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**Language:** Mongolian

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**ID No:** 1

**Part of speech:** Common Noun

**Tag:** NC

**Category:** Noun

**Example:**

Би	<u>НОМ</u>	уншсан
NPPN	NC	Vt
I	<u>book</u>	read
		<i>(past simple)</i>
I read a <u>book</u>		

Дорж	<u>алиманд</u>	дуртай
NP	NC	Vin
Dorj	<u>apple</u>	like
Dorj likes <u>apples</u>		

**Description and analysis:**

Nouns, which are fully inflected according to number, case and possession, are classified into common and proper nouns. Common nouns are nouns that denote any or all members of a class. Common nouns are divided into human, animal, plant, sensation, mind, etc according to their meanings.

**Possible confusing tags:**

Common nouns constitute the largest subclass of noun. The common noun has the same features as English and other languages.

**NC or NC NC**

In Mongolian language, one of the methods creating words is the compounding method and it happens often in nouns and makes confusion.

**Example:**

Дорж	<u>эдийн засгийн</u>	шалгалт	өгнө
NP	NC	NC	Vt
Dorj	<u>of things government</u>	exam	will give
	<i>(compound noun)</i>		
	Dorj will take an exam of <u>economics</u>		

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

- Önörbayan Ts *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii üg dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.

**ID No:** 2

**Part of speech:** Proper noun

**Tag:** NP

**Category:** Noun

**Example:**

<u>Дорж</u>	НОМ	уншсан
NC	NC	Vt
<u>Dorj</u>	book	read
		<i>(past simple)</i>
	<u>Dorj</u> read a book	

<u>Чингис</u>	хаан	их	зоригтой	хүн	байсан
<u>NP</u>	NC	ADJ	ADJ	NC	AUX
<u>Genghis</u>	king	very	brave	man	was
	<u>Genghis</u> Khan ( <i>king</i> ) was a very brave man				

### Description and analysis:

Proper nouns are nouns which represent unique entities. Proper nouns are common in all languages and only differ cross-linguistically as to their subcategories. Proper nouns inflect according to case and possession. Proper nouns are divided into the anthroponyms, toponyms, hydronyms, zoonyms and names of books, periodicals and institutions.

### Possible confusing tags:

#### NP or ADJ/NC

Proper nouns are sometimes functioned as adjectives. Уг оноосон нэр нь утга шилжин, төрөл зүйл, шинж чанарын утга илэрхийлэх тохиолдолд нэр хавсрал, олон тооны нөхцөлөөр хувирсан тохиолдолд ерийн нэр болно. Нэр хавсрал болон ерийн нэрийг нь эхний үсгийг жижгээр бичиж оноосон нэрээс ялгана.

#### Example:

<u>Монгол улсын</u>	нийслэл	<u>Улаанбаатар</u>	бол	том	хот
NP	NC	NP	MM	ADJ	NC
<u>Mongol state</u>	capital	<u>Ulaanbaatar</u>	is	big	city
<u>Ulaanbaatar</u> , the capital of <u>Mongolia</u> , is a big city					

Нүүдэлчин	<u>МОНГОЛЧУУД</u>	<u>МОНГОЛ</u>	гэрт	амьдардаг
ADJ	NC	ADJ	NC	Vin
nomadic	<u>mongolians</u>	<u>mongolian</u>	ger	live
(Mongolian national house or yurt)				

Nomadic Mongolians live in Mongolian ger

### Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description

### References:

- Önörbayan Ts *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii üg dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.
- Byambasan P “*Onooson neriin tuha*”, *Mongol xelnii onol, бүтсийн асуудалд*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.

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ID No: 3

Part of speech: Numeral

**Tag:** NN

**Category:** Noun

**Example:**

Би	<u>гурван</u>	ном	уншсан
NPPN	NN	NC	Vt
I	<u>three</u>	book	read

(past simple)  
I read three books

Дорж	үргэлж	<u>8</u>	цагт	ажилдаа	явдаг
NP	ADV	NN	NC	NC	Vin
Dorj	always	<u>8</u>	at clock	to his work	go

Dorj always goes to his work at 8 o'clock

**Description and analysis:**

Numerals are words which represent numbers. Comparing Mongolian with other languages (e.g. Korean, Turkish, and English) and dialects (e.g. Inner Mongolian dialects) reveals that we may classify numerals into categories such as cardinal numerals, ordinal numerals, collective numerals, approximative numerals, distributive numerals, multiplicative numerals, and partitive numerals.

**Possible confusing tags:**

Characteristics of Mongolian numerals are similar to other languages, kinds of English.

