## GRAPHEMES OF THE MONGOLIAN SCRIPT

Element	Mongolian Name	English Name	Example
1	niruγu	spine	<u>11310</u> √
-	αčυγ	tooth	<u>√1.55m</u> √
7	titim	crown	<u>1</u> m/ <sub>7</sub>
1	silbi	shin bone	<u> </u>
1	eber	horn	<u> </u> <u> </u>
Р	gedesü	belly	ᠳᠣᢅᢅᢅᠦᠣᢧ
<b>~</b>	orkiča	right flourish	<del>1ਜ</del> ਰ <u>√</u>
7	čačulγ-a	disjoined flourish	ر <del>ا</del> کهترا
7	uruγsilaγ-a	left flourish	ᡐᡤᡢᡝ
4	erteger segül	upturned tail	ৰ্ফ <b>ে</b> ল্লড <u>্</u>
^	kimüsü	claw	ᡝᡥᢩᢉ
J	odui segül	short tail	<u>مم</u>
စ	baγbur	covered dish	ᢓᡴᡴᠲᡉᠷ
2	baγ-a orkiča	small right flourish	ᡗᡴᡏ <u>ᠳ</u>
1	gejige	pigtail	<u>ᠱᠼᠳᡣ</u> ᢒ
•	čeg	point	<u>151902</u> 1
<b>*</b>	dusul	double point	Ωπ <u>π</u> ηΛ
?	könggür	gully	<u>0</u> 4-7
<b>\$</b>	dusultu könggür	dotted gully	<u>∿</u> /
٩	bitegüü	closed loop	ᠳᠣᠯᢇᠢ
ศ	sanjitu silbi	looped shin bone	<del>ଉ<u>ର</u>୍ଗ୍ୟ</del>
Ŋ	angyarqai baybur	open dish	<u> </u>
ч	bosuγ-a silbi	rising shin bone	<u>√₩</u> Z(
ч	ača	branch	<u> </u>
ч	erteger silbi	upturned shin bone	<u>≥</u> ım√ım•√
Я	süljimel silbi	crossed shin bone	ᡗᡴ <u>ᡵ</u> ᡣ᠇ᡉ
カ	süljimel segül	crossed tail	ᠪᡥᠴᠢᡣ <u>ᡘ</u>
4	γoqatu silbi	hooked shin bone	<u> </u>
უ	sečig	crest (of a bird)	<u> 6</u> 41+14

н	sanji	loop	<b>∂</b> ম⊓ <u>∓</u> ९
ਮ	γoq-a	hook	<u> </u>
4	sederkei	open tear	Դ <u></u> ᢐᢐᡢᢊ
<b>P</b>	nomu	bow	<u>O</u> t 18t
つ	solbimal	fold	ᠫᡎᠳᠻ
\$	jabaji	mouth corner	<u> </u>

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

## THE MONGOLIAN ALPHABET (BASIC LETTERS)

	Letter	Initial	Medial	Final
1	a	र्व	1	<b>←</b> ∪
2	e	7	1	ر ب ر
3	i	オ	1	^
4	o/u	वं	q	တ
5	ö/ü	त्र	Я а	9
6	n	٠	'1 1	~ <i>.</i> ~
7	ng		ろ	3
8	Ь	9	9	9 9
9	р	Ŋ	Ŋ	Ĝ
10	q	<b>\$</b>	1	2
11	k	7	つ	
12	Υ	・・	ध्य व	2 2
13	g	2	7	C
14	1	41	41	4
15	m	<b>→</b> 1	11	~
16	s	4	7	2
17	š	<b>\$</b> ;	7:	<b>₹</b> :
18	t/d	₽	ળ વ	2
19	č	Ч	ч	
20	j	1	ч	
21	у	ч	ч	^
22	r	Я	Я	カ

## Extended Letters

	Letter	Initial	Medial	Final
23	w/v	٦	1	
24	ē	र्न	1	J
25	f	න	න	9
26	ķ	3	3	ى
27	lh	द्य	4	
28	ž	ય	ਮ	
29	ts	भ	મ	
30	h	द	9	
31	zh	G		
32	ř	<b>\$</b>		
33	ch	g		

### Variant B-Forms

Letter	Initial	Medial	Final
ba/be	9	9	了 了
bi	<b>?</b>	<b>?</b>	ን
bo/bu	8	8	89
bö/bü	Я	₽	89

### Variant P-Forms

Letter	Initial	Medial	Final
pa/pe	Ŷ	Ŷ	وك
pi	¥	¥	¥
po/pu	ъ	ъ	RD
pö/pü	¥	ъ	R

### Variant F-Forms

Letter	Initial	Medial	Final
fa/fe	P	<b>P</b>	予
fi	ን	ን	ን
fo/fu	ъ	ъ	89
fö/fü	\$	ъ	80

