



МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ИХ СУРГУУЛЬ

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CENTRE FOR MONGOL STUDIES
National University of Mongolia

ACTA MONGOLICA

Volume 7 (291)

Монгол Улсын Их Сургуулийн

ЭРДЭМ ШИНЖИЛГЭЭНИЙ БИЧИГ

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**On the lexicon of Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol:
Brief notes from 2006 fieldwork**

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1. Introduction

This paper is based on data collected during our summer 2006 fieldwork¹ on Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol in Binder *sum* and Dadal *sum* in northern Khentii *aimag*. Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol is a moribund variety of the endangered Mongolic language Khamnigan Mongol today spoken by only a small number of elderly speakers in northern Mongolia, especially in northern Khentii, northern Dornod, and possibly still in northern Selenge along the Yöröö River. Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol has been largely neglected and only partially documented. Before our brief summer 2006 fieldwork, the last person to investigate the language was B. Rinchen, who completed a small study in 1969. Before that, L. Mishig (1961) wrote a small article as did the Hungarian scholar Käthe Uray-Köhalmi (1959), both based on fieldwork done in the late 1950s. We should also note the Finnish scholar Juha Janhunen's invaluable work on the Manchurian varieties of Khamnigan Mongol (1990, 1992, 2003, 2005), on Manchurian Khamnigan Ewenki (1991), and his work on the status of Khamnigan Mongol as an independent language (cf. Janhunen 1992)², as well as Damdinov's (1962, 1968, 1982) research on Khamnigan Mongol as spoken in Russia, and Castrén's (1856) pioneering work on Khamnigan Mongol.

The Khamnigan population of Mongolia was formerly characterized by a state of bilingualism, with a significant portion of the population speaking both the Mongolic language Khamnigan Mongol and Khamnigan Ewenki, a dialect of the Tungusic language Ewenki, as their

¹ Funding for our fieldwork was generously provided by the American Center for Mongolian Studies (ACMS), the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), and the US State Department, under the American Center for Mongolian Studies US-Mongolia Field Research Fellowship Program.

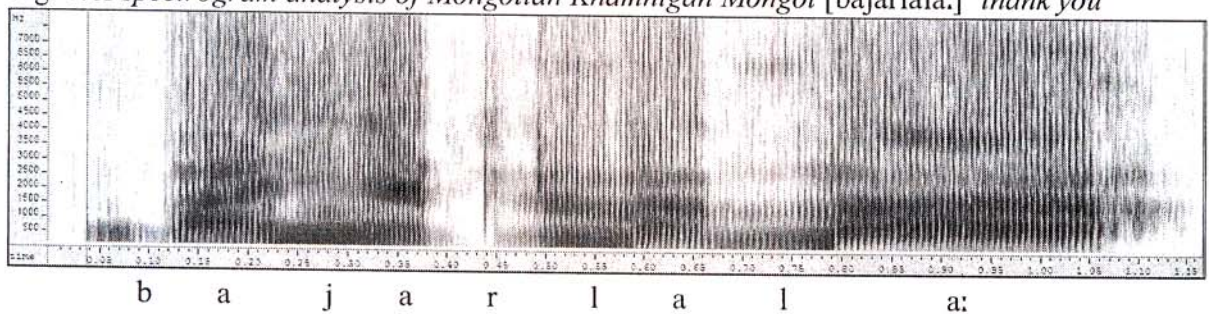
² Some scholars have chosen to view Khamnigan Mongol as a dialect of Buryat or Mongolian, but as Janhunen (1990, 2003) has pointed out, such views are simply not apt. His primary arguments are based on phonological differences, but to these we may add lexical and syntactic differences, as well as the unanimous opinion held by all of the Khamnigans we met in northern Khentii that they speak a language independent from Mongolian and Buryat.

native languages. The Khamnigan population of Manchuria, as documented by Janhunen (1990, 1991, 1992, 2003, 2005), preserve this bilingualism to this day. While the results of our summer 2006 fieldwork suggest that no speakers of Khamnigan Ewenki are likely to remain in northern Khentii (and perhaps in Mongolia in general), we did, nevertheless find further proof of the existence of this past bilingualism, in the form of Ewenki elements in the Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol lexicon. The primary aim of this brief article is to present our findings on the lexicon of Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol, including identification of such Tungusic elements.

2. A note on the transcription

In an attempt to make our findings useful for both academic and practical purposes, we have presented all words in the lexicon in a practical Cyrillic orthography as well as in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) transcription. The Cyrillic Khamnigan orthography, largely based on conventions devised and loosely followed by Khamnigans themselves in writing their own language, is primarily based on Khalkha orthography. However, several important differences should be mentioned. For one, short vowels in non-initial syllables are always pronounced in Khamnigan Mongol, and are for the most part not reduced. Thus, Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol **камар** [q^hamar] ‘nose’ retains the second syllable [a], as opposed to the Khalkha equivalent **хамар** [χamǎr] ‘nose’, where the second-syllable **a** in the orthography represents a reduced schwa [ǝ]. Another important difference between Khamnigan and Khalkha Cyrillic is that Cyrillic Khamnigan **Б б** in word-initial position³ represents a true voiced stop [b] (as in Buryat and Kalmyk)⁴, as opposed to the voiceless unaspirated [p] that this grapheme represents in Khalkha. Note the following spectrogram⁵ in Fig. 1 below, from the speech of Dadal Khamnigan Bazarsadin Tsendjaw† of the Sartuul clan⁶, clearly indicating voicing during the stop closure of [b]:

Fig. 1. A spectrogram analysis of Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol [bajarlala:] ‘thank you’



³ It should be noted that the grapheme does, however, represent a voiceless unaspirated stop [p] in coda position. Note the word **картобо** [q^hart^hɔpχɔ] ‘potato’, phonemically /kartobxo/.

⁴ cf. Svantesson et al (2005:17-8) for acoustic evidence of the voicing of this stop in Buryat and Kalmyk.

⁵ This spectrogram was generated using *WaveSurfer* 1.6.3. and is from a file edited in *Audacity* 1.3. All of our recordings in Khentii were done using an Olympus VN-960 PC Digital Voice Recorder and are stored in .wav format.

