

## Mongolian / ᠮᠣᠩᠭᠣᠯ Mongᠣl (Classical Uighur script)

(romanization and transliteration: KNAB 2007, updated 2015, in Inner Mongolia: *pinyin*)

The Classical Uighur script for Mongolian is written vertically, from top to bottom, in columns from left to right. In the following table the Mongolian characters are shown as a horizontal modification of the script (written from left to right), the characters are turned 90° counterclockwise. This would be necessary only if Mongolian-script examples are inserted into a text written from left to right, such as in Roman script.

Mongolian-language names occur in three versions: 1) Khalkha Mongolian Cyrillic spellings (used in Mongolia, names in KNAB are recorded only in romanization, with a language label *mn*), 2) Classical Mongolian spellings (used in parallel in Mongolia, names in KNAB are recorded both in transcription and transliteration, language label *cmg*), 3) Inner Mongolian spellings (in China, names in KNAB are romanized according to the *pinyin* version used in China and the original spellings are transliterated, language label *mvf*). The transliteration of Mongolian Classical script is identical in all cases, the transcription is based on one generally used in Mongolian linguistics. Some examples of recording Mongolian names in KNAB:

No.	Original	KNAB romanization	KNAB transliteration
1	Улаанбаатар	Ulaanbaatar	-
2	<span style="font-family: serif;">ᠤᠯᠠᠭᠠᠨᠪᠠᠭᠠᠲᠤᠷ</span>	Ulaḡanbaḡatur	ulaḡanbaḡatur*
3	<span style="font-family: serif;">ᠬᠣᠬᠬᠣᠲᠤ</span>	Hohhot	kōkeqota

(\* transliteration is not recorded separately if it is identical to romanization, except differences in letter capitalization.)

The signs of the Mongolian script have different forms depending on the position of the sign either at the beginning, within or at the end of a word, sometimes also as isolates. The following table will show initial, medial and final forms of the characters (also isolates in the case of the horizontal modification), and in additional columns:

- 6 – transliteration of the Mongolian script (marked by *normal script* in notes and examples),
- 7 – transcription of the Mongolian script (marked by *italic script* in notes and examples),
- 8 – equivalent in the *pinyin* romanization used in Inner Mongolia,
- 9 – equivalent in the Cyrillic script used in Mongolia,
- 10 – hexadecimal code in Unicode,
- 11 – character name in the Unicode standard.

Mongolian Cyrillic orthography and *pinyin* in Inner Mongolia are based on the actual modern pronunciation of the words and do not have one-to-one relationship with the Classical script, therefore the equivalents in the table are only indicative (Khalkha Cyrillic examples are added in the text if possible). Comments to individual characters, including ligatures, are given after the table. A dash would mean that the given position is not used.

Nr	<i>Mongolian script</i>				6	7	8	9	10	11
	isol	ini	med	fin	trlit.	trcr.	I. M.	Cyr.	UC	UC name
1	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	a	a	a	а	1820	a
2	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	e	e	e	э	1821	e
3	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	i	i	i	и	1822	i
4	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	o	o	o	о	1823	o
5	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	u	u	u	у	1824	u
6	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ö ó	ö	o	ө	1825	oe
7	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ü ú	ü	u	ү	1826	ue
8	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ē	e	(e)	е	1827	ee
9	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	n	n	n	н	1828	na
10	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	(ng)	нᠭ	1829	ang
11	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	b	b	b	б, в	182A	ba
12	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	q	q	h	х	182C	qa
13	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	k	k	h	х	182C	qa
14	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠭ	ᠭ	g	г	182D	ga
15	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	g	g	g	г	182D	ga
16	ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ	j	j	j	ж, з	1835	ja
17	ᠶ	ᠶ	ᠶ	ᠶ	y	y	y	й	1836	ya
18	ᠲ	ᠲ	ᠲ	ᠲ	t	t	t	т	1832	ta
19	ᠳ	ᠳ	ᠳ	ᠳ	d	d	d	д	1833	da
20	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	m	m	m	м	182E	ma
21	ᠴ	ᠴ	ᠴ	ᠴ	č	č	q	ч, ц	1834	cha
22	ᠷ	ᠷ	ᠷ	ᠷ	r	r	r	р	1837	ra
23	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	s	s	s	с	1830	sa
24	ᠱ	ᠱ	ᠱ	ᠱ	š	š	x	ш	1831	sha
25	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ	l	l	l	л	182F	la
26	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	w	w	w	в	1838	wa
27	ᠫ	ᠫ	ᠫ	ᠫ	p	p	p	р	182B	pa
28	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ	lh	lh	lh	лх	1840	lha
29	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	f	f	f	ф	1839	fa
30	ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ	z	dz	z	з	183D	za
31	ᠴ	ᠴ	ᠴ	ᠴ	c	ts	c	ц	183C	tca
32	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	kk	k	k	г	183A	ka

