Interview for collecting opinions around the Mongolian Diphthongs argument influencing Mongolian Unicode Mapping rule

Question One:

   Do you know the Unicode Mongolian standard structure and design concept? Do you use Computer to process a lot kind of Mongolian Material or contents in your work?

Answer: I know about it. I had participated in the Unicode Mongolian proposal preparation project and meetings in the beginning period.

Question Two:

一、What do you think of the Unicode Mongolian mapping standard selected the first medial form (default form) of ㄱ (Y) as ㄱ, selected the second medial form as ㄱ, selected first medial form (default form) of ㄱ (W) as ㄲ and selected the second medial form as ㄱ? Do you agree with it or disagree?

Answer: this question is not easy to understand. We have to separate the period to discuss this question. In the Uigurjin (ᠤᠶᠢᠭᠤᠷᠵᠢᠨ) Mongolian or in the following Mongolian material written in the early period, there are no difference between the $[y][z][i]$，all of the material written as form $[z]$. because of this reason, in that time appeared a lot of same writings but different meaning word, and lead us (our modern people) to trouble and confusion, but in the controllable range until 1717, the 《The imperial Qing Wen Jian》(Manchu-Mongolian combination)《御制清文鉴》（满蒙合璧）published, as the all of the experts known, the difference is not distinguished clearly.

    In the later period, except some special case, all of the $[i]$ use ㅈ, especially, in the modern time, it is exactly true. For this reason, I will advise all of you that you have to look this problem as the historically. When you discuss the ancient or early period Mongolian writing, you have to understand or accept the $[y][z][i]$ as same, but if you process or handle modern Mongolian, if you look the $[y][z][i]$ as same, it is eisegesis. If you spell the ᠣᠶ as oy, ᠣᠶᠢᠷ᠎ᠠ as oyira, ᠣᠨᠢᠲᠠᠢ as onitay, ᠰᠢᠭᠦᠳᠡᠢ as sigvday, it is unimaginable. If you do not distinguish the language and the script, or if you do not distinguish the dialect speech and idiom，character and variant that will hard to lead people to understand. Mentalism and formalism, politicism and nationalism(countrilism) lead

the Mongolian takes many detours. In the modern Mongolian, ᠷ[y]ᠷ[z]ᠷ[i] is each going each own way now.　The ᠴᠥ is same as well.

二、Question Three:

Do you have any opinion to the declaration of "Mongolian have no Diphthongs"?
For Example:

1　ᠠᠶᠢᠯ encoded as <U+1820_A><U+1836_Y><U+1822_I><U+182F_L>

2 ᠰᠠᠶᠢᠬᠠᠨ encoded as <U+1830_S><U+1820_A>
<U+1836_Y><U+1822_I><U+182C_H><U+1820_A><U+1828_N>

3 ᠰᠠᠶᠢᠬᠠᠨ encoded as <U+1830_S><U+1820_A>
<U+1836_Y, FVS1><U+1822_I><U+182C_H><U+1820_A><U+1828_N>

4 ᠲᠠᠶ encoded as<U+1832_T><U+1820_A><U+1836_Y>

Do you have any consideration for this kind of Mongolian encoding, storage, processing?

Answer: There were no Diphthongs before 17's century., but there are exactly exist in the modern Mongolian now.

Question Four:

What kind of impact will be there if we promote the theory that Mongolian have no Diphthongs exists. How do you imagine if we promote this theory?

Answer: On the language filed, we should not say any things more on it; we cannot lead all Mongolian to any more mistaken road, because it will significantly impact our grandson or grand-grandson's world and the life. We have to handle it carefully; otherwise, it will destroy or damage the entire Mongolian Children's future. I think, our Mongolian people have some preference or intention on changing the Mongolian writing language，once they got the political power or any kind of power in the research or study fields, enlarged their ambition, lost their mind with joy, than they would try to change the written language, change the rules. I think there were a lot of these kinds of examples in the history, for example, Kublai(忽必烈）Khan denied the Uigurjin Mongolian script and created Phags-pa script, Badurhun Taiji（巴图尔珲台吉） Ordered Namuhaizamsu（那木海扎木苏）created the Todo Mongolian script, Javzandamba I Zanabazar（哲布尊丹巴一世札那巴札尔）created Mongolian Soyombo script, Agvan Dorji(阿格旺道尔吉) created Wajindala(瓦金达拉) Mongolian script, Bajarbard(巴扎尔巴日迪) use Latin to record the Mongolian, Choibalsan(乔巴山) discarded the traditional Mongolian to use Cyrillic Mongolian, some people in Inner Mongolia include

Wulanhu(乌兰夫) want to follow the Mongolian People's Republic's track to try to promote the Cyrillic Mongolian in Inner Mongolia etc. But we can say or prove that these changes are not to be recognized as correct decision entirely. Therefore we cannot always consider or plan how to change our language or written script when we have chance or time. The language or written script changes will significantly loosen the language ability of one nationality and greatly impact the social development of the country and the nationality.