⁶ Tsendjaw *guai* was 80 years old at the time of recording, in July 2006. Tsendjaw, one of our best and most knowledgeable informants in Dadal, sadly passed away several months after our fieldwork.

Other salient differences between Khalkha and Khamnigan Cyrillic are that **В в** represents a voiced bilabial fricative [β] in Khamnigan, as opposed to the [w ~ v] it represents in Khalkha and **К к** indicates [k^h] in [+ATR] words and [q^h] in [-ATR] words (e.g. **камниган** [q^hamniβaŋ] ‘Khamnigan’ and **күпөө** [k^hup^hɔː] ‘dried gazelle hide (with hair)’). Our usage of the grapheme **Ө ө** also deserves explanation. In Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol usage, this grapheme represents an unrounded mid back vowel [ɤ], a sound which has close parallels in many Mongolian dialects of eastern Inner Mongolia, such as Baarin, Khorchin, Aru Khorchin, etc. (cf. Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol [t^hɤmɔː] ‘camel’ vs. Baarin [t^hɤmɤ] ‘camel’ vs. Khalkha [t^hɛmɛ] ‘camel’). Most Khamnigans in Binder and Dadal use the Cyrillic grapheme **Ө ө** to indicate this sound when they find the occasion to write their language, and for this reason, we have chosen to follow this more or less established orthographical convention here. It should be mentioned, however, that the grapheme denotes a rather different sound in Khalkha Mongolian, a central rounded vowel [ə].

2. Brief notes on specific words and etymologies

2.1. On the etymology of the ethnonym “Khamnigan”

Janhunen (2005:12) has argued that “the term Khamnigan... has no satisfactory etymology”. This seems to largely be in response to Rinčėn’s (1968) proposal that the ethnonym is derived from *Qabqanas* ~ *Qamqanas*, a medieval ethnonym discussed by Cleaves (1956). In fact, there is a perfectly good etymology for the Khamnigan ethnonym in Ewenki *kamniiga* ‘narrowing of a river; narrow spot between a river and a steep slope’⁷. The Khamnigan have, since their appearance in history, lived along rivers. Moreover, the fact that a significant portion of their population was bilingual in Khamnigan Ewenki (a dialect of the Tungusic language Ewenki) and Khamnigan Mongol further fortifies the likelihood of this Tungusic etymology. Although the Khamnigan of Mongolia no longer speak Khamnigan Ewenki, remnants of this past bilingualism are found in the numerous Tungusic elements in the lexicon of Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol, as discussed below.

2.2. More Tungusic elements in Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol

The Tungusic elements in Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol which we collected during our 2006 fieldwork largely relate to kinship terms, material objects and tools, animal and insect names, as well as several adjectival nouns and verbs.⁸

Kinship terms

үтөө [ut^hɔː] ‘son’ < Ewenki *ute* ‘child’⁹

⁷ The Ewenki form here is from Doerfer (2004:451.5794)

⁸ The majority of the words presented here are forms which we ourselves heard and recorded in the summer of 2006. However, some of the forms were provided by our Khamnigan informants in written form after our fieldwork and were mailed to us from Khentii. Deserving special recognition here are Luwsaagiin Tserendash of Dadal and Luwsangiin Erdenetsogt of Binder, both who greatly assisted us in the elicitation and documentation of these forms from elderly speakers in their respective localities, and who kindly mailed the forms back to Dr. Mönkh-Amgalan in Ulaanbaatar. We are very grateful for their generous assistance in this endeavor.

⁹ This form was provided by Dadal Khamnigan Gomdoriin Tserendorj, 75, of the Bagshid clan.

курайка [q^hʊraiq^ha] ‘one’s own elder sister’s husband’¹⁰ < Ewenki *koreko*

Tools, objects, and dwellings

ичиг [it^hik] ‘boots worn in summer’¹¹ < Ewenki *iciki* ‘Russian-style boots’

күпөө [k^hʊp^hʊ:] ‘dried gazelle hide (with hair)’ < Ewenki *kuṗu* ‘summer reindeer hide’

зүмүгөө [tsumuɣʊ:] ‘house’ < Ewenki *dimugya* ‘winter hut’ (< ? R *зимовье* ‘winter hut’)

Zoonyms

бүүгүтүнө [buɣut^hʊnʊ] ‘mosquito’ < Ewenki *bugutuna* ‘mosquito’

йинакон [jinaq^hʊŋ] ‘dog’ < Ewenki *nginakin* ‘dog’

Verbs

үпөр- [ʊp^hʊr-] ‘to cry’ < Ewenki *ʊpureen-* ‘to purse one’s lips’

пөрги- [p^hʊrgi-] ‘to blow air through one’s closed lips like a horse snorting’ < ? Ewenki (cf. Birare *purgi-* ‘to blow’)

Adjectival nouns

дөрөгөнөө [tʊrʊɣʊnʊ:] ‘mischievous, misbehaved, hyper, rambunctious’¹² < Ewenki *deruugii-* ‘to tire (*trans.*) / ядраа-’

2.3. Russian elements in Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol

түрмө [t^hʊrmʊ] ‘jail, prison’ < R *тюрма* id.

кортабка [q^hʊrt^hapq^ha] ~ картобка [q^hart^hʊp^hʊ] ‘potato’ < R *картофель*

жилонко [ʃilʊnq^hʊ] ‘shredded green tobacco’ < R *зелёнка* id.

2.4. Khalkha loanwords

байарлалаа [bajarlala:] ~ байарлаа [bajarla:] ‘thank you’ < Khalkha [pajärʒa] id.

3. The glossary: Khamnigan Mongol – Khalkha – English

Following the Khalkha and English definitions, etymological notes are provided, especially for words of non-Mongolic origin, or for words which are obvious recent borrowings from, e.g. Khalkha or Buryat.

Words in the lexicon are first presented in Cyrillic orthography (in bold), and are followed by a phonetic transcription in IPA. Below we present the Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol segment inventories, as observed by us during our fieldwork in Binder and Dadal. Many of the allophonic

¹⁰This form was elicited and documented by native Khamnigan enthusiast L. Tserendash, from his mother, 80-year-old B. Tsendjaw[†] in Dadal, Khentii, in 2006.

