WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Colloquial Chinese.

Chinese Coolie Songs.

The Psychology of the Chinese Coolie.

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

Ancient Oriental Poetry. (Published in Japan.)

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

Lietzhe

A MONGOLIAN GRAMMAR

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

BY

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TO MY MOTHER

WHO AMID MY BIZARRE AND DIFFICULT

STUDIES

NEVER WEARIED

OF IMPRESSING UPON ME THE VALUE OF

SIMPLICITY

INTRODUCTION

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

Should this work meet with any measure of success, it

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

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

A. N. J. W.

A GRAMMAR OF THE (KHALKHA) MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE

1. Orthography

Vowels.

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

a. This letter has the Italian sound, i.e. "a" in "father".

ö. An intermediate sound between *e* and *o*. The lips should be in position for the pronunciation of *o*, and *e* should then be forcibly pronounced from the forepart of the mouth.

i. This is the Italian *i*.

o. *o* is pronounced with well-opened mouth but from the throat. It resembles the Chinese *o* in Peking speech, i.e. somewhat like "aw" in "law".

ö. This differs widely from the preceding letter in practice, and it is difficult to give written directions for its pronunciation. The lips are slightly opened and from the front of the mouth a sound between "aw" and "waw" should be forcibly pronounced. The sound of this letter should give the impression that it has been "ground out" from between flattened rigid jaws.

u. This is the Italian *u*, but pronounced with force from the throat.

ü. An intermediate sound between "u" and "wu", but quickly ejected from just behind the lips.

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

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

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

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

Vowel attraction.

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

Consonants.

6. The consonants of Khalkha Mongolian are as follows:—

b. Pronounced as in English.

ch. This is a single sound and in the written language is one letter only. It should be pronounced sharply with no following emission of breath.

d. As in English.

g. Always hard; never as in English " gem ".

g'. This is a rough guttural somewhat like the Arabic " ghain ", or the French " r grasseyé ", but a little more harsh.

h. A light aspirate similar to the English " h " in " hero "

h'. This is a hard guttural needing much breath and expelled from the lowest part of the throat. Some Mongols do not seem to admit any " k " quality into the pronunciation of this letter, or it could be represented by " kh " as in the common word " khan " (lord, master). It is represented by the Russians as nearly identical with their *x*.

j. This is the English " j " in " jam " and " g " in " gem ".

k. This is a pure " k ", with no subsequent emission of breath. It is reminiscent of the " qaf " of the Persi-Arabic languages.

l. This letter resembles the Russian " l " followed by the soft sign. It is nearly always palatalized.

m. The English *m*.

n. The English *n*. Never nasalized by the best speakers of Mongolian, although the lower classes and especially dwellers on the Chinese frontier, are apt to confuse this letter with the following.

ng. A pure nasal and one sound only. It is doubtless of Chinese origin.

p. Not so emphatic as in English. There is a tendency to assimilate to the Northern Chinese pronunciation, i.e. a sound between " p " and " b ".

r. Not unlike a low purring sound. The sound of this letter is difficult to describe; it is somewhat like the Japanese " r " as spoken in Tokyo. The substitution of English " r ", however, will not cause misunderstanding.

s. Pronounce as in English " hiss ", never as in " rose ".

sh. A single sound sharply pronounced.

t. Like English " t " but with checked breath.

w. As in English.

y. As in English.

7. There is, in addition to the above, an aspirated " s ",

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

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

Different Languages and Dialects.

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

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

Dialectic Examples.

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

Need for Phonetic Study of Mongolian Idioms.

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

Colloquial and Classical Mongolian.

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

Word-classes.

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

Vowel Mutations.

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

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

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

2. Articles

Articles.

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

3. The Noun

Nouns.

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

Plural. First Rule.

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

shabi, a pupil; *shabinar*, pupils.
tenge, a god; *tengener*, gods.
ah'a, elder brother; *ah'anar*, elder brothers.

Plural. Second Rule.

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

ërë, a man, a male; *ërës*, men, males.
ëmë, a woman; *ëmës*, women, females.

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

ügë, a word; *ügës*, words, speech.

Plural. Third Rule.

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

h'oni, a sheep; *h'onit*, sheep (plural).
mori, a horse; *morin*, or *morit*, horses.
yabukchi, a walking man; *yabukchit*, men walking.

Plural. Fourth Rule.

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

nuhur, a friend; *nuhurut*, friends.
chirik, a soldier; *chirikut*, soldiers.
bichik, a book; *bichikut*, books.

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

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

Declensions.

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

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

The Nominative Case.

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

particles marking the cases must be affixed to the noun, and where in the literary language, the word had two syllables (whereas now by colloquial contraction appears only one) the missing syllable must, in some cases, be restored. For this reason the Nominative Case presents certain anomalies when compared with the other cases. *Moo* (wickedness), gives Genitive *moogin*, because of an euphonic " g ", but the Ablative *sarnass* does not contain the euphonic " n ". The colloquial word for " moon " is *sar* or *sara*, and the form *sarnass* is readily understood by the scholar of the Classical style who knows that this is an abbreviated form of *saranass* from (Classical) Nominative *saran*.

27. There are no rules for the determination of the correct form of a word for declension purposes; the student must rely on practice to guide him. A dictionary (such as those of Kowalewski or Schmidt) would give him the classical orthography if he learns the Mongolian script.

28. Examples of the Nominative Case are :—

mori (*doptolna*), the horse (runs).
ënëdör (*arban tabuna*), to-day (is the 15th of the month).
ënëdör is a contraction in use for *ënë ëdör* (lit. " this day ", " to-day ").

The Genitive Case.

29. The Genitive is marked by suffixing to the noun in the Nominative Case,

(a) no. (b) n. (c) ni. (d) in. (e) un.

Examples :—

(a) *morin-no* (*hul*) = the horse's (foot).
modon-no (*napchi*) = the tree's (leaves).

(b) and (c) *pir* = a pen.
pirn or *pirni* = of the pen.
bichik = the book.
bichikni = of the book.

(d) *baksi* = a teacher.
baksi-in (*ügë*) = the teacher's (words or instruction).
ah'a-in (*bichik*) = (my) elder brother's book.

(e) *h'abor* = the season of Spring.
h'aborun (*chichik*) = the flowers of Spring.
chirikun (*iltu*) = the soldier's (sword).

30. The student must be prepared, however, to find that in common speech these terminations are pronounced differently or even interchanged at will. He will frequently hear, for example, *modo-ne* (of the tree), in place of *modonno*, and *morine* instead of *morinno*.

31. In case of doubt it is almost always safe to use the suffix *ne* for the Genitive. *Bichikne* (of the book), is heard almost as frequently as *bichikni* or *bichikun*. The Mongols themselves often speak incorrectly, a habit which is working toward the simplification of the modern colloquial.

The Dative Case.

32. The mark of the Dative Case is " da " for words with a strong dominant vowel, and " dë " for those with a weak one. This syllable, however, frequently becomes simple " d " or " t ", the following vowel being elided for euphony's sake. A long experience of the Mongolian spoken languages teaches one that rules are made to be broken; well-educated Mongols will excuse any breach of grammatical rule on the score of euphony.

Dative examples :—

yamanda (*ochina*) = (to go) to the City Office.
This becomes *yamantochina* in ordinary speech.
yaman is a Chinese loan-word = Yamen.
mükdëndë (*soona*) or *müktëntsoona*,
(To live) in Mukden.
Nühürdë (*ügbë*) or *nühürtügbë*,
(To give) to a friend.

The Reflexive Dative.

33. There exists in Mongolian a special form of the Dative case which may be called a " reflexive or personal Dative ";

this is used when speaking of things relating to or belonging to oneself, or where English would require the use of the word "own". In place of "da" or "de", the particle is "dan" or "dën", and this inflexion does not suffer contraction.

He has returned *to his own home*, will be
Tërë gërdën h'ariba or *Tërë gërtën h'ariba*.

The Accusative Case.

34. The Accusative in Mongolian is subject grammatically to the same rules as the accusative in Latin. If the Nominative ends in a vowel "gi" or "k" is suffixed, but if in a consonant then "i" only is added. If in the written language the word ends in a short vowel then this is elided and "ik" or "ig" is suffixed, or the vowel coalesces with the termination "i" to make a long vowel.

"Put this book on the table," will be
ënë bichigi sirën dëërë talbi

where *bichik* or *bichig* simply adds "i". The word for "tea" is *chi* and "Bring some tea" will be expressed by *chi achira*. In this case no change appears in the word *chi* as written, but in pronunciation the vowel sound is prolonged.

"He bought a good horse," is likewise
Tërë sain mori abuba.

There is often no difference observable between the Nominative and Accusative, saving that the vowel "i" is more strongly accented in the latter case.

The Reflexive Accusative.

35. As with the Dative, there is a "personal" or "reflexive" Accusative. This is marked by the suffixes *yian* and *yiën*. These contract into *an* and *ën* in the event of certain vowels, consonants, or semi-vowels preceding.

"I sold my own cow," would be expressed thus
Bi ühërën h'oldaba, where *ühërën* is contracted from *ühëryiën*.

36. If the noun or pronoun ends in a vowel, the termination for the personal accusative will be *ban* or *bën*. Thus "he himself" in such a construction as "he forgets himself entirely" will be *tërë biyën* (contracted from *biyëbën*), and the whole sentence will be heard as *tërë biyën bur martaba*.