### Variant K/G-Forms

Letter	Initial	Medial	Final
ke/ge	7	7	L,
ki	7	7	7
kö/gö kü/gü	Я	ą	ര

## **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
<b>:</b>	dabqur čeg	double point	Roughly analogous to the English full stop
*	dörbeljin čeg	square point	Used to mark the end of chapters
9)	birγ-a	Birga	Used at the beginning of books or major sections within books
<b>o</b>	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
<b>*</b>	dabqur čeg	double point	equivalent to an English full stop
•	salγaqu čeg	separation marker	equivalent to an English semi-colon
• •	jergečege čeg	coordinate marker	equivalent to an English colon
<b>^</b>	qasilta	enclosing markers	
	qaγalta	shutters	
	jiruγasu	hyphen	
	qolbuγasu	union hyphen	
!	anqaruγulqu temdeg	exclamation mark	As English

? asaγuqu temdeg question mark As Englis	h
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#### HANDWRITTEN AND PRINTED LETTER FORMS

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

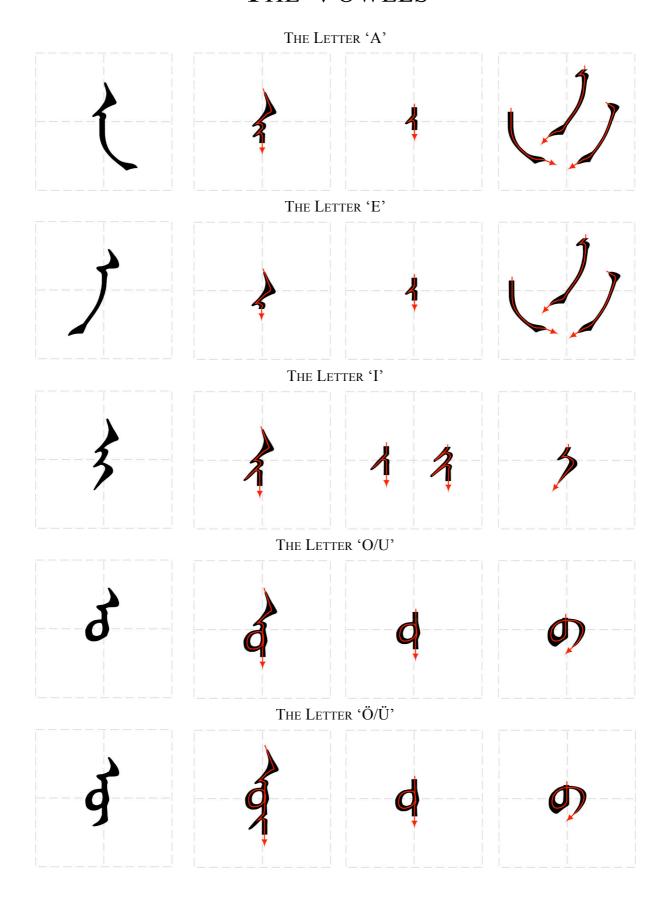
Each letter of the script is presented below in the cursive handwritten style along with instructions on stroke orders.

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.

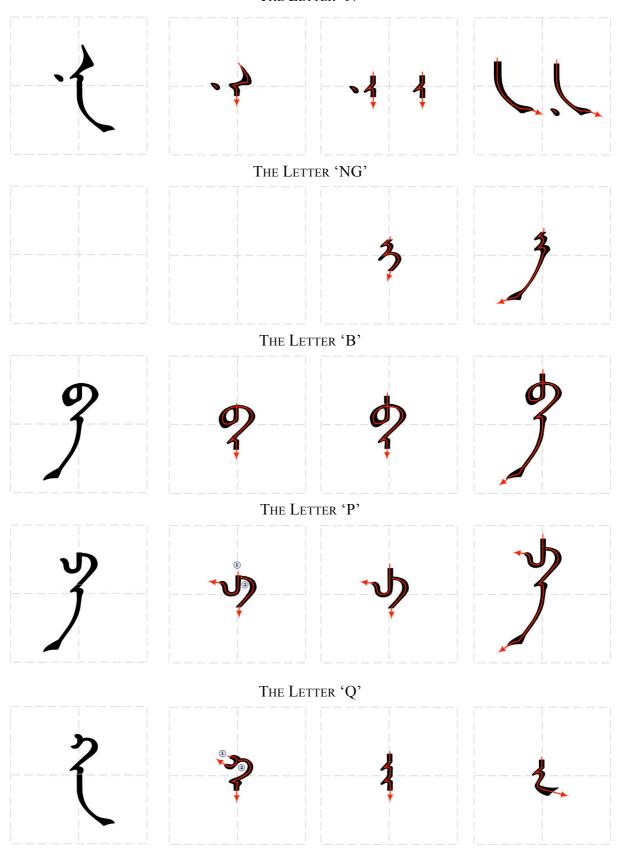
The three subsequent boxes represent, in order, the shapes of the letters in Initial, Medial and Final position.

