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)

- 1824 🅰️ MONGOLIAN LETTER U
  - 0443 y cyrillic small letter u
  - ~ 1824 🅰️ first form (isolate)
  - ~ 1824 🅰️ first form (initial)
  - ~ 1824 🅰️ first form (medial)
  - ~ 1824 🅰️ first form (final)
  - ~ 1824 180B 🅰️ second form (medial)

Add a second form (final):

- ~ 1824 180B 🅰️ second form (final)

The usage frequency of this variant (positional form) is very high in Mongolian "twelve heads" alphabet. It appears at the end of the syllable with the front non-circular consonant. For instance: ᠲᠤ᠋ ᠭᠤ᠋ ᠮᠤ᠋ ᠠᠤ᠋ ᠢᠤ᠋ ᠶᠤ᠋ ᠱᠤ᠋ ᠪᠤ᠋ ᠨᠤ᠋ ᠳᠤ᠋ ᠣᠤ᠋ ᠱᠤ᠋ etc. The most popular input programs of now days all include these variants.

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)

- 1828 🅱️ MONGOLIAN LETTER NA
  - 043D т cyrillic small letter en
  - ~ 1828 🅱️ first form (initial)
  - ~ 1828 🅱️ first form (medial)
  - ~ 1828 🅱️ first form (final)
  - ~ 1828 180B 🅱️ second form (initial)
  - ~ 1828 180B 🅱️ second form (medial)
  - ~ 1828 180C 🅱️ second form (medial)
  - ~ 1828 180D 🅱️ fourth form (medial)

Add a second form (final):
~ 182D 180B 癀, second form (final)

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

■ 182D ᴇ MONGOLIAN LETTER GA
→ 0433 г cyrillic small letter ghe
~ 182D ᴇ first form (isolate)
~ 182D ᴇ first form (initial)
~ 182D ᴇ first form (medial)
~ 182D ᴇ first form (final)
~ 182D 180B ᴇ second form (initial)
~ 182D 180B ᴇ second form (medial)
~ 182D 180B ᴇ second form (final)
~ 182D 180C ᴇ third form (medial)
~ 182D 180C ᴇ fourth form (medial)

Add a third form (initial):
~ 182D 180C ᴇ third form (initial)

References:
▷ (1976) Mongolian Chinese Dictionary, p798 (Figure 7)

■ 182E ᴇ MONGOLIAN LETTER MA
→ 043C м cyrillic small letter em
~ 182E ᴇ first form (initial)
~ 182E ᴇ first form (medial)
~ 182E ᴇ first form (final)

Add a second form (medial):
~ 182E 180B ᴇ 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)
- 182F և MONGOLIAN LETTER Ա
  → 043B ն cyrillic small letter el
  ~ 182F և first form (initial)
  ~ 182F և first form (medial)
  ~ 182F և first form (final)

Add a second form (medial):

~ 182F 180B և 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)

- 1830 և MONGOLIAN LETTER Ս
  → 0441 ս cyrillic small letter es
  ~ 1830 և first form (initial)
  ~ 1830 և first form (medial)
  ~ 1830 և first form (final)
  ~ 1830 180B և second form (final)
  ~ 1830 180C և third form (final)

Add a second form (medial):

~ 182F 180B և 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 ի MONGOLIAN LETTER Յ
  → 0439 ի cyrillic small letter short i
  ~ 1836 ի first form (initial)
  ~ 1836 ի first form (medial)
  ~ 1836 180B ի second form (initial)
  ~ 1836 180B ի second form (medial)
  ~ 1836 180C ի third form (medial)

Add a first form (final):

~ 1836 ի 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)

Add a second form (medial)

References:

- (1951) Shazha: 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)

Add a second form (medial)

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

References:

- (China National Standards) GB/T 25914-2010, 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 (Figure14)
(1987 ) Prof. Norjin: Principle of Mongolian Orthography, p180 (Figure 16)

- 1844 ᠪ MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO E
  ~ 1844 ᠪ first form (initial)
  ~ 1844 ᠪ first form (medial)
  ~ 1844 180B ᠪ second form (medial)

Add a first form (isolate):
~ 1844 ᠪ first form (isolate)

The isolate form ᠪ has always been in Todo Mongolian script.

