## Graphemes of the Mongolian Script

| Element | Mongolian Name | English Name | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | nirupu | spine | 年或 |
| 1 | aču\％ | tooth | Tonv1 |
| T | titim | crown | In＇） |
| 1 | silbi | shin bone | 4 |
| ¢ | eber | horn | 班 |
| q | gedesü | belly | Qtown |
| $<$ | orkiča | right flourish | Hior |
| $\checkmark$ | čačul $\gamma$－a | disjoined flourish | $00^{105}$ |
| $\checkmark$ | uru $\gamma$ sila $\gamma$－a | left flourish | 9 |
| $\checkmark$ | erteger segül | upturned tail | tomov |
| $\bigcirc$ | kimüsü | claw | \％ |
| J | odui segül | short tail | 109 |
| 9 | baybur | covered dish | \％9ب？ |
| 2 | ba $\gamma$－a orkiča | small right flourish | TH0］ |
| $\cdots$ | gejige | pigtail | \％9010 |
| － | čeg | point | ¢ㄲN／ |
| ： | dusul | double point | T＂M｜ |
| 3 | könggür | gully | O＊／ |
| ＊ | dusultu könggür | dotted gully | 坔／ |
| $\bigcirc$ | bitegüü | closed loop | Suvic |
| の | sanjitu silbi | looped shin bone | Qu－un |
| v） | ang $\gamma$ arqai baybur | open dish | 2man |
| 4 | bosu $\gamma$－a silbi | rising shin bone | H－NS |
| 4 | ača | branch | डसा |
| 4 | erteger silbi | upturned shin bone |  |
| $\wedge$ | süljimel silbi | crossed shin bone | \％／400 |
| $>$ | süljimel segül | crossed tail | O4TOM |
| 1 | $\gamma$ oqatu silbi | hooked shin bone | （1090 |
| \％ | sečig | crest（of a bird） | Onior |


| 기 | sanji | loop | R $\mathrm{Na}^{\text {N }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ㄱ | үoq-a | hook |  |
| 4 | sederkei | open tear | W0m? |
| \$ | nomu | bow | On No |
| 3 | solbimal | fold | Stors |
| 4 | jabaji | mouth corner | Hink |

These graphical elements are the building blocks of the Mongolian alphabet and when arranged along a straight vertical line or spine (niru $\mathbf{u}$ ) they form letters and, in turn, words.

The Mongolian Alphabet（Basic Letters）

|  | Letter | Initial | Medial | Final |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | a | 7 | 7 | $<1$ |
| 2 | e | ح | 7 | $\ll$ |
| 3 | i | $\lambda$ | 1 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 4 | o／u | d | q | の |
| 5 | ö／ü | d | 9 q | の |
| 6 | n | －ه | $\bullet 7$ | $<\leq$ |
| 7 | ng |  | 3 | $J$ |
| 8 | b | の | の | （1） 9 |
| 9 | p | v） | v） | $\pm$ |
| 10 | q | \％ | 7 | 2 |
| 11 | k | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 12 | Y | －$\%$ | $: 7 \quad 7$ | 2 |
| 13 | g | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 3 |
| 14 | 1 | هد | $T$ | $\sim$ |
| 15 | m | ¢ | 7 | L |
| 16 | s | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| 17 | š | S： | 7： | $2:$ |
| 18 | t／d | \＄ | $\sigma \quad 9$ | $\underline{\square}$ |
| 19 | č | 4 | 4 |  |
| 20 | j | 1 | 4 |  |
| 21 | y | 4 | 4 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 22 | r | 3 | 3 | $>$ |

Extended Letters

|  | Letter | Initial | Medial | Final |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | w／v | $\boldsymbol{} 1$ | $\boldsymbol{} 1$ |  |
| 24 | è | $\lambda$ | 7 | J |
| 25 | f | 9 | $\infty$ | $\cdots$ |
| 26 | k | － | － | 3 |
| 27 | 1 h | \％ | 電 |  |
| 28 | ž | $\boldsymbol{H}$ | H |  |
| 29 | ts | 거 | 가 |  |
| 30 | h | 字 | 4 |  |
| 31 | zh | $今$ |  |  |
| 32 | ř | ¢ |  |  |
| 33 | ch | g |  |  |

Variant B-Forms

| Letter | Initial | Medial | Final |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{ba} / \mathrm{be}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ |
| bi | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ |
| $\mathrm{bo} / \mathrm{bu}$ | $\mathbf{\Phi}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| $\mathrm{bö/bü}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |

Variant P-Forms

| Letter | Initial | Medial | Final |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{pa} / \mathrm{pe}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| pi | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{J}$ |
| $\mathrm{po} / \mathrm{pu}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{\searrow}$ |
| $\mathrm{pö/pü}$ | $\boldsymbol{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ |

Variant F-Forms

| Letter | Initial | Medial | Final |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{fa} / \mathrm{fe}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ |
| fi | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ |
| $\mathrm{fo} / \mathrm{fu}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| $\mathrm{fö/fü}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |

Variant K/G-Forms

| Letter | Initial | Medial | Final |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ke/ge | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$ |
| ki | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$ |
| kö/gö <br> kü/gü | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ | $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ |

## Mongolian Punctuation

Mongolian punctuation can be divided into two sections - those marks used during the Classical period and those marks used today in Inner Mongolia.

Classical Punctuation

| Punctuation Mark | Mongolian Name | English Name | Usage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | čeg | point | Roughly analogous to the English comma |
| : | dabqur čeg | double point | Roughly analogous to the English full stop |
| -* | dörbeljin čeg | square point | Used to mark the end of chapters |
| $\bigcirc$ | bir $\gamma$-a | Birga | Used at the beginning of books or major sections within books |
| © | darani-yin temdeg | Dharani Marker | Used to mark dharani, sometimes carries the phonetic value of 'Om' |

## Modern Punctuation

| Punctuation Mark | Mongolian Name | English Name | Usage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | dang čeg | point | equivalent to an English comma |
| : | dabqur čeg | double point | equivalent to an English full stop |
| ; | salyaqu čeg | separation marker | equivalent to an English semi-colon |
| -• | jergečege čeg | coordinate marker | equivalent to an English colon |
| $\widehat{\approx}$ | qasilta | enclosing markers |  |
| $\frown \square$ | qayalta | shutters |  |
| \| | jiruyasu | hyphen |  |
|  | qolbu $\gamma$ asu | union hyphen |  |
| 1 | anqarupulqu temdeg | exclamation mark | As English |


| $?$ | asaququ temdeg | question mark | As English |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Handwritten and Printed Letter Forms

As with any language, the printed form of the Mongolian script is slightly different to that used in handwriting.

Each letter of the script is presented below in the cursive handwritten style along with instructions on stroke orders.

The first box represents an ideal version of the letter in question joined, in most cases, to the letter ' $a$ '.

Some of the letters, specifically the vowels and one or two of the more exotic foreign transcription letters, appear in their own special isolated forms.

The three subsequent boxes represent, in order, the shapes of the letters in Initial, Medial and Final position.

## The Vowels

The Letter 'A'
i
)
4


The Letter 'E'


The Consonants
The Letter ' N '


The Letter 'Q'


The Letter 'NG’


The Letter 'B'


The Letter ' P '



The Letter 'K/G’


The Letter ' $\Gamma$ '


The Letter 'L'


The Letter


The Letter 'S'


The Letter 'Š'


The Letter 'T/D'


The Letter ‘Č'


The Letter 'J'


The Letter 'Y'


The Letter 'R'


Foreign Transcription Letters

The Letter 'W'



The Letter ' $\bar{E}$ '


The Letter 'F'


The Letter 'Ķ'


The Letter 'LH’



The Letter 'Ž’


The Letter 'TS’


The Letter 'H'


## Chinese Transcription Letters

These letters are not used for writing any native Mongolian words and are reserved solely for rendering sounds specific to the Chinese language for which no equivalents exist in the native Mongolian script．They are used exclusively for writing the Pinyin sounds，zhi，r－，chi， $e r$ and shi．
‘ZHI’

## $\xi$



The Letter＇ř＇


‘CHI＇

## q

＇ER＇

## 亡

‘SHI＇

## $そ ゙$

Variant B/K/G Forms
The letters $\mathrm{b}, \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{g}$, as well as $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{f}$, and k , become elongated when attached to the vowels $\mathrm{o}, \mathrm{u}$, ö, or ü, and subsequently have a slightly different shape than they otherwise would. Only the variant forms for the commonly occurring letters $\mathrm{b}, \mathrm{k}$, and g are listed here as the variant forms for the remaining letters should be immediately clear.


VARIANT-KG FORMS ‘KÖ/KÜ/GÖ/GÜ’


VARIANT-B FORMS ‘BÖ/BÜ’




VARIANT-B FORMS ‘BO/BU’