33		ᠬ	ᠬ	ᠬ	kh	k	(k)	к	183B	kha
34		ᠬ	ᠬ	ᠬ	h	h	h	х	183E	haa
35		ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ	ž	ž	(r)	ж	183F	zra
36		ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ	zh	zh	zh	чж	1841	zhi
37		ᠴ	ᠴ	ᠴ	ch	ch	ch	ч	1842	chi

### Comments to individual characters

- Final **a** occurs in two variations: written in conjunction (ᠬᠠᠷᠠ *qara xapa* 'to look') or in isolation (with a tail turned to left, isolation in transliteration is indicated by a plus sign: ᠬᠠᠷᠠ᠎ᠠ *qar+a qara/xapa* 'black'). The isolated variant usually occurs after ḡ, l, m, n, q, r, y but there are also exceptions. Final **e** after k, g in feminine words and final **a/e** after b, p is written with a tail turned to left but in conjunction: ᠤᠭᠡ *üge yɯ*, ᠠᠪᠠ *aba aβ*, ᠬᠡᠯᠡᠪᠡ *kelebe xɛlɛβ*. The character preceding the final isolated variant of **a** is written in its final form, even if normally it would not be found at the end of a word. At the beginning of a word, **a** begins with the sign of aleph (ᠬ) but if **a** is at the beginning of a suffix written separately from the main word, then aleph is not used (to mark this difference, an underline is used in transliteration): ᠨᠣᠮ᠎ᠠ *nom\_ača* *НОМООС*.
- 2.** The character for **e** is actually identical to that of **a**, the only difference is in the initial form (cf. *ᠡᠬᠡ* *eke əx*, but *ᠠᠬᠠ* *aq+a ax*). In order to facilitate the distinction, it should be remembered that **e** occurs in feminine (front vowel) words and **a** occurs in masculine (back vowel) words. Some consonants (k, g) occur only in feminine, others (q, ḡ) only in masculine words.
- 3.** Initial **i** starts with the sign of aleph (ᠬ) but if that vowel is at the beginning of a suffix written separately from the main word, then aleph is not used: ᠨᠣᠮ᠎ᠠ *nom\_i nomi/номыг*. Final **i** after a vowel denotes a diphthong: ᠨᠣᠬᠠᠶ *noqai noxoy*.
- 4.-5.** The characters for **o** and **u** are identical (although they have different codes in Unicode) but in non-initial syllables only the vowel **u** occurs, e.g. *ᠣᠷᠤᠨ* *orun*. Initial **o** and **u** start with the sign of aleph (ᠬ) but if these vowels are at the beginning of a suffix written separately from the main word, then aleph is not used: ᠨᠣᠮ᠎ᠠ *nom\_un nomun/номын*, *ᠣᠯᠠᠨᠠ* *olan\_u olanu/олну*. At the end of borrowed words the vowel **o** is written in a form identical to that of medial **o** (in transliteration the difference is marked with an apostrophe, e.g. *ᠷᠠᠳᠢᠣ* *radio' radio*).
- 6.-7.** The characters for **ö** and **ü** are identical (although they have different codes in Unicode) but in non-initial syllables only the vowel **ü** occurs. In Mongolian script **ö** and **ü** are fully written only in the first syllable of a word, in non-initial syllables the characters are identical to that of **o** and **u** (in order to ensure compatibility in Unicode the vowel is then transliterated with **ó/ú**, e.g. *ᠥᠨᠳᠦᠷ* *öndür/өндөр*). The sign of aleph is not used at the beginning of a separately written suffix (see also comments to 4-5): *ᠤᠨᠢᠨᠦ* *ünen\_ü ünenu/үнэний*. The vowel **u** of European languages is transcribed by **ü** in the Classical script, in that case the full form of **ü** is used (if the full forms of **ö** and **ü** occur in non-initial syllables, including the beginning of the second component in a compound word, then the apostrophe is added for Unicode-compatibility): *ᠬᠢᠷᠰ* *khürs kurs/курс*, *ᠡᠦᠷᠠᠫᠤ* *ëu'ropa Europa/Европа*, *ᠠᠭᠤᠲᠤ* *aü't'o' auto/авто*, *ᠮᠠᠬᠤᠯᠢᠲᠡ* *fakhü'lit'ët fakulitet/факультет*. At the end of borrowed words the form **ᠦ** is used (marked with an apostrophe in transliteration: **ö'/ü'**).
- 8.** **ē** is used in borrowed words and names, by its form it is identical to that of **w**: *ᠲᠦᠷᠭᠡᠨᠡᠭ* *türgēnēw Turgenew/Тургенев*, *ᠰᠡᠷᠭᠡᠶᠡᠭᠡᠭ* *sērgēyēw Sergeyew/Сергеев*.

