

# A MONGOLIAN GRAMMAR

OUTLINING THE *KHALKHA* MONGOLIAN WITH  
NOTES ON THE *BURIAT*, *KALMUCK*, AND  
*ORDOSS* MONGOLIAN

BY

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WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

**Colloquial Chinese.**

**Chinese Coolie Songs.**

**The Psychology of the Chinese Coolie.**

**The Oceanic Theory of the Origin of the Japanese Language and People.** (Published in Japan, English enlarged edition shortly.)

**Ancient Oriental Poetry.** (Published in Japan.)

**Japanese Board of Education Readers.** Translation into English. Being English versions of Vols. 2 and 3 of Arthur Rose-Innes' "Japanese Reading for Beginners". (Published in Japan.)



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## INTRODUCTION

THIS, the first Mongolian grammar in the English tongue, is not what the writer intended. He wished to see published, and prepared to that end, a more ambitious work wherein some five or six Mongolian idioms should be comparatively treated throughout. The hope that such a work (for which the materials are still in hand) will some day see the light is not yet dead, but for the present strict limitation to absolute essentials has made this modest work. Mainly for his own use, the present writer compiled also a comparative dictionary of colloquial Mongolian, with special reference to the illustration of the main dialects of the Kalmuck, Khalkha, Buriat, and Ordoss divisions of the Mongolian languages, keeping also in view the elucidation of problems of Central Asian philology and phonology. This material must also, for the time being, remain in manuscript, being mainly data for the research student. During his travels in the Far East, however, the writer found such need of an elementary guide to the current speech of Mongolia, and so many others in like case with himself, that he prepared the present work during his scanty hours of leisure while holding an academic appointment under the Japanese Board of Education. It was accepted for publication in Japan, but that country is not renowned for typographical accuracy in the production of foreign works, and the writer leaving Japan shortly after the completion of the work, preferred to entrust the manuscript to Messrs. Kegan Paul, whose wide experience in the publication of books on all kinds of Oriental idioms removes so much of care from the shoulders of the author.

Should this work meet with any measure of success, it



is the author's intention to issue a brochure on the phonology of the Mongolian tongues in general, and thus provide a practical application of phonetics to one of the most important speech-systems of Central Asia.

A bibliography of useful and interesting works on the Mongolian languages will be found at the end of this book. The writer would point out, however, that very few of these compilations have been used in the preparation of the following pages; what is here presented to the student and traveller is the fruit of personal experience.

A. N. J. W.

## A GRAMMAR OF THE (KHALKHA) MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE

### 1. ORTHOGRAPHY

1. The Khalka (or as it is generally spelt according to Russian orthography, Khalkha), Mongolian possesses seven vowels and twenty consonants. The vowels are as follows:—

- Vowels.**
- a*. This letter has the Italian sound, i.e. "a" in "father".
  - ä*. An intermediate sound between *e* and *o*. The lips should be in position for the pronunciation of *o*, and *e* should then be forcibly pronounced from the forepart of the mouth.
  - i*. This is the Italian *i*.
  - o*. *o* is pronounced with well-opened mouth but from the throat. It resembles the Chinese *o* in Peking speech, i.e. somewhat like "aw" in "law".
  - ö*. This differs widely from the preceding letter in practice, and it is difficult to give written directions for its pronunciation. The lips are slightly opened and from the front of the mouth a sound between "aw" and "waw" should be forcibly pronounced. The sound of this letter should give the impression that it has been "ground out" from between flattened rigid jaws.
  - u*. This is the Italian *u*, but pronounced with force from the throat.
  - ü*. An intermediate sound between "u" and "wu", but quickly ejected from just behind the lips.

2. The Mongolian vowels are difficult to describe. There is a strong guttural sound in the pronunciation of them, but rules cannot be definitely laid down since changes in

enunciation are noticed frequently in the speech of different men from the same district. It is necessary to hear a Mongol speak before the full powers of the letters can be accurately learnt.

3. There are no diphthongs in Khalkha Mongolian. Sometimes a vowel is doubled, or a long mark is placed over it. This indicates that a certain stress or accent falls upon that syllable.

4. In compounds like "ui", care should be taken not to pronounce these letters as "wi" in English "wilt". The occurrence of two vowels together should be very carefully marked in the pronunciation.

5. In written Mongolian there is some confusion to the beginner in the fact that the vowels are not adequately distinguished. Such words as *ordo* or *orto* "a castle", and *urtu* "long": *ada* "insanitary", and *ende* "here": are indistinguishable save by the context. This is a source of much trouble to the foreigner beginning the study of the written language, but does not inconvenience the Mongol at all since there is a law of vowel-attraction (running through all the Altaic tongues and some others), whereby the dominant vowel in a word determines all the others. This "dominant vowel" is in the accented syllable and is usually easily determined with a knowledge of colloquial Mongolian.

Vowel  
attraction.

Consonants.

6. The consonants of Khalkha Mongolian are as follows:—
- b*. Pronounced as in English.
- ch*. This is a single sound and in the written language is one letter only. It should be pronounced sharply with no following emission of breath.
- d*. As in English.
- g*. Always hard; never as in English "gem".
- g'*. This is a rough guttural somewhat like the Arabic "ghain", or the French "r grasseyé", but a little more harsh.
- h*. A light aspirate similar to the English "h" in "hero".

- h'*. This is a hard guttural needing much breath and expelled from the lowest part of the throat. Some Mongols do not seem to admit any "k" quality into the pronunciation of this letter, or it could be represented by "kh" as in the common word "khan" (lord, master). It is represented by the Russians as nearly identical with their *x*.
- j*. This is the English "j" in "jam" and "g" in "gem".
- k*. This is a pure "k", with no subsequent emission of breath. It is reminiscent of the "qaf" of the Persi-Arabic languages.
- l*. This letter resembles the Russian "l" followed by the soft sign. It is nearly always palatalized.
- m*. The English *m*.
- n*. The English *n*. Never nasalized by the best speakers of Mongolian, although the lower classes and especially dwellers on the Chinese frontier, are apt to confuse this letter with the following.
- ng*. A pure nasal and one sound only. It is doubtless of Chinese origin.
- p*. Not so emphatic as in English. There is a tendency to assimilate to the Northern Chinese pronunciation, i.e. a sound between "p" and "b".
- r*. Not unlike a low purring sound. The sound of this letter is difficult to describe; it is somewhat like the Japanese "r" as spoken in Tokyo. The substitution of English "r", however, will not cause misunderstanding.
- s*. Pronounce as in English "hiss", never as in "rose".
- sh*. A single sound sharply pronounced.
- t*. Like English "t" but with checked breath.
- w*. As in English.
- y*. As in English.
7. There is, in addition to the above, an aspirated "s",

which is represented thus "s'h". This is a sibilant closely followed by an aspirate and is an importation of the Chinese sound represented in the Wade spelling by "hs". This sound is not common in Khalkha Mongolian.

8. Other Mongolian languages or dialects present different problems of pronunciation. In the *Buriat*, spoken in Siberia, traces of the influences of other Siberian idioms are found. The consonants are palatalized frequently, and the vowels have a great variety of power. The Ordoss Mongolian is much simpler than any of the others, and, generally speaking, the vowels are as in Italian and the consonants as in English. The Kalmuck presents consonantal difficulties over the Khalkha, but the vocalic system is almost identical with that of the latter.

Different  
Languages  
and Dialects.

9. Within the same dialect, there are wide differences of pronunciation. In the Khalkha, the word for "mountain" is pronounced in one district *ula*, and in another *ull*, whereas in yet another part of the Khalkha territory it sounds almost like *ol*. "Earth" or "ground" sounds as *gazar* in one locality and *gajir* in another. "Snow" is *tsass* or *ch'ass* according to the district, and "the sky" is likewise *tenger*, *tegri*, or *töngër*. Much still remains to be discovered as to the reason for these mutations, although to a good speaker they present little difficulty; they appear to be natural developments in the direction of euphony.

10. The differences existing between Buriat, Ordoss, Khalkha, Kalmuck, and their various subdivisions, are too great to permit of these being called merely dialects. They are separate tongues with sufficient diversity among themselves to supply as many as seven or eight differing dialects under the name of a single speech. Some Russian grammarians (notably Podgourbunski), have made many fine analyses of this question, and have declared that there are at least sixteen Mongolian languages with, between them, nearly one hundred dialects.

11. A common word in all dialects of Mongolian is one mostly heard as *chichik* (a flower), among the Khalkhas. With the Ordoss this becomes *Sheshék* or *shetchek* or *chetchek*, and the Buriats pronounce it *tsitsik* or *tsetsik* or *tsetsek*. In Kalmuck it is *chijig* or even *zejig*, and in some of the sub-dialects it is heard variously as *zigzig*, *zitzig*, *zepzek*, *ziptsik*, *zizig*, *sitsig*, *chitchig*, *chitzchig*, *chitchik*, *chikchik*, *chetzik*, *chetzig*, and almost innumerable others.

Dialectic  
Examples.

12. Material collected in personal contact with Mongolian speakers should be brought forward and assembled for phonetic treatment. The linguistics of Central Asia will be greatly assisted by the scientific application of phonetics to the study of existent Mongolian idioms.

Need for  
Phonetic  
Study of  
Mongolian  
Idioms.

13. A knowledge of Colloquial Mongolian is the best preparation for a study of the Classical or Written Language. The form of a word in the classical tongue is usually longer than in the colloquial since the latter is an abbreviation of the former. *Khan* (lord, master, prince) is the colloquial form of *Khagan*, the earlier and therefore Classical speech, and in writing, the longer form is still used. The Mongolian word for "man" is always *written humun*, but is as invariably pronounced *hun*.

Colloquial  
and  
Classical  
Mongolian.

14. The Mongolians divide their words into classes by what may be called a "grammatical gender". Irrespective of the meanings of the words, these are "male" or "female" or, in other words, "strong" or "weak". *Gajir da* (on the earth), is "male" (strong), *nuhur de* (with or by a friend), is "female" (weak). From this may be deduced the rule that strong words are those in which the dominant (and accented) vowel is "a" or "o"; weak are those whose dominant vowel is "e", "ë", "i", or "u" (u).

Word-classes.

15. It will help the traveller in Mongolia if he will remember that mutations of vowels always follow these lines through all the dialects. Strong vowels attract strong

Vowel  
Mutations.

vowels and when strong and weak are present in one and the same word, the weak vowel is often elided.

16. When particles are suffixed to words, they are not pronounced separately but are "attracted" to the end of the main word. Sometimes this causes the doubling of the final consonant as *bichik* (*bichig*), nominative "a book" becomes *bichikki*, *bichiggi*, in the accusative by the simple addition of the termination "i" for the objective case.

## 2. ARTICLES

Articles.

17. There is a complete absence of articles in Mongolian. *Hun* may mean "a man", "the man," or simply "man". If it is absolutely necessary to specify unity, the word *nige* (*nek*, *nig*, *nëg*), meaning "one", is used in place of the indefinite article.

## 3. THE NOUN

Nouns.