**NN or NN NN**

Numerals are divided into common and complex types according to their structure. Complex numerals consist of two or more words.

**Example:**

Дорж	<u>арван найман</u>	настай
NP	NN	NC
Dorj	<u>ten eight</u>	with/have age

(compound numeral)  
Dorj is eighteen years old

**NN or NC/ADJ/ADV**

Some ordinal numbers can be expressed by other words. In series of creatives, any kind of contests, they are occurred.

**Example:**

Би энэ романы тэргүүн дэвтрийг уншсан  
 NPPN ADJ NC NN NC Vt  
 I this novel's head volume read  
 (paste simple)  
 I read the first volume of this novel

Миний морь энэ уралдаанд аман хүзүүнд орсон  
 PPN NC ADJ NC NN Vin  
 my horse this in horse-race in mouthed neck come in  
 My horse took the second place in this horse-race

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

- Önörbayan Ts *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii üg dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.

**ID No:** 4

**Part of speech:** Transitive Verb

**Tag:** Vt:

**Category:** Verb

**Example:**

Би ном уншсан  
 NPPN NC Vt  
 I book read  
 (past simple)  
 I read a book

Дорж найздаа захиа бичиж байна  
 NP NC NC Vt AUX  
 Dorj to his friend letter writing is  
 Dorj is writing a letter to his friend

**Description and analysis:**

Transitive verbs are verbs which may govern nouns with accusative case inflections and which serve as objects. Transitive verbs are found throughout languages of the world.

**Possible confusing tags:**

Transitive verbs are similar to other languages, especially kinds of English.

**Vt or Vt Vt**

Transitive verbs are often occurred as compound.

**Example:**

Дорж	өнөөдрийн	ажиллагааг	<b><u>зохион байгууллаа</u></b>
NP	NC	NC	Vt
Dorj	today's	activity	<b><u>design construct/build</u></b>
			(compound verb)

Dorj **organized** today's activity well

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

- Luvsanwandan Sh *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii бүтэц*, Ulaanbaatar, 1999.

**ID No:** 5

**Part of speech:** Intransitive Verb

**Tag:** Vin

**Category:** Verb

**Example:**

Би	сургуульруугаа	автобусаар	<b><u>явдаг</u></b>
NPPN	NC	NC	Vin
I	to my school	by bus	<b><u>go</u></b>
	I <b><u>go</u></b> to my school by bus		

Дорж	эмээтэйгээ	<b><u>амьдардаг</u></b>
NP	NC	Vin
Dorj	with his grandmother	<b><u>live</u></b>

Dorj lives with his grandmother

**Description and analysis:**

Intransitive verbs are verbs which may govern any nouns that are not serving as objects and that have any other inflections than that of the accusative case. Intransitive verbs are common throughout languages of the world.

**Possible confusing tags:**

Mongolian transitive verbs are same as such verbs in English and other languages.

**Vt or Vt Vt**

Intransitive verbs are occurred as compound.

**Example:**

Ажиллагаа	сайн	<u>зохион байгуулагдав</u>
NC	ADV	Vin
activity	well	<u>design construct/build</u>
		(compound verb)

The activity was well organized

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

List all the references of the sources used in the document.

- Luwsanwandan Sh *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii бүтэц*, Ulaanbaatar, 1999.

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**ID No:** 6

**Part of speech:** Auxiliary Verb

**Tag:** AUX

**Category:** Verb

**Example:**

Би	НОМ	уншиж	<u>байна</u>
NPPN	NC	Vt	AUX

I book reading is  
I am reading a book

Би удахгүй ээжтэйгээ уулзах болно  
NPPN ADV NC Vin AUX  
I soon with my mother meet happen  
I will meet my mother soon

### Description and analysis:

The verbs rooted *bai-*, *bol-*, *a-* and *bö-* assist nouns and verbs in forming both nominal and verbal predicates, and in expressing the tense, aspect, and mood of the predicate. In the preclassical period, the auxiliary verbs *a-* and *bö-* were used instead of today's *bai-* and *bol-*.

*A-* and *bö-* are an abundance of examples of defective verbs in the old literary Mongolian language. They commonly occur in both spoken and written Mongolian.

### Possible confusing tags:

The helping verbs *bai-*, *bol-* and defective verbs *a-*, *bö-* assist nouns and verbs in expressing the aspect, and mood of the predicate. In the period, the auxiliary verbs *a-* and *bö-* were used instead of today's *bai-*, *bol-*.

### Vin or AUX

In some cases, auxiliary verbs are filled the role of regular verbs, for example word 'болно' below.

