Peace Corps

Mongolian Flashcards
Basic word order in Mongolian can be shown in this acronym: STOP! Subject Time Object Predicate! So if you are confused, STOP a moment and think back. Below are some more complex examples, including sentences with flexible time and subject placements.

### Subject Predicate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Аав</td>
<td>явмаар байна.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>go want.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Аав</td>
<td>машинаар</td>
<td>явмаар байна.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>car by</td>
<td>go want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>place/time</th>
<th>predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Аав</td>
<td>Эрдэнэт рүү</td>
<td>явмаар байна.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Erdenet to</td>
<td>go want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Мяньйн</td>
<td>аав</td>
<td>явмаар байна.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father</td>
<td>go want</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### QUESTION PARTICLES: "УУ", "ҮҮ", "ЮУ", AND "ЮҮ" - p. 19

УУ, YY, ЮУ, and ЮЮ are question particles that are always placed at the end of a phrase; they change a sentence into a yes/no question. Other question words are not acceptable for these sentences. Which particle is used depends on the Vowel Harmony Rule. If the final sound or letter is a consonant and a short vowel, the УУ and YY are required.

- УУ? is used after words with the masculine vowels: а, о, у
- YY? is used after words with the feminine vowels: э, ө, ү

Yes/No questions where the last word in the sentence ends with a long vowel or diphthong require the ЮУ and ЮЮ question particles. Do not confuse the question particle ЮУ with the question word ЮУ (what), as seen in “Сонин юу байна?”.

- ЮУ? is used after words with the masculine long vowels and diphthongs: аа, оо, уу, ай, ой and уй.
- ЮЮ? is used after words with the feminine long vowels and diphthongs: ээ, өө, уу, эй and үй.

The ЮУ and ЮЮ are used to keep a combination of two long vowels or a diphthong and long vowel apart for clearer pronunciation. Байгаа уу? (Bay-gaa-oo) is simply too hard to say well, whereas Байгаа юу? (bay-gaa-yo?) has the y to break the long vowel sounds.

### GREETINGS - p. 19

Based on ‘тэ’ and ‘чи’ and your relationship to the person, you can modify your greetings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Та</th>
<th>Чи</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Сайн байна уу та?</td>
<td>Сайн уу? Good?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there good? How’s it going?</td>
<td>Сайн, сайн. Good, good. (Fine.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Сонин юу байна? | Юу байна? Чамаар юу байна? |
| What’s the news? | What’s up? |


* The greeting “Сайн байна уу?” should be used between people meeting for the first time, see each other for the first time in the day, or in an official situation.

### БАЙНА / БАЙХГҮЙ - p. 20

Байна is the positive simple present tense (am, is, are) form of the verb байх, while байхгүй is the negative simple present tense form. The root of this verb is бай- (be), and the infinitive form is байх (to be).

#### БАЙГАА / БИЙ is used in two general ways:

- To talk about a person or thing that cannot be seen at the time of questioning. It has the sense of checking something out. The question is directed to a person that is in some way connected to the person or thing in question.
- The inquirer wants to make sure the person being questioned still has something (i.e., that it hasn’t been used up, sold out, or forgotten).

### БАЙДАГ / БАЙДАГГҮЙ - p. 20

Байдаг is the positive present continuous form of байх, while байдаггүй is the negative present continuous tense. Use these verbs when speaking about how something often, or usually, is or is not. Байдаг / байдаггүй are also used to talk about something that is always or nearly always the case.

- A questioner wants to know the address of a person, or the permanent location of a building or something else.
In Mongolian language, the third person singular is not distinguished by its gender (he or she) like in English. However, it is possible to specify the sex of the third person by adding "man" or "woman".

Тэр (эрэгтэй)
That man/ he

Тэр (эмэгтэй)
That woman/ she

-aaс⁴ is used to show movement from a place and person. It is also used for talking about the time something begins, when giving time durations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Place + aaс⁴</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Би</td>
<td>Америкаас</td>
<td>ирсэн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>America + from</td>
<td>came (I came from America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тэр</td>
<td>хотоос</td>
<td>ирсэн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Нэх</td>
<td>city + from</td>
<td>came (He came from a city)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ххаанааас is a question word. It is formed by the question word хаана (where) + -aaс⁴. It means literally where from, or from where.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>where + from</th>
<th>came</th>
<th>question particle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Та/ Чи</td>
<td>хаанаас</td>
<td>ирсэн</td>
<td>бэ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Би</td>
<td>Америкаас</td>
<td>ирсэн</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Та нар/ Тэд нар</td>
<td>хаанаас</td>
<td>ирсэн</td>
<td>бэ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тэд нар</td>
<td>Солонгосоос</td>
<td>ирсэн</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infinitives: Mongolian verb infnitives always have a vowel + x ending. The vowel is decided by vowel harmony. For example:

- Masculine Infinitive: амрах, явах, уулзах
- Feminine Infinitive: идэх, ирэх, мэдэх

Verb stems ending in ж, ч, and ш take the –их: унших, бичих, баяжих,

Stem/Root: Drop the –x from the infinitive form to make the stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common verbs</th>
<th>Example Жишээ нь</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>явах (to go)</td>
<td>Би Дархан явна.</td>
<td>I will go to Darkhan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>орс (to give)</td>
<td>Надад цай орсөч.</td>
<td>Give me tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>авах (to take)</td>
<td>Би кофе авсан.</td>
<td>I took(bought) coffee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>суух (to sit)</td>
<td>Би найз уусан.</td>
<td>I sat at my friend’s (home).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уух (to drink)</td>
<td>Би тараг уусан.</td>
<td>I drank yogurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>идэх (to eat)</td>
<td>Би бов идсэн.</td>
<td>I ate boov (a form of pastry).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SIMPLE FUTURE AND SIMPLE PAST - p. 32

Simple Future Tense: Ирээдүй Цаг
To form the simple present tense, drop the –x to form the verb stem. Then add –нава for positive simple future tense, and –ахгүй for negative future tense. Questions in the positive future tense are not conjugated and remain in the infinitive form, while the negative future tense is conjugated.

Одоо унших уу? Will you read now? Одоо уншихгүй юу? Will you not read now?
Уншина. (I will) Read. Уншина. (I will) Read.
Уншихгүй. (I will) Not read. Уншихгүй. (I will) Not read.

Simple Past Tense: Өнгөрсөн Цаг
To form the simple past tense, drop the –x to form the verb stem. Then add –сан to form the verb stem. Then add –н, –ы, and –н, –ы, and –ныхүү for positive form, and –ааргүй for negative form. Questions in the past tense are conjugated.