18. Nouns are used in an indefinite sense in Colloquial Mongolian. Usually no effort is made to signify singular or plural, the context alone being relied upon to give indication. Plurals being sometimes necessary, however, the Mongolians have borrowed from the written language certain means of expressing plurality.

Plural.  
First Rule.

19. Substantives which denote intelligent creatures and which end in a vowel, usually form the plural by adding *nar* to strong words, and *ner* to weak ones.

*shabi*, a pupil; *shabinar*, pupils.

*tenge*, a god; *tengener*, gods.

*ah'a*, elder brother; *ah'anar*, elder brothers.

Plural.  
Second Rule.

20. The above rule is not invariable, however, since many words coming within the definition of Rule 1, merely add "s" to form the plural:

*ërë*, a man, a male; *ërës*, men, males.

*ëmë*, a woman; *ëmës*, women, females.

This rule applies chiefly to words ending in a vowel and denoting inanimate objects, e.g. :—

*ügë*, a word; *ügës*, words, speech.

21. Words which in the written language end in "n", or those denoting lower forms of life, which words end in a vowel, change the "n" to "t", or in the latter case, simply add "t":—

*h'oni*, a sheep; *h'onit*, sheep (plural).

*mori*, a horse; *morin*, or *morit*, horses.

*yabukchi*, a walking man; *yabukchit*, men walking.

22. A large number of words ending in a consonant add "ut" or "üt" to form the plural:—

*nuhur*, a friend; *nuhurut*, friends.

*chirik*, a soldier; *chirikut*, soldiers.

*bichik*, a book; *bichikut*, books.

See #19

23. The student should note that whenever a suffix containing a vowel is affixed to a word, a vowel sympathetic to that dominant in the root must be chosen. (Cf. para. 19, *nar* and *ner*.)

24. Although the formation of the Plural is here explained it should be remembered that it is more idiomatic to disregard it altogether in conversation.

25. The Mongolian noun is declinable and has seven cases. These are known as under:—

1. The Nominative Case (which is also the Vocative).
2. The Genitive, or Possessive.
3. The Dative, or Locative.
4. The Accusative, or Objective.
5. The Ablative.
6. The Conjunctive.
7. The Instrumental.

26. It is in the declension of nouns principally, that a knowledge of the literary form of words is useful. The

The Nominative Case.

60. If at the end of a cardinal number the letter "t" be suffixed, the resultant word has an indefiniteness of quantity something approaching the English "five or six", "about the tenth or so of March," etc. :—

*tabut* "about five".

*tabut mori* "four or five horses".

*arbat ödör* "somewhere about the tenth of the month".

61. Similar to the use of the word *hädü* is the employment of the disyllable *ilöö*, but whereas *hädü* may mean more or less than the number stated *ilöö* means always more, starting with the named number as a base, e.g. :—

*arban hädü* means "about ten (more or less)".

*arban ilöö* means "ten or more (but not less than ten)".

*tabin ilöö* means "upwards of fifty".

62. The Ordinal numbers are formed quite regularly from the Cardinals by the addition of a suffix; *dog'ar* is used with strong vowels and *dögër* with weak ones :—

*nigödögër*, the first.

*h'oidog'ar*, the second.

*g'orbadog'ar*, the third.

*dürbödögër*, the fourth.

*arbadog'ar*, the tenth.

*h'oridog'ar*, the twentieth, etc., etc.

*Note.*—It will be some guide to the student if he notes the fact that the strong gutturals are invariably associated with the strong vowels. The Ordinals given above provide a good example of this.

## 6. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives.

63. The Mongolian adjective has no gender nor is it declined :—

*sain mori*, a good horse.

*ündör oola*, a high mountain.

64. In such phrases, where the adjective performs merely its adjectival function, the adjective precedes its noun, but in verbal constructions where no verb is actually present the adjective follows the noun and the indicative present of the word "to be" (*baina*) is understood.

*ënë mori sain* "this horse (is) good, or a good one".

*tëndëhi oola masi ündör* "yonder mountain is very high".

65. In spite of the assertions of many Russian grammarians of the Mongol, the auxiliary "to be" in all its existing tenses is more frequently omitted than used. In all cases where the adjective follows its noun, it is to be understood that a verb, almost invariably the "is" or "are" so common in conversation, is implied although actually absent. Russian-Mongolian phrase-books bristle with "*baina*" and "*boi*" (forms of the auxiliary), but in actual conversation the Mongols use them very sparingly. (*Vide* next Section No. 7 Verbs.) The Mongolian adjective is used verbally, and even adverbially, in differing contexts.

66. Adjectives can be used adverbially without any change of form. This will be further noted in dealing with adverbs. The student should remember, however, that nouns, both in the Nominative and Conjunctive Cases, are used as adjectives. (Cf. para. 43.)

*altan biyoo* "a gold watch".

*tomor jam* "railway". (Lit. iron road.)

67. There is no special form for the Comparative in Mongolian; it is expressed by means of Noun-declension. The noun which is unfavourably compared with the other stands always in the Ablative case, and the dominant noun (in the Nominative case, of course), stands first :—

*tëgri dalaigass ihë baina*, The heavens are more vast than the seas. (Lit. Heavens seas-from great are.)

Comparison  
of  
Adjectives.

**The Superlative.**

68. The Superlative does not exist in Mongolian, but should it be necessary to specify the extremity of a quality, the word *ihë* "great" is placed before the adjective:—

*ënë ihë sain baina* "this is the best".

*tërë ihë moo baina* "that is the worst".

It is usually sufficient to employ the simple adjective, and Mongols themselves seldom make use of the Comparative or Superlative. Even when bargaining in the market-place and discussing the relative merits of two or more animals, it is sufficient to say "this one is good" to convey the idea "this is the best".

69. Although properly an adverb, the word *dotto* may be used with the meaning of "less" or "worse".

70. The word *ilöö* (*vide supra*, para. 61) is used not only with numerals, but also with common nouns as an auxiliary adjective with the meaning "more", "in excess of this," etc.

## 7. VERBS

**Verbs.**

71. There is a complete lack of various parts of the verb, the Mongolian differing widely in structure and syntax from the Indo-European languages. What may be called the Infinitive Mood of the verb ends in *h'u* (sometimes *h'o*). The Mongols themselves, however, are not very clear on the division of the verb, and it frequently happens that the stem or root is given in the dictionaries as the Infinitive. Also from the fact that the form in *h'u* is often used as the present indicative, there is a tendency to insist that the Mongolian has no true infinitive.

72. Each tense has but one form for all persons, singular and plural, and where necessary, the exact meaning is indicated by the pronoun used in connexion with the verb. It is not customary to use the personal pronouns as freely as we do in English, they are frequently omitted—always so when there can be no ambiguity.

73. Examples of the Infinitive are:—

*baik'u* "to be, to have, to exist".

*abuh'u* "to take, to want, to wish".

*ongsih'u* "to read".

*yabuh'u* "to go".

*üjih'ü* "to see".

74. From this form, by means of infixes, moods of the verb are made. In the literary language there is an infix *g'ul* or *gül*, which gives a causative meaning to the verb. In the present day colloquial only "l" remains as relic of this classical form, saving in words like *hürhü* (to arrive, attain), where "l" would be cacophonous. In such cases *g'a* or *ge* is inserted in place of "l":—

*hürgü* "to reach", "attain".

*hürgöhü* (causative) "to forward, make to reach".

*idëhü* "to eat".

*idëlhü* "to cause to eat, to feed".

*mëdhü* "to know".

*mëdëlhü* "to cause to know, inform, tell".

*chohih'u* "to strike".

*chohilh'u* "to cause to strike".

75. The Passive Voice is very simply formed from the Active in *h'u*. The infix *da* or *dë* is inserted just before the final *h'u*, and the resultant compound is the Passive Infinitive:—

*üjih'ü* "to see", *üjidëh'ü* "to be seen", *alah'u* "to kill", *aldah'u* "to be killed".

*Note.*—The second "a" in this example is elided for the sake of euphony.

*hëlehü* "to speak".

*hëledëhü*, or *hëldëhü* "to be spoken".

*chohih'u* "to strike".

*chohidah'u* "to be struck".

## Verbs of Reciprocity.

76. From the classical tongue *lcha* or *lche* there appears in the modern colloquial the infix *lchi*, which gives a reciprocal meaning to the verb. This indicates the performance of some action in company with or against others :—

*yabuh'u* “to go”.

*yabulchih'u* “to go in company with . . .”

*h'arikh'u* “to return”.

*h'arilchih'u* “to return in company with . . .”

## The Passive Causative.

77. There is one other form of the verb sometimes in use, which is made by a combination of two infixes in a single verb. The causative “*l*” and the passive *da* or *de* together form the infix *lda* or *lde*, e.g. :—

*oroh'u* “to enter”, makes *oroldah'u* “to cause to be entered”; *ujildähü* means “to cause to be shown”, and so on.

## Verb Formation.

78. Verbs are either simple or compound; the simple verbs have been illustrated above. Compound verbs are formed from nouns or adjectives, sometimes from adverbs by means of suffixes, or by combining two different verbs :—

*hërek* “business, affair”, gives

*hëreklähü* “to transact business”.

*ihë* “great, big”, gives

*ihëdähü* “to become big, to grow”.

*salkin* “wind”, yields *salkilah'u* “to blow”.

*oree* “slow, slowly”, *oreedah'u* “to be or become late”.

## Auxiliary Verbs.

79. Mongolian makes little use of auxiliary verbs in the colloquial. Two forms of the verb “to be” exist, both defective as to conjugation, but *baik'u* is the one most commonly met with in daily speech: *bolh'u*, in its various tenses is used, however, interchangeably with the former :—

“He is sleeping” is *tërë omtaju baina* or, more simply, *tërë omtana*.

*Baina* (is, are), may therefore be used or discarded almost

at will; “who is he?” may be expressed by *tërë hën bolun?* or simply *tërë hën? bolun* follows the same rule as *baina*.

80. The Mongolian verb, when fully conjugated, is a complex part of speech. It can be divided into ten moods or classes, viz. :—

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) the infinitive.         | (b) the indicative.      |
| (c) the future.             | (d) the imperfect.       |
| (e) the perfect.            | (f) the imperative.      |
| (g) the present participle. | (h) the past participle. |
| (i) the verbal substantive. | (j) the gerund.          |

81. There is no Subjunctive mood and no Conditional. These moods can be supplied from the Gerunds in which the Mongolian is unusually rich, having eight varieties. The indicative present and future have the same form, but there are three types of conjugation for these two tenses. There exists also what may be called a “continuous present”, indicating a prolonged action or something just being done. The verbal substantive differs from the present and past participles as also from the various gerunds. It is a part of the verb peculiar to the Mongolian languages. The past tense is also comprehensive, being divided into four classes, the first indicating action over a long period of past time; the second stating a definite past action: the third marks an unexpected happening which has already taken place, and the fourth, or anterior, has a sense of the historical past.