# THE VOWELS

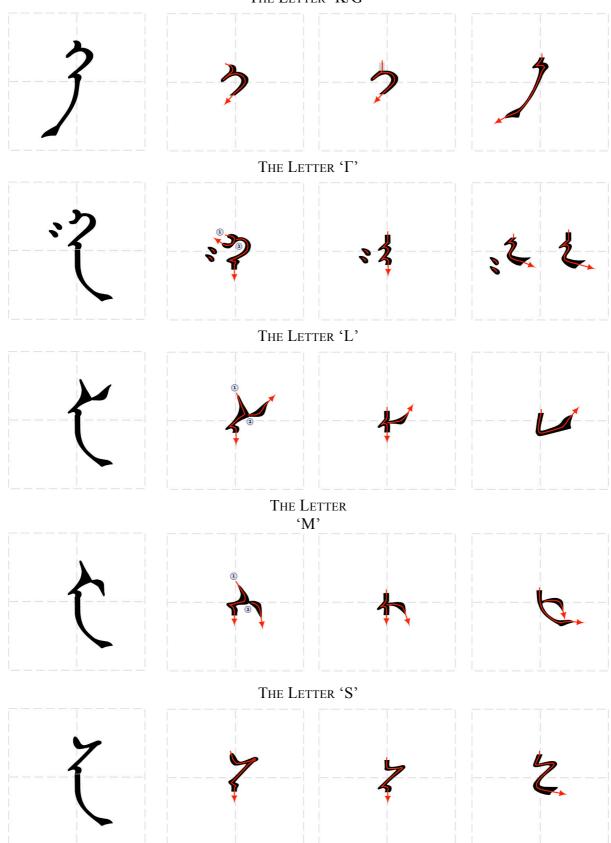


## THE CONSONANTS

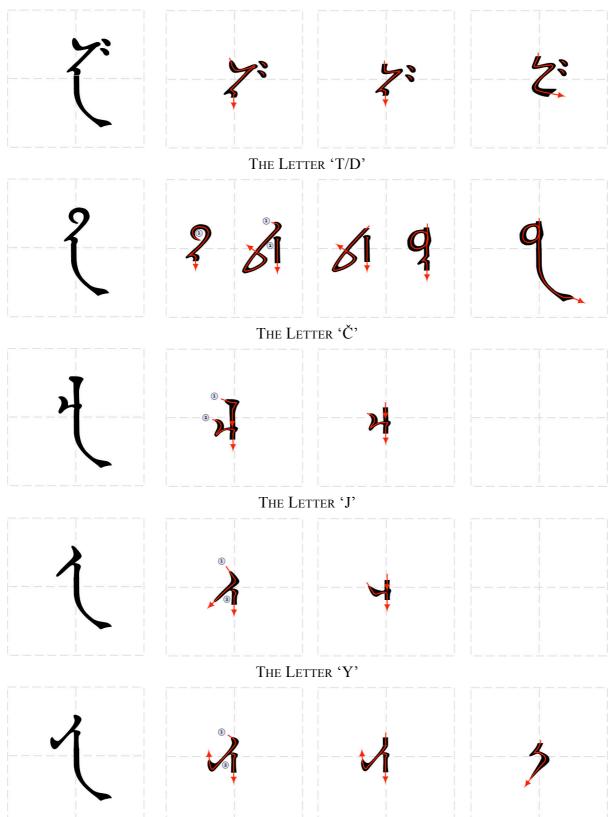
THE LETTER 'N'



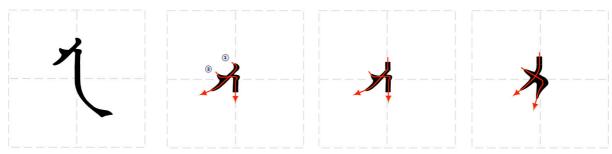
THE LETTER 'K/G'