Гүйхүй, уншлихүй, одоо. үгүй
简单过去时，去掉该动词的原始形式后，添加–сан作为动词的根。然后添加–н，–ы，和–н/ы和–ныхүү作为肯定形式，或者–ааргүй作为否定形式。疑问句在过去时中是进行时态的。

THE GENITIVE CASE ending: -ьн, -ийн, -н, -ын, and –ний - p. 36

The Genitive Case ending: -ьн, -ийн, -н, -ын, and –ний indicates possession, as expressed in English by the preposition “of” and the possessive suffix “’s”. The spelling rule is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If a word ends with</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ж, Ч, Г, И, Ш, Б</td>
<td>-ийн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Н</td>
<td>-ий</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ь</td>
<td>зааны, окуутны</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(г)ийн</td>
<td>*саван(г)ийн, байшин(г)ийн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other consonants except Н</td>
<td>-ьн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ийн</td>
<td>эхийн, жилийн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long vowels</td>
<td>-ны</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ий</td>
<td>ямааны, хаашааны</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphthongs</td>
<td>-н</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ийн</td>
<td>энгэ-энгийн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Vowel</td>
<td>-ьн/ны</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ийн</td>
<td>хань-ханын, аяга-аяганы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For names with long vowels</td>
<td>-гийн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Пуужее’с- Пуужээгийн</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ХЭН, БИШ, AND МӨН - p. 35

-үү is added to nouns with masculine vowels: аав + үү, ах + үү
-ийг is added to nouns with feminine vowels: ээж +ийг, ээ +ийг
-г is added after long vowels and diphthongs: эмээ +г, эевее +г, нөхөй +г

БИШ
• In Mongolian the negative is expressed with two particles: үгүй and биш.

Энэ ном уу? Үгүй, энэ ном биш.

This book? (Is this a book?) No, this book not. (No, this is not a book.)
• The form үгүй is independent and always appears at the beginning of a sentence. Үгүй expresses absolute negation, nonexistence, or something not achieved.
• The form –гүй is added to the word, negating the meaning of it.

МӨН
It is used to clarify answers to questions; thus, it always follows a noun and is used only for yes/no questions.

Энэ танай гэр мөн уу? Мөн мөн, ээнэ манай гэр.

This your ger? Yes, this my ger.

THE COMITATIVE CASE ENDING –ТАЙ 2 & POSSESSIVE PARTICLES - p. 42

It can also mean “with.” The form -гүй is used for negation (“doesn’t have” or “without”).

Subject (S) Object (O) + тай 2 Subject (S) + O + гүй

Би ах + тай. Би ах + гүй
I have a brother. I don’t have a brother.

Тэр эевее + тэй. Тэр эевее + гүй.
He/she grandpa-with. He/she grandpa- without.

In Mongolian there is a particle that is similar to the possessive adjective. The differences are that this particle emphasizes relationship rather than possession and it follows the noun. There is no comparable grammar in English. Generally, they are interchangeable in most cases, but not interchangeable in certain cases.

минь my / миний: нөхөй минь (my dog)
чинь your /чиний: ээж чинь, нөхөй чинь (your mom, your dog)
танны your / танны: аав танны (your father)
нис his, hers, its / түүний: аав нис (his/her father)
мааны our / манай is only used to talk about jointly owned objects: манай сүм
In Mongolian there are three words used in specific situations for the English word “year”

a. Нас  is translated as “years old”.

Би 23-н настай. I 23 year-with. (I am 23 years old.)
2 сарчай 2 months.

b. Жил is used to identify a number of years.

Би 3-н жил ажиллаж байна. I three year working am. (I have been working for three years)

(Now it is 2014.)
(Now it is 2014.)

The suffix –ДАГ⁴ is used to talk about an action that habitually takes place. (e.g., I walk home everyday).

For example:

ажиллах - ажилладаг
(to work - work / works)

The usage of this form is very similar to the present simple tense in English. This ending is added to the verb stem using the vowel harmony. This kind of ending is used in negative (- ) and interrogative sentences.

(+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ажилл/ах/</th>
<th>ажилла +даг</th>
<th>ажилладаг + гүй</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ид/эх/</td>
<td>ид + даг</td>
<td>иддаг + гүй</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ор/ох/</td>
<td>ор + дог</td>
<td>ордог + гүй</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generally, this form is used to describe actions which are happening at the moment of speaking. For example: How long have you been working? (Хэдэн жил ажиллаж байна вэ?). This tense is very similar to the present continuous tense in English.

Verb stem+ж байна. Verb stem+ч байна uu/vэ?

Тэр ажиллаж байна. Тэр амарч байна uu?
Тэр хоол идэж байна. Тэр юу сурч байна вэ?
**–Д/Т TO SHOW LOCATION, TIME, AND SPECIFY INDIRECT OBJECTS - p. 50**

–Д/Т is used to show location, time, and specify indirect objects, and a word with this ending answers the questions “where ‘хаана’”, when ‘хэзээ’”, to whom ’хэнд’”, and for/to/in what ‘юунд” depending on the noun and the verb. The rules for using these case endings are complex, but here are some general rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If a word ends with</th>
<th>Case ending</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>English Translations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A vowel or most</td>
<td>-Д</td>
<td>Монголд</td>
<td>in Mongolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consonants</td>
<td></td>
<td>сонинд</td>
<td>in the news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Т, В, С, Р, К” (there are exceptions)</td>
<td>-Т</td>
<td>далгүүрт</td>
<td>in the shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Д, Т, З, Ц”</td>
<td>-(single vowel) +Д</td>
<td>найзад</td>
<td>to the friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ж, Ч, Ш”</td>
<td>-(single vowel ”и”) +Д</td>
<td>багшид</td>
<td>to the teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some words take a</td>
<td>-(vowel harmony)+НД</td>
<td>усанд</td>
<td>in the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vowel and an extra</td>
<td></td>
<td>модонд</td>
<td>in the tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s names</td>
<td>-Д</td>
<td>Аавд</td>
<td>to Dad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Баатараад</td>
<td>to Baataraa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERROGATIVE - p. 56**

For the interrogative, the following forms are used.

Subject юунд дуртай вэ?
You to what like-with (What do you like?)
Чи юунд дуртай вэ?

Subject ямар object + nd дуртай вэ?
You what kind of fruit like-with (What kind of fruit do you like?)
Чи ямар жимсэнд дуртай вэ?

Subject object +nd дуртай юу?
You to meat like-with (Do you like meat?)
Чи маханд дуртай юу?