82. It is not necessary to master all the above-mentioned conjugational peculiarities, since in practice, the present indicative, past and participles are the only ones used. Since *baik'u* “to be” and *bolh'u* “to be, to become”, are in constant use where an auxiliary is necessary, the student must know the tenses in which they appear.

Forms of the Auxiliary *baik'u* “to be”

Infinitive.	<i>baik'u</i> .	to be.
Pres. Indic.	<i>baina, baiga</i> .	I am, will be, etc.

## Divisions of the Verb.

## The Auxiliary “To be”.



Imperfect.	<i>baila.</i>	I was, thou wast, etc.
Past.	<i>baiye, baise,</i> <i>baiba.</i>	I was, etc.
Pres. Part.	<i>baina, bais.</i>	Being.
Past Part.	<i>baisan.</i>	Having been.
First Gerund.	<i>baigat.</i>	Having been.
Third Gerund.	<i>baitel, baital.</i>	So that he is, will be.
Fourth Gerund.	<i>baiha, baih'a.</i>	For being, in order to be.
Sixth Gerund.	<i>baihlar.</i>	After having been.

83. The auxiliary *bolh'u* is conjugated as follows:—

Infinitive.	<i>bolh'u.</i>	to be, to become.
Pres. Indic.	<i>bolno.</i>	I am, become, shall be, become.
Past Indic.	<i>bollo, bolye.</i>	I was, became, did become.
Past Part.	<i>bolsan.</i>	Been, become.
First Gerund.	<i>bolot.</i>	Being already, having become.
Second Gerund.	<i>bolsen.</i>	Having already become.
Third Gerund.	<i>boltel.</i>	In being, in becoming.
Fourth Gerund.	<i>bolhlor.</i>	After having been or become.

84. It will be seen from the above, that the auxiliaries are very imperfect; the deficiencies are mainly purely colloquial, i.e. they have dropped out of the language since there is no need for them. In the classical tongue also both verbs are imperfect but not to the same extent, and there is no doubt that some other forms (e.g. some of the gerunds now missing), were at one time common in the colloquial but fell into disuse. The same thing is taking place at the present day. Some of the parts of the auxiliaries given above, would indeed be incomprehensible to many Khalkha Mongols; the process of simplification is going on by reason of the laziness of the native memory.

85. The Infinitive mood of the simple verb is often used for the true present indicative, leaving the other forms of that tense to represent the future. A future tense is not used in Mongolian wherever it would appear necessary in English, the Mongol relying more on the context than on the tense of the verb. What is merely occasional with us, such as "I go to-morrow" (i.e. a verb in the present tense but with a future signification), is the rule in ordinary Mongolian conversation. The present indicative of the verb *idëhü* ("to eat"), would thus run as follows in popular speech:—

<i>bi idëhü,</i> I eat.	<i>bida idëhü.</i>
<i>chi idëhü,</i> thou eatest, etc.	<i>ta idëhü.</i>
<i>tëre idëhü,</i> he eats, etc.	<i>tëdë idëhü</i> or <i>tëdidëhü.</i>

*Note.*—It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the student that contractions similar to that of the third person plural above (*tëdidëhü* for *tëdë idëhü*) are to the Mongolian mind quite regular, and that he should be constantly on the alert for them.

86. It is thus seen that the verb itself undergoes no change at all in conjugation. The presence (of either or both), of the pronoun and auxiliary verb or the adverb used in connexion with the verb, must determine usually the exact meaning.

87. The present indicative proper, which is identical with the future, is formed by the addition of *na*, *ne*, or *no*, to the root. These are relics of the classical language *nam*, *nem*, *nom*:—

<i>yabuh'u,</i> to go; Root <i>yabu.</i>
<i>bi yabuna,</i> I go or I shall go.
<i>chi yabuna,</i> Thou goest, or thou wilt go.
<i>tëre yabuna,</i> He goes, or he will go.
<i>bida yabuna,</i> We go, or we shall go.
<i>ta yabuna,</i> You go, or you will go.
<i>tëdë yabuna,</i> They go, or they will go.

Present  
Indicative  
and Future.



88. Sometimes *ya* or *yo* takes the place of *na*, *ne*, or *no*, e.g. :—

*bi yabia* (for *yabuya*), I go, or shall go, etc.

The  
Continuous  
Present.

89. The continuous present is so-called because it indicates the continuance of the action. It is formed with the aid of the auxiliary *baina* (i.e. *baik'u* in the indicative present), and the present participle of the main verb.

*songsoh'u*, to listen.

*songsooss*, listening (present participle).

*bi songsooss baina*, I am listening (continuous present).

The  
Imperfect.

90. The Imperfect tense is made by uniting the present participle of the main verb with the perfect of the auxiliary. Thus :—

*idëhü*, to eat ; Root *idë*.

*idëss*, or *idss*, present participle.

*baila*, perfect of *baik'u*, to be.

*bi, chi, tärë idëss baila*, I, thou, he, ate, or was eating.

The Four  
Perfects.

91. The first perfect has a past indefinite sense. It is formed from the root by the addition of *ba* or *be*.

*hëlëhü*, to speak.

*hëlënë*, I speak, pres. indic.

*hëlëbë*, I have spoken, 1st Perfect.

*yabuh'u*, to go.

*yabuna*, I go, pres. indic.

*yabuba*, I have gone, 1st Perfect.

92. The second perfect indicates that an action complete in itself has already taken place. It is formed from the root by the addition of *la* or *le* :—

*yabuh'u, yabuna, yabuba, yabula* : He went.

*hëlëhü, hëlënë, hëlëbë, hëlële* : He spoke.

93. The third perfect has no parallel in European languages. It conveys a sense of surprise or unexpectedness. The root takes the suffix *ga* or *cha*, *ge*, or *che* :—

*alah'u*, to kill.

*alana*, I kill.

*alga* or *alaga*, I killed.

*mëdh'u*, to know.

*mëdna* or *mëdne*, I know.

*mëdche*, I knew.

94. The fourth perfect is used only of an act already completed long ago. This form adds *sen* to the root :—

*idëhü*, to eat.

*idësen* or *idsen*, he ate.

*hëlëhü*, to speak.

*hëlësen* or *hëlsen*, he spoke.

95. There are the two usual participles, present and past. The present is formed by adding *ass*, *ess*, *oss*, to the root, **The Participles.** thus :—

*yabuh'u*, to go.

*yabass* (for *yabuass*), going.

*hëlëhü*, to say.

*hëless*, saying.

96. The past participle is identical in form with the fourth perfect (v. sup., para. 94), *sen* being added to the root of the verb :—

*hëlëhü*, to say.

*hëlësen*, having said.

97. There exists a third participle so-called which is better defined by the term verbal noun. It is formed by adding *tak* or *tek* to the root :—

*hëlëtek*, he who said (lit. he who having said).

*yabutak*, he who went (lit. he who having gone).

98. The Imperative Mood is usually said to be non-existent in Mongolian. It is the simple root :— **The Imperatives.**

*üjih'u*, to see ; Root and Imperative, *üji*, see !

*yabuh'u*, to go ; Root and Imperative, *yabu*, go !

*ühühü*, to die ; Root and Imperative, *ühü*, die !

**The Gerunds.** 99. As mentioned above (v. sup., para. 81), the Mongolian gerund has eight divisions. Very careful speakers will make excellent use of these varieties and, by means of them, the expression of thought is rendered elegant and exact. In daily intercourse, however, the gerundial rules are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. It is by these gerunds that the conjugation of the Mongolian verb is made richer and more complex than that of the Indo-European tongues; moreover, the missing moods (e.g. Subjunctive, Conditional, etc.), are more than supplied by the manifold aspects of the gerundive forms.

**The First and Second Gerunds.** 100. The first and second gerunds may, for convenience sake, be taken together. The first has the force of the past participle in European tongues, and adds *at*, *et*, or *ot* to the root. The second, called in the literary language the conjunctive gerund, is identical with the present or past participle as the context demands. This form suffixes to the root *ss*.

## 1st Gerund

*idëhü*, to eat.

*idët*, for *idëet*, having eaten.

*yabuh'u*, to go.

*yabut*, for *yabuot*, having gone.

## 2nd Gerund

*idëhü*, to eat.

*idëss*, eating or being eaten.

*yabuh'u*, to go.

*yabuss*, going or having gone.

101. For the sake of euphony, contractions frequently take place in the formation of the gerunds, but where a contraction would cause confusion, an euphonic *g* or *g'* is inserted at discretion:—

*songsoh'u*, to hear.

*songsog'ot*, having heard.

*songsoh'u*, to hear.

*songsoss*, hearing.

102. The third gerund has an adverbial force, and signifies “while, during”. It has a present, continuous, or a future sense according to the context. The suffix *tal* or *tel* is added to the root, thus:—

*yabuh'u*, to go.

*yabutal*, in going, while going, when I, he, etc., will go, while I go, etc.

*songsotal*, in hearing, while hearing, when I, he, etc., will or shall hear, while I hear, while he hears, etc.

*üjitel*, in seeing, while seeing, when I, he, etc., will or shall see, while I see, while he sees, etc.

103. The fourth gerund has the force of the Latin construction with “*ut*”, and means “in order to”, or “that I may or might”. The suffix *ha* (*hë* or *ho*), is added to the root of the verb:—

From *üjih'ü* we get *üjihë*, in order to see, that I might see, etc.

*chi hëlehë irënë*, thou hast come in order to speak.

*tërë songsoho irënë*, he has come that he might listen.

104. The fifth gerund has a concessive force, and may be rendered in English by the use of such expressions as “although, even though, supposing that”, etc. The suffix *bass* (or *bess*), is added to the root of the verb:—

*tërë songsobass*; although  
even though  
supposing that } he heard, hears, will hear.

*bi yabubass*; although  
even though  
even if  
supposing that } I go, went, will, or shall go.

105. The sixth gerund refers to a definitely completed action and conveys the meaning of “when, after that”, etc. It is formed by the addition of *lar* (*ler* or *lor*), to the root. **The Sixth Gerund.**

*ochih'u*, to go, set off; *ochilar* { when he has gone.  
after his departure.

*ëpdërhü*, to break; *ëpdërler* { when it is broken.  
after it has been broken.

**The Seventh Gerund.**

106. The seventh gerund (called in the written language, the time-interval gerund), conveys the idea expressed in English by the adverbs of time. It deals principally with the lapse of a certain period since the beginning, and may be translated "since. . .". The root-suffix in this case is *sar*, *ser*, or *sor* :—

*ochih'u*, to set off; *ochisar* { since he has been gone.  
since his departure.

**The Eighth Gerund.**

107. The eighth gerund (the potential in the classical language), gives permission, or commends an action. "I may, he may," is the correct English translation of the potential gerund. The addition to the verbal root in this case is *mar*, *mer*, or *mor* :—

*ochih'u*, to go, set out.  
*ochimar*, he may set out.  
*yabuh'u*, to go.  
*tërë yabumar*, he can go.

