



Alari团队 五年成就总结

2020.09-2025.09

坚守五年，功不唐捐



Alari

Alari是什么?

- 是**红艳艳**的山丹花
- 是**火红**的萨日朗



Alari团队

Alari团队致力于各种民语

- 满语 (**主要业务**)
- 蒙古语
- 达斡尔语
-

1

古籍整理

Alari团队**最基础**，**最有成效**的工作

- 古诗词整理
- 古籍再版

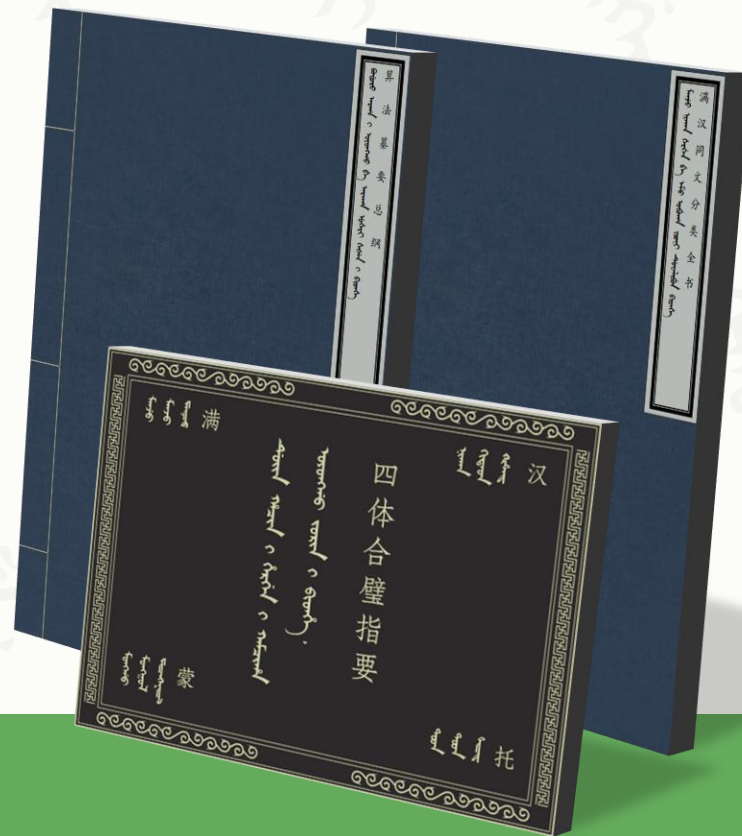
1

古籍整理

5 年跨度

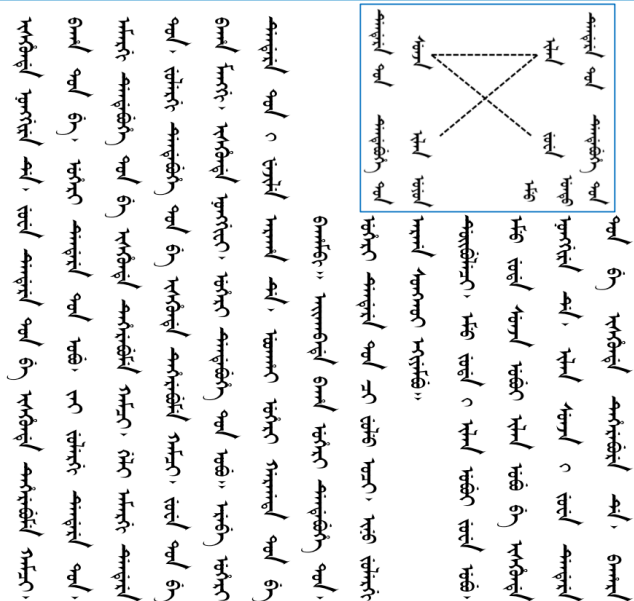
9 部古籍

2 种设计



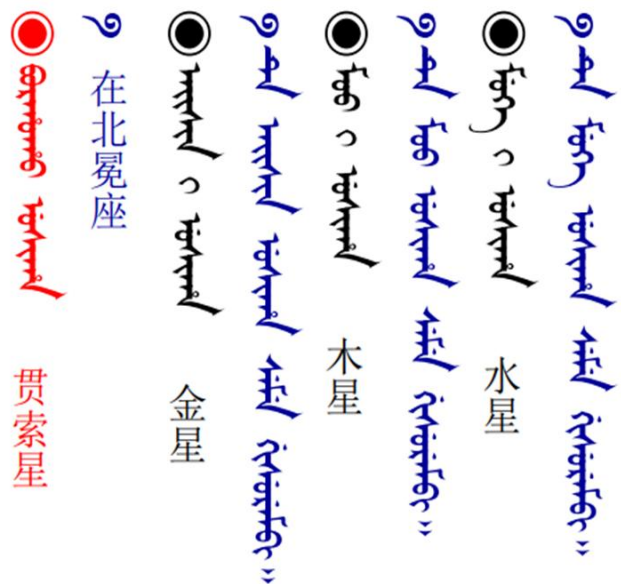
永远在路上

《算法纂要总纲》



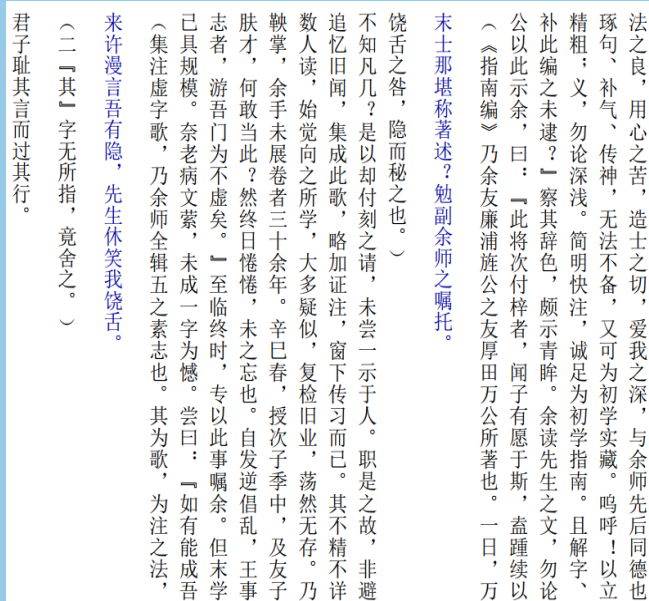
2021.8

《满汉类书》



2022.7

《字法举一歌》



2022.7

《虚字指南》

久之自有即此达彼之妙
清文则弗然
而融会贯通
载籍靡穷
然汉文虽博
而文亦由辞而显也
夫汗牛充栋
是道以文明
孔子曰
言之无文
行之不远
辞有古今
悉属传文之具
文无清汉
皆为载道之具
万福序

2022.9

《庸言知旨》



和市井无赖会在一起 擲色子 被他撞见了
他的儿子被揪住 拖着连连地踹 一问 原来这孩子
不多时 听见人吵吵嚷嚷的声音 去了一看