**LIKES AND DISLIKES - p. 56**

For expressing likes and dislikes, the following forms are used.

When using дуртай, you must put the object in the dative case.

Subject Object + nd дуртай.
Би алим+ nd дуртай
Тэр алим + nd дургүй.

When дуртай/дургүй is used with a verb, this construction always requires the infinitive ending, –х.

Алим идэх = to eat an apple
Хоол хийх дуртай = Like to cook
Төмс шарах = to fry potatoes
Бөмбөг тоглох = to play ball

Subject verb+х дуртай = noun+nd дуртай
Алим идэх дуртай = алиманд дуртай
Хоол идэх дуртай = хоолонд дуртай

**FUTURE TENSE - p. 61**

There are 2 common forms of the future tense:

a. **Future simple**: The suffix –на, -нэ, -нэ, and -нө are used for positive future tense and are added to verb stems according to the rule of vowel harmony.

b. **Future near**: The suffix -лаа is used when people talk about the very near future. It expresses an action that happened in the recent past, or that is about happen in the immediate future. Very infrequently, it is sometimes used regarding things that will happen soon or have just happened on a larger time scale. For example, if someone who usually lives in the city visits the countryside, their first days in the countryside that person may say:

Би хотоос ирлээ.
I have just arrived from the city.

Perhaps the most common phrase that uses this tense is said while standing up with the intention of leaving a home one is visiting:

За за, би явлаа.
Yeah yeah, I’m leaving.
The –маар⁴ (байх) suffix expresses a wish or desire that can be realized.

Би монгол хэл сурмаар байна.
I Mongol language to learn-want is.
(I’d like to learn Mongolian.)

Би нэг юм идмээр байна.
I one thing eat-want is.
(I’d like to eat a thing.)

Negation is – маар⁴гүй байна.

Би монгол хэл сурмааргүй байна.
I Mongol language learn-want-not is.
(I don’t want to learn Mongolian.)

**ЧАДАХ: ‘TO BE ABLE’ IS USED FOR EXPRESSING:** - p. 64

1. Capability, particularly in regards to actions (ie, “Чи морь унах чадах уу” - “Can you ride a horse?”). For example, if you look up the words “чадвар,” “чадавхи” and “чадал,” in your Oxford-Monsudor dictionary, you will see that it corresponds to power, ability, and capability, all derived from the root “чад-”.

Саара монгол дуу дуулж чаддаг. Sarah, can sing Mongolian songs.

2. Requests or ask permission

Саара, чи маргааш удзэшлэг дээр монгол дуу дуулж чадах уу?
Sarah, can you sing a Mongolian song at the party tomorrow?

3. Possibility

Саара: Уучлаарай. Би маргааш дуулж чадахгүй. Маргааш би завгүй.
Sarah: Sorry. I can’t sing tomorrow. I will be busy tomorrow.

**БОЛОХ: MAY, TO BE** - p. 64

The word “Болох” generally has 3 purposes. It is sometimes used similarly to “байх” in order to express the English “to be,” though “байх” is more common. Second, it is used to ask permission (see below, as well as Unit 4, Lesson 1, Grammar Point 2). Third, as you’ve seen in the previous lesson’s dialogue, it is used to express something’s being finished, or being sufficient.

Жишээ нь:

Би хучтэй болно оо!
I will be/become strong!

Тэр сайн тамирчин болно.
S/He will be a good athlete.

Жон маргааш завтай болох уу?
Will John be free tomorrow?

Шөл боллоо!
The soup is (just now) finished.

Тэр эрсэдэгч болсон.
S/He was a contender.

In addition to it, болох is used for expressing possibility.

Монголоос Америк руу мориор яв болох уу?
Is it available to go to America by horse from Mongolia?

**USING VERBS AS ADJECTIVES - p. 62**

As mentioned, the past simple verb form (-САН⁴) is used for all kinds of past actions. If this form of the verb is placed in front of a noun, it describes the following noun. In other words, verbs can be used as adjectives.

Би эндэг шарсан.
I fried an egg.

Би шарсан эндэг идсэн.
I ate a fried egg.

Би шараагүй эндэг иддэггүй.
I don’t eat unfried egg.

Дорж будаа жигнэсэн.
I steamed rice

Дорж жигнэсэн будаа Жигнээгүй будаа
Steamed rice
Not steamed rice

Дорж юс буцалгасан.
I boiled water

Дорж буцалсан юс Буцлаагүй юс
Boiled water
Not boiled water

Буцлаагүй юс уудаггүй.
I don’t drink unboiled water.
EXPRESSING, “LET ME/US” OR “I/WE WANT/ WILL” - p. 67

Combination of a verb + Я/Е/È (according to vowel harmony) expresses the meaning of “Let me/us _______” or “I/we want/ will”

**Алим авъя**
Apple buy-let me.

**Явъя**
Let me go/Let’s go.

**Идье**
Let me eat/ Let’s eat.

**Переходное выражение**

When numerals are used in the place of a noun, case endings can be added to them depending on a verb. Авъя requires accusative case ending: -ийг, -ыг, -г.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>noun авъя</th>
<th>noun+(аас)</th>
<th>number + уг авъя</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 (хоёр)</td>
<td>лааз пиво</td>
<td>пиво(нээс)</td>
<td>хоёрыг</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (хоёр)</td>
<td>шил ундаа</td>
<td>ундаа(наас)</td>
<td>тавыг</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (нэг)</td>
<td>уут гурил азъя</td>
<td>гурил(наас)</td>
<td>нэгийг авъя</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (гурван)аяга цай</td>
<td>цай(наас)</td>
<td>гурыв</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (нэг)</td>
<td>кило мах</td>
<td>мах(наас)</td>
<td>нэг килийг</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (хоёр)</td>
<td>ширхэг чихэр</td>
<td>чихэр(нээс)</td>
<td>хоёр ширхэгийг</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE COLLECTIVE NUMERALS** p. 75

Collective numerals and their suffixes have no exact equivalents in English. They express something like “the 4 of (us)/we.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Хэдүүлээ?</th>
<th>Хоёулаа</th>
<th>Дарвүүлээ</th>
<th>Есүүлээ</th>
<th>Гучуулаа</th>
<th>Хорин хоёулаа</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How many of ...</td>
<td>the two of us/both</td>
<td>the four of us/all four</td>
<td>the nine of us/all nine</td>
<td>the thirty of us/all thirty</td>
<td>all twenty two of us together</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Хоёр + уллаа</th>
<th>Дарев + углээ</th>
<th>Ес + углээ</th>
<th>Гуч + углээ</th>
<th>Хорин хоёр + уллаа</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: Memorize the exceptions for one, two and the numbers which end in two.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ганцаараа</th>
<th>Хоёулаа</th>
<th>Буудэрэрээ</th>
<th>Цөөөрөө</th>
<th>Олуулаа</th>
<th>Цөөхүүлээ</th>
<th>Хэдүүлээ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on one’s own/by oneself/alone</td>
<td>the two of us/both</td>
<td>“бохёөеерээ, массаараа,” are very colloquial)</td>
<td>all of the people</td>
<td>many of them</td>
<td>a few of them</td>
<td>few of us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUMERALS AND NOUNS** - p. 67