**The Interrogative Verb.**

108. The interrogative form of the verb is simply made from the present indicative. If a verb, by elision of vowel, should end in a consonant, "u" is added, and when the verb ends in any vowel other than "u", this latter supplants it. Thus the infinitive *baih'u*, is, in the indicative, *bainu*, of which the interrogative is *bainu*. The "u" is suffixed to any part of the conjugated verb, subject to the rule immediately preceding.

109. The classical *ügëe yu*, which is frequently used in interrogative constructions, similarly to the Chinese *yu mei yu* (have you or have you not?), is present in contracted form in the colloquial as *göyü* or *goyü* at the end of a sentence or phrase signifying "is it so or not?"

*chi mongoliigë hëlëss sëtnu goyü ?*  
"Can you speak Mongolian (or not)?"

110. The negative verb is also simple. The usual negative **The Negative Verb.** is *ügëe*, and this word is placed at the end of the phrase or sentence when used independently. It is also used as a suffix to verbs in order to make the negative conjugation. In the latter case, the "ü" is elided, leaving as the negative suffix to the indicative mood *gëe* :—

*yabuh'u*, to go; *yabugëe* { not to go.  
I do not go.  
he does not go, etc.

*idëhu*, to eat; *idëgëe* { not to eat.  
I do not eat.  
he does not eat, etc.

111. For all the other forms of the conjugation, *gëe* or *ügëe* (according to the demands of euphony), is the correct suffix for the negative, but for certain divisions of the verb (notably the fourth past), this suffix has the rough *këe* sound, rapidly pronounced. The student will not be misunderstood, however, if he pronounces all these forms with *gëe* closely joined to the particular part of the verb required. There is much inconsistency among the Mongols themselves, and to remark on all the peculiarities of pronunciation would need a phonetic dissertation; it is beyond the scope of an ordinary grammar of the language.

112. Verbs of desire are usually derived from adjectives **Desiderative Verbs.** and need no special treatment. *Dörtë* or *dürtë* and *dürgëe* are the verbs used to indicate a wish, the first two in a positive, and the last in a negative form. These are sometimes accompanied by the appropriate tense of *baih'u* or *bolh'u*, but in the present indicative the auxiliary is generally omitted :—

*chi yabuh'u dürtë* { thou wishest to go.  
you want to go.

*bida idëhü dürgëe* { we do not wish to eat.  
 { we are not hungry.

*bi yabuna dürtë* I wish to go.

**Must, Should,  
etc.**

113. There is an adverbial method of expressing "must, ought, should", etc., whereby, without special conjugation, the idea of duty can be conveyed. This is the only way known to Mongolian, since the paradigm has no construction which will allow of its rendering by a verb in any definite tense. Sometimes, however, one of the gerunds is used (especially the eighth, v. sup., para. 107), to suggest the action. *Tiimu* and *magod*, both meaning "certainly, assuredly", are placed between the subject and the verb: this is sufficient to translate "must" or "ought". Thus:—

*Bi tiimu yabuna* may mean—

- (a) I must or ought to go, or
- (b) I shall certainly go, or
- (c) I should go.

**To Have.**

114. There is no verb "to have" in Mongolian, the auxiliary *baih'u* combining (like the Chinese *yu*), the ideas of "to be" and "to have". When *baih'u* is used in the sense of *have* it governs the Dative in exactly the same way as in the Latin, *tibi est liber*, the thing possessed being in the Nominative. *Chimada bichik baina*, thou hast a book, *nada gër baina*, I have a house (lit. to thee a book there is, to me a house there is).

#### 8. ADVERBS

**Adverbs.**

115. Adverbs in Mongolian are used as in other languages and may be classified as adverbs of (a) Place, (b) Time, (c) Quantity, (d) Manner, (e) Affirmation and Negation.

**Adverbs of  
Place.**

116. Adverbs of place are:—

*ëndë*, here. *dотора*, inside. *барона*, to the right. *tendë*, there. *g'atana*, outside. *dëerë*, above. *ëmtee*, before. *jüünë*, to the left. *доора*, below. *hoitee*, behind.

117. Adverbs of time are:—

*ënedör*, to-day. *orji ëdör*, the day before yesterday. *marg'ata*, to-morrow. *ëdör buri*, daily. *ënë jil*, this year. *nügüdör*, the day after to-morrow. *üchüdör*, yesterday. *irhü jil*, next year. *h'oitu jil*, the year after next. *orjinon jil*, the year before last. *ënë orchim*, recently.

**Adverbs of  
Time.**

118. Adverbs of quantity are:—

*hëdin*, how many? *masi*, very, much. *üünü*, too much. *ihë*, many. *niliyët*, plenty. *bur*, all. *hoo*, all. *lap*, surely. *lapdon*, certainly. *olam*, increasingly. *basa*, still more.

**Adverbs of  
Quantity.**

119. Adverbs of manner are:—

*saih'an*, well. *ërtë*, quickly. *oree*, slowly. *türgën*, hurriedly. *horton*, rapidly. *gënët*, suddenly.

**Adverbs of  
Manner.**

120. Adverbs of affirmation and negation are:—

*tiimu*, yes.

*ügëe*, no.

*nër*, certainly.

**Adverbs of  
Affirmation  
and Negation.**

The student should consult the vocabulary for adverbs not found in this section.

121. The prepositions (or, as they should rather be called, postpositions), will be found in the vocabulary. They govern the genitive in all events, unless the context demands another case. The Ablative is needed, for example, with postpositions referring to an idea of extraction.

122. Conjunctions are lacking but the forms of the gerund are employed to give the desired meaning.

#### OTHER MONGOLIAN LANGUAGES

123. In an earlier part of this work (v. sup., paras. 8 to 11), some notes were given on the differences existing between the Khalkha Mongolian and other members of the great Mongolian family. It is considered that a few details may be useful here in elaborating references to other tongues.

**Other  
Mongolian  
Languages.**

are no silent vowels, that they are pronounced as in Italian, and that the "g" is, wherever it occurs, nasal as in "sing".

The Russian is given in the native script but with the accent marked. Travellers should remember that the accent is, in Russian, all-important, and that so long as the accented syllable is given sufficient prominence, minor errors of pronunciation will usually pass unobserved.

A. N. J. W.

## VOCABULARY

### A

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
acquaintance	<i>tanil</i>	знако́мецъ	chih-jèn	shiriaí
afraid, to be	<i>ayuh'u</i>	(по)боя́ться	yu hai pa	osoreru
afternoon	<i>ude</i>	пoпoлудни	hou wu	gogo
again	<i>dahiju</i>	снoвa	tsai	tabi
alter, v.	<i>daichilah'u</i>	пeрeмѣнѣть	kai	kawaru
a.m.	<i>ude in orita</i>	ýтpo	ch'ien wu	gozen
animal	<i>aratan</i>	живoтнoе	ch'in shou	dobutsu
ant	<i>siroolji</i>	муравѣй	I chung	ari
approach, v.	<i>sih'ah'u</i>	пpиблѣжaтьcя	chin chin	chikazuku
apricot	<i>guilsu</i>	aбpикoсѣ	hsing	anzu
April	<i>durbensara</i>	aпpѣль	ti ssü yüeh	shigatsu
arm, n.	<i>toh'oi</i>	pyкa	ko pei	ude
arrive, v.	<i>hurhu</i>	пpибывaть	lai tao	tsuku
article, n.	<i>im</i>	тoвaрь	tung hsi	mono
ask	<i>jalarah'u</i>	(пo)пpocить	wên	tanomu
attendant	<i>jarochi</i>	слyгa	yung jên	kyuji
August, n.	<i>naimansara</i>	aвгyстѣ	ti pa yüeh	hachigatsu
aunt	<i>abug'ai ehe</i>	тѣткa	chiu-chiu	oba
autumn	<i>namor</i>	oсeнь	ch'iu t'ien	aki
axe	<i>sihe</i>	тoпopъ	fu-tzû	ono

### B

back (body)	<i>aru</i>	cпинa	pei	senaka
bad	<i>moo</i>	дyрнoн	pu hao	warui
baggage	<i>amitee</i>	бaгaжѣ	hsing li	nimotsu
balance	<i>ulger</i>	вѣcѣ	t'ien p'ing	kakari
bank (money)	<i>munggun- nepuse</i>	бaнкъ	yin hang	ginkō

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
barracks	<i>chirikun-h'oriya</i>	казарма	ping ying	hei-ei
basket	<i>sëbëk</i>	корзина	lung-tzū	kago
be (aux.)	<i>baih'u, bolh'u</i>	быть	yu	aru
bear, animal	<i>üdege</i>	медведь	kou hsiung	kuma
beard	<i>sah'al</i>	борода	hu tzū	hohige
beast	<i>aratan</i>	зверь	ch'in shou	dobutsu
become, to	<i>bolh'u</i>	становиться	ch'êng	naru
bed	<i>tapching</i>	постель	chuang	nedai
bee	<i>jügee</i>	пчела	mei fêng	hachi
belly	<i>gëdësü</i>	брюхо	tu tzū	hara
belt	<i>büsë</i>	пояс	tai	obi
bench	<i>sirëe</i>	скамья	cho tzū	tsukue
big	<i>ihë</i>	большой	ta	okii
bird	<i>siboo</i>	птица	ch'io niao	tori
bitter	<i>g'ashun</i>	горький	k'u	nigai
black	<i>h'ara</i>	чёрный	hei ti	kuroi
blood	<i>chisu</i>	кровь	hsüeh	chi
blue	<i>hühë</i>	синий	lan ti	aoi
boat	<i>ongg'ucha</i>	лодка	ch'uan	fune
body	<i>biyë</i>	тело	shên t'i	karada
bone	<i>yasu</i>	кость	ku t'ou	hone
book	<i>bichik</i>	книга	shu	hon
boots	<i>g'otol</i>	сапоги	hsüeh tzū	kutsu
bottle	<i>malu</i>	бутылка	p'ing	tokkuri
bowl	<i>boda-ne-ayak</i>	таз	fan wan	domburi
box, n.	<i>apdar</i>	ящик	hsiang tzū	hako
branch (tree)	<i>sala</i>	сук	chih	eda
break, v.	<i>h'og'olih'u</i>	ломать	ta p'o	yaburu
breast	<i>ëpchü</i>	грудь	hsin k'ou	mune
bridge	<i>hürgë</i>	мост	ch'iao	hashi
brother, elder	<i>ah'a</i>	брат	ko ko	ani
brother, ygr.	<i>doo</i>	брат	hsiang ti	ototo
bucket	<i>soog'a</i>	ведро	shui t'ung	oke
Buddha	<i>burh'an</i>	—	fo	butsu
build	<i>barih'u</i>	строить	chien tsao	tateru
building	<i>ger</i>	постройка	chia	tatemono
business man	<i>h'oldachi</i>	торговлячик	mai mai ti	akindo
butter	<i>aira tosu</i>	масло	huang yu	bata
butterfly	<i>erbehee</i>	бабочка	hu tieh	kochō
buttons	<i>topchi</i>	пуговица	k'ou tzū	botan