37. In connexion with the Accusative, it should be further remarked that animals and inanimate things are often regarded as exempt from these rules, and the Nominative form may be (and by Mongols very often is), used for the Accusative case, as—

"I shall eat food," *bi bodak idiyë* or
bi bodai idiyë, or
bi boda idiyë.

The Ablative Case.

38. The Ablative case is formed by suffixing "s" or "ss" with an appropriate vowel preceding. *Gajir* (earth), will become *gajirass*: *yus* (a rule, a standard), becomes *yussuss*. Should the Nominative end in a vowel, "g" is inserted before the termination, as in *dalai* (the sea), *dalaigas*.

39. If the word in the written language ends in "n" in the Nominative, this letter reappears in the Ablative case; *ugë* (a word), is, in the classical language *ugün*, and the Ablative in the colloquial is therefore *ugnës*. It is not a matter of great importance, however, since many Mongols use *ugëss* as the Ablative, ignoring the "n" altogether.

The Conjunctive Case.

40. The Conjunctive case, as implied in its name, expresses the idea of "in union with", or "together with". It is formed by suffixing *tee* to the Nominative, as *ah'atee* "with my elder brother", from *ah'a*.

bi ah'atee soona = I live with my elder brother.
nühürtee = in company with friends.

41. The Conjunctive case is often used to supply adjectives. Even where true adjectives exist in the language they are often supplanted by a noun in the Conjunctive, since the

Mongol is usually averse to the employment of literary expressions in the colloquial.

Example :—

From *mung* (silver or money) is formed the expression *mungtee hun* " a rich or moneyed man ".

The Instrumental Case.

42. The Instrumental case is used to express by what means or in what manner something is done and is formed by the addition of " r ", preceded by a suitable vowel, to the Nominative. " With the foot " is *hulur*, from *hul* the foot : *garar*, by or with the hand, from *gar* " the hand ".

43. This case is also used in indicating the substance of which an article is made, e.g. *tumur* is " iron " ; *tumurur* is " made of iron " : *altan* is " gold ", *altanar* " made of gold, golden ". Thus from the Instrumental, as from the Conjunctive case, many adjectives are made.

44. Such expressions as " a la Francaise " are translated into Mongolian by means of the Instrumental case. *Mongol* means " the Mongolian language ", *mongolor* " in Mongolian "; *irgen* means " Chinese ", *irgener* " in Chinese ".

4. Pronouns

Pronouns.

45. The pronouns in Mongolian are subject to the same declension as nouns. The personal pronouns are *bi* " I ", *chi* " thou ", *tërë* " he, she ", *bida* " we ", *ta* " you ", *tëdë* " they ".

The declension of the Pronoun of the First Person, Singular and Plural, is as follows :—

Case.	Singular.	Plural.
Nominative .	*bi.*	*bida.*
Genitive . .	*mini, mino.*	*bidanë, manë.*
Dative . .	*nada.*	*bidanda, manda.*
Accusative .	*namai.*	*bidani, mani.*
Ablative . .	*nadas.*	*bidanas.*
Conjunctive .	*nadatee.*	*bidantee.*
Instrumental .	*nadaar.*	*bidanar.*

46. The pronoun of the Second Person is thus declined :—

Case.	Singular.	Plural.
Nominative .	*chi.*	*ta.*
Genitive . .	*chini, chino.*	*tanë.*
Dative . .	*chimada.*	*tanda.*
Accusative .	*chimai.*	*tani.*
Ablative . .	*chimas.*	*tanas.*
Conjunctive .	*chimatee.*	*tantee.*
Instrumental .	*chimaar.*	*tanar.*

47. The pronoun of the Third Person is thus declined :—

Case.	Singular.	Plural.
Nominative .	*tërë.*	*tëdë.*
Genitive . .	*tërnë.*	*tëdënë.*
Dative . .	*tërëndë.*	*tëdëndë.*
Accusative .	*tëri.*	*tëdëni.*
Ablative . .	*tërnës.*	*tëdënës.*
Conjunctive .	*tërëntee.*	*tëdëntee.*
Instrumental .	*tërëër.*	*tëdënër.*

48. The Interrogative Pronoun *hen* " who ? " is declined as under :— **Interrogatives.**

Case.	Form.
Nominative .	*hën.*
Genitive . .	*hënë.*
Dative . .	*hëndë.*
Accusative. .	*hëni.*
Ablative . .	*hënës.*
Conjunctive .	*hëntee.*
Instrumental .	*hënër.*

49. The Demonstrative Pronouns *ënë* " this ", and *tërë* " that " are declined :— **Demonstration.**

Nominative .	*ënë* (This).	*tërë* (That).
Genitive . .	*ënë.*	*tërë.*
Dative . .	*ënëndë.*	*tërëndë.*
Accusative .	*ëni.*	*tëri.*
Ablative . .	*ënës.*	*tërnës.*
Conjunctive .	*ënëntee.*	*tërëntee.*
Instrumental .	*ënëër.*	*tërëër.*

Indefinite Pronouns.

50. The Indefinite Pronouns "which" and "what" are represented in Mongolian by *ali* and *yüü* respectively, and are declined as follows :—

Nominative .	*ali* (Which).	*yüü* (What).
Genitive . .	*ali.*	*yüü.*
Dative . .	*alinda.*	*yüünde.*
Accusative .	*alii.*	*yüügi.*
Ablative . .	*alis.*	*yüüges.*
Conjunctive .	*aliutee.*	*yüütee.*
Instrumental .	*aliir.*	*yüüger.*

Declined Adverbs.

51. In Mongolian Colloquial some adverbs undergo declension. "Here" (*ëndë*), "there" (*tëndë*), and "where" (*ha*), are thus declined :—

Nominative . .	*ëndë* (Here).	*tëndë* (There).	*ha* (Where).
Genitive . .	*ëndëhi.*	*tëndëhi.*	*hanhi.*
Dative . .	*ëndë.*	*tëndë.*	*ha, handa.*
Accusative . .	*ëndi.*	*tëndi.*	*hani.*
Ablative . .	*ëndës.*	*tëndës.*	*hanas.*

The Conjunctive and Instrumental cases are wanting.

52. "Hither" (*ëntee*), "thither" (*tëntee*), and "whither" (*hantee*), have the following forms :—

ëngör (from here).
tëngör (from there). (Thence.)
hagor (whence ?).

5. Numerals

Numerals.

53. The first ten cardinal numbers are as follows :—

1. *nigë.*	6. *jorga.*
2. *h'oir.*	7. *dolo.*
3. *g'orba.*	8. *naimu.*
4. *dürbë.*	9. *isu.*
5. *tabu.*	10. *qrba.*

Cardinal Numbers.

54. The tens have special names as under :—

20. *h'ori.*	60. *jara.*
30. *g'ochi.*	70. *dala.*
40. *düchi.*	80. *naya.*
50. *tabi.*	90. *iri.*

100. *joo*, or *zoo*.

55. When used in counting, the first of two numbers coming together takes the suffix "n", always excepting numbers "one" and "two"; thus—

11 is *arban nigë*, but *nigë hun* (one man).
22 is *h'orin h'oir*, but *h'oir mori* (two horses).
33 is *g'ochin g'orba.*
3 books is *g'orban bichik.*
55 is *tabin tabu.*
10 men, *arban hun.*

56. So also with the hundreds. One hundred is *joo*, or *nigë joo*; two hundred is *h'oir joo*, but three hundred is *g'orban joo*, and so with each successive hundred up to one thousand, which is *mingg'a.* "Ten thousand" is *tümë*; "one hundred thousand" is *bümë*; one million is *sayi*; "ten millions" *sheva*; and one hundred millions is *dünër.*

57. When many numbers follow each other, all except the last take "n" as liaison letter (with the further exception of *joo* (100), which, like *nigë* and *h'oir*, does not change), e.g.:—

G'orban mingg'an jorg'an joo dalan isu, which means Three thousand six hundred and seventy-nine (3,679).

Indefinite Numbers.

58. The word *hëdii* or *hëdu* acts as an indefinite numeral with the meaning of "how many", "about," e.g. :—

chi hëdü abun or *chi hëdii abun*, How many do you want ?
bi h'oir abuna, I want two.

59. *hëdü* may become *hëdün* if euphony demands :—

bass hedu baina = there are still some left.
tëndë hëdün hun yabuna = over there are some men walking about.

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

tabut " about five ".
tabut mori " four or five horses ".
arbat ëdör " somewhere about the tenth of the month ".

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

arban hëdü means " about ten (more or less) ".
arban ilöö means " ten or more (but not less than ten) ".
tabin ilöö means " upwards of fifty ".

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

nigëdögër, the first.
h'oidog'ar, the second.
g'orbadog'ar, the third.
dürbëdögër, the fourth.
arbadog'ar, the tenth.
h'oridog'ar, the twentieth, etc., etc.

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

6. Adjectives

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

sain mori, a good horse.
ündör oola, a high mountain.

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

ënë mori sain " this horse (is) good, or a good one ".
tëndëhi oola masi ündör " yonder mountain is very high ".

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

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

altan biyoo " a gold watch ".
tomor jam " railway ". (Lit. iron road.)

Comparison of Adjectives.

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

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

The Superlative.

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

ënë ihë sain baina " this is the best ".
tërë ihë moo baina " that is the worst ".

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

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

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

7. Verbs

Verbs.