PERMISSION - p. 75

The suffixes –Ж and –Ч are used to combine verbs for expressing permission: MAY/CAN – БОЛОХ. The verbs in brackets are also more colloquial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Энд сууж болох уу?</th>
<th>Май ят хоёр?</th>
<th>Болно/болохгуй</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(суучих уу?)</td>
<td>(Yes / No)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... авч болох уу?</td>
<td>Май ят?</td>
<td>Болно/болохгуй</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(авчих уу?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The final -x is replaced with –ж for most words.

Example: хийх – хийж, узэх – узэж, сонсох – сонсож

-Ж: The final -x is replaced with –ж for word stems ending with p, b, or g in some words. Example: сурх – сурч, авах - авч

Example: хийх – хийж, узэх – узэж, сонсох – сонсож

Example: сурх – сурч, авах - авч
Ингэх can be literally translated as “to do something in this manner.” While тэгэх can be translated as “to do something in that matter.”

• Ингээд: Can be translated as “in this way” or “like this.” Usually this word is used when showing someone how to do something.

  Example: If your host mother is showing you how to make a fire, every time she performs an action, she may say: "ингээд, ингээд, ингээд... ингээд, ингээд"

• Тэгээд: Is translated as “and then”

  Example: Тэд нар дэлгүүр явсан. Тэгээд хоол хийсэн.

• Тэгвэл: Can be translated as “If that is the case”

  Example: (while looking at a shirt that costs 20,000 tugriks)

  Дорж: Энэ цамц ямар үнэтэй юм бэ?! Надад 15-н мянга байгаа.

  Худалдагч: Тэгвэл 15-н мянгаар аваарай.

• Тэг тэг and Тэгье: Both these phrases basically mean “yes.” It can loosely be translated as “go ahead” or “let’s do it.”

Guide to Texting in Mongolian - p. 79

These are the Roman letters that Mongolians use while texting to substitute for the Cyrillic.

А А
Б Б
В W/V
Г G
Д D
Е YE/E
Ё YO
Ж J
З Z
И I
Й I/E
Ю YU
К K
Л L
М M
Н N
О O
П P
Р R
С S
Т T
У U
У/U
Ф F
Х H/X/KH
Ш SH
Щ СH
Ю YU
Я YA
Э E
У/U
У/У

ORDERED ACTIONS- p. 84

When you are talking about ordered actions the following phrases are commonly used.

Эхлээд чигээрээ яваад First go straight
дараа нь зүүн тийш эргээд afterwards turn left
tэгээд цааш яваад and then keep going
сүүлд нь баруун тийш эргэ. finally turn right.

–ААРАЙ– p. 84

The use of the –аарай ending is common in commands (sometimes in polite commands). This is equivalent to the English word “please”. Use verb + аарай to comply with vowel harmony. If the root form of the word ends in a long vowel or a diphthong, a “г” must be inserted. The diphthong “уй” is not used here and remember that there is no “өй” diphthong in Mongolian.

зоргох зоргоо+орой уух уу+(г)аарай
орх оргоо+орой сүүх сүү+(г)аарай
идэх идээ+эрэй буух буу+(г)аарай
өгөх өгөө+өөрөй
**THE SUFFIXES, -РУУ / -РҮҮ AND -ЛУУ / -ЛҮҮ** - p. 90

The suffixes руу/руу and луу/лүү denote direction, as expressed in English by the prepositions “to” and “toward”. Spelling: луу/лүү is used after a noun that ends with –р, and руу and рүү is used for everything else. This suffix is written separately from the noun.

Дархан (руу) явмаар байна.  
I want to go to Darkhan.

Би Хонгор (луу) явна.  
I’ll go to Khongor.

Note: In speaking, these suffixes can sometimes be left out. But in some cases, this suffix must be present. For example, “Би гэрлүүгээ явна” (I will go to my home).

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**EXPRESSING ‘LATER’ WITH ДАРАА AND ØМНӨ** - p. 90

• Дарас means “later”
• Øмне means “before” or “earlier”

Examples:

Дарас ресторан идье.  
Let’s eat at a restaurant later.

Øмне гэрийн даалгавраа хийсэн.  
I did my homework earlier.

S/He has a lesson.

• These phrases are transitional nouns used to connect actions.

The time post-positions ДАРАА and ØМНӨ always follow the genitive case: (-ын, -ийн, -ий, -ны, -н). The use of genitive case ending was seen in Unit Two, Lesson Two.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дараа</th>
<th>Øмне</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гучин минутын дараа</td>
<td>нэг эдрийн Øмне</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in(after) thirty minutes</td>
<td>one day before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>таван цагийн дараа</td>
<td>in(after) five hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**THE REFLEXIVE ENDING, -АА** p. 94

The reflexive ending –аа reflects or points back to the subject, and is used to show that the object of a sentence is related to or possessed by the subject. It is translated into English using possessive pronouns. For example:

Би алим идсэн.  
I ate my apple.

Би алиме идсэн.  
I ate an apple.

Би чиний алим идсэн.  
I ate your apple.

Би алим аа идсэн.  
I ate my apple.

Тэр алим аа идсэн.  
S/he ate his/her apple.

Чи алим аа идсэн.  
You ate your apple.

Чи билээ авсан уу?  
Did you get your ticket?

If the reflexive suffix is put after a diphthong or a long vowel, it takes on a “г” at the beginning of the suffix and becomes “граа”.

Example: Би гэр лүүгээ явна.  
I will go to my home.
A. The suffixes –ж and –ч are followed by байна to indicate the present continuous tense: am doing, is doing, are doing and was presented in Unit 3, Lesson 3. This tense is formed as follows:

**VERB STEM + Ж / Ч БАЙНА.**

Тэр цай уу- ж байна.
S/he is drinking tea.

Би сур- ч байна.
I am studying.

B. The interrogative is formed as follows:

**VERB STEM + Ж/Ч БАЙНА УУ?/ВЭ?**

Чи юу хий- ж байна вэ?
What are you doing?