¹¹This form was documented by Binder Khamnigan Luwsangiin Erdenetsogt of the Bagshnar (or Baagshnar) clan, from 69-year-old Töwdöngiin Dulmaa in Binder, Khentii, in 2006, shortly after our fieldwork.

¹²Form elicited by L. Tserendash from his mother (see note above) and also confirmed by G. Tserendorj, another Khamnigan speaker in Dadal.

rules will be obvious from the lexical material, and will not be dealt with here, as the primary purpose of this paper is to present our findings with regard to the lexicon of Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol. (Note: segments shown in brackets only appear in surface forms, and are thus allophones. Segments without brackets have phonemic status.).

Fig. 1. *Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol consonant inventory*

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palato-alveolar	Velar	Uvular
Stops	p ^h b [p]	t ^h t		k ^h g [k]	[q ^h] [G]
Affricates		ts ^h ts	tʃ ^h tʃ		
Fricatives	[β]	s	ʃ	x [ɣ]	[χ] [ʁ]
Nasals	m	n		ŋ	[ŋ]
Laterals		l			
Trills		r			
Approximants			j		

It is worth noting that Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol has only two voiced obstruents – the bilabial stop /b/ and a guttural archiphoneme stop /G/, realized as a velar in [+ATR] words and as an uvular in [-ATR] words¹³. Unlike the other obstruents of Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol, /b/ and /G/ are regularly realized as voiced stops in word-initial position, and are the only obstruents in the language that are spirantized to voiced fricatives intervocally. Aside from these two voiced phonemes, the primary distinction in the obstruents of the language is that of a voiceless unaspirated series (i.e. /t/, /ts/, and /tʃ/) and a voiceless aspirated series (i.e. /t^h/, /ts^h/, and /tʃ^h/).

The Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol vowel inventory is presented below in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. *Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol vowel inventory*

	Front	Back
High	i	u u
Mid	e	ɣ ɔ
Low		a

Numerous other important issues relating to the phonology of the language deserve attention as well, but since the primary purpose of this paper is to present our findings with respect to the lexicon of Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol, we will not delve into such questions here.

* * * * *

¹³ ATR = Advanced Tongue Root. Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol vowel harmony seems to be of the ATR type (also known as “pharyngeal vowel harmony”), and not of the front-back vowel harmony type attested for Middle Mongol. See Svantesson et al (2005) for a discussion of vowel harmony in the Mongolic languages, including Manchurian Khamnigan Mongol.

A Brief Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol – Khalkha – English Lexicon

Abbreviations:

Б = Биндэр (Binder)

Д = Дадал (Dadal)

Даш = Дашбалбар (Dashbalbar)

adjn adjectival noun

adv adverb

advn adverbial noun

const construction

dep dependent

expr expression

indep independent

interj interjection

Kh. Khalkha

MM Middle Mongol

n noun

n.pr proper noun

num numeral

postp postposition

pron pronoun

ptcl particle

v verb

Note: The vast majority of the forms presented here are from our summer 2006 fieldwork in Binder and Dadal, and were elicited and recorded by us in person. This corpus of words is supplemented by forms transcribed shortly thereafter by Binder Khamnigan Luwsangiin Erdenetsogt, Dadal Khamnigan Luwsaagiin Tserendash, and other speakers of their respective localities (in accordance with the brief transcription training we provided them before leaving Khentii), sent to us by mail shortly after our fieldwork. In addition, we have included several forms from the variety of Khamnigan Mongol spoken in Dashbalbar *sum* in northern Dornod province, generously provided to us by Prof. G. Gantogtokh (National University of Mongolia), a linguist of Khamnigan and Buryat ancestry, from his personal notes on the speech of his Khamnigan grandparents.

А а

аву (Д) [a.βu] *n* аав | dad, father

адуу (Д) [a.tu:] *n* адуу | horses
(collectively)

ажил (Д) [a.tʃil] *n* ажил | work, job

азарга (Д) [a.tsar.ka] *n* азарга | stallion

аймаг [ai.mak] *n* аймаг | 1. *aimag* 2.
aimag center/capital

аку (Д, Даш) [a.q^hu] *ptcl* баймжит сул үг
(?) | modal particle (?) [*<* дундад үеийн
монгол хэл *a-* “бай- / to be, exist” + *-qu* (ирээдүй
цагийн үйлт нэрийн дагавар / future verbal
noun)]

амугулан [a.mu.vu.laŋ] *adjn* амгалан |
peace, tranquility

анчин [an.tʃ^hiŋ] *n* анчин | hunter

арасу (Д) [a.ra.su], **арас** (Б) [a.ras] *n* арьс
| skin, hide

арба (Б, Д) [ar.ba] *num* арав | ten

ахай (Б, Д, Даш) [a.χai] *n* ах | elder
brother

Б б

баавагай [ba:βa.kaɪ] *n* баавгай | bear
(zool.)

бай- [bai-] *v* бай- | to be, exist

байарлалаа (Б, Д) [ba.jar.la.la:]
expr баярлалаа | thank you [*<* халх
баярлалаа “thank you”]

байарлаа (Д) [ba.jar.la:] *expr* баярлалаа |
thank you [*<* халх *баярлалаа* “thank you”]

баяртай (Д) [ba.jar.tʰai] *expr* баяртай |
good bye! [*<* халх *баяртай* “good bye!”]:

баяртай сайн явоорой [ba.jar.tʰai
saiŋ ja.βo:ɾoɪ] баяртай сайн яваарай |
travel well! farewell! have a nice trip!

