



## U+1836 - YA

form	Q	USVL	NP	MB	FZ	NSM	MWc	BS	MS
isolate	ᠠ		ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ
initial	ᠠ		ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ
i+fvs1	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ
medial	ᠠ		ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ
m+fvs1	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ >> ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ
**m+fvs2	ᠠ	ᠠ	none	ᠠ >> ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ		ᠠ
final			ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ

Here we have a big discussion on the medial default form and M+FVS1.





You can the implementation separate to two different direction here.



The NP, MB, MS fonts selected the default glyph as  the M+FVS1 selected ,


But FZ, NSM, MWc, BS fonts selected the default glyph , the M+FVS1 selected 

We have to decide that which the proper one for default form will be.

1. Why it is become the problematic Variant form mapping. Let me introduce what happened on it and how it is escalated to the argument points.

a) The problem started from the mapping rule of U1836\_YA, default medial form changed from  to , and the M+FVS1 changed from  to . I am not sure when and how it is changed.

b) Actually, the majority author of the standard, Professor Quejingzhabu's document defined the default medial form is  not , please check it in the tables listed above.

c) After the definition of default medial form changed to  in Unicode variant mapping rule, appears following definition of the spelling in mapping document.

ᠠᠠᠠᠠᠠ - U1830+U1820+U1836+U1822+U182C+U1820+U1828

ᠠᠠᠠᠠᠠ - U1830+U1820+U1836+FVS1+U1822+U182C+U1820+U1828

d) The new grammar theory appears among some of the Mongolian Linguists, Mongolian have no Diphthongs. It means that, there will be no ai, ei, ii, oi, ui etc. as well as no ao, eo, oo etc.

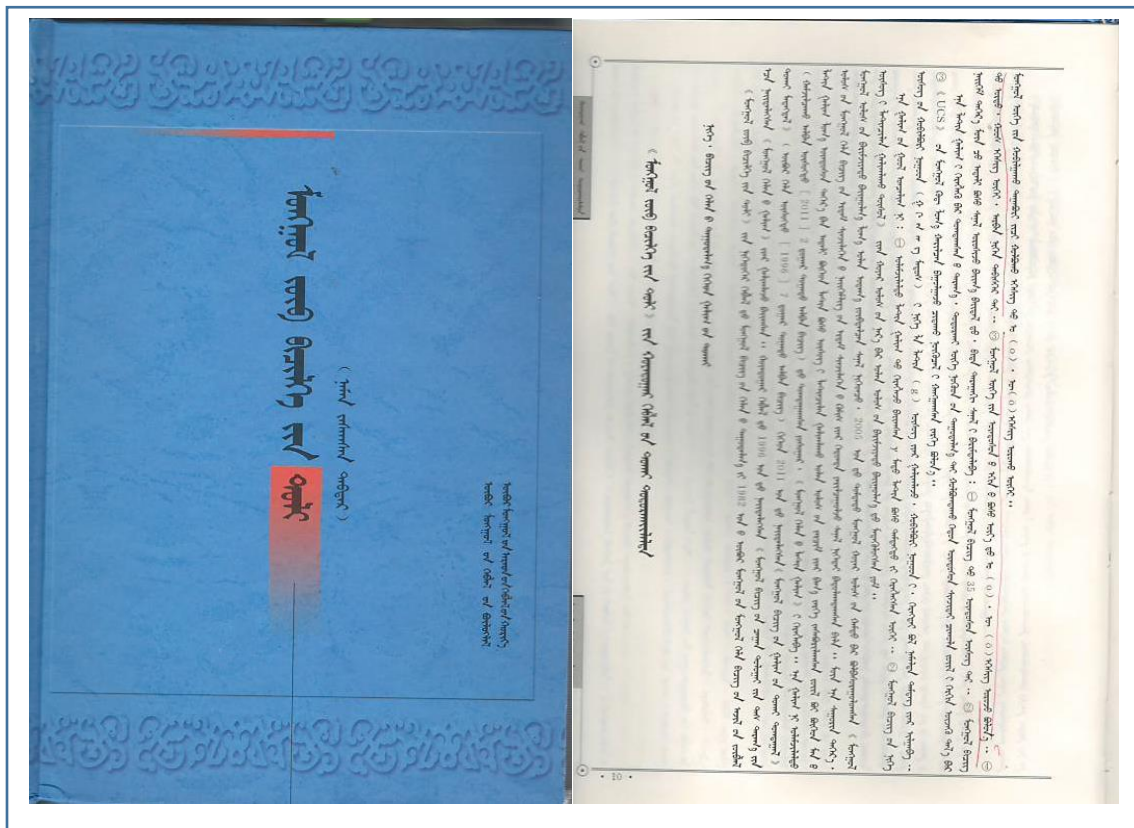
All ai, ei, ii, oi, ui become ay, ey, iy, oy, uy, and ao, eo, oo become aw, ew, ow etc. for this reason, appears following spelling instructions in the mapping rules.