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

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

73. Examples of the Infinitive are :—

baih'u " to be, to have, to exist ".
abuh'u " to take, to want, to wish ".
ongsih'u " to read ".
yabuh'u " to go ".
üjih'ü " to see ".

Verbal Infixes Causative.

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

hürgü " to reach ", " attain ".
hürgëhü (causative) " to forward, make to reach ".
idëhü " to eat ".
idëlhü " to cause to eat, to feed ".
mëdhü " to know ".
mëdëlhü " to cause to know, inform, tell ".
chohih'u " to strike ".
chohilh'u " to cause to strike ".

The Passive Formation.

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

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

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

hëlëhü " to speak ".
hëlëdëhü, or *hëldëhü* " to be spoken ".
chohih'u " to strike ".
chohidah'u " to be struck "

Verbs of Reciprocity.

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

yabuh'u " to go ".
yabulchih'u " to go in company with . . . "
h'arih'u " to return ".
h'arilchih'u " to return in company with . . . "

The Passive Causative.

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

oroh'u " to enter ", makes *oroldah'u* " to cause to be entered " ; *ujildëhü* means " to cause to be shown ", and so on.

Verb Formation.

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

hërëk " business, affair ", gives
hërëklëhü " to transact business ".
ihë " great, big ", gives
ihëdëhü " to become big, to grow ".
salhin " wind ", yields *salhilah'u* " to blow ".
orce " slow, slowly ", *orcedah'u* " be or become late ".

Auxiliary Verbs.

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

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

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

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

Divisions of the Verb.

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

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

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

The Auxiliary " To be ".

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

Forms of the Auxiliary baih'u " to be "

Infinitive.	*baih'u.*	to be.
Pres. Indic.	*baina, baiga.*	I am, will be, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

bi idëhü, I eat.	*bida idëhü.*
chi idëhü, thou eatest, etc.	*ta idëhü.*
tëre idëhü, he eats, etc.	*tëdë idëhü* or *tëdidëhü.*

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

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

Present Indicative and Future.

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

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

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

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

The Continuous Present.

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

songsoh'u, to listen.
songsoss, listening (present participle).
bi songsoss baina, I am listening (continuous present).

The Imperfect.

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

idëhü, to eat ; Root *idë*.
idëss, or *idss*, present participle.
baila, perfect of *baih'u*, to be.
bi, chi, tërë idëss baila, I, thou, he, ate, or was eating.

The Four Perfects.

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

hëlëhü, to speak.
hëlënë, I speak, pres. indic.
hëlëbë, I have spoken, 1st Perfect.
yabuh'u, to go.
yabuna, I go, pres. indic.
yabuba, I have gone, 1st Perfect.

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

yabuh'u, yabuna, yabuba, yabula : He went.
hëlëhü, hëlënë, hëlëbë, hëlëlë : He spoke.

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

alah'u, to kill.
alana, I kill.
alga or *alaga*, I killed.
mëdh'u, to know.
mëdna or *mëdne*, I know.
mëdche, I knew.

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

idëhü, to eat.
idësen or *idsen*, he ate.
hëlëhü, to speak.
hëlësen or *hëlsen*, he spoke.

The Participles.

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

yabuh'u, to go.
yabass (for *yabuass*), going.
hëlëhü, to say.
hëless, saying.

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

hëlëhü, to say.
hëlësen, having said.

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

hëlëtek, he who said (lit. he who having said).
yabutak, he who went (lit. he who having gone).

The Imperatives.

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

üjih'u, to see ; Root and Imperative, *üji*, see !
yabuh'u, to go ; Root and Imperative, *yabu*, go !
ühühü, to die ; Root and Imperative, *ühü*, die !

The Gerunds.

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

The First and Second Gerunds.

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

1st Gerund

idëhü, to eat.
idët, for *idëet*, having eaten.
yabuh'u, to go.
yabut, for *yabuot*, having gone.

2nd Gerund

idëhü, to eat.
idëss, eating or being eaten.
yabuh'u, to go.
yabuss, going or having gone.

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

songsoh'u, to hear.
songsog'ot, having heard.
songsoh'u, to hear.
songsoss, hearing.

The Third Gerund.

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

yabuh'u, to go.
yabutal, in going, while going, when I, he, etc., will go, while I go, etc.
songsotal, in hearing, while hearing, when I, he, etc., will or shall hear, while I hear, while he hears, etc.
üjitel, in seeing, while seeing, when I, he, etc., will or shall see, while I see, while he sees, etc.

The Fourth Gerund.

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

From *üjih'ü* we get *üjihë*, in order to see, that I might see, etc.
chi hëlëhë irënë, thou hast come in order to speak.
tërë songsoho irënë, he has come that he might listen.

The Fifth or Concessive Gerund.

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

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

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

The Sixth Gerund.

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

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

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

The Seventh Gerund.

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

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

The Eighth Gerund.

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

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

The Interrogative Verb.

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

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

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

The Negative Verb.

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

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

idëhu, to eat : *idëgëë* { not to eat. / I do not eat. / he does not eat, etc.

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

Desiderative Verbs.

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

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

bida idëhü dürgëë { we do not wish to eat. / we are not hungry.

bi yabuna dürtë I wish to go.

Must, Should, etc.

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

Bi tiimu yabuna may mean--

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

To Have.

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

8. Adverbs

Adverbs.

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

Adverbs of Place.

116. Adverbs of place are:—

ëndë, here. *dotora*, inside. *barona*, to the right. *tendë*, there. *g'atana*, outside. *dëërë*, above. *ëmtee*, before. *jüünë*, to the left. *doora*, below. *hoitee*, behind

Adverbs of Time.

117. Adverbs of time are:—

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

Adverbs of Quantity.

118. Adverbs of quantity are:—

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

Adverbs of Manner.

119. Adverbs of manner are:—

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

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation.

120. Adverbs of affirmation and negation are:—

tiimu, yes.
ügëë, no.
nër, certainly.

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

Prepositions.

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

Conjunctions.

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

Other Mongolian Languages

Other Mongolian Languages.

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

The traveller in Mongolia and Siberia must be prepared to find a whole multitude of dialects, but if he knows the laws controlling the parent-language from which these dialects spring, he should have little difficulty in understanding and in making himself understood.

Buriat Mongolian.

124. The Buriat Mongolian which is spoken in Siberia, is one of the most difficult of all the Mongolian languages. The vocalic range is wider than that of Khalkha, Ordoss or Kalmuck, or indeed of any of the other tongues spoken by Mongols. The vowels are as follows :—

a, ă, e, ĕ, i, ii, o, ŏ, u, ü.

There are differences in the powers of these eight vowels, however, differences so great as to suggest that proper phonetic treatment would discover the inadequacy of the above representation. These vowels should be pronounced according to the rules laid down for the Khalkha Mongolian, with the one exception of the *ii* which is not a double or long vowel, but approximates to the Chinese sound represented by Sir Thomas Wade as "ih", in such words as "chih, shih", etc. It is a short checked sound pronounced low in the throat.

125. The diphthongs of Buriat are as follows :—

ai, ăi, ei, ĕi, oi, ea, ĕa, ĕă, oa, eă, ie, eo, ŏi.

These diphthongs usually sound as a single accented vowel with a slight palatalization immediately following and linking it with the next sound.

126. Typographical limitations stand in the way of our giving the Buriat consonant system as it is usually represented. An approximation, however, is as follows :—

k' is the *k* mouillée.
k as in English.
x is the Russian *x* or German "ch".
x is the preceding sound softened somewhat.

h as in English "hat".
g always hard.
ng a single sound ; a pure nasal.
j as in English.
l as in English.
l' a softer sound than the preceding, it is like the Russian palatal *l*.
r somewhat as in English.
r' a very difficult sound which must be learned from a native. There is a suggestion of liquid, nasal, and dental elements all combined.
š like "sh" in English "shop". Russian ш.
ž French "j" in "jour", or Russian ж.
č like "ch" in "church". Russian ч.
n as in English.
n' is the *n* mouillée.
t as in English but with checked breath. It is sometimes mistaken on first hearing for a "d" sound.
t' is the English "t" with slight breathing.
d as in English.
d' a softer sound than the preceding. It sometimes sounds almost like "th" in "that".
s as in English but sharper. Never as in English "rise".
z a semi-dental. Like "dz" in "adze".
c as a soft English "k".
p almost like English *b*.
b a very soft labial.
m as in English.
c' as "ts" in "Tsar". Russian ц.

127. Owing to the great number of dialects within the Buriat, the vowels and consonants suffer greater and wider changes by means of attraction and assimilation. There are three declensions of nouns according to the classes into which the consonants composing the words fall. As remarked in the introductory part of the grammar, the Russian language

has exerted no little influence over the pronunciation of the Buriat, although grammatically the language has remained undisturbed. As an example of the first declension, the word *chono* (wolf) is here presented :—

Buriat First Declension.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nominative. .	*chono*, a wolf, the wolf.	*chono-nut, chono-nor.*
Genitive . .	*chono-in.*	*chono-nushi, chono-nori.*
Dative . .	*chono-do.*	*chono-nutta, chono-norta.*
Accusative . .	*chono-igi.*	*chono-nushi, chono-nori.*
Ablative . .	*chono-ho.*	*chono-nudaha, chono-noraha.*
Conjunctive .	*chono-toi.*	*chono-nudar, chono-norar.*
Instrumental .	*chonor.*	*chono-nuttai, chono-nortai.*

Ordoss Mongolian.