Add a first form (final):
~ 1844 ᠪ first form (final)

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

- 1855 ᠫ MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO YA
  ~ 1855 ᠫ first form (initial)
  ~ 1855 ᠫ first form (medial)

Add a first form (final)
~ 1855 ᠫ first form (final)

References:
- (2001) Prof. ŠagdarSüreng: 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 ᠫ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE UE
  ~ 1860 ᠫ first form (isolate)
  ~ 1860 ᠫ first form (initial)
Add a third form (final):
~ 1860 180C ³ third form (final)

Add a fourth form (final):
~ 1860 180D ³ fourth form (final)

References:
- Man Yu Za Shi (Knowledge of Manchu Orthography), p12/18/19 (Figure19)
- (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p7 and p10 (Figure20)

- 1864 ³ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE GA
  ~ 1864 ø first form (isolate)
  ~ 1864 ø first form (initial)
  ~ 1864 ø first form (medial)
  ~ 1864 ø 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.

Add a second form (initial):
~ 1864 180B ø second form (initial)

References:
- (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p7 (Figure21)

- 1866 Œ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE PA
  ~ 1866 Œ first form (initial)
  ~ 1866 Œ first form (medial)
  ~ 1866 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 厩，instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial)

~ 1866 180B 厩 second form (initial)

Add a second form (medial)

~ 1866 180B 厩 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 ᠯ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI GHA

~ 189A ᠯ first form (initial)

~ 189A ᠯ first form (medial)

~ 189A ᠯ 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 ᠯ，instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

~ 189A 180B ᠯ second form (initial)

References:

➢ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p7 (Figure 23)

■ 189E ᠳ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI TTA

~ 189E ᠳ first form (initial)

~ 189E ᠳ first form (medial)

Add a first form (final):

~ 189E ᠳ 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    first form (initial)
~ 18A0    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  庅  second form (initial)

Add a second form (medial):
~ 18A0 180B  庅  second form (medial)

References:
➢ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p9 (Figure 25)

18A1    MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI DHA

~ 18A1    first form (initial)
~ 18A1    first form (medial)
~ 18A1    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):
~ 18A1 180B  庈  second form (initial)

Add a second form (medial):
~ 18A1 180B  庈  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)
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 \( \hat{\theta} \), instead of a squared question mark.

**Add a second form (initial):**

\[
\approx 18A4 \ 180B \ \hat{\theta} \quad \text{second form (initial)}
\]

**Add a second form (medial):**

\[
\approx 18A4 \ 180B \ \hat{\theta} \quad \text{second form (medial)}
\]

**References:**

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

- (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p15 (Figure 28)

**Add a first form (medial):**

\[
\approx 18A6 \ \hat{\theta} \quad \text{first form (medial)}
\]

**Add a first form (final):**

\[
\approx 18A6 \ \hat{\theta} \quad \text{first form (final)}
\]

**References:**

- (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p15 (Figure 28)

**Add a first form (medial):**

\[
\approx 18A7 \ \hat{\theta} \quad \text{first form (medial)}
\]

**Add a first form (final):**

\[
\approx 18A7 \ \hat{\theta} \quad \text{first form (final)}
\]

**References:**

- (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume2, p15 (Figure 28)

(2) **Substituting squared question marks (indicating vacant positional forms) with canonical characters**

**Add a first form (medial):**

\[
\approx 1829 \ \hat{\theta} \quad \text{first form (medial)}
\]

**Add a first form (final):**

\[
\approx 1829 \ \hat{\theta} \quad \text{first form (final)}
\]
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 ᐆ, instead of a squared question mark.

- ~ 1829 ᐆ first form (initial)
- ~ 1829 ᐇ first form (medial)
- ~ 1829 ᐈ 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 ᐆ, instead of a squared question mark.

- ~ 182C 180B ᐆ second form (isolate)
- ~ 182C 180B ᐉ second form (initial)
- ~ 182C 180B ᐊ second form (medial)
- ~ 182C 180C ᐊ third form (medial)
- ~ 182C 180D ᐊ fourth form (medial)

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 ᐆ, instead of a squared question mark.

- ~ 1840 ᐆ first form (initial)
- ~ 1840 ᐈ first form (medial)
- ~ 1840 ᐉ first form (final)
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 '१', 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.

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.

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.

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.
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 characterضغط، 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)

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 characterضغط، instead of a squared question mark.

