# A GRAMMAR OF THE MONGOL LANGUAGE

Compiled by CHINGGALTAI

\* 1. 80294



FREDERICK UNGAR PUBLISHING CO.

New York

# Republished 1963

Based on the original compilation Grammar of the Mongol Language by Lapsangwangtan

Printed in the United States of America

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 62-22262

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#### TRANSLATORS' COMMENT:

It is to be noted that many expressions and terms in the original Mongol could have been translated with other suitable terms, but the expressions used in this translation were thought to be in keeping with the original ideas and the general sense of the grammar itself. We acknowledge our shortcomings and regret that it is not done better.

The numbering of the headings has been changed a bit from the original in order to make it clearer and more consistent. The portions enclosed within parenthesis () are the same as in the original. However those portions which are enclosed within brackets [] have been added by the translators for clarity and completeness. Illustrations of a political nature have been substituted by others.

The original of this grammar no doubt was written for Mongols who already knew and spoke the language. Therefore a foreigner will find considerable that appears lacking to him, but yet such would be counted unnecessary to a Mongol who already speaks the language. The grammatical reasoning and proceedure in this grammar are entirely from the Mongol standpoint and this is very necessary for a person who wishes to understand Mongolian and be understood by the Mongols.

# FIRST SECTION: REGARDING SOUNDS AND LETTERS

#### I. Sounds and letters.

We make our thoughts and ideas understandable to others by the use of words. Words are made up of sounds. Sounds are made by the sound governing organs; that is, the lungs, trachea, larynx, palate, tongue and lips.

That which symbolizes a sound on paper is called a letter. Our Mongol letters have come with modification from the Turkish letters. The original Turkish letters came from a branch of the Persian; that is, the Sogdian and upon further search it will be found that many of them are derivatives from European languages.

Because many of the Mongol letters, while having the same appearance, have different sounds, it is not always possible to write the word according to its true sound. So the Mongol written language up until the present in regard to becoming like the spoken has changed very little. For this reason our written language is very different from the spoken language.

This has been a very great hindrance and difficulty to the development of the cultural standard of the common people. If we wish to correct these problems at their source, it will be necessary to use new letters. But until that time we will have to use the old letters according to their correct usage and beyond this it will also be important to approximate the spoken words as far as possible.

II. Alphabet.

10		Vo	vels	3		Consonants											
English symbol	Original	Initial	Medial	Final	English Sym.	Initial	Wedial	Final	English Sym.	Initial	Wedial	Final	English Sym.	Initial	Medial	Final	
A	×	4	7	イノ	И	۲	रं र	<b>√</b>	D	0- 5	ত তা	م/ ق	F-PH	ಶ	B	タ	
E	3 75	7 7	7 (	イン	н	かつ	10	į	L	ц	7	¥	TZ	d,	g <sup>1</sup> 4	σ'n	
ı	ろ	オ	1	つ	G	ر نا:	1: 10	せはり	M	<b>√</b> 1	+	V	DZ	بد	بح	ゥ	
AW	र्व	٥٢	7	စ	В	0	0	9	СН	2	ਮ	צ	RZ	२	q	3	
0	र्व	الم	۵	<b>□</b>		S	S	タ	J	1	7	Y	K	^	^	7 72	
	र्व	र्व	a A	α Θ α	s	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	<u></u>	У	7	٦	70	н	4	4	9	
U	1 1 1	र्ब	٥	0 d	SH	<b>}</b> :	<i>&gt;</i> :	と	R	ท	Я	カ	NG	,	ち	1	
00			Я		J T	01	01 8	0)	W	1	1	3					

Comments: Some characters have definite names.

is called ---is called 1 "long tooth". "backward tail". "foreward tail". -is called "offshoot". is called ... "naught", "abdomen". ....is called The - of the letter .√ is called "two dots". is called The . of the letter III. Vowels and consonants.

As written above there are altogether thirty letters in the Mongolian alphabet. (If  $\nearrow$  is not included, it can be said that there are but twentynine.) Of these, seven are vowels and twenty-three are consonants. Then what
is called a vowel and what is called a consonant? The reply is that those
unimpeded sounds which are formed by the air coming from the lungs and freely passing through the mouth passage are called vowel sounds. Those impeded sounds which are formed by the air coming from the lungs through the mouth passage are

called consonant sounds.

The forming of syllables. IV.

A syllable is formed by joining together a vowel and a consonant. (It is possible even to form a syllable with vowels only.) In forming a syllable, the vowel is the main part. Therefore without a vowel it is not possible to have a syllable. Also generally two separate vowels do not go together in one syllable.

Up until the present, Mongols studying the Mongol language have not really separated the vowels and the consonants but have persistently learned syllables. Therefore it is easy for Mongols to know the syllables and to consider the old twelve syllabaries as properly made up of syllables.

How the vowels and consonants are joined and what kind of syllables they make:

nake: 1. Syllables which are made up of vowels only. Ill: 국 국 점 점 및 호

2. Syllables which are made up of consonants followed by vowels:

vowels	Initial consonants																					
Medial vov	٠,	<b>ネ</b>	ر ت	Ø	S	<b>&gt;</b>	<i>≯</i> :	01	٥ì	Ų	<b>4</b> 1	ч	٧	7	Я	۲	B	μ	المح	?	$\sim$	J.
4	:4	7)1	زند	O-	ST-	₹	<b>∤</b> :	10	ବ୍ୟ	<b>4</b> ″	4	4	7	1	1	1	87	क्ष	ধ	ଦ	<u>۲</u>	1 4
7 7	<u>ن</u> نز	?	<b>?</b> →	6 <del>1</del> 62	ST St	<b>^+ ^− ^− /</b> <	ት አ	20000	हर हर	4 4	र्भ <i>र्</i> र	# #	7 7	77 77	7 7	<del>ч</del> ч	B- Bt	य स्र	य स	0° 0°C	27 27	<b>7</b> 1/1
1	· <b>x</b>	7	7	9	SP	才	<i>≩</i> ¹	017	व्य	<i>*</i>	X <sup>r</sup>	አ	7	7	7	Я	P	е¥	À	9	7	AL.
٥	id व	Q.	٤:٥	ව	బ	₫	ð:	010	ଷ୍ଟ	₫	٠٤٥	ਬੋ	1	29	য	4	છ	ন্ব	ধ্বে	न्न	ව	مالو
٥	·á	3	.j <sub>3</sub>	ව	బ	ð	र्वः	010	ଷ୍ପ	ď	ځ	궘	1	1	ব	ব	B	લ્ય	শ্ব	ব্ব	ခ	AND M
d 8	र्ब	Ŷ	P	ş	Sq.	र्वे	इं.	र्वे	807	र्व	र्त्र	ब्र	18	202	28	ब्र	R	撐	শ্ব	न्त्र	त्र	A NA
a 9	Ŕ	न्ने	न्ने	R	न्न	ब्रे	₹"	र्षे	gy	र्त्र	र्त्र	ब्रॅ	त्र	त्र	. 73	ब्र	P	প্স	শ্বে	विष	P	A NA

The above chart indicates syllables which are formed only with initial consonants and medial vowels. Besides these there are the syllables such as 2233 made up of initial consonants and final vowels. Also those such as 2233 made up of medial consonants and medial vowels. Further there are those such as 22323 or 333 or 333 made up of medial consonants and final vowels.

made up of medial consonants and final vowels.
3. Syllables which are made up of vowels followed by consonants:

Initial Final vowel consonant	74	7	イ	70	٥٨	ý Ř	Ŕ
	71/	X	1	<b>&gt;</b> 0∕	\ <del>0</del> /	ممحر	\AX\
3	کسر	777)	٦٢٣١	٢٥٦٢)	יסיגן	70575	کمدیدا
1 1	744/	1	1	\ <del>01</del> 1/	<sub>रेणर</sub>	٠٥٢٢)	'ستر)
و	ر مور	र्ब	برها	م مم	\ \ \ \ \	্ত্ত	יששי
< Z	7.4	Ź	ź	λ <b>Φ</b> (	γq	\ <del>0</del> \\	787
ą	740	Ą	र्यू	\p\(\sigma\)	\p\ \	7050	امدم/
カ	丢	メ	3	र्ब	<b>7 a</b> S	रेषर	<b>320.</b>
47	\. 1€	Z	红	کمکر	YOY	क्र्य	ेवर√
√	美	X	耄	γ <del>α</del> (/	\	) AQ.(	\d <u>\</u>

4. Syllables which are composed of three letters: a consonant and a vowel followed by another consonant:

Initial consonant	Medial vowel	Final consonant	Formed syllable
4	Я	S	र्स
:\$	4	4	遉
<i>&gt;</i>	d	2	\$
0 .	4	و	٥٦٩
0	Я	4	â <sub>7</sub>
ч	1	1	7 7
	đ	<	بقر
Ą	Я	<	ځمحر
>	4	)	À
တ	4	1	91
<i>≯</i> :	4	3	j

The above chart only shows some syllables which are formed with three letters: an initial consonant and a medial vowel followed by a final consonant. Besides these there are those which are formed by initial consonants, medial vowels followed by medial consonants such as it is a final consonants and a medial consonants, medial vowels followed by final consonants such as it is a final consonants.

# V. The writing of words.

Words are formed by one or a number of syllables. Therefore a word which is made up of a number of syllables can be easily divided into sections when pronounced.

In writing a word, the very first letter is written in the initial form, the last letter is written in the final form and all the rest between are written in the medial form. Illustration of the use of letters in writing words is shown below:

# 1. The letter \( \frac{A}{2} \)

Initial 4	Medial	Final <
سيوي سكدم سهميتي	سنسو مميمتم جعهسو	معوهم وک ماهیم معمر مدهم معنو ا

2. The letter < E.

Initial	Medial 1	Final < 1 ~
女 黄	مممر ودرمکدما ومعوض رمنما	نز عربا بخرا بوم بربا بونا وين بونا يزبا

Comments: The letters of and of though they are distinct in the initial form, yet in the medial and the final forms there is no distinction. When writing a foreign word, the letter of is written of the distinguishing it from of the letter of the consonents of the

3. The letter A I.

Initial オ	Medial 1 7	Final ?
17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	بندم معدم معدم معددم معددم معددم	ولا زنمیمی بهمیم بمیولا بمعمل

Comments: The medial form of the letter / when following a consonant is written with a single long tooth but when following a vowel, it is written with a double tooth. The particle of is written separately from the original word.

# 4. The letter a AW.

Initial d	Medial <sup>₫</sup>	の d Final
אסל	مىمىمىتىر مىمىمتىر )	وميون ومنون ديفون

Comments: In using the final form of when it follows the consonants

O O N it takes the form of U thus O O O. But in words which are taken

from a foreign language, the final form of d is written U.

# 5. The letter a Q

Initial d	Medial	Ф	Fin	al	۵	Δ
بهدهر	~करेक!	אטגיניאל	3.42.48	7	April 1	01169

Comments: The form of  $\exists$  AW and  $\exists$   $\underline{O}$  are exactly alike. It is not possible to distinguish them, yet at times the  $\exists$  AW is written doubled which distinguishes it from  $\exists$   $\underline{O}$  Illustration:

6. The letter \$\frac{1}{2}\$ U.

Initial \$	Medial d 9	Final O d
مصرين ا	Jarear Jarear Land	بمده رمدن رهدنو رهدنو

Comments: The medial form of the letter of with the long tooth is written as 9 when it appears in the first syllable of a word which begins with a consonant. In other words the of is always written with a long tooth when it appears as a first syllable of a word. In all other positions it does not have the long tooth. This letter appears as of after of the contraction of t

Initial Å	Medial d 9	Final <sup>d</sup> の
भूष ते दे । भूष ते चे विकास स्थाप	אסרשסק	ئن. مسمع

Comments: The letters of U and of OO are the same. Whenever writing a foreign word these letters always appear with the long tooth as: .

8. The letter ... N.

Initial	Medial '1 1	Final <
نوره بعره	مستخسق جسقهیم پستم مستعر	4 dist

Comments: The medial form with a dot is used before a vowel while the medial form without a dot is used before a consonant. In other words at the beginning of a syllable it is dotted but at the end of a syllable it is not dotted.

The consonant I when appearing in final form is the same as the final backward tail form of I and I. There is a way of knowing which it is:

If the preceding letter is a vowel, the final is an I. If the preceding letter is a consonant then the final is an I or I (The way of knowing whether the final is an I or I is to find out whether the word itself is masculine or feminine.)

9. '	The	letter	\$	$H_{ullet}$
------	-----	--------	----	-------------

Initial > >	Medial 1 ?	Final i
ن معسا	مسسم مصسم مريا بريا بفلامي	<u></u>

Comments: In masculine words is used and in feminine words is used. When joining a forward tail form of after the a tooth is added and written between. (If such an is not added the form would be just the consonant j.) Though the letter does not appear properly as a final in a word or syllable, yet joined with the offshoot form of it appears as such.

10. The letter : G.

Initial :> つ	Medial : 1 1 7	Final 1 1 1
E 3	مستولم وسمع کرمکٹر کرمکٹر کرمکٹر	بمعمیر فیتر ۱ بربهدیا بمعهما

Comments: In feminine words >> 1 are used; in masculine words:>:1 1 1 2 are used. With the medial form the double dot is used before a vowel and the dotless form is used before a consonant. In other words at the beginning of a syllable the dotted form is used and at the end of a syllable the dotless form is used. Though the final form is 1 yet when this is followed by the offshoot form of 1 then it takes the dotted form thus 1.

# 11. The letter o

Initial	ග Medial	Final 9
Star Star	مىوم مىلاموس لىلايوما كىلتىوما	Oraca)

Comments: When joining and in their medial form to the the directly added. But when joining the forward tail ending form to the then an extra tooth is added. (If this extra tooth were not added there would be no distinction between the or or and the g.)

# 12. The letter of P.

Initial	Medial ()	Final 9
57077	150	The state of the s
4		,

Comments: When joining a forward tail ending form to the o it follows the same rule of adding a tooth as with o.

# 13. The letter > S.

3. The letter > S.	<b>T</b>	4
<pre>     Initial</pre>	Medial ?	Final
100 A	9%	० वर्ष

Comments: When the vowel 1 follows the consonant 2 it is pronounced as 2. But when the particle of follows the final 2 it then retains its 2 pronunciation.

### 14. The letter >: SH.

>: Initial	Medial ?	Final と
<b>₹</b> .	TAN TO	O <del>rggV</del>

Comments: When the consonant >: is followed by the vowel of dots are not used.

## 15. The letter 7 T.

Initial of	Medial 1	Final 9 j
97	مدها جهوستا معوها	BARADI.

Comments: In the medial form the and are not distinguished. The letter seldom appears as a final in a word or syllable, but the "t" in foreign words is always written with the upright a .

## 16. The letter of D.

Initial of	Medial of	Final 9
مميعر	بعدهر بهمیوبا بهمیتن	ייקה ייקה האיזט/

Comments: There is no distinction in the initial form of the for of . In the medial form of precedes a vowel while g precedes a consonant. In other words, at the beginning of a syllable the of is used while at the end of a syllable q is used. The "d" of foreign words is always written with a reclining of the illustration of and g is shown the exceptional use of it in pure Mongol words.)

17. The letter L.	17.	The	letter	<b>→</b>	$\mathbf{L}_{ullet}$
-------------------	-----	-----	--------	----------	----------------------

Initial "	Medial +	Final ~
#	7703	रीकरम्

18. The letter M.

Initial 1	Medial	Final <
£	¥3,	4

19. The letter 4 CH.

Initial 4	Medial	Final 7
ž	: <del>}1</del> 75	

20. The letter 1 J.

Initial 1	Medial Y	Final y
	4	

Comments: In such words as Sand the can be regarded as an exception.

## 21. The letter 4 Y.

Initial 7	Medial <sup>1</sup>	Final 7 ?
Sva.s	62,71	همريس ا

## 22. The letter A R.

Initial	ท	Medial 7	ドinal ウ
2.1910	2 4 / 12 4	ροχοί	. زنمكس

Comments: In the Mongol language  $\mbox{\ensuremath{^{\prime\prime}}}$  very seldom begins a word but in speaking a word beginning with  $\mbox{\ensuremath{^{\prime\prime}}}$  , it is frequently a habit to add a

vowel before it thus:

# 23. The letter 1 W.

Initial 1	Medial 1	Final 7
رستس	معدمي	CLO. DELO.

24. The letter DF-PH

Initial 🔊	Med ial	Final 9
ביספיץ	भक्रेस्टीन	<b>3</b> "

25. The letter & TZ.

Initial 6 <sup>14</sup>	بن Medial	Final ヴ
\$1.07 to 2	بلانې دلامنځلمن	

26. The letter & DZ.

Initial	الم	Final 거
सम्बर्	Per	

27. The letter RZ.

Initial ?	Medial ?	Final 3
g		
Í		

Initial ^	Nedial ^	Final J 1
3 3	5m2W	מפצעען

29. The letter & H.

Initial 3	Medial 4	Final <sup>9</sup>
Merons	Alays Sacostal	

30. The letter 5 NG.

Init ial	Medial ち	Final J
	کِمیریتم	777

Comments: Such letters as ののみゃつ へる are used only in words which have been taken from foreign languages. Formerly the letters すります

were used to indicate Chinese language sounds. But these are not easy to pronounce and do not have proper qualities of sound. Therefore from now on it will be proper to use the following: \$ \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \)

pronounce on it will be pro-

Whatever root vowel a word has, that vowel decides the character of the vowels in the succeeding syllables of the word. This is called vowel harmony. This procedure is very important in the Mongol language.