128. The Ordoss Mongols flourish in the southern central area of Mongolia, between the Great Wall of China on the South and the Alashan mountains on the North. These in their turn have been influenced as to pronunciation by the Chinese, and the language has become thereby considerably simpler and softer in enunciation. The grammar remains essentially Mongolian, however, and the pastoral songs and ballads of the Ordoss are almost entirely free from Chinese influence. There exists a large body of literature of the nature of proverbs, riddles, and poetic couplets, which is merely Chinese thought in Ordoss dress.

129. There are in the Ordoss language but five vowels,

a, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*,

which latter sometimes sounds as "*eu*". There are no true diphthongs.

130. The consonants are :

b this is often indistinguishable from *p*.

h' a strong guttural, but not so forced as the same letter in Khalkha.

k a guttural *k*.

g' a sound similar to the *g'* of Khalkha, but not so strong.

k: a soft sound made by closing the glottis before a vowel.

l as in English. Sometimes slightly palatalized.

m as in English.

n as in English. On the Chinese frontier this letter becomes slightly nasal.

r a softer sound than the English *r*. Somewhat like the Japanese letter *r* in Southern Japan, i.e. slightly dental. A lightly pronounced "d" or "dj" will give some idea of the force of this letter.

s as "ss" in English "hiss".

sh a single sound and written with a single sign in the Mongolian alphabet. As in English.

t often indistinguishable from *d*.

ch as in English "church".

y a very light liquid sound. It is almost exactly like the palatal sound following some Russian consonants.

j as in "journal" (English pronunciation).

w as in English. This letter is peculiar to the Southern Ordoss and the Khalkhas, among the Mongol-speaking peoples. In Ordoss at least it is probably a Chinese importation.

131. The influence of Chinese is seen in the *b* (*p*) and *t* (*d*) equations. These two pairs of sounds are confounded regularly.

132. The Ordoss retains many of the distinctive features of the classical language, and the rules governing the sequence of consonants are more rigidly observed. The grammatical system is regular and it is the easiest form of the spoken Mongolian to acquire.

133. For purposes of comparison with the declensions of the Khalkha and Buriat given above, the terminations for the cases of the First Declension are here presented :—

Singular and Plural. (*No change.*)

Nom. *a, i, o.*

Gen. *iinn.*

Dat.	*tor, tah'an, tegen.*
Acc.	*ii'', ben, yen.*
Abl.	*eche.*
Conj.	*loh'a, loge.*
Instr.	*ber, yer.*

The observant student will readily note the main points of difference and similarity characterizing the various Mongolian idioms.

134. Some reading exercises in distinct Mongolian idioms will now be given, accompanied by English translations, in order further to illustrate the general scheme of the Mongolian family of languages. In paragraph 139 will be found some exercises in colloquial Khalkha, to demonstrate the syntax of that language.

mino mori. (My horse.) A Plaint.
(In Ordoss Mongolian.)

bayan chi khang khan aroto,
onaya lak sanji morila min,
batara yol tun chirik to,
kakhaktak sanji morila min.

ule mete san ungietho
ule chi tatan kuikho ten,
untor khokhe chi mori la min,
ele khashi-ian ichibei to ?

135. *English Translation of the Foregoing*

Note.—These are but two verses of a song typical of the literary productions of the Ordoss Mongols.

My Horse

My horse was born
Behind yon grassy hill ;
The soldiers of the king
Have looked with envious glances upon my horse.

The colour of my horse's hair
Was beautiful as the shades of clouds.
When running, a cloud of dust was left behind him.
He was tall and his hair was blue.
O, where can my horse have gone ?

136. As examples of Ordoss' locutions, the following should present no difficulty to the student :—

(*a*) *euguge sacha borkhano oronn tor torogo boloyo.*

After his death he will be born again in the kingdom of Buddha.

(*b*) *khola kasiar as iretiogoi.*

He has come from a great distance.

(*c*) *orkhochi karakho narani olan ule buro yonto oyon belik okhakhani orin mongkha karta ronto.*

As the rising sun is obscured by clouds, so is the human intelligence obscured by blind anger.

(*d*) *naran o kerel chinte nitoto eme.*

A woman whose eyes shine with the sun's radiance.

This last is a common metaphor among the Ordoss for a very beautiful woman.

Some Buriat Exercises

137. The following may serve as examples of the simpler forms of expression in Buriat Mongolian.

Some Riddles :—

(*a*) *üglö dürbö, edür dunda khoyir, üdeshi gurba.*

Four in the morning, two at midday, three in the evening.

(Answer) *khüng.* Man.

I.e. all fours in infancy, upright in middle life, bent over a stick in old age.

(*b*) *bakhan nuurto badma tsetsek.*

A lotus-flower in a small sea.

(Answer) *dzula.* The Lamp.

I.e. a wick, lighted, floating in a bowl of oil.

(*c*) *gadzarin doro shara tos.*

Under the earth there is yellow butter.

(Answer) *tarbaga.* The Marmot.

(*d*) *egechi duu khoyir eng tsotsuu.*

Two sisters of exactly the same size.

(Answer) *khalga.* Doors.

I.e. the two parts of a divided door such as is common in China and Mongolia.

The above examples are in the Selengin dialect of Buriat. Good translations of some Russian poems exist in various Buriat dialects, but space forbids their inclusion here. The Buriats, moreover, have a volume of heroic poetry of their own.

Kalmuck Mongolian.

138. The value of Kalmuck lies chiefly in its more complete script, that is, a distinct sign is used for each letter, vowel, or consonant. On this account the Kalmuck has been called "the key to Mongolian", and confusion such as exists in the written form of Khalkha Buriat, Ordoss, etc. (v. sup., para. 5), is avoided. As specimens of Kalmuck in Roman letters, a few hitherto unpublished riddles are given below:—

(*a*) *Geriin arda gendeng khuduk.*

Behind the house there is a well. (What is it?)

(Answer) *gichgiin tsongkak.* The nape of the neck.

(*b*) *aaghada alk makhan.*

Vari-coloured meat in a bowl.

(Answer) *nüdn.* The eye.

(*c*) *guudu guchin tsar.*

Thirty poles in a ditch.

(Answer) *shüdün.* The teeth.

(*d*) *Deir deir deinshike.*
Deblyin khagharka.

Half a copeck on a cushion.

A patch on sheepskins.

(Answer) *naran.* The moon.

(*e*) *tsaghan ükür, tsasn nemnectee.*

From a white cow a paper caparison.

(Answer) *üsnee öröm.* Cream.

139. *Some Colloquial Exercises in Khalkha Mongolian.*

ërhim obok hën bolun?
What is your name?

bolhi obok erlek gënë.
My name is Erlek.

bu marta!
Don't forget!

bah'an hüriyë.
Wait a bit.

bi chimas asoya . . .
I want to ask you . . .

h'odali bu hëlë!
Don't tell lies!

bu ayu!
Don't be afraid!

Note to Grammar (v. Negative Verb, para. 110).—Cases of prohibition differ from the usual process of the negative verb in that the word "*bu*" (which is probably the imported Chinese "*pu*" (not)), is prefixed to the Imperative. This is an idiomatic construction.

ëndë irë.
Come here.

g'archu ochi.
Go out.

h'orton achira.
Come quickly.

nada ük.
Give (it) to me.

chimada ükyë.
I shall give you . . .

bichih'an chu ügee.
(I have) none at all.
(There are) none at all.
Nothing whatever.

bi dora ügee.
I don't like it.

bah'an abuna.
I want a little.

mëdënü ?
Do you know ?

bi mëdëhüee.
I don't know.

ënë yüügëjü doodon ?
What do you call this ?

basa nigë oda hëlë.
(Please) say it (tell me) again.

mongg'ul ügë hëlëjü chidanu ?
Can you tell me in Mongolian ?

h'a ochin ?
Where are you going ?

h'a soojeen ?
Where do you live ?

bi umdasjeena.
I am thirsty.

ënë hëdi joos ?
About how much (money) is this ?
How much does this cost ?

mürgüyë.
Thanks very much.

dahiju ochiriya.

This expression is used both for a greeting on being introduced to a person and also it is the general term for " Good-bye ".

ënë ëdör masi saih'an.
It is very fine weather to-day.

h'arangh'ui bolji.
It is dull to-day.

bi ihë ülüsbë.
I am very hungry.

endëhi g'arolta yüü bain ?
What are the products of this locality ?

chi yamar ëbëtchitee ?
What is wrong with you (sickness) ?

tolog'ai ihë ëbëttënë.
My head is very painful.

chi jihüsüsn bah'a.
Perhaps you have caught cold.

A SHORT VOCABULARY

OF

WORDS IN DAILY USE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE ALPHABETIC ORDER OF THE ENGLISH WORDS.

IN

ENGLISH, MONGOLIAN, RUSSIAN, CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

FOREWORD TO VOCABULARY

THIS vocabulary does not profess to be in any way comprehensive. A few of the more common words of everyday use have been copied from the writer's Comparative Mongolian Dictionary (although here only the Khalkha form is given), and equivalents supplied in the Russian, Chinese, and Japanese languages. These tongues were added almost as an afterthought on account of the widespread use of these idioms over Mongolian and Siberian territory. At the same time it should be remembered that the nuances of the Mongolian words are very often unapproachable in other tongues (more especially is this the case with Japanese, which is a very inflexible language), and that it may frequently happen that the word given as an equivalent in a neighbouring column, is merely an approximation to the true sense of the Mongolian word. It may be here declared, however, that this collection has the merit of having been tried in actual practice in the Far East, and that for an elementary student it will not fall far short of his needs.