### Example:

Өнөөдөр тэмцээн болно  
ADV NC Vin  
today match will become  
Match will take place today

Би удахгүй ээжтэйгээ уулзах болно  
NPPN ADV NC Vin AUX  
I soon with my mother meet happen  
I will meet my mother soon

### Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description

### References:



- Rita Kullmann, Tserenpil D *Mongolian Grammar*, Hong Kong. 1996.
- Önörbayan Ts *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii üg dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.

**ID No:** 7

**Part of speech:** Adjective

**Tag:** ADJ

**Category:** Ad-word

**Example:**

Би	<b>зүзаан</b>	НОМ	уншсан
NPPN	ADJ	NC	Vt
I	<b>thick</b>	book	read
			(past simple)

I read a **thick** book

Тэр	эмэгтэй	<b>үрт</b>	үстэй
ADJ	NC	ADJ	NC
that	woman	<b>long</b>	have/with hair

That woman has a **long** hair

**Description and analysis:**

Adjectives modify nouns and specify attributes and qualities of things or people, usually making their meaning more specific. In Mongolian, adjectives largely modify only nouns, just as in English.

Since as early as the 1930s, linguists in Mongolia and abroad who have studied Mongolian parts of speech have classified adjectives variously as “quality nouns” (Mo. *chanarin ner*), “property nouns” (Mo. *xürteel ner*), “symbolic nouns” (Mo. *beleg temdgiin ner*), “marker nouns” (Mo. *temdeg ner*), “nouns of markers” (Mo. *temdgiin ner*), “non-numeral property nouns” (Mo. *toonī bus xürteel ner*), “noun marker words” (Mo. *neriin temdeg üg*), “noun attributes” (Mo. *neriin todotgol*), “attributive nouns” (Mo. *xawsral ner*), etc. However, we prefer to term this category “adjective” (Mo. *ner xawsral*). This is because these words are subordinated to nouns and because they only modify nouns. The difference between our classification and other classifications of this category is that our usage of the term “adjective” (Mo. *ner xawsral*), also includes such morphemes as emphatic particles (Mo. *xüch nemegdүүлсен сул үг*), “uninflecting words” (Mo. *nöxtsölgüi üg*), and

“premodifier decorative words” (Mo. *ugtan chimex üg*), e.g. *mash* (very), *nen* (even more), *tun* (extraordinary), *ülemj* (big, very, large).

### Possible confusing tags:

#### ADJ or ADV

In some cases, adjectives are similar to adverbs in its form. Such adjectives are distinguished that attribute one of nouns and verbs. If it modifies a noun, it is an adjective.

For example, the word “**сайн**” *sain* ‘good/well’ modifies both nouns and verbs, as illustrated below:

Энэ	бол	<b>сайн</b>	НОМ
NPPN	MM	ADJ	NC
this	IS	<b>good</b>	book

This is a **good** book

Тэр	<b>сайн</b>	сурсан
NPPN	ADV	Vt
s/he	<b>good</b>	studied

S/he studied **well**

### Child tags:

Sub-tag	Example	Description

### References:

- Poppe N. N “O častyax reči v mongol’skom yazıke”, *Sovetskoe vostokovedenie*, Moskva, 1940.
- Sanžeev G. D *Grammatika buryat-mongol’skogo yazıka*, Moskva-Leningrad, 1941.
- Šmidt Ya *Grammatika Mongol’skogo yazıka*, Sankt-Peterburg, 1832.
- Todaeva B. X *Grammatika sovremennogo mongol’skogo yazıka: Fonetika i morfologiya*, Moskva, 1951.
- Poppe N. N *Khalkha-Mongolische Grammatik*, Wiesbaden, 1951.
- Poppe N. N *Buriad Grammar*, 1960.
- Sanžeev G. D, Bertagaev T. A, Cidéndambaev C. B *Grammatika*

*buryatskogo yazika: Fonetika i morfologiya*, Moskva, 1962.

- Išdorj M *Mongol xelnii dürem*, Ulaanbaatar, 1930.
- Nadmid J, Janchiwдорj Ts, Ragchaa B *Mongol xelnii dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 1960.
- Luwsanwandan Sh *Orchin tsagiin mongol xel*, Beejin [Beijing], 1961.
- Luwsanwandan Sh *Mongol xelnii dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 1939.
- John Charles Street *Khalkha Structure*, Bloomington, 1963.
- Rita Kullmann, Tserenpil D *Mongolian Grammar*, Hong Kong. 1996.
- Төмөртөгөө Д *Xelshinjileiin ner tom"yooni xuraangui tol'*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.
- Enxbat D *Xel shinjileiin angli-oros-mongol tol' bichig*, Ulaanbaatar, 2003.
- Oyuuntsetseg J *Angli xelnii dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2005.
- Amarsanaa Luvsandорj (ed.) *Oxford-Monsudar English-Mongolian Dictionary*, first edition, Ulaanbaatar: Monsudar Publishing and Oxford University Press, 2006.
- Önörbayan Ts *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.