The three vowels id d which are formed at the base of the tongue are called masculine. The three vowels if which are formed at the middle of the tongue are called feminine. The vowel is formed at the tip of the tongue is called neuter. (In some books this neuter is called dual gender.) Thus the vowels are divided into three groups:

Neuter

Masculine Feminine Neuter

In the Mongol language, masculine and feminine vowels are not mixed to-

gether in the same word. [Rare exceptions exist. III:

A word is composed either of masculine or feminine vowels. But the neuter may be freely mixed with either the masculine or feminine in any word.

A word which is composed mainly of masculine vowels is called a masculine word. A word which is composed mainly of feminine vowels is called a feminine word. A word which is composed wholly of neuter vowels is also called a feminine word. The reason is that when joining other suffixes to a word composed wholly of neuter vowels, feminine suffixes are used; which makes the word

Illustration: Such words as

Such words as ( ) are feminine.

Such words as

are also feminine.

Even though either masculine or feminine vowels may only be used in the same word, yet it is not permitted to use even these vowels indiscriminately. To illustrate: If A or O are used in the first syllable of a word, it is not permitted to use AW in a succeeding syllable. So if A e or O are used in the first syllable of a word, it is not permitted to use O in a succeeding syllable.

Illustration:

VII. Long vowels.

There are two kinds of vowel sounds: the long and the short. The long vowel which seems to sound twice as long as another is called a long vowel. Ways of distinguishing the long vowel from the short vowel in Mongol writing are few. Some few existing ways follow:

- 1. When the long vowels AW or O are used in a word. (For the sake of distinguishing the O do not make the mistake of thinking that the double of AW is a long vowel for this is not done in pure Mongol.) [A double vowel is not necessarily a long one] Illustration:
  - 2. When the long vowel / I is formed by the doubling of the long tooth.

Such as:

3. When 1 1 3 3 are written thus they are frequently pronounced

as long. Illustration:

4. Also when the vowels i i i d d d dfollow the consonants : or o

as: 177:1 : then it is usually proper that they be considered long

vowels. These are the main ways of distinguishing the long vowels.

Illustration:										1			T		$\neg$
Written thus	كعبيد عبيد	دعتن	סיגי	か	<b>₹</b>	<i>م</i> ۍ	77 7	יסייֵס	مىتى متى)	אידיים ידיים	دمتم	יסיום סיום	אמעל מער מר	వ	3
Pronounced thus		A			E		Ι	Ą	٧	64	<u>o</u>		ប	0	0
Illustration	بعتبهر وبعتبهم	لامتنكن	كبوميتيهم	10 0 m	オクナク	~0x1(90,200)	7(177 × 1,178	שמיים אים יים יים יים יים יים יים יים יים	منمهميتيفي ميميتمتر)	بمنتفير باستقعين	المحققعر	parios pararis	معربي ا رعدوسي بمعيمريا	大みず イスののよ	ميتدرم معيدرج

Yet not all of the : syllables should be pronounced as long. To

illustrate:

in these words the 🗘 syllables are not long.

VIII. Diphthongs.

A vowel sound which is made up of two different vowels is called a diphthong. Diphthongs are divided into three classes as follows:

Class	lst					2n	đ	3rd	
First vowel	र र व व व ब्र				ৰ	1	ð	ð	
Second vowel	1					र्व	र्ब	{	
Diphthong	1	1	र्व	<b>रेकर</b>	क्रर	र्व	4	0)	6)

Even though a diphthong is composed of two different vowels neither one of these vowels has the ability to form a separate syllable as such [when together]. Thus a diphthong makes one syllable and cannot make two syllables.

In the first above, the of cannot form a separate syllable.

In the second above, the i or i cannot form a separate syllable.

In the third above, the d or d cannot form a separate syllable.

To illustrate:

When pronouncing, that which is sounded with a strong accent is said to be that which forms a syllable. In some writings the syllable

\$\mathcal{G}\$ appears like \$\mathcal{G}\$ formed with the consonant and vowel separated thus \$\mathcal{G}\$. Because \$\mathcal{A}\$ and \$\mathcal{G}\$ are nearly alike it is very difficult to distinguish them when pronouncing them. \$\mathcal{A}\$

To illustrate:

are written thus.

Also when I follows I even though three long teeth would be involved yet only two are used, thus:

#### IX. Accent.

If a word has a number of syllables in it, when it is pronounced one syllable will be sounded stronger than the others. To illustrate: Note these two words: \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Each of these two words is made up of two syllables, as \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Yet when pronouncing these, the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ vowels of the first syllables are distinctly sounded while the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ vowels of the last syllables are almost soundless as: \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Thus in pronouncing, that syllable which is distinctly and strongly sounded above the others is called the accented syllable. And from this there is the accent of words. And the syllable on which the accent falls is called the accented syllable. The others are called unaccented syllables.

Accent of Mongol words usually falls on the first syllable of the word. Therefore the first syllable of a word should be clearly sounded.

REGARDING WORDS.

The root, stem and suffixes of a word. By the use of suffixes, conversational words of persons are variously changed. نم ه مدار دمدنتس دمومتم -

To illustrate:

are chosen from these three sentences it will and of the second sentence has added a d to the be seen that the of the third sentence has added a  $\frac{\phi}{1}$  to first sentence; and the of the second sentence. In this way by adding to the end of a word the original meaning of a word is variously changed. And the tails which are joined to the word are called suffixes.

Not only is it possible to join one suffix to a word but it is possible to add two or three suffixes and on top of that add a plural suffix also.

To illustrate: J

When the suffixes of a word are entirely removed the root of the word appears.  $\bigcirc$ 

To illustrate: When the word

has the three added suffixes ?

and removed from it, then the root of the original word is left.

A suffix changes the meaning of the word. And if the suffix is added to the root , a new stem word is formed as . To this second stem word can be added the suffix , and a third new stem word is formed.

Therefore in speaking of the roots of a word they may be classed as first, second and third stem words. It is not possible to reduce a word beyond its first root form. If this is done the word meaning is destroyed and it will

be divided into syllables and letters. To illustrate: If  $\widehat{\mathfrak{S}}$  is reduced to  $\widehat{\mathfrak{S}}$  and  $\widehat{\mathfrak{S}}$ , it thus has no meaning but becomes a syllable and a letter.

Therefore that first stem form of a word which cannot be further reduced is called the word root.

There are two methods of adding to words: by adding separate particles or joining suffixes. When changing a word by adding to it, one way is to join to it a particle which does not change very much the meaning of the root word itself but which nevertheless brings out a new meaning. To illustrate:

33333

In these when the particles 2 2 2 2 2 2 are applied to

the word  $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}$ , while they do change the meaning, yet no real new meaning has been added to the word itself. This is called a particle which but influences the word.

Then there is the kind which changes the original root word meaning and brings in a distinctly new meaning and the forming of a new word.

To illustrate:

new words which are entirely changed and radically different from the original word. This kind of a suffix is called a word forming suffix. Thus there are the two classes: The particles which influence a word and the suffixes which form new words. Particles which influence words are for the most part case particles.

### II. Classes of words.

Words which are used in sentences are different one from another. Because of this it is possible to classify words according to their characteristics and qualities. When they are thus divided, it is called the classification of words. The classes of Mongol words are as follows:

- 1. Noun class.
- (1) Nouns.
- (2) Adjectives.
  - Pronouns.
- (4) Numerals.
- 2. Verb class.
- 3. Particle class.

This is a general division of words according to their changeable characteristics. Those which are subject to declension changes are called nouns. Those which have tense and quality changes are called verbs. Those which have no change at all are called particles.

### III. Nouns.

Those words which indicate the names of things and persons are called nouns. According to the rules of grammar, things are the reply words to

the question . Therefore all the reply words to the questions and ?

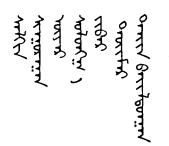
are nouns. Thus the question is asked when indicating lifeless things, animals and property. The question is asked when referring to persons.

Nouns are composed of names of created things such as:



Names of personal property such as:

Names of visible conditions in nature and man's social affairs such as:



Names of characteristics or qualities such as:

دمهریا دمهریم میتبهم مدهیم مدهیم

Names of action or inherent existing characteristics:

In the Mongol language there is no outward sign by which a noun or an adjective in its basic form can be distinguished. Only by their sense and by the use of questions can they be distinguished.

the word is a noun, while in-To illustrate: In the expression dicates what kind of iron it is. But then in the expressions the word dis not changed in the least in its outward form from the former noun d, yet now in its sense of meaning it is an adjective indicating the kind of a thing that and are made of. Thus also with the expression the g is an adjective; while in the expression the word g is a noun indicating a characteristic. The singular and plural of nouns.

A noun may expressly indicate only one or many of a thing. If it indicates a single thing, the singular form of the noun is used and if it indicates many of a thing, the plural form of the noun is used.

In making a plural noun from a singular noun, separate plural

IV.

are used. For the most part plural particles are

written separately from the original word. But the particles which are formed with one consonant are written together with the original word.

To illustrate:

2. a. This particle is used following words which end in consonants other than . Illustration:

3. < . This suffix is used with nouns which end in single vowels, and when writing it, it is joined to the noun.

What is more, of the words which end in a consonant, only the word uses the < suffix when forming the plural and the ✓ ending is dropped thus:

4. 9. This suffix is used with nouns ending in 1, 2, and with some nouns which end either in a single vowel or a diphthong. When it is used with a word which ends in a consonant then that consonant is dropped.

To illustrate:

Section of the sectio

At present, when applying this suffix to certain words they lose their plural sense and are still used as singulars [collective nouns].

To illustrate:

lose that 'dending when these suffixes are used. To illustrate:



6. 3. Also this particle is not used with lifeless things or animals

but only with mankind. To illustrate:

Also this particle of is used at times to indicate persons of a certain

kind. To illustrate:

7. J. This suffix is used with nouns which have the f suffix, to make them plural. The f is removed and the put in its place. To illustrate:

At present the suffix 2 is used also to indicate the singular form of the noun just as the suffix 2 does. To illustrate:

هدم وم معدد ومر ومدر .. تنميستن وم ددره ومر . كي دميس ممندم مميدهم

8. Plural nouns with plural suffixes or particles.

The above mentioned particles and suffixes are used to form the plural of nouns which indicate the singular of any one thing. Yet in the Mongol language for a noun to indicate the plural of a thing it is not always necessary to use the plural particle, but it is permissible to use the singular form to indicate the plural. Therefore following are some places where the plural particle is not used:

(1) When the definite number of a noun is evident [by an accompanying word] the plural particle is not used.

To illustrate:

In these, the words and are preceded by and pand because they clearly indicate the plural number, the plural particle is not used.

To illustrate: to

In these because each of the nouns (3) is preceded by a word which already indicates the plural sense, no plural particle is necessary.

(3) Those nouns which are recognized as plurals by their sense or by a preceding word, and those which people know to indicate the plural of things do not use the plural particles.

To illustrate:

In this sentence, because no one would think that all those together only used one ear to hear with and only one eye to see with; therefore in this sentence it is entirely unnecessary to use the

plural particles with the nouns or

So it is in the sentence:.....

the word I does not mean just one sheep or only one ox, but because anyone knows that it refers to all the animals [possessed by the brother], it is certainly superfluous to use a plural particle with the I of this sentence.

### V. The cases of the nouns.

When particles with separate meanings are applied to any noun to distinguish its sense, it is called case. Cases have three things; place of use, determining question and particle. There are seven distinct cases in the Mongol language.

الله بعدم كدم ديم بنم ديم مستعتم بمتمون ..

Illustration of the	e simple	cases:					Φ
Place of use	Mominative (to name)	<pre>denitive (to subor- dinate)</pre>	Dative (to give to to exist in)	Accusative (to indicate, to point out)	Ablative (to come out of)	Instrumental (to use)	Co-operative (to associat with, to unite with)
Determining question	المر كمعتمر	دستمر و	رمر هم خمعتمر همی	دسر د کممتمر د	دمر جمر کمعتمر جمر	رم حدس حمعتم حجم	رسم مسی کستشم مسی
Particle		7 o	0-45 80x	3	\ <sub>3</sub>	93, 773,	ہفتر ) ہوریا ہسر
Declined illustration	دمتدسه بمرص	دمیدیمی دیم بمیرمی مر	دمدسه هم	مسلیونا در	دمتدسق بعمر بامترض بعمر	دهد سهو وي نعرص دين	دمید میلی کا بمرجی او جمل میلین کا میرجی م

The adding of a case particle to a noun to change its sense is called declension.

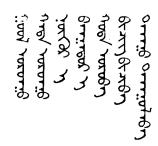
To the above mentioned seven cases some scholars add three more cases thus making ten divisions. These three cases follow:

<sup>(1)</sup> Directional case. Particles: \$ \$ ["down" town, "up" town]

- (2) Vocative case. Particle: 3
- (3) Indefinite case. ( No particle).

Even though the indefinite case has no particle, yet in its sense it may be used to represent the dative, accusative or other cases. Illustration

of these three cases follow:



The last three have the following meanings:

2. Comments on the cases.

- (1) With the nominative case there is no particle.
- (2) With the genitive case there are three particles 2 . The particle 2 is used following nouns which end in a vowel. Illustration: 13

The particle & is used following nouns which end in consonants other than

The particle [vowel] of is used following nouns which end in the consonant of . Illustration:

رسمیمها معی ( ه و )

 رسمیاه می ( ه و )

 رستاه هی می ( ه و )

 رستاه هی ( ه و )

 بستاه هی ( ه و )

 رسیاه هی ( ه و )

JJJJJJJJJ With nouns which end in consonants, instead of using the particles and J

it is permissible to use -. Illustration:

(4) With the accusative case, there are the particles 3 and ? . With nouns which end in vowels the particle 3 is used, and with nouns which end in consonants ? is used. Illustration:

If a noun is not especially pointed out as to this or that with regard to another noun but only generally referred to, even though it has the sense of a noun in the accusative case, yet the accusative particle is not used

but instead the indefinite case is used. Illustration:

80 020 Buxes ...

If the noun is clearly and definitely pointed out then the accusative ase particle is used. To illustrate: case particle is used. To illustrate: (6) With the instrumental case there are the particles 2 and 3. Following nouns which end in vowels 3 is used and following nouns which end (7) With the co-operative case there are the particles in consonants 3 is used. The particle gis used with masculine words and gis used with feminine words. Illustration:

48

If the particle is used following nouns which end in then that

is dropped. To illustrate:

3. Plural case particles.

In the declension of a noun there is no distinguishing as to whether it is singular or plural, but when declining a plural noun, the case particle follows [and is governed by] the plural particle.

Illustration of singular noun:

Illustration of plural noun:

4. Double case particles.

Regarding the matter of double case particles, there are many of them in the spoken language. Some of the double case particles used in the written language follow:

(1) The particle for gplus of equals 1 . Ill:

(2) The particle \$\frac{1}{2}\$ plus \$\frac{2}{3}\$. Illustration:

50 (3) The particle  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  o

(4) The particle plus 3.

Illustration:

(5) The particle of plus g.

Illustration:

(6) The particle 2 or 2 or 5 plus 3.

Illustration: 17 000

(7) The particle of plus 2.

Illustration:

معمم رییم میں دیم معلی کوریم ردفیم ر جیفیم'ک .

### 5. The reflexive case particles.

In order to show to what or to whom a noun in a sentence relates a separate particle is used. This particle is called a reflexive case particle. The reflexive case particle is added to and follows the ordinary case particle.

To illustrate: In the expression

given.

7 80 6

But in the expression

the idea is clear that it is my own horse.

When declining a noun with the reflexive case particles there are two ways of doing it: The first way is, to apply the reflexive case particle (? or ?) to the ordinary case particle. The second way is, without using the ordinary case particle, to apply an altogether separate particle to the noun itself.