Тэр цамц ав- ч байна уу?
Is s/he buying the shirt?

C. The negative is formed as follows:

**VERB STEM + ААГУЙ БАЙНА**

Би алим ид + ээгүй байна.
I am not eating an apple.

Тэр цонх хаа + г + аагүй байна.
He is not closing the window.

**THE SUFFIX -ДАХ - p. 106**

When the suffix -ДАХ is added to some adjectives, these adjectives are changed into a verb: to be small, to be long, to be dirty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJ.</th>
<th>VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Жижиг</td>
<td>жижигдэх</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Урт</td>
<td>уртдах</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бохир</td>
<td>бохирдох</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Энэ дээл жижиг.
This deel is small.

Энэ дээл жижиг дээл.
This is a small deel.

Энэ дээл чамд багадаж байна.
This deel is small on you.

**DATIVE CASE ENDINGS p. 103**

With the verbs to fit (таарах), to like (таалагдах), and to look good on (зохих) the subject should be in dative case: -д ending for to me, for me, on me

Надад энэ цамц таалагдаж байна.
I like this shirt.

Түүнд энэ цамц таалагдахгүй байна.
She doesn’t like this shirt.

Энэ улаан оймс чамд зохихгүй байна.
These red socks don’t look good on you.

Болдод тэр дээл зохиж байна.
Bold looks good in that deel.

Тэр малгай чамд таарахгүй байна уу?
Won’t that hat fit you?

Надад энэ өмд яг таарч байна!
These pants fit me just right!

**COLLOQUIAL SPEECH IN THE MARKET - p. 106**

In the market it is possible to bargain the prices. The following phrases are commonly used for bargaining.

Ярих уу?
Will you bargain?

Арван тав. 15000.
If you can bargain to 10000, then I’ll take it.

5000-д егэх уу?
Can you give it to me for 5000?

Ямар үнэтэй вэ?
How much will you give?

Хэдээс ярьж байна?
How much will you take off?

Юу гэж байна?
How much is it?

Хэд вэ?
How much?

Арваас сайн ярьвал авъя.
If you can bargain to 5000 tugriks.
СЭТГЭЛ ХӨДЛӨЛ - EMOTIONS - p. 112

Баяртай
Happy
Би баяртай байна.
I am happy.

Сэтгэл хангалуун
Satisfied
Би сэтгэл хангалуун байна.
I am satisfied.

Догдлох
Excited
Би догдож байна.
I am excited.

Хамрах
Sad
Надад хамрах байна.
I am sad.

Ядрал
Shocked
Би ядрал байна.
I am shocked.

Урта / уур хүрэх
Angry
Миний уур хүрэх байна.
I am angry.

Ичимхий
Shy
Би ичимхий хүн.
I am shy.

БАЙХ - p. 113

If байх is used at the end of a sentence, it indicates that the statement is a presumption. So this modal is best translated as ‘probably’ or ‘most likely’. If байх is used together with the particle ‘аа’, then the meaning is similar to a tag question. Very often, sentences with this modal are constructed in the future tense.

Тэр хөгшин их ууртай байх.
That old man is probably very angry.

Тэр хөгшин их ууртай байх аа.
That old man is probably very angry (isn’t he?)

COMPARISONS AND SUPERLATIVES - p. 113

A. The most widely used comparative degree is built with the ablative case: -аас⁴.

Жорж Дэвид + ээс
George is taller than David.

Дэвид Жорж + оос
David is shorter than George.

Чи наад + аас
You are taller than me.

Би чам + аас
I am shorter than you.

Жорж Дэвиддээс 2 насаар ах.
George is 2 years older than David.

Дэвид Жоржоос 2 насаар дүү.
David is 2 years younger than George.

B. Usually the superlative is expressed with the word “хамгийн” with the meaning “extraordinary, extremely, finally”.

Тэр хамгийн сайн⁴
S/he is the best student.

* хамгийн сайн = шилдэг (this word can mean “the best”)

THE INTERROGATIVE: (АЛЬ) ХЭР - p. 113

If байх is used at the end of a sentence, it indicates that the statement is a presumption. So this modal is best translated as ‘probably’ or ‘most likely’. If байх is used together with the particle ‘аа’, then the meaning is similar to a tag question. Very often, sentences with this modal are constructed in the future tense.

Тэр хөгшин их ууртай байх.
That old man is probably very angry.

Тэр хөгшин их ууртай байх аа.
That old man is probably very angry (isn’t he?)

SUBJECT + (АЛЬ ) ХЭР ADJECTIVE БЭ/ВЭ?

Чиний эгч аль хэр оөдөр вэ?
How tall is your sister?

Миний эгч маш оөдөр.
My sister is very tall.
These questions are asked to request people’s characteristics. However, ямаршүү requests for a vague description of the person. The speaker is not asking for many specific details. The below are these questions are asked to request people’s characteristics. However, ямаршүү requests for a vague description of the person. The speaker is not asking for many specific details. The below are

**Part 1.** Тэр сайн/дажгуй/ давгуу/тайгуу/ онцгуу/ тааруу / мүу хүн
good / decent / decent / ok / dislikeable /a little bit bad / very bad

**Part 2**

сайхан сэтгэл +тэй
kind hearted

Зэвлэн сэтгэл+тэй
empathetic

Найдвар +тэй
reliable

Хариучлага+ тай
responsible

Нэнэлт+тэй
an open person

Part 3

**Adjective**

Root

Тусч
tuslaх

Гөө
helpful

Эгч
generous

Нийтч

нийт
outgoing

Ажил хэрэгч

ажил хэрэг
active

The adverb “огт” means “never”. This adverb requires negative suffix –дэггүй from a verb.

**Expressing, “By the way...” or “Oh...!” with Нээрээ** - p. 116

Нээрээ is used to express a sudden curiosity. It is difficult to translate directly, but it can be translated as “By the way...” or “Oh!......” The speaker of нээрээ will say something or ask a question that they probably were not planning on asking until that moment. An example of this is in the dialogue. This is not to be confused with “Тэдний ээж, аав.” Note that the нб particle is used because this is not her direct family and she is talking about the family in third person.

**Habitual Action and the Suffix, -ДАГ** - p. 119

-ДАГ, As mentioned in Unit 2, Lesson 3 and Unit 3, this suffix (-дэг)expresses that the action continues for an indefinite time or that the action is habitual.
SIMULTANEOUS ACTION AND THE SUFFIX, 'Ж/Ч' - p. 120

The suffix -ж/ч can be used when two actions occur simultaneously. In many situations, different subjects will be performing different actions.