1117 - U1820+U1836+U1822+182F

$\pi$  - U1820+U1836

Even the Suffix 𐎠 will be encoded as U1832+U1820+U1836, not U1832+U1820+U1822.

- e) There are one dictionary 《*ᠰᠡᠭᠦᠨᠢ ᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ ᠶ᠋ᧉᠨᠠᠵᠤ ᠲᠥᠪᠦᠷᠬᠡ*》 published in Inner Mongolia, We are all asked to use and follow this dictionary's spelling principles and informed by some of their leading persons , that the dictionary is the standard of the Mongolian spelling, because it is derived from or fit to UCS Mongolian encoding. Maybe my translation of the sentence is not proper. Please check it in Mongolian from the image of selected page. This dictionary agrees there are so many different opinion exist, and just because of the UCS principle, the spelling rule of the dictionary omitted Mongolian Diphthongs.





I am not sure what they exactly saying, but I don't agree with this changes. Most of the Mongolian people will not accept these changes at all.

2. Let me introduce the real fact of the Mongolian Language environment and the Mongolian grammar which we are using widely now.

a) Firstly Let us look into the Mongolian primary and secondary school student's text book. We can find how to teaching the pupils and students in Mongolia now. Firstly, let us look into Medial form of the U1836\_YA on the text book of the primary school.




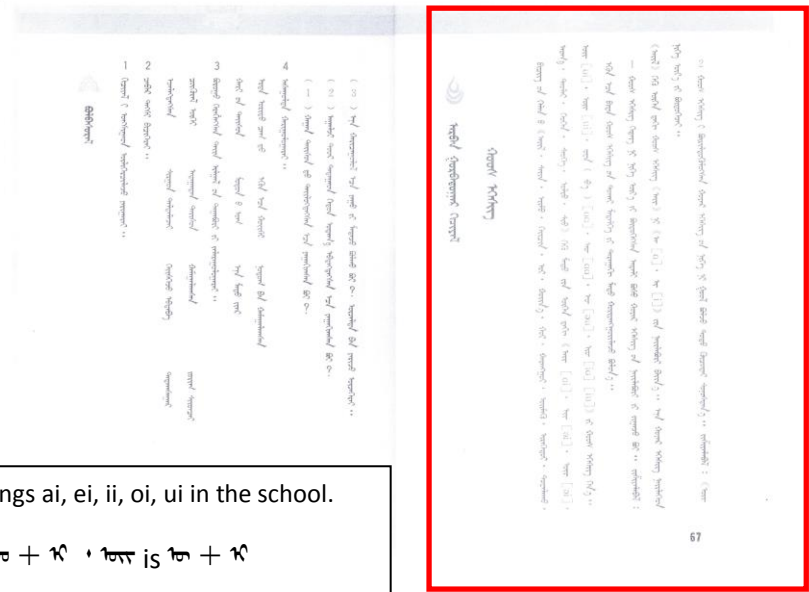
The medial variant form of U1836\_YA on the text book is . It should be the default medial variant form of U1836\_YA.