9. n before a vowel is dotted, otherwise it appears to be identical to the characters a/e: *nom* *ном/ном*, *onul* *онол*, *mallan+a* *mallana*, *olan* *олан*, *öndür* *өндүр*. In borrowed words the dot may be added in other positions, in older spellings the dot may be missing before a vowel, both exceptional cases are marked with an apostrophe: *fon'd'* *фонд*.
10. The character *ᠨ* occurs only in the middle of a word (before *ᠭ*, *l*, *n*, *q*, *s*) or word-finally: *mongol* *монгол*, *qanᠭai* *хангай*, *aᠨq+a* *aᠨx*, *aᠨᠭaᠭu* *aᠭᠨax*, *d'ün* *дүүн/дүүнэ*.
11. Ligatures: *ba/be*, *bi*, *bo/bu/(bö/bü)*. In Khalkha Mongolian *b* within a word or word-finally has often been substituted by *v* (*ө*): *amarabal* *амарвал*, *irebe* *ирэв*.
- 12.-13. Ligatures: *ke*, *ki*, *kö/kü*. Unicode unifies *q* and *k* into one code, as *q* occurs in masculine, and *k* in feminine words: *abqu* *авах*, *ögülekü* *өгүлөкүү/өгүүлэх*, *amaraqu* *амрах*, *kelekü* *көлөкүү/хэлэх*. If a masculine word starts with *ᠬ* pronounced as [x] (*ᠬ*), then it is transliterated *q'*.
- 14.-15. Ligatures: *ge*, *gi*, *gö/gü*. Unicode unifies *ᠭ* [γ] and *ᠭ* into one code, as *ᠭ* occurs in masculine, and *ᠭ* in feminine words: *ᠭarm+a* *ᠭarma/гармаа*, *keleg* *хэлэг*. The appearance of ligatures *ge*, *gi* and *gö/gü* is identical to that of *ke*, *ki* and *kö/kü*. The character *ᠭ* is used with dots before a vowel, and without dots in all other positions (in that case being identical in appearance to that of *q*): *ᠭobi* *Говь*, *aᠭulaᠭ+a* *aᠭulaᠭa/агуулга*, *bulaᠭ* *булаг*. It would be useful to know that *q* does not occur word-finally or before a consonant, in those cases the character is read as *ᠭ*: *baᠭlaqu* *баглах*, *qonuᠭlaqu* *хоноглох*. If a masculine word starts with *ᠭ* pronounced as [g] (*ᠭ*), then it is transliterated *g'*. (The Mongolian Baiti font does not show dots for *ᠭ* occurring between *ᠨ* and a vowel. To correct this, a reencoding application will add the FVS1 code after *ᠭ*.)
16. The character *j* [dʒ] does not occur word- or syllable-finally. In Khalkha Mongolian *j* before a back vowel is often substituted by *z* (*з*): *januqu* *занах*, *jöblekü* *жөблөкүү/зөвлөх*.
17. The character *y* [j] in printed texts is sometimes by appearance identical to that of *j* (transliterated in that case *y'*) but mostly the character contains a curve: *yabuuyu* *явъяуу* (cf. *y'abuuyu*). Before the isolated final *a* it is identical to final *i*: *yabui+a* *yabuua/явьяа*, *irei+e* *ireye/ирье*. The character identical to *i* is used, except word-finally, to represent diphthongs with *i* (in that case it forms a liaison between the vowel and *i*, and will be transliterated with *y*): *ayil* *айл*, *oyir+a* *ойра/ойр*, *uyiᠭur* *уйгур*. (Cf. a diphthong without a liaison: *naiman*.) If *i* follows another *i* or *ü*, then the liaison sign is not used, cf. *üile* *үйл*. The form identical to *i* is also used in separately written suffixes before or after *i*: *ger\_ijen* *гериен/гэрээ*, *mal\_ijan* *малиян/малаа*, *aq+a\_yi* *агай/ахыг*, *eke\_yi* *екей/эхийг*, *mori\_yi* *мори/морийг*.
- 18.-19. *t* and *d* in Mongolian words are written identically before a vowel (in Unicode they have different codes), pronunciation is derived from the context, cf. *ötú qoruqai* *өтү қоруқай/от хорхой*, *ᠭalaᠭun\_u ödü* *ᠭалууны өд*, *dalai*, *teneg*. Before a consonant the character is written *ᠲ*, word-finally as *ᠲ'*, in these positions only *d* can occur: *dadqu* *дадах*, *deledkü* *дедлөкүү/дэлдэх*, *nigedkü* *нигедкүү/нэгдэх*, *arad* *ард*, *noyad* *ноёд*. Word-finally the character *t* may occur only in borrowed words. Exceptional final form of *d* is used in some words: *ed'* *ед/эд*, *ded'* *дөд/дэд* (transliterated with an apostrophe). In borrowed words, *ᠲ* is always used to denote *t*, and *ᠲ* is used to denote *d* (to mark exceptional cases, again the apostrophe is used in transliteration): *st'an'ci* *станци/станица*, *fot'o'* *фото/фотос*, *prot'okhol* *протокол/протокол*, *jawod'* *жавод/завод*. In the case of separately written suffixes *-tur* (*-tüür*) ~ *-dur* (*-diiir*) it