Illustrated chart follows:

Place of use	Nominative	Geni tive	Dative	Accusative	Ablative	Instrumental	Co-operative
Determining question		دستمر و وسر دستمر و وسر	رسر هو وسر کستمر هو وسر	رمر ددمر کمنتق ومر	کمیتمر معر وسر	رمر تدين تدير كييتم تدين تدير	And June And Go-operative
First method		همر المعمم مر ددمر و	مسر کی ویر ، بریکی ویم ، بسر کفینتنر ، بعروم مسریم مین دینر	مسلم کویم و مسلم کدر ویم و	177 7 27 OT	الملم أفي الملم المائم في الملم	הנה לסינט פית הצולסינט פית הנה ישנה לפית הצול שצולפית
Second method		بیمایدریم ، پیسر آیدیسیر وقتن پنددیسی	مسر کهستس ، بمدومر مسرس ، ممیم مستسر	بسم ۲ دمستم بریا دهرم	אינה ל אשנובת אנים אשעיה	111/2 1221 16.2 1221	مسر ) مسلامتمر مربا مسلارم

- 6. Comments regarding the reflexive case particles.
- (1) If the ordinary case particle or the original noun [without a particle] ends in a vowel, then the particle is used; but if they end in a consonant, then the particle is used. To illustrate:

  Following 1999 1999 1999 the particle is used. Following the particle is used.
- (3) Those particles which are in parenthesis, though used now and then, up until the present are not widely used.
- 7. Partially declinable nouns. [Adverbs and prepositions]

In the Mongol language there are nouns which have a special characteristic of indicating only the time, place and direction of an action. Nouns of this character are declined as the other nouns. They can take the reflexive particle and yet they are distinctly different from other nouns. In the first place while declinable, they cannot be fully declined as other nouns. In the second place, they cannot take the plural particle and indicate the plural. For this reason these nouns are called partially declinable or deficient nouns.

Defici <b>e</b> nt noun	رمکلار ا	مقهرما	xorrey	νοχί	معيديم >	ng	Orrigi	معربي ١	معمر )	زنمهم / )	٥٠٥٥٥١)	مصدي )	ᠬᢐᠯᠨ		ارممهر)	ייסגביל )	كمعق	رمتممهم
Permitted declension	3	ΙΖ	रक्रान् रार	יוים אבלי מי	חידעני איז	THEY YELL	Orange 72	OTAN 172	סיסס וישל	נישפת לנבת ניתפת להשת	صعفع ابعر صعفع اددم	بعدي أددم بعدي أرن بعدي أيم بعدي أوبي	stated and to state or state ors	orafa/ रत्र orafa/ र orafa/ रम	ナチャンファン ナー・ナー・ハー・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	חשרבי ליא משרבי לנג	•	رمنیمیهر دیم

[continued]

## [concluded]

Deficient noun.	ومة متنهرين	علانعميرس	367400	ware	٥٠٥٤٥٠٠قع	كالمولاعتتمهن	متهر	محقمر	ممعمر	hariaxarab	لامعتنم	9-100	٥٠٥٠٠٠	नेग्ल	ہمدنو	عدنمق	بلانعفي
Permitted declension	د معاملان ددم ، د معاملتس دن ، د معاملتس معم ، د معاملتس وبلا ، د معاملتس همان	مدنسيس ددم مدنسيهه	סדת אל גדין סדת אלא זא	ησιτήτεν	معموقيمتن بعم معموقيمتنع دديع		म्हर् रार भड़र भ्य	1201 9 1201 121	بمعم ددم بمعم عم بمعم بعم	טיסייסיסט נבק טיסייסיסיסט דא	دستنم ل دستنم بم دستنم ددي دستنم هني	חדום כדי חדום סדר הידוסטם	معمدين ددم معمدين هي معمدين دي	پیمار پیمایی پیماددی پیما میس	بعدنو ددر بعدنو بعر بعدنو وين	عدنمه ددم عدنمه بم عدنمه هم	بدنيه ددم بدنيه فع بدنيه بم

## VI. Adjective.

Words which indicate a distinction of form of one thing from another in description, quality, colour and size are called adjectives. An adjective is

the reply word to the questions and ?

Illustration: In the expression the word would be the reply to the

question , and it is the adjective which indicates the colour of the flag.

In the Mongol language there is no special outward sign by which the adjectives and the nouns can be distinguished. But by their sense and determining question they can be distinguished. Following are some [words which are generally recognized as] adjectives:

What is more, when one noun is placed before another to indicate its character, that noun becomes an adjective.

Illustration: Though originally the word of is a now

yet in this when it was placed before another noun indicating its character, then became an adjective. So also even though is originally a noun yet here when it is placed before the noun to indicate that it is a road on which carts travel, it shows the character of the road, thus became an adjective.

In the present spoken language with regard to the classes of those nouns which have removed their -/ ending, when forming an adjective, that -/ ending or suffix appears again.

Illustration:

An adjective may be declined the same as a noun. But generally when an adjective is declined by itself, it becomes a noun or takes on the characteristics of a noun.

Illustration:

If the adjective is followed by a noun then the noun only is declined.

There is in the Mongol language the positive, comparative and superlative forms of the adjective as indicated in the chart below:

Positive	مستدر	بسدم	rore	مملاتهميكلام	ᡯᢐᡴᠤ		
Comparative	بندومهم مستدم	بمعيبوس بنعدم	र्मुक्ट अरुक्ट	٥٠٠٠(٢٥ معره ١٥٠٥ معروم مر	くか ノシ ずめてめ		
Superiative	stary ray men	بسا بسار	व्यवस्य वर्षं महाम	איריטיל על טיסגטילאגלי	متعدر مر محصره		

Mongol grammars do not list adverbs as such which modify verbs, yet they are widely used and they show degrees in the same way as the adjectives in the opposite chart. Below are two sentences in which the English adverbs "quickly" and "slowly" are used:

دان و بعس معتقم کنوسهدا ویوستو و مند و دعن بدیدری معتقم کنوویا .. مند و رهنو وی بدنو رهنو به بمی بعقینتدر بعتمو و باستدر منتدر ره VII. Pronouns.

A pronoun is called a word which is used in place of a noun so that it need not be repeated again and again or so that it may be distinguished from others.

A pronoun may be used instead of a noun, an adjective or a numeral.

Illnstration

Oxygen

noun is used instead of
the noun . The pronoun is
used instead of the adjective
And the pronoun is used

instead of the number 35. Thus the pronoun is used instead of various words. Besides these there are the following words which are all pronouns:

[In the written, 3 dare put before the words they modify. Ill: While the 1 are placed separately after the words they modify but are pronounced as one word(together). Ill:

never used, but the latter are used freely either before or after the words which they modify.

Pronouns may indicate the plural and the singular and they are declinable.

Illustration:

Pronouns among themselves are divided into the following groups:

(1) Interrogative:

(2) Indicational:

(3) Differential:

(4) Possessive:

(5) Personal:

(8) Reflexive:

Some of these are mentioned below:

### 1. Personal pronouns.

A word which is used instead of [the name of] a person is called a personal pronoun. There are three persons. Ones own self is called the first person. The person being spoken to or conversed with is called the second person. The person spoken about, other than the first two persons, is called the third person.

When declining personal pronouns some of them change to other forms. Observe the illustrations in the following chart:

								61
Person	Case Number	Vominative	Geni tive	Dative	int Accusative أنميندرن	ندر محر Ablative	Instru.	Co-oper.
First	Singular	8	لإنق	juear juny Dative	نمويلان بنمويلان	بندر کمعر بنور کمعر		ټنهر منن ټنهيمتن ا
person	Plural	ીજ	ودهم و 9 معم	9221/ 200	\$ <b>1</b> 0	87824 JA	פרפיק גריט זיין גריט	´
Second	Singular	0 <del>1</del> /2	محين عدنو	معمر فق	217 217 217	346 ) 25 246 ) 25	017 75 T	معمر معتر م معمر چفتر م معریونی
person Plural	Plural	٥٩/ نع	معر بنعل عمر	٥٠٠/ باعلى ٥٠٠٥	معر بغی ں	معر بعی معر	مم بعق ددعی	همار بنده معس معار بنده چفتیر ا
Third	Singular	0,447	0 1610	٥٠٠٨٥/ همر	07020	/r/ /b/tro	٥٠٠٨٥٧ ددمي	مسلام مسر
person	Plural	٥٠٠٩/	٥٠٠٩٠/ ٥	مسعسر عص	٥٠٠٩٠٠/ ١	O+1811 >>/	معقم ددي	مسقمر مس مسقمر عمربا

# 62 2. The [personal] possessive pronoun.

A pronoun which indicates to what or to whom a thing belongs is called a possessive pronoun. In the Mongol language there is no pronoun which can bear the possessive idea without a suffix. But the possessive idea is expressed in the first class by the genitive form of the personal pronoun, or by adding the suffixes are in the second class to the genitive form

of the personal pronoun. Illustrating chart follows:

Class	Fir	st	Seco	nd
Number Person	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First person	لِدنه پ <sup>د</sup> نه	لِمْ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّا الللَّا الللَّا الللَّا الللّ	لمنفرر	كمنعدرن
Second person	عدنن عدنق	مىنىن	عدنمرر	مستنددرن
Third person	ىمنق ئ <sup>ان</sup> بدنق	٠,٤ ٢, ٤ ٢, ٤	معراضعدرين	مسعم و رد مسعنبدرر

The possessive pronouns are declinable. But the first class puts the possessive particle after the ordinary case particle of a word which is to show such possession.

メ

63

The second class applies the possessive particle in the ordinary way directly

to the pronoun itself. Illustration:

A numeral is called a word which shows whether a thing is few or many, or indicates the serial or repeated order of the thing immediately following.

The numeral is the reply to the question: The summary of the summa

Numerals may be declined like nouns. In this when declining a numeral which is made up of a number of words, the case particle is applied only to

the last word of the group. Illustration:

دستتمر مسيسر مسوح در کدرپمهمرين بريم مستدويزهير مسي

But because the original numeral definitely indicates whether a thing is few or many, the plural particle is not used.

Numerals are divided into several groups as follows: Cardinals, ordinals,

Numerals are divided into several groups as follows: Cardinals, ordinals, inclusive numerals, instrumental [group] numerals, approximate numerals, fractions and multiplicative numerals.

#### 1. Cardinals.

A word which indicates the number of a thing is called a cardinal. The reply to the question is the cardinal numeral. Among the Mongols the names for the cardinal numerals are different in various places. They may be divided into three groups as is shown in the chart below:

Number Form	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000	1000000	10000000	100000000
First form	نىرى	معوب	دستو	پدمرتہ ۱	orocty	Ae	<b>ب</b> س /	ددو )	همىر پېد متمې
Second form	نحربا	ستوما	دستق	ودعن تا	० ग्यू र्र	איזהפיין סיטגדין	دمعتمر ممحير	برس ستمر صلاير	متعرقه/ متعرقر
Third form	えら	ميهها	دستق	לדיליה /	٠ <del>٩</del> ٥٠/ <sup>٢</sup> ٠٠/٢٠ )	حمنتم بحمرتم ١	\$₹? *\$?`\	ا معتوم مين ا	دستمر بمس ا

The first form is that which was used of old [Mongol method] and is now used among some herdsmen. The second form is that which is used widely in Inner Mongolia [Chinese method]. The third form is that which is used in Outer Mongolia and has developed through receiving European influence. There are some names of numbers above one hundred million as follows:

1000000000	1000000000000	10000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
לבערייה ציאנים	مسدیلادم	ومدمقتديهدهم	وموستس وجدمهدييد،مر		

### 2. Ordinals.

That numeral which shows the serial order of a thing is called an ordinal. The ordinal numeral is the reply to the question:

Illustration:

When making a cardinal into an ordinal, those cardinals which end in lose those endings and to the masculine word is added while to the feminine word is added.

Illustration: Not but is correct.

In place of the suffixes or the suffixes or may be used.

Illustration:

Also when affixing the suffixes and to a cardinal numeral which ends in that is dropped. In the spoken language, in order to express the idea of the instrumental numeral, the cardinal is repeated and followed by the instrumental particle.

5. The approximate numerals.

Some times the instrumental numeral word expresses the idea of an approx-

imate numeral. Ill: 1 have not the idea of instrumentals as 1 1 0 1

but they express the idea of about or approximately a thousand or an hundred. The instrumental numeral in written form has no distinguishing marks to differ it from the approximate numeral. But it can be distinguished by its sense and determining question. The approximate numeral is the reply to the

question . In the spoken language for the most part, the approximate

numeral uses the suffixes or , yet at times the word or

is used. Thus described expresses an approximation.

Also is used to express of and is used to express of the contract of the contr

## 6. The fractional numerals.

A numeral which expresses a portion of a thing which is divided into parts is called a fractional numeral. A fractional numeral for the most

part is the reply to the question . Illustration:

A numeral which indicates once, twice or how many times any thing or action takes place, is called a multiplicative numeral. In forming a multiplicative numeral, the suffix 2 is attached to the cardinal numeral.

The multiplicative numeral is the reply to the questions:

Illustration: 7 7 9 . Multiplicative numerals are not declinable.

### II. Derivative nouns.

There are two kinds of derivative nouns; those which are formed by adding various suffixes to nouns, adjectives and numerals; or nouns, adjectives or numerals may be formed by adding various suffixes to verbs. Besides this there is the practice of indicating one idea of a thing with two words. To

allustrate: allust

. When declining these or adding the plural

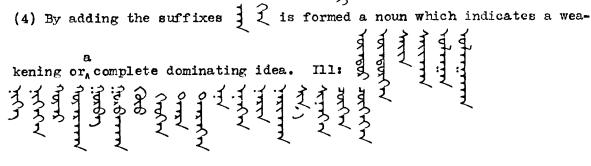
suffix to them, the first word is not changed in the least, but the suffix

or particle is applied to the final word. Illustration:

## 1. Nouns formed from nouns.

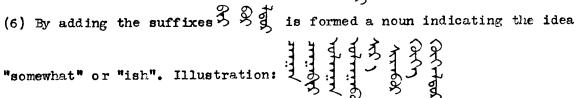
- (1) By adding the suffixes j j is formed a noun which indicates the idea of having or possessing. Illustration:
- (2) By adding the suffixes by is formed a noun or adjective which indicates an artisan. Illustration:

(3) By adding the suffix	P is formed a noun which indicates something
that covers or preserves.	111: (94) 96 7 (94) 96 7 (95) 96 7 (96) 96 7 (
	J A T S T



It is to be noted here that these two suffixes are more truly used with adjectives and that the words they form are for the most part adjectives.

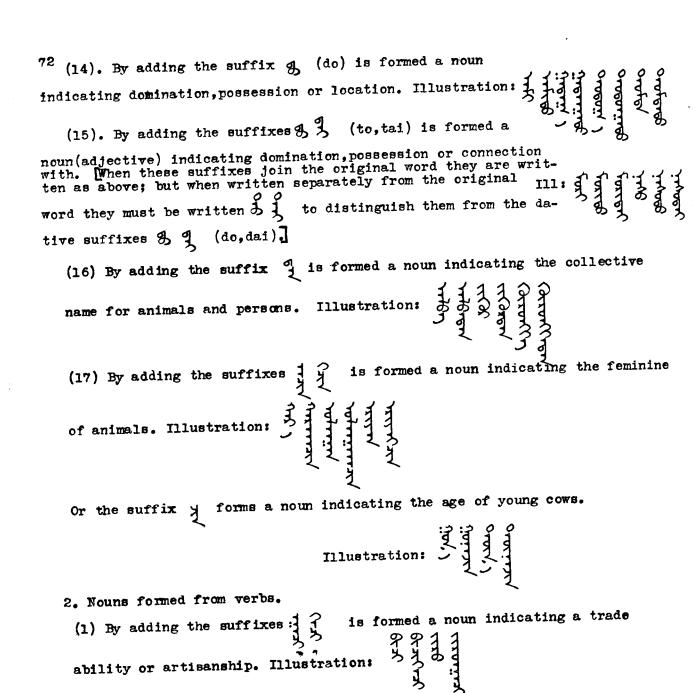
(5) By adding the suffix g is formed a noun indicating the idea of "somewhat" or "ish". Illustration:



(7) By adding the suffixes I is formed a noun indicating the idea of wish or inclination toward. Ill:

(8) By adding the suffixes is formed a noun indicating the idea of excessiveness. Illustration:

- (9) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a noun indicating a mark or quality. Illustration:
- (10) By adding the suffixes is formed a noun indicating a proud spirit. Illustration:
- (11) By adding the suffixes 3 is formed a noun indicating the idea of fullness or completeness. Illustration:
- (12) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a noun indicating a relationship idea. This suffix is applied to partially declinable nouns:
- (13) By adding the particles is formed a noun [adjective] indicating the place of existence. Illustration:



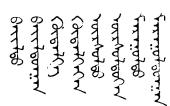
- (2) By adding the suffixes: is formed a noun indicating a person who does a work. Illustration:
- (3) By adding the suffixes of is formed a noun indicating names of implements for work. Illustration:

Verbs which have in their last syllable change the go to go

- (4) By adding the suffix # is formed a noun indicating a thing used to do a work. Illustration:
- (5) By adding the suffixes 1 1 is formed a noun indicating a thing which is the result of the completion of an action. Ill:
- (6) By adding the suffix \( \) is formed a noun indicating a thing produced by the completion of an action. Illustration: \( \)

(7) By adding the suffixes  $\frac{1}{2}$  is formed a noun indicating the

name of an action or result of it. Ill:



Or indicating the name of a thing used to do an action or that which has been intended for that action. Illustration:

- (8) By adding the suffix of is formed a noun indicating the product of an action. Illustration:
- (9) By adding the suffix of is formed a noun indicating the result of an action. Illustration:
- (10) By adding the suffix is formed a noun indicating the result of an action. Illustration:
- (11) By adding the suffix is formed a noun indicating the result of an action. Illustration:

(12) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a noun indicating the result or place of an action. Illustration: is formed a noun indicating the result of an action or a thing which is joined together with the original action. Illustration:

(14) By adding the suffix j is formed a noun indicating the result of an action. Illustration:

(15) By adding the suffixes is formed a noun indicating the name of the place of an action. Illus:

(16) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a noun indicating an apt or a fitting thing to the original action. Ill: 2 2 3 . [Also when the word 5]
follows this noun, it takes on the idea of an impossibility or that it may
not be done. This noun is almost always used with this negative. In the

- (17) By adding the suffix % is formed a noun indicating a name of an apt or fitting thing or person for an action. Ill:
- (18) By adding the suffix  $\frac{1}{2}$  is formed a noun indicating a name of an apt or fitting thing or person for an action. Ill:
- (19) By adding the suffix < is formed a noun indicating a name of an apt or fitting thing for an action. Ill:
- (20) By adding the suffix of is formed a noun indicating the name of an evident thing as a result of an action. Illustration:
- (21) By adding the suffixes of is formed a noun indicating an apt or fitting thing for an action. Illustration:
- (22) By adding the suffix of is formed a noun indicating the name of the process of an action or the name of an apt or fitting thing for an

action. Illustration: is formed a noun indicating the process for doing an action or an apt or fitting thing for it. Illustration: (24) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a noun indicating the process for doing an action or at times an apt or fitting thing for the action. Illustration:

suffix 3. Illustration: 2,5

(25) By adding the suffix ≺ is formed a noun which is a name indicating Illustration: the abstract idea of an action.