баруг (Д) [ba.ruk] *advn* (?) бараг | almost,
nearly

бөйө (Д) [bɤ.jɤ] *n* бие | self; body
бөөлөй (Б, Д) [bɤ:.lɤi] *n* бээлий | gloves
би [bi] *pron.indep* би | I (*1st person singular subject pronoun*)
бида (Д) [bi.ta] *pron.indep* бид | we (*1st person plural inclusive subject pronoun*)
билзуухай (Д) [bil.tsu:.χai] *n* бялзуухай | small bird
Биндөр (Б, Д) [bin.tɤr] *n.pr* Биндэр | Binder *sum*
битий (Д) [bi.tʰi:] *ptcl* битгий | don't (*prohibitive particle*): **битий сохороо!** [bi.tʰi: sɔ.χɔ.rɔ:] битгий уйл! don't cry!
бодон (Б, Д) [bɔ.tɔŋ] *n* бодон | wild boar (*male*)
бойтог (Б, Д, Даш) [bɔi.tʰɔk] *n* оёмол ултай арьсан гутал | moccasin-like boots (*traditional Khamnigān footwear*)
бол- [bɔl-] *v* бол- | to become
бортого (Д) [bɔr.tʰɔ.βɔ] *n* үйс модон хувин | a pail or bucket made of birch wood
бөри (Б) [bɤ.ri] *n* бэр | daughter-in-law (*wife of one's younger brother*)
бөригөн (Б) [bɤ.ri.γɤŋ] *n* бэргэн | wife of the elder son
бугу (Д) [bu.βu] *n* буга | stag (*male elk*)
бука (Д) [bu.qʰa] *n* бух | bull
буркан [bur.qʰaŋ] *n* бурхан | Buddha; God
буркан бол- [bur.qʰaŋ bɔl-] *vp idiom* бурхан бол- | to pass away (*respectful*)
буруу [bu.ru:] *n* бяруу | calf in the second year
бурээд (Б, Д) [bu.re:t] *n* буриад | Buryat
буу- (Б) [bu:-] *v* буу-, уна- | to go down, descend; dismount (*e.g. a horse*); fall down
бүгүтүнө (Д) [bu.γu.tʰu.nɤ] *n* шумуул | mosquito [*< эвенки бугутуна "шумуул / mosquito"*]
бүжин (Д) [bu.tʃiŋ] *n* бүжин | bunny

бүкүтүнө (Даш) [bu.kʰu.tʰu.nɤ] *n* хөх төрүү | horsefly [*< эвенки бугутуна "шумуул; mosquito"*]
бүсө [bu.sɤ] *n* бүс | belt

Г г

газаа [ga.tsa:] *n* гадаа | outside
газар (Д) [ga.tsar] *n* газар | 1. place; 2. earth; 3. ground
галуу (Д) [ga.lu:] *n* галуу | goose
гар (Д) [gar] *n* гар | hand, arm
гар- [gar-] *v* гар- | to come out, emerge, go out, leave
гахай [ga.χai] *n* гахай | pig
гогор- (Даш) [gɔ.βɔr-] *v* хуц- (*нохой*) | to bark (*of dogs*) [*< эвенки гогодө- "хуц- (нохой) / bark (of dogs)"*]
гол (Д) [gɔl] *n* гол | river
гө- [gɤ-] *v* гэ- | 1. to say; 2. (*quotative verb*)
гөдөсү [gɤ.tɤ.su] *n* гэдэс | belly
гөр (Д) [gɤr] *n* гэр | yurt, home
гөргөн [gɤr.γɤŋ] *n* гэргий, эхнэр | wife
гурба (Д) [gɤr.ba] *num* гурав | three
Гурбан Манхаадай (Д) [gɤr.baŋ man.χa:.tai] *n.pr* Гурван Манхаадай | Gurwan Mankhaadai (*name of a place in Khentii*)
гурва (Б) [gɤr.βa] *num* гурав | three
гургулдай (Д) [gɤr.βul.tai] *n* гургалдай | nightingale (*zool.*)
гучи (Б, Д) [gu.tʃʰi] *num* гуч | thirty
гүжээ (Б) [gu.tʃe:] *n* гэдэс | belly
гүзөө [gu.tsɤ:] *n* гэдэс | belly
гүрөөсү (Д) [gu.rɤ:.su] *n* зээр, зээр гөрөөс | gazelle
гүү (Д) [gu:] *n* гүү | mare

Д д

дала (Б, Д) [ta.la] *num* дал | seventy
долоо (Б, Д) [tɔ.lɔ:] *num* долоо | seven

дөбтөр [tʰɔp.tʰɔɣ] *n* дэвтэр | notebook
 дөлөнчи (Д) [tʰɔ.lɔn.tʰɔʰi] *n* дэлэнч | midge (?)
 дөөл [tʰɔ:l] *n* дээл | *deel*, robe
 дөрөгөнөө (Д) [tʰɔ.rɔ.γɔ.nɔ:] *adjn*
 сахилгагүй | mischievous, misbehaved,
 hyper (e.g. of children), rambunctious [
 эвенки дэрүүги- “ядраа- / to tire (trans.)”]
 дуула- [tu:.la:] *v* дуул- | to sing
 дүрбө (Д) [tur.bɔ] *num* дөрөв | four
 дүрвү (Б) [tur.βu] *num* дөрөв | four
 дүчи (Б, Д) [tu.tʰɔʰi] *num* дөч | forty

Ж ж

жилонко (Б) [tʰi.lɔn.qʰɔ] *n* хэрчмэл
 ногоон тамхи | shredded green tobacco [
 орос *зелёнка*]
 жинтүү [tʰin.tʰu:] *n* дэр | pillow [
 ? халх < хятад *zhěntóu* 枕頭 “дэр / pillow”]
 жира (Б, Д) [tʰi.ra] *num* жар | sixty
 жирики (Д) [tʰi.ri.kʰi] *n* жирх | chipmunk
 жирихи (Д) [tʰi.ri.xi] *n* жирх | chipmunk

З з

загасу (Д) [tsa.βa.su] *n* загас | fish
 зөө (Д) [tsɔ:] *interj* заа | okay, all right,
 well, fine, sure
 зургаа (Б, Д) [tsur.βa:] *num* зургаа | six
 зуругаа (Д) [tsu.ru.βa:] *num* зургаа | six
 зуу (Б, Д) [tsu:] *num* зуу | hundred
 зүгүй (Б, Д) [tsu.γui] *n* зөгий | bee
 зүмүгөө (Д) [tsu.mu.γɔ:] *n* байшин |
 house [
 эвенки *диму́гья* “өвөлжөө / winter
 quarters” < ? орос *зимовье* “өвөлжөө / winter
 quarters”]
 зүрөкө [tsu.rɔ.kʰɔ] *n* зүрх | heart
 зүрөхө [tsu.rɔ.xɔ] *n* зүрх | heart