We can leave the  form for linguistic usage, but it is abnormal one.



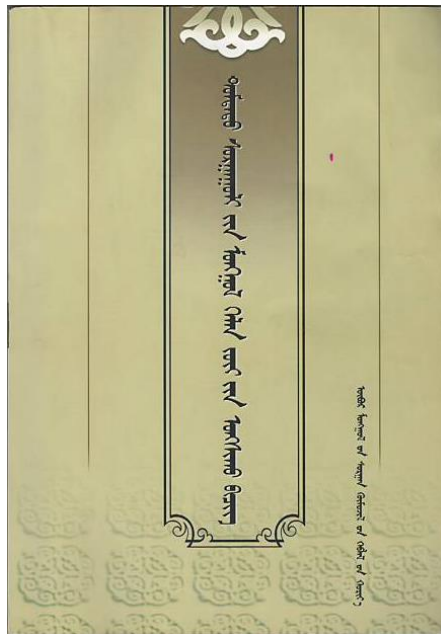
b) Secondly, let us look into the Mongolian grammar related with the diphthong of Mongolian in the secondary school text book.

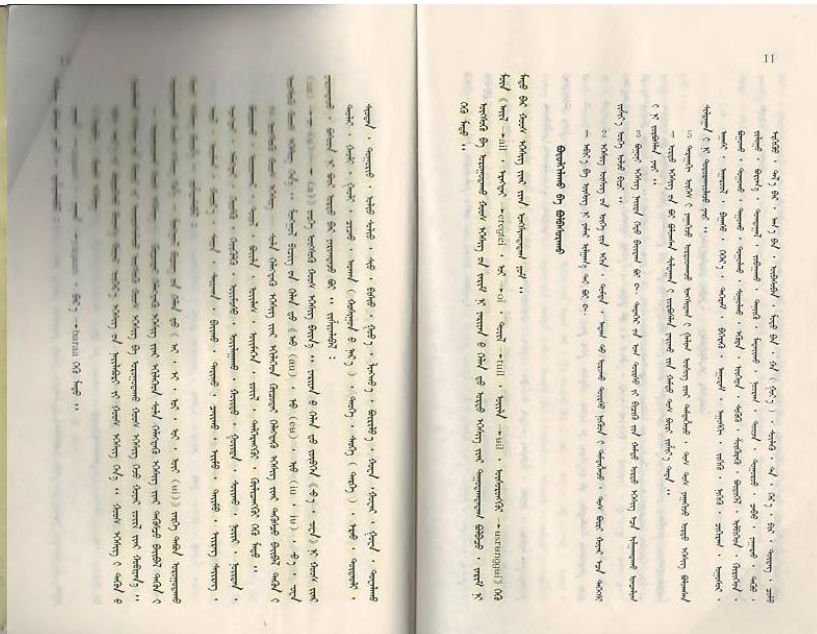




We are all learned Mongolian diphthongs ai, ei, ii, oi, ui in the school.