他说我没空 咱们回头再聊 急急忙忙走进了那条胡同里
他的头低着闷闷地往这边走 看见了说等一下

2023.2

《满蒙消遣》



还好
甲：是 他家原来很好过来着 虽则些微萧索
平常人家不能这么着

2023.2

《尸语故事》

引子

这二位的奇缘了
 这就要讲起
 那甘珠纳法师
 嘉义王
 展示玄奥确兆
 乃是世界之根本
 能显化众生
 尸语故事廿一篇
 从此流传万千世
 毕恭毕敬请神至
 神奇故事神所赐
 往来请神廿一次
 能与众生谋福祉
 延寿千年永不死
 遂于仙丹宝神处

2023.5

《道德经》

众妙之门
有欲
以观其微
此两者同出而异名
以观其妙
常
非无名
有名万物之母
非常道
名可名
体道第一
道经上

2025.8

《四体指要》

人生在世
最是那学习重要

2025.8

2

电子工具

Alari团队步入了信息高速公路

- 电子词典
- 实用工具

朝花·夕拾词典网站

全世界**最全**公开满语词库

收集古词**64,000**余条

编纂新词**18,000**余条

APP



朝花·夕拾

网站



dorontu.com

Alari影响最广的项目

朝花·夕拾词典网站

朝花·夕拾 首页 电子藏书阁 关于我们

关键词: 查询方式:

满文转写	词条释义
umai sarkū	全然不知, 竟不知

共 1 条 < 1 >

朝花·夕拾 Da Afaha Tali Bithei Asari Daljanggalge

Oyonggo Hergen: Baicaci:

Kūbulibure Hergen	Suhen
umai sarkū	全然不知, 竟不知

Uheri 1 meyen < 1 >

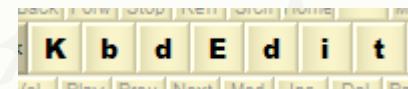
双语界面

朝花·夕拾词典网站



下载功能

Alari输入法系列



Alari满蒙托锡达阿联合输入法



Alari索永布·札纳巴扎尔输入法

Alari输入法系列



Alari满蒙汉三体合璧转写拼音输入法

HTML



Alari越南语键盘

Alari小工具



Yenggutai

鸚鵡台满文-转写转化工具



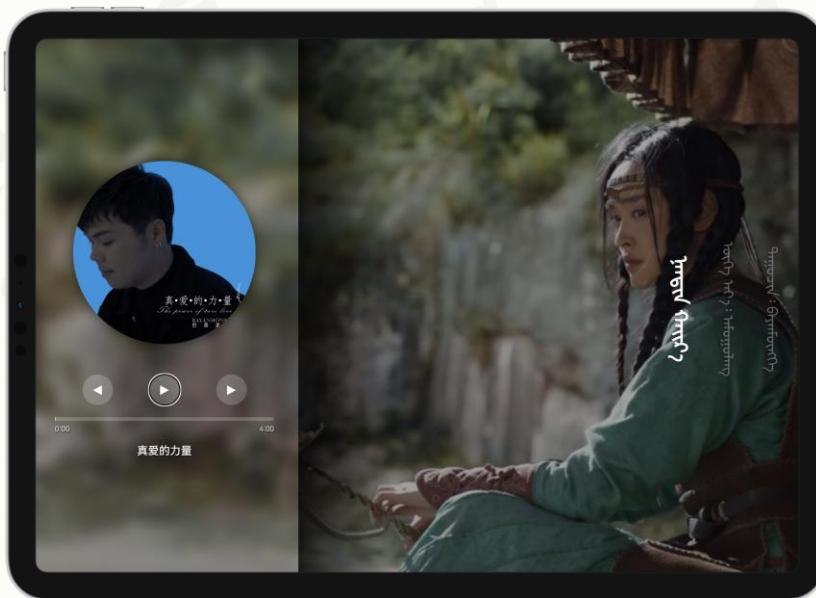
满语动词词缀查询小工具sa-rA

实用小工具

2

电子工具

Alari音乐播放器



竖排字幕播放器

3

字体编码

Alari团队**积极建设**数字化环境

- 字体设计
- 编码建设



纳兰察



唐古尔泰



盛京体

Alari字体系列



白体 满



白体 满阿



托罗善



巴克巴嘎尔

联合
文鉴体

鄂温克



兰札

Alari字体系列



瓦金达拉



白体蒙



托忒印刷

伊
阿
珊
安

三合切音

L2/25-080

Source:	CheonHyeong SIM (沈天珩 / <i>ᠰᠡᠨ ᠲᠠᠭᠠᠨ</i>) YEHEHARA Jiaxu (那佳旭) TUNGGIYA Uju (佟佳宗弼) Ziyu Su (苏子玉) WANG Shuo (王硕 / <i>ᠠᠩ ᠰᠣᠭᠤ</i>) Jalakū (札拉库) JANG Johūi (张卓晖)
Title:	Proposal to Encode One Mongolian Letter
Date:	2025-02-26
Action:	To be considered by UTC and Script Encoding WG

Proposed Character

One character is proposed for a transliteration orthography of the Mongolian language using the **Manchu letters** (also called the “punctuated Mongolian” writing system, 圈点蒙文 in Chinese), to distinguish some letters with different pronunciations but the same shape.