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 characterضغط، instead of a squared question mark.
character ☞, instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):

~ 1866 180B ☞ second form (initial)

Add a second form (medial):

~ 1866 180B ☞ 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 ☞ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE DA

~ 1869 ☞ first form (initial)

Change it to first form (medial):

~ 1869 ☞ first form (medial)

References:

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

~ 1869 ☞ 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.

~ 1869 180B ☞ second form (initial)

Change it to second form (medial):

~ 1869 180B ☞ second form (medial)

■ 186A ☞ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE JA

~ 186A ☞ first form (initial)
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 矮, 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?**

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 艾, 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?**

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 碍, 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?**

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 爱, instead of a squared question mark.
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  одежд, 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 ɣ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE TSA
  - ~ 186E ɣ first form (initial)
  - ~ 186E ɣ first form (medial)
  - ~ 186E ɣ 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  geography, instead of a squared question mark.

- ** 186F ɣ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE ZA
  - ~ 186F ɣ first form (initial)
  - ~ 186F ɣ first form (medial)
  - ~ 186F ɣ 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  geography, instead of a squared question mark.

- ** 1870 ɣ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE RAA
  - ~ 1870 ɣ first form (initial)
  - ~ 1870 ɣ first form (medial)
\[ \sim 1870 \hat{f} \text{ first form (final)} \]

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 \( \hat{f} \), 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?

\[ \sim 1871 \hat{z} \text{ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE CHA} \]

\[ \sim 1871 \hat{z} \text{ first form (initial)} \]
\[ \sim 1871 \hat{z} \text{ first form (medial)} \]
\[ \sim 1871 \hat{z} \text{ first form (final)} \]

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 \( \hat{z} \), 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?

\[ \sim 1872 \hat{z} \text{ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE ZHA} \]

\[ \sim 1872 \hat{z} \text{ first form (initial)} \]
\[ \sim 1872 \hat{z} \text{ first form (medial)} \]
\[ \sim 1872 \hat{z} \text{ first form (final)} \]

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 \( \hat{z} \), 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?

\[ \sim 1876 \hat{z} \text{ MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU FA} \]

\[ \sim 1876 \hat{z} \text{ first form (initial)} \]
\[ \sim 1876 \hat{z} \text{ first form (medial)} \]
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.

\[ \sim 1876 \text{ 曲} \] first form (final)
\[ \sim 1876 180B \text{ 曲} \] second form (initial)
\[ \sim 1876 180B \text{ 曲} \] second form (medial)

\[ \bowtie 1877 \text{ 書} \] MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ZHA
\[ \sim 1877 \text{ 書} \] first form (initial)
\[ \sim 1877 \text{ 書} \] first form (medial)
\[ \sim 1877 \text{ 書} \] 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.

\[ \bowtie 1887 \text{ 国} \] MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI A
\[ \sim 1887 \text{ 国} \] first form (isolate)
\[ \sim 1887 \text{ 国} \] first form (initial)
\[ \sim 1887 \text{ 国} \] first form (medial)

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.

\[ \bowtie 1887 \text{ 国} \] first form (medial)

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.

\[ \sim 1887 \text{ 国} \] first form (final)
\[ \sim 1887 180B \text{ 国} \] second form (isolate)
\[ \sim 1887 180B \text{ 国} \] second form (final)
\[ \sim 1887 180C \text{ 国} \] third form (final)
**it should be deleted:

~ 1887 180D fourth form (final)

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.

■ 1888 �� MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI I

~ 1888 �� first form (isolate)

~ 1888 �� 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.

~ 1888 骑士 first form (medial)

~ 1888 럼 first form (final)

~ 1888 180B MMdd second form (final)

■ 1889 .'& MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI KA

~ 1889 .'& first form (isolate)

~ 1889 .'& first form (medial)

~ 1889 .'& 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?

■ 188A .'& MONGOLIAN LETTER ALI GALI NGA

~ 188A .'& first form (initial)

~ 188A .'& first form (medial)
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 八, instead of a squared question mark.

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 八, instead of a squared question mark.

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 八, instead of a squared question mark.

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 八, instead of a squared question mark.

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 八, 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 八, instead of a squared question mark.
189A 佰 MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI GHA

~ 189A 佰 first form (initial)
~ 189A 佰 first form (medial)
~ 189A 佰 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 佰, instead of a squared question mark.