И и

идө- [i.tɔ-] *v* ид- | to eat
 ижий [i.tʰi:] *n* ээж, ижий | mom, mother

илаа (Б, Д) [i.la:] *n* ялаа | fly (*insect*)
 илаарка- (Д) [i.la.r.qʰa-] *v* ялаарх- | to
 shake neck and mane in order to scare off
 flies (*of horses and livestock*)
 инөө- [i.nɔ:-] *v* инээ- | to laugh
 ичиг (Б) [i.tʰi.k] *n* зуны гутал | summer
 boots [
 эвенки *ичики* “орос гутал / Russian-style
 boots”]
 ичикөө (Б, Д) [i.tʰi.kʰɔ:] *n* эгч | elder
 sister [
 ? эвенки *экин* “эгч / elder sister”]

Й й

йари- (Д) [ja.ri-] *v* яри- | to speak, talk
 йасу (Д) [ja.su] *n* яс | bone
 йикө [ji.kʰɔ] *adjn* их | great, many
 йинакон (Даш) [ji.na.qʰɔ] ¹⁴ *n* нохой |
 dog [
 эвенки *нгинакин* “нохой / dog”]:
 йинакон гогор- [ji.na.qʰɔ] *гэ.вэг-*
 нохой хуц- | for a dog to bark
 йисү [ji.su] *num* ес | nine
 йихө [ji.xɔ] *adjn* (йикө-г үзмүү)
 йөкө [jɔ.kʰɔ] *adjn* (йикө-г үзмүү)

К к

каварга (Д) [qʰa.βa.r.βa] *n* (каваргаа-г
 үзмүү)
 каваргаа (Б) [qʰa.βa.r.βa:] *n* хүдэр | musk
 deer [
 эвенки *кабарга* “хүдэр / musk deer”]
 кавур [qʰa.βur] *n* хавар | spring (*season*)
 кагас (Д) [qʰa.βas] *n* хагас | half
 кайрга чулуу (Д) [qʰair.βa.tʰi.lu:] *n*
 хайрга чулуу | gravel
 кайрцаг (Д) [qʰair.tsʰak] *n* хайрцаг | box
 калзан [qʰal.tsaŋ] *adjn* халзан | bald
 калиу (Д) [qʰa.liu] *n* халиу | otter
 калуун [qʰa.lu:ŋ] *adjn* халуун | hot
 камар [qʰa.mar] *n* хамар | nose
 камниган (Б, Д) [qʰam.ni.βaŋ] *n*
 хамниган | Khamnigan [
 эвенки *камнига*]

¹⁴ Form provided by Dr. G. Gantogtokh

“narrowing of a river; narrow spot between a river and a steep slope”]

кангинуур [q^hɑŋ.gi.nu:ŋ] *n* сүх | ахе

кара [q^ha.ra] *adjn* хар | black

картобхо [q^har.t^hɔp.χɔ] *n* төмс | potato [< орос картофель “төмс / potato”]

карцага (Д) [q^har.tʂ^ha.ʒa] *n* харцага | hawk (*zool.*)

катуу [q^ha.t^hu:] *adjn* хатуу | hard

көлө [k^hɣ.lɣ] *n* хэл | tongue (*anat.*); language

көлө- [k^hɣ.lɣ-] *v* хэл- | to say, tell

көн [k^hɣŋ] *pron.indep* хэн | who (*interrogative pronoun*)

көр (Б) [k^hɣr] *n* үс нь гүйцсэн үстэйгээ арьс | dried animal hide with hair intact (*of gazelle ?*) [< ? эвенки]

көрөмө (?) (Д) [k^hɣ.rɣ.mɣ] (?) *n* хэрэм | squirrel

көрчи- (Б) [k^hɣr.tʂ^hi-] *v* хэрч- | to chop (*into small pieces*), mince

көрчимөл ногоон жилонко (Б) [k^hɣr.tʂ^hi.mɣl nɔ.ʒɔ:ŋ tʂi.lɔn.q^hɔ] *n* хэрчмэл ногоон тамхи | shredded green tobacco

көцүү [k^hɣ.tʂ^hu:] *adjn* хэцүү | difficult, hard

килээм [k^hi.le:m] *n* талх | bread [< буриад хилээмэ-н “талх / bread” < орос хлеб “талх / bread”]

кимусу [k^hi.mu.su] *n* хумс | fingernail, toenail

кирса (Б, Д) [k^hir.sa] *n* хярс | corsac fox (*Vulpes corsac*)

Кирхон [k^hir.χɔŋ] *n.pr* Хёрхон | Kirkhon (*name of a river near Dadal*)

койир (Б, Д) [q^hɔ.jir] *num* хоёр | two

койшаа [q^hɔi.ʃa:] *adv* хойш | north, northwards

кооло [q^hɔ:lɔ] *n* хоол | food, meal

коолой [q^hɔ:lɔi] *n* хоолой | throat

кори (Б, Д) [q^hɔ.ri] *num* хорь | twenty

корохой [q^hɔ.rɔ.χɔi] *n* хорхой | bug (*insect*)

кортабха (Б) [q^hɔr.t^hap.χa] *n* төмс | potato [< орос картофель “төмс / potato”]

кота (Д) [q^hɔ.t^ha] *n* хот | city

көвөөн (Д) [k^hɣ.βɣ:ŋ] *n* хүү | son, boy

кулан (Д) [q^hu.laŋ] *n* хулан | Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus*)

курайка (Д) [q^hu.rai.q^ha] *n* хүргэн ах (*өөрийн эгчийн нөхөр*) | brother-in-law (*elder sister's husband*) [< эвенки кореко “зять (муж тёшки—сестры матери, сестры мужа)”]

күвөөн (Д) [k^hu.βɣ:ŋ] *n* хүү | son, boy

күдөр [k^hu.tɣr] *n* хүдэр | musk deer

күгшин [k^huk.ʃiŋ] *adjn* хөгшин | old

күгшөө [k^huk.ʃɣ:] *n* өвөө | grandpa, grandfather

күгшээ [k^huk.ʃe:] *n* өвөө | grandpa, grandather

күзүү [k^hu.tsu:] *n* хүзүү | neck

күкү (Д) [k^hu.k^hu] *n* хөх (*өнгө*) | blue (*color*)