Codepoint	Character Name	Representative Glyph
1879	MONGOLIAN LETTER ALTERNATE UE	ᠡᠭ

Character Properties

General Category and Other Properties

1879;MONGOLIAN LETTER ALTERNATE UE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;

Line Break Properties

1879 ; AL # Lo MONGOLIAN LETTER ALTERNATE UE

Headings & Annotations for CodeCharts

Transliteration letter

1879 ⇨ MONGOLIAN LETTER ALTERNATE UE
• used for transliteration of the Mongolian language in Manchu letters
• same shape also appeared in some Old Manchu literatures
→ 1826 ⇨ MONGOLIAN LETTER UE

Shaping Behavior

	Default	FVS1	FVS2
Isolated Form	ᠡᠭ		
Initial Form	ᠡᠭᠦ		

讨论中

Working Group Document

Title: Proposal to add 10 ideographs used in *the Secret History of the Mongols*

Source: Jiaxu Yehenara(那佳旭/*ᠨᠠᠵᠢᠭᠡᠨᠠᠷᠠ*) and CheonHyeong Sim(沈天珩/*ᠰᠡᠨ ᠲᠠᠭᠠᠨ*)

Status: Individual Contribution

Action: For consideration by UTC

Date: 2024-4-12

1. Introduction

Here are 10 possibly unencoded characters used in the *Secret History of the Mongols* (蒙古秘史), which is the oldest surviving literary work in the Middle Mongol. The original Uighur-Mongolian version of *The Secret History of the Mongols* had been lost, and the earliest existing version is a phonetically annotated version in Chinese characters, which is called as *Monggol-un ni'uta tobci'an* (忙豁侏童记事, 察安).

During the Ming Dynasty, Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, in order to train translators proficient in Mongolian, ordered those who surrendered to the Ming Dynasty and were knowledgeable in Mongolian to write textbooks. They meticulously annotated Mongolian vocabulary with Chinese characters to indicate pronunciation, compiling a Mongolian-Chinese comparative version of “The Secret History of the Mongols”.

The phonetic Chinese characters used in this book also broke tradition, selecting or creating some new characters that consider both phonetic resemblance and semantic association. For example, the Chinese character “兒” is normally used to mark the dental vibrato (r), but if it is the name of a mountain, “嶺” is used instead, and for the name of water, “瀉” is used.

Therefore, such newly created characters are irreplaceable. By comparing the two most widely circulated versions of “The Secret History of the Mongols” (四部丛刊三编本和蒙古室本), we found a total of ten characters that are recommended for inclusion.

已通过

满文第七元音提案

《蒙古秘史》汉字提案

2篇新增字符提案

2

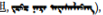
2篇新增文种提案

瓦金达拉文提案

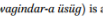
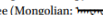
回鹘体蒙古文提案

Universal Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
Международная организация по Стандартизации

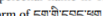
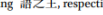
讨论中

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Preliminary proposal to encode Wagindara letters for the Mongolian script
Source: YEHENARA Jiaxu (那佳旭, , Kushim JIANG (姜兆勤, ,
TUNGGIYA Uju (佟佳宗弼, , Liu Tupu (柳突破, 
Status: Individual Contribution
Action: For consideration by UTC
Date: 2024-07-01

1 Introduction

The Wagindara script (also spelled Vagindra or Vaghintara, Buryat: вагиндарын үзэгтэл / *vagindryn üzegtel*, Mongolian:  / *wagindara-a üsüg*) is an alphabetic script developed for the Buryat Mongolian language by Agwang Dorjiyee (Mongolian:  / *agwang dorjiyee*, 1853-1938) in the first decade of the 20th century. It was used only briefly.

Agwang Dorjiyee, who was the religious leader of the Buryat Mongols, developed the Wagindara script based on the Buryat Mongolian dialect of the southern shore of Lake Baikal in 1905 to unify the Buryats culturally. He primarily based it on the Traditional Mongolian, Todo, and Manchu scripts, expressing hope that it would help Buryats read materials written in ancient scripts.

Some scholars suggest that the name *Wagindara* may be a Sanskrit translation of the name *Aywang*. Undoubtedly, *Aywang* is a common personal name in Tibetan Buddhism, derived from the Tibetan  / *ngag dbang*, a shortened form of  / *ngag gi dbang phyug*, meaning 語自在, or  / *ngag gi dbang po*, meaning 語之主, respectively, corresponding to the Sanskrit वागीश्वर / *vāgīśvara*, or वाक्पति / *vākpati*. However, based on the pronunciation of *Wagindara*, it should be interpreted as वागिन्द्र / *vāgindra*, meaning 語最勝, where the Sanskrit *vāc* corresponds to the Tibetan *ngag*, which is beyond doubt. As for *dbang po* that appears alone can be translated into *indra*. In short, the true meaning of the name *Wagindara* remains unknown.