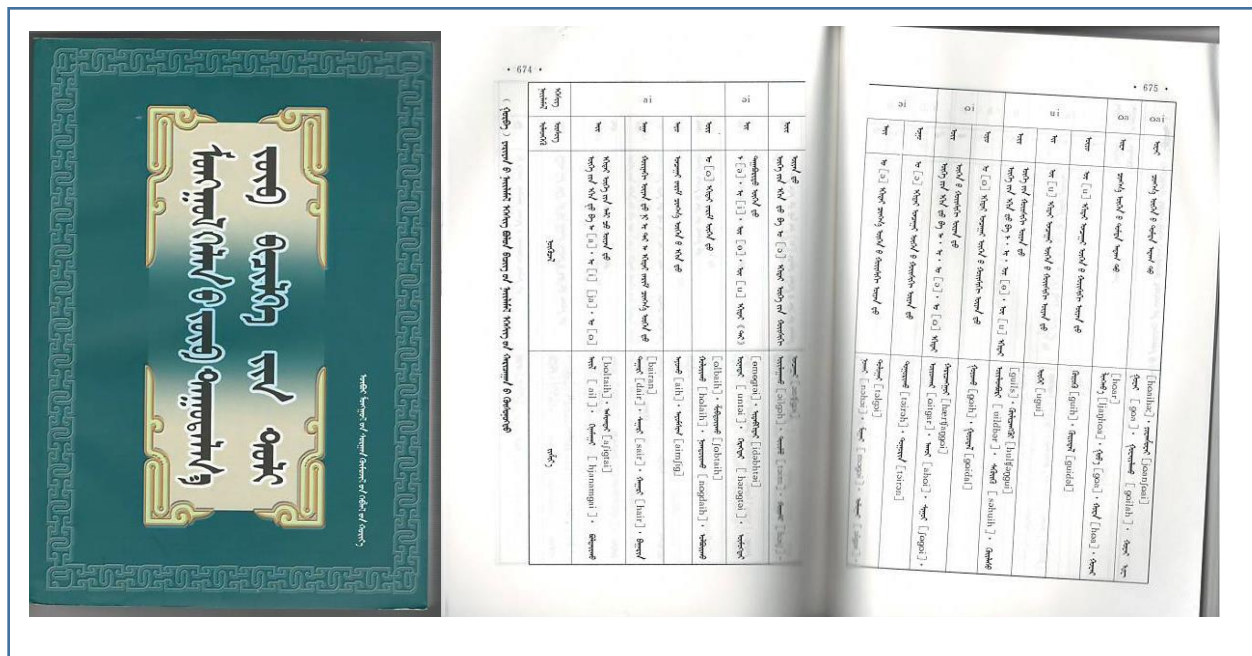
ᠠᠢ is ᠠ + ᠠ, ᠡᠢ is ᠡ + ᠡ, ᠢᠢ is ᠢ + ᠢ, ᠣᠢ is ᠣ + ᠢ, ᠤᠢ is ᠤ + ᠢ





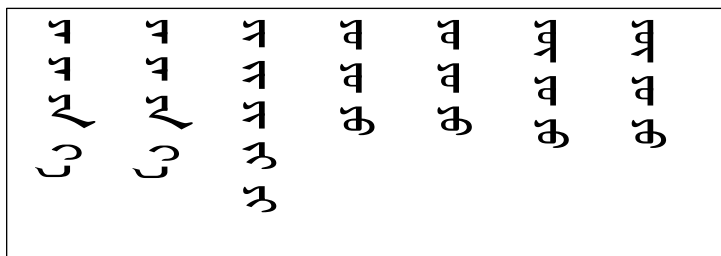
In the secondary school, we are teaching the students there are diphthongs in Mongolian grammar.

- c) Thirdly, let us look into the Mongolian grammar book related with the diphthong of Mongolian in Inner Mongolia. The followed is picked the grammar diphthong table of the dictionary.



3. What happens if we allow this? Let me introduce the impact in detail.

- a) We have to change the text book as “The medial form of YA before I is , other case it is , but the before I is exist in some special words for example , , etc.”. It is not the natural one, and puzzling the pupils.