When one action follows the other action, the actions are not as closely linked as simultaneous actions. As a result, these actions are expressed with the suffix -аад.

verb₁-ж/ч ... verb₂ verb₁-аад ... verb₂

Ээж хоол хийж, аав цай ууж байна. Ээж босоод галын өрөөнд орсон.

Mother is cooking and father is drinking tea. Mother got up and entered the kitchen.

Би зурагт үзэж хөгжим сонсодог. Миний найз хоёр хоноод буцна.

I don’t watch TV and don’t listen to music. My friend will stay for 2 days and then return.

INTERJECTIONS - p. 120

This is a group of words that have no lexical or grammatical meanings in themselves. They can be repeated or combined with other interjections or particles. Their main function is to express human feelings. You should remember that they are translated differently depending on the context, and intonation is very important to express feelings.

A. Calling/ attracting attention:
Hey. хүүе, хөөе, хөөш

B. Difficulty/ despair/ pain:
Ouch! Someone has stomped on my foot! Ёо ёо, хөл гишгэлээ.

C. Displeasure/ disagreement:
Yeah, right!/No way! юу гэж, угтуй шуу, яалаа гэж

D. Agreement/ pleasure:
OK, let’s do that. За тэгье. Аяа, үнэхээр сайхан даа.

E. Understanding/ exclamation:
Well, I don’t know. Аа, буу мэд
EXPRESSING THE NEED TO DO SOMETHING. ‘ХЭРЭГТЭЙ’ - p. 128

The word хэрэгтэй can be placed after a noun and a verb.
A. This word is used with other verbs in the infinitive form as a verb phrase expressing a need to do something.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>VERB (infinitive)</th>
<th>ХЭРЭГТЭЙ. (хэрэггүй)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Жон</td>
<td>эмнэлэг</td>
<td>явах</td>
<td>хэрэгтэй.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John needs to go the hospital.

B. хэрэгтэй also expresses a need for objects. In this form, the subject must be in the dative case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT + д/т OBJECT</th>
<th>ХЭРЭГТЭЙ. (хэрэггүй)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Жонд эмч</td>
<td>хэрэгтэй.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John needs a doctor.

C. In the negative form (хэрэггүй), the modal verb expresses a lack of need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Надад архи хэрэггүй.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I don’t need vodka.

D. As an adjective, this word might be translated as “useful” in the positive form and “useless” or “unnecessary” in the negative form.

EXPRESSING, ‘MUST’ USING THE MODAL VERB, ‘ЁСТОЙ’ - p. 128

A. The modal verb ЁСТОЙ (must) has the same usage as “хэрэгтэй”, but it conveys a stronger meaning. This word is only used like “хэрэгтэй” with verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>VERB STEM* +Х ЁСТОЙ. (ёсгүй)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Би</td>
<td>захиралтай</td>
<td>уулзах ёстой.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I must meet with the director.

B. Likewise, the strength of the negative form is also greater.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Чи архи уух ёсгүй.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

You must not drink vodka.

The verb “гэх” also has the meaning “to say, to talk” and is very important in direct and indirect speech. You will notice that the speech reported comes before the reporting words. In English it might look like “‘I can’t come to class’ he said.” However, the speaking subject is still typically put at the beginning of the sentence. Instead, it would maybe be “He ‘I can’t come to class’ said.”

a. For Direct Speech the actual words that were said are quoted. Direct speech is often used in story telling.

Багш “Чи монгол хэлээ давтах хэрэгтэй” гэж хэлсэн.

(The teacher said, “You need to study your Mongolian Language.”)

b. For Indirect Speech, what was said is reported, but the exact words are not necessarily repeated. If there are two subjects in the speech, the subject of the statement should be in accusative case: намайг, түүнийг, etc.

Эмч намайг хэвтэх хэрэгтэй гэж хэлсэн.

(The doctor told me to stay in bed.) * би — намайг accusative case

The most common forms of asking why are “яагаад” and “яах гэж.” You will notice that they both derive from the same base of “яах”, which is also related to the question word “яаж.”

These two forms can be used fairly interchangeably. For example,

Чи яагаад явсан бэ?    Why did you go?
Чи яах гэж явсан бэ?    Why (For what purpose) did you go?

To see the way the word “гэж” is used in explaining intentions, examine the following example.

Би туслах гэж явсан.    I went to help.
Би найзтайнгаа уулзах гэж явна. I will go (in order) to meet with my friend.

If you only learn and use “яагаад”, you will be understood, but understanding how these conjunctions work in explaining causality and reasons for doing things will help you understand the speech of others.
EXPLAINING WHY (BECAUSE) - p. 136

The conjunctions “яагаад гэвэл,” “тийм болохоор,” and “тийм учраас” are usually used for expressing the reason for an action. A whole phrase or sentence showing the reason precedes the main sentence. “Яагаад гэвэл” is translated as the reason for this is, for, or because. “Тийм учраас” is probably best translated as “due to this” or “because of this.” “Яагаад гэвэл” and “тийм болохоор” are both very common in colloquial language. Please see in the following examples how the conjunctions are used in the sentences. You will also see these words in other contexts where people are expressing reasons for doing things, causal relationships, and their intentions in general. We have given you these words in the “тийм _______” format for ease of use. Simply use these at the beginning of the second sentence that you say.

EXPLAINING “POSSIBLY”, “MIGHT” OR “MAYBE” WITH ‘БАЙХ’ AND ‘МАГАДГҮЙ’ - p. 142

Орох is most commonly used as ‘to enter’ or ‘to come in’. However, in some situations the meaning changes.

THE MANY FORMS OF ‘ОРОХ’ - p. 142

THE CONDITIONAL TENSE - p. 145

The reason why the conditional tense is important? There will be a lot of things in your life in Mongolia that you aren’t sure about or could have been different. Plus, people in general enjoy hypothesizing. Master болзолт цаг and you can have all sorts of conversations about what would happen if spaceships landed in Mongolia, or about how your younger brother would have stolen your camera if you had been home for Tsagaan Sar. (Spaceship is сансрын хөлөг, if you were wondering.)

Why is the conditional tense important? There will be a lot of things in your life in Mongolia that you aren’t sure about or could have been different. Plus, people in general enjoy hypothesizing. Master болзолт цаг and you can have all sorts of conversations about what would happen if spaceships landed in Mongolia, or about how your younger brother would have stolen your camera if you had been home for Tsagaan Sar. (Spaceship is сансрын хөлөг, if you were wondering.)