By 1910, about ten books and pamphlets had been published in the Wagindara script, using a hybrid dialect based mostly on Strict Buryat. However, the script subsequently fell into disuse. In 1917, there was discussion of reviving it for use in native schools, but the Traditional Mongolian script was considered more effective in promoting Mongolian unity. In addition, the tsarist government viewed Mongolian unification — and thus the Wagindara script — as a political threat, leading to the exile of some of its proponents.

2 Script Details

2.1 Encoding Model

Wagindara was considered by the decision makers as a kind of Mongolian script when encoding in a unified Mongolian block, but its encoding was suspended due to the fact that it was not as widely used as the other scripts. Due to glyph inheritance, we agree that Wagindara should be treated as a Mongolian script; however, it should not reuse encoded characters for the following reasons:

Universal Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
Международная организация по Стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Preliminary proposal to encode Uyghur-Mongolian script in unicode
Source: YEHENARA Jiaxu (那佳旭, , Kushim JIANG (姜兆勤, ,
Status: Individual Contribution
Action: For consideration by UTC
Date: 2024-05-23

1 Introduction

The Uyghur-Mongolian script ( / *uyghurjın mongğol biğig*, 回鹘式蒙古文 or 畏吾體蒙古文) is an alphabetic script developed as an adaptation of Old Uyghur alphabet ( / *uyğur*) for the Middle Mongolian language ( / *dumadada erten-i mongğol kele*, 中古蒙古語). The Uyghur-Mongolian script developed into a distinctive script with its own orthographic conventions, and independent scribal and print cultures.

A popular narrative regarding the origin of the Mongolian script recounts that the scholar Tata Tonga ( / *Tatutung-a* 塔塔统阿), a chancellor of the Naiman Khanate, developed an orthography for writing the Mongolian language using the Uyghur script in 1204, during the reign of Genghis Khan( / *Cinggis Qayan* 成吉思汗). (命曰：「汝知本國文字乎？」塔塔統阿悉以所藏對，稱曰，迭命教太子諸王以畏兀字書國言。——宋濂《元史·卷 124》)

Among the Mongol people, the tale has long endured that Choski Otser ( / *Čoski Otser* 拙思吉斡即兒, was active in the first half of the 14th century) invented the Mongolian script, drawing inspiration from the bow's teeth to create the aleph character, among other innovations. Perhaps due to his efforts in systematizing the writing rules while translating sacred texts, tales have endured that credit him with the invention of the script itself.

An important stage of development of Traditional Mongolian script is the creation of Mongolian Alikali script (). At the end of the 16th century, Tibetan Buddhism became popular again in Mongolia. In order to transcribe Tibetan and Sanskrit terms when translating religious texts, the translator and scholar Ayush Güüsh ( / *Ayusi güüsh*) added extra characters to the Uyghur-Mongolian script in 1587. Since then, a number of glyphs from Tibetan have entered the Traditional Mongolian system, most of them are still in use today for writing foreign names.

In 1599, the Manchu leader Nurgaci ( / *Nurgaci* 努爾哈齊) ordered that Uyghur-Mongolian be used as the foundation for the creation of a Manchu language, now known as the so-called Old Manchu ( / *Manju hergen*). Afterwards, the New Manchu ( / *Manju hergen*) was improved by Dahai ( / *Dahai* 達海) in 1632. With receiving feedback from the New Manchu, Uyghur-Mongolian script eventually evolved into modern Mongolian script.

Modern Mongolian script is also known as the *Hodon* (胡都木) script, some opinions suggest that this name means "not exact" in comparison with the *Todo* (clear, exact) script which was created the Oirat Buddhist monk Zaya Pandita ( / *Jayya-a bandada* 咱雅班第达) for the Oirat Mongolian language in 1648. However, in some documents of the early Qing Dynasty, traditional Mongolian was spelled *Hodon Mongğol*. For a long time, *Hodon* (和通) and *Uyghur* (畏吾兒) were equivalent in the Oirat Mongolian dialect, and the pronunciation of *Hodon* became *Hudam*.