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**ID No:** 8

**Part of speech:** Adverb

**Tag:** ADV

**Category:** Ad-word

**Example:**

Би	<u>өчигдөр</u>	НОМ	уншсан
NPPN	ADV	NC	Vt
I	<u>yesterday</u>	book	read

(paste simple)

I read a book yesterday

Доржийн	морь	<u>хурдан</u>	давхидаг
NP	NC	ADV	Vin
Dorj's	horse	<u>fast</u>	gallops
Dorj's horse <u>fast</u> gallops			

**Description and analysis:**

Adverbs are words, which refer to the duration, place, direction, or situation of actions which have been completed, are in progress, or which will occur in the future. Such words always modify only verbs. In Mongolian language, there are a few original adverbs that don't serve as an adjective or as a noun, only exist as adverbs. Also we have passive-root adverbs and these adverbs can only be used with certain verbs. In traditional Mongolian linguistic research, such words have been largely termed "extra words" (Mo. *daiwar üg*) and have been subdivided into categories such as situational, temporal, and spatial.

Inner Mongolian dialects, as well as languages such as Turkish, Japanese, Korean, and Nepali have such "extra words" (Mo. *daiwar üg*) as independent parts of speech. In our classification of such words as "adverbs" (Mo. *üil хawsрал*), we have been including some adjectives which come before the verb and modify it, including such onomatopoeic words as *xaga, xuga, tsoo, tsöm, newt, chag chag*, and *jiw jiw*. This is because these words come only before the verb and modify a given action.

Onomatopoeic words are often considered types of "extra words" (Mo. *daiwar üg*), particles (Mo. *sul üg*, literally "weak words"), or "uninflecting words" (Mo. *nöx-tsölgüi üg*).

**Possible confusing tags:**

**ADV or ADJ**

Adverbs are mostly the same to adjectives. These are distinguished that attribute one of nouns and verbs. If it modifies a verb, it is an adverb.

**Example:**

Тэр	<u>сайн</u>	сурсан
NPPN	ADV	Vt
s/he	<u>good</u>	studied
S/he studied <u>well</u>		

Энэ бол сайн ном

NPPN    MM    ADJ    NC  
 this    IS    good    book  
 This is a good book

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

- Sanžeev G. D *Grammatika buryat-mongol'skogo yazika*, Moskva-Leningrad, 1941.
- Todaeva B. X *Grammatika sovremennogo mongol'skogo yazika: Fonetika i morfologiya*, Moskva, 1951.
- Ishdorj M *Mongol xelnii dürem*, Ulaanbatar, 1930.
- Luwsanwandan Sh "Mongol xelnii ügsiig aimaglax tuxai asuudal", *Xel dzoxiol sudlal*, Ulaanbaatar, 1968.

**ID No:** 9

**Part of speech:** Modal Word

**Tag:** MW

**Category:** Modal

**Example:**

Чи    ном    унших    хэрэгтэй  
 NPPN    NC    Vt    MW  
 you    book    read    need  
 You need to read a book

Харамсалтай нь,    энэ    бол    хэцүү  
 MW    NPPN    MM    ADJ  
regrettably    this    is    difficult  
Unfortunately, this is difficult

<b>Үнэндээ</b>	би	маш	завгүй	байлаа
MW	NPPN	ADJ	ADJ	AUX
<b>In truth</b>	I	too	busy	was

I was **really** too busy

Бороо	орох	<b>шинжтэй</b>
NC	Vin	MW
rain	come in	<b>with feature</b>

It **looks like** it's going to rain

Чи	заавал	явах	<b>ёстой</b>
NPPN	ADV	Vin	MW
you	definitely	go	<b>must</b>

You definitely **must** go

<b>Азаар</b>	бүх	зүйл	сайхан	өнгөрлөө
MW	ADJ	NC	ADV	Vin
<b>luckily</b>	all	thing	well	passed

**Fortunately**, all things were gone well

### Description and analysis:

Modal words are auxiliary words which add various modal meanings to the parts of a sentence or to the sentence as a whole. In this category, we have included “post-sentential decorative words” (Mo. *ögүүлberiiг dagan chimex үг*), e.g. *xeregtei* (necessary/should) and *yostoi* (must), as well as “pre-sentential decorative words” (Mo. *ögүүлberiiг ugtan chimex үх*), e.g. *medeej* (of course), *chuxamdaa* (properly), and *yalanguya* (specially). Since these words function primarily to express the speaker’s mood, we have termed them modal word.