should be noted that *-dur (-dūr)* is written with the character  $\mathfrak{c}$ :  $\mathfrak{c}$   $\mathfrak{t}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *bulaḡ\_tur* *булагт*,  $\mathfrak{c}$   $\mathfrak{t}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *kereg\_túr* *хэрэгт*,  $\mathfrak{c}$   $\mathfrak{t}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *mal\_dur* *малд*.

21. The character  $\mathfrak{c}$  does not occur word- or syllable-finally. In Khalkha Mongolian,  $\mathfrak{c}$  has often developed into *c* (*y*) (except before *i*):  $\mathfrak{c}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{g}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{n}$  *цагаан*,  $\mathfrak{c}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *цэнхэр*,  $\mathfrak{c}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{g}$  *цог*,  $\mathfrak{c}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{d}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{q}$  *чидах*.
- 23.-24. The character  $\mathfrak{s}$  does not occur word- or syllable-finally. The syllable that is transliterated *si*, is pronounced *ši*:  $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{d}$   $\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *siidburi* *шийдвэр*,  $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{e}$  *šine* *шинэ*,  $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{g}$   $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{i}$  *baḡši* *багши*,  $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{g}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{r}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{q}$  *saḡurišiqu* *суурьших*.
26. *w* occurs mainly in foreign words, including foreign names where it also may occur word- or syllable-finally:  $\mathfrak{w}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{g}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *waḡar* *ваар*,  $\mathfrak{w}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{l}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{w}$  *pawlow* *Павлов*,  $\mathfrak{w}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{r}$   $\mathfrak{m}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{t}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{w}$  *lērmon't'ow* *Лермонтов*. In old texts the character before final isolated *a* may also be written in the form of *u* (transliterated *w'*):  $\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{d}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{d}$   $\mathfrak{w}$   $\mathfrak{a}$  *bodisad'w'a* *бодисатва*.
27. Ligatures:  $\mathfrak{p}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{p}$  *pa/pe*,  $\mathfrak{p}$   $\mathfrak{i}$  *pi*,  $\mathfrak{p}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{p}$  *po/pu*. Used mainly in foreign words.
29. Ligatures:  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{f}$  *fa/fe*,  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{i}$  *fi*,  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{f}$  *fo/fu*. Used in foreign words:  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{d}$  *fon'd'* *fond* *фонд*,  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{l}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{d}$  *fin'lan'd'* *Finland* *Финлянд*.
32. Ligatures:  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{k}$  *kka/kke*,  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{i}$  *kki*,  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{k}$  *kko/kku*. Used to represent the Chinese [k<sup>h</sup>] sound in masculine words (?).
33. Ligatures:  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{h}$  *kha/khe*,  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{h}$  *khi*,  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{h}$  *kho/khu*. Used in foreign words:  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{h}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *khart* *kart* *карта*,  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{h}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{o}$  *khino'* *kino* *кино*,  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{h}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{m}$   $\mathfrak{m}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{m}$  *khommü'nism* *kommunism* *коммунизм*.
- 30.-35. These characters are used in foreign words:  $\mathfrak{l}$   $\mathfrak{h}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{s}$  *lhasa* *Лхас*,  $\mathfrak{h}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{l}$   $\mathfrak{l}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{d}$  *hollan'd'* *Голланд*,  $\mathfrak{h}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{w}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{n}$   $\mathfrak{a}$  *hawana* *Гавана*.
- 36.-37. These characters are used in Chinese borrowings before the vowel *i*. The character  $\mathfrak{z}$  (without aleph) is used to transcribe the *pinyin* sound of *zh*, and  $\mathfrak{q}$  is used to transcribe the *pinyin* sound of *ch* or *q*.

