3 5	
			0071	ŧ	蒙字母.锡. da 词首第二形式 mls. da second initial form		à	da	da	4	THE EXT	
			0072	Я.	蒙字母.锡. da 词中第一形式 mls. da first medial form			da	da	ZM 4	· 30	
			0073	ন.	蒙字母.锡. da 词中第二形式 mls. da second medial form			da	da ,	Z 4	· SI II	

1		 	1 18	DECEMBER OF STREET		I	- 1		. •	
105	. 42	MLS. DA.		-Q	mls, da first initial form		da	da	Ą	INF
	94		1	-k	mls, da second initial form		da	da	₽ [NF (KV9) 114
1	4.5		2	ળ.	mle. da first medial form		da	da	-R M	EPEVEN 115
	• • • •		3	м.	mls. da second medial form		- da	. da	-la	WEF 116

(the end)