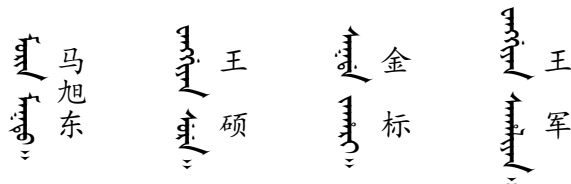


Proposal to Change Glyphs of Mongolian Letter Manchu Ka

MA Xudong (xudong.ma@gmail.com) – MORIN Maktu
 WANG Shuo (150374704@qq.com) – WANGGIYAN Sure
 JIN Biao (63316836@qq.com) – SAKDA Jahari
 WANG Jun (sahalin@qq.com) – WANGGIYAN Sahaliyan



I. Proposal

This document requests to change all the representative glyphs and the first final forms of U+1874 MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU KA in the code charts from the small horizontal rightward tails to the normal-size horizontal rightward tails.

the representative glyph and/or the first final form	Manchu <i>k</i> U+1874	Mongolian <i>g</i> U+182D	Sibe <i>k</i> U+1863	<i>a</i> U+1820
the Unicode Standard 9.0				
Proposed				

Altogether there are five places in the Unicode Standard 9.0 that should be modified.

The first place:

1800






Mongolian

18AF

	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	18A
0											
1											
2											
3											
4											











the Unicode
Standard 9.0

The second and the third places:

1874  MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU KA
 ~ 1874  first form (initial)
 ~ 1874  first form (medial)
 ~ 1874  first form (final)
 ~ 1874 180B  second form (medial)

*the Unicode
Standard 9.0*

The fourth and the fifth places:


1874		MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU KA	1881		MONGO VISARGA
	1874			1881	
		first form (initial)			second f
	1874			1881 180B	
		first form (medial)	1887		MONGO
	1874			1887	
		first form (final)			first form
	1874			1887	
		second form (medial)			first form

*the Unicode
Standard 9.0*

II. Attestations

Relevant Document: L2/17-009 *Proposal to encode one Manchu letter*

The Manchu alphabet was converted from the Mongolian alphabet with lots of modifications and additions. The modification to the Manchu letter *k* is to change the final form of the original Mongolian letter *g* from the original small horizontal rightward tail (hereafter referred to as the mall tail) to the normal-size horizontal rightward tail (hereafter referred to as the big tail). The Manchu letter *m* was also experienced the similar change from the Mongolian letter *m*.

The Sibe alphabet was converted from the Manchu alphabet with a few modifications and additions. The Sibe letter *k* removed a tooth (Manchu/Sibe:  *argan*; Chinese: 字牙 *zìyá*) from Manchu letter *k*, while the big tail was untouched.

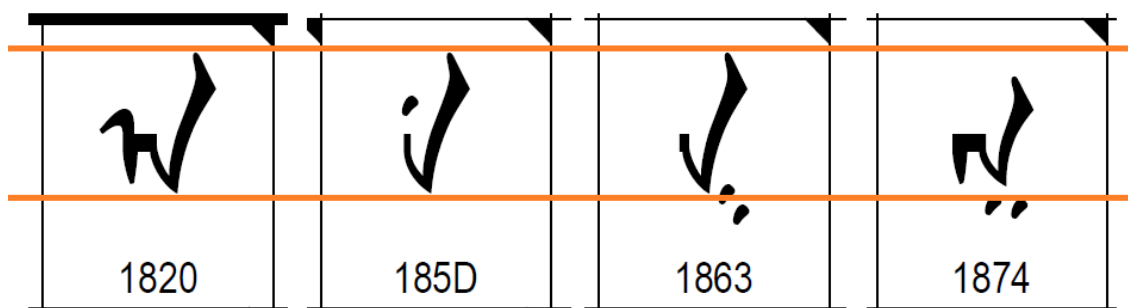
In Mongolian, the big tails are used in the final forms of letters *a* (U+1820 MONGOLIAN LETTER A), *e* (U+1821 MONGOLIAN LETTER E), *n* (U+1828 MONGOLIAN LETTER NA) and *d* (U+1833 MONGOLIAN LETTER DA); the small tails are used in the final forms of letters *q* (U+182C MONGOLIAN LETTER QA), *g* (U+182D MONGOLIAN LETTER GA) and *m* (U+182E MONGOLIAN LETTER MA). Generally speaking, *m*'s tail is a bit longer than *q*'s and *g*'s tails, but significantly shorter than the long tail, so *q*'s, *g*'s and *m*'s tails are all categorized as the short tails in Mongolian grammar and calligraphy books. In Manchu and Sibe, the big tails are used for all the counterparts.