(26) By adding the suffix 2 is formed a noun indicating the abstract idea of an action, the result of an action or a thing used for the action. 

(27) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a noun which is a name indicating the abstract idea of an action. Illustration:

(28) By adding the suffix j is formed a noun which is a name indicating abstract ideas of various senses or the name of an apt or fitting thing for the original action. Illustration:

(29) By adding the suffixes j is formed a noun which is a name indicating

abstract ideas of various senses or of existence.

Illustration:

- (30) By adding the suffix of is formed a noun indicating an existing appearance or make-believe of the action. Illustration:
- (31) By adding the suffix < is formed a noun indicating the name of characteristics as a result of an action. Ill:
- (32) By adding the suffixes is formed a noun indicating the name of the characteristics of the process of doing the action.

Illustration:

(33) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a noun indicating the name of characteristics as a result of an action. Illustration:

(34) By adding the suffixes: 3 is formed a noun indicating the name of characteristics as a result of an action or at times the name of a thing revealed by the results on an action. Ill:

(35) By adding the suffixes: 3 or 3 is formed a noun indicating a name of a produced characteristic as the result of an action. When this suffix is affixed to a verb which ends in a diphthong as 3, then the vowel of is dropped. Illustration:

The suffixes 3 3 for the most part are affixed to verbs ending in > Illustration:

(36) By adding the suffixes 3 is formed a noun indicating the characteristics which are a result of an action. Ill:

80(37) By adding the suffixes : 3 3 is formed a noun indicating the name of revealed characteristics as a result of an action. These suffixes usually rollow verbs which end in long of r the diphthongs 15, and when the suffixes are joined the vowel or diphthong is dropped:

(38) By adding the suffix  $\hat{\chi}$  is formed a noun indicating the name revealed characteristic as a result of an action. Ill:

(39) By adding the suffix I is sormed a noun indicating the name of produced characteristics as a result of an action. Ill:

(40) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a noun indicating the characteristics or benefits in completing the original action or the ability to

do the original action. Ill: 27

Ill:

Here these are adjectives which would come under the sense of nouns. But this

form is not declinable.

But at the right note:

. [Note the additional comments:

ستر بقص مستنديق بمعدين Here these indicate the sense of verbs. What is more some scholars class form with the copthis ulative verbs. In No. 1 the Lwith Lexpresses a negative idea. In No. 2 the

with \$\frac{1}{2}\$ expresses "near to"

or "ready to".]

(41)	Ву	adding	the s	suffixes	## # # # # #	is	formed a	a noun	indicat	ing t	the	ab <b>i-</b>	81
•		-			Illustra		' ব	+33	بمنتع				
(42)	Ву	adding	the s	suffixes	همتم هرم	is	formed a	a noun	indicat	ing t P	the	name	
of t	he a	ability	or ex	cperienc	e to do	ən	action.	Ill:	معان معامویهمیتین کامی	という			
									_				

- (43) By adding the suffix < is formed a noun which is a name indicating the ability or possibility for doing an action. Ill:
- (44) By adding the suffixes ? is formed a noun which is a name of an ability to do the original action or the ability to be used in the Illustration: action.
- (45) By adding the suffix is formed a noun which is a name of a (45) By adding the sulling of the su

Verbs.

A word which indicates the action, existence or condition of a thing called a verb.

Illustration:

In the above, the words indicate the action of living creatures.

indicate the existence or condition of things or per-رسردکو وسدد/کاوی سادم/کاویر» دستامر رحکو وسدد/کاویر»

sons. These are all werbs. Verbs are the replies to the questions:

At times the verb indicates when an action is to take place, if it is taking

place or whether it has taken place. Illustration:

At times the verbs are divided into three groups by referring to the first, second and third persons. Illustration:

Thus the verbs can be changed to express: past, present and future time; first, second and third persons; and the singular and plural. This is verb conjugation.

For the most part, in a sentence, a verb is the predicate. The predicate formed by a verb indicates the action, the existence or condition of the subject.

Illustration:

In these sentences the verbs 3 3 are the predicates.

XI. Classes of verbs.

Verbs are divided into four classes: the command and desire class, the tense class, the verbal-noun class and the copulative verb class.

84 1. The command and desire class.

A verb which indicates that someone instructs, commands, begs or desires something of anyone is called a verb of command or desire.

- (1) When directly instructing or commanding a second person, no special suffix is used on the verb. Illustration:
- (2) By applying the suffixes the idea is expressed of instructing or asking a second person that a work be done. This is an honorable expression and may be used alike with the singular or plural. Ill:
- (3) By adding the suffixes the idea expressed is of oneself speaking of or wishing to do a thing. (This is the desire of the first person.)

Illustration:

(4) By adding the suffix ? the idea expressed is of oneself speaking or wishing to do a thing. (This is the desire of the first person.)

Illustration:

(5) By adding the suffixes the idea expressed is of urging the

third person that a thing be done, or expressing a desire that he do it. 85 (This is the desire class for the third person in the singular or plural.)

Illustration:

(6) By applying the suffixes the idea expressed is for any of the three persons to deeply desire or hope to do a difficult thing.

[Circumstances over which there is no human control] Ill:

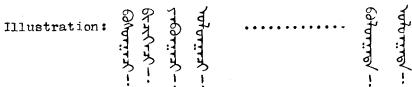
(7) By applying the suffixes the idea expressed is of prevention.

These may be used freely with all three persons either singular or plural.

Illustration:

(8) By applying the suffixes the idea expressed is of ordering that a thing be done in the future or asking that the responsibility for doing it be assumed or that it be done. Illustration:

(9) By applying the suffixes the idea expressed is of asking the second person to do a thing. This ending is the personal pronoun to do at times is used in the place of the to.



2. The tense indicating class.

A verb which indicates when anything is done is called a tense indicating verb. The tense verbs have no distinction as to the lirst, second or third persons as do the verbs of command and desire, but they indicate the three tenses; past, present and future.

(1) By applying the suffixes is formed a verb indicating the idea of present action or one which will take place. (Present and future time class). Although in the Mongol language this form does not express clearly whether it is present or future time yet by proceeding with the sense of the sentence it will become clear.

Illustration:

(In the present spoken language, of the three suffixes \$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{}, almost without exception only \sqrt{} is used.)

(2) By applying the suffix 1 is formed a verb indicating the idea of an action in the present or which will take place. (Present and future class. This is used only in the written language.) The distinction of this form from number (1) above is that it expresses in conversation the idea of a determined unquestionable certainty of an action in the present or future. Though the negative particles may be used with it, yet they cannot be used with it when asking a question. Illustration:

(3) By applying the suffixes  $\mathcal{F}$   $\mathcal{F}$  is formed a verb indicating the

idea of a past tense action. (Past time class.)

Illustration: 3 3 3 7 (At present 3 is mostly used.)

(4) By applying the suffixes is formed a verb indicating the

idea of a perfect tense action. (Past time class.)

Illustration: (In the spoken the dending is being used more and more.)

(5) By applying the suffixes 3 3 or 3 3 is formed a verb indi-

cating the idea of an action already past or the past perfect tense. This form is never used with the first person.

(At present in the spoken almost without exception only y or y is used.)

[Besides this there is the coupling of deficient verbs with other verbs or the auxiliary verbs with the pure verbs to indicate tense. Following are some illustrations of this:

A. Future tense:

B. Present progressive:

<b>c.</b>	Immediate future:	stole often	Perfect:	E. E.	Past p	erfect:	كموجمهم وحديم	-
F.	Past perfect progre	ssive:	פט החישיה פטקסטא	. Perfect	tense:	بدينوبا		1

3. The verbal-noun class.

By adding certain suffixes to the verb stem, words of the noun and adjective class may be formed. This class of verbs is called the verbal-noun class. The verbal-noun class of verbs are declinable and they indicate the three tenses; past, present and future.

(1) By adding the suffixes 3 is formed a verbal-noun indicating the characteristics of an action now going on or a person who does the action or the work of an action. (Present tense verbal-noun.)

Illustration:

(2) By adding the suffixes is formed a verb indicating the continuous or customary action of a thing or person. (Characteristic repeating action verbal-noun.) Illustration:

(3) By adding the suffixes 30 or 3 3 is formed a verbal-noun indicating

the sense of future action or action being done at present. Besides the characteristic of a future verb sense it also indicates an indefinite tense as expressed by some foreign languages. When the two suffixes are affixed, it takes on the sense of a noun. (Now this is not used.)

With this form it is also possible to use the suffixes 2.

(4) By adding the suffixes is formed a verbal-noun. Though this

indicates a verb the action of which was started or decided in the past, yet at the time of speaking it indicates the characteristics of an action not yet completed or not done. Or it indicates a verb the action of which has already started yet indicating the tense of an action in the process of being done. (A verbal-noun of past decided action not yet completed.) [This form is seldom used without the negative following it.]

Illustration:

(5) By adding the suffixes is formed a verbal-noun indicating

either the name of a completed action in the past or the name of the doer of a completed action in the past or the characteristics of an action

already completed. (Completed past tense verbal-noun.) Ill: [This form is used extensively as an adjective.]

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4. The copulative verb class.

A verb which cannot become the predicate of a completed sentence is called a copulative verb. In other words a copulative verb cannot complete the sentence meaning. A copulative verb cannot be declined and it does not indicate time or number, but it is divided into a number of classes according to its sense.

(1) By adding the suffixes 32 2 is formed a verb indicating a

possibility depending on the time of completion of another action. (Class showing dependence or cause.) Ill: (Through the influence of the spoken language at present the suffix L is used extensively.)

(2) By adding the suffix L is formed a verb indicating disregard for or slight of something. Illustration:

The L may be written separately following or in front of the original word thus:

(3) By adding the suffixes 3 3 is formed a verb indicating the sense of an action being done at the same time as or immediately preceding

another action. (Coherent class.) Illustration:

on at the same time as or together with another action. (United class). What is the difference between this united class and the coherent class? In the coherent class even though the one action is taking place at the same time as the other, yet it is not an inseparable connection between them but each bears its own individual significance. With the united class, not only are the two actions developing together but they are inseparably connected and almost become one action. This is the main distinction.

Illustration:

(5) By adding the suffixes is formed a verb indicating an action already completed or to be completed before another action. (Separative class) Illustration: is formed a verb indicating the idea of (6) By adding the suffix meeting or "until". Illustration: [Also by the use of this suffix is indicated an action now going on as well as that of the future idea. Illustration: § is formed a verb indicating the idea (7) By adding the suffixes of an instrumental action in process. Illustration: (8) By adding the suffixes is formed a verb indicating an action immediately preceding or just at the moment of another action. (Immediately preceding class.) Illustration:

(9) By adding the suffix is formed a verb indicating the idea of an action the purpose of which explains the reason for doing another action.

(Purpose class.) Illustration:

(10) By adding the suffix 2 is formed a verb indicating that as a result of this another action is to follow. (Preparation class.) This

suffix is very little used at present. Illustration:

XII. Auxiliary verbs, and verbs of interrogation and manner.

1. Auxiliary verbs.

All verbs are divided into two groups; the pure verbs and the auxiliary verbs. All the verbs that we have observed so far have been pure verbs.

When any verb loses its pure sense and takes on the characteristics of giving assistance to another verb it is called an auxiliary verb. Auxiliary verbs are formed in two ways. The first way is to form them from a pure verb. The number of derived auxiliary verbs which are formed from pure verbs is not a settled matter. There are many of them like the following:

To illustrate further: In the sentence the word of a pure verb. But the jin the sentence is an auxiliary

werb. The reason is that the at the end of the last sentence has lost

8	93
its ability to bear its own significance. In the sentence the	
is pure verb. But in the sentence the word of is an auxiliary verb.	
In the sentence the word of is a pure verb. In the sentence	
the J is an auxiliary verb. In the sentence J the J is a pure verb.	
But in the expression the j is an auxiliary verb. In the sentence	
of the word is a pure verb, but in the is an auxiliary verb.	
The reason is that the gis the verb showing the action of the horse whi	le

the verb only indicates the time. An auxiliary verb for the most part is a verb which assists a preceding one and may be considered one word with it.

The second way to form a derived auxiliary verb is from a deficient verb. A verb which cannot be fully conjugated according to the conjugational procedure of a pure verb, is called a deficient verb. Such deficient verbs are noted below:

(1) The verb [also]. (Heaning "is" or "be"). Ill: [Command or desire]. [Verbal-noun, present tense]. [Present and future tense]. [Verbal-noun, perfect tense]. [Verbal-noun, present tense]. [Verbal-noun, present, future, indefinite].

(2) The verb . (Meaning "is"). Ill: Past perfect tense]. [Verbal-noun, present tense]. [Copulative verb showing dependence]. [Copulative verb, union type]. [Copulative verb, separative type]. [Copulative verb, meeting type]. [Also this

besides indicating an action now going on or future action, at times it

is used to express the idea of "while", "during" or "though".

Been a sofer of orcess of the series of the second of the

- (3) The verb (3) . (Meaning "is"). [Present or future tense and used in the written only. Illustration:
- (4) The verb . (Meaning "is" or "was"). [Though this is used for the present and past tense, of for the most part is used to indicate the past tense. Illustration:

Attention is called to a form of one of these auxiliary verbs which is

96 a distinct exception. It is the often used copulative form

which means

"not only" and is often used in commands or predictions to the second person. Rarely it is used as a main verb having the sense of a prohibitive command for the third person.

Besides this there are some main verbs which do not change their form and for that reason almost appear as particles. Such as:

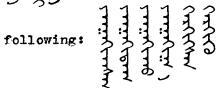
2. Interrogative verbs.

A verb when it retains interrogative characteristics no matter how it is changed is called an interrogative verb. Ill:

These are all interrogative verbs. Interrogative verbs are subject to conjugation. To illustrate: In forming the tense indicating class there would be



. In forming the verbal-noun class there would be the



. In forming the copulative verb

class there would be the following:

Manner verbs.
A verb which indicates that this or that thing should be this or that way is called a manner verb. Illustration:

manner verbs. These manner verbs are subject to conjugation.

To illustrate:

XIII. The forming of verb stems.

There are two kinds of verbs: Those which are root verbs and those which are derived verbs. Those which are called root verbs such as

are verbs which cannot be further reduced and still be a word with meaning or form a particle. Those which are called derived verbs are those which are formed from another word, by adding two words together or by adding a number of suffixes and thus producing a verb with a new sense.

Sometimes when producing a derivitive verb in the Mongol written language a new verb stem may be formed by joining a verb and a noun.

Illustration:

. At times by joining two verbs together another

new verb is formed. Illustration: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ plus \$\frac{1}{2}\$ equals \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Also it is pos-

sible to form new verbs by adding various suffixes on the ends of numerals,

adjectives and nouns. Illustration:

In general the process of forming derivitive verbs may be divided into three ways: First, verbs formed from nouns; second, verbs formed from particles: and third, verbs formed from verbs.

- 1. The forming of verbs from nouns.
  - (1) By adding the suffix Z is formed a verb which uses or desires the

original noun idea. (Verb indicating the original idea).