The suffix –ВАЛ/-БАЛ/-БОЛ indicate the conditional (болзолт) tense. –Вал/-бал/-бол can be roughly translated as “when” or “if” in “if-then” sentences, but does not represent the same “when” used in simultaneous events.

- вал, -бол, -вэл, -вөл complying with vowel harmony: гар+вал,
- бал, -бол, -бэл, -бөл for verb stems ending with the consonants “в, л, м”: эхэл+бэл,
1. **THE CONDITIONAL TENSE: БОЛЗОЛТ ЦАГ - p. 145**

**Conditional 1:** Either may be used with the simple present tense, -даг4, or the simple future tense, -на4. This is used for situations that can happen, will happen, or are generally causally related.
- “When”, in general conditional statements.
  - Надад үүнийг өгөөч байна, бол байсан.
  - Энд зогсоохой. Stop here.

**Conditional 2:** Unreal or hypothetical situations. This deals with situations that explicitly didn’t happen or are impossible (Think spaceships). This conditional tense requires the past tense, and has two different forms for an adjective or verb in the main clause. It also requires the use of the particle бай instead of –вал4/баң4.
- Sentences with an adjective or noun.
  - Хэрвээ adjective/noun + байсан бол ... үйл үг + -х байсан. + хүүг байсан.
  - Хэрвээ би баян байсан бол би 3 давхар байдуулахаар барих байсан.

**GIVING COMMANDS WITH THE SUFFIX, -АРАЙ- p. 156**

The suffix –аарай4 can be the polite form of a verb for giving a command. However, it can also sound rude if used incorrectly. Some texts roughly translate –аарай4 as “please,” but please remember that the word “please” doesn’t really exist in the Mongolian language.

A person making a request with –аарай4 usually anticipates that the request will be met. In other words, using this form in certain situations is not very appropriate. For example, if one wanted to say, “please lend me some money,” this –аарай4 ending will not be used because there is a high probability that the person will say “no.” The -аач4 ending should be used instead.

- Энд зогсоохой. Stop here.
- Энд зогсох.
- Цагдаа байна, энд буучих.
- Манай найзууд энд явж байна, буучих.

**GIVING URGENT REQUESTS WITH THE SUFFIX, -ААЧ- p. 157**

-аач4 expresses a concrete demand or an urgent request. Typically it’s used with чи. It often appears together with the modifying verb өг-. This ending can occasionally be roughly translated as “please.”
- Та надад үүнийг хийгээд өөгөв. Please, do it for me.
- Надад үүг саад хийжээч. Please don’t disturb me.

For negation, the negative particles битгий and буу are commonly used, usually битгий in speaking and буу in writing.
- Тэр алимыг битгий илээх.
- Надад буу саад хийхгүй!

**DIRECT COMMANDS**

When there is a *ZERO-SUFFIX (*ям / go), the verb stem itself expresses the imperative form (direct command) which is addressed to the second person singular or plural. It can be doubled for emphasis.

- Надад битгий саад хий!
- Тэр алимыг битгий илээх.

* Don’t disturb me!
* All of you come in, come in.
EXPRESSING “ANY” OR “NO” WITH THE Ч PARTICLE - p. 157

The particle ч after the words who, what, where, and when means “any” or “no,” depending on the context. If the intended meaning is negative, the verb must be negative as well.

- Хэзээ ч болно. Anytime is fine.
- Хэн ч надад хэлээгүй. No one told me.
- Тэр ямар ч мах идээгүй. She doesn’t eat any kind of meat.
- Бид юугаар ч хамаагүй явж болно. Whatever way we’re going is fine. (Mode of transportation)

BIG BUT(T)s - Гэхдээ, Гэвч, Харин - p. 159

Big ‘buts’ and I cannot lie. Гэхдээ, гэвч, харин. Unlike харин, гэхдээ and гэвч can be used as conjunctions when talking about similar/limited things and харин when the speaker is bringing up something contradictory or different from the original subject. Although many Mongolians will understand if you were to use харин, it is grammatically incorrect and peculiar in speech.

- Зак 12 сард Япон явна. Харин Ник Филиппин явна. Zak will go to Japan in December. But Nick will go to the Philippines.
- Кал Оюннаатай Хятадаас сая буцах ирээн гэвч цагаан хэрэм (Great Wall) үзээгүй. Cal just came back from China with Oyunaa but didn’t see the Great Wall.
- Зак Ганаад хайр сэтгэлийн дуу дуулсан. Гэхдээ тэр дуу Кэйти, Крис хөрт таалагдаагүй. Zak sang a love song to Ganaa. But Katie and Chris did not enjoy that song.

USING MULTIPLE SUFFIXES IN ONE WORD - p. 170

Sometimes a word has two or more suffixes in Mongolian. There can be two suffixes in one word.
1. The suffix –чих- expresses an action which is fully completed.
2. The suffix –лаа* expresses an action that happened in the recent past (or is about to happen in the immediate future).

Эвдэр+чих+лээ = эвдэрчихлээ.

Combining these suffixes has the meaning of an action that happened recently and is finished.

- Би даалгавраа хийчихлээ. I’ve just finished doing my homework.
- Бид хоолоо идчихлээ. We have just eaten our meal.

The usage of this suffix is very popular and it is pronounced very quickly.

CLARIFYING QUESTIONS - p. 174

You will have lots of questions in class, but a lot of your questions will be clarifying questions, such as, “what did you say?” or “what word was that?” Here are some clarifying questions to help you keep on top of what your host family and LCF are saying, and in the future what your community members are trying to tell you.

- Даахай хэл дээ. Say it again, please.
- Удаан хэл дээ / Удаан унш даа. Say it slowly, please. / Read it slowly, please.
- Яаж хэлэх вэ? / Яаж бичих вэ? How do you say / write that?
- Жишээ нь / жишээлбэл… For example / could you give an example?