Add a second form (initial):
~ 189A 180B 佰 second form (initial)

References:
➢ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2, p6 (figure28)

189B 败 MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI NGA

~ 189B 败 first form (initial)
~ 189B 败 first form (medial)
~ 189B 败 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 败, instead of a squared question mark.

189C 拜 MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI CA

~ 189C 拜 first form (initial)
~ 189C 拜 first form (medial)
~ 189C 拜 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 拜, instead of a squared question mark.

189D  ierr MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI JHA

~ 189D  ierr first form (initial)
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 first form (final):

References:

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

\[ \sim 18A0 \text{ 180B  } \] second form (initial)

\[ \sim 18A0 \text{ 180B  } \] 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

\[ \sim 18A1 \] first form (initial)

\[ \sim 18A1 \] first form (medial)

\[ \sim 18A1 \] 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 \( \sim \), instead of a squared question mark.

———Add second forms (initial and medial):

\[ \sim 18A1 \text{ 180B  } \] second form (initial)

\[ \sim 18A1 \text{ 180B  } \] second form (medial)

References:

➢ (1750) Tong Wen Yun Tong (Transliteration Method of Tibetan and Sanskrit Letters), Volume 2, p10 (Figure 26)

\[ 18A2 \] MONGOLIAN LETTER MANCHU ALI GALI SSA

\[ \sim 18A2 \] first form (initial)

\[ \sim 18A2 \] first form (medial)

\[ \sim 18A2 \] 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 \( \sim \), instead of a squared question mark.
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):

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

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.

References:
➢ (1795) Wu Ti Qing Wen Jian (Dictionary of Five Languages), p3887 (Figure 27)
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 first form (initial) instead of a squared question mark.

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

- 1834 Ṣ MONGOLIAN LETTER CHA
  → 0447 ч cyrillic small letter che
  ~ 1834 Ṣ first form (initial)
  ~ 1834 Ṣ first form (medial)
  ~ 1834 Ṣ 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 Ṣ and that of others (figure 29)

- 1851 Ḑ MONGOLIAN LETTER TODO DA
  ~ 1851 Ḑ first form (initial)
  ~ 1851 Ḑ first form (medial)
  ~ 1851 Ḑ 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 Ḑ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE DA
  ~ 1869 Ḑ first form (initial)

  Change it to “first form (medial)”:
  ~ 1869 Ḑ first form (medial)
  ~ 1869 Ḑ first form (medial)
References
(China National Standards) GB/T 26226-2010, p62 (Figure 30)

~ 1869 ✈️ first form (final)
原本没有这个位置的“变体”，选用名义字符形式 ✈️ 替代。

~ 1869 180B ✈️ second form (initial)

~ 1869 180B ✈️ second form (medial)

Change it to “Second form (medial)“

~ 1869 180B ✈️ second form (medial)

■ 186D ✈️ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE HAA

~ 186D ✈️ first form (initial)

~ 186D ✈️ first form (medial)

~ 186D ✈️ 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.

■ 1870 ✈️ MONGOLIAN LETTER SIBE RAA

~ 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 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 畔, 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 畔, instead of a squared question mark.

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 畔, instead of a squared question mark.

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

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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
Figure 7: (1976) Mongolian Chinese Dictionary, p798

Figure 8: (1961) Prof. Lubsangwangdan: Contemporary Mongolian, p99
Figure 9: (1964) Prof. Poppe: Grammar of Written Mongolian, p2

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2 Poppe, Mongolian Grammar

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

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Figure 11: Collection of Ancient Literatures on Mongolian Philology, Handwritten manuscript from (in) the late Qing Dynasty, Volume 2, pp. 320-321
Figure 12: (1992) Prof. Lubsangzhab: Contrastive Dictionary of Traditional and Kiril Mongolian, p509
Figure 13: (China National Standards) GB/T 26226-2010, p47

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Figure 14: (2012) Mongolian Orthographic Dictionary, p710

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Figure 15: (China National Standards) GB/T25914-2010, p31
Figure 16: (1987) Prof. Norǰin: Principle of Mongolian Orthography, p. 180

Figure 17: (1979) A Contrastive Dictionary of Traditional and Todo Mongolian, p. 25
Figure 18: (2001) Prof. ŠagdarSüreng: Outline of Mongolian scripts, p126

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, p10
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 ), Volume2 p15
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, letterpress-printing, 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 block-printing materials: Figure27: (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”

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Figure30: (China National Standards) GB/T 26226-2010, p62

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