Illustration:

- (2) By adding the suffix Q is formed a verb which uses the original noun as an instrument. Illustration: the verb ; ).
- (3) By adding the suffixes 22 is formed a verb which takes the characteristics of the nouns and makes them its own. Illustration:

- (4) By adding the suffixes (4) is formed a verb which takes on the characteristics and sound of the original noun. Illustration:
- (5) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a verb which absorbs into itself the original noun meaning. Illustration:

- (6) By adding the suffix is formed a verb which takes on the characteristics of the original word. Illustration:
- (7) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a verb which absorbs into itself the original noun meaning. Illustration:
- (8) By adding the suffix 2 is formed a verb which takes on the characteristics of the original noun. Ill:

In these, if there is a 1 in the ending syllable of the original word then a 2 suffix is used. Illustration:

- (9) By adding the suffix 3 is formed a verb which affirms or flatters the characteristics of the original noun. Ill:
  - (10) By adding the suffixes 13 is formed a verb which brags up the

idea of the original noun. Illustration:

- (11) By adding the suffix 1 is formed a verb which indicates the idea of becoming like the original noun sense. Ill:
- 2. The forming of verbs from particles.
- (1) By adding the suffix is formed a verb which completes the sound and action of the original particle. Ill:
- (2) By adding the suffix is formed a verb which indicates various sounds and reports. Illustration:
- (3) By adding the suffix of is formed a verb which indicates various sounds. Illustration:
- (4) By adding the suffix I is formed a verb which indicates various sounds. Illustration:
- 3. The forming of verbs from verbs.

- (1) By adding the suffixes 2 is formed a verb which puts the responsibility for doing the thing on others. These suffixes are used on verb roots which end in a diphthong, the second vowel of which is 1, or which end in a short vowel. Illustration:
- (2) By adding the suffixes : is formed a verb which puts the responsibility for doing an action on others. These suffixes are used with words which end in a long vowel or a diphthong.

(3) By adding the suffixes 1313 is formed a verb which puts the responsibility for doing an action on others. In these the suffixes 3 are used with words which end in or 4, and the suffixes 13 are used

with words which end in consonants 9 - 9. Illustration:

(4) By adding the suffixes: 1 3 is formed a verb which puts the responsibility for doing an action on others. These suffixes are used with words which end in a short vowel. Illustration:

- (5) By adding the suffixes is formed a [passive] verb which indicates that the subject is the recipient of the action of others. These suffixes are used with words which end in vowels. Ill:
- (6) By adding the suffixes of is formed a [passive] verb which indicates that the subject is the recipient of the action of others. The suffix of is used with words which end in a. And the suffix of is used with words which end in a contract of the action of others. The suffix of is used with words which end in a contract of the action of others. The suffix of is used with words which end in a contract of the action of others. The suffix of is used with words which end in a contract of the action of others. The suffix of is used with words which end in a contract of the action of others. The suffix of is used with words which end in a contract of the action of others.
- (7) By adding the suffix of is formed a verb which indicates that an action is done to one another. Illustration:
- (8) By adding the suffix y is formed a verb which indicates that an action is done together. Illustration:
- (9) By adding the suffix is formed a verb which indicates that an action is done together. Illustration:

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- (10) By adding the suffixes y y y is formed a verb which invites a number of persons to do an action together:
- (11) By adding the suffix ~ is formed a verb which indicates that an action is repeated. Illustration:
- (12) By adding the suffix 1 is formed a verb which indicates many kinds of actions which develop or are accomplished by themselves.

Illustration:

- (13) By adding the suffix 's is formed a verb which retains the sense of the original verb. Illustration:
- (14) By adding the suffix j is formed a verb which indicates the idea of an action which continues at set times. Ill:
  - (15) By adding the suffixes is formed a verb which indicates

an action which continues to move or moves quickly. Ill:

[(16) By adding the suffix ; is formed a verb which indicates the idea of "at the time", "while" or "as". Illustration:

XIV. Particles.

A particle is called a word which never changes but always remains in its root form. It is not declinable as the noun nor subject to conjugation as the

verb, neither does it indicate number. Illustration: 8,3,8 . Some parti-

cles in sentences bear their own significance while some are used almost in the sense of suffixes. As to the sense of particles, they are not at all alike but they can be divided into a number of groups:

1. Those particles which are intensifiers. In the following expressions, the words which end in the consonant g and the words g are particles of that

nature. Illustration:

2. Those particles which force an action until completed. In the following expressions they are such words as:

	1
१३१४३१३०२	
مداره موداره مداره موداره مداره مداره مداره مداره مداره مرابع مداره مداره مداره مداره مداره مداره مداره مدارع مداره مدا	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
\$\displays \displays \disp	
3. Those particles which are negatives such as:	
8	
[A. The particles are prohibitives.	
3	ત
B. Also with this may be placed the word	3.
B. T. ale negatives, min with the fact of the second secon	ろ
Though this may be put with the particles, yet it is somewhat decline	able as
nown. In writing and speaking it is used as an adjective as well as	5 G.
centicle: but especially it is used extensively as an auxiliary verb	, And

Though this may be put with the particles, yet it is somewhat declinable as a noun. In writing and speaking it is used as an adjective as well as a particle; but especially it is used extensively as an auxiliary verb. And even at times it is used in the place of a main verb. Therefore the question even arises as to whether this could not be classed as an auxiliary verb! It is to be further noted that this word has a limited conjugation.

- C. The particle gis a negative of opposition.]
- 4. Those particles indicating certainty or agreement such as:
- 5. Those particles of confirmation or establishment such as:  $\cancel{\ell} \circlearrowleft \cancel{\circlearrowleft}$
- 6. Those emphasizing particles such as:
- 7. Those particles of repetition or addition such as:
- 8. Those particles of sound and report as:

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- 9. Those joining particles such as: 3335
- 10. Those interrogative particles such as: 8
- 11. Vocative particle such as: 3
- [12. The particle of affirmation such as:
- 13. The particle of confirmation, appreciation or praise such as:
- 14. The intensifying particle such as 2

SECTION THREE:

RECARDING SENTENCES

## I. Sentences.

In order for a person to make his thoughts and ideas understandable to others he speaks words. A person by arranging words in various ways can express ideas. A group of words which expresses a complete thought is called a sentence.

See mind oregen.

Ordinaring son

Ordinary or ming

Ordinary or ming

Ordinary or ming

Ordinary or ming

Antiquiary.

It is possible also to express a complete thought or idea with only one

Illustration: 
There are four kinds of sentences: The

word. Illustration:

interrogative sentences, exclamatory sentences, declarative sentences and imperative sentences

1. Any sentence which definitely asks a question regarding something is called an interrogative sentence. In speaking, at the end of an interrogative sentence, a person raises his voice; in writing, at the end of an interrogative sentence is placed a question mark.

in a year trapped by the service of the service of

2. A sentence which expresses the idea of instilling in the mind of a person such as: joy, exclamation, surprise, fear, irritation or passion is called an exclamatory sentence. An exclamation mark is placed at the end of an exclamatory sentence.

Illustration:

3. A sentence which is not an interrogation or an exclamation but makes a statement in regard to anything is called a declarative sentence. In speaking at the end of a declarative sentence, a person lowers his voice. In writing, a double dot is put at the end of a declarative sentence.

Illustration:

4. A sentence which is not an interrogation or an exclamation neither a simple declaration but which expresses the idea of a direct command, wish or warning is called an imperative sentence. In writing, after an ordinary statement command, the double dot is used. But with a pure command, in speaking, a loud voice is used; and in writing, the exclamation mark is used.

adding the state of the state o

II. Sentence parts.

The words in a sentence are related one to another according to sense. That relationship can be made clear by questions.

What kind?

What kind?

What kind?

What?

What?

What?

What?

Does what?

In a sentence there are two parts: That which is the speaker and that which is spoken about. In a sentence the main thing or person spoken about is called the subject. The subject is the reply word to the questions

and . The word in the sentence which indicates what a person or thing does is called the predicate. The predicate is the reply word to the questions and indicates the manner of the subject. Illustration:

Sentence part	Determining question		Sent	ence		
Subject	ریم مہ کمنتق ہ	ځمګړ	فممتنا	*********	יִסדדת	
Predicate	دستىردوما « دستىردكو ويىدىن/،«	مبهردهم	Jaxagr	ᠬᠯᡎᡳᠯᠪ᠇	رهدمه ومدرز)	

The subject and predicate are called the two main parts of the sentence. The reason is that if either the subject or the predicate of a sentence is removed, the sentence is destroyed and becomes meaningless. [Yet in the spoken, sometimes sentences do not have a subject or do not have a proper predicate, but they are understood or are indefinite. Illustration on following page:

Supject missing:

Lightly Aid Oct / Aid Light

Lightly Aid Oct / Aid Light

Lightly Aid Oct / Aid Light

Ox ~ Jan / Aid Colors

Lightly Aid Ox / Aid Colors

Lightly Aid Colors

Ligh

Ledicate missing of the state o

Many sentences in the Mongolian written and spoken leave off the main verb predicate. In these only such verbs of being as

Those parts of the sentence other than the subject and the predicate are called secondary parts. These secondary parts of a sentence give clearness to the subject and the predicate as well as to other secondary parts.

In this sentence the subject is and the predicate state is is the secondary words of the sentence are the following:

The word of clarifies which is a secondary type word. The word of clarifies

the predicate which is . The word clarifies another secondary type

word 3 . In the secondary parts of a sentence there are two kinds of words

called extension words and clarifying words. Those words of a secondary nature which indicate what's, whose or the nature and character of a thing in the sentence are called clarifying words.

anday tax, raight ..
anday tax, raight ...
by outer getty of the control of the c

In these sentences the words of financial are all clarifying words.

In a sentence whatever secondary part indicates an addition or an extending explanation to any other part of the sentence is called an extension word.

1. 2. 3.

Illustration:

همنوم ر رهندسمين يره در ميمينفينتين .. In the first sentence the word is an extension word to the already clarifying word. In the second sentence the word is an extension word to the subject.

In the third sentence the word is an extension is an extension word to the subject.

#### III. The predicate.

Predicates may be divided into two kinds: the simple and the modified. In making a fine distinction even within a simple predicate itself there may be found the simple and the compound ones.

### 1. The simple predicate..

A simple predicate is composed of a verb or a noun. (These would be composed of imperative verbs, tense verbs, pure nouns and verbal-nouns.)

[Besides this it is to be noted that some of the illustrations following have the main predicate verbs understood]

Illustrating chart follows:

Sentence	على معلى معمنق	פרפי שינית המיניצר שיביני ל	مستدر مستمر نامكي هسر وعيكس	هماميتى ئن ياميكس ٠٠	الماه بن المحقورم ٠٠٠	ويمكدودي مسميميتين هي ديميميتين ربعيومين	ن ممنهمير مر بمهم هي دديتنهي بمدرين	بعنتميم يمس دن دمهيمتعين	بستم وير كدر دموستسيون	دسم مسدهم رعدته في رعدته فعلمين عسمتهمس	دعوسه مسدقين بمهم هي بدوستن ومهيتنم عمسهموسه
Predicate	مستق	المعربلاعتنتن ١	ᠪᠯᢖᡬ	りゅみファイ	Gradd	رمدمرهم	الملاري	كمهيمتميس	دهستسه	201231011	JOTEPHON

#### 2. The modified predicate.

A modified predicate is composed of a verb or a noun joined together with another auxiliary verb. At times a modified predicate has a noun as its central thought and at other times a verb as its main idea. Therefore it is possible to distinguish modified predicates as being either composed of nouns or of verbs.

words: the noun and the auxiliary verb . In this, because the noun is the main idea, this is a modified predicate formed of a noun. In the

sentence , the predicate is composed of two words: the verb to-

gether with the auxiliary verb 3. In this, because the verb is the main

a idea, it is, modified predicate composed of a verb. To the main word of a modified predicate, the added part is an auxiliary verb.

Illustrated chart follows:

	1 ~	T :	T .	T -	Τ.	Т-	<del></del>		7			,	-			115
Sentence	وسعم رحويم بدرسهم بديميم ويددين.	هامما مدر رحول عمريل عدي ويدري	امعيدرور بن مسعدا ميسام المعالي وحل وللدم الم	ور مسمر د دميريتم رسك بمنسك فريم	محوميتم بديمم بدينها	® 852557°105775000000000000000000000000000000	ی بنوس بمرسا ددیتنی بعدا .	ملاويمتن بديهم بديمي ويددين ١٠٠	مستم بالمعدم ددومتتم بنهمهين فليمر	منر غفر مسدم فسدم ٢٠٠٠	normal rated many 6767	جمعريتم مر زنموں ددر دعدور بن بربعدو مدم كزنمتي وعيمر كممرمعدو مدم كزنمين وع	صعم رحدوم وسعتنس بلعم وحروق	of Laring Copies of the Copies	סיחה סיתא ? זיאיהם יסגלדםין	
Modified predicate	بديمريم ويددي	שמעת הדיש פינניין	ردعو ومددم ا	مستمكن فلايم	بدرممر بديموما	المعيهمين بموجها	ددعتنكق بمعدنا	بدرهم بديمي ويددي	بنهموس وليهر	אחנבת פינבת")	may 62767	ملامعدار مسم كزنمكس وح	12x 600	رميمهمدا وعن	איזיאט אסענרפאן	

A predicate which is composed of two or more pure verbs Hearing their own particular sense is called a compound predicate. The distinction between the compound and modified predicate is that the modified predicate cannot have more than one word which bears its own particular sense, while the compound predicate may contain two or more main words with their own particular ideas. Illustrated chart follows:

Sentence	ومسيس بمر ممسريدك بمستمر ٢٠٠	ممهم املاقهم كمعديهمي بمعتهما	مقيد بفدرهم كعديءمن يستتميمتر ٢٠٠	رهندمر دهم مسردد ممکویمر د دهم کمر دستموری	مسقم وهدره فيربئ ددومتني بستتمييس ويددم ، • •	يدنق نعرص مميرسك رستنصاء.	بدنق بمرجى بمرك ربيينيم وهري
Compound predicate	יסילערים יחייםי, ו	كتلابعتك بستتها	كعلابه بمعتمعتم	ومدمرا	ددلامتنامی رسمتنومیرسر هددی <sup>۲</sup> ۷	المعريدكو بستتمويا	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)

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In looking at the above illustrations it will be noted that some of the compound predicates are composed of a number of words which bear their separate senses and some have auxiliary verbs. Thus the compound predicate can take the copulative verb as the first verb, and the imperative or tense signifying verb in the last or second of the two verbs. Also it can take the

copulative & ending verb, the separative of ending verb in the first,

and in the last or second verb they take the past and present tense verbs and with the tense idea have many meanings.

IV. The subject.

It is possible in conversational language that either the subject is evident, or, having reference to a previous sentence with a subject, it may be left out.

Illustration of a sentence with a subject:

Illustration of a sentence without a subject:

In forming a sentence without a subject it may be done in conversation, or, when the reason for the conversation is already clear as to the subject, it is not necessary to bring out the name again.

Illustration:

Such sentences without subjects are very many.

Even though the words the here are, without

doubt, the subject of the sentence, yet according to the rules of sentence structure it is an extension word.

If it is desired to shorten the subject of this sentence it is

permissible to write or speak it this way:

د مد بعدهم مر بعدهم ..

The subject comes before the predicate. Illustration:

. Yet in

the spoken language sometimes the subject follows the predicate.

Illustration:

The subject in a simple completed sentence, no matter what noun or verbal-noun it may be, can only be in the nominative case. For this reason it is permissible to say that there are the two kinds of subjects: those which are formed from a pure noun or those which are formed from a verbal-noun.

1. Subject formed from a pure noun. Illustration follows:

Sentence	مستدار دسميد مدر المعربهما معتسه مستعور	(جدى بالمدعد بستمم بن سدن بمديهم مومه ددير منصيص بيدين عدوين الم	on/ 607 6mm/ ··	مديمهم فيريق كزنمتهم ردفمتم كهمدمي ا	לריסלר הים פינדי, זיי	ربعک بن وجي منس	معلوم ردمتن معتن	بتتم روعه مر بدرمهمري بن مستدم	۶۳۵ ) ٢٠٠٠ ١٩٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٩٠١ ١٩٠١ ١٩٠١ ١٩٠١	عمقتم بن عمدد موم
Subject	O-12(2-24) 2-4-24	(or Brygory > 1210	01/	ردفمتر ١	لإنفار	10 m	ئېمتر ,	れつるのか	まし	عستنه

120 2. Subject formed from verbal-nouns. Illustration:

ed from verbal-nouns	•	1110	(S) OI	atio
Sentenc <b>e</b>	معتقبيت ردعديم دديتون ••	رمين عدن دستني وي ٠٠	كيوميهم عدن بعدد	مدنق بمقق همديتينتمين فمن بمعموسير نن ميميدادميما ا
Subjec <b>t</b>	م∞متنممع	773	220024V	همكمتنديتميل فعى بمعمقسم

# 3. Simple and modified subject.

Some subjects are formed with one word and some are formed with relations to two or more other words. A subject which is formed with one word is called a simple subject. A subject which is formed with relations to two or more words is called a modified subject.