NAMING

- Энийг / тэрийг / наадахыг чинь юу өгөө гээ? What is this / that / that called?
- Энийг / тэрийг / наадахыг чинь……гэдэг юм uu? Is this / that / that called……?
- Жишээ нь. Энийг шийрээ гэдэг юм uu? Is this called шийрээ?
You should already be familiar with many classroom commands, such as сонсоорой, яриарай, суугаарай, босоорой, etc, but what about other useful classroom commands, questions, or language? We’ve compiled some helpful phrases that you can use as teachers. And remember, битгий is a really useful word!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Зугээ байгаарай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дуугуй байгаарай / Чимээгүй</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Зааврыг сонсоорой / уншаарай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аян харчагаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аян харчагаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Битгий хаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Битгий хаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Уншаарай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Уншаарай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Битгий барь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Битгий барь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тэмдэглэсэн хүн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тэмдэглэсэн хүн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Битгий хаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Битгий хаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Олонхийн уншаарай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Олонхийн уншаарай</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Classroom Language- 2 - p. 175**

**Common Commands**

- Зугээ байгаарай
- Дуугуй байгаарай / Чимээгүй
- Зааврыг сонсоорой / уншаарай
- Аян
- Битгий
- Уншаарай
- Битгий барь
- Тэмдэглэсэн хүн
- Олонхийн уншаарай

**Is there anyone...? ... Хүн байна уу?**

- Асуух хүн байна уу?
- Хариулах хүн байна уу?
- Хэн хариулах вэ?
- Ойлгогүй хүн байна уу?
- Ойлгомжтой ую?
- Хэн вэ?
- Ойлгоо гүй хүн байна уу?
- Ойлого жүүн байна уу?

**Classroom uproar? Use these phrases to get the students' attention.**

- Яаж байна?
- Яагаад байна юм бэ?
- Яагаад байгаа юм бэ?
- Яагаад байгаа юм бэ?
- Яагаад байгаа юм бэ?
- Яагаад байгаа юм бэ?

**HOW TO MAKE NOUNS PLURAL. - p. 179**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns ending with</th>
<th>Suffix for A, O, Y vowels (masculine)</th>
<th>Suffix for Э, Ы, Ь vowels (feminine)</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consonants (except –Н)</td>
<td>-УУД</td>
<td>-УУД</td>
<td>Холууд (cities) Гэрүүд (gers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long vowels, diphtongs invisible 'Н'</td>
<td>-НУУД</td>
<td>-НУУД</td>
<td>Гахайнууд (pigs) Бараанууд (goods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The consonant 'Н'</td>
<td>-ГУУД</td>
<td>-ГУУД</td>
<td>Байшингууд (houses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending with + ч</td>
<td>-ИД</td>
<td>-ИД</td>
<td>Сурагчид (students)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXCEPTIONS:**

- Ахнар:Used for groups of people
- Дуугуй байгаарай: Be calm.
- Зааврыг сонсоорой: Please shut up / Be quiet.
- Аян байгаарай: Listen / read the directions.
- Уншаарай: Listen carefully!

**Possessives - p. 182**

The suffixes –аа, -оо, -ээ, and -өө indicate that the object expressed by the noun belongs to the subject of a sentence. If the subject is in the first person, the suffix means “my,” and if the subject is in the second person, the suffix means “your”. If the subject is in the third person, the suffix means “his”, “her”, or “its” and if the subject is plural, it means “their”, or “our”. To compare, review the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Би</td>
<td>номоо</td>
<td>уншээ байна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аав</td>
<td>узгээ</td>
<td>барж байна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бид</td>
<td>хооллоо</td>
<td>хийх байна</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### QUESTIONS- 1 - p. 185

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Мен? - Who?</th>
<th>Чиний нэр хэн бэ?</th>
<th>What is your name?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Чиний? - Whose?</td>
<td>Энэ хэн нэр бэ?</td>
<td>Whose book is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Яагаад? - How?</td>
<td>Энэ яагаад нэр бэ?</td>
<td>Whose brother is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Яах? - What?</td>
<td>Энэ яах бэ?</td>
<td>Whose book is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хэр? - How far?</td>
<td>Энэ хэр бэ?</td>
<td>Whose book is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хэр? - How long?</td>
<td>Энэ хэр бэ?</td>
<td>Whose book is this?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VERB TENSES. - p. 187

1. **Simple present.**
   - This tense describes habitual actions and events that are true for the timeless present. The suffix –даг is added to the stems of verbs according to vowel harmony to form this tense.
     - Би ном уншдаг.
     - I book read.
     - I don’t read books.

2. **Present continuous tense.**
   - The present continuous tense describes actions or events that are in progress at the moment of speaking. In Mongolian, this tense takes the following form.
     - Би гитар тоглоогүй.
     - I played guitar.
     - I did not play guitar.

### QUESTIONS- 2 - p. 185

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Тэр хэдэн  - When?</th>
<th>Та хэдэн ирэх вэ?</th>
<th>When will you come?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Хэдэн? - How many?</td>
<td>Хэдэн цаг болж байна вэ?</td>
<td>What time is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хэдэн? - How many?</td>
<td>Хэдэн ахтай вэ?</td>
<td>How many brothers do you have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хэдэн? - How many?</td>
<td>Хэдэн ахтай вэ?</td>
<td>How many brothers do you have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хэдэн? - How many?</td>
<td>Хэдэн ахтай вэ?</td>
<td>How many brothers do you have?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PAST SIMPLE. p. 188

- The suffixes –сан, -сон, -сэн, and -сэн are attached to verbs to create the most commonly used form of the past tense.
  - Би гитар тоглоосон.
  - I played guitar.

- There are several past tense forms in Mongolian. For describing an action or event that happened both in the past and in the present of the speaker, the suffixes –лалаа, -лоо, -лээ, and –лээ are added to the stem of verbs. These suffixes –лээ are almost never used for making questions.
  - Тэр сая явлаа.
  - He has just gone.

- The suffix –б expresses past tense. This suffix is not common in colloquial speech. However, it is frequently used in written Mongolian. Here are a few phrases where it is spoken regularly.
  - Тэр хэээр ирээ = Тэр хээр ирээ бэ?
    - When did he come?
  - Сайхан амар сануу = Сайхан амарсан сануу?
    - Did you rest well?
  - Сая явж ирээ сануу = Сая явж ирээ сануу?
    - Did you just arrive?

The suffixes –маар байна and –моор байна and –маар байна are added to the stems of verbs. -Маар байна expresses a desire similar to the verb хүсэх (to wish, want, desire).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Abitative</th>
<th>Comitative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Надад</td>
<td>Намайг</td>
<td>Надаас</td>
<td>Надтай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чамд</td>
<td>Чамайг</td>
<td>Чамаас</td>
<td>Чамтай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Танд</td>
<td>Таныг</td>
<td>Танаас</td>
<td>Тантай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Туучин/ тэрэнд</td>
<td>Туучиний/ тэрнийг</td>
<td>Туучин эс/ тэрэнэс</td>
<td>Туучинтай / тэрэнтай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бидэнд</td>
<td>Бидниг</td>
<td>Биднэс</td>
<td>Бидэнтай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Та нарт</td>
<td>Та нарыг</td>
<td>Та нарас</td>
<td>Та наратай</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тэдэнд</td>
<td>Тэдниг</td>
<td>Тэднэс</td>
<td>Тэднэй</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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