Question Five:

How do you handle the Mongolian Diphthongs or the encoding problem mentioned above? Do you have any plan to accept or promote the theory of "No Diphthongs exist in the Mongolian"？

Answer：See Above.

Question Six:

If you answered the question five as I want to accept or promote the theory of "No Diphthongs exist in the Mongolian", please provide your explanation of the reason and the 意义. If you answered the question five as I do not want to accept or promote the theory of "No Diphthongs exist in the Mongolian", please provide your reason and the impact of the promotion.

Answer：N/A

Professor Batter，Social Academy of Inner Mongolia
Dec 2015
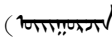
关于国际标准编码蒙古文中的双元音问题

调查问卷

三、您对国际标准编码蒙古文的框架结构与设计了解吗？您在工作中经常使用计算机处理蒙古文信息吗？

答：有所了解。曾参与国际标准编码蒙古文的早期设计和研发工作。

四、您对 (Y)的第一中间形(默认中间形)取为 、第二中间形取为 ，对 (W) 第一中间形(默认中间形)取为 、第二中间形取为 具有认同意见吗？

答：这个问题不够通俗易懂。应该分阶段分时间谈这个问题。畏吾蒙古文（）及其后裔传统蒙古文早期文献中确实不分 s[y]s[z] s[i]，均以 s[z]字形表述。所以产生了一些一形多异的现象，给后人带来了麻烦和混乱。但是还在可控范围内，因为众所周知一直到 1717 年编撰出版的《御制清文鉴》（满蒙合璧）还是不太明确。19 世纪以后 s[y]s[z] 逐渐区分，而 s[z] s[i] 未明确。后来除极个别外[i]基本用 这样的形，特别是现代是这样的。所以，建议大家历史地看这个问题。当讨论古蒙古文、中古蒙古文和近代蒙古文时可以理解为 s[y]s[z] s[i]混用。但是说道现代蒙古文时还认为 s[y]s[z] s[i]一体未免太牵强附会了。把 标注为 oy 标注为 oyira 标注为 onitay 标注为 sigvday 不可思议。语言和文字不分、方言和土语不辨、字母和字母变形不顾让人费解。唯心主义和形式主义、政治化和国家化使蒙古文走了不少弯路。在现代蒙古文中 s[y]s[z] s[i]已经分道扬镳。 也是如此。

五、你对"蒙古文中不存在双元音"的主张有什么意见吗？例如：

1 编码为<U+1820_A><U+1836_Y><U+1822_I><U+182F_L>
2 编码为<U+1830_S><U+1820_A>
　　<U+1836_Y><U+1822_I><U+182C_H><U+1820_A><U+1828_N>
3 编码为<U+1830_S><U+1820_A>
　　<U+1836_Y, FVS1><U+1822_I><U+182C_H><U+1820_A><U+1828_N>
4 编码为<U+1832_T><U+1820_A><U+1836_Y>

您对这样的编码、存储以及处理有什么意见？

答：17 世纪前蒙古语或蒙古文没有双元音，而从近代开始已具有双元音。

六、"蒙古文不存在双元音"的推广对我们现有教育体系有什么影响吗？

答：在语言文字问题上我们不要乱点鸳鸯，也不要乱有作为。特别是涉及子孙后代的事情要谨慎再谨慎，慎重再慎重，不要误人子弟。蒙古人有一个很不好的嗜好，一旦有了权、有了势就野心膨胀，忘乎所以，就要改革文字，就要改变规则。历史上不乏其人，如忽必烈否认畏吾蒙古文创造八思巴文、巴图尔珲台吉命那木海扎木苏创造托忒蒙古文、哲布尊丹巴一世札那巴札尔创造索永布文、阿格旺道尔吉创造瓦金达拉蒙古文、巴扎尔巴日迪用拉丁文记录蒙古语、乔巴山扬弃传统蒙古文启用西里尔文、乌兰夫等人企图步蒙古人民共和国后尘推行新蒙古文等。所以我们不要一有精力或一有机会就在语言文字上搞改弦更张。

七、您们在工作中对于上述问题的处理方法或对策是什么？有没有计划采用这一观点到工作中，并准备大力推广？

答：见上。

八、如果第五问回答为想推广"蒙古文不存在双元音"的观点的话，请您详细说明原因和意义。如果第五问回答为反对推广"蒙古文不存在双元音"的观点的话，请详细说明原因以及推广造成的负面影响。

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2015 年 10 月