## C

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
cakes	<i>boorsok</i>	пирожное	tien hsin	kashi
call	<i>doorah'u</i>	кричать	chiao	yobu
camel	<i>temee</i>	верблюд	lo t'o	rakuda
candle	<i>lap</i>	свеча	la	rōsoku
carriage	<i>terge</i>	каре́та	ch'ê	kuruma
cart	<i>terge</i>	теле́га	niu ch'ê	niguruma
castle	<i>h'oton</i>	замок	ch'êng	shiro
cat	<i>moor</i>	кошка	mao tzu	neko
certainly	<i>lapdon</i>	вѣрно	pi yao	zehi
chair	<i>sandali</i>	стул	I tzū	isu
change, v.	<i>daichilah'u</i>	перемѣнить	kaï	kawaru
cheese	<i>h'orot</i>	сыр	niu nai p'i	chizu
chest, anat.	<i>ëpchü</i>	грудь	hsin k'ou	mune
chest, box	<i>apdar</i>	ящик	hsiang	hako
child	<i>höö</i>	двѣ	hai'rh	kodomo
children	<i>hübegün</i>	ребѣнок (sing.)	hai tzū	kodomo
China, Chinese	<i>domdatu olos</i>	кита́й	chung kuo	shina
chopper	<i>sihë</i>	то́пка	fu tzū	ono
civilian	<i>arat</i>	гра́жданскій	jên min	jimmin
claw	<i>homus</i>	коготь	chih chia	tsume
clean	<i>chibër</i>	чистый	kan ching	kirei
clothing	<i>dëbël</i>	одежда	I shang	kimono
cloud	<i>ëgülë</i>	облако	yün	kumo
coachman	<i>tërgëchi</i>	ку́черь	kan ch'ê ti	gyōsha
coal	<i>chiloon</i>	уголь	mei	sekitan
	<i>nüürsü</i>			
cold, adj.	<i>hiitën</i>	холод	lêng	samui
college	<i>sorg'uli in tanghim</i>	коллегія	hsüeh tang	gakkō
colour(s)	<i>ünggë</i>	цвѣтъ	së	iro
comb, n.	<i>sam</i>	гребѣнка	lung tzū	kushi
come	<i>irëhü</i>	притти	lai	kuru
company, business	<i>köngsü</i>	компания	kung ssü	kaisha
confectionery	<i>boorsok</i>	конфѣкты	tien hsin	kashi
consul	<i>konsol</i>	консул	ling shih	gyōji
conveyance	<i>tërgë</i>	повозка	ch'ê	kuruma
coolie	<i>hüchiinee hun</i>	землеко́пъ	jên fu	ninsoku

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
copper	<i>g'aoli</i>	мѣдь	t'ung	akagane
cough, v.	<i>jailah'u</i>	хáркать	k'o sou	sogu
count, v.	<i>toolah'u</i>	считáть	suan	kazoeru
country	<i>olos</i>	странá	kuo	kuni
courtyard	<i>hüriyē</i>	дворъ	ting	niwa
cow	<i>ühēr</i>	корова	niu	ushi
crow	<i>hērēē</i>	ворона	wu ya	karasu
cry	<i>ohilah'u</i>	плакать	k'u	naku
cup	<i>chee no ayak</i>	чáшка	cha wan	chawan
custom-house	<i>g'aili-in</i>	тамо́жня	hai kuan	zeikan
	<i>h'oriya</i>			
cut, v.	<i>chēpchihü</i>	рѣзать	ko	kiru

## D

daily	<i>ēdör buri</i>	ежеднѣвный	t'ien t'ien	mainichi
dark	<i>h'arang'ui</i>	темно́та	hei ti	kurai
daughter	<i>öhin</i>	дочь	hsiao nü'rh	musume
day	<i>ēdör</i>	день	jih	nichi
daytime	<i>üde</i>	врѣмя дня	pai t'ien	hiru
December	<i>lasara</i>	дека́брь	la yüeh	jünigatsu
deep	<i>gün</i>	глубо́кий	shên	fukai
deer	<i>bog'o</i>	красный звѣрь	lu	shika
desert, n.	<i>mang'h'a</i>	пусты́ня	sha mo	sabaku
desire, v.	<i>abuh'u</i>	желáть	yao	iru
desk	<i>sirēē</i>	контóрка	cho tzü	tsukue
dew	<i>süüdēr</i>	роса́	lu shui	tsuyu
die	<i>ühühü</i>	умира́ть	ssü	shinu
different	<i>uwēr</i>	разный	pu t'ung	kotonaru
difficult	<i>hüchir</i>	трудный	nan	mutsuk-ashii
direction	<i>jük</i>	направлѣніе	fang chüeh	hokaku
dirty	<i>bojir</i>	грязный	a tsa	kitanai
dish	<i>pila</i>	блюдо	mien	sara
disciple	<i>shabi</i>	учени́къ	ti tzü	deshi
disease	<i>ēmēchin</i>	болѣзнь	ping	byōki
district	<i>g'ajir</i>	селó	ti fang	chiho
do, make	<i>hühü</i>	дѣлать	tso	tsukuru
doctor	<i>ēmchi</i>	врачъ	I shêng	isha
dog	<i>noh'ee</i>	собáка	kou tzü	inu

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
domestic animal	<i>mal</i>	живóтное	Chia shêng k'ou	kachiku
door	<i>üüdē</i>	дверь	mên	to
dove	<i>takta</i>	голубь	ko tzü	hata
dress	<i>dēbēl</i>	плáтье	I shang	kimono
drink, v.	<i>ooh'u</i>	пить	ho	nomu
driver	<i>tērgēchi</i>	извóзчикъ	kan ch'ê ti	gyōsha
duck	<i>nog'osu</i>	у́тка	ya tzü	ahiru
dwelling	<i>gēr</i>	домъ	chia	ie

## E

ear	<i>chihü</i>	у́ши (pl.)	ēr h t'ou	mimi
early	<i>ērtē</i>	ранній	ts'ao	hayai
earth	<i>g'ajir</i>	земля́	t'u	chi
east	<i>jüün</i>	востокъ	tung	higashi
easy	<i>amor</i>	лѣгкій	yung i	yasashii
eat	<i>idēhü</i>	ѣсть	ch'i	taberu
eatables	<i>idēsi</i>	пи́ща	shih wu	shoku-motsu
eggs	<i>ündük</i>	яйца	tan	tamago
elm	<i>h'ailasu</i>	я́сень	—	nire
emperor	<i>h'ag'an</i>	царь	huang ti	kotei
end, v.	<i>barah'u</i>	кончáть	chung	owaru
enemy	<i>daisun</i>	врагъ	ch'ou ti	ada
engine	<i>g'al tērgē</i>	паравóзъ	chi ch'i	kikai
England	<i>ing</i>	Англія́	ying huo	eikoku
enter, v.	<i>oroll'u</i>	входíть	chin ch'ü	hairu
entrance	<i>üüdē</i>	дверь	mên	iriguchi
eye, n.	<i>nido</i>	глазъ	yen	me
eyeglasses	<i>nidon sil</i>	очкíи	yen ching	megane

## F

face	<i>nuur</i>	лицó	mien	kao
falcon	<i>h'archag'ai</i>	соколъ		taka
fall, v.	<i>unah'u</i>	па́дать	tieh tao	ochiru
false	<i>h'odal</i>	ложный	chia ti	itsuwari
fan	<i>dēbigur</i>	вѣеръ	shan tzü	ōgi
farm, n.	<i>bilchoor</i>	ху́торъ	mu ti	bokuchi

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
farmer	<i>tariyachi</i>	фермеръ	nung fu	nōfu
father	<i>ichigē</i>	отець	fu chin	otōsan
feather	<i>üsü</i>	перо	mao	ha
February	<i>h'oir sara</i>	Февраль	ti êrh yüeh	nigatsu
fence	<i>h'asha</i>	изгородь	li pa	kaki
field	<i>tariyalang</i>	поле	t'ien	hatake
finger	<i>h'oroo</i>	пальцы	chih t'ou	yubi
finish, v.	<i>barah'u</i>	кончатъ	tsou wan	owaru
fire	<i>g'al</i>	огонь	huo	hi
firewood	<i>tüliyē</i>	дрова	ch'ai huo	takigi
firm, adj.	<i>h'aboo</i>	твёрдый	chien ku	katai
fish, n.	<i>jaasu</i>	рыба	yü	uwo
flag	<i>h'oshun</i>	флагъ	ch'i tzu	hata
flea	<i>böösü</i>	блоха	kou sê	nomi
flesh	<i>mah'a</i>	мясо	jou	niku
flower, n.	<i>chichik</i>	цвѣтокъ	hua	hana
fly, insect	<i>ila</i>	муха	tsang ying	hai
fog	<i>manang</i>	туманъ	wu	kiri
follow, v.	<i>nēhēhü</i>	слѣдовать	kên ts'ung	ou
food	<i>idēsu</i>	пища	shih wu	tabemono
fool	<i>tēnēk</i>	дуракъ	hu t'u	baka
foot	<i>hül</i>	нога	chio	ashi
forehead	<i>manglee</i>	лобъ	nao mên tzü	hitai
foreign	<i>g'atag'atu</i> <i>olos</i>	чужой	wai kuo ti	gaikokuno
forest	<i>sih'ui</i>	лѣсъ	shu lin	hayashi
fox	<i>ünēgē</i>	лисица	hu li	kitsune
friend	<i>nühür</i>	другъ	p'êng yu	tomodachi
frost	<i>hiroo</i>	морозъ	shuang	shimo
fruit	<i>jimis</i>	фруктъ	kuo tzü	kudamono
fur	<i>arsu</i>	мѣхъ	mao p'i	kegawa

## G

garden	<i>hüriyē</i>	садъ [цѣнные]	ting	niwa
gem	<i>h'as</i>	камни драго-	yü shih	gyoku
get	<i>oloh'u</i>	получать	tê	eru
girl	<i>öhin</i>	дѣвочка	hsiao nü'rh	musume
give	<i>ükhü</i>	давать	kei	ataeru
glass	<i>sil</i>	стекло	po li	garasu

