The Comments on Square script & Soyombo encoding project

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There is no alphabet containing every symbol, mark, glyphs of particular language. There will be many symbol, mark, glyphs appear in the ancient texts, which are not contained in the alphabet.

• Source texts of soyombo and square scripts required careful study and every symbol, mark and glyphs included in the encoding project.

• Careful study should conducted on the source texts of soyombo and horizontal square script. There might be some errors in the writing texts.

• How to encode the scripts and glyphs created later period, which are not included in the Undur Gegeen’s syllabary.

• Would it will be possible to add new glyphs and letters to encoding project (see slide 4,5,7,10)

• How to solve letters were used in wrong way in the old texts. For example: Horizontal Square script SSA used as VA (see slide 15,16)

• How to resolve different glyphs of same letter? Example: Soyombo “Ta” letter (See slide 29) One glyph for one letter?

• To add insertion and annotation mark/see slide 12,13,17,19,24,28,29,30,31,32,33,34/

• How to use same letter in Mongolian, Tibetan, Sanskrit language in Microsoft word, ppt programs?

• Would you consider the that linguistic aspects of Soyombo and Horizontal Square initial letters are same?
Encode carefully similar glyphs of different letters. For example:

To add new glyphs for Mongolian “AI, UI, OU, OI” diphthongs in horizontal square script / Navchin ongi- (Leaf bindu+ hook, zartig) ?/

AI - Har baivan / Хар байван/

AI – Zai tabihu / Зай (цай)табиху /

UI – Guibur / Гүйбүр/

OU- Nohoi hoshou / Нохой хошоу/

OI – Hormoi / Хормой
Example of Mongolian diphthongs in Horizontal square script/degdesen shibo ni our, zai tabih, har baiban, guibur/
Example of Mongolian diphthongs in Horizontal square script/ (орду уурхай уйтхаху) reversed Na used in Mongolian word(sumnii oni)
To encode Mongolian diphthongs (Z-"ai", Ts-"ai") in horizontal square script.
Example of Mongolian letter Ч, Ц, НЯ /Ch, Ts, Nya/ (example of nya in Mongolian words are not mentioned Anshuman’s project) We should consider this incidents.
The comment on the name of Zanabazar’s square script

• **Traditional Mongolian language:** A script was not called by its author and given person’s name on script (didn’t use as determination of scripts) For example: New and old square scripts / In old Tibetan textual source mentioned it: hor gyi yi ge rnying pa, hor gyi yi ge gsar pa / **New square script**

• **In oral tradition of Mongolian clerks:** **Undur Gegeen’s square script**

• **Mongolian Academician B. Rinchen:** Hevtee durvuljin useg (**Horizontal square script**)

• We prefer the last name of the script.
Zanabazar Reversed Vowel Sign I

- Instead of Zanabazar Reversed Vowel Sign I
- Should encode those letter
- Vocalic R
- Vocalic RR
- Vocalic L
- Vocalic LL
Add new letters for Square script encoding

1. Damaru rtags can,
2. Glang chen myos bum,
3. Long elongated mark pluta
Square script/ Halant –is it used for tseg or halant?
1. Zanabazar square final consonant mark, 2. Insertion mark
- Variants of Zanabazar square final consonant mark
Aang
Letter
Uur
helb
er
bgaa
um
u?
tusul
d
tusga
agui
bna
u?
eniig
oruul
ahyu
m u?
11A2D Zanabazar square letter VA or SSA
/Alphabetical order disoriented, letter VA missed, traditional glyph of SSA mispronounced, wrong form of SSA is found in Byambaas’ book/
Alphabetical order disoriented in Horizontal square script/some letters missed, misplaced,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>S</th>
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<td>p a</td>
<td>K S S A</td>
<td>k s a</td>
<td>k s a</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Ba-/** quadrate shape/
- **Va-/** missed/
- **SSA-/** misplaced/
- **SSA -/** error in the text (Byambaas’ book p103) Its not found in Zanabazar’s alphabet/
The comments and proposals on Soyombo encoding

- 11A55
- Variant of the glyph of soyombo vowel sign O
The glyph of vertical lines in the Letters should be same proportion/dimension in Soyombo encoding project

- Head mark
- The vertical columns should in same proportion.
- The glyphs of Letters should be in same proportion, because its written by same bamboo pen.
The following glyphic variants have been identified in the available sources (see table 12):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Variants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Head Mark with Triple Flame" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Variant 1" /> <img src="image3" alt="Variant 2" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Head Mark with Single Flame" /></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Variant 1" /> <img src="image6" alt="Variant 2" /> <img src="image7" alt="Variant 3" /> <img src="image8" alt="Variant 4" /> <img src="image9" alt="Variant 5" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Head Mark with Candrabindu" /></td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Variant 1" /> <img src="image12" alt="Variant 2" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no known semantic distinction between the 'black' and 'white' forms of the head-mark base. The differences between the normative and variant forms are stylistic. The primary point of variation is the style of the center element, which has a 'solid' variant. There is a 'white' variant that also has a 'solid' form. The 'solid' forms lack the 'hollow' points found in the halves of the normative center elements. The other point of variation is the 'black' and 'white' forms of the candrabindu. These variant forms

- Center element also has white and black conjunct variant
The glyphs and pronunciation of those cluster-initial letters mixed up on page 13 and 28 in Soyombo encoding.
The right proportion and dimension of the glyphs of the la,Sha,Sa,Ra, cluster initial letters/ they joined perpendicular from bottom of gemination mark (45’x90’
There should be no gap and split in the frame of those conjuncts

- If there are two different letters in the conjuncts, no split and gap in the frame

- If there are same letters in the conjuncts, split and gap should be in the frame
The cluster letters in Soyombo script

1. Damaru rtags can,
2. Glang chen myos bum, 3. long elongated mark pluta

• 11r
Long elongated mark pluta in The Manjusri Nama Samgiti text
11A65 “Nya” letter used in Mongolian word written by soyombo in xylography /ni guts temdeg tu zarlig/ We should consider this incident
11A65 “Nya” letter used in Mongolian word (History of Soyombo script/handwriting)
Example of C, Ch J, Z letter in old Mongolian text
The complete work of Zanabazar (sbrul shad-mogoi shad/separates section of meaning equivalent to topics and subtopics) Neg usegiig anhaarah

Pages

• 49v

• 50r

• 51r
The complete work of Zanabazar, R. Otgonbaatars’ collection Ev vam/Wisdom and method/ shad mark

19v

Same letter different glyphs 11A6C Soyombo letter THA
The complete work of Zanabazar, 
R.Otgonbaatars’ collection /Annotation marks/
Syllabary of Soyombo Insertion and annotation marks/ Dusal tig, Bindu (Tibetan Rdel dgar gcig), tsuva tseg (dot line)
Arya sanmukha nama dharani/Hutagt 6n uudnii togtool (shad with tooth glyph/different forms of cluster initial letter of Ra in writing Sanskrit)
The Manjusri Nama Samgiti/Other variant of Anusvara mark
Syllabary of Soyombo / (Chintamani Padma shad- ending Terminal mark)
Syllabary of Soyombo R.Otgonbaatars’ collection / The different versions of glyphic variants of Sa, Ra, la, cluster initial letters should add in encoding /Soyombo tseg mark/

- 5v

- 6r
Soyombo supplement “Aang” Letter form/eniig buten helbereer ni oruulah u? esvel uur helber huvilbaraar ni oruulah yum u?
Finished is the supreme rehearsal of names of Mañjuśrī the knowledge-being Lord, as promulgated by the Lord Tathāgata Śākyamuni.