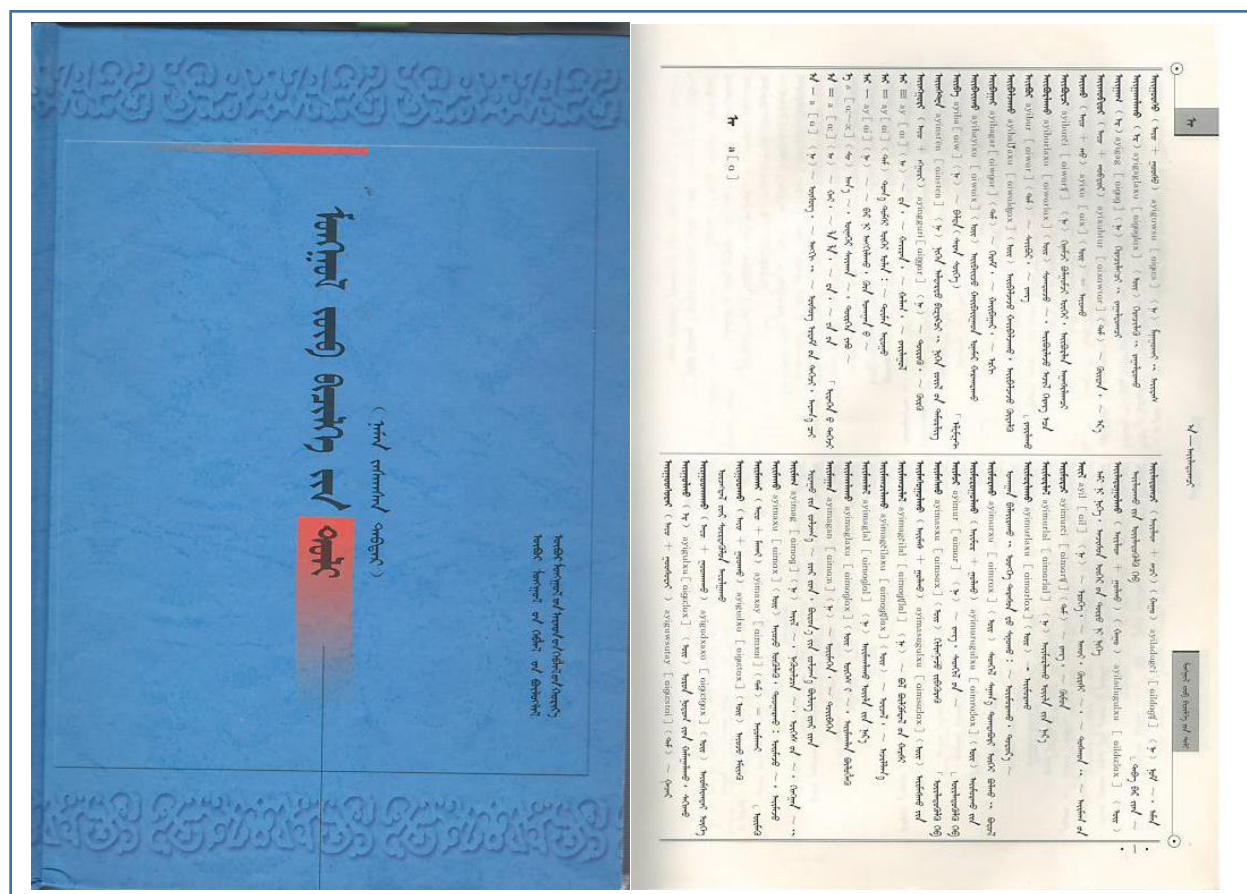


- b) If we do not change the text book, we have teach the pupils like this “The medial form of YA before I is , but if you input into computer it is defiantly become before I. If you want to change to original form , you need to additionally input FVS1.”. Is this acceptable? No, please doesn’t puzzle the pupils. If we force to do that, the most of the pupils will go to learn Chinese soon.
- c) We have to change the secondary school text book to delete the diphthongs parts and add necessary new change grammar part. For this we have to create new Mongolian grammar rule first to fit the changes. It is mean change all grammar books, all educational text books,

reeducate the teachers, reeducate the adults, and reeducate the secondary school, high school, university students. Do we have plenty of worth to do it?