күкү түрүү (Д) [k^hu.k^hu t^hu.ru:] *n* хөх төрүү | horsefly

күл [k^hul] *n* хөл | foot, leg

күлдүү (Б) [k^hul.tu:] *adjn* хөлдүү | frozen

күлүг (Д) [k^hu.luk] *n* хөлөг (*морь*) | steed, mount (*horse*)

күн [k^huŋ] *n* хүн | person, human

күпөө (Б) [k^hu.p^hɣ:] *n* гөрөөсний хатсан үстэйгээ арьс | dried gazelle hide [< эвенки күпу “summer reindeer hide”]

күр- [k^hur-] *v* хүр- | to reach, arrive: **сайн явоод нитугтаа күрөгтий** (Д) [saiŋ ja.βɔ:t ni.t^hok.t^ha: k^hu.rɣk.t^hi:] сайн яваад нутагтаа хүрээсэй | may you travel well and reach your homeland!

күригөн (Б, Д) [k^hu.ri.γɣŋ] *n* хүргэн | son-in-law

күүгөд (Д) [k^hu.γɣt] *n* хүүхэд, маамуу | child, kid

күүгөм (Б, Д) [k^hu:γym] *n* манай охин, охин маань | our daughter, my daughter
күүгөн [k^hu:γɣŋ] *n* охин | daughter, girl
күүрүкүй (Д) [k^hu:ru.k^hui] *adjn* хөөрхий | poor thing
күхү [k^hu.xu] *n* хөх (өнгө) | blue (color)
күчи [k^hu.tʃ^hi] *n* хүч | strength, power

Л л

логор (Д) [lɔ.βɔɣ] *n* (даалуу шиг тоглодог тоглоом) | (name of a game similar to dominoes)

М м

маргааши (Д) [mar.βa:ʃi] *n* маргааш | tomorrow; the next day
марта- [mar.t^ha-] *v* март- | to forget
маха (Д) [ma.χa] *n* мах | meat: **маха идэхүм** [ma.χa i.tɣ.xum] мах идье | I want/would like to eat some meat
мөдө- [mɣ.tɣ-] *v* мэд- | to know
мөндөлө- [mɣn.tɣ.lɣ-] *v* мэндлэ- | to greet
минга [min.ga] *num* мянга | thousand
минжи (Д) [min.tʃi] *n* минж | beaver
моду (Д) [mɔ.tu] *n* мод | tree, wood
мори [mɔ.ri] *n* морь | horse
мүндүр [mun.tur] *n* мөндөр | hail (precipitation)

Н н

навчи (Д) [nar.tʃ^hi] *n* навч | leaf
ная (Б, Д) [na.ja] *num* ная | eighty
найма (Б) [nai.ma] *num* найм | eight
нама- (Д) [na.ma-] *pron.dep* нам-, над- | (1st person singular pronoun oblique stem): **намаду** [na.ma.tu] надад | to/for me; **наматай** [na.ma.t^hai] надтай | with me
намур [na.mur] *n* намар | fall, autumn
нара [na.ra] *n* нар | sun

нарасу (Д) [na.ra.su] *n* нарс | pine
ном [nɔm] *n* ном | book
нөгө [nɣ.γɣ] *num* нэг | one
нөгөдөл [nɣ.γɣ.tɣl] *n* нэгдэл | rural cooperative
нөрө [nɣ.rɣ] *n* нэр | name
нидү [ni.tu] *n* нүд | eye
нилбусу (Д) [nil.bu.su] *n* хаясан шүлс spit (noun) [cf. Manchurian Khamnigan Mongol *nilbuxu-n* 'tear(s)']
нилмусу (Д) [nil.mu.su] *n* нулмис | tears (noun)
нирай [ni.rai] *n* нялх | infant
нируу [ni.ru:] *n* нуруу | back, backbone, spine
нитуг [ni.t^huk] *n* нутаг | native place, homeland, hometown, birthplace
ногоон [nɔ.βɔ:ŋ] *adjn* ногоон | green
нугусу (Д) [nu.βu.su] *n* нугас | duck

О о

ойлго- (Б) [ɔil.βɔ-] *v* ойлго- | to understand
он (Д) [ɔŋ] *n* он | year (calendrical): **далан койр он күртөлө** [da.laŋ q^hɔ.jir ɔŋ k^hur.t^hɣ.lɣ] далан хоёр он хүртэл | until '72 (жил-ийг үзмүү)
Онон (Д) [ɔ.nɔŋ] *n.pr* Онон | Onon river
оромжи (Д) [ɔ.rɔm.tʃi] *n* орон сууц | dwelling
очи- (Б, Д) [ɔ.tʃ^hi-] *v* оч- | to go, reach, arrive

Ө ө

өдөө (Д) [ɣ.tɣ:] *advn* (?) одоо | now
өмбөө (Б, Д) [ɣm.bɣ:] *n* эмээ | grandma, grandmother
өмгөн [ɣm.γɣŋ] *n* эмгэн | old lady
өмөгөө [ɣ.mɣ.γɣ:] *n* эмээ | grandma, grandmother
өрүү [ɣ.ru:] *n* эрүү | chin, jaw

өцөнхий [ʧ.t͡sʰɯŋ.kʰii] *adjn* эцэнхий | thin, emaciated

П п

пийчин [pʰi:ʧʰiŋ] *n* (пээчин-г үзмүү)

пөрги- [pʰɯr.gi-] *v* турги- | to blow air through one's closed lips like a horse snorting [< эвенки ? ; бирэрэ (орочэн хэлний нэг аялгуу) *пурги-* "үлээ- / to blow"-г бас үзмүү]

пээчин [pʰe:ʧʰiŋ] *n* зуух | stove [< орос *печь*]

С с

саа- [sa:-] *v* саа- | to milk (e.g. a cow)

сайа (Б) [sa.ja] *num* сая (*моо*) | million

сайадаа (Д) [sa.ja.ta:] *adv.const* ойрдоо | recently, lately

сайн (Д) [sain] *adjn* сайн | good, well

салки [sal.kʰi] *n* салхи | wind, breeze

сара [sa.ra] *n* сар | moon, month

сарнай (Д) [sar.nai] *n* сарнай | rose (*bot.*)