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
glass, cup	<i>h'ondak</i>	стаканъ	pei	koppu
gloves	<i>g'arun doktee</i>	перчаткѣ	shou li	tebukuro
go	<i>yabuh'u</i>	ходить	tsou	yuku
goat	<i>yaina</i>	козёлъ	shan yang	yagi
gold	<i>altan</i>	золото	chin	kane
good	<i>sain</i>	хорошо	hao	yoi
goose, wild	<i>g'alo</i>	гусь	yen o	gan
go out	<i>g'arohu</i>	выходить	ch'u	deru
Govt. official	<i>tüsimēl</i>	чиновникъ	kuanli	kan ri
grapes	<i>üjüm</i>	виноградъ	p'u t'ao	budō
grass	<i>ēbēsu</i>	травá	ts'ao	kusa
green	<i>hühē</i>	зелёный	lü ti	midori
ground	<i>siroi</i>	земля	t'u	tsuchi
guest	<i>jochin</i>	гость	k'o jên	okyaku (san)
guide	<i>jamchi</i>	руководитель	tai tao ti	annaisha
gun	<i>po</i>	ружьё	ch'iang	teppō
<b>H</b>				
hail	<i>h'arimu</i>	градъ	pao tzü	arare
hair	<i>üsü</i>	волосы	mao	ke, kami
hammer	<i>alah'a</i>	молотокъ	tui tzü	kanazuchi
hand	<i>g'ar</i>	рука	shou	te
hang	<i>ülgühü</i>	вѣшать	tiao	kakeru
hard	<i>h'atoo</i>	твёрдый	ying	katai
hare	<i>toolee</i>	заяць	yeh mao	usagi
hat	<i>malak</i>	шляпа	mao tzü	bōshi
hatchet	<i>sihē</i>	топоръ	fu tzü	ono
have	<i>baih'u</i>	имѣть	yu	aru
hawk, n.	<i>h'archag'ai</i>	соколъ	mo ying	taka
head	<i>tolog'ai</i>	головá	t'ou	atama
hear	<i>songsoh'u</i>	слышать	t'ing chien	kiku
heart	<i>sēlgil</i>	сѣрдце	hsin	kokoro
heaven	<i>tēgri</i>	небеса	t'ien	ten, sora
heavy	<i>hündü</i>	тяжёлый	chung	omoi
herbs	<i>ēbēsi</i>	травá	ts'ao	kusa
hide, v.	<i>nig'oh'u</i>	прятать	yin ts'ang	kakureru
high	<i>ündor</i>	высокій	kao	takai
hold, v.	<i>abuh'u</i>	держáть	na	motsu



ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
hoof	<i>dooree</i>	копыто	t'i tzü	hizume
horse	<i>mori</i>	лошадь	ma	uma
horse-vehicle	<i>moritu-tërgë</i>	качёта	ma-ch'ê	basha
hot	<i>h'aloon</i>	тёплый	jê	atsui
hotel	<i>tien</i>	гостинница	fan tien	hoteru
hound	<i>noh'ee</i>	собака	kou	inu
house	<i>gër</i>	домъ	[быть] chia	ie
hungry, be	<i>ülüs'hü</i>	голодный	tu tzü o	ueru
husband	<i>ërë</i>	мужъ	chang fu	otoko

## I

ice	<i>müsü</i>	лёдъ	ping	kori
ill, to be	<i>ëbëthü</i>	заболёвать	yu ping	yamu
illness	<i>ëmëchin</i>	болёзнь	ping	byoki
implement	<i>saba</i>	орудie	ch'i chü	kigu
infant	<i>hübëgin</i>	ребёнокъ	hai'rh	kodomo
ink	<i>behe</i>	чернила	mo shui	inki
inn	<i>tien</i>	гостинница	fan tien	ryōkan
Inner Mongolia	<i>über</i> <i>mongg'ul</i>	—	nei mëng ku	uchi mōko
insects	<i>h'oroh'ee</i>	насекомое	ch'ung	mushi
iron	<i>tëmör</i>	железо	tien	tetsu

## J

January	<i>chag'an sara</i>	январь	chêng yüeh	shōgatsu
Japan	<i>yiben</i>	япония	jih pên	nippon
jar, n.	<i>longh'u</i>	горшокъ	ping	tokkuri
jewel	<i>h'as</i>	камень драго-	yü shih	gyoku
July	<i>dolon sara</i>	Июль [цённые]	ti ch'i yüeh	shichigatsu
June	<i>jorg'an sara</i>	Июнь	ti liu yüeh	rokugatsu

## K

kettle	<i>tog'o</i>	самоваръ	tieh hu	nabe
key	<i>tülhigür</i>	ключъ	yao shih	kagi
king	<i>wang</i>	царь	wang	ōsama
knife	<i>ildu</i>	ножъ	tao tzü	naifu
knife	<i>hitog'a</i>	ножъ	tao'rh	naifu
know	<i>mëdëhü</i>	знать	chih tao	shiru

## L

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
labourer	<i>orachi</i>	работчикъ	kung jên	shokunin
lake	<i>noor</i>	озеро	hu	ko
lamp	<i>jola</i>	лампа	têng	rampu
land	<i>h'ooree</i>	земля	lü	riku
lantern	<i>jola</i>	лампа	têng	tomoshihi
late	<i>oree</i>	поздний	ch'ih	osoi
leaf	<i>napchi</i>	листъ	yeh	ha
learn	<i>sorh'u</i>	учиться	hsüeh	manabu
left, side	<i>juime</i>	лёвый	tso pien	hidari
leg	<i>hul</i>	нога	chio	ashi
lend	<i>jëelhü</i>	сеужать	chieh	kasu
leopard	<i>irbis</i>	леопардъ	pao	hyō
letter	<i>bichik ; jah'a</i>	письмо	I fêng hsin	tegami
life	<i>amin</i>	жизнь	shêng ming	seimei
light, n.	<i>jola</i>	лампа	têng	tomoshihi
light, not dark	<i>gëgëhën</i>	свётлый	kuang la	akarui
light, weight	<i>hinggën</i>	лёгкий	ch'ing	karui
light, to	<i>hitah'u</i>	зажигать	tien	tomosu
lightning	<i>chihilg'an</i>	молния	tien	inabikari
like, v.	<i>doralah'u</i>	любить	hsi huan	konomu
liquor	<i>arahi</i>	вино	chiu	sake
listen	<i>songsoh'u</i>	слушать	t'ing	kiku
live	<i>baik'u</i>	жить	huo	oru
lock, n.	<i>onisu</i>	замокъ	so	jomae
locomotive	<i>g'altërgë</i>	паровозъ	huo ch'ê	kisha
loins	<i>süüji</i>	поленница	yao	koshi
long, adj.	<i>orto</i>	длинный	ch'ang	nagai
looking-glass	<i>toli</i>	зёркало	ching tzü	kagami
lord	<i>ëjën</i>	хозяинъ	chu jên	shujin
lose, v.	<i>gëehü</i>	терять	shih	ushinau
lose, v.	<i>dailakdaku</i>	терять	shih	ushinau
louse	<i>böösü</i>	блоха	sê tzu	shirami
low, adj.	<i>booni</i>	короткий	ti	hikui
luggage	<i>amitee</i>	багажъ	hsing li	nimotsu

## M

maid, servant	<i>jarochi</i>	горничная	yung nü'rh	nesan
male, n.	<i>ere</i>	человёкъ	jên	otoko

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
man	<i>hun</i>	человѣкъ	jên	hito
Manchuria	<i>manju</i>	маньчжурія	man chou	man shu
March, month	<i>g'orban sara</i>	мартъ	ti san yüeh	sangatsu
master	<i>ējēn</i>	хозяинъ	tung chia	shujin
mat	<i>chēersü</i>	ковѣръ	ti tan	mushiro
matches	<i>chüüdöng</i>	спички	yang huo	matchi
May, month	<i>tabun sara</i>	май	ti wu yueh	gogatsu
medicine	<i>ēm</i>	средство	yao	kusuri
meet, v.	<i>ochirahu</i>	встрѣчать	yü chien	au
mend, v.	<i>jasahu</i>	чинить	hsiu	naosu
midday	<i>üde</i>	полдень	wu chêng	shogo
midnight	<i>suní domda</i>	полночь	pan yeh	yonaka
milk	<i>sü</i>	молоко	niu nai	gyūnyu
mirror	<i>toli</i>	зѣркало	mien ching	kagami
mist	<i>manang</i>	туманъ	wu	kiri
Mongol	<i>monggulhun</i>	монголъ	mêng ku jên	mōkojin
Mongolia	<i>monggul</i>	монголія	mêng kuo	mōko
monkey	<i>samji</i>	обезьяна	hou'rh	saru
month	<i>sara</i>	мѣсяцъ	yüeh	tsuki
moon	<i>sara</i>	луна	yüeh liang	tsuki
moor	<i>tala</i>	степь	yeh ti	hara
morning	<i>ürlügē</i>	утро	tsao shên	asa
mosquito	<i>batana</i>	москитъ	wên chung	ka
mother	<i>ēhē</i>	мать	mu chin	okkāsan
mountain	<i>oola</i>	гора	shan	yama
mouse	<i>h'ologana</i>	мышь	hao tzü	nezumi
mouth	<i>ama</i>	ротъ	k'ou'rh	kuchi
move, v.	<i>hüidēlhi</i>	двигать	tung	ugoku
mud	<i>sibar</i>	ти́на	ni	doro

## N

nail, metal	<i>h'adaasu</i>	гвоздь	ting tzü	kugi
nails, finger-	<i>h'omoso</i>	ногти	chao	tsume
name	<i>nērē</i>	имя	ming tzü	namae
narrow	<i>chih'ola</i>	узкій	chien	semai
needle	<i>jöö</i>	и́гла	chên tzü	hari
nest	<i>üür</i>	гнѣздо	ch'ao	su
new	<i>sinē</i>	новый	hsin ti	atarashii
night	<i>suní</i>	ночь	yeh	yo

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
noon	<i>üde</i>	полдень	wu chêng	shōgo
north	<i>h'oitu</i>	сѣверъ	pei fang	kita
nose	<i>h'amar</i>	носъ	pi tzü	hana
November	<i>ebolun sara</i>	ноябрь	ti shih i yüeh	juichigatsu
now	<i>müñö</i>	теперь	hsien tsai	ima
number, n.	<i>tog'a</i>	число	shu mu	su

## O

oak	<i>mailasu</i>	дубъ	hsiang shu	kashiwa
object, n.	<i>im</i>	предметъ	tung hsi	mono
obtain, v.	<i>oloh'u</i>	доставать	tē	eru
October	<i>arban sara</i>	октябрь	ti shih yüeh	jūgatsu
office	<i>yamon</i>	должность	yamên	jimushō
oil	<i>tosu</i>	пропанское	yu	abura
old	<i>h'oochin</i>	старый [мало]	ku ti	furui
old man	<i>üdesün hun</i>	старецъ	lao jên	rōjin
open to	<i>nēehü</i>	крывать	k'ai	hiraku
otter	<i>h'alü</i>	выдра	shui t'a	kawaoso
Outer Mongolia	<i>aru h'alh'a</i>	—	wai mêng ku	soto mōko
overcoat	<i>jangchi</i>	палто	wai t'ao	manto
ox	<i>ühēr</i>	волъ	niu	ushi

## P

package	<i>apdar</i>	ящикъ	hsiang tzü	tsutsumi
pail	<i>soog'a</i>	ведро	mu t'ung	oke
paper	<i>chaasu</i>	бумага	chih	kami
parasol	<i>sihür</i>	солнечный зонтикъ	liang san	higasa
pass, v.	<i>g'aroh'u</i>	проходить	tsou kuo	toru
pass, n.	<i>daba</i>	горная пропінка	shan p'o'rh	toge
passport	<i>h'amg'alah'ü -tēmdēk</i>	паспортъ	hu chao	ryokō-menjō
path	<i>g'ai</i>	тропинка	chieh	koji
peach	<i>toor</i>	персикъ	t'ao'rh	momo
peak	<i>h'ada</i>	вершина горы	shan fêng	mine