### Possible confusing tags:

Modal word (a) is similar to modal morph (b) in expressing various modal meanings. (Please see the modal morph from ID № 10)

### Example:

-Empatic meaning:

(a)

<b>Ялангуяа</b>	энэ	асуудал	маш	чухал
MW	ADJ	NC	ADJ	ADJ
<b>specially</b>	this	problem	very	important

**Specially**, this problem is very important

(b)

Маргааш	ах	<u>л</u>	ирнэ
ADV	NC	MM	Vin
tomorrow	brother	<u>only</u>	will come
<u>Only</u> my brother will come tomorrow			

-Affirmative meaning:

(a)

<u>Мэдээж</u>	би	энэ	ажлыг	хийж	чадна
MW	NPPN	ADJ	NC	Vt	Vt
<u>by knowing</u>	I	this	work	do	can
<u>Of course</u> , I can do this work					

(b)

Энэ	сайн	ном	<u>шүү</u>
NPPN	ADJ	NC	MM
this	good	book	<u>really</u>
This is a <u>really</u> good book			

### MW or MM

But modal word and modal morph are different a lot from each other for their structures (1) and distributions (2). Therefore, it's very important to distinguish them.

(1) In teams of the structure modal word separates out into its root (a), derivational (b) and inflectional suffixes (c).

### Example:

хэрэг	+	-тэй	=	хэрэгтэй
matter	+	with	=	MW
(a)		(b)		need

өөр	+	-өөр	хэл	+	-бэл	=	өөрөөр хэлбэл
other	+	by	say	+	if	=	MW
(a)		(b)	(a)		(c)		in other words
							(compound modal word)

үнэн	+	-ээр	=	үнэхээр
truth	+	by	=	MW
(a)		(b)		truly





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**ID No:** 10

**Part of speech:** Modal Morph

**Tag:** MM

**Category:** Modal

**Example:**

Би	энэ	номыг	<u>л</u>	уншсан
NPPN	ADJ	NC	MM	Vt
I	this	book	<u>only</u>	read

(paste simple)

Only I read this book

Өнөөдөр	сайхан	өдөр	байна	<u>шүү</u>
ADV	ADJ	NC	AUX	MM
today	nice	day	is	<u>really</u>

Today is a really nice day

Шувуу	болон	нисэх	<u>сэн</u>
NC	Vin	Vin	MM
bird	become	fly	<u>wish I could</u>

I wish I could become a bird and fly

Би	<u>эс</u>	чадвал	чи	хийгээрэй
NPPN	MM	Vt	NPPN	Vt
I	<u>unable</u>		you	please do

If I am unable to do, please do it

### **Description and analysis:**

Modal morph are auxiliary morphemes which add various modal meanings to the basic meaning of a sentence or to parts of it. They are not words, since they do not denote things and simply express emotion. In earlier literature, modal morph have been variously termed "uninflecting words" (Mo. *nöxtsölgüi üg*), "particles" (Mo. *su/üg*, lit. "weak words"), and "sentence endings" (Mo. *ögüülberiin nöxtsöl*), all included in the category "extra words" (Mo. *daiwar üg*). Within our classification of sentence particles, we have included words such as *shüü*, *daa*, *bidz*, *bii*, *γüm*, *uu*, *be*, and *yuu*, which Ts. ÖnÖrbayan has termed "post-sentential decorative words" (Mo. *ögüülberiiг dagan chimex üg*). This is because these morphs do not add semantic information to the individual words they appear next to, but rather, add various modal nuances to the sentence as a whole. Other morphs that are are connected to words or phrases such as

the negative morphs *es* and *ü/* and the restrictive focus morph and the additive focus morph *ch* are also included in this category. Modal morphs are not common in languages of the world, and are related to the agglutinative morphology of Mongolian.

**Possible confusing tags:**

Modal morph is similar (a) to modal word (b) in expressing various modal meanings. Thus, distinguishing between modal word and morph is important.

**Example:**

-Empatic meaning:

(a)

Маргааш	ах	<u>л</u>	ирнэ
ADV	NC	MM	Vin
tomorrow	brother	<u>only</u>	will come

**Only** my brother will come tomorrow

(b)

<u>Ялангуяа</u>	энэ	асуудал	маш	чухал
MW	ADJ	NC	ADJ	ADJ
<u>specially</u>	this	problem	very	important

**Specially**, this problem is very important

-Affirmative meaning:

(a)

Энэ	сайн	ном	<u>шүү</u>
NPPN	ADJ	NC	MM
this	good	book	<u>really</u>

This is **really** good book

(b)

<u>Мэдээж</u>	би	энэ	ажлыг	хийж	чадна
MW	NPPN	ADJ	NC	Vt	Vt
<u>by knowing</u>	I	this	work	do	can

**Of course**, I can do this work

**MM or MW**

Modal morph and modal word are different a lot from each other for their structures (1) and distributions (2). Therefore, it's very important to distinguish them.