сахал [sa.χal] *n* сахал | beard

соно (Б, Д) [sɔ.nɔ] *n* хөх төрүү | horsefly

сохоро- (Д) [sɔ.χɔ.rɔ-] *v* уйл- | to cry [< ? эвенки *сокор-* "потерять (to lose)" or ММ *soqora-* "to become blind (сохор-)"]

сугу [su.βu] *n* суга | armpit

сумаа (Б, Д) [su.ma:] *n* малын ширээр хийсэн богц | a saddle bag made from the hide of livestock

сүн (Д) [suŋ] *n* сүү | milk

сүхө (Д) [su.χɥ] *n* сүх | axe

Т т

тави (Б, Д) [tʰa.βi] *num* тавь | fifty

таву (Б, Д) [tʰa.βu] *num* тав | five

тамаки [tʰa.ma.kʰi] *n* тамхи | tobacco, cigarette

тамахи [tʰa.ma.xi] *n* (тамаки-г үзмүү)

тарахи [tʰa.ra.xi] *n* толгой | head

татами (Даш) *n* [tʰa.tʰa.mi]¹⁵ татсан мах | ground meat [< ММ *tata-* + ?; cf. Kh. *татсан мах* 'ground meat, minced meat'¹⁶]

татами (Д) [tʰa.tʰa.mi] *n* Цагаан сараар уудаг шөлний нэр | name of a soup served during Tsagaan Sar [< ММ *tata-* + ?; cf. Kh. *татсан мах* 'ground meat, minced meat']

татаминь (Б) [tʰa.tʰa.min] *n* Цагаан сараар уудаг шөлний нэр | name of a soup served during Tsagaan Sar [< ММ *tata-* + ?; cf. Kh. *татсан мах* 'ground meat, minced meat']

татаминь (Д) [tʰa.tʰa.min] *n* нарийнаар татаж хэрчсэн мах | thinly chopped meat, minced meat [< ММ *tata-* + ?; cf. Kh. *татсан мах* 'ground meat, minced meat']

татаминь (Даш) [tʰa.ta.min]¹⁷ *n* хар шөл | plain meat soup (*usually made with meat, water, salt, and onions*) [< ММ *tata-* + ?; cf. Kh. *татсан мах* 'ground meat, minced meat']

төмөө [tʰɯ.mɥ:] *n* тэмээ | camel

төндө [tʰɯn.tɯ] *dem* тэнд | there (*that place*)

төрө [tʰɯ.rɯ] *pron.indep, dem.* тэр | 1. that (*demonstrative*); 2. he, she, it (*3rd person singular pronoun*)

тогоо [tʰɔ.βɔ:] *n* тогоо | pot, wok

тологой [tɔ.lɔ.βɔi] *n* толгой | head

тому (Д) [tʰɔ.mu] *adjn* том | big, large

тохой [tʰɔ.χɔi] *n* тохой | elbow

тугаар (Б, Д) [tʰu.ka:r] *advn* (?) түрүүн, түрүүхэн | a while ago, just a few minutes ago (*indicates recent past event*)

туранкай [tʰu.raŋ.qʰai] *adjn* туранхай | thin (*of person*)

туранкуай [tʰu.raŋ.qʰuai] *adjn* туранхай | thin (*of person*)

турги- (Д) [tʰur.gi-] *v* турги- | to blow air through one's closed lips like a horse snorting (**пөрги-г үзмүү**)

¹⁵ This form was provided by Dr. G. Gantogtokh

¹⁶ Etymology suggested by Dr. G. Gantogtokh

¹⁷ Form provided by Dr. G. Gantogtokh

түгөсөөл (Д) [t^hu.γ̣ɣ.sɤ:l] *n* модны хожуул | tree stump [*<* эвенки *түгүчэк* “модны хожуул / tree stump” (*<* монгол *төгүчэг* “төгүчэг / stump”) + ? эвенки *-сэл/-сал* “plural suffix (олон тооны дагавар)”]

түйс [t^huis] *n* үйст сав | container made of birch-bark

түмө (Б) [t^hu.mɤ] *num* түмэн | ten thousand

түрмө (Д) [t^hur.mɤ] *n* шорон | jail [*<* орос *тюрма* “шорон / prison”]

түрү- (Д) [t^hu.ru-] *v* төр- | to be born

тэгөөд [t^he.γ̣ɣ:t] *adv.const* тэгээд | then; and then; so

У у

ула (Д) [u.la] *n* ул | sole (of shoe or other footwear)

улаалзай (Д) [u.la:l.t̪sai] *n* төмсний улаан, сараана | Common Turkskap Lily, *Lilium martagon* (?)

улаан [u.la:ŋ] *adjn* улаан | red

улаацаг (Б) [u.la:tsak] *n* gazelle skin in the summer (on the living animal or skinned and dried) (?)

улээсу (Д) [u.le:su] *n* улиас | poplar (bot.)

унага [u.na.βa] *n* унага | yearling colt

урту (Д) [ur.t^hu] *adjn* урт | long (in size)

урту амитан (Д) [ur.t^hu a.mi.t^haŋ] *n* могой | snake (lit. “long animal”)

уруу (Д) [u.ru:] *postp* руу, рүү | toward, towards, in the direction of

уруул [u.ru:l] *n* уруул | lip

усу [u.su] *n* ус | water

уула [u:la] *n* уул | mountain

уушги [u:ʃ.gi] *n* уушги | lung

Ү ү

үвүл [u.βul] *n* өвөл | winter

үвүсү [u.βu.su] *n* өвс | grass; herb

үдүр [u.tur] *n* өдөр | day

үйө [u.jɤ] *n* үе | time period, generation, time

үйөр (Д) [u.jɤr] *n* үер | flood, flooding

үйөрлө- (Д) [u.jɤr.lɤ-] *v* үерлэ- | to flood, overflow (e.g. of a river)