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
pear	<i>alima</i>	груша	li	nashi
pen	<i>bir</i>	перо	pi tzu	mohitsu
pencil	<i>ijüik</i>	карандашъ	chu pi	empitsu
people	<i>arat</i>	народъ	jên min	jimmin
perhaps	<i>baralh'ut</i>	можетъ быть	takai	tabun
perspiration	<i>hüülsü</i>	потъ	kan	ase
pheasant	<i>g'org'ol</i>	фазанъ	yeh chi	kiji
physician	<i>ëmchi</i>	врачъ	I shêng	isha
pig	<i>g'ah'ee</i>	свинья	chu	buta
pigeon	<i>takta</i>	голубь	po ko	hata
pine tree	<i>narasu</i>	сосна	sung	matsu
pipe,	<i>g'angsu</i>	трубка	yen kuan	kiseru
smoking-				
place, v.	<i>talbih'u</i>	ставить	ko	oku
plain, n.	<i>hëgërë</i>	равнина	kuang yeh	koya
p.m.	<i>üidë-in h'oisi</i>	полудни	hou chêng	gogo
poor	<i>ügeegü</i>	бѣдный	p'in	bimbō na
porter	<i>hüichüineehun</i>	рабочий	jên fu	ninsoku
post-office	<i>jah'a in</i> <i>h'oriya</i>	почтамтъ	yu chêng chü	yubin- kyoku
pot	<i>tog'o</i>	горшокъ	tieh hu	nabe
present, v.	<i>g'arh'u</i>	давать	kei	agaru
priest	<i>lama</i>	священникъ	chi ssü	bōzu
prison	<i>h'ara gër</i>	тюрьма	lao yü	roya
professor	<i>baksi</i>	профессоръ	po shih	kyōjū
pull	<i>tatah'u</i>	тянуть	la	hiku
pupil	<i>shabi</i>	ученикъ	hsüeh shêng	gakusei
purple	<i>boro</i>	багровый	tzü sê	murasaki
pursue	<i>nëhëhü</i>	преслѣдовать	chui	ou
put	<i>talbih'u</i>	класть	ko	oku

## Q

quickly	<i>ërtë</i>	скоро	k'uai ti	hayaku
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## R

rabbit	<i>toolee</i>	заяцъ	yeh mao	usagi
railway	<i>tomor jam</i>	железная дорога	t'ieh tao	tetsu do
rain	<i>boroon</i>	дождь	hsia yü	ame
rainbow	<i>solong</i>	радуга	hung	niji

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
raincoat	<i>nümirük</i>	непромокас- мый плащъ	yü i shang	amagi
rat	<i>h'olog'ana</i>	крыса	lao shu	nezumi
razor	<i>jinte</i>	брѣтва	lien tao'rh	kamisori
reach	<i>hürhü</i>	прибывать	tao lai	itaru
receive	<i>abuh'u</i>	принимать	shou tê	ukeru
red	<i>ulaan</i>	красный	hung	akai
relations	<i>ürük</i>	родственники	ch'in ch'i	shinseki
remedy	<i>ëm</i>	средство	yao	kusuri
rest, v.	<i>amorh'u</i>	отдыхать	hsiu	yasumu
return	{ <i>bochih'u</i> <i>h'arih'u</i>	возвращаться	{ kuei lai kuei ch'u }	kaeru
rice	<i>amu</i>	рисъ	mei	yone
rice, cooked	<i>boda</i>	рисъ	fan	gohan
rich	<i>baintee</i>	богатыи	yu ts'ai ti	kanemochi na
ride, v.	<i>onoh'u</i>	ѣхать верхомъ	ch'i shang	noru
right	<i>barona</i>	рука	yu	migi
river	<i>mürën</i>	рѣка	chiang	kawa
road	<i>jëgëli</i>	дорога	ta chieh	machi
roast	<i>sirah'u</i>	жарить	k'ao	aburu
robber	<i>h'olgaichi</i>	грабитель	tao tsei	dorobo
robe	<i>debel</i>	одежда	I shang	kimono
rock	<i>chiloo</i>	камень	shih t'ou	ishi
roof	<i>gërin oree</i>	крыша	fang ting'rh	yane
root	<i>ündiüsü</i>	корень	pên	ne
rope	<i>dëesu</i>	канатъ	shêng tzu	nawa
round	<i>tügürük</i>	круглый	yüan ti	marui
Russia	<i>oros</i>	Россія	o kuo	rokoku

## S

saddle	<i>ëmëel</i>	сѣдло	an tzü	kura
salt	<i>dabusu</i>	соль	pai yen	shio
same	<i>adali</i>	тотъ самый	I tung	onaji
sash	<i>büsë</i>	шарфъ	t'ai	obi
saw, n.	<i>hiroo</i>	пила	chü	nokogiri
say, v.	<i>hëlēhü</i>	скавать	shuo (hua)	iu
scales, balances	<i>ülgër</i>	вѣсы	t'ien p'ing	hakari

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
scarlet	<i>ulaan</i>	красный	hung	akai
school	<i>sorg'uli</i> <i>tanghim</i>	школа	hsüeh hao	gakkō
scissors	<i>h'aichi</i>	пóжницы	chien tzü	hasami
sea	<i>dalai</i>	мóре	hai	umi
seal, animal	<i>tarbag'a</i>	тюлénь	hai t'a	oso
seat, n.	<i>sandali</i>	стул	I tzü	isu
sedan chair	<i>h'ara tērgē</i>	портшез	chiao ch'ē	kago
see, v.	<i>ijihü</i>	видѣть	k'an chien	miru
sell	<i>h'oldah'u</i>	продавátь	mai	uru
send	<i>hürgēhü</i>	слать	sung kei	okuru
September	<i>isun sara</i>	сентябрь	ti chiu yüeh	kugatsu
servant	<i>jarochi</i>	слуга	yung jen	kyüji
shallow	<i>güyühēn</i>	мелкий	chien	asai
shave	<i>üsü abuk'u</i>	брить	kua lien	soru
sheep	<i>h'oni</i>	овца	yang [tzu	hitsuji
shoes	<i>shah'ai</i>	башмаки	hsiao hsueh	hankutsu
shop	<i>püsē</i>	лавка	p'u	mise
short	<i>oh'or</i>	короткий	tuan	mijikai
shoulder	<i>murü</i>	плéчи (pl.)	chien	kata
			pang'rh	
sickness	<i>ēmēchin</i>	болѣзнь	ping	byōki
side	<i>jük</i>	сторона	fang chüeh	hokaku
silver	<i>münggü</i>	серебро	yin	gin
sing	<i>doolah'u</i>	пѣть	ch'ang	utau
sister, elder	<i>ēēchi</i>	} сестра	chieh chieh	ane
sister, ygr.	<i>ōhin döō</i>		mei mei	imōto
skin	<i>arsu</i>	кожа	pi	kawa
sleep, to	<i>omdah'u</i>	спать	shui chiao	neru
slowly	<i>oree</i>	мѣленный	man man ti	sorosoro
small	<i>bag'a</i>	малый	hsiao	chiisai
snake	<i>mog'ee</i>	змѣя	shē	hebi
snow	<i>chasu</i>	снѣгъ	hsüeh	yuki
soft	<i>jöōlen</i>	мягкий	juan	yawai
soldier	<i>chirik</i>	солдátь	ping shih	heisotsu
soup	<i>shülü</i>	супъ	t'ang	soppu
south	<i>ēmün</i>	югъ	nan (fang)	minami
spade	<i>archoor</i>	заступъ	ch'u t'ou	suki
sparrow	<i>hitērii</i> <i>biljüh'ee</i>	воробѣй	chia	suzume
			ch'iao'rh	

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
speak	<i>hēlēhu</i>	говорить	shuo	hanasu
spectacles	<i>nidon sil</i>	очки	yen ching	megane
spider	<i>aalji</i>	паукъ	chu chu	kumo
spoon	<i>h'abalak</i>	ложка	pi	saji
spring, time	<i>h'abor</i>	весна	ch'un t'ien	haru
spring, water	<i>bolok</i>	внезапный приливъ	ch'üan	izumi
stable	<i>morin no gēr</i>	коношня	ma hao	umaya
star	<i>odo</i>	звѣзда	hsing	hoshi
station	<i>urdek</i>	вокзалъ	I	eki
stay	<i>joksoh'u</i>	ждать	chih	tomaru
steal	<i>h'olg'oh'u</i>	красть	tsei	nusumu
steamer	<i>g'al</i> <i>ongg'ucha</i>	пароходъ	huo lun ch'üan	kisen
stirrup	<i>toröö</i>	стрѣмя	ma tēng	abumi
stomach	<i>gēdēsü</i>	желудокъ	tu tzü	hara
stone	<i>chiloo</i>	камень	shih t'ou	ishi
stop, v.	<i>joksoh'u</i>	ждать	chih	tomaru
store, n.	<i>püsē</i>	магазинъ	p'u tzu	mise
stove	<i>h'anji</i>	печь	kang	sutobu
strange	<i>sonin</i>	странный	ch'i i	mezurashii
stream, n.	<i>g'ol</i>	рѣчка	ho	kawa
street	<i>jēgēli</i>	улица	ta chieh	machi
strike, v.	{ <i>janchih'u</i> <i>chohih'u</i> }	бить	ta	utsu
strong	<i>idērhek</i>	сильный	chiang	tsuyoi
suffice	<i>güichihü</i>	хватать	tsu kou	tariru
sugar	<i>shatang</i>	сахаръ	pei t'ang	satō
summer	<i>jün</i>	лѣто	hsia t'ien	natsu
sun	<i>nara</i>	солнце	t'ai yang	taiyō
swallow, n.	<i>h'arachee</i>	ласточка	yen	yen
sweet	<i>amteh'an</i>	сладкий	kan	umai
swine	<i>g'ah'ee</i>	свинья	chu	buta
		<b>Т</b>		
table	<i>sirēē</i>	столъ	cho tzu	tsukue
tail	<i>süül</i>	хвостъ	wei	o, shippo
tea	<i>chee</i>	чай	ch'a	o cha
teacher	<i>baksi</i>	профессоръ	po shih	kyōjū
teapot	<i>chee no</i> <i>h'obing</i>	чайникъ	cha hu	dobin