Illustration of a simple subject formed from a noun:

Illustration of a simple subject formed from a verbal-noun:

Illustration of modified subject formed from a noun:

Illustration of a modified subject formed from a verbal-noun:

#### 4. Subject indicator.

The subject of a complete sentence is either a noun or a verbal-noun in the nominative case. By this it is possible to recognize the subject as that which is in the nominative case. Besides this there is another sign by which it is distinguished. Such a distinguishing sign is a sign which immediately follows the subject and has the quality to point out the subject from the rest of the words in the sentence. This is properly called a subject indicator.

Illustration:

Sentenc <b>e</b>	یمیریتم مر بستم بیودهسم بن ستتمین ویددیر	אפשא אנו ציאנט נשרבפין בסק אנו ציאנט טיגונגייסן	وبمدتنم ومق بمحرم بمعمر:	ec 691 vararry
Subject indicator	., ,	ゟ	9 <b>4</b> 0	627

(This word 3 is not now currently used as an indicator.)

A further word is necessary on the above. Not all of the nouns and verbalnouns in the nominative case are subjects. In the same way not always are

the of and of indicators of the subject.

Illustration:

۲۵/ ۵ کیام ۱۵۰۸ کی مستار متصیدهای: ۱ محاکل میسیری کیام ۱۵۰۸ کیام محتصور میسیری میسیری میسیری کیام ایر کیام ایر کیام ایر کیام میسیر

#### V. Extension words.

It is possible to apply additional enlarging words to the predicate or to the subject or to clarifying words or even to other extension words. In this, if an extension word is applied to the three: clarifying word, subject or other extension word, it either must be itself a verbal-noun or it must be related to a verbal-noun or a copulative verb. Illustrated chart follows:

Sentence	בסצט אסנסגעות לקרצסת ארציפטאייי	رسم فر مصسیستر کدر رامیسر مستخکت میتمیدو ین عدممیر ومندرک	היצשת נ נשבשמת תש בנ הימינפיינישני
Extension word	ځمتن	جمع هر مصمهنتر ،	هديمهر ر
Clarifying word	ρανουσια		
Subject		مستديمة معتنفرسي	

It is possible to divide the extension words into two classes. The first is one directly dominated by a verb. Illustration:

directly dominated by a noun. Illustration:

(Formed of postpositions).

Those extension words which are dominated by a verb are in the cases other than the nominative and genitive. In other words they may be in any of these; indefinite, instrumental, dative, co-operative and ablative.

1. Extension words with indefinite case. (In general conversational style language, this is used with nouns when they have no indicated relationship with another noun.) Illustration:

Sentence	٥٠٠/ عمل بممدتق	هرهر برسر ، بدوسها	שינת גימנו המתעיפהל.	حميستمعمم بعفير بمعسق وعيوس.	المه معم بديمين.
Extension word	340	1 A	کفر	ग्रह्मर्	AMP.

2. Extension words with the accusative case. (The word which indicates the object of a direct action is put in the accusative case.) Illustration:

Sentence	ور مسرمر د جنعمر، ،	יטוחל אתלא בבין לאפיללין, יי	סיייפיננ נאבלטי סיימנג יליותן טי זיימל נדאם פאר יי	وبرجي و ني مسيهم	وں مدومدں مستمومر) ،،
Extension word	07/0/ 0	سرما دسر	٥٠٠٠٠٠ مر ١٠٠٠	5x30 0 x0	عدومدن

3. Extension words with the dative case. Illustration:

Sentence	פט זמעשט הייטיין ניין יפין יי	بدنق بعرص مسرم ن بنعش معروب	جدتق بموج ربي ضمي بمتمهما	٥٠٠٠ (جدوم وهي زندكين بمميهيا ٠٠	معلق ربط وريامعم مر مستمتر كفع بممريتمها	همد بامقمر فق بميم وجدوم بستقري.	פשרט היינות כבת היצנושת היסענות . הייפשת היי ל בבת הבנות פ הפת פהית בסעמנות נ ביפשיומנפינת	٥٠٠٠ زنمكي بحريد ريمهر ويددميريير ٠٠
Extension word	نصرص مسهد	همدرمر د خمعص	رمۍ محص	9MG 5147AR	مسعفر باعتمار ن باعتمام مر مستمتر کا فعل	סיידי ניספים פסצ	معموم مستسدم بندريم و	معلام زنمكس

4. Extension words with the ablative case. Illustration:

Sentenc e	بعير عر رعودم محمر معمدهدد تدريدم وحير ٠٠	بدنق نصرحی ربی بمر زنسوس	הית הענת הת ביפת ביפתם טומית נשבנםת היפשת . שבינו ברת נומית שבות הים נשל ביבת בים	عی بنقم بعم بسم کا ویندم کی	بكسويدا ميميدويون بنو دمه بمر يندمن	אמצפת במצר פהת המי הנדות הית המי יפינים. יי	ניים אפטנית הת התינונים
Extension word	1+1 of 1244 1-2	つみても	منار معددم معر ، دعور بدهنده ماهر و رجدوم رمعدنن ددم ماهم و عدم ماهر مدم ماهر	jer pari	2000 Jr. 2005	جمعن فاسم • بط معتسم ٢٠٥٠	7687 721

128 5. Extension words with the instrumental case. Illustration:

Sentenc e	אפטריי/ לספסי/ ני מסענים' פעצי הסגנפסקפה' יי	פני פידנאי ל צמפמן בגיצי שמבפהל יי	סייצין פיללעריני זבקניהם כבינ פיצריופיניעיון פילביני)	وسمير مسيوي دمير دديي يديير)	بدوستنمر عميريسو ويئ يديممر يمتمهنا	פנ אפטא גריף גמיפטיל יי
Extension word	جمعمر د محدر ما وعي	هسرمر د و معمر ددي	אבגינימת גבינ	סיינסט בינו בבינו	שמליים פיצ	مرمهم ددم

		***
Sentence	פט המעכשט הייני פייל היינימן היים	סיידי נפרצם צבים המצפת שמה המפתנ פט יי
Extension word	השנים הייני פיין	ברים המינשט שמים

6. Extension words with the co-operative case. Illustration:

7. Extension words with the double cases. Illustration:

Sentence	ישרש נית הים היתנית נושפת יי	ימרפע הנות ל בבק פנגדות המשפטל יי
Extension word	رمل هما ٢٠٠٨م	بممر کا ددم قمیتم

VI. Clarifying words. [Modifiers]
Clarifying words are the replies to such questions as:

Clarifying words may be composed of nouns, verbal-nouns or modifying extension words which are related to copulative verbs. They are replies to the questions

and and .In other words when the clarifier shows relationship to

it is always in the genitive case. Other than this all the rest are in the nominative case. The clarifying word comes under the influence of the changed case of the word which it modifies; yet when it is followed by the numeral particle the number sense of the clarifying word is changed but the word itself is not changed at all.

.)

(Only indicational pronouns are changed as:

1. Clarifiers with the nominative case:

Sentence	بمهدمتم بهدهم وبددم ، ، ،	(کردویم مهراه وسدم)	نامعهم کمتن بدتنها	סיינים רבם פשופה	فهم فيديدين ويعدون	رمحدد ميدمدام مدموس المسدددد	منر رهدوم ردنو معرص وسدين	LABOR COLLEG MILLY COL	معتم زنمتي ويميم ومدم ، ، ،	٥٠٠٠هم راهدي رجدوم د مومر، ١٠٠٠	نمرم بنددومهميتي رامعيم ويها ،،	فعلودمتمم عمددان مديها وديوما وو	Transmy (defor succession	بدعمره ددير بمعيتسيمين فع بمعمرا	بديهم بدويهم بدوستمر ممهم وعيوبا	مسعم رامقم بمعين وتدمير مدمن ومددم كاوعن
Clarifier	rotorin	(क्राह्म)	hox boy	orafox	Fuga/	٨٨٢٢٠٠٠	بنم • يحنق	L14018	Orne	الكلي	نمرمر بتحريقميتم	٥٠٠٥٤عتمم	YTT TO ME	1	1792 1775 M	٥٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠

Sentenc e	ی معرباددم دمین دی ممنصا	رمورمر في بامير منم فهددير يا ١٠٠	صعيعل ددم صميردشعم بمعرديها مه	الهم ما دميسه ما دولميم وعلهم ٢	صعيوم مر ديوموء ويدديتميميهيوي ٠٠٠	०न्त्रे ६ रिक्तित्रे भरम्लेनु ।।	زعوم و بدرم مور وعيم	دمنتمر و بنديم يمون بن مستددميم	معتم كيموريس فيهما و "بعديق ددم	منم ومع مدرديو حدر ديوسيا وميمر ١٠٠
Clarifier	معربا ددر	८००८०√ 8	مسهر دد/	סם שלי ביתיייו של	orrion or	0-10/6	5:0x0-1 B	حمنتمر و	; <del>,121</del> 9 22/	<del>^</del>

## 3. Some inverse clarifiers.

When a clarifier disregards the rules of an ordinary clarifier and follows a word instead of preceding it, yet if it clarifies any part of a sentence like an ordinary clarifier would, such is called an inverse clarifier. Such type of words follow:

1. 2.

هرمهر ومرمهر دسورها.

It is not right to regard the above as clarifiers only. These must not be confused with the same words when they are used preceding modifying words

as:

. Some clarifiers which clarify a part of a sentence may be of two kinds; simple and modified. To illustrate:

. Here the word has a simple clarifier composed of one word

. But in the sentence the word the word words. This latter is a modified clarifier. A modified clarifier may be composed of verbal-nouns or copulative verbs. Besides being formed in relationship to one another in a part of a sentence, there can be several multiple clarifiers especially tied up with the original word which they clarify. Illustration:

The order of these multiple clarifiers is very important. The clarifier with the strongest relationship is the one nearest to the word.

To illustrate:

If among these multiple clarifiers there is one in the genitive case

it must precede the other clarifiers. Illustration:

Also if a clari-

fier is made up of a pronoun it precedes the other clarifiers:

The order of the clarifiers is very important. If the place of a clarifier has been carelessly changed with another the distinguishing meaning is greatly changed.

Illustration:

Illustration:

VII. Postpositions and conjunctions.

Words which cannot of themselves form a clause of a sentence but are able to bear the responsibility of giving direct assistance to any part of a sentence are called postpositions. We have seen above that an extension word is governed by a part of a sentence such as a predicate and comes under its influence. When an extension word is governed by and comes under the influence of a part of a sentence like that it completes the idea of the instrumental, dative, ablative, accusative, co-operative or any other case under which it falls. But when such a word after being changed by a case cannot complete the responsibilities then it becomes necessary to use some special assisting word. The postposition can assume the responsibilities of such assistance. The assisting postposition immediately follows the assisting or extension word. This kind of postposition includes the great class of deficient nouns and from among them also includes various kinds of verbs which assume pure assisting possibilities. The various kinds of postpositions fall in line with the various cases of the words to which they relate. Some come under the indefinite case, others come under the genitive, ablative or other cases.

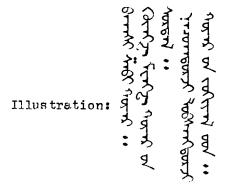
: Sentence	ص بعديمير عيريق كهديتمرا ٠٠	נידאים היססף לאסקום לפט יי	مسعم جمعى بمهدر ك عدديق بمدرين ٠٠٠	مامعرد مر و مصرمي نامم معمدتن معموم	אחרה בת מסינ הגודים את הפתרפת פתן מצפה יי	وبعيبتهم بستهم رضعهم كمسوم لايمولومن بامهر	פרפת המפתנ בת הנהלהמיםת 9 הימתקמנהל ימיניתית פתנ בבחתפת'ל יי	ه معمر معسو ددر مميعر معسري مستدر ك	دمع معكق ممسق حن مستدكنتيميتي ددم هنمينين ممتدم تفير يتبعها ٠٠	رمل مر مستربهر غمسين ريهمير)	صعير ددر صعوفر عميد عمدم صددر ،	(مي مر زيموس معدم ومدمي وردم	رمى مر علمر كايدرم رحدوم دمومر ،	ربي مر يمدم كيدرس لحمين بم منتبوس وبددم أ٠٠٠	مسرم عمر زندهم الجدرس دهدي د مستستميص ، ••	on incom jour of the series	هر مسرم/ ٥ دمدر ٢٥٠٨٥٠٦ ٠٠	جدم و مصربي ربي مر دمدك رسيعمها ٠٠
Post- position	01000	معمرا	\$700	معميتو	\0000mg/	(ठरप्रकारे)	مىمدىمىك	ordrol	معميس	٥٠٠٠٠ ،	০ ক্ব	تنقيرا	40%)	بهددم )	وتبعقمر )	ᠬ᠇ᡏᢐ	נמני)	دمدد)

#### 2. Conjunctions.

In the Mongol language the conjunctions are very much restricted. Conjunctions which join together the sense of co-ordinate parts of sentences follow:

3333 of these five the three 323 are in a class that is

subject to conjugation. When enumerating a number of things [or persons] instead of using the conjunctions to show this, it is proper to use the numeral itself. In using this style, the numeral is placed immediately following the enumerated things or persons.



In regard to the conjunctions of the verb class, this is to be noted: The three conjunctions  $\Im$ 

used in the verbal-noun form and in that very little. With the imperative or tense signifying verb forms they are never used.

Because the copulative verbs of themselves indicate the characteristics of connectives, uniters and separatives, it is not necessary to use an extra conjunctive particle with them. Therefore when this idea of an action is to be indicated at the same time in a sentence then the connective or union type of copulative verb is used. If the two actions are not at the same time, then the separative type of copulative verb is used.

Illustration:

Connective type	مميريدكق يستتفها	باعتريدي يستتميم	ممتريحك يستق	ممتريحكق بمعنتميق
Union type	אסיננארי שיושטי	م مقترريكم مينيقينه	ممعرسد معتق	אסאנקערק הושנוסנום
Separative type	وهممتنم زاعتها	מיין פריצט יםן אמינעריים	الامتنمر زنع	פרשנים שמעערים

Also at times some co-ordinate phrases having the same ending sounds

are used in like manner. Illustration:

א מ לבעם • טישיבת ם משעם באצטאבט טימפגעפטת מפתי) •• VIII. Multiple sentences.

1. Simple and multiple sentences.

It is possible to state one idea which is related to and tied up with

several sentences [clauses] . Illustration:

خنق دهن قبيم ومدومان ميميتنع ددر ميوه بعدهومان بعدامير بعن انتعمون بمدر بعن انتعموبافديرن

In the above piece of verse there are three separate sentences in themselves. To each sentence the sense is completed and there is a subject and a predicate. These kind of sentences are called simple sentences.

Instead of making our thoughts known to others by using a number of simple sentences, it is permissible to express ourselves by joining these simple sentences to one another and thus make a multiple sentence.

الا الله المعلقان المعلقان المعلقان المعلقان المعلقان المعلقان المعلقان المعلقات ال

If these two simple sentences are joined into a multiple sentence it would be thus:

ميردم ټموکلاومکل مسميل ددم ميرددمر معميرديممسيستن پددي :

When two or more simple sentences are joined together into one sentence, it is called a multiple sentence. Note the ten various illustrations following of simple sentences which are joined and made into multiple sentences:

Si se	imple entences	ومدمدتنر بمعموبا بمیمیرینر کیندفیوبا	همسريس وجديرجها	, 1080/ 0,000,000)	שבית ביופסטין טינים נישטים	معص ما	ردعدم مرحيون	وسمين مديوما ردعكم دديتوما	ممندر غمير يامعييعمر ميوههيئ. مميريدويا	ودنق بمن بمنتميكيون ر	197/19707 ··
a W	ultiple entences	ومعميته بمعمو بعيمية كمسعوب	היינאט פטיזטפיט איזימפיט במבופש המימפ <mark>ולי</mark>	بمقفر منصرين بمريم ربيديين يتف ومهوبا	מידית בייפחים פסצ נינשלוייצפש	ممدمي بالمدينتيندين بمديرمل وميول	بمقدمين عميينين ردعدي يوديون	همسيو بديريم رديمام دديتها	יסיבין גיסף ניספין פסן השנט השנטינטים.	يرن مي مديريير ددي هي ميق مين هير	1027 1227 just just :

2. Simple independent and assisting dependent multiple sentences.

A multiple sentence which is composed of simple sentences not dependent on each other is called a simple multiple sentence. The relationship between sentences which are contained within a simple multiple sentence is the same as the relationship of the parts of a simple sentence.

Illustration:

Source out out of off out of out of

A multiple sentence composed of sentences which are dependent on each other or when one sentence acts as an explanation of the other it is called an assisting multiple sentence.

Illustration: Of the two and the first sentence serves as an assisting extension idea to the second sentence 3. Main sentences and assisting sentences.

Assisting multiple sentences are composed of main sentences and assisting sentences. In a compound sentence there are sentences which give assistance to or depend on others; that sentence which is used to clarify the other one is called an assisting sentence. An assisting sentence from its sense of meaning is joined to the main sentence by a connecting word. And that connecting word is placed there as ar answer to a question regarding a part of the sentence.

