Preliminary proposal to encode four letters in Todo and Manchu Ali Gali

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This document supersedes Section 3 of L2/16-292.

Acknowledgment. This proposal is based on research of many people, and in particular that of Yihua Wang.

List of proposed characters and forms

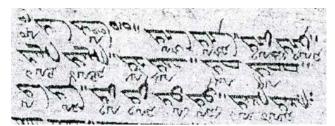
- 18AB () MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO ALI GALI REVERSED I
 - ~ 18AB **()** (final)
- 18AC MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI VOCALIC R
 - ~ 18AC (initial)
 - ~ 18AC **\(\)** (medial)
- 18AD MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI GA
 - ~ 18AD first form (initial)
 - ~ 18AD first form (medial)
 - ~ 18AD 180B second form (initial)
 - ~ 18AD 180B \$\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}}}}}}{\frac{\fir}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\fir}}}}}{\frac{\
- 18AE MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI AH \sim 18AE (isolate)

 - ~ 18AE (initial)
 - ~ 18AE **~** (final)

2 Details and attestations

Todo Ali Gali

U+18AB Todo Ali Gali Reversed I. This letter transcribes U+0F80 of TIBETAN VOWEL SIGN REVERSED I and is used in the transcription of the Sanskrit vowels r and l. The glyph is derived by reflection from ¹, the final form of U+1845 MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO I. The two letters have different



Todo Ali Gali Reversed I is not to be confused with U+18A7 MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI HALF YA, which has different shape and sound value.

On a side note, the above sample also shows that U+1843 4 Mongolian letter todo long vowel sign is not a letter, but a diacritic mark.

Manchu Ali Gali

The proposed Manchu Ali Gali letters are attested in standard sources such as 《同文韻統》, 《大藏全咒》, 《五體清文鑑》, and the Manchu G'anjur.

U+18AC Manchu Ali Gali Vocalic R. This letter is used in the transcription of the Sanskrit vowel r. It differs from U+1875 MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU RA in shape and sound value, as shown in the following examples from 《同文韻統》:

- 18AC 1873 **►** ₹ ṛ
- 1875 1873 **★೧** 🕏 ri

Manchu Ali Gali vocalic R also appears in the medial position, as shown in the circled items of the following table from 《同文韻統》.



Manchu Ali Gali Vocalic L. The Manchu transcription of the Sanskrit vowel luses a letter that differs from Manchu LA in shape in the initial position, as shown by the following examples from 《同文韻統》:

- . ???? 1873 **२०** 🐴 j
- . 182F 1873 ₩ Ā li

However, in the medial position, there seems to be no difference with U+182F. Since attestations of ! in the initial position are rare, more discussion may be needed on the encoding of this letter.

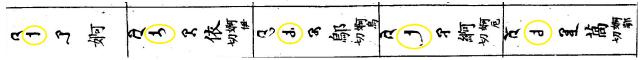
U+18AD Manchu Ali Gali GA. This letter is derived from the masculine form of U+1864 MONGO-LIAN LETTER SIBE GA. In contrast to U+1864, U+18AD takes the masculine form even when followed by the vowels i and e. When followed by i and e, the two letters differ in shape and sound value, as shown by the following examples from 《同文韻統》 (see the table above for context and more examples):

18AD	रू वे gi	के वे ge
1864	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	्रियो ke

The sequence 18AD 185D ge forms a ligature in the isolate, initial, and medial positions, with Manchu Ali Gali GA taking the second form. In the final position, 18AD 185D ge is attested in two different shapes, necessitating the explicit use of free variation selector in one case. Examples of this sequence are given below.

- 18AD 185D (isolate) * 句 ge 《同文韻統》
- 18AD 185D (medial) デマ スポペ 'gel 《五體清文鑑》
- 18AD 185D (final) 🙀 ngge 《大藏全咒》
- 18AD 180B 185D (final) 5可 dge 《五體清文鑑》

U+18AE Manchu Ali Gali AH. This letter transcribes U+0F60 a tibetan letter -A. The following table from 《同文韻統》 gives examples of this letter (circled), corresponding to U+1897 MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI AH in Mongolian/Todo Ali Gali.



This letter is not to be confused with U+1887 MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI A. For more details, see Section 2 of L2/16-292.