үкин (Д) [u.k^hiŋ] *n* охин | girl, daughter

үкүр [u.k^hur] *n* үхэр, үнээ | cattle, bull, cow: **үкүрөө саа-** (Б, Д) [u.k^hu.rɤ: sa:-] үнээгээ саа- | to milk the cow(s), milk one's cow(s)

үлигөр [u.li.γ̣ɣr] *n* үлгэр | story, tale

үмөкөй (Д) [u.mɤ.k^hxi] *adjn* өмхий | smelly, stinky, odorous

Үндүрхаан (Д) [un.tur.χa:ŋ] *n.pr* Өндөрхаан | Öndörkhaan (aimag center of Khentii aimag)

үнөгө [u.nɤ.γ̣ɣ] *n* үнэг | fox

үпөр- (Б) [u.p^hɣr-] *v* уйл- | to cry [*<* эвенки *упурээн* “to purse one's lips”]

үсү [u.su] *n* үсү | hair

үтөө (Д) [u.t^hɤ:] *n* хүү | son [*<* эвенки *утэ* “хүүхэд / child”]

үүдө [u:tɤ] *n* хаалга, үүд | door (wooden door or felt flap door of a yurt)

үхүр [u.xur] *n* үхэр, үнээ | cattle, bull, cow

үцүгүлдүр (Д) [u.t̪s^hu.γ̣ul.tur] *n* өчигдөр | yesterday

Х х

хаваргуун [χa.βar.βu:ŋ] *n* хүдэр | musk deer

халбага (Д) [χal.βa.βa] *n* халбага | spoon

халха [χal.χa] *n* Халх (үндэстэн) | Khalkha, Halh

хамниган [χam.ni.βaŋ] *n* (Камниган-г үзмүү)

хана [χa.na] *n* хана | wall (of a building), lattice framework (of a yurt)

хара [χa.ra] *adjn* хар | black

хацар [χa.t̪s^har] *n* хацар | cheek

хорохой [χɤ.rɤ.χɤi] *n* (корохой-г үзмүү)

хусу (Д) [χu.su] *n* хус | birch (*bot.*)
хүгшээ [χuk.ʃe:] *n* (күкшөө-г үзмүү)
хүригөн [χu.ri.γʏŋ] *n* (күригөн-г үзмүү)
хүүгэм [χu.γʏm] *n* (күүгэм-ийг үзмүү)
хүүгөн [χu.γʏŋ] *n* (күүгөн-г үзмүү)

Ц ц

цаасу (Д) [tsʰa:.su] *n* цаас | paper
Цагаалган (Даш) [tsʰa.ka:l.kaŋ] ¹⁸ *n*
(цагаалуур-ыг үзмүү)
Цагаалуур (Б, Д) [tsʰa.ka:l.u:r] *n* Цагаан
сар | Tsagaan Sar (*the Mongolian Lunar
New Year*)
цагаан [tsʰa.ka:ŋ] *adjn* цагаан | white
царасу (Д) [tsʰa.ra.su] *n* царс | oak (*bot.*)
цөөжи [tsʰʌ:.tʃi] *n* цээж | chest
цэцэг (Д) [tsʰʌ.tsʰʌk] *n* цэцэг | flower

Ч ч

чида- [tʃʰi.ta-] *v* чада- | to be able, can
чики [tʃʰi.kʰi] *n* чих | ear
чина- [tʃʰi.na-] *v* чана- | to boil
чиндага (Д) [tʃʰin.ta.ka] *n* чандага | arctic
hare (*Lepidus timidus*)
чино [tʃʰi.nɔ] *n* чоно | wolf
чирай [tʃʰi.rai] *n* царай | face, countenance
чисөлдөг (Б) [tʃʰi.sʌl.tʌk] *n* өнгөлзүүр |
hollow concavity on the neck below the
Adam's apple (?), jugular notch (?)
чисөлдөг (Даш) [tʃʰi.sʌl.tʌk] ¹⁹ *n*
чахалзуур | concavity behind the ear (?)
чису (Б, Д) [tʃʰi.su] *n* цус | blood

Ш ш

шивуу (Б, Д) [ʃi.βu:] *n* шувуу | bird
шидү [ʃi.tu] *n* шүд | tooth, teeth
шидүлөн (Д) [ʃi.tu.lʌŋ] *n* шүдлэн | horse
in the third year

¹⁸ Form provided by Dr. G. Gantogtokh

¹⁹ Form provided by Dr. G. Gantogtokh

шилү (Б) [ʃi.lu] *n* шөл | soup
шимуул (Б, Д) [ʃi.mu:l] *n* шумуул |
mosquito
ширгоолжи (Д) [ʃir.ɔ:l.tʃi] *n* шоргоолж |
ant
широо (Д) [ʃi.rɔ:] *n* шороо | soil, dirt,
dust, earth
шуурга [ʃu:r.ka] *n* шуурга | storm,
blizzard

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- (Note: This report contains several errors due to incomplete analysis of the data. It was intended as a preliminary report with tentative results, published just few weeks after our return from the field. The data contained in our present article should be taken over data presented in this earlier report, as it is the result of more in-depth analysis.)
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²⁰ A photocopy of this work was generously provided to us by Dr. G. Gantogtokh (National University of Mongolia).

Т О В Ч Л О Л

Хамниган монгол хэлний үгийн сангийн тухайд (2006 онд явуулсан хээрийн судалгааны ажлын товч тэмдэглэл)

Зохиогчид энэхүү бяцхан өгүүлэлдээ 2006 оны 7 дугаар сард Хэнтий аймгийн Биндэр, Дадал сумын хамниган хүмүүсийг сурвалжлан уулзаж тэднээс тэмдэглэн авсан хамниган монгол хэл (Mongolian Khamnigan Mongol)-ний хэрэглэгдэхүүнээ эхний байдлаар боловсруулсан судалгааны урьдчилсан дүн болгож хамниган монгол хэлний үгийг тэмдэглэх авианы галиг, “хамниган” хэмээх нэрийн учир, хамниган монгол хэлэн дэх түнгүүс, орос, (халх) монгол хэлний үгийн тухай товч өгүүлсэний дээр хамниган монгол хэлний 300 гаруй үгийг монгол, англи хэлээр хавсарган хадсан үгийн сангийн товч жагсаалтыг оруулсан байна.