

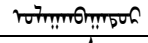

Mongolian / Mongol

(Classical Uighur script)

(romanization and transliteration: KNAB 2007, in Inner Mongolia: *pinyin*)

The Classical Uighur script for Mongolian is written vertically, from top to bottom, in columns from left to right. In the following table the Mongolian characters are shown in two varieties - as signs of the vertical script and as a horizontal modification of the script (written from left to right). In the latter case the characters are turned 90° counterclockwise. This would be necessary only if Mongolian-script examples are inserted into a text written from left to right, such as in Roman script. In notes and examples below this modification is used.

Mongolian-language names occur in three versions: 1) Khalkha Mongolian Cyrillic spellings (used in Mongolia, names in KNAB are recorded only in romanization, with a language label *mn*), 2) Classical Mongolian spellings (used in parallel in Mongolia, names in KNAB are recorded both in transcription and transliteration, language label *mncl*), 3) Inner Mongolian spellings (in China, names in KNAB are romanized according to the *pinyin* version used in China and the original spellings are transliterated, language label *mnCN*). The transliteration of Mongolian Classical script is identical in all cases, the transcription is based on one generally used in Mongolian linguistics. Some examples of recording Mongolian names in KNAB:

No.	Original	KNAB romanization	KNAB transliteration
1	Улаанбаатар	Ulaanbaatar	-
2		Ulağanbağatur	ulağanbağatur*
3		Hohhot	kökeqota

(* transliteration is not recorded separately if it is identical to romanization, except differences in letter capitalization.)

The signs of the Mongolian script have different forms depending on the position of the sign either at the beginning, within or at the end of a word, sometimes also as isolates. The following table will show initial, medial and final forms of the characters (also isolates in the case of the horizontal modification), and in additional columns:

- 9 – transliteration of the Mongolian script (marked by **normal script** in notes and examples),
- 10 – transcription of the Mongolian script (marked by *italic script* in notes and examples),
- 11 – equivalent in the *pinyin* romanization used in Inner Mongolia,
- 12 – equivalent in the Cyrillic script used in Mongolia,
- 13 – hexadecimal code in Unicode.

Mongolian Cyrillic orthography and *pinyin* in Inner Mongolia are based on the actual modern pronunciation of the words and do not have one-to-one relationship with the Classical script, therefore the equivalents in the table are only indicative (Khalkha Cyrillic examples are added in the text if possible). Comments to individual characters, including ligatures, are given after the table. Dotted cells in the table indicate the absence of the glyph in the font that was available for

the table (for missing glyphs you may consult the Unicode website), a dash would mean that the given position is not used.

No.	<i>Vertical script</i>			<i>Horizontal modification</i>			9	10	11	12	13	
	ini	med	fin	iso	ini	med	fin	trlit.	trcr.	IM	Cyr.	UC
1	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	a	a	a	а	1820
2	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	e	e	e	э	1821
3	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	i	i	i	и	1822
4	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	o	o	o	о	1823
5	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	u	u	u	у	1824
6	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ö ó	ö	o	ө	1825
7	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ü ú	ü	u	ү	1826
8	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ē	e	(e)	е	1827
9	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ		ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	n	n	n	н	1828
10	-	ᠨ	ᠨ		-	ᠨ	ᠨ	ŋ	ŋ	(ng)	нг	1829
11	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ		ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	b	b	b	б,в	182A
12	ᠬ	ᠬ	ᠬ		ᠬ	ᠬ	ᠬ	q	q	h	х	182C
13	ᠬ	ᠬ	ᠬ		ᠬ	ᠬ	-	k	k	h	х	182C
14	ᠭ	ᠭ	ᠭ		ᠭ	ᠭ	ᠭ	ǰ	ǰ	g	г	182D
15	ᠭ	ᠭ	ᠭ		ᠭ	ᠭ	ᠭ	g	g	g	г	182D
16	ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ		ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ	j	j	j	ж,з	1835
17	ᠶ	ᠶ	-		ᠶ	ᠶ	-	y	y	y	й	1836
18	ᠳ	ᠳ	-		ᠳ	ᠳ	-	t	t	t	т	1832
19	ᠳ	ᠳ	ᠳ		ᠳ	ᠳ	ᠳ	d	d	d	д	1833
20	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ		ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	m	m	m	м	182E
21	ᠴ	ᠴ	-		ᠴ	ᠴ	(ᠴ)	č	č	q	ч,ц	1834
22	ᠷ	ᠷ	ᠷ		ᠷ	ᠷ	ᠷ	r	r	r	р	1837
23	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ		ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	s	s	s	с	1830
24	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ		ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	š	š	x	ш	1831
25	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ		ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ	l	l	l	л	182F
26	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ		ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	w	w	w	в	1838
27	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ		ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	p	p	p	р	182B
28	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ		ᠯ	ᠯ	-	lh	lh	lh	лх	1840
29	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ		ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	f	f	f	ф	1839
30	ᠰ	ᠰ	-		ᠰ	ᠰ	-	z	dz	z	з	183D
31	ᠰ	ᠰ	-		ᠰ	ᠰ	-	c	ts	c	ц	183C

32	ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ		ᠠᠠ	ᠠᠡ	ᠠᠢ	gh	g	g	г	183A
33	ᠡ	ᠢ	ᠣ		ᠬᠬ	ᠬᠨ	ᠬᠢ	kh	k	(k)	к	183B
34	ᠬ	ᠭ	ᠨ		ᠬᠢ	ᠬᠡ	ᠬᠢ	h	h	h	х	183E
35	ᠢ	ᠣ	ᠤ		ᠵᠵ	ᠵᠢ	ᠵᠢ	ž	ž	(r)	ж	183F
36	ᠠ	ᠡ	ᠢ		ᠵᠵ	ᠵᠢ	ᠵᠢ	zh	zh	zh	чж	1841
37	ᠡ	ᠢ	ᠣ		ᠴᠴ	ᠴᠢ	ᠴᠢ	ch	ch	ch	ч	1842

Comments to individual characters

- Final **a** occurs in two variations: written in conjunction (ᠠᠷᠠ *qara xapa* 'to look') or in isolation (with a tail turned to left, isolation in transliteration is indicated by a plus sign: ᠠᠷᠠᠠ *qar+a qara/xapa* 'black'). The isolated variant usually occurs after ᠭ, l, m, n, q, r, y but there are also exceptions. Final **e** after k, g in feminine words and final **a/e** after b, p is written with a tail turned to left but in conjunction: ᠤᠭᠡ *üge* үгэ, ᠠᠪᠠ *aba* ав, ᠬᠡᠯᠡᠪᠡ *kelebe* хэлэв. The character preceding the final isolated variant of **a** is written in its final form, even if normally it would not be found at the end of a word. At the beginning of a word, **a** begins with the sign of aleph (ᠠ) but if **a