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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 25914-2023

Replacing GB 25914-2010

**Information technology - Traditional Mongolian nominal
characters, presentation characters and rules for the use of
controlling characters**

信息技术 传统蒙古文名义字符、变形显现字符和控制字符使用规则

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Foreword

This document complies with the regulations of GB/T 1:1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Custom drafting: This document replaces GB/T 25914-2010 "Usage of traditional Mongolian nominal characters, deformed display characters and control characters in information technology": rule": Compared with GB/T 25914-2010, in addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) Added provisions on the priority of traditional Mongolian conversion rules (see Chapter 7);
- b) Added provisions for the usage conditions of the grammatical context transparent attribute of the traditional Mongolian character NIRUGU (see Chapter 9);
- c) Added a normative appendix "Traditional Mongolian deformed manifestation forms and rules for the use of free variant selectors" (see Appendix A);
- d) Changed the conversion rules from traditional Mongolian nominal characters to deformed manifestations (see Appendix B, Appendix B of the:2010 version);
- e) Added a normative appendix "Judgment Rules for the Yin and Yang Attributes of Current Mongolian Letters in Traditional Mongolian" (see Appendix C);
- f) Added a normative appendix "Traditional Mongolian Fixed Character Sequence and Conversion Rules" (see Appendix D);
- g) Added a normative appendix "Traditional Mongolian mandatory compound characters and their conversion rules" (see Appendix E): Please note that some content in this document may be subject to patents: The publisher of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents: This document is proposed and coordinated by the National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC 28): This document was drafted by: China Electronics Technology Standardization Institute, Inner Mongolia University, Mongolian Language Working Committee of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Mongolian Autonomous Region Local Language Research and Application Center, Inner Mongolia Academy of Social

Sciences, Inner Mongolia University of Finance and Economics, Beijing Peking University Founder Electronics Co., Ltd., Weifang Beida Jade Bird Huaguang Typesetting Co., Ltd., Institute of Software, Chinese Academy of Sciences, iFlytek Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Teng XUN COMPUTER SYSTEMS LIMITED: The main drafters of this document: Liang Jinbao, Chen Zhuang, Huang Shanshan, Nashun Wuru, Meng Hejiya, Husler, Bao Haishan, Chen Ken, Wang Yuxin, Lu Jianchun, Wu Jian, Chen Xiaoyan: The previous versions of this document and the documents it replaces are as follows: --First published as GB/T 25914-2010 in:2011; --This is the first revision: Information technology traditional mongolian nominal characters, Rules for using deformed display characters and control characters

1 Scope

China's national standard for the encoding and rendering of traditional Mongolian script in information technology. It specifies the nominal characters, the presentation characters and the rules governing the use of the controlling characters, defining how traditional Mongolian text is stored and how it is displayed. Traditional Mongolian is one of the hardest scripts in the world to encode, and this standard exists because of that difficulty rather than in spite of it. The script is written vertically, top to bottom in columns running left to right, which is unusual but not the problem. The problem is that a letter takes a different shape depending on whether it stands at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word, that several letters share the same shape in some positions while being different letters, and that the correct shape often cannot be determined from the surrounding letters alone - it depends on the word, on vowel harmony, and in some cases on grammar. So an encoding that stored shapes would make the text unsearchable and unsortable, while an encoding that stores only letters cannot always be rendered correctly without help. The resolution is the two-level model this standard defines: text is stored as nominal characters, one per letter, which is what a search or a sort operates on; the renderer converts them to presentation characters, the actual shapes, by rule; and where the rule cannot decide, invisible controlling characters in the text select the required form. Fixing those rules and the use of the controls is what makes Mongolian text interchangeable between systems at all. Issued on 27 November 2023 and in force since 1 June 2024, it replaces GB 25914-2010.

This document specifies the encoding of each nominal character of traditional Mongolian, the minimum set of traditional Mongolian deformed display characters, and control characters usage rules: This document is suitable for traditional Mongolian information processing:

2 Normative reference documents

The contents of the following documents constitute essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text: Among them, the dated quotations For undated referenced documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this

document; for undated referenced documents, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document: document:

GB/T 13000 Universal multi-octet coded character set (UCS) for information technology

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document:

3:1 character character An element in a collection of elements used to organize, control, or represent data:

3:2 encoded character encoded character Characters (3:1) and their encoded representations:

3:3 encoded character set encoded character set An unambiguous set of rules for establishing a one-to-one correspondence between a character set and the characters (3:1) of that character set and their encoded representations relation:

3:4 code chart code chart Represents a table assigning codes to characters (3:1):