The Mongolian, as has been said, is that of the Khalkhas, the Chinese is the lingua franca of North China, and the South of Inner Mongolia. This differs in some essentials both from the *kuan hua*, or so-called Mandarin, and the Pekingese colloquial, although leaning rather towards the latter. The Japanese is the Japanese of Eastern Japan (i.e. of Tokyo, the now recognized speech of the Japanese Empire). The traveller unacquainted with the use of Japanese but wishing to make himself understood in that language by means of this vocabulary, should remember that there

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

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

A. N. J. W.

VOCABULARY

A

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
acquaintance	*tanil*	знако́мецъ	chih-jên	shiriai
afraid, to be	*ayuh'u*	(по)боя́ться	yu hai pa	osoreru
afternoon	*ude*	пополу́дни	hou wu	gogo
again	*dahiju*	снова	tsai	tabi
alter, v.	*daichilah'u*	перемѣня́ть	kai	kawaru
a.m.	*ude in orite*	утро	ch'ien wu	gozen
animal	*aratan*	живо́тное	ch'in shou	dobutsu
ant	*siroolji*	муравей́	I chung	ari
approach, v.	*sih'ah'u*	приближаться	chin chin	chikazuku
apricot	*guilsu*	абрико́съ	hsing	anzu
April	*durbensara*	апрѣль	ti ssŭ yüeh	shigatsu
arm, n.	*toh'oi*	рука́	ko pei	ude
arrive, v.	*hurhu*	прибыва́ть	lai tao	tsuku
article, n.	*im*	това́ръ	tung hsi	mono
ask	*jalarah'u*	(по)проси́ть	wên	tanomu
attendant	*jarochi*	слуга́	yung jên	kyuji
August, n.	*naimansara*	а́вгустъ	ti pa yüeh	hachigatsu
aunt	*abug'ai ehe*	тётка	chiu-chiu	oba
autumn	*namor*	о́сень	ch'iu t'ien	aki
axe	*sihe*	топо́ръ	fu-tzŭ	ono

B

back (body)	*aru*	спина́	pei	senaka
bad	*moo*	дурно́й	pu hao	warui
baggage	*amitee*	бага́жъ	hsing li	nimotsu
balance	*ulger*	вѣсы́	t'ien p'ing	kakari
bank (money)	*munggun-nepuse*	ба́нкъ	yin hang	ginkō

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

C

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
cakes	*boorsok*	пиро́жное	tien hsin	kashi
call	*doorah'u*	крича́ть	chiao	yobu
camel	*temee*	верблю́дъ	lo t'o	rakuda
candle	*lap*	свѣча́	la	rōsoku
carriage,	*terge*	каре́та	ch'ê	kuruma
cart	*terge*	теле́га	niu ch'ê	niguruma
castle	*h'oton*	за́мокъ	ch'êng	shiro
cat	*moor*	ко́шка	mao tzu	neko
certainly	*lapdon*	вѣ́рно	pi yao	zehi
chair	*sandali*	стулъ	I tzŭ	isu
change, v.	*daichilah'u*	перемѣня́ть	kai	kawaru
cheese	*h'orot*	сыръ	niu nai p'i	chizu
chest, anat.	*ëpchü*	грудь	hsin k'ou	mune
chest, box	*apdar*	я́щикъ	hsiang	hako
child	*höö*	дита́	hai'rh	kodomo
children	*hübegün*	ребёнокъ (sing.)	hai tzŭ	kodomo
China, Chinese	*domdatu olos*	кита́й	chung kuo	shina
chopper	*sihë*	та́пка	fu tzŭ	ono
civilian	*arat*	ста́тскій	jên min	jimmin
claw	*homus*	ко́готь	chih chia	tsume
clean	*chïbër*	чи́стый	kan ching	kirei
clothing	*dëbël*	оде́жда	I shang	kimono
cloud	*ëgülë*	о́блако	yün	kumo
coachman	*tërgëchi*	ку́черъ	kan ch'ê ti	gyōsha
coal	*chïloon nüürsü*	у́голь	mei	sekitan
cold, adj.	*hiitën*	хо́лодъ	lêng	samui
college	*sorg'uli in tanghim*	колле́гія	hsüeh tang	gakkō
colour(s)	*ünggë*	цвѣтъ	sê	iro
comb, n.	*sam*	гребёнка	lung tzŭ	kushi
come	*irëhü*	притти́	lai	kuru
company, business	*köngsü*	компа́нія	kung ssŭ	kaisha
confectionery	*boorsok*	конфе́кты	tien hsin	kashi
consul	*konsol*	ко́нсулъ	ling shih	ryōji
conveyance	*tërgë*	пово́зка	ch'ê	kuruma
coolie	*küchünee hun*	землеко́пъ	jên fu	ninsoku

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
copper	*g'aoli*	мѣдь	t'ung	akagane
cough, v.	*jailah'u*	ха́ркать	k'o sou	sogu
count, v.	*toolah'u*	счита́ть	suan	kazoeru
country	*olos*	страна́	kuo	kuni
courtyard	*hüriyë*	дворъ	ting	niwa
cow	*ühēr*	коро́ва	niu	ushi
crow	*hërëë*	воро́на	wu ya	karasu
cry	*ohilah'u*	пла́кать	k'u	naku
cup	*chee no ayak*	ча́шка	cha wan	chawan
custom-house	*g'aili-in h'oriya*	тамо́жня	hai kuan	zeikan
cut, v.	*chëpchihü*	рѣзать	ko	kiru

D

daily	*ëdör buri*	ежедне́вный	t'ien t'ien	mainichi
dark	*h'arangg'ui*	темнота́	hei ti	kurai
daughter	*öhin*	дочь	hsiao nü'rh	musume
day	*ëdör*	день	jih	nichi
daytime	*üdë*	вре́мя дня	pai t'ien	hiru
December	*lasara*	дека́брь	la yüeh	jūnigatsu
deep	*gün*	глубо́кій	shên	fukai
deer	*bog'o*	кра́сный звѣрь	lu	shika
desert, n.	*mangh'a*	пусты́ня	sha mo	sabaku
desire, v.	*abuh'u*	жела́ть	yao	iru
desk	*siréë*	конто́рка	cho tzŭ	tsukue
dew	*süüdër*	роса́	lu shui	tsuyu
die	*ühühü*	умира́ть	ssŭ	shinu
different	*uwër*	ра́зный	pu t'ung	kotonaru
difficult	*hüchir*	тру́дный	nan	mutsuk-ashii
direction	*jük*	напра́вле́ніе	fang chüeh	hokaku
dirty	*bojir*	гря́зный	a tsa	kitanai
dish	*pila*	блю́до	mien	sara
disciple	*shabi*	ученикъ	ti tzŭ	deshi
disease	*ëmëchin*	боле́знь	ping	byōki
district	*g'ajir*	село́	ti fang	chiho
do, make	*hihü*	дѣлать	tso	tsukuru
doctor	*ëmchi*	врачъ	I shêng	isha
dog	*noh'ee*	соба́ка	kou tzŭ	inu

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
domestic animal	*mal*	живо́тное	Chia shêng k'ou	kachiku
door	*üüdë*	дверь	mên	to
dove	*takta*	го́лубь	ko tzŭ	hata
dress	*dëbël*	пла́тье	I shang	kimono
drink, v.	*ooh'u*	пить	ho	nomu
driver	*tërgëchi*	извóзчикъ	kan ch'ê ti	gyōsha
duck	*nog'osu*	у́тка	ya tzŭ	ahiru
dwelling	*gër*	домъ	chia	ie

E

ear	*chihi*	у́ши (pl.)	êrh t'ou	mimi
early	*ërtë*	ра́нній	ts'ao	hayai
earth	*g'ajir*	земля́	t'u	chi
east	*jüün*	восто́къ	tung	higashi
easy	*amor*	лёгкій	yung í	yasashii
eat	*idëhü*	ѣсть	ch'i	taberu
eatables	*idësi*	пи́ща	shih wu	shoku-motsu
eggs	*ündük*	я́йца	tan	tamago
elm	*h'ailasu*	и́лемъ	—	nire
emperor	*h'ag'an*	царь	huang ti	kotei
end, v.	*barah'u*	конча́ть	chung	owaru
enemy	*daisun*	врагъ	ch'ou ti	ada
engine	*g'al tërgë*	парово́зъ	chi ch'i	kikai
England	*ing*	Англія	ying huo	eikoku
enter, v.	*orolh'u*	входи́ть	chin ch'ü	hairu
entrance	*üüdë*	дверь	mên	iriguchi
eye, n.	*nido*	гла́зъ	yen	me
eyeglasses	*nidon sil*	очки́	yen ching	megane

F

face	*nuur*	лицо́	mien	као
falcon	*h'archag'ai*	со́колъ		taka
fall, v.	*unah'u*	па́дать	tieh tao	ochiru
false	*h'odal*	ло́жный	chia ti	itsuwari
fan	*dëbigur*	вѣеръ	shan tzŭ	ōgi
farm, n.	*bilchoor*	ху́торъ	mu ti	bokuchi