4

娱乐文化

Alari团队**热衷于**宣传满语文化

- 配音整活
- 游戏制作

娱乐文化

柳突破 LV6

2768粉丝 38个视频



[满语汉字]真、康熙怒斥群臣

B站近3000粉丝

爆款视频830,000播放量



4

娱乐文化



鸟之谜



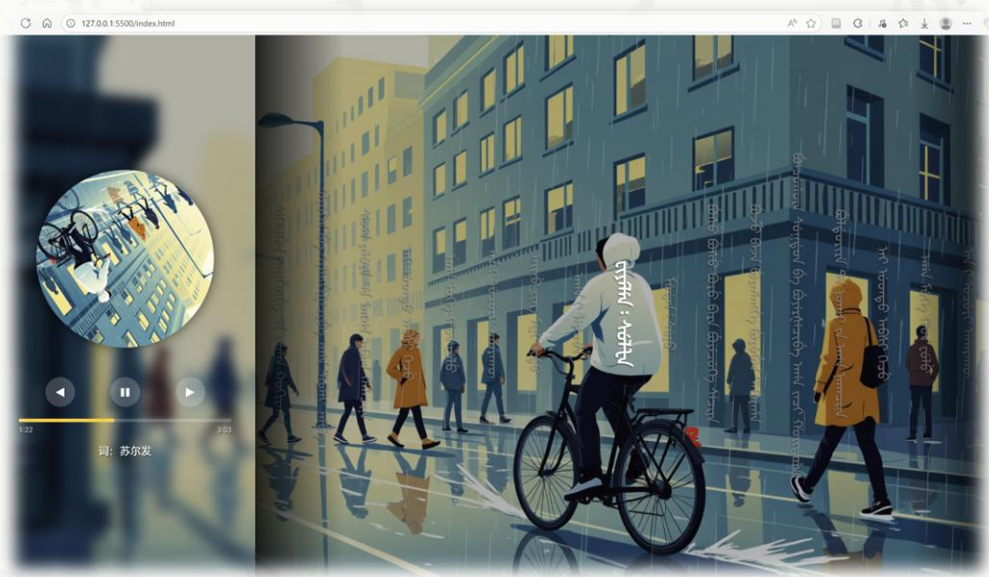
全世界**第一款**内置满语的游戏



专属logo设计

4

娱乐文化



满语原创歌曲《雨飘谣》

AI倾情演唱

5

科研教学

Alari团队**致力于**传播语言文字知识

- 推文讲座
- 数据库（未公开）

公开讲座



5

科研教学

公众号推文



满语志

公众号**3000**余粉丝

爆款文章**100,000+**阅读量



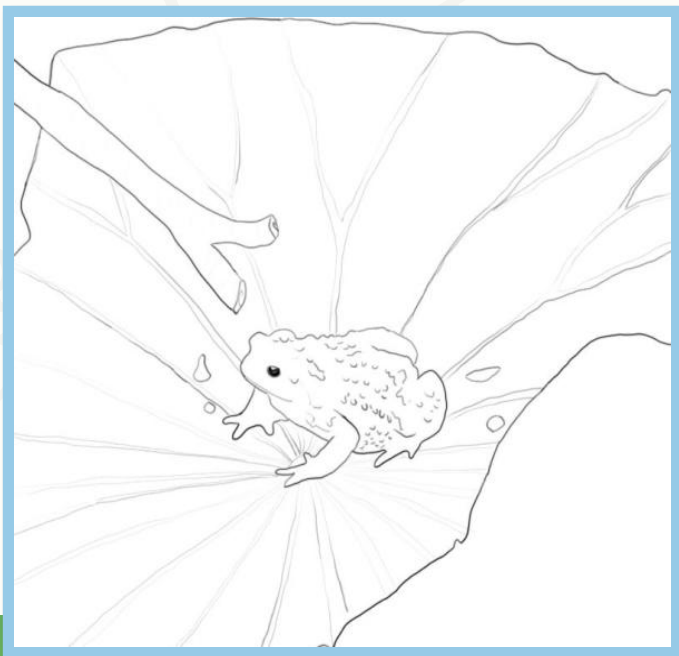
6

时代新作

Alari团队将一步步推动满语文**现代化**

- 翻译作品
- 原创作品

《翻译效坤诗钞》



2022.8

《翻译乌古斯可汗传》



2025.2

时代新作——原创作品

《满洲神话纲要》

辅	音	翻	切	表
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔

2024.2



2025.6



我们继承过去 我们引领未来

2020.09-2025.09

坚守五年，功不唐捐