## Notes

1. Mongolian words can be divided into masculine words (with back vowels) and feminine words (with front vowels). Back vowels are *a*, *o*, *u*, front vowels are *e*, *ö*, *ü*, the vowel *i* may occur in both types ( $\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{r}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{g}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{n}$  *biragun*,  $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{r}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{g}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{l}$  *irúgel*).
2. Mongolian consonants may be divided into pre-vowel consonants and universal consonants ( $\mathfrak{d}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{i}$   $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{r}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{g}$  *debisker üsüg*). Latter ones may occur both before a vowel or syllable-finally without a following vowel. Universal consonants are *b*, *d*, *g*, *ḡ*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ḡ*, *r*, *s*, *w*. In foreign words also other consonants may occur syllable-finally.
3. There were in general no long vowels in Classical Mongolian spellings, although in some cases these were marked by two consecutive vowels; also some diphthongs were written without a liaising consonant:  $\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{r}$   $\mathfrak{a}$  *buur+a* *буур*,  $\mathfrak{l}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{n}$  *luuban* *луван*,  $\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{u}$  *boobu* *бооб*,  $\mathfrak{t}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{l}$   $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{i}$  *taulai* *тулай*,  $\mathfrak{t}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{e}$  *teúke* *түүх*,  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{e}$   $\mathfrak{n}$  *keúken* *хүүхэн*,  $\mathfrak{k}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{u}$  *küú* *хүү*. Some of these words are pronounced with a short vowel in modern usage:  $\mathfrak{q}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *qour* *хор*,  $\mathfrak{t}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{r}$  *tour* *мор*,  $\mathfrak{g}$   $\mathfrak{o}$   $\mathfrak{u}$   $\mathfrak{l}$  *ḡoul* *гол*.
4. In the transliteration of Mongolian script there has been made an attempt to combine the unambiguous denotation of the actual script forms with the encodings based on „deep phonological structure“ used in Unicode. All main transliteration equivalents can be converted into Unicode code points without any complicated contextual rules. Additional signs convert into special codes of Unicode, the free variation selectors ' (apostrophe, FVS1, U+180B), " (quotation mark, FVS2, U+180C), and ^ (circumflex, FVS3, U+180D). The plus sign (+) is equivalent to the Mongolian vowel separator (U+180E, see comments under

character No. 1), an underline (⏟) will be transformed into a narrow no-break space (U+202F, see comments under characters No. 3-7). The system is, however, complicated as many factors need to be taken into account and the knowledge of correct pronunciation is essential. Cf. also alterations in encoding:  $\text{ᠪᠠᠶ᠋ᠠᠨ ᠣᠪᠤᠭ᠎ᠠ}$  bayan obuᠭ+a but when written in compound mode  $\text{ᠪᠠᠶ᠋ᠠᠨ ᠣᠪᠣᠭ᠎ᠠ}$  bayan'o'buᠭ+a (NB! aleph is retained at the beginning of the second component) *Bayan Obo*; also  $\text{ᠰᠠᠶᠢᠨ ᠤᠰᠤ}$  sayin'u'su *Sain Us* (cf.  $\text{ᠰᠠᠶᠢᠨ ᠤᠰᠤ}$  sayin usu).