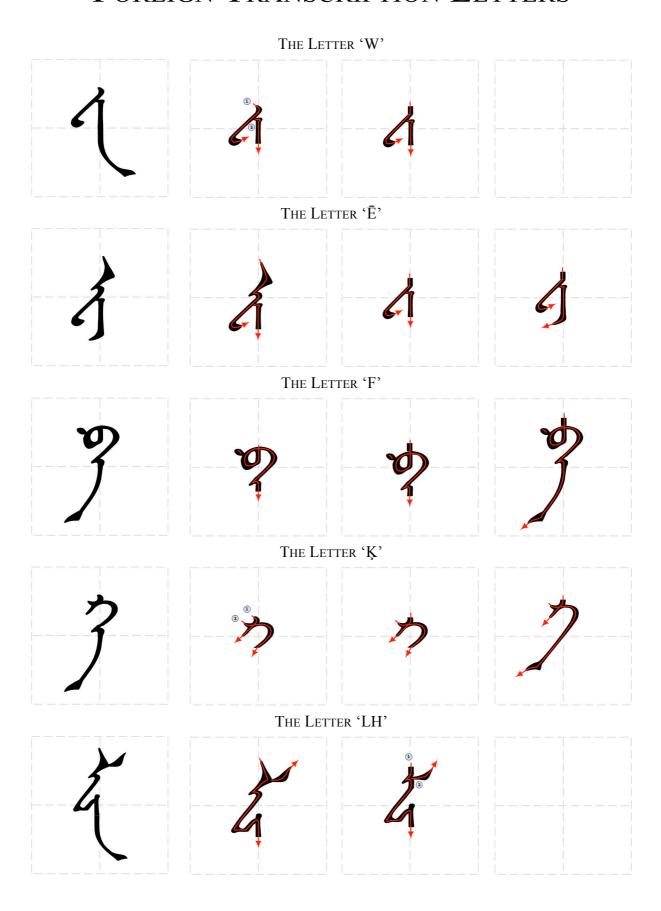
THE LETTER 'Š'



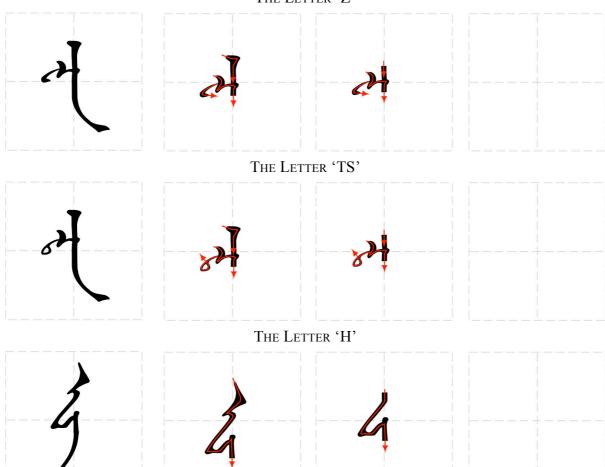
THE LETTER 'R'



# FOREIGN TRANSCRIPTION LETTERS

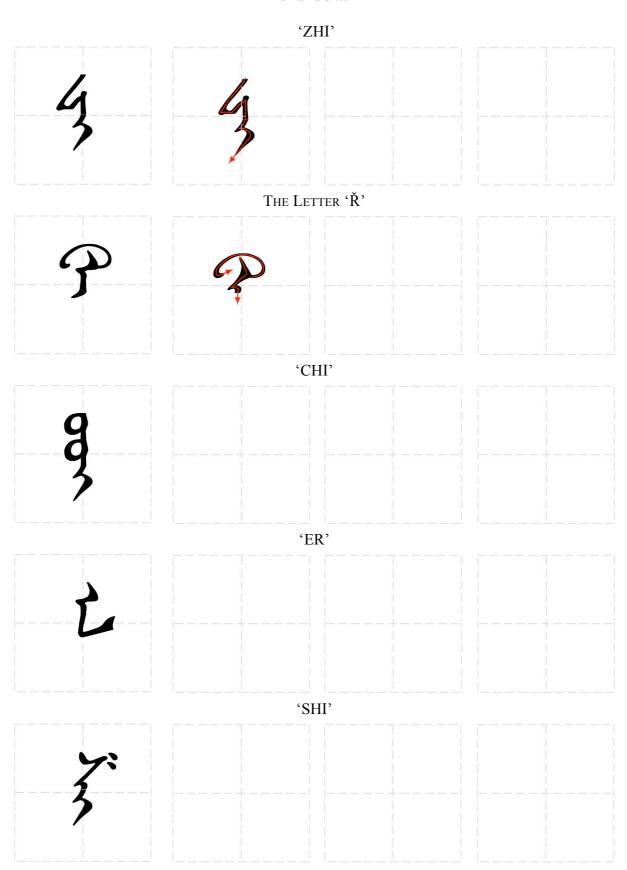






## CHINESE TRANSCRIPTION LETTERS

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*, *er* and *shi*.



## VARIANT B/K/G FORMS

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