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
telegram	<i>chihülg'an</i> <i>mädëgë</i>	телеграмма	tien pao	dempō
telegraph	<i>chihülg'an</i> <i>mädëgë</i>	телеграфъ	tien pao	dempō
temple	<i>sümë</i>	церковь	shih	tera
thick	<i>bidüün</i>	толстый	t'ai	futai
thief	<i>h'olg'aichi</i>	воръ	tao tsei	dorobo
thin	<i>narin</i>	тонкий	pao	hosoi
thing	<i>im</i>	дѣло	tung hsi	mono
think	<i>sanah'u</i>	думать	hsiang	omou
throat	<i>h'olee</i>	гортю	sang tzü	nodo
throw away	<i>gëgëhü</i>	откидывать	jëng	suteru
thunder	<i>ayungg'a</i>	громъ	lei	kaminari
tiger	<i>bars</i>	тигръ	lao hu	tora
time	<i>chak, üyës</i>	часъ ; время	tien chung	toki
tin	<i>ër tolak</i>	олово	ma k'ou t'ieh	suzu
tobacco	<i>damak</i>	табакъ	yen	tabako
to-day	<i>ënëdör</i>	сегодня	chin t'ien	kyo, konnichi
to-morrow	<i>marg'ata</i>	завтра	ming t'ien	myonichi
tongue	<i>hilë</i>	языкъ	she t'ou	shita
tool(s)	<i>saba</i>	орудіе [многo]	ch'i chü	kigu
too (much)	<i>üünü</i>	слишкомъ	t'ai yu	amari
tooth	<i>sido</i>	зубъ	ya chih	ha
tradesman	<i>h'oldachi</i>	торговецъ	mai mai ti	akindo
train	<i>g'al tërgë</i>	пóздъ	huo ch'ë	kisha
tree	<i>modon</i>	дерево	I shu mu	ki
true	<i>ünën</i>	вѣрный	chëng ti	shin no
<b>U</b>				
umbrella	<i>shur</i>	дождевой зонтикъ	han san	kasa
uncle	<i>abug'ai</i>	дядя	po fu	oji
use, v.	<i>hërgëlëhü</i>	употреблять	yung	mochiuru
use, v.	<i>jaroh'u</i>	употреблять	yung	tsukau
usually	<i>ürülji</i>	по обыкно- венію	chang chang	tsune ni

**V**

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
vase	<i>longh'u</i>	горшóкъ	ping	tokkuri
vegetables	<i>nog'o</i>	овощи	ts'ai	yasaimono
vehicle	<i>tërgë</i>	карета	ch'ë	kuruma
very	<i>masi</i>	очень	hën	taihen
village	<i>ail</i>	деревня	ts'un	mura
visitor	<i>jochin</i>	гость	k'o jën	okyakusan

**W**

wait, v.	<i>hüliyëhü</i>	ждать	tëng	matsu
walk, v.	<i>yabuh'u</i>	ходить	hsing	aruku
wall	<i>h'asha</i>	стѣна	ch'iang	kabe
wall, internal	<i>hërem</i>	стѣна	ch'iang	kabe
want, v.	<i>abuh'u</i>	желать	yao	iru
warm	<i>dolaan</i>	тëплый	jë ti	ataakai
wash, v.	<i>ug'ah'u</i>	мыть	hsi hsien	arau
watch, n.	<i>biyoo</i>	часы	jih piao	tokei
water, n.	<i>osu</i>	вода	shui	mizu
way	<i>jam</i>	дорога	tao	michi
weak	<i>booree</i>	слабый	jo	yowai
wear, v.	<i>jigëhü</i>	носить	ch'uan	komuru
weather	<i>ëdör</i>	погода	t'ien ch'i	tenki
well, a	<i>h'otdok</i>	колодезь	ching	ido
west	<i>baroon</i>	западъ	hsi (fang)	nishi
whirlwind	<i>h'oi salhin</i>	вихрь	hsüan fëng'rh	tsumukaze
white	<i>chag'an</i>	бѣлый	pai	shiroi
wide	<i>urgun</i>	широкий	kuang	hiroi
wife	<i>ëmë</i>	жена	fu	tsuma
willow	<i>oda</i>	ива	liu shu	yanagi
wind	<i>salhin</i>	вѣтеръ	fëng	kaze
window	<i>chongh'u</i>	окно	chuang hu	mado
wine	<i>arahi</i>	вино	chiu	sake
wing(s)	<i>jüür</i>	крыло	ch'ih pang'rh	tsubasa fuyu
winter	<i>ëböl</i>	зима	t'ung t'ien	okami
wolf	<i>chinowa</i>	волкъ	lang	onna
woman	<i>ëmë</i>	женщина	nü jën	shokunin
workman	<i>orachi</i>	работчикъ	kung jën	

ENGLISH	MONGOLIAN	RUSSIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE
wound, n.	<i>sirh'a</i>	рана	shang	kizu
wrap up	<i>baklah'u</i>	завертывать	pao ch'i lai	tsutsumu
write	<i>bichihu</i>	писать	hsieh tzu	kaku

## Y

year	<i>jil</i>	годъ	nien	toshi
yellow	<i>sira</i>	жёлтый	huang	ki iro
yesterday	<i>uchudor</i>	вчера	tso t'ien	sakujitsu
young man	<i>jaloo hun</i>	молодецъ	shao nien	seinenjin

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX ONE.

A General View of the Mongolian Languages and Dialects.

## APPENDIX TWO.

Bibliography.

## APPENDIX THREE.

The Mongolian Alphabet.

Mongolian Script.

## A GENERAL VIEW OF MONGOLIAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

LINGUISTICALLY, Mongolia is divisible into 55 areas. The five great offshoots of the primitive Mongolian speech have, owing to the nomad nature of Mongol life and the influence of nearby tongues, fallen into many subdivisions, and this process is still going on. Besides this, five alien tongues are spoken by Mongols in different parts of the Mongolian domain. For convenience of reference details are arranged below in tabular form.

### FIRST DIVISION, OR THE KHALKHA MONGOLIAN

Five subdivisions as under :—

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Eastern Khalkha. | 4. Sain-noinovski aimak.  |
| 2. Urginski.        | 5. South-eastern Khalkha. |
| 3. Western Khalkha. |                           |

### SECOND DIVISION, OR THE EASTERN MONGOLIAN

Nineteen subdivisions as under :—

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Aru-khorchin.      | 11. Ordoss.                 |
| 2. Barin.             | 12. Onnyut.                 |
| 3. G'orloss.          | 13. Suruk.                  |
| 4. Northern G'orloss. | 14. Tumut.                  |
| 5. Southern G'orloss. | 15. Tushetu.                |
| 6. Durbut-beise.      | 16. Ujumchin.               |
| 7. Jastu.             | 17. Kharchin, or Kharachin. |
| 8. Jalait, or Jeliat. | 18. Khorchin.               |
| 9. Jarot.             | 19. Chakhar.                |
| 10. Keshikten.        |                             |

## THIRD DIVISION, OR BURIAT MONGOLIAN

Eighteen subdivisions as under :—

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Irkutsk Buriat. | 10. Barguzinsk.     |
| 2. Tungkinsk.      | 11. Ekhirid-Bulgat. |
| 3. Alarsk.         | 12. Selenginsk.     |
| 4. Kudinsk.        | 13. Tsongolsk.      |
| 5. Balagansk.      | 14. Khorinsk.       |
| 6. Kapsal.         | 15. Aginsk.         |
| 7. Nizhneudinsk.   | 16. Kudarinsk.      |
| 8. Unginsk.        | 17. Bargu-Buriat.   |
| 9. Idinsk.         | 18. Dagur.          |

*Note.*—The Russian termination “sk”, is retained in designating the subdivisions of the Buriat, since the Mongols of Siberia frequently Russianize many of their words and the names as given are those usually heard. For ordinary purposes No. 12 above could be called in English, “the Selengin dialect,” No. 13, “the Tsongol,” No. 16, “the Kударin dialect,” etc.

## FOURTH DIVISION, OR THE KALMUCK MONGOLIAN

Three subdivisions as under :—

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kalmuck proper.    | 3. Kobdoskie derbeti. |
| 2. Astrakhan Kalmuck. |                       |

## FIFTH DIVISION, OR THE SOUTH-WEST MONGOLIAN

Ten subdivisions as under :—

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Alashan.     | 7. U-yan-bu.                                  |
| 2. Tsaidam.     | 8. Shirongol.                                 |
| 3. Shara-yogur. | 9. Moghol. (The Mongolian<br>of Afghanistan.) |
| 4. Bou-nan.     |   |
| 5. San-Chuan.   | 10. Southern Mongolian.                       |
| 6. Tun-syan.    |   |

## ALIEN TONGUES SPOKEN BY VARIOUS TRIBES OF MONGOLS

Five in number :—

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Chinese. | 4. Sanskrit. (The lama class<br>uses a jargon of Mon-<br>golian and Sanskrit.) |
| 2. Manchu.  |  |
| 3. Russian. | 5. Tibetan.  |



34. Ковалевский . . . Монгольская хрестоматия. Казань. 1836-37.  
 35. Подгорбунский, П. А. Русско-монголо-бурятский словарь. Иркутск. 1909.

*N.B.*—So many Russian works have appeared on the Mongolian Language and Literature, that to enumerate them all would be to transgress limits of space available. A few of the more important and more accessible books are named above.

## THE MONGOLIAN ALPHABET

FROM SCHMIDT'S GRAMMAR.

		(a) VOWELS.						
		a.	e.	i.	o.	u.	ö.	ü.
Beginning . . .		ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ	ᠣ	ᠤ	ᠥ	ᠦ
Middle . . .		ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ	ᠣ	ᠤ	ᠥ	ᠦ
End . . .		ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ	ᠣ	ᠤ	ᠥ	ᠦ
		ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ	ᠣ	ᠤ	ᠥ	ᠦ
		ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ	ᠣ	ᠤ	ᠥ	ᠦ

  

		(b) DIPHTHONGS.				
		ao.	ai.	ei.	ii.	oi. ui.
Beginning . . .		ᠠᠤ	ᠠᠢ	ᠡᠢ	ᠢᠢ	ᠤᠤ
Middle . . .		ᠠᠤ	ᠠᠢ	ᠡᠢ	ᠢᠢ	ᠤᠤ
End . . .		ᠠᠤ	ᠠᠢ	ᠡᠢ	ᠢᠢ	ᠤᠤ

  

		(c) CONSONANTS.								
		n.	b.	ch.	gh.	k.	g.	m.	l.	r.
Beginning . . .		ᠨ	ᠪ	ᠴ	ᠭ	ᠬ	ᠭ	ᠮ	ᠯ	ᠷ
Middle . . .		ᠨ	ᠪ	ᠴ	ᠭ	ᠬ	ᠭ	ᠮ	ᠯ	ᠷ
End . . .		ᠨ	ᠪ	ᠴ	ᠭ	ᠬ	ᠭ	ᠮ	ᠯ	ᠷ

  

		t.	d.	j.	s, ds.	ts.	ss.	sch.	w.
Beginning . . .		ᠲ	ᠳ	ᠵ	ᠰ	ᠲᠰ	ᠰᠰ	ᠰᠢᠬ	ᠰ
Middle . . .		ᠲ	ᠳ	ᠵ	ᠰ	ᠲᠰ	ᠰᠰ	ᠰᠢᠬ	ᠰ
End . . .		ᠲ	ᠳ	ᠵ	ᠰ	ᠲᠰ	ᠰᠰ	ᠰᠢᠬ	ᠰ

The above table, it should be remembered, represents German equivalents of Mongolian sounds.