

# Mongolian Flashcards



## BASIC WORD ORDER IN MONGOLIAN SENTENCES- p. 12

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	Subject	object	predicate
Аав	явмаар байна.	Аав	машинаар	явмаар байна.
Father	go want.	Father	car by	go want

Subject	place/time	predicate	Place/ time	Subject	Predicate
Аав	Эрдэнэт рүү	явмаар байна.	Одоо	аав	явмаар байна.
Father	Erdenet to	go want	Now	father	go want

Modifier	Subject	Predicate
Миний	аав	явмаар байна.
My	father	go want

## QUESTION PARTICLES: “УУ”, “ҮҮ”, “ЮУ”, AND “ЮУ”- p. 19

УУ, ҮҮ, ЮУ, and ЮУ 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 ҮҮ are required.

- УУ? is used after words with the masculine vowels: а, о, у
- ҮҮ? 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 ЮУ 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.

- ЮУ? is used after words with the feminine long vowels and diphthongs: ээ, өө, үү, эй and үй.

The ЮУ and ЮУ 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 ‘та’ and ‘чи’ and your relationship to the person, you can modify your greetings.

Та	Чи
Сайн байна уу та? Is there good? How’s it going? Сайн, сайн. Good, good. (Fine.)	Сайн уу? Good? Сайн, сайн. Good, good. (Fine.)
Сонин юу байна? What’s the news? Юмгүй дээ. Nothing (polite). Тайван даа. Peaceful (polite).	Юу байна? Чамаар юу байна? What’s up? Юмгүй дээ. Nothing (polite). Тайван даа. Peaceful (polite).

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

## БАЙХ: TO BE - p. 20

### **БАЙНА / БАЙХГҮЙ**

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**

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.

### PRONOUNS (SINGULAR FORM) - p.23

Personal pronouns:		Possessive pronouns:		Objective pronouns:	
Subjective pronoun		Adjective pronoun		Direct object	
/Nominative case/		/Genitive case/		/Accusative case/	
I	Би	My	Миний	Me	Намайг
You	Чи Та	Your	Чиний	You	Чамайг
She	Тэр	Her	Түүний	Her	Түүнийг
He	Тэр	His	Түүний	Him	Түүнийг
It	Энэ	Its (this)	Түүний	It (this)	Түүнийг
We	Бид	Our	бидний	Us	биднийг
You	Та нар	Your	Та нарын	You	та нарыг
They	тэд	Their	тэдний	Them	тэднийг

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

### THE ABLATIVE CASE - p. 27

-аас<sup>4</sup> 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.

Subject	Place + аас <sup>4</sup>	Predicate
Би	Америкаас	ирсэн
I	America + from	came (I came from America)
Тэр	хотоос	ирсэн
He	city + from	came (He came from a city)

ХААНААС is a question word. It is formed by the question word хаана (where) + -аас<sup>4</sup>. It means literally where from, or from where.

Who	where + from	came	question particle
Та/ Чи	хаанаас	ирсэн	бэ?
Би	Америкаас	ирсэн.	
Та нар/ Тэд нар	хаанаас	ирсэн	бэ?
Тэд нар	Солонгосоос	ирсэн.	

### БЭ? AND БЭ? - p. 24

**БЭ? AND БЭ?** are question particles. They are used in sentences that have question words like who (хэн) or what (юу). They are not used in yes/no questions.

Generally, бэ is used after м, в, л, and н: Хэн бэ? Энэ хэний ном бэ? (Who's there? Whose book is this?) and вэ is used after everything else: Юу вэ? Тэр хэний ус вэ? (What's this? Whose water is that?)

Note: After the word байна, the question particle вэ is dropped in colloquial speech. For example, сонин юу байна (вэ)? has the question word юу but no question particle is used because the вэ is dropped.

### A CRASH COURSE ON MONGOLIAN VERBS - p. 31

Infinitives: Mongolian verb infinitives always have a vowel + х 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 –х from the infinitive form to make the stem.

Common verbs	Example Жишээ нь	Translation
явах (to go)	Би Дархан явна.	I will go to Darkhan.
өгөх (to give)	Надад цай өгөөч.	Give me tea.
авах (to take)	Би кофе авсан.	I took(bought) coffee.
суух (to sit)	Би найзындаа суусан.	I sat at my friend's (home).
уух (to drink)	Би тараг уусан.	I drank yogurt.
идэх (to eat)	Би боов идсэн.	I ate boov (a form of pastry).



## 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 –на<sup>4</sup> for positive simple future tense, and –ах<sup>4</sup>гүй 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 юү? 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<sup>4</sup> for positive form, and –аагүй<sup>4</sup> for negative form. Questions in the past tense are conjugated.

-сЭН	-сон	-сӨН
Тэр Дарханаас ирсэн. He came from Darkhan	Чи өчигдөр хөгжим сонссон уу? Did you listen to music yesterday?	Хэн ном багшид өгсөн бэ? Who gave the teacher the book?

## ХЭН, БИШ, AND МӨН - p. 35

### ХЭН

Таны нэр хэн бэ? Your name who? (What is your name?)
Та хэн бэ? You who? (Who are you?)

-ыг is added to nouns with masculine vowels: аав + ыг, ах + ыг

-ийг is added to nouns with feminine vowels: ээж +ийг, эгч +ийг

-г is added after long vowels and diphthongs: эмээ +г, өвөө +г, нохой +г

### БИШ

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

Энэ ном уу? Yгүй, 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. Yгүй 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 үү? Mөн мөн, энэ манай гэр.
This your ger*? Yes, this my ger.