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
farmer	*tariyachi*	фермеръ	nung fu	nōfu
father	*ichigë*	отецъ	fu chin	otōsan
feather	*üsü*	перо́	mao	ha
February	*h'oir sara*	февра́ль	ti êrh yüeh	nigatsu
fence	*h'asha*	и́згородь	li pa	kaki
field	*tariyalang*	по́ле	t'ien	hatake
finger	*h'oroo*	па́льцы	chih t'ou	yubi
finish, v.	*barah'u*	конча́ть	tsou wan	owaru
fire	*g'al*	ого́нь	huo	hi
firewood	*tüliyë*	дрова́	ch'ai huo	takigi
firm, adj.	*h'aboo*	твёрдый	chien ku	katai
fish, n.	*jaasu*	ры́ба	yü	uwo
flag	*h'oshun*	флагъ	ch'i tzu	hata
flea	*böösü*	блоха́	kou sê	nomi
flesh	*mah'a*	мя́со	jou	niku
flower, n.	*chichik*	цвѣто́къ	hua	hana
fly, insect	*ila*	му́ха	tsang ying	hai
fog	*manang*	тума́нъ	wu	kiri
follow, v.	*nëhëkü*	слѣ́довать	kên ts'ung ou	
food	*idësu*	пи́ща	shih wu	tabemono
fool	*tënëk*	дуракъ	hu t'u	baka
foot	*hül*	нога	chio	ashi
forehead	*nanglee*	лобъ	nao mên tzŭ	hitai
foreign	*g'atag'atu olos*	чужой	wai kuo ti	gaikokuno
forest	*sih'ui*	лѣсъ	shu lin	hayashi
fox	*ünëgë*	лисица	hu li	kitsune
friend	*nühür*	другъ	p'êng yu	tomodachi
frost	*hiroo*	морозъ	shuang	shimo
fruit	*jimis*	фруктъ	kuo tzŭ	kudamono
fur	*arsu*	мѣхъ	mao p'i	kegawa

G

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

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
glass, cup	*h'ondak*	стака́нъ	pei	koppu
gloves	*g'arun doktee*	перча́тки	shou li	tebukuro
go	*yabuh'u*	ходи́ть	tsou	yuku
goat	*yaina*	козёлъ	shan yang	yagi
gold	*altan*	зо́лото	chin	kane
good	*sain*	хорошо́	hao	yoi
goose, wild	*g'alo*	гусь	yen o	gan
go out	*g'arohu*	выходи́ть	ch'u	deru
Govt. official	*tüsimël*	чино́вникъ	kuanli	'kan ri
grapes	*üjüm*	виногра́дъ	p'u t'ao	budō
grass	*ëbësu*	трава́	ts'ao	kusa
green	*hühë*	зелёный	lü ti	midori
ground	*siroi*	земля́	t'u	tsuchi
guest	*jochin*	гость	k'o jên	okyaku (san)
guide	*jamchi*	руководи́тель	tai tao ti	annaisha
gun	*poo*	ружьё	ch'iang	teppō

H

hail	*h'arimu*	градъ	pao tzŭ	arare
hair	*üsü*	во́лосы	mao	ke, kami
hammer	*alah'a*	молото́къ	tui tzŭ	kanazuchi
hand	*g'ar*	рука́	shou	te
hang	*ülgühü*	вѣшать	tiao	kakeru
hard	*h'atoo*	твёрдый	ying	katai
hare	*toolee*	за́яцъ	yeh mao	usagi
hat	*malak*	шля́па	mao tzŭ	bōshi
hatchet	*sihë*	топоръ	fu tzŭ	ono
have	*baih'u*	имѣ́ть	yu	aru
hawk, n.	*h'archag'ai*	со́колъ	mo ying	taka
head	*tolog'ai*	голова́	t'ou	atama
hear	*songsoh'u*	слы́шать	t'ing chien	kiku
heart	*sëlgil*	се́рдце	hsin	kokoro
heaven	*tëgri*	небеса́	t'ien	ten, sora
heavy	*hündü*	тяжёлый	chung	omoi
herbs	*ëbësü*	трава́	ts'ao	kusa
hide, v.	*nig'oh'u*	пря́тать	yin ts'ang	kakureru
high	*ündor*	высо́кій	kao	takai
hold, v.	*abuh'u*	держа́ть	na	motsu

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
hoof	*doorce*	копы́то	t'i tzŭ	hizume
horse	*mori*	ло́шадь	ma	uma
horse-vehicle	*moritu-tërgë*	каре́та	ma-ch'ê	basha
hot	*h'aloon*	тёплый	jê	atsui
hotel	*tien*	гости́ница	fan tien	hoteru
hound	*noh'ee*	соба́ка	kou	inu
house	*gër*	домъ [быть	chia	ie
hungry, be	*ülüs'hü*	голо́дный	tu tzŭ o	ueru
husband	*ërë*	мужъ	chang fu	otoko

I

ice	*müsü*	лёдъ	ping	kori
ill, to be	*ëbëthü*	заболѣва́ть	yu ping	yamu
illness	*ëmëchin*	боле́знь	ping	byoki
implement	*saba*	оруді́е	ch'i chü	kigu
infant	*hübëgün*	ребёнокъ	hai'rh	kodomo
ink	*behe*	черни́ла	mo shui	inki
inn	*tien*	гости́ница	fan tien	ryōkan
Inner Mongolia	*übër mongg'ul*	—	nei mêng ku	uchi mōko
insects	*h'oroh'ee*	насѣко́мое	ch'ung	mushi
iron	*tëmör*	желѣ́зо	tien	tetsu

J

January	*chag'an sara*	янва́рь	chêng yüch	shōgatsu
Japan	*yiben*	япо́нія	jih pên	nippon
jar, n.	*longh'u*	горшо́къ	ping	tokkuri
jewel	*h'as*	ка́мни драго-	yü shih	gyoku
July	*dolon sara*	Іюль [цѣнные	ti ch'i yüeh	shichigatsu
June	*jorg'an sara*	Іюнь	ti liu yüeh	rokugatsu

K

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

L

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
labourer	*orachi*	рабо́чій	kung jên	shokunin
lake	*noor*	о́зеро	hu	ko
lamp	*jola*	ла́мпа	têng	rampu
land	*h'ooree*	земля́	lü	riku
lantern	*jola*	ла́мпа	têng	tomoshibi
late	*oree*	по́здній	ch'ih	osoi
leaf	*napchi*	листь	yeh	ha
learn	*sorh'u*	учи́ться	hsüeh	manabu
left, side	*juune*	лѣ́вый	tso pien	hidari
leg	*hul*	нога́	chio	ashi
lend	*jëëlhü*	ссужа́ть	chieh	kasu
leopard	*irbis*	леопа́рдъ	pao	hyō
letter	*bichik; jah'a*	письмо́	I fêng hsin	tegami
life	*amin*	жизнь	shêng ming	seimei
light, n.	*jola*	ла́мпа	têng	tomoshibi
light, not dark	*gëgëhën*	свѣ́тлый	kuang la	akarui
light, weight	*hünggën*	лёгкій	ch'ing	karui
light, to	*hitah'u*	зажига́ть	tien	tomosu
lightning	*chihilg'an*	мо́лнія	tien	inabikari
like, v.	*doralah'u*	люби́ть	hsi huan	konomu
liquor	*arahi*	вино́	chiu	sake
listen	*songsoh'u*	слу́шать	t'ing	kiku
live	*baih'u*	жить	huo	oru
lock, n.	*onisu*	замо́къ	so	jomae
locomotive	*g'altërgë*	паровозъ	huo ch'ê	kisha
loins	*süüji*	поясни́ца	yao	koshi
long, adj.	*orto*	дли́нный	ch'ang	nagai
looking-glass	*toli*	зе́ркало	ching tzŭ	kagami
lord	*ëjën*	хозя́инъ	chu jên	shujin
lose, v.	*gëëhü*	теря́ть	shih	ushinau
lose, v.	*dailakdahu*	теря́ть	shih	ushinau
louse	*böösü*	блоха́	sê tzu	shirami
low, adj.	*booni*	коро́ткій	ti	hikui
luggage	*amitee*	бага́жъ	hsing li	nimotsu

M

maid, servant	*jarochi*	го́рничая	yung nü'rh	nesan
male, n.	*ere*	человѣкъ	jên	otoko

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
man	*hun*	человѣкъ	jên	hito
Manchuria	*manju*	маньчжу́рія	man chou	man shu
March, month	*g'orban sara*	мартъ	ti san yüeh	sangatsu
master	*ëjën*	хозя́инъ	tung chia	shujin
mat	*chëërsü*	ковёръ	ti tan	mushiro
matches	*chüüdöng*	спи́чки	yang huo	matchi
May, month	*tabun sara*	май	ti wu yueh	gogatsu
medicine	*ëm*	сре́дство	yao	kusuri
meet, v.	*ochirahu*	встрѣчать	yü chien	au
mend, v.	*jasahu*	чини́ть	hsiu	naosu
midday	*üdë*	по́лдень	wu chêng	shogo
midnight	*suni domda*	по́лночь	pan yeh	yonaka
milk	*sü*	молоко́	niu nai	gyūnyu
mirror	*toli*	зе́ркало	mien ching	kagami
mist	*manang*	тума́нъ	wu	kiri
Mongol	*monggulhun*	монго́лъ	mêng ku jên	mōkojin
Mongolia	*monggul*	монго́лія	mêng kuo	mōko
monkey	*samji*	обезья́на	hou'rh	saru
month	*sara*	мѣ́сяцъ	yüeh	tsuki
moon	*sara*	луна́	yüeh liang	tsuki
moor	*tala*	степь	yeh ti	hara
morning	*ürlügë*	у́тро	tsao shên	asa
mosquito	*batana*	моски́тъ	wên chung	ka
mother	*ëhë*	мать	mu chin	okkāsan
mountain	*oola*	гора́	shan	yama
mouse	*h'ologana*	мышь	hao tzŭ	nezumi
mouth	*ama*	ротъ	k'ou'rh	kuchi
move, v.	*hüdëlhü*	дви́гать	tung	ugoku
mud	*sïbar*	ти́на	ni	doro