(1) Modal morph doesn't take a suffix. Because it is not a word. It is just a free morph.

**Example:**

үл (not)

ч (even)  
 шүү (really)  
 л (only)  
 биз (probably)

үл = not  
 ч = even  
 шүү = really  
 л = only  
 биз = probably

(2) The modal morph doesn't express an additional information and modal meaning in a sentence. It expresses modal meaning with together appropriate words only.

**Example:**

Манай ангийнхан ирлээ  
 PPN NC Vin  
 our classmates come  
 Our classmates come

Манай ангийнхан ч ирлээ  
 PPN NC MM Vin  
 our classmates even come  
Even/also our classmates came

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

- Badzarragchaa M *Mongol xelnii ögүүлber dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2005.
- Önörbayan Ts *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.
- Luwsanwandan Sh *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii бүтэц*, Ulaanbaatar, 1999.
- Poppe N. N *Khalkha-Mongolische Grammatik*, Wiesbaden, 1951.

**Part of speech:** Non-possessive pronoun

**Tag:** NPPN

**Category:** Pro-word

**Example:**

<u>Би</u>	НОМ	уншсан
NPPN	NC	Vt
I	book	read

I read a book

<u>Чамд</u>	улаан	харандаа	байна	уу?
NPPN	ADJ	NC	AUX	MM
<u>you</u>	red	pencil	have	do

Do you have a red pencil?

Өнөөдөр	<u>хэн</u>	ирсэн	бэ?
ADV	NPPN	Vin	MM
today	<u>who</u>	came	do

Who did come today?

<u>Тэр</u>	<u>юу</u>	вэ?
NPPN	NPPN	MM
<u>that</u>	<u>what</u>	do

What's that?

### **Description and analysis:**

Pronoun can be divided into possessive and non-possessive pronouns in accordance with it's distribution in the noun phrase of the sentence.

The non-possessive pronouns represent people, animals and things. The non-possessive pronouns represent either common or proper nouns.

### **Possible confusing tags:**

#### **NPPN or ADJ**

The non-possessive pronouns in some cases function as pro adjectives. Thus, it's tagged by pro-adjective's tag.

**Example:**

<u>Тэр</u>	бол	НОМ
NPPN	MM	NC

that is book  
**That** is a book

Би тэр номыг уншсан  
 NPPN ADJ NC Vt  
 I that book read  
 (paste simple)  
 I read that book  
 ADJ

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

List all the references of the sources used in the document.

**ID No:** 12

**Part of speech:** Possessive pronoun

**Tag:** PPN

**Category:** Pro-word

**Example:**

Миний морь хурдан  
 PPN NC ADJ  
my horse fast  
**My** horse is fast

Манай морь хурдан  
 PPN NC ADJ  
our horse fast  
**Our** horse is fast

**Description and analysis:**

Pronouns can be divided into possessive and non-possessive pronouns in accordance with it's distribution in the noun phrase of the sentence. Possessive pronoun represents a noun which relates to the person only.

**Possible confusing tags:**

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

List all the references of the sources used in the document.

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**ID No:** 13

**Part of speech:** Pro-numeral

**Tag:** PNN

**Category:** Pro-word

**Example:**

Би	<u>ХЭДЭН</u>	НОМ	уншсан
NPPN	PNN	NC	Vt
I	<u>a number of</u>	book	read
			(paste simple)
I read a <u>number of</u> books			

Энэ	үдэшлэгт	<u>ХИЧНЭЭН</u>	зочин	уригдсан	бэ?
ADJ	NC	PNN	NC	Vin	MM
this	in party	<u>how many</u>	visitor	invited	do
<u>How many</u> visitors have been invited in this party?					

**Description and analysis:**

The pro-numerals represent a quantity of people, animals and things.

**Possible confusing tags:**

**PNN or ADJ**

In terms of distribution and function in a sentence pro-numerals are similar to the adjectives, that may be confused. But those words could be distinguished by it's constant classification.

**Example:**

Би	<u>ХЭДЭН</u>	НОМ	уншсан
NPPN	PNN	NC	Vt
I	<u>a number of</u>	book	read

(past simple)

I read a number of books

Би	<u>олон</u>	НОМ	уншсан
NPPN	ADJ	NC	Vt
I	<u>many</u>	book	read

(past simple)

I read many books

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

List all the references of the sources used in the document.