### Comparison of Classical Mongolian and Khalkha Mongolian forms

1. Word stems in Khalkha Mongolian are shortened, so one Khalkha Mongolian word may correspond to several Classical Mongolian words:  $\text{ᠥᠯ}$  <  $\text{ᠥᠯ}$  öl,  $\text{ᠥᠯᠢ}$  öli,  $\text{ᠥᠯᠦ}$  ölü;  $\text{ᠠᠮᠠᠷ}$  <  $\text{ᠠᠮᠠᠷ}$  amara-,  $\text{ᠠᠮᠠᠷ}$  amar,  $\text{ᠠᠮᠤᠷ}$  amur;  $\text{ᠡᠷᠬᠡᠯᠡᠭᠦ}$  <  $\text{ᠡᠷᠬᠡᠯᠡᠭᠦ}$  erkelekú,  $\text{ᠡᠷᠬᠡᠯᠡᠭᠦ}$  erkilekú;  $\text{ᠶᠤᠸ}$  <  $\text{ᠶᠤᠸ}$  aᠭur,  $\text{ᠶᠤᠸ}$  uᠭur,  $\text{ᠵᠡᠭᠡᠯᠡ}$  <  $\text{ᠵᠡᠭᠡᠯᠡ}$  jigele,  $\text{ᠵᠡᠭᠡᠯᠡ}$  jegeli,  $\text{ᠳᠤᠭᠤᠯᠠᠬᠤ}$  <  $\text{ᠳᠤᠭᠤᠯᠠᠬᠤ}$  duᠭulqu,  $\text{ᠳᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠬᠤ}$  daᠭulaqu.
2. Syllables with long vowels in Khalkha Mongolian correspond to two syllables in Classical Mongolian where the liaising consonant is mostly ᠭ, sometimes b or j:  $\text{ᠴᠠᠭᠠᠯᠭᠠ}$  qaᠭalᠭ+a *хаалга*,  $\text{ᠤᠭᠦᠷᠠᠭᠠ}$  uᠭuraᠭ *уураг*,  $\text{ᠡᠭᠡᠷᠡᠭᠡᠬᠦ}$  egerekú *ээрэх*,  $\text{ᠦᠷᠡ}$  ür+e\_ber *урээр*,  $\text{ᠬᠦᠷᠢᠶᠡᠯᠡᠭᠦ}$  küriyelekú *хүрээлэх*.
3. The vowels u and ü in Classical Mongolian have mostly become low vowels o and ö in Khalkha Mongolian:  $\text{ᠴᠣᠨᠤᠭᠠ}$  qonuᠭ *хоног*,  $\text{ᠣᠷᠦᠮ}$  örüm *өрөм*.
4. The e occurring in the first syllable in Classical Mongolian has often turned into ö or ü, if the following syllable contained ü:  $\text{ᠡᠪᠦᠯ}$  ebül *өвөл*,  $\text{ᠡᠷᠭᠦᠬᠦ}$  ergúkú *өргөх*,  $\text{ᠡᠪᠡᠳᠦᠬᠦ}$  ebedkú *өвдөх*,  $\text{ᠡᠭᠦᠷᠦᠬᠦ}$  egúrku *үүрэх*,  $\text{ᠡᠭᠦᠯᠡ}$  egüle *үүл*.
5. The i occurring in the first syllable in Classical Mongolian has often turned into ya in masculine words:  $\text{ᠢᠨᠠᠭ}$  inaᠭ *янаг*,  $\text{ᠢᠷᠠᠬᠤ}$  iraqu *яруу*,  $\text{ᠨᠢᠷᠪᠠ}$  nirba *нярав*,  $\text{ᠬᠢᠮᠤᠷᠠᠬᠤ}$  kimuraqu *хямрах*.
6. The palatalized consonant in Khalkha Mongolian is spelled with a consonant + i in Classical Mongolian:  $\text{ᠤᠨᠢ}$  uni *унь*.

### Comparison of Inner Mongolian *pinyin* and Khalkha Mongolian forms

1. When compared to Khalkha Mongolian, the language used in Inner Mongolia has more often preserved the sounds b (Khalkha *ө*), č [tʃ] (in *pinyin* - *q*, Khalkha *ү*) and j [dʒ] (Khalkha *э*), cf. *Баян-Овоо* – *Bayan Obo*, *Цагааннуур* – *Qagan Nur*, *Зүүн гар* – *Junggar*.
2. The shortening of word stems in Inner Mongolia, as compared to Classical Mongolian, is mostly comparable to that of Khalkha Mongolian.

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