The following table shows the difference between the big tails and the small tails. The small tails are highlighted in green.

Mongolian	<i>a</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>ag_a</i>	<i>ag</i>	<i>am</i>
	ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ	ᠣ	ᠤ	ᠥ
Todo	<i>a</i>	<i>an</i>			<i>ag</i>	<i>am</i>
	ᠠ	ᠡ			ᠣ	ᠥ
Manchu	<i>a</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>at</i>		<i>ak</i>	<i>am</i>
	ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ		ᠣ	ᠥ
Sibe	<i>a</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>at</i>		<i>ak</i>	<i>am</i>
	ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ		ᠣ	ᠥ

In the Qing Dynasty, the Manchu letters *k* and *m* were always written in the big tails, and the small tails were never used in the final *k* and *m* in any writing styles. When Manchu and Mongolian were written together, the big tails and the small tails are distinct from each other. See **III.4 Example 4**.

If we compare the glyphs of U+1820, U+185D, U+1863 and U+1874 in the code chart of Unicode Standard 9.0, U+1874 is obviously using the small tail, which is incorrect for U+1874. See the picture below.

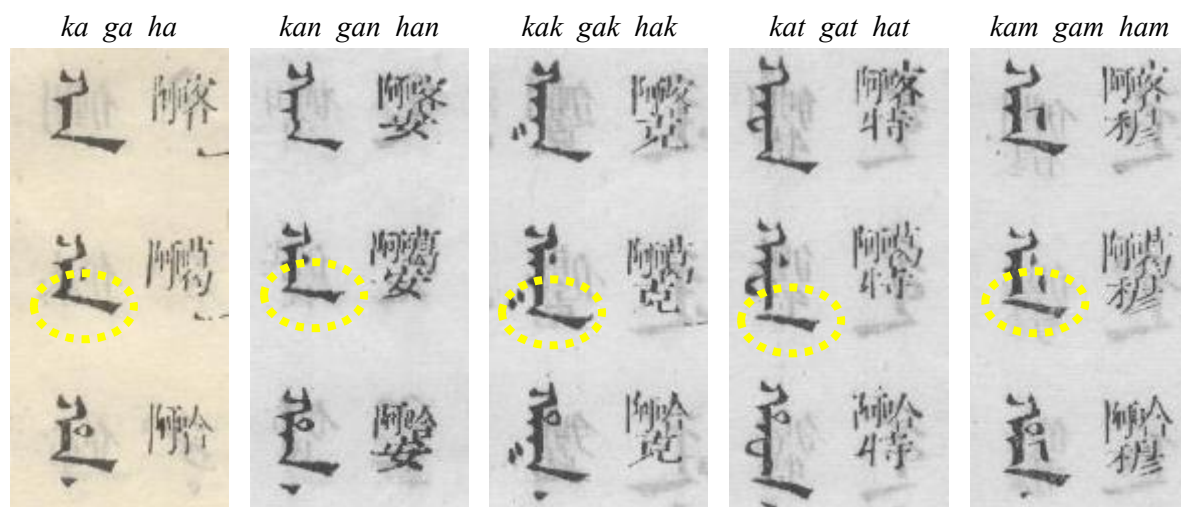


Note: U+1820: *a* (Mongolian/Todo/Manchu/Sibe)
U+185D: *e* (Manchu/Sibe)
U+1863: *k* (Sibe)
U+1874: *k* (Manchu)