**ID No:** 14

**Part of speech:** Pro-adjective

**Tag:** PADJ

**Category:** Pro-word

**Example:**

Та	<u>ямар</u>	НОМ	унших	дуртай	вэ?
NPPN	PADJ	NC	Vt	Vin	MM
you	<u>what</u>	book	read	like	do

(past simple)

**What kind** of book do you like to read?

<u>Нөгөө</u>	НОМ	ширээн	дээр	байна
PADJ	NC	NC	ADV	Vin
<u>the</u>	book	table	on	is

**The** book is on the table

Тэр	жуулчин	<u>аль</u>	улсаас	ирсэн	бэ?
ADJ	NC	PADJ	NC	Vin	MM
that	tourist	<u>which</u>	from country	came	do

**Which** country did that tourist come from?

**Description and analysis:**

The pro-adjectives represent a feature of people, animals and things.

**Possible confusing tags:****Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

List all the references of the sources used in the document.

**ID No:** 15

**Part of speech:** Pro-adverb

**Tag:** PADV

**Category:** Pro-word

**Example:**

Энд ном байна  
 PADV NC Vin  
here book is  
Here is a book

Чи хаана амьдардаг вэ?  
 NPPN PADV Vin MM  
 you where live do  
Where do you live?

**Description and analysis:**

The pro-adverbs represent places, time, purpose, cause and manner of the actions.

**Possible confusing tags:****Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description



**References:**

List all the references of the sources used in the document.

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**ID No:** 16

**Part of speech:** Pro-verb

**Tag:** PV

**Category:** Pro-word

**Example:**

<u>Явал</u>	энэ	номыг	хурдан	унших	вэ?
PV	ADJ	NC	ADV	Vin	MM
<u>how</u>	this	book	fast	read	do

How shall I read this book fast?

Энэ	хоолыг	<u>хэрхэн</u>	хийх	вэ?
ADJ	NC	PV	Vt	MM
this	meal	<u>how</u>	do	do

How to cook this meal?

Та	<u>ингэж</u>	явах	хэрэгтэй
NPPN	PV	Vin	MW
you	<u>to do this/that way</u>	go	should

You should go like this

**Description and analysis:**

The pro-verb represents an action of people, animals and things.

**Possible confusing tags:****Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

List all the references of the sources used in the document.

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**ID No:** 17

**Part of speech:** Conjunction

**Tag:** CJ

**Category:** Conjunction

**Example:**

<u>Гэвч</u>	би	ном	унших	дургүй
CJ	NPPN	NC	Vt	Vin
<u>but</u>	I	book	read	don't like
<u>But</u>	I don't like to read book			

Ажлын	<u>тухай</u>	дараа	ярилцъя
NC	CJ	ADV	Vt
work's	<u>about</u>	later	let's talk
Let's talk	<u>about</u>	work later	

Би	хэл бөмбөг	<u>болон</u>	ширээний теннис	тоглодог
PNNP	NC	CJ	NC	Vt
I	football	<u>and</u>	table tennis	play
I play football	<u>and</u>	table tennis		

**Description and analysis:**

Conjunctions are words that join independent sentences or independent parts of sentences. In our classification, we have treated both conjunctions which join sentences, e.g. *tiim uchraas* (*that's why*), and *üünchlen* (*thus*), as well as conjunctions joining words within sentences, e.g. *tuxai* (*about*), *talaar* (*on, with regard to*), and *tuld* (*(in order) to*). Conjunctions may be further classified into contrastive conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions. We have also included the verbal stem *ge-* as a conjunction in our classification. Linguists and researchers have termed this category variously as “conjunctions” (Mo. *xolboos*) and “connective words” (Mo. *xolbox üg*), “connective morphemes” (Mo. *xolbox бүтөөр*) and “extra-sentential conjunctions” (Mo. *өгүүлбериin гадаад xolboos*).

**Possible confusing tags:**

Mongolian linking word is the same as English and other languages.

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

- Šmidt Ya *Grammatika mongol'skogo yazika*, Sankt-Peterburg, 1832.
- Byambasan P “Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii ügsiig aimaglax tuxai asuudald”, *Shinjlex uxaan am'dral*, No. 2., 1989.
- Önörbayan Ts *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.
- Badzarragchaa M *Mongol xelnii ögүүлber dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2005.

