Summary of alternative encoding solutions to resyllabified compound words

To: MWG #3 (Unicode Mongolian Working Group Meeting 3), Ulaanbaatar

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This document summarizes solutions mentioned on the first two days of MWG #3, about how the encoding of resyllabified compound words in Hudum can be improved. See Table 1 for comparison of how various structures affected by the stem-boundary are encoded in the three solutions.

- **Current:** The de facto standard today for comparison. May refer to MWG/3-N8R for introduction.
- **Shen Yilei:** Introduced in MWG/3-N9R4.
- **Bolorsoft:** Introduced in MWG/3-N7R2, implemented in released products. (The author referred to MongolianScript, version 4.00 for details not clarified in N7R2.)

There was a suggestion about using nirugu (U+180A MONGOLIAN NIRUGU), but no clarification about the exact behavior was provided. B. Enkhdalai also suggested that Inner Mongolian users could consider a change of orthography, using a hyphen to join the two parts in a name instead.

Pre-boundary Boundary Post-boundary Coda form of Extra aleph in | Extra yodh in Extra yodh in Invisible $a/i/o/u/\ddot{o}/\ddot{u}$ post-consonant \ddot{o}/\ddot{u} ö/ü TU -n | ö--n | ö--n | ö--n | ö--n | mö-Current **FVS FVS FVS** Shen Yilei contextual **SSBM FVS** contextual **Bolorsoft** contextual ZWJ **FVS** with out-of-set variants

Table 1. Comparison

See Figure 1 for how sequences of $-n\ddot{o}$ - and $-nm\ddot{o}$ - are usually written in words when a stem-boundary is not involved:

Figure 1. Ordinary written forms