- d) If we do not change all of the existing grammar, text books etc., and accept this change, that will puzzle all of the Mongolian people.
- e) It is not publicly accepted in Inner Mongolia to change the text book and grammar actually. We are supporting Inner Mongolia Publishing Group and Inner Mongolia Educational Publishing House in Hohhot establishing the Mongolian Digital publishing System and online & mobile education system in Inner Mongolia now. According to our customer's opinion, they have no intention to change the grammar and the text book like this.  
**The new grammar rule still have so many Self- contradictory points and incomplete in the theory system actually. (Refer to Dr. Liang Jinbao's article)**
- f) Please imagine following scene. "When we teach our students to learn the Mongolian grammar diphthong, we will explain Mongolian have diphthong like AI, EI, II, OI, UI etc. it is A + I, E+I, I+I, O+I, U+I actually and the pronunciation of second vowel become short. But when we input the word contains these diphthongs, we have to input A+Y, E+Y, I+Y, O+Y, U+Y. otherwise the word is misspelled". **It is absolutely unacceptable to us, to all Mongolian people.**

4. Maybe you can ask me, is it true? How the one character medial form selection sequence impact so big and serious. Let me paste the first page of the dictionary context. You can check the Latin spelling of the words in this dictionary - «**ᠠᠶᠢᠯᠢᠨ** ᠠᠶᠢᠮᠠᠭ ᠠᠶᠢᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭ ᠠᠶᠢᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭ» . In this dictionary, the **ᠠᠶᠢᠯᠢ** spelled as ayil, but its listed in the dictionary's A+I sorting position.



You can find the following word's Latin spelling – is the Mongolian Encoding Standard Dictionary according to the representative linguists who is claiming the grammar rule. .

**ᠠᠶ** - ay (U1820+U1836)

**ᠠᠶᠢᠯᠢᠨ** - ayil(U1820+U1836+U1822+U182F)

**ᠠᠶᠢᠮᠠᠭ** - ayimag(U1820+U1836+U1822+U182E+U1820+U182D)

**ᠠᠶᠢᠮᠠᠨᠠᠭ** - ayimvr(U1820+U1836+U1822+U182E+U1824+U1837)



5. How about the other dictionary spelled or listed the same words?  
The most popular Mongolian – Chinese dictionary from Inner Mongolian University,



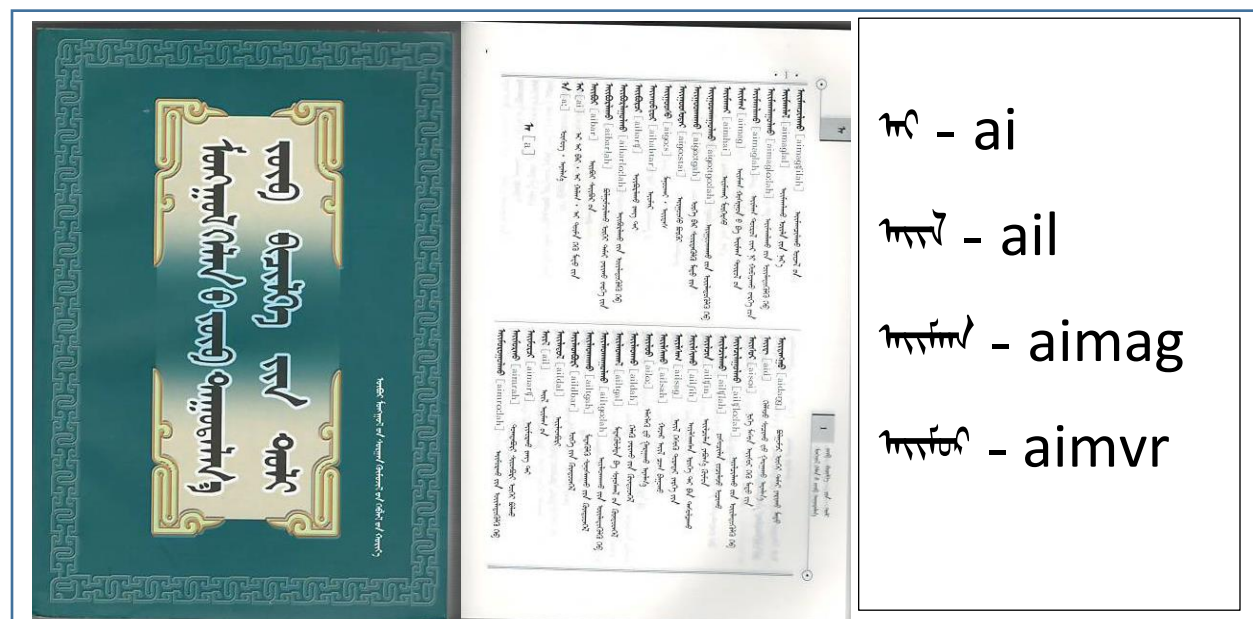
ᠠᠢ - ai (U1820+U1822)