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**ID No:** 18

**Part of speech:** Interjection

**Tag:** INT

**Category:** Interjection

**Example:**

Ёо ёо  
INT  
ouch  
Ouch

Тий тий  
INT  
Brr  
brr

За  
INT  
ok  
Ok

Ашгүй  
INT  
fortunately  
Fortunately

**Пөөх!**  
INT  
**ugh; whoa**  
**Ugh; whoa!**

**Бүүвэй бүүвэй**  
INT  
**lullaby baby**  
**Lullaby baby**

**Description and analysis:**

Interjections are words that have no grammatical connection to the utterance they occur in and only express emotion on the part of the speaker. Interjections (Mo. *ayalga üg*) are traditionally known as “non-structural sentences” (Mo. *butets bus ögүүлber*), “accent sentences” (Mo. *ayalga üg*), and “accent word-sentences” or “interjection-sentences” (Mo. *ayalga üg-ögүүлber*), all of which should be seen as “accent sentences” (Mo. *ayalga üg*). This is because interjections such as *tii tii (brr)*, *yoo yoo (ouch)*, and *pöөx (ugh; whoa)* can fully express a speaker’s emotions at the sentential level.

**Possible confusing tags:**

Interjection of Mongolian is the same as English and other languages.

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

- Sanžeev G. D *Grammatika buryat-mongol'skogo yazika*, Moskva-Leningrad., 1941
- Poppe N. N *Khalkha-Mongolisch Grammatik*, Wiesbaden, 1951
- Todaeva B. X *Grammatika sovremennogo mongol'skogo yazika: Fonetika i morfologiya*, Moskva, 1951
- Luwsanwandan Sh *Mongol xelnii dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 1951
- Luwsanwandan Sh “Mongol xelnii ügsiig aimaglax tuxai asuudald”, *Xel dzoxiol sudlal*, 1968
- Badzarragchaa M *Mongol xelnii ögүүлber sudlal*, Ulaanbaatar, 2005
- Önörbayan Ts *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004
- Pürew-Ochir B *Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii ögүүлberdzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 1997

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**ID No: 19**

**Part of speech:** Abbreviation

**Tag:** ABR

**Category:** Abbreviation

**Example:**

НҮБ = Нэгдсэн үндэсний байгууллага  
ABR  
НҮБ = United Nations Organization  
UN = The United Nations

МУИС = Монгол улсын их сургууль  
ABR  
МУИС = Mongolia's University  
NUM = National University of Mongolia

МОНЭЛ = Монголын электроник  
ABR  
MONEL = Mongolia's Electronics  
MONEL = Mongolian Electronics

**Description and analysis:**

In most of languages, there are rules, which are used to abbreviate words, in their speaking and writing. They are as follow:

- Words are abbreviated as their first letter in writing and pronounced their full form. For example, *UIH* (УИХ, read as *Ulsin Ix Xural* 'State Great Khural), *OHU* (ОХУ, read as *Orosin Xolbooni Uls* 'Russian Federation'), *BSSHUY* (БСШУЯ, read as *Bololwsrol Soyol Shinjlex Uxaani Yaam* 'Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science')
- Words are abbreviated as their first letter in writing and pronounced as their abbreviations. For example, *Nüb* (НҮБ, abbreviation for *Negdsen Ündestnii Baiguullaga*); and *APU* (АПУ), an abbreviation for *Arxi Piwo Undaa* 'Liquor, Beer, and Beverages (a company name)' is read as *Apuu*.
- Words are abbreviated as their first syllable and read them as abbreviation. For example, *MONEL* (МОНЕЛ), an abbreviation for *Mongol Elektronik* 'Electronics Company'; and *MONTSAME* (МОНЦАМЭ, an abbreviation for *Mongoliin Tshilgaan Medee* 'Mongolian Tele News')

**Possible confusing tags:**

Mongolian abbreviation is used the same as English and other languages.

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

- *Önörбаян Ts Orchin tsagiin mongol xelnii üg dzüi*, Ulaanbaatar, 2004.

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**ID No:** 20

**Part of speech:** Punctuation

**Tag:** PUN

**Category:** Punctuation

**Example:**

Анхаар	!
	PUN
pay	!
attention	!
Attention	!

Цаг	хэд	болж	байна	?
				PUN
time	what	is	becoming	?
			What time is it	?

**Description and analysis:**

Punctuation usage in Mongolian has essentially the same system as that of English and some other languages, and is used in accordance with grammar, semantics, and accent. The following punctuation symbols are used in Mongolian, (? ! , ... : ; - ~ § () {} [] "" "" «»).

**Possible confusing tags:**

It is the same to a general system in English and other languages.

**Child tags:**

Sub-tag	Example	Description

**References:**

List all the references of the sources used in the document.

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