N

nail, metal	*h'adaasu*	гвоздь	ting tzŭ	kugi
nails, finger-	*h'omoso*	но́гти	chao	tsume
name	*nërë*	и́мя	ming tzŭ	namae
narrow	*chih'ola*	у́зкій	chien	semai
needle	*jöö*	игла	chên tzŭ	hari
nest	*üür*	гнѣзда́	ch'ao	su
new	*sinë*	но́вый	hsin ti	atarashii
night	*suni*	ночь	yeh	yo

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
noon	*üdë*	по́лдень	wu chêng	shōgo
north	*h'oitu*	сѣ́веръ	pei fang	kita
nose	*h'amar*	носъ	pi tzŭ	hana
November	*ebolun sara*	ноя́брь	ti shih i yüeh	juichigatsu
now	*münö*	тепе́рь	hsien tsai	ima
number, n.	*tog'a*	число́	shu mu	su

O

oak	*maïlasu*	дубъ	hsiang shu	kashiwa
object, n.	*im*	предме́тъ	tung hsi	mono
obtain, v.	*oloh'u*	достава́ть	tê	eru
October	*arban sara*	октя́брь	ti shih yüeh	jūgatsu
office	*yamon*	до́лжность	yamên	jimushō
oil	*tosu*	прова́нское	yu	abura
old	*h'oochin*	ста́рый [ма́сло	ku ti	furui
old man	*üdësün hun*	ста́рецъ	lao jên	rōjin
open to	*nëëhü*	крыва́ть	k'ai	hiraku
otter	*h'aliu*	вы́дра	shui t'a	kawaoso
Outer Mongolia	*aru h'alh'a*	—	wai mêng ku	soto mōko
overcoat	*jangchi*	пальто́	wai t'ao	manto
ox	*üher*	волъ	niu	ushi

P

package	*apdar*	я́щикъ	hsiang tzŭ	tsutsumi
pail	*soog'a*	ведро́	mu t'ung	oke
paper	*chaasu*	бума́га	chih	kami
parasol	*sïhür*	со́лнечный зо́нтикъ	liang san	higasa
pass, v.	*g'aroh'u*	проходи́ть	tsou kuo	toru
pass, n.	*daba*	го́рная пропи́нка	shan p'o'rh	toge
passport	*h'amg'alah'ü-tëmdëk*	па́спортъ	hu chao	ryokō-menjō
path	*g'ai*	тропи́нка	chieh	koji
peach	*toor*	пе́рсикъ	t'ao'rh	momo
peak	*h'ada*	вершина горы	shan fêng	mine

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
pear	*alima*	гру́ша	li	nashi
pen	*bir*	перо́	pi tzu	mohitsu
pencil	*üjük*	каранда́шъ	chu pi	empitsu
people	*arat*	наро́дъ	jên min	jimmin
perhaps	*baralh'ut*	мо́жетъ быть	takai	tabun
perspiration	*hülüsü*	потъ	kan	ase
pheasant	*g'org'ol*	фаза́нъ	yeh chi	kiji
physician	*ëmchi*	врачъ	I shêng	isha
pig	*g'ah'ee*	свинья́	chu	buta
pigeon	*takta*	го́лубь	po ko	hata
pine tree	*narasu*	сосна́	sung	matsu
pipe, smoking-	*g'angsu*	тру́бка	yen kuan	kiseru
place, v.	*talbih'u*	ста́вить	ko	oku
plain, n.	*hëgërë*	равни́на	kuang yeh	koya
p.m.	*üdë-in h'oisi*	полу́дни	hou chêng	gogo
poor	*ügeegü*	бѣ́дный	p'in	bimbō na
porter	*hüchüneechun*	рабо́чій	jên fu	ninsoku
post-office	*jah'a in h'oriya*	почта́мтъ	yu chêng chü	yubin-kyoku
pot	*tog'o*	горшо́къ	tieh hu	nabe
present, v.	*g'arh'u*	дава́ть	kei	agaru
priest	*lama*	священникъ	chi ssŭ	bōzu
prison	*h'ara gër*	тюрьма́	lao yü	roya
professor	*baksi*	профессоръ	po shih	kyōjū
pull	*tatah'u*	тяну́ть	la	hiku
pupil	*shabi*	ученикъ	hsüeh shêng	gakusei
purple	*boro*	багро́вый	tzŭ sê	murasaki
pursue	*nëhëhü*	преслѣдовать	chui	ou
put	*talbih'u*	класть	ko	oku

Q

quickly	*ërtë*	скоро	k'uai ti	hayaku

R

rabbit	*toolee*	за́яцъ	yeh mao	usagi
railway	*tomor jam*	желѣ́зная доро́га	t'ieh tao	tetsu do
rain	*boroon*	дождь	hsia yü	ame
rainbow	*solong*	ра́дуга	hung	niji

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
raincoat	*nümürük*	непромокаемый плащъ	yü i shang	amagi
rat	*h'olog'ana*	кры́са	lao shu	nezumi
razor	*jinte*	бри́тва	lien tao'rh	kamisori
reach	*hürhü*	прибыва́ть	tao lai	itaru
receive	*abuh'u*	принима́ть	shou tê	ukeru
red	*ulaan*	кра́сный	hung	akai
relations	*ürük*	ро́дственники	ch'in ch'i	shinseki
remedy	*ëm*	сре́дство	yao	kusuri
rest, v.	*amorh'u*	отдыха́ть	hsiu	yasumu
return	*bochih'u* / *h'arih'u*	возвраща́ться	kuei lai / kuei ch'u	kaeru
rice	*anu*	рисъ	mei	yone
rice, cooked	*boda*	рисъ	fan	gohan
rich	*baintee*	бога́тый	yu ts'ai ti	kanemochi na
ride, v.	*onoh'u*	ѣ́хать верхо́мъ	ch'i shang	noru
right	*barona*	рука́	yu	migi
river	*mürën*	рѣка́	chiang	kawa
road	*jëgëli*	доро́га	ta chieh	machi
roast	*sirah'u*	жа́рить	k'ao	aburu
robber	*h'olgaichi*	граби́тель	tao tsei	dorobo
robe	*debel*	оде́жда	I shang	kimono
rock	*chiloo*	ка́мень	shih t'ou	ishi
roof	*gërün oree*	кры́ша	fang ting'rh	yane
root	*ündüsü*	ко́рень	pên	ne
rope	*dëësu*	канатъ	shêng tzu	nawa
round	*tügürik*	кру́глый	yüan ti	marui
Russia	*oros*	Ро́ссія	o kuo	rokoku

S

saddle	*ëmëël*	сѣдло́	an tzŭ	kura
salt	*dabusu*	соль	pai yen	shio
same	*adali*	тотъ са́мый	I tung	onaji
sash	*büsë*	шарфъ	t'ai	obi
saw, n.	*hiroo*	пила́	chü	nokogiri
say, v.	*hëlëhü*	сказать	shuo (hua)	iu
scales, balances	*ülgër*	вѣсы́	t'ien p'ing	hakari

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
scarlet	*ulaan*	кра́сный	hung	akai
school	*sorg'uli tanghim*	шко́ла	hsüeh hao	gakkō
scissors	*h'aichi*	но́жницы	chien tzŭ	hasami
sea	*dalai*	мо́ре	hai	umi
seal, animal	*tarbag'a*	тюле́нь	hai t'a	oso
seat, n.	*sandali*	стулъ	l tzŭ	isu
sedan chair	*h'ara tërgë*	портше́зъ	chiao ch'ê	kago
see v.	*üjihü*	ви́дѣть	k'an chien	miru
sell	*h'oldah'u*	продава́ть	mai	uru
send	*hürgëhü*	слать	sung kei	okuru
September	*isun sara*	сентя́брь	ti chiu yüeh	kugatsu
servant	*jarochi*	слуга́	yung jen	kyūji
shallow	*güüyühën*	ме́лкій	chien	asai
shave	*üsü abuh'u*	брить	kua lien	soru
sheep	*h'oni*	овца́	yang [tzu	hitsuji
shoes	*shah'ai*	башмакй	hsiao hsueh	hankutsu
shop	*püsë*	ла́вка	p'u	mise
short	*oh'or*	коро́ткій	tuan	mijikai
shoulder	*muru*	плеча́ (pl.)	chien pang'rh	kata
sickness	*ëmëchin*	боле́знь	ping	byōki
side	*jük*	сторона́	fang chüeh	hokaku
silver	*münggü*	серебро́	yin	gin
sing	*doolah'u*	пѣть	ch'ang	utau
sister, elder	*ëëchi*	сестра́	chieh chieh	ane
sister, ygr.	*öhin döö*	сестра́	mei mei	imōto
skin	*arsu*	ко́жа	pi	kawa
sleep, to	*omdah'u*	спать	shui chiao	neru
slowly	*oree*	ме́дленный	man man ti	sorosoro
small	*bag'a*	ма́лый	hsiao	chiisai
snake	*mog'ee*	змѣй	shê	hebi
snow	*chasu*	снѣгъ	hsüeh	yuki
soft	*jöölen*	мягкій	juan	yawai
soldier	*chirik*	солда́тъ	ping shih	heisotsu
soup	*shülü*	супъ	t'ang	soppu
south	*ëmün*	ю́гъ	nan (fang)	minami
spade	*archoor*	за́ступъ	ch'u t'ou	suki
sparrow	*hitërü biljüh'ee*	воробе́й	chia ch'iao'rh	suzume