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

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

If a word ends with		Examples
Ж, Ч, Г, И, Ш, Ъ	-ийн	тавь-тавийн, анги –ангийн,
Н	-ий	хүний, хэний
*note some words that end with Н also have a “Г” inserted	-ы	зааны, оюутны
	-(г)ийн	*саван(г)ийн, байшин(г)ийн
Other consonants except Н	-ын	найзын, самбарын, аавын
	-ийн	эхийн, жилийн
Long vowels	-ны	ямааны, хашааны
	-ний	ширээний, өрөөний
Diphthongs	-н	гахайн, толгойн, оройн
Single Vowel	-ийн	өнгө- өнгийн
	-ын/ны	хана- ханын, аяга- аяганы
For names with long vowels	-гийн	Рицjee’s- Пүүжээгийн

## THE COMITATIVE CASE ENDING –ТАЙ<sup>3</sup> & 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 <sup>3</sup>	S O + гүй
Би ах + тай. I have a brother.	Би ах + гүй. I don’t have a brother.	
Тэр өвөө + тэй. He/she grandpa-with.	Тэр өвөө + гүй. 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:	нохой минь (my dog)
чинь	your /чиний:	ээж чинь, нохой чинь (your mom, your dog)
тань	your / таны:	аав тань (your father)
нь	his, hers, its / түүний:	аав нь (his/her father)
маань	our / манай is only used to talk about jointly owned objects:	манай сум

### ‘YEAR’ and THE DATE - p. 43

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 сартай	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)

c. **Он** is used when identifying any specific date or time. It is used for answering the question “when?”

Одоо 2014-н он.	Би 1980-н онд төрсөн.
Now 2014 year.	I 1980 year born was.
(Now it is 2014.)	(I was born in 1980.)

### –ДАГ<sup>4</sup> - p. 49

The suffix– **ДАГ<sup>4</sup>** 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.

(+)	+	-
Ажилл/ах/	ажилла +даг	ажилладаг + гүй
Ид/эх/	ид + дэг	иддэг + гүй
Өг/өх/	өг + дөг	өгдөг + гүй
Ор/ох/	ор + дог	ордог + гүй

### ЧИН/ААЧ<sup>4</sup>/Ч/ГЧ - p. 49

When added to the noun or verb it illustrates they are a worker in that field or a person that does that action. Many activities are differentiated from their noun or verb forms by using that word, the subject of a person’s career or hobby, and ending it with “-чин”, “-аач<sup>4</sup>”, or “-ч”. For example, a repairman is referred to as “засварчин”, the noun “засвар” meaning repair. It also works with verbs, “зурах” meaning to draw or paint and “зураач” being an artist (notice the ending of “-аач<sup>4</sup>” must follow the vowel harmony rule.) In most cases, the noun and verb are similar, for instance, “дуу” a song, “дуулах” to sing, and “дуучин” a singer. Sometimes just “ч” is added. For example, a “тоогоо” refers to a cooking pot or wok, “тоогооч” meaning a cook or chef. Some verbs also take the ‘гч’ ending to signify a worker. The verb ‘зөөх’ means to carry or to transport, and a ‘зөөгч’ is a waiter, waitress or carrier.

### –Ж/Ч БАЙНА. - p.49

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 уу/вэ?

Тэр ажиллаж байна.

Тэр амарч байна уу?

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.

If a word ends with	Case ending	Examples	English Translations
A vowel or most consonants	-Д	Монголд сонинд	in Mongolia in the news
“Г, В, С, Р, К” (there are exceptions)	-Т	дэлгүүрт цагт	in the shop at ____ o'clock
“Д, Т, З, Ц”	-(single vowel) +Д	найзад сайдад	to the friend to the minister
“Ж, Ч, Ш”	-(single vowel “и”) +Д	багшид	to the teacher
Some words take a vowel and an extra -Н	-(vowel harmony)+НД	усанд модонд	in the water in the tree
People’s names	-Д	Аавд Баатараад	to Dad to Baataraa

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

Subject	object +нд	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 + нд	дуртай.
Би	алим+ нд	дуртай
Тэр	алим + нд	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+нд 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, -но, 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<sup>4</sup> 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.



## –МААР<sup>4</sup> (БАЙХ) SUFFIX TO EXPRESS A WISH OR DESIRE - p. 61

The –маар<sup>4</sup> (байх) suffix expresses a wish or desire that can be realized.

Би монгол хэл сурмаар байна.	Би нэг юм идмээр байна.
I Mongol language to learn-want is.	I one thing eat-want is.
(I'd like to learn Mongolian.)	(I'd like to eat a thing.)

Negation is – маар<sup>4</sup>гүй байна.

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

## USING VERBS AS ADJECTIVES - p. 62

As mentioned, the past simple verb form (-CAH<sup>4</sup>) 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 өндөг шарсан.	Би шарсан өндөг идсэн.	Би шараагүй өндөг иддэггүй.
I fried an egg.	I ate a fried egg.	I don't eat unfried egg.

Дорж будаа жигнэсэн.	Жигнэсэн будаа	Жигнээгүй будаа
Дорж steamed rice	Steamed rice	Not steamed rice

Дорж ус буцалгасан.	Буцалсан ус	Буцлаагүй ус
Дорж boiled water	Boiled water	Not boiled water

Буцлаагүй ус уудаггүй.  
I don't drink unboiled water.

## ЧАДАХ: 'TO BE ABLE' IS USED FOR EXPRESSING: - p. 64

1. Capability, particularly in regards to actions (ie, “Чи морь унаж 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 үдэшлэг 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.

Жишээ нь:

Тэр монголоор ярьж чадах уу?	Can S/He speak Mongolian?
Энэ юмыг ганцаараа хийж чадах уу?	Can you do this by yourself?

## 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 хүчтэй 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 өрсөлдөгч болсон.	S/He was a contender.

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

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

## EXPRESSING, “LET ME/US” OR “I/WE WANT/ WILL - p. 67

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

Алим авъя	Хариулт мөнгөө авъя
Apple buy-let me.	Return money take-let me.
(I'll take an apple)	(I'll take the change).
Явъя	Харъя
Let me go/Let's go.	Let me see/Let's see.
Идье	Тоглоё
Let me eat/ Let's eat.	Let me play/Let's play.

## 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.”

Хэдүүлээ?	How many of ...	
Хоёулаа	the two of us/both	хоёр + улаа
Дөрвүүлээ	the four of us/all four	дөрөв + үүлээ
Есүүлээ	the nine of us/all nine	ес + үүлээ
Гучуулаа	the thirty of us/all thirty	гуч + уулаа
Хорин хоёулаа	all twenty two of us together	хорин хоёр + улаа

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

Ганцаараа	on one's own/by oneself/alone
Хоёулаа	the two of us/both
Бүгдээрээ	all of us / “бөөнөөрөө, массаараа,” are very colloquial)
Цөмөөрөө	all of the people
Олуулаа	many of them
Цөөхүүлээ	a few of them
Хэдүүлээ	few of us

## NUMERALS AND NOUNS - p. 67

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.