A sentence which is independent and does not depend on another sentence but governs assisting sentences, is called a main sentence. A number of assisting sentences may assist a main sentence. A main sentence has the common structure of a simple sentence, especially so the predicate is exactly the same as the predicate of a simple sentence, which must complete the sense. An assisting sentence cannot of itself complete the sentence thought.

Illustration:

In the assisting multiple sentence, the main sentence comes last and the assisting sentences are placed before the main sentence. The predicate of an assisting sentence consists of a verb, either of the verbal-noun class or of the copulative verb class. Because of this the assisting sentences may be divided into two classes: The verbal-noun type and the copulative verb type.

4. The verbal-noun type of assisting sentence.

The following indicates the divisions of the verbal-noun type of assisting sentence according to what responsibility they assume in relation to the main sentence.

(1) Those assuming the responsibilities of a subject.

Tillustration:

The supject is supported the supject is of the sup

(2) Those assuming the responsibilities of a clarifier. Illustration:

Jacob Lat Jacobay	So jacos ray suggeryan jag cern so jacos Les sanctures jag orangyunce
بدیمینیس دیم دههدیمییم بنم <sub>و</sub> یمتنی هیریاهی ودعده دیم	ه بدیمینس دیم دعرید بیسم نمی د بمیریدها ۰۰ نمی د بمیریدها ۰۰ بنم جینته هبریا هبی هدیدی

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(3) Those assuming the responsibilities of an extension word. Illustration:

Sentence	هل بعقيل بمعينه ددير ميمينهم بمعينينيتمين فعلى بمعمورا	معيم دينهميميم و بدي ويل ميندد ديم بينيم	שני היים אית נאל סיינית שיות הציניתית ננית היפעפיתין ניספית הית נאל סיינות שיות הציניתית	איירשט טושבית גיא טוענים פיניית הסגית הסני מפבקפסת היפספין יי טוספית גיא צווענים פיניית	ور المرم بديم ميديا وي مسدر ومدين ،	50 /	المقلم بمكرم معدم معر و بمعدف عدومددي ومددمهم	יסאט לייפסייניין הא ניסצביל להצבא העיםן פסן פן	פאצימיצניפין המנמן פן היספט להים היינט גבין פאנצהן פאנציצניהן בבית היצקיציםן פן פערפין היינליעורציניהני	אסקסן בין יסיד צינופסנוקנון כבינ הסקסן בין הינסנה) מילי לצינפסן פננדות הסינסהל	פרפין אמני זערנים אמני לעינפים צמפיםהו יי	סישר הר ששמן מת מישטרטיינה מת כשרנאבת הבינים במנה) סישרביהשמטה
Extension wor	אדפיני מסדיני בנת סיבונים	אסלטו לישפטית אים פיני	مهما معر (مل مسلام 6 عمل بديد اله	٥٠٠ رامهم ١٠٤٨ زنددمه هديتم	ودعداودعده وم مسدر	بصرص ددم بدورسم عص	יסינם שצנענים פיננתעת היא	אסלטי לייופטייליין אשל יוסגבל,)	رجدمير رهيم موم مر منعق كينه	אסלטי של אסצף לדיופטייאייל גריג	ممت علادمق بهتر المعيق	معم مر مهودمسم مر رعديدر

The copulative verb type of assisting sentence. is related to its the thought completing verb In the expression preceding copulative verb In this way any thought completing verb may In this way is formed be related to a number of extension copulative verbs. the assisting multiple sentences which contain copulative verb type assisting sentences. The copulative verb type of assisting sentence is always placed before the predicate of the main sentence to which it is related. The following indicates the divisions, by classes, of the copulative verb type of assisting sentence: (1) The connective type: The union type..... The separative type: (3)

(4)	The meeting type:  Outfor, outfor outfor, outfor  Outfor four outfor  Outfor four outfor  Outfor four outfor  Outfor four outfor  Outfor outfor  Outfor outfor  Outfor	
(5)	The "by continuing" or "in the process" type:	
(6)	The immediately preceding "as soon as" or "just as" type:	ریم هر مسکلامیم ریم هر میگو مید مظری و و میتر دهندین کن مینی دهندین کن
(7)	The dependence indicating type:	a a o J
(8)	Of the disregarding type: The disregarding type: The disregarding type:	۵, ۱۳۷۸ مید کند میم میوسمیستوروس کی دن پست کندستمیک سوسسی رعدرکی میفیوس رسم و بیکو رعدرکیک میفیوس رسم و بیکو

(9) The purpose type:

(10) The preparation type:

### IX. Punctuation Marks.

Punctuation marks set off completed parts of sentences. If they are wrongly used they either mar the sense or change the meaning altogether. It is necessary that we understand and learn this thoroughly.

1. The double dot [Period] . The double dot is placed at the end of declarative sentences or at the end of imperative sentences which are spoken as a simple statement.

146  $_{2}$ . The question mark ? . The question mark is put at the end of an inter-

rogative sentence. Illustration:

بعوبی دمینتم دستبردیتم بععهمیدیسرس وی د بعدهمهم و بعدتم مر جمع مر تعدیتر کن بیر بعدمیدیو وی د بستم و ممیر ودفر زنمین بستخیمیمیام پیدکندییتمیمهم

Though one clause be a question, yet if the complete sentence is not an interrogation, then the question mark is not used. Illustration:

مام معمدسو در مسوم مم مستنو .. مستم منم معتم د دستو دکو وهممو وبددسو در هر جنعماع معربی ..

3. The exclamation mark ! . The exclamation mark is put at the end of

sentences of command, desire and exclamation. Illustration:

خىمىتخىيىسى ئىرى چىيەمەمىتىن -. خىتق كىرىكىمىنىتىم چىيەمەمىتىن --بىن · رەخىدكىكى ۋىن --، يىمكەم بىي ،-- 4. The dotted line [asterisks] is used in a place where there is left an unfinished idea or for some reason when within a sentence the continuity is

2, 42473427

broken off. Illustration:

(すら)・ 年まのある

5. The comma [one dot] . It is used in sentences for setting off by themselves, words, co-ordinate clauses or phrases which are not connected by conjunctions.

معلمتریام دهدم معلوم ، وصعری ، ، دعریا ۱۹۵۵ ، ،

Illustration:

Yet in a series of words like this when at the close of the sentence, the number of things is given, then the comma is not used. Illustration:

The comma is used in compound sentences to prevent the simple and assisting multiple sentences from indicating improper meanings between them. The comma is also used to make the meaning clear and definite in regard to the parts of a sentence and the relationship which they bear to preceding and following words.

Illustration:

كبيرميم مركيك ي معيق عودي .

(9-tol (9x/9) 80 1x/7 1x10/1/2

مهدتمسهم ددعي عمديق فمعمير وجدوم

كم بحريم مر دعيدم وم

معوکلامیهم دعیمادم چمکر .. 9دهر مهکری ، مامنمیتیم بدیمر).. 9دهر ، ماکنی دیمنمیتیم بدیمر)

6. The colon . A colon is placed before a series of co-ordinating parts

ق معيدهمتم هم راميومم عدمميم رمتعريموهيره دمدم ند ، مدهيس ، قامهم ياموميري ، معدم مستنمم ، معديمس دعيريا وييمن ، ،

of a sentence or a series of general words. Illustration:

Also a	colon	is	used	after	any	word	or	expression	which	introduces	an	expla-

مراویکمیم فیریم: میمیمیر ریان دیمیکو رهبو مین بیوهنییو مینیتر ) میریمو ریتیویی ... میبوسیر عرصیفیتر کدیم میبوسیر بن ویده وهرها بدیم میتیمیر ویدها دربویک ...

nation or enumeration. Illustration:

7. The parenthesis ( ). An explanatory expression or word in writing is

enclosed in parenthesis. Illustration:

ام ( معتنستهای دیم المعدم دستشهر (درسم استسدم نخریم های ا المبیمی های ر مستسم المبیمی های ( مستمر المبیمی های ( مستمر)

8. Quotation marks 5 5 6 7 7 Quotation marks are used to indicate a quotation from a literary work or to write the exact words of other

persons or the name of a book. Illustration:

نمومدن ومراق مصمتممتمين حدر حمردمم الريتموما رمنميتمر يحريا الروما .. الرهميم ريمدندوم مسميد وميمري At times quotation marks are applied when expressing, in other words, the

sense of the words of another. Illustration:

#### APPENDIX

#### I. Aids for correct writing.

From a deficiency in the Mongol language it has developed that the Mongol written words and the spoken words do not correspond. Therefore the person who is studying this language will find it necessary to carefully learn these differences by heart. Yet there is an established custom in regard to the use of the joining of suffixes to the stems or roots of words as well as the use of separate written particles (case signs). These are noted below. (Some have already been mentioned above but some have not yet been noted.)

## 1. The noun cases.

Letter	v	owe]	L			Co	nso	nant	t			
Ending Case	×	Ŷ	6	√	1	V	7	g	77	ゎ	4	۵/
Nominative												
<u>Genitive</u>		1		6	٠ą	٩	ą	٩	/۵	٩	٩	٩
Dative	ð	) g		कि कि	कि हक	200 BOD	20 20V	000 org	200 000	میل میل	میل میص	مبق مبق
Accusative		3		?	2	9	2	9	0	2	2	9
Ablative		メゲ		\.	\ <del>z</del> \	72/	イグ	72/	7.1	72/	\z\	72/
Instrumental		93		ددس	حديي	ددئ	ددي	22.25	ددي	222	ددس	ددمي
Co-operative		مسر ہمتر کا ہم کا		مسر چمتر کا چمریا	مسر ہمتر کا ہمریا	مسر ہمتر کا ہمریا	مسر چمتر کا چعربا	مسر پمتر اچمریا	مس عمتر کیمریا	٥٠٠٠ کمير عمير	صعبل پهتنر کيفريا	مسن يمتنر ايمويا

2. The reflexive particle with case signs.

Letter	٧c	wel				Co	nso	nant	;			
Ending	Ł	?	<b>o</b>	4	1	V	7	g	11	3	4	ه/
Nominati <b>v</b> e												
Geniti <b>v</b> e		7 77		0 6-7				عر 22.5 الا	·			
Dative	همی دریر	क्र कर ह्या: ग्र	فعرير	هم ددير	8007	فمنتم		معلی درسر	000V			
Accusative	ろのえ	2 d 1	>			つの <b>1</b>	كمشر	2027				
Ablative	72/07	134.17 134.17	>			インのえ	المستنر	Total				
Instrumental		050 277						كدي كديم				
Co-operative	01	عمتر کویر	40J 07									

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3. The reflexive indicator with case signs.

Even though there is the possessive pronoun formed from the possessive case class of the personal pronoun to show the reflexive idea yet only the reflexive indicator is used with them to do so.

Letter	ν	owel				С	ons	onan	t			
Ending Case	Ł	9	0	4	7	V	7	g	77	ر د	4	۵/
Nominati <b>ve</b>						.⊀	>					
Genit ive		17	<u> </u>	ه رجنی					₹ ?			
Dati <b>ve</b>			8 ×	همنر						0 to 12	معمنر	
Accusati <b>ve</b>		ろろ					•	っち				
Ablative						.,	1					
Instrumen tal		のあっち					てみ ツ					
Co-operative			93.3	# 13	まずら							

The first may be used in the same way as the first has the sense of first and the first have the same sense as first first used instead of the old first but it is not used in the place of the other first some persons who do not know this use first in place of first is a great mistake. To illustrate: If we take the expression and put the first in thus fit then means first which is the exact opposite meaning.

4. Plural particles and suffixes.

Particle or suffix	نمدتمم بعرمم/	aa/	4	ą.	אססק אססק	镁	844
What it is used with	Vowels and	All consonents except 	Single vowels	Vowels and .イ n .4	People, wowels and	Peopl e	Nouns ending with the suffix
Illustra- tion	ویددیتمیمیتر ) نمیتممر . بعدیفهرمفیر بغرهمر	بيديم مم نښکين مم	بسم بعديم بعرم	چمفمم ۱۹۵۰مم چمندمر بمتمیمیمر خمنزهم	שלגישסן הניעפיערישסן בימעיייסגישסן הערישסא	فيرچ بني فيميري بني	rester racount

## 5. Numeral suffixes.

Kind of numeral	Ordinal	Inclusive	Instrumental	Approximate	Fractional	Multiplicative
Suff ix	فمىتىر ھەرىر ھىرن	مير/	متنم ریم/	متامم رمم/	6	8/
Illustration	ندر معمر می میم معمدتمی ز:معومعمرر	משי זייימאל צרמשלא	بدعين يم يامهيكيم بدريا بدريا ويو يفيي يمتي دديي	دمیتمیتیم <sub>خ</sub> دس بیستیم دمیتی بمدعد ( ، <sub>خ</sub> دین کیمدعد (	هسوم و نقعوس رمون دستم و بمعر	ندرسعم ، ریمسیم زنمتهسعم ، هسوصعم

6. The forming of derived nouns.

(1). Nouns formed from nouns.

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Suffix	技艺	አ አ	J£9	مسم رمر	<u> </u>	ठेर ठिठ रेडक	المعمل المعم	from frong	SCC	كعممم كرمك	معم ريې	N N	عمران معمران	<b>B</b>	80 ex	51/	777 (JTV
Illustration	فيدعيدم رهدميروبيد عدعيريدن يدسيدم ممهميرم	بامتدي عوي ممكومير صميداديم	מסצחיים אלכיסא שיניים א	بمدعومتهم بسلاميم بميينة بيميم تاميق بيميم مستعوم بنيويم	राम्मारीहर्क वर्षामामानिक १८०० १८०० वर्षा	(2017)	exercised interpret southern orange your waringward	(iaratyan tologo) (articotyan)	ADJUSTIC ALBACIC	ومذعدميم بكندريدك بمؤمدييير	٥٠٤٠٠ ٥٠٥٠ مام مام مام مام مام مام مام مام مام ما	جدنفون مدنفون مدمعافلون بالقدرن مدميدمون مدمصيون	يمويم فعرن ريئ منعرن بمنعا فعرن	(rering rikes ordering	forces invos offices commo	TT(OREN ) THEOREN (OCTOR(CHEN)	Contract Angeninary ALLANA

(2) Nouns formed from verbs.

NO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	ຂາ	22	23
S u f f i x	متدعي ردعي	متتم روم	متتم رعی	お	1 7	Y.	عتنم ربم	^o/	Bayon/	۵	4	ろ	المر المرا	7	متمر رعدر	3	お	<i>x</i> /	V	for	*!*\p\ \.\p\	701	オポン ポン
Illustration	פריענגיא געצמיניא	والمعمدتم ممعردمتم	المعملتون ديهفيلتون ميزجرجي معتعديتون	ranafo Orioto	ארארון געגטיי	יסאשע איזיסשע	ومديقميتم رصفيريرس ممديهيهومرم ومعتقمهميتم	75760, and cost you	न्त्रे निह्ने निर्माणि कार्य क	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	refore reform	خبيعر مبنتمر	بالمعتفديمير بلامقعيدك	Krein vigeric)	بىنىنىمى بكىيىرەدى	reside 67 to	مدعمين معمتيين	ביצמיא לינטיא הינימיא הינליא	صميته وبعدي ربععدي ينتشقهم	87x 78 67x 07x	بالمقلمتنيهم بمدرج ربهم	بعومهم بمنعيهم دميديهم بمنمهم باعتتمهم	باعتر پلایتم کا وستدیتم کی ستمیتم کا چیفیین میمیتمین

[continued]

[Concluded]

										ctuc	]									<u>-</u>		
No.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	<b>3</b> 2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	<b>4</b> 0	41	42	43	44	45
S u f f 1	Ox Fox	7	57	ず	7117)	سميس رعيس	. ea/ eg	4	عرمتص عرجى	*XX	<del>1.</del> 6 (26	عتبل ريس	カーカ すべろ	متعی ربعی	८५८	<del>1</del>	ずめ	بستني ينهي	وعلامة تعلى وعلامون	<i>لا</i>	FATTY FATTY	2 1957)
Illustration	orneriose refreder rosefroroder (deprison (deprison)	9/ xxxx	14 102 081V 11110	7 ANT 17	<b>→</b>	אן איטייטי	بدندرمهم	オオペナーノタイナ	סיילרי אינוסל אינוסלי ייים	1.7	والمقلمين كمقلمتن والملاحين	بامكىمىتى ئىلى كىلىكىدىمى	jacczancowo ordzanojano	}	TOTALLE ANTICES OFTICES	CERTEL ALOGAN UNCLAPED INCOME	2 Otolog	1 -		77(OV) (ORTOV)	Sixtare by at a grant of the state of the st	}

# 7. Verbs of the command and desire class.

Class	Direct command to 2nd person	Formal command to 2nd person	Desire of first person	Desire of first person	Desire for third person	Норе	Preven- tion	Command and desire for 2nd and 3rd person	Request to the second person
Suffix		איפסן נפסן	هميتني هيئي	ر ٢	هميتين همرين	متنعهمان رعهمين	متقكس رجكس	متنعين ربعين	متنعين رمعن
Illustra- tion	יסצם אצין איםן אסני יסגםן אסמן	הסדסוופסן הלדינפסן היפטופסן הסדסוופסן הסקסוופס הסדסקיסוופסן הספסוופסן הסרננטנפסן טיומוופסן	ىمىمىمىتىن ىخدىمىمىنى بىيىسىتىن بھىمىتىن يمىمىسمىتىن بمكرىيەن ئاسىيمىتىن بميرىمىتىن يممىيمىتىن	بمعمل کا بحدیل کا بینوص کا بمعمل کا بمعمهمل کا بمعمل کا بمحرلاص کا بینتمل کا بمیمل کا	ىمتمقمىتىن بدىيقىرىن پىققمىتىن پەتقمىتىن بەتمىقمىتىن بەمىقمىتىن بەترۋەرىن باسقەنىتىن بەيھەنتىن	معتمىتنىس بدىمرسىس بىنوھىتنىس بىكتمىتنىس بىكتمىمىتنىس بەققىتنىس بەكرىھىسى ئامنقىتنىس بەيمىتنىس	مقتمىتەغىن پىتىرەغىن پىيومىتەغىن ئەتمىتەغىن بەتمېمىتەغىن پەھمىتەغىن پەتۈركۈكىن <sub>ئ</sub> ىنئەنتەغىن پەيمىتەغىن	ممدمىتىدىن بدىدىن بىنوھىتىدىن ئەمدمىتىدىن بەمدەپمىتىدىن بەھەمىتىدىن بەدۈركىندىن نامئەمىتىدىن بەيمىتىدىن	بمعمیتین بختین بیوهیتین بمعمیتینی بعیمیتین بمعمهمیتین بمهمیتین بمکرزجنی بینمیتینی

 $^{160}\,{\rm 8_{\bullet}}$  Verbs of the tense indicating class.