ᠠᠢᠯ - ail (U1820+ U1822+U182F)

ᠠᠢᠮᠠᠭ - aimag (U1820+ U1822+U182E+U1820+U182D)

ᠠᠢᠮᠤᠷ - aimvr (U1820+ U1822+U182E+U1824+U1837)

Following is The Mongolian Orthographic dictionary from Inner Mongolia Educational Publish house.



ᠠᠢ - ai

ᠠᠢᠯ - ail

ᠠᠢᠮᠠᠭ - aimag

ᠠᠢᠮᠤᠷ - aimvr



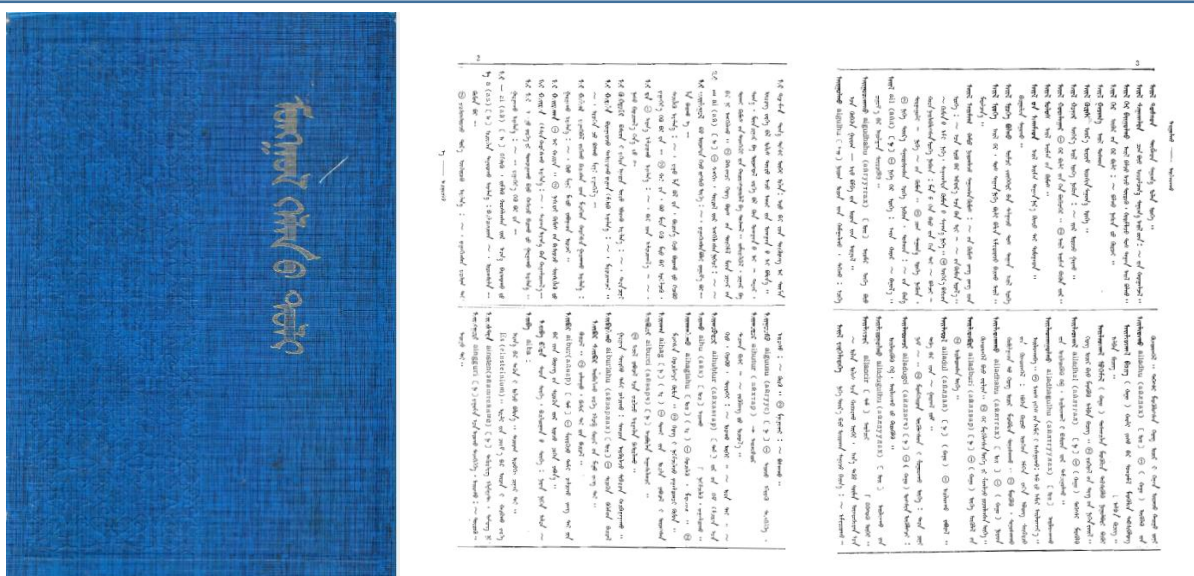


ᠰᠠᠢᠬᠠᠨ - saihan (U1830+U1820+U1822+U182C+U1820+U1828)

ᠰᠠᠶᠢᠬᠠᠨ - sayihan (U1830+U1820+U1836+U1822+U182C+U1820+U1828)

This is different with the NP / MB's mapping rule.

The most famous Mongolian – Chinese dictionary from Inner Mongolian University,



ᠠᠢ - ai, ᠠᠢᠪᠪᠠᠷ - aibvr, ᠠᠢᠯ - ail