Number	noun	авъя	noun+(аас <sup>4</sup> )	*number + ыг авъя
2 (хоёр)	лааз	пиво	пиво(нээс)	хоёрыг
2 (хоёр)	шил	ундаа	ундаа(наас)	тавыг
1 (нэг)	уут	гурил авъя.	гурил(наас)	нэгийг авъя
3 (гурван)	аяга	цай	цай(наас)	гурвыг
1 (нэг)	кило	мах	мах(наас)	нэг кикийг
2 (хоёр)	ширхэг	чихэр	чихэр(нээс)	хоёр ширхэгийг

## 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.

Энд сууж болох уу? (суучих уу?)	May I sit here?	Болно/болохгүй (Yes / No)
------------------------------------	-----------------	------------------------------

... авч болох уу? (авчих уу?)	May I take...?	Болно/болохгүй
----------------------------------	----------------	----------------

... үзэж болох уу? (үзчих үү?)	May I see...?	Болно/болохгүй
-----------------------------------	---------------	----------------

-Ж: The final -х is replaced with –ж for most words.  
Example: хийх – хийж, үзэх – үзэж, сонсох – сонсож

-Ч: The final –vowel+х is replaced with –ч for word stems ending with p, в, or г in some words. Example: сурах – сурч, авах – авч



## ИНГЭХ AND ТЭГЭХ- p.76

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.

This shirt is so expensive! I have 15,000 tugriks

Худалдагч: Тэгвэл 15-н мянгаар аваарай.

If that’s the case, then buy it for 15,000.

• **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	A	П	P
Б	B	Р	R
В	W/V	С	S
Г	G	Т	T
Д	D	У	U
Е	YE/E	Ү	U/V
Ё	YO	Ф	F
Ж	J	Х	H/X/KH
З	Z	Ц	TS
И	I	Ч	CH
Ө	U/O	Ш	SH
К	K	Ь/Ы/Ы	I
Л	L	Э	E
М	M	Ю	YU
Н	N	Я	YA
О	O		

## ORDERED ACTIONS- p. 84

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

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

## –ААРАЙ<sup>4</sup>-p. 84

The use of the –аарай<sup>4</sup> ending is common in commands (sometimes in polite commands). This is equivalent to the English word “please”. Use verb + аарай<sup>4</sup> to comply with vowel harmony. If the root form of the word ends in a long vowel or a diphthong, a “r” must be inserted. The diphthong “уй” is not used here and remember that there is no “өй” diphthong in Mongolian.

зогсох	зогс+оорой	уух	уу+(г)аарай
орох	ор+оорой	суух	суу+(г)аарай
идэх	ид+ээрэй	буух	буу+(г)аарай
өгөх	өг+өөрэй		

DIRECTIONALS p. 83	ХААНА байх Where	ХААШАА явах To where	ХААГУУР явах To whereabouts
Here	Энд	Ийшээ	Энүүгээр
There	Тэнд	Тийшээ	Тэрүүгээр
Over here	Наана	Наашаа	Наагуур
Over there	Цаана	Цаашаа	Цаагуур
On/ top/ upper	Дээр	Дээшээ	Дээгүүр
Under/ down	Доор	Доошоо	Доогуур
South of/ front of /forepart	Урд	Урагшаа	Урдуур
Back/behind	Ард	Арагшаа	Араар
North of/ behind/	Хойно	Хойшоо	Хойгуур
Beside/ nearby/ at the side of	Хажууд	Хажуу тийшээ	Хажуугаар
Out/ outside of	Гадаа	Гадаа/ гадагшаа	Гадуур
Inside/ in/ into	Дотор	Дотор/ дотогшоо	Дотуур
Right /west	Баруун талд	Баруун тийшээ	Баруун талаар
Left/ east	Зүүн талд	Зүүн тийшээ	Зүүн талаар

## THE SUFFIXES, -РУУ / -РҮҮ AND -ЛУУ / -ЛҮҮ - p. 90

The suffixes **руу/рүү** 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).

## EXPRESSING ‘LATER’ WITH ДАРАА AND ӨМНӨ - p. 90

- **Дараа** means “later”
- **Өмнө** means “before” or “earlier”

Examples:

Дараа ресторанд идье.

Let's eat at a restaurant later.

Өмнө гэрийн даалгавраа хийсэн.

I did my homework earlier.

S/He has a lesson.

- **Дараа нь** is translated as “after that”
- **Өмнө нь** is translated as “before that”

Одоо хуралтай байна. Дараа нь ярья.

Now I have a meeting. Let's talk after that.

Тэр одоо хичээлтэй байна. Тэр өмнө нь хоол хийсэн.

S/He made food before that.

- These phrases are transitional nouns used to connect actions.

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

гучин минутын дараа

in(after) thirty minutes

нэг өдрийн өмнө

one day before

таван цагийн дараа

in(after) five hours

## THE REFLEXIVE ENDING, -АА<sup>4</sup> p. 94

The reflexive ending **-аа<sup>4</sup>** 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 алимаа идсэн.

I ate my apple.

Би алим идсэн.

I ate an apple.

Би чиний алимыг идсэн.

I ate your apple.

Би алимаа идсэн.

I ate my apple.

Тэр алимаа идсэн.

S/he ate his/her apple.

Чи алимаа идсэн.

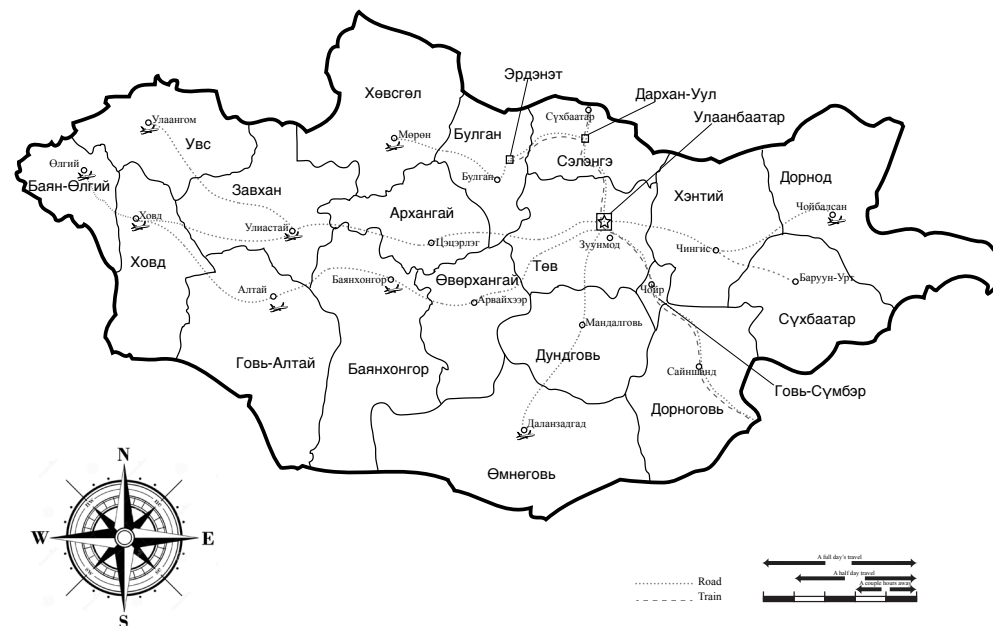
You ate your apple.

Чи билетээ авсан уу?

Did you get your ticket?

If the reflexive suffix is put after a diphthong or a long vowel, it takes on a “r” at the beginning of the suffix and becomes “раа<sup>4</sup>”.

Example: Би гэр лүүгээ явна. I will go to my home.



### - Ж/Ч БАЙНА - p. 102

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 + АА<sup>4</sup>ГҮЙ 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<sup>4</sup> is added to some adjectives, these adjectives are changed into a verb: to be small, to be long, to be dirty.

ADJ.	VERB
Жижиг	жижигдэх
Урт	уртдах
Бохир	бохирдох

Энэ дээл жижиг.  
This deel is small.

Энэ 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

	Хэд гэж байна?	How much is it?
ЯМАР ҮНЭТЭЙ ВЭ?	Хэдэд өгөх вэ?	How much will you give?
(HOW MUCH?)	Хэдээс ярьж байна?	How much will you take off?
	Юу гэж байна?	How much is it?

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

Ярих уу?	Аль хэр ярих вэ?
Will you bargain?	How much will you bargain?

Хэд вэ?	How much?
Арван тав.	15000.
Арваас сайн ярьвал авъя.	If you can bargain to 10000, then I'll take it.

5000-д өгөх үү?	5000-аар авъя.
Can you give it to me for 5000?	I'd buy it for 5000 tugriks.

## СЭТГЭЛ ХӨДЛӨЛ - EMOTIONS - p. 112



Баяртай

Happy

Би баяртай байна.



Сэтгэл хангалуун

Satisfied

Би сэтгэл хангалуун байна.



Догдлох

Excited

Би догдолж байна.



Ядрах

Tired

Би ядарч байна.



Харамсалтай

Sad

Надад харамсалтай байна.



Шоконд орох

Shocked

Би шоконд орсон.



Санаа зовох

Worried

Санаа зовж байна.



Ууртай / уур хүрэх

Angry

Миний уур хүрч байна.



Ичимхий

Shy

Би ичимхий хүн.

## 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: -аас<sup>4</sup>.

NOUN<sup>1</sup> NOUN<sup>2</sup> + аас<sup>4</sup> ADJ

Жорж Дэвид + ээс

өндөр.

George is taller than David.

Дэвид Жорж + оос

намхан.

David is shorter than George.

Чи над + аас

өндөр.

You are taller than me.

Би чам + аас

намхан.

I am shorter than you.

Жорж Дэвидээс 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".

NOUN<sup>1</sup> хамгийн ADJ. NOUN<sup>2</sup>.

Тэр<sup>1</sup> хамгийн

сайн\*

сурагч<sup>2</sup>.

S/he<sup>1</sup> extremely

best

student<sup>2</sup>.

(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.

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That old man is probably very angry.

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That old man is probably very angry (isn't he?)

SUBJECT + (АЛЬ) ХЭР ADJECTIVE БЭ/ВЭ?

Чиний эгч аль хэр өндөр вэ?

How tall is your sister?

Миний эгч маш өндөр.

My sister is very tall.

## ТЭР ЯМАР ХҮН БЭ? AND ЯМАРШУУ ХҮН БЭ? - p. 116

These questions are asked to request people's characteristics. However, ямаршуу requests for a vague description of the person. The speaker is not asking for many specific details. The below are more vocabulary that can be used to answer these questions.

Part 1. Тэр сайн/ дажгүй/ давгүй/ гайгүй/ онцгүй/ тааруу / муу хүн  
good / decent / decent / ok / dislikeable / a little bit bad / very bad

Part 2	сайхан сэтгэл +тэй	kind hearted-	муухай сэтгэл+тэй	spiteful
	Зөөлөн сэтгэл+тэй	empathetic	хатуу сэтгэл+тэй	insensitive
	Найдвар +тай	reliable	найдвар +гүй	unreliable
	Хариуцлага+ тай	responsible	хариуцлага+гүй	irresponsible
	Нээлт+тэй	an open person	хаалт+тай	a closed person

Part 3	Adjective	Root	
	Тусч	туслах	helpful
	Өглөгч	өгөх	generous
	Нийтэч	нийт	outgoing
	Ажил хэрэгч	ажил хэрэг	active

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY - p. 119

Common words used with this tense: дандаа, заримдаа, хааяа, etc. (always, sometimes, occasionally, etc). The adverbs always answer the question “how (often)?”

Би хааяа хот руу явдаг. Би заримдаа бууз иддэг. Тэр дандаа ус уудаг.  
I rarely go to the city I sometimes eat buuz. S/he always drinks water.

Би дандаа гол явдаг. Тэр заримдаа гол явдаг. Тэд гол огт явдаггүй.  
I always go to the river. S/he sometimes goes to the river. They never go to the river.

Сэм заримдаа мах иддэггүй.  
Sam sometimes doesn't eat meat.



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

Би мах огт иддэггүй. Тэр хичээл огт хийдэггүй.  
I never eat meat. He never studies.

## НЬ: ЭЭЖ НЬ, ААВ НЬ, ТОМ НЬ ( other uses of НЬ in supplementary section ) p. 116

One use of the нь particle, is as a substitute for the word түүний, тэд нарын, and тэдний. For example, instead of saying “Түүний ээж,” one can say “ээж нь.” You can see in the dialogue that Саара uses the нь particle to refer to members of her hashaa family instead of saying “Тэдний ээж, аав.” Note that the нь particle is used because this is not her direct family and she is talking about the family in third person.

## EXPRESSING, “BY THE WAY...” OR “OH!....” WITH НЭЭРЭЭ - p. 116

Нээрээ is used in various ways. It is used is to express a sudden curiosity. It is difficult to translate this 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 “нээрээ юү?” which inquires about the truth of a statement. The one who says “нээрээ юү?” is usually surprised.

Example:

Зак: Би монгол гэрт хоёр жил амьдарсан.  
I lived in a ger for two years.  
Ганаа: Нээрээ юү?!  
Really?!

## HABITUAL ACTION AND THE SUFFIX, -ДАГ<sup>4</sup> p. 119

-ДАГ<sup>4</sup>, As mentioned in Unit 2, Lesson 3 and Unit 3, this suffix (-даг<sup>4</sup>)expresses that the action continues for an indefinite time or that the action is habitual.

Interrogative	Negative	Question
VERB STEM + ДАГ <sup>4</sup>	VERB STEM + ДАГ <sup>4</sup> ГҮЙ	VERB STEM + ДАГ <sup>4</sup> ВЭ/ ҮҮ ?
ид- + дэг	ид- + дэггүй	ид- + дэг вэ? ид- + дэг үү?
Би хааяа хонины мах иддэг.	Би дандаа хонины мах иддэггүй.	Чи ямар мах иддэг вэ? Чи хонины мах иддэг үү?
I occassionally eat mut-ton.	I don't always eat mutton.	What kind of meat do you eat? Do you eat mutton?



## 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<sup>4</sup>.

verb<sup>1</sup>-ж/ч ... verb<sup>2</sup>

verb<sup>1</sup>-аад<sup>4</sup> ... verb<sup>2</sup>

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 сонсдоггүй.

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.

## TOO (NUMBERS) p. 41

0. Тэг/ нойл

1. Нэг

2. Хоёр

3. Гурав

4. Дөрөв

5. Тав

6. Зургаа

7. Долоо

8. Найм

9. Ес

10. Арав

11. Арван нэг

23. Хорин гурав

68. Жаран найм

10. Арав

20. Хорь

30. Гуч

40. Дөч

50. Тавь

60. Жар

70. Дал

80. Ная

90. Ер

100. Зуу

1000. Мянга

1000000. Сая

## 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 гишгэчихлээ.

Oh shoot! I've totally forgotten his order

Яанаа, би таг мартчихаж.

### **C. Displeasure/ disagreement:**

Yeah, right!/No way!

юу гэж, үгүй шүү, яалаа гэж

Bullshit

Яг ш дээ

### **D. Agreement/ pleasure:**

OK, let's do that

За тэгье.

Wow, that's terrific.

Аяа, үнэхээр сайхан даа.

### **E. Understanding/ exclamation:**

Well, I don't know

Аа, бүү мэд

## UNIT VERBS

Байх	To be	Дуусах	To be finished	Хүйтрэх	To get cold
Мэдэх	To know	Өлсөх	To be hungry	Дулаарах	To " warm
Амрах	To rest	Цадах	To be full	Хүрэх	To touch
Ирэх	To come	Тоглох	To play	Засуулах	To get fixed
Авах	To get	Суух	To sit/get in	Гал түлэх	To make a fire
Гэрлэх	To marry	Буух	To get off		
Хийх	To do/make	Зогсох	To stop		
Төгсөх	To graduate	Зохих	Look good on		
Ажиллах	To work	Таарах	To fit		
Дуртай	To like	Туслах	To help		
Дургүй	To dislike	Давах	To pass		
Хуурах	To stir	Ургах	To grow		
Нэмэх	To add	Чадах	To be able/can		
Чанах	To boil	Залгах	Call/ connect		
Шарах	To fry	Өвчтэй	To be sick		
Жигнэх	To bake	Толгой эргэх	Feel dizzy		
Идэх	To eat	Хэвтэх	To stay in bed		

## 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 .

SUBJECT	OBJECT	VERB(infinitive)	ХЭРЭГТЭЙ. (хэрэггүй)
Жон	эмнэлэг	явах	хэрэгтэй.
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.

SUBJECT + д/т	OBJECT	ХЭРЭГТЭЙ. (хэрэггүй)
Жонд	эмч	хэрэгтэй.
John needs a doctor.		

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

Надад архи хэрэггүй.  
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.

## THE VERB ‘ГЭХ’ FOR “TO SAY, TO TALK” - p. 135

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.  
Teacher “You Mongolian language review need-with” that said.  
(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.  
Doctor me lie down need-with that said.  
(The doctor told me to stay in bed.) \* **би** –намайг accusative case

## 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.

SUBJECT	OBJECT	VERB	STEM* +Х ЁСТОЙ. (ёсгүй)
Би	захиралтай	уулзах	ёстой.
I must meet with the director.			

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

Чи архи уух ёсгүй.  
You must not drink vodka.

C. Used as an adjective, this modal verb might be translated as “necessary” or “mandatory” in the positive form. and “unethical,” “wrong,” or perhaps even “forbidden” in the negative form. Please note that the root here, “**ёс**,” is used in “**ёс зүй**,” the Mongolian translation of ‘ethics’. Hopefully this gives you a notion of the gravity of the word – it deals with things that, in all reasonable circumstances, should be performed.

## ASKING, “WHY?” WITH ‘ЯАГААД’ AND ‘ЯАХ ГЭЖ’ - p. 136

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 найзтайгаа 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.

### EXPRESSING, “POSSIBLY”, “MIGHT” OR “MAYBE” WITH ‘БАЙХ’ AND ‘МАГАДГҮЙ’

Both байх (when it follows a verb) and магадгүй mean possibly, might, or maybe. Магадгүй expresses a lower possibility than байх.

Subject verb stem+ж/ч + магадгүй.

Цас орж магадгүй.

It might snow.

Subject verb infinitive + байх.

Цас орох байх.

It will probably snow.

Жишээ нь:

Би үүнийг хийж чадахгүй  
Жон хичээлдээ ирэх  
Монгол Америкаас хүйтэн } байх.

Би үүнийг хийж чадахгүй  
Жон хичээлдээ ирэхгүй  
Монголд Америкаас хүйтэн } байж магадгүй. (All tenses, future negative)

Би хот явж  
Оюунаа багш надтай уулзаж  
Манай найз Монголд ирж } магадгүй. (Positive future tense!) р. 141

### 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 “from this reason” or “for this reason.” “Тийм болохоор” 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.

Би монгол хэл сурах хэрэгтэй. Яагаад гэвэл би Монголд амьдарна.  
I need to learn Mongolian. Because I will live in Mongolia.

Би удахгүй хөдөө явна. Тийм учраас баяртай байна.  
I will go to the countryside soon. Because of this (from this reason) I am happy.

### THE MANY FORMS OF ‘ОРОХ’ - p. 142

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

	ОРОХ	ГАРАХ
To snow	цас орох	
To rain	бороо орох	
To have tea (lunch)	цайндаа орох	
To attend class	хичээлд орох	
To get a job	ажилд орох	ажлаас гарах
To go to school for the first time	сургуульд орох	сургуулиас гарах
To take a shower/bath	усанд орох	
To visit family or friends	айлд орох	
To be in a difficult situation	хүнд байдалд орох	хүнд байдлаас гарах
To learn to speak	хэлд орох	
To be in shock	шоконд орох	
To go to store/ market	дэлгүүр/ зах орох	
To begin drinking, smoking	архи, тамхинд орох	архи, тамхинаас гарах

### THE CONDITIONAL TENSE - p. 145

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<sup>4</sup>/–БАЛ<sup>4</sup>/БОЛ indicate the conditional (болзолт) tense. –Вал<sup>4</sup>/бал<sup>4</sup> can be roughly translated as “when” or “if” in “if-then” sentences, but does not represent the same “when” used in simultaneous events.

- вал, -вол, -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, -даг<sup>4</sup>, or the simple future tense, -на<sup>4</sup>. This is used for situations that can happen, will happen, or are generally causally related.

- “When”, in general conditional statements.

Аавыг	ирвэл	бид	хоол	иднэ.
Dad	come-if	we	meal	eat-will

- “If” in “if-then” statements. Хэрвээ translates as “if”.

Хэрвээ .... үйл үг + вал<sup>4</sup> .... + үйл үг (simple present tense / simple future tense).

Хэрвээ та энэ номыг уншвал их юм сурна.

If you read this book you will learn many things.

- Negative sentences use the particle бол because the ending –вал<sup>4</sup>/бал<sup>4</sup> cannot be added onto a negatively conjugated verb. Бол is also used in positive conditional two sentences, so listen for the negative endings!

Чи	өглөөний цай	уухгүй бол	ядарна.
You	breakfast	drink-don't	when tire.

When you don't eat breakfast, you will be tired.

## GIVING COMMANDS WITH THE SUFFIX, -ААРАЙ<sup>4</sup> p. 156

The suffix –аарай<sup>4</sup> 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 –аарай<sup>4</sup> as “please,” but please remember that the word “please” doesn't really exist in the Mongolian language.

A person making a request with –аарай<sup>4</sup> 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 –аарай<sup>4</sup> ending will not be used because there is a high probability that the person will say “no.” The -аач<sup>4</sup> ending should be used instead.

Энд зогсоорой. Stop here.

Энд зогсчих. Stop here! (More of an immediate demand)

Цагдаа байна, энд буучих!

There are police, get out here!

Манай найзууд энд явж байна, буучихъя.

Here are my friends, let me get out immediately.

## 2- THE CONDITIONAL TENSE: БОЛЗОЛТ ЦАГ - p. 146

**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 бол instead of –вал<sup>4</sup>/бал<sup>4</sup>.

- Sentences with an adjective or noun.

Хэрвээ adjective/noun + байсан бол ... үйл үг + -х байсан. + хгүй байсан.

Хэрвээ би баян байсан бол би 3 давхар байшин барих байсан.

If I were rich, I would build a 3 story house.

Хэрвээ би Бат Эрдэнэ байсан бол бөхийн сургууль нээхгүй байсан.

If I were Bat Erdene, I wouldn't open a wrestling school.

- Sentences with a verb.

Хэрвээ ... үйл үг + -сан<sup>4</sup> + сан<sup>4</sup> бол ... + х байсан. + хгүй байх байсан.

Хэрвээ би амралтаараа хот явсансан бол ээжтэйгээ уулзах байсан.

If I had gone to the city for vacation, I would have met my mother.

## GIVING URGENT REQUESTS WITH THE SUFFIX, -ААЧ<sup>4</sup> p. 157

-аач<sup>4</sup> 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 өгөөч.

Please, do it for me.

For negation, the negative particles битгий and бүү are commonly used, usually битгий in speaking and бүү in writing.

Надад бүү саад хийгээч.

Please don't disturb me.

Тэр алимыг битгий идээч.

Please don't eat that apple.

## DIRECT COMMANDS

When there is a \*ZERO-SUFFIX (\*яв / 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!

Don't disturb me!

Та нар ор ор.

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 иддэггүй.	She doesn't eat any kind of meat.
Бид юугаар ч хамаагүй явж болно.	Whatever way we're going is fine. (Mode of transportation)

### 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<sup>4</sup> 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.

### 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 Оюунаатай Хятадаас сая буцаж ирсэн гэвч цагаан хэрэм (Great Wall) үзээгүй.  
Cal just came back from China with Oyuna but didn't see the Great Wall.

Зак Ганаад хайр сэтгэлийн дуу дуулсан. Гэхдээ тэр дуу Кэйти, Крис хоёрт таалагдаагүй.  
Zak sang a love song to Ganaa. But Katie and Chris did not enjoy that song.

### 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.

Юу гэнээ? Юу гэсэн бэ?	What did you say? (Implies: I didn't hear you)
Дахиад 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 гэх вэ?	What is this / that / that called?
Энийг / тэрийг / наадахыг чинь.....гэдэг юм уу?	Is this / that / that called.....?
Жишээ нь: Энийг ширээ гэдэг юм уу?	Is this called ширээ?



### Supplementary Classroom Language- 1 p. 175

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!

Үйл үг	Утга	<b>Жишээ нь</b>	
Хаах	To close	Хаалга хаа	Хаалга битгий хаа
Аних	To close	Нүдээ ань	Нүдээ битгий ань
Нээх	To open	Дэвтрээ нээ	Дэвтрээ битгий нээ
Харах	To look	Самбар луу хар	Самбар луу битгий хар
Барих (барь)	To hold	Үзгээ барь	Үзгээ битгий барь
Онгойлгох	To open	Цонхоо онгойлго	Цонхоо битгий онгойлго
Арчих	To erase	Самбараа арчаарай	Самбараа битгий арчаарай
Тэмдэглэх	To take note	Өгүүлбэрийг тэмдэглэ	Өгүүлбэрийг битгий тэмдэглэ
Чээжлэх	To memorize	Үгийг чээжлээрэй	Үгийг битгий чээжлээрэй
Тавь	To put/place	Сандлаа дээш нь тавь	Сандлаа дээш нь битгий тавь

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

Nouns ending with	Suffix for A,O,Y vowels (masculine)	Suffix for Э, Ө, Y vowels (feminine)	Examples
Consonants (except -H)	-УУД	-ҮҮД	Хотууд (cities) Гэрүүд (gers)
Long vowels, diphthongs invisible 'H'	-НУУД	-НҮҮД	Гахайнууд (pigs) Бараанууд (goods)
The consonant 'H'	-ГУУД	-ГҮҮД	Байшингууд (houses)
Ending with + ч	-ИД	-ИД	Сурагчид (students)

#### EXCEPTIONS:

Нар is added to most people:

- Ах нар
  - Дүү нар
  - Багш нар
  - Дарга нар
- чууд<sup>2</sup> is used for groups of people
- Америкчүүд
  - Монголчууд
  - Солонгосчууд
  - Эмэгтэйчүүд / Эрэгтэйчүүд

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

#### Common Commands

Зүгээр байгаарай	Be calm.
Дуугүй байгаарай / Чимээгүй	Please shut up / Be quiet.
Зааврыг сонсоорой / уншаарай	Listen / read the directions.
Анхааралтай сонсоорой	Listen carefully!

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

Асуух хүн байна уу?	Is there anyone with questions?
Хариулах хүн байна уу?	Is there anyone who can answer?
Хэн хариулах вэ?	Who will answer?
Ойлгоогүй хүн байна уу?	Is there anyone who doesn't understand?
Ойлгомжтой юу?	Is it clear?

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

Яаж байна? [яа-жийн]	What's happening?
Яагаад байна?[яагаа-дайн]	What's happening?
Яагаад байгаа юм бэ? [яагаа-дагайм-бэ]	What's happening?

### 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:

Subject	Object	Predicate	
Би	номоо	уншиж байна.	I am reading my book.
Аав	үзгээ	барьж байна.	Father is holding his pen.
Бид	хоолоо	хийж байна.	We are making our food.

**QUESTIONS- 1 - p. 185**

Хэн? - Who?	Чиний нэр хэн бэ? Чамайг хэн гэдэг вэ?	What is your name? What is your name?
Хэний? – Whose?	Энэ хэний ном бэ? Энэ хэний ах вэ?	Whose book is this? Whose brother is this?
Юу? – What?	Энэ юу вэ? Үүнийг монголоор юу гэдэг вэ?	What is this? How it is called in Mongolian?
Юунд? – (in) What?	Чи юунд дуртай вэ? Та юу юунд амьдардаг вэ?	What do you like? What do live in?
Хэдэн? - How many?	Чи хэдэн ахтай вэ? Хэдэн цаг болж байна вэ?	How many brothers do you have? What time is it?
Хэдийн? - When?	Та хэдийд ирэх вэ?	When will you come?
Хэзээ? - When?	Та хэзээ ирэх вэ?	When will you come?
Хаана? - Where?	Чи хаана амьдардаг вэ? Танай гэр хаана байдаг вэ?	Where do you live? Where is your home?
Хаашаа? - Where to?	Чи маргааш хаашаа явах вэ?	Where will you go tomorrow?

**QUESTIONS- 2 - p. 185**

Хаанаас? - Where from?	Чи хаанаас ирсэн бэ?	Where did you come from?
Яаж? - How?	Би монгол хэл яаж сайн сурах вэ?	How can I learn Mongolian well?
Яах гэж- What purpose?	Та нар яах гэж ирсэн бэ?	Why did you come here?
Хэр урт? - How long?	Энэ цамц хэр урт байна вэ?	How long is this shirt?
Хэр том? - How big?	Танай байшин хэр том бэ?	How big is your house?
Хэр хол? - How far?	Танай гэр сургуулиас хэр хол вэ?	How far is your house from the school?
Аль - Which	Чи америкийн аль мужаас ирсэн бэ?	What state did you come from?
Аль хэр - To what degree	Кал Ганаагаас аль хэр өндөр вэ?	To what extent is Cal taller than Ganaa?
Яагаад? - Why?	Чи яагаад хоцорсон бэ?	Why are you late?
Ямар? - What kind?	Чи ямар ном унших дуртай вэ?	What kind of books do you like to read?

**VERB TENSES. - p. 187****1. Simple present.**

- This tense describes habitual actions and events that are true for the timeless present. The suffix –даг<sup>4</sup> are added to the stems of verbs according to vowel harmony to form this tense.

Би ном уншдаг.                                      Би ном уншдаггүй.  
I book read.                                      I book read do not.  
I read books.                                      I don't read books.

- Verbs with these suffixes also appear before nouns and act as modifiers.

Миний уншдаг ном.  
My read book.  
A book, which I read.

**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.

Verb + ж байна.                                      Verb + аагүй<sup>4</sup> байна.  
Би ном уншиж байна.                                      Би ном уншаагүй байна.  
I am reading a book.                                      I am not reading a book.

**PAST SIMPLE p. 188**

- The suffixes –сан, –сон, –сэн, and –сөн are attached to verbs to create the most commonly used form of the past tense.

Би гитар тоглосон.                                      Би гитар тоглоогүй.  
I played guitar.                                      I did not play 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 –лаа, –лоо, –лээ, and –лөө are added to the stem of verbs. These suffixes –лаа<sup>4</sup> are almost never used for making questions.

Тэр сая явлаа.                                      He has just gone.

- The suffix –в 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 хэзээ ирэв?      = Тэр хэзээ ирсэн бэ?                                      When did he come?  
Сайхан амрав уу?      = Сайхан амарсан уу?                                      Did you rest well?  
Сая явж ирэв үү?      = Сая явж ирсэн үү? Did you just arrive?

## FUTURE TENSE p. 189

- The suffixes –на, -но, -нэ and –нө are added to stems of verbs to indicate a future action.  
Би орой ирнэ. Би орой ирэхгүй.  
I tonight come will. I tonight come will not  
I will come tonight. I will not come tonight.
- The interrogative form of this tense is made by attaching the suffix –х to the verb stem and adding a question particle.  
Чи орой ирэх үү?  
You tonight come will  
Will you come tonight?
- For expressing future intentions, plans, or predictions for the near future, the following structure is used like ‘going to...’  
Би маргааш явах гэж байна. Би маргааш явах гээгүй байна.  
I tomorrow to go am going. I tomorrow to go not am going.  
I am going to go tomorrow. I am not going to go tomorrow.
- For expressing future wishes and intentions that can be realized, the suffixes –маар байна, -моор байна, -мээр байна and –мөөр байна are added to the stems of verbs. -Маар<sup>4</sup> байна expresses a desire similar to the verb хүсэх (to wish, want, desire).  
Би гадаа гармаар байна. Би гадаа гармааргүй байна.  
I outside go out want. I outside go out want not  
I want to go outside. I do not want to go outside.

## VERBS IN CASES - 1 - p. 196

	Dative	Accusative	Ablative	Comitative
<b>P</b>	Надад	Намайг	Надаас	Надтай
<b>г</b>	Чамд	Чамайг	Чамаас	Чамтай
<b>о</b>	Танд	Таныг	Танаас	Тантай
<b>п</b>	Түүнд/ тэрэнд	Түүнийг/ тэрнийг	Түүнээс/ тэрнээс	Түүнтэй / тэрэнтэй
<b>о</b>	Бидэнд	Биднийг	Биднээс	Бидэнтэй
<b>u</b>	Та нарт	Та нарыг	Та нараас	Та нартай
<b>п</b>	Тэдэнд	Тэднийг	Тэднээс	Тэдэнтэй
<b>N</b>	Чимгээд	Чимгээг	Чимгээгээс	Чимгээтэй
<b>о</b>	Багшид	Багшийг	Багшаас	Багштай
<b>u</b>	Найзад	Найзыг	Найзаас	Найзтай
<b>п</b>	Захиралд	Захирлыг	Захирлаас	Захиралтай
<b>V</b>	Баярла – (thank to)	Айлга- (scare)	Ав- (take)	Адилхан – (look like)
<b>e</b>	Гомд- (be offended)	Ал- (kill)	Ай- (afraid of)	Ажилла- (work with)
<b>г</b>	Дурла- (love)	Асар- (take care of)	Асуу- (ask)	Бүжиглэ- (dance with)
<b>b</b>	Заа- (teach)	Бүртгэ- (register)	Гуй- (request/ask )	Гэрлэ- (marry to)
<b>s</b>	Зар- (sell)	Буцаа- (send back)	Дуул- (hear)	Зодолд- (fight)

## Months / Сарууд - p. 194

Нэгдүгээр сар	нэг сар	January
Хоёрдугаар сар	хоёр сар	February
Гуравдугаар сар	гурван сар	March
Дөрөвдүгээр сар	дөрвөн сар	April
Тавдугаар сар	таван сар	May
Зургаадугаар сар	зургаан сар	June
Долдугаар сар	долоон сар	July
Наймдугаар сар	найман сар	August
Есдүгээр сар	есөн сар	September
Аравдугаар сар	арван сар	October
Арваннэгдүгээр сар	арван нэгэн сар	November
Арванхоёрдугаар сар	арван хоёр сар	December

## Days of the week / Долоо хоногийн өдрүүд:

Нэг дэх өдөр	Даваа	Monday	Тав дахь өдөр	Баасан	Friday
Хоёр дахь өдөр	Мягмар	Tuesday	*Хагас сайн өдөр	Бямба	Saturday
Гурав дахь өдөр	Лхагва	Wednesday	*Бүтэн сайн өдөр	Ням	Sunday
Дөрөв дэх өдөр	Пүрэв	Thursday			

## VERBS IN CASES - 2 - p. 196

Dative	Accusative	Ablative	Comitative
Баярла – (thank to)	Айлга- (scare)	Залх- (tired of)	Мэндэл- (greet)
Дурла- (love)	Ал- (kill)	Зугтаа- (run away)	Маргалд- (debate with)
Заа- (teach)	Бүртгэ- (register)	Зээл- (borrow)	Танилц- (to meet)
Зар- (sell)	Гомдоо- (offend)	Лавла- (inquire)	Тогл- (play with)
Зодуул- (be beaten)	Дага – (follow)	Сал- (divorce)	Тооц- (calculate with)
Итгэ- (believe)	Зүүдэл- (dream)	Салга- (separate)	Унт- (sleep with)
Мэдэгд- (inform)	Зэмлэ- (blame)	Сонс- (listen to)Хүлээн	Уулз- (meet with/see)
Өг- (give)	Март- (praise)	ав- (receive from)	Харьцуул- (compare)
Тохиолд- (happen)	Март- (forget)	Уйд- (sick of)	Хэрэлд- (argue with)
Таалагд- (like)	Сана- (miss)	Үлгэр ав- (take a good example from)	Яв- (go with)
Тайлбарла- (explain)	Сонго- (choose)	Хоцор- (lag behind)	Ярь- (speak with)
Тусла- (help)	Тань- (recognize)	Хулгайл- (steal)	
Түрээслүүл- (rent)	Түлх- (push)	Хүс- (wish from )	
Үзүүл- (show)	Уучил- (forgive)	Шаард- (require)	
Хайртай (love you)	Үзэн яд- (hate)		
Хэл- (tell)	Үнс- (kiss)		