Class	Pres	ent and fu	ture tense	clas <b>s</b>		Past t	ense class	3	
Suffix	ţ	غمزا	Ś	26		و <b>ب</b> وين	یمتر ۱ یمریا	שריים שמשנ	איני איני שמנוסני יסנטנ
						No joining vowel	3		No Joining vowel
Illus- tration	המפגמט הבצבגנמט המפמגמט המעטפגמט הימימגמט היפפצמט הממממת נישימגמט המגמגמט	הסצסנית הכצהנית הספסנית הסצננשנית היסיסנית היפשנית הוסצסיסנית ניבצסנית הסקסנית	שבתי) הבבתי) הפפתי) הפננסיי) הבופיי) הייפסיי) המבתיםיי) הפפתיי הפסייו	שימים הדיום המפמים המנצשים הימים היפשים המימים בייבמים המקמים	אמים שימים אינים אינים אינים אינים אינים	הסתפטאסתפת המצפטאמצפת התפטאהתפת המצמיפטל מצמיפת נושפטנישפת התפטאמת	معمیمتنر کیدیدیوریایمهمیمتنر کیمنمیمتنر کا پدوییمتنر کیمیمهیمتنر کژنیدمیمتنر کیمیمیمتنر ک	יחצחשת הצינשנטנ	הספגיסגיםט הספט הספט היסיטסגיםט הסצסטיסטגיםט היים יסיגיםט בוועציסגיםט הסקטסגיםט הספטיבט הסקטיט

After the letters \$ 1 "> the suffixes \$ and \$ are used.

## 9. Verbal-noun class.

Class	Present tense	Frequentati <b>ve</b>	Present or Future	Incomplete past	Completed past
Suffix	****	No Joining Vowel	Lo Gouning OS GLA VOWEL	מיץ א ליח	++^++/ (^++/
Illustra- tion	המענטנאני המנחנא הפסחבאנ המענטנאני המנחבאני הניסבראני	אסצפינו אסקפינו אספיפינו	המנחנט הבינט הממנומנ המצנטנ המננט המננט המנומנ המפנומנ המצנטנ המננטנ הנפנומנ	امعمتر) بدسریا بمقمتر) بمدروریا بمیمتر کا بسوءتر کا	אסצסגקעטי אנצגעניגא אספסגנעטי אסצנגפנניטיא אסקסגנעטיא אינפאגנעני

10. Copulative verb class.

Depend ting	enc∈ ; cla	e inc	dic	a-	Dis reg cla	ard	Cønn tin cla	ıg l	Union class	Separ- ative class	Mee in cla	ıg	Immedi. ately preced. ing class	By con- tinuin class	Pur- pose g class	Prepar ation class
No joining wowel	\[ \frac{7}{3} \]	No joining vowel	014	No joining vowel	01.0	We joining vowel	<b>න</b> ්	No joining vowel	4	متنمر ربمر	014 )	Wo joining vowel	forest forst	عمهمعتني ريسوني	5)	צס/
יסגספיים יהגיסיים יהפשיים	Jun 201.7	אסליוסל לאסצסנונס לאיפינסן ל נייני	Į.	بعروب بمهمين بمويمد بدويم	المعموسة المعموسة المعموسين	אסתפרים שישפרים ושמפת שנים חיוםים	المرمين المربي المربي المربي المربي	الممريق المهل المنافق	הסצסק הרצים הספסק הסענצשת הסנרית הסצסהסן היינשת היינים	המצמה המק המצמה המקרשנים המענשנים המקמה המננשנים המקמה המצמים המשמה הבישה הימונהם המהנה המהרום המקמה המחברה מי	المعمومين المعمومين المعروبين	مميومي أمعمهمي مبهومي السعم	1 3 8	مقعمى مىتتى بىكىيى بىلى بەھمىيىيىتىن بەلاردەرىيىرىن بەمامىيىيىتىنى بەلامىمىيىيىتىنى بىلامىيىيىنى بىلىدىنى بىلىدىنى	مقتص کا بحدیق کا بمقص کا بمعروض کا	iara

11. Regarding the use of the connecting vowel.

It was noted above that there are words which have connecting vowels and those which do not. Sometimes when adding a suffix to a verb stem (imperative form) an d is added between the verb stem and the suffix, while at other times nothing is added between the verb stem and the suffix. Let us answer the question why this is.

To illustrate: With added vowel , without added vowel . So with

what suffix is the added vowel used and with what suffix is it not used? According to the custom of letter changing, letters are divided into two groups: those which are subject to change and those which cause a change.

There are six letters subject to change: .4 o q > +

If any of these twenty-five letters which cause a change follow any of the six letters which are subject to change then the connecting vowel is added

thus: 3893.3 d. If letters other than these twenty-five are added,

then the connecting vowel is not used.

						Cor	nec	ting	z vo	wel	not	นร	ed								
S u f f i	Verb stem	Ĵ	01-10	0r-10	948	שנייטינ שניפינ	عممتنوس عمرموس	<del>ل</del> ى ئى	שמייםנ שמשנ	Jegar garar	あぁ	هميتنن عمرين	همعتنعل مهلامل	8,000	פדא )	فسر فد)	ま つ	متعوس رموس	متنمتمهوس	つえるおろ	035
Ilustration	ים סיילט לפגר ימגדים	موهم ممركس رعدم معدر المعرف	שלפילם סיית שלים לאגסילם יטורליטיםיתם	rotors orranors describ rocetronors	र्मिक वन्त्रविक रिक्रिक रिक्रिक रिक्रिक विकार	rolzerios	O+x31/2010 くみままれるか いのてずっしょかのか	بمهرعين معلاجهن رجدتهن بفدريموريين	γολρατιά	סיילשנישלטר לאנישמקטר העירקיוחנישמקר	אסאה סייתאאה לאנגים אמנדאיסיים	المعلومينيل معلى المحمولين المحديدة المعالمة الم	معيهمة معرصهم وجدهمي بعديهمي	भवनेष्ठारी विश्वष्ठारी	भग्नेहारे , अन्रेलीहारे , विरह्नारे , भारतेग्वाहारे ,	rotern ondown (dream) ractioners	roting ordans (state roathord	المهارية والمراهد والمعربوس المدياء المهربوس	ممعيتيتمهمي	のするかえるおう くみょうえるおう しゃくけってんるおう	المهويل مسترعيها المحديد المحديدة

Continued.

	Connecting vowel used																						
<	107 701	1180/ (PD/	TAMON (MAD)	ידאסע נאסע	ずか	47	5	٥,	カノ	る	3	Ī	67	تعز	ま	お	Frest fact	بمتر ، بمر،	متعمر رممر	یم ) مقص	عتنقص رمقص	יייסצע פאע	ىتمىس رەكس
المعلم المحلم المحلم المحلية	refund and and and constant randon	יסלטייפטי פיילאיטיפט לאנגטיפט יסגליפטיפטי	- 1	كمامسين وسلاطه عمم رطيع عمل عمداءهم عمما	المعيمية مسرعهمية والمعتمية المعديمة المعيمية	rotor and loss rosetrool	المعلمار) مستروسين كودموري المحديدة	معلمل کا مدرجهل کی معدمیمی کا	المعلق المدورية المحديدة المحديدة المحديدة المحددية	rotad ordana considerations	٢٥٠٩ ٥٠٠٨ ١٥٠٤ ٢٥٨ ٢٥٨ ٢٥٨	rotofred rocktroofred	عميمرا مسرمهمرا رجعيمرا عمديهمرا	اميمنير يمنوهمني رجددنير المدييقمنين	معيموص مسرعهموص رعدموص مصديمهموص	الماملق مسركاسه والمعمورة المعرورة	المعلموسيس مسلاعهمويس المحتموس الملاياتهموس	بميميمتم كالمحرور المحميص المحديدهميون	ישלטיויזם פיתפתים לפנוטרים יסונליסטרים	بمهمتم كهفي مسرعهم كالمقص رجعتص كمعص بمحديهم كالمقص	بمهميتنهم منتزعهم بعدينهم معدينهم	المحمدة المحراسة المح	بميميتميس مسرههوعيس رجديموعيس بمدينهموعيس

Again referring to some more.

The consonant I is changed to the double consonant 5 when it precedes such letters as ZZZ . Illustration:

Jugan Jugan Jungan Jung

یستمیر یستمری یستمیو یستمیو یستمیو یستمیمیتر یستمیمیز یستمیتیا یستمیتهمیر

The consonant of is changed to the when it precedes the voweled of the consonant of is changed to the when it precedes the voweled of the consonant of the cons

When the consonant opercedes the twenty-five change causing letters, then the connecting of is put in, otherwise it is directly joined to the suffix. Illustration:

Also the consonant  $\phi$  is connected by  $\delta$  to the suffix when it precedes the twenty-five change causing letters. Illustration:

168 12. The forming of derived verbs.

(1) The forming of verbs from nouns.

(2)	Verbs formed
` '	from particles.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
S u f f i x	せ	8/	a/ a/	مسر ) میریا	፟፟፟፟፟	كلاير	3	え せ	みつり	کمم کا ہویا	<del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del>
Illustration	しゅうのかく つぶょうさく ノョファナナく のろへからく ノチカッチャン	صعبتمهم بحديثيهم زنيهم بمييميتيهم	فيستنم كبويم بمدقمم وهيتمندم ربهق زرديق	Light Lagrand ) vagious,	مسهدي معيومتي هندمي بمددمي	machine fundant markenin	minory Jordy Jugary	CATERY CACUTY CACUTY JATIONEY JAKAN	معدد لمحر کا دعدو لاک کی وجدمیتورید کا	ومكيمتم كمورمتم ك	ייייאלי סיילסטילי

No.	ı	2	3	4
S u f f i x	41	عرردنم	رلجنم	(tx/
Illustration	אסגים ניסגים ניגנים הבנים	٥٠٠٠٠ مستعررين	コナスペトナ ハナカハトナイ	notes order

(3) Verbs formed from verbs.

No.	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
S uf f i x	يتتم رج	לבאין לאין	せ せ つ つ	7 7	معهر رها	8/	₹\$6	¥	عمتر کا عمرما عمتم کا عمرما	4	ス	ち	July 1	/v.t	المميكم متنميكم لاميكم
Illustration	كموميتم بمقميتم بديرم ومعديتم بميميتم	وبديمير كمستميتر كهستميتر كالمقمتميترا	رمدين كمسمس اعمس كالمحرك وعيترا	دموستر کی معتبر کی معتبر کی بوستر کی بوسی	وعدينهم جيفيرهم منتدينهم بمدينوهم	مميقر مهوا زامعهر مضرهر	وبدري والمعيدي بعيدي دمينيي	रक्षार्थ भन्नर्थ	بستمين أبدقمين بمدعيتها رجدعيها	०न्मको भारती ६म्मरी भीवारी	الاهمير المعتمد المعتمدير	منمنيهين جهينن	بعدمتهم بمهاستمهم	المعملي وسلطين بمهليا	بمندوميكم بهنستميكم

II. Regarding writing and pronnunciation of words according to spoken

pronunciation. Although it is not possible to write each of the Mongol words just as they are pronounced, yet we can take a sentence and write it according to the general spoken custom, and when reading it, it is permissible to pronounce it like the spoken.

Although there is a time when it is necessary for a new student, being taught the language, to read by pronouncing the letters; yet after he knows and can write the letters, then it is necessary for him to learn to write and pronounce according to spoken pronunciation.

Because the common people only understand that which is like the spoken language, they desire to have the written form like the spoken. In this way

and only in this way can the Mongol language be prospered.

When we are to judge whether the structural sense is good or bad, it is proper to use the one special measure, which is: What style is near to the living language of the common people? There is a verse composed by the very scholarly Tao Shing Dsu. This verse has exceptional good sense. It follows

معيدهم محكرمك فقر ممدا الم هوي ويارما بعرب ويدينين ر و بين وي يارد وي دير えつすのかんかいか ていかのとれる・このへのかのかんかいてんりょうしゅんか فرعلام مسلم بيست در واعام الري الميام الميام المياسية מעטאפרערלטמים ני אמעטיאפעסגאפ שינידיאפ פיניים אמעענייי المعرب سيتنه يل ديم مقيق قل ٥٠ دسيناريم פי של אל של שפשש של איין ישל איין פי פר אלאין פראלאיין יי סיסציפינ שמים פין י אניל פר אניל פי אול טים בין פסים פין מייל יי שייים שענים פאי י אניה ניציבל שענים היביתם

Translated by Sainchogto

A little word in regard to how to read the written according to spoken pronunciation. First it is necessary to know how to read the particles as they should be pronounced. Illustration:

Written particle	Reading sound	Written particle	Reading sound
<b>1</b> 2	7	מין הנין	TT/ 977/
0	इंड इ	ଚ ଚ୍ୟ	بسسسر بسرير بفديسر نفدسسر
<b>a</b>	ā	هن ویم میدتی همن ددیم همریم	عمر عمر عمر
o do	ĵ	مق قبر میمتتر میکریر میک خدیر	0.15 0.45 0.48
3 °	3 3	8,4 44,4 4,8,4 6,8,4 1,8,1,4 1,40,1,4	र्दर्बृ
كونه	1 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3	معر قمر معمتمر معمدمر	1474 1474 14874 14874
845 77.45	इं इं बूं	٥٠, ۲٠٠ ۲٠٠ ۲٠٠	144 144 1844 1844
مل	न र र	٥٣٠ ومر	معددمتم معددرم/ معددمتم/
ہمتہ ا عور کا	芳芳芳	چمتر کھیر چمری <b>ک</b> وییر	پلادمتمر چلادرمر چلادمتمر

The unnecessary vowels and consonants in a word are not pronounced. Illustration:

					<del></del> 7			, T
Written word	ᡯᢁᢒ	Jaro C	Jazaze	رميمك	الالامقيم )	भक्टरिक्क्मे १	יטלטיילייי/	יסיר א גפסנטיאיא
How spoken	ৰ্যতন্ত্ৰ	70/	بهري	רידה	12027	γαςζοταιγ	707M7	יסגר אפ <sup>וויי</sup>

Words which have added letters put in for writing are reverted to the original sound when spoken.

Illustration:

Written word	وستنقص	بستنعمر	واستتمكي	مسهم	いかり	ئامتريدن )	Kd5/	(वर्-फर)	<b>√80</b> €
How spoken	67800	יישסל/	01777	8CY	J	ᠬᢍᠰᢅᠦ	\0\8-1	a <sub>V</sub>	rorsol

Words and particles which though used in the written language, if they are not used in the spoken or if they do not fit with the spoken language, are more and more falling into disuse. Illustration:

Instead of 332 the suffix 2 is used.

Instead of \$ 1 3 the suffix 5 is used.

Instead of day the suffixes 33 are used.

Instead of the word is used.

Instead of 7 the word 7 is used.

Instead of f the particle of is used.

The forms and are not used.

Speaking in general it is necessary to write the language as near as possible to the spoken form. The language of the people, following social economy, is alive and always changing. New words are added and the old unnecessary words are dispensed with. If we do not desire to look back and hang on blindly to the old until we are frustrated, it will be necessary for us to face forward and lay hold of the living language of the common people.