the Unicode
Standard 9.0

III. Text Examples

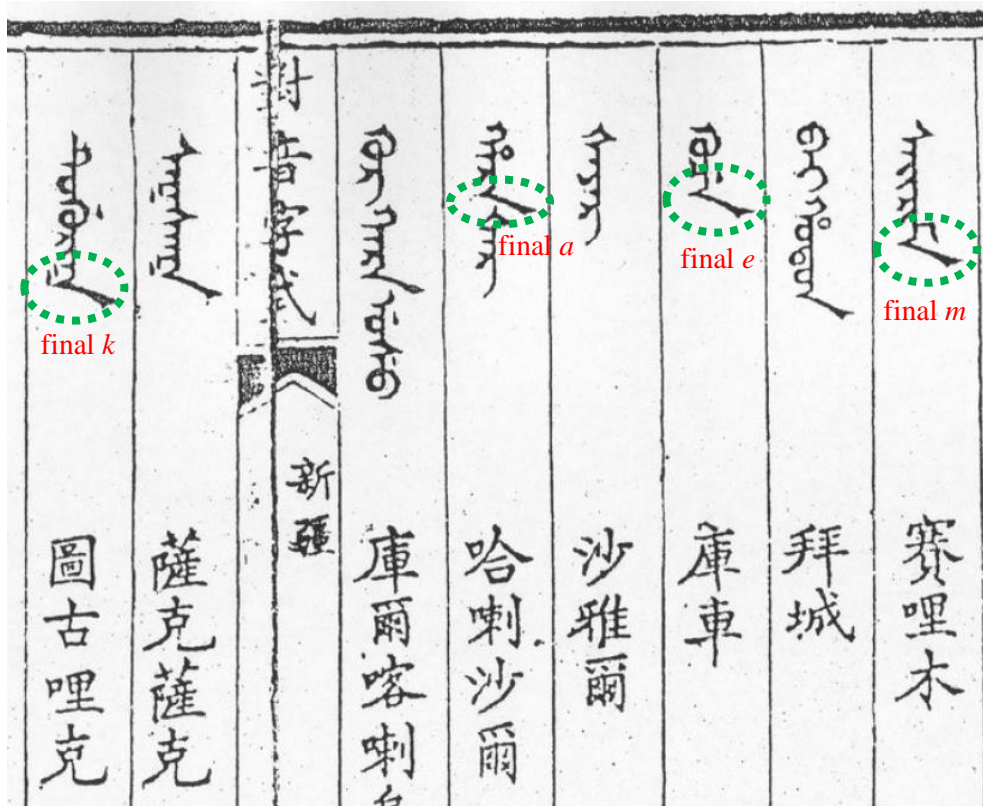
III.1 Example 1 (Manchu: big tails)



《御制增订清文鉴》 (Yùzhì Zēngdìng Qīngwén Jiàn): Twelve Character Heads

The final forms of the Manchu letters *a*, *n*, *k*, *t*, and *m* in the above pictures are all using the big tails.

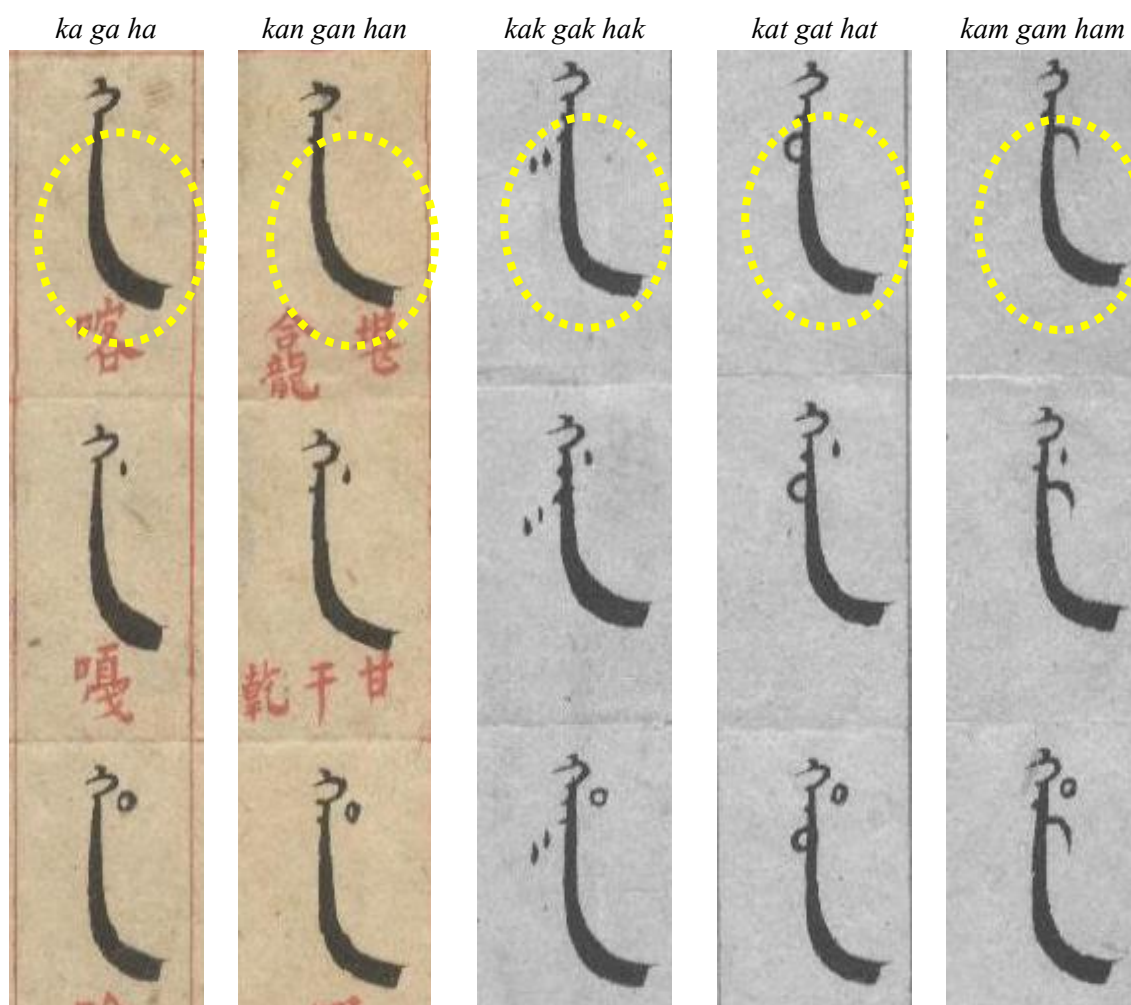
III.2 Example 2 (Manchu: big tails)



《清汉对音字式》 (Qīng-Hàn Duìyīn Zì Shì), p. 60

The final forms of the Manchu letters *a*, *e*, *m*, and *k* in the above picture are all using the big tails.

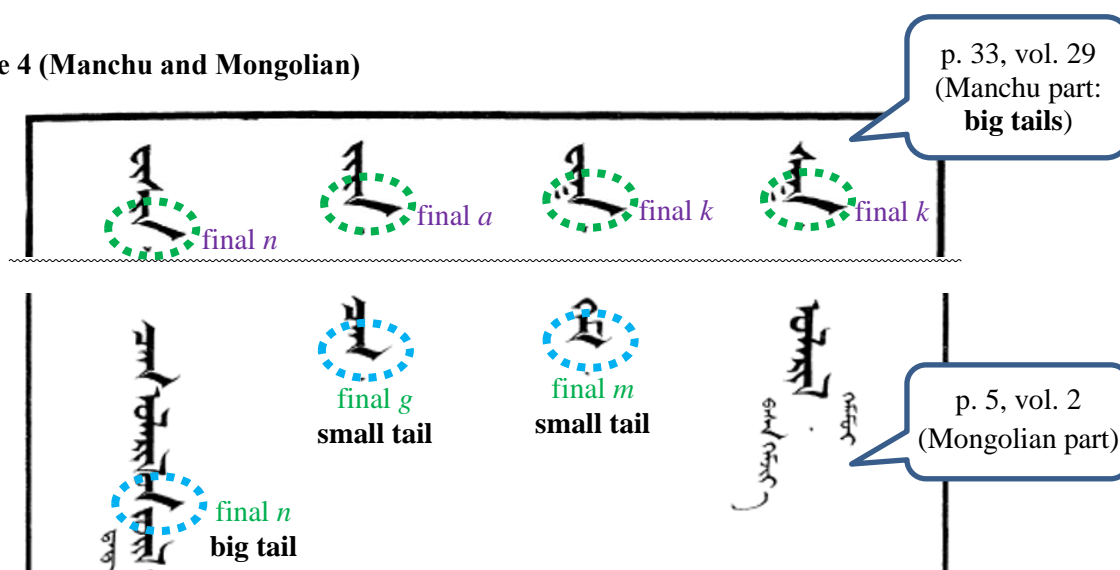
III.3 Example 3 (Manchu: big tails)



《初学指蒙歌》 (Chūxué Zhīméng Gē)

The above Manchu syllables are written in the semi-cursive script (running script). The final forms of the Manchu letters *a*, *n*, *k*, *t*, and *m* in the above pictures are all using the big tails.

III.4 Example 4 (Manchu and Mongolian)



《御制五体清文鉴》 (Yùzhì Wǔtǐ Qīngwén Jiàn)