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
speak	*hëlëhu*	говорить	shuo	hanasu
spectacles	*nidon sil*	очки́	yen ching	megane
spider	*aalji*	пау́къ	chu chu	kumo
spoon	*h'abalak*	ло́жка	pi	saji
spring, time	*h'abor*	весна́	ch'un t'ien	haru
spring, water	*bolok*	внеза́пный прили́въ	ch'üan	izumi
stable	*morin no gër*	конюшня	ma hao	umaya
star	*odo*	звѣзда́	hsing	hoshi
station	*urdek*	вокза́лъ	I	eki
stay	*joksoh'u*	ждати	chih	tomaru
steal	*h'olg'oh'u*	красть	tsei	nusumu
steamer	*g'al ongg'ucha*	парохо́дъ	huo lun ch'üan	kisen
stirrup	*toröö*	стре́мя	ma têng	abumi
stomach	*gëdësü*	желу́докъ	tu tzŭ	hara
stone	*chiloo*	ка́мень	shih t'ou	ishi
stop, v.	*joksoh'u*	ждать	chih	tomaru
store, n.	*püsë*	магази́нъ	p'u tzu	mise
stove	*h'anji*	печь	kang	sutobu
strange	*sonin*	стра́нный	ch'i i	mezurashii
stream, n.	*g'ol*	рѣ́чка	ho	kawa
street	*jëgëli*	у́лица	ta chieh	machi
strike, v.	*janchih'u* / *chohih'u*	бить	ta	utsu
strong	*idërhëk*	си́льный	chiang	tsuyoi
suffice	*güüchihü*	хвата́ть	tsu kou	tariru
sugar	*shatang*	са́харъ	pei t'ang	satō
summer	*jün*	лѣто	hsia t'ien	natsu
sun	*nara*	со́лнце	t'ai yang	taiyō
swallow, n.	*h'arachee*	ла́сточка	yen	yen
sweet	*amteeh'ax*	сла́дкій	kan	umai
swine	*g'ah'ee*	свинья́	chu	buta

T

table	*sirëë*	столь	cho tzu	tsukue
tail	*süül*	хвостъ	wei	o, shippo
tea	*chee*	чай	ch'a	o cha
teacher	*baksi*	профе́ссоръ	po shih	kyōjū
teapot	*chee no h'obing*	ча́йникъ	cha hu	dobin

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
telegram	*chihilg'an mēdēgē*	телегра́мма	tien pao	dempō
telegraph	*chihilg'an mēdēgē*	телегра́фъ	tien pao	dempō
temple	*sümē*	церковь	shih	tera
thick	*bidüün*	то́лстый	t'ai	futai
thief	*h'olg'aichi*	воръ	tao tsei	dorobo
thin	*narin*	то́нкій	pao	hosoi
thing	*im*	дѣ́ло	tung hsi	mono
think	*sanah'u*	ду́мать	hsiang	omou
throat	*h'oolee*	го́рло	sang tzŭ	nodo
throw away	*gēgēhü*	отки́дывать	jêng	suteru
thunder	*ayungg'a*	громъ	lei	kaminari
tiger	*bars*	тигръ	lao hu	tora
time	*chak; üyēs*	часъ ; вре́мя	tien chung	toki
tin	*ër tolak*	о́ловo	ma k'ou t'ieh	suzu
tobacco	*damak*	таба́къ	yen	tabako
to-day	*ënëdör*	сего́дня	chin t'ien	kyo, konnichi
to-morrow	*marg'ata*	за́втра	ming t'ien	myonichi
tongue	*hilë*	язы́къ	she t'ou	shita
tool(s)	*saba*	ору́діе [мно́го	ch'i chü	kigu
too (much)	*üünü*	сли́шкомъ	t'ai yu	amari
tooth	*sido*	зубъ	ya chih	ha
tradesman	*h'oldachi*	торго́вецъ	mai mai ti	akindo
train	*g'al tërgë*	по́ѣздъ	huo ch'ê	kisha
tree	*modon*	де́рево	I shu mu	ki
true	*ünën*	вѣ́рный	chêng ti	shin no

U

umbrella	*sihur*	дождево́й зо́нтикъ	han san	kasa
uncle	*abug'ai*	дя́дя	po fu	oji
use, v.	*hërgëlëhü*	употребля́ть	yung	mochiiru
use, v.	*jaroh'u*	употребля́ть	yung	tsukau
usually	*ürüljï*	по обыкнове́нію	chang chang	tsune ni

V

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
vase	*longh'u*	горшо́къ	ping	tokkuri
vegetables	*nog'o*	о́вощи	ts'ai	yasaimono
vehicle	*tërgë*	каре́та	ch'ê	kuruma
very	*masi*	о́чень	hên	taihen
village	*ail*	дере́вня	ts'un	mura
visitor	*jochin*	гость	k'o jên	okyakusan

W

wait, v.	*hüliyëhü*	ждать	têng	matsu
walk, v.	*yabuh'u*	ходи́ть	hsing	aruku
wall	*h'asha*	стѣна́	ch'iang	kabe
wall, internal	*hërëm*	стѣна́	ch'iang	kabe
want, v.	*abuh'u*	желать	yao	iru
warm	*dolaan*	тёплый	jê ti	atatakai
wash, v.	*ug'ah'u*	мыть	hsi hsien	arau
watch, n.	*biyoo*	часы	jih piao	tokei
water, n.	*osu*	вода́	shui	mizu
way	*jam*	доро́га	tao	michi
weak	*boorec*	слабый	jo	yowai
wear, v.	*jigëhü*	носи́ть	ch'uan	komuru
weather	*ëdör*	пого́да	t'ien ch'i	tenki
well, a	*h'otdok*	колодезь	ching	ido
west	*baroon*	за́падъ	hsi (fang)	nishi
whirlwind	*h'oi salhin*	вихрь	nsüan fêng'rh	tsumukaze
white	*chag'an*	бѣ́лый	pai	shiroi
wide	*urgun*	широ́кій	kuang	hiroi
wife	*ëmë*	жена́	fu	tsuma
willow	*oda*	и́ва	liu shu	yanagi
wind	*salhin*	вѣтеръ	fêng	kaze
window	*chongh'u*	окно́	chuang hu	mado
wine	*arahi*	вино́	chiu	sake
wing(s)	*jüür*	кры́ло	ch'ih pang'rh	tsubasa
winter	*ëböl*	зима́	t'ung t'ien	fuyu
wolf	*chinowa*	волкъ	lang	okami
woman	*ëmë*	же́нщина	nü jên	onna
workman	*orachi*	рабо́чій	kung jên	shokunin

English	Mongolian	Russian	Chinese	Japanese
wound, n.	*sirh'a*	páна	shang	kizu
wrap up	*baklah'u*	завёртывать	pao ch'i lai	tsutsumu
write	*bichihu*	писáть	hsieh tzu	kaku

Y

year	*jil*	годъ	nien	toshi
yellow	*sira*	жёлтый	huang	ki iro
yesterday	*uchudor*	вчерá	tso t'ien	sakujitsu
young man	*jaloo hun*	молодецъ	shao nien	seinenjin

APPENDICES

Appendix One.

A General View of the Mongolian Languages and Dialects.

Appendix Two.

Bibliography.

Appendix Three.

The Mongolian Alphabet.

Mongolian Script.

A GENERAL VIEW OF MONGOLIAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

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

First Division, or the Khalkha Mongolian

Five subdivisions as under :—

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

Second Division, or the Eastern Mongolian

Nineteen subdivisions as under :—

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

Third Division, or Buriat Mongolian

Eighteen subdivisions as under :—

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

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

Fourth Division, or the Kalmuck Mongolian

Three subdivisions as under :—

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

Fifth Division, or the South-West Mongolian

Ten subdivisions as under :—

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

Alien Tongues Spoken by Various Tribes of Mongols

Five in number :—

1. Chinese.
2. Manchu.
3. Russian.
4. Sanskrit. (The lama class uses a jargon of Mongolian and Sanskrit.)
5. Tibetan.





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THE MONGOLIAN ALPHABET

FROM *SCHMIDT'S GRAMMAR.*

(*a*) VOWELS.

	a.	*e.*	*i.*	*o.*	*u.*	*ö.*	*ü.*
Beginning . .							
Middle . .							
End . .							

(*b*) DIPHTHONGS.

	ao.	*ai.*	*ei.*	*ii.*	*oi. ui.*
Beginning . .					
Middle . .					
End . . .					

(*c*) CONSONANTS.

	n.	*b.*	*ch.*	*gh.*	*k.*	*g.*	*m.*	*l.*	*r.*
Beginning .									
Middle . .									
End . .									

	t.	*d.*	*j.*	*s, ds.*	*ts.*	*ss.*	*sch.*	*w.*
Beginning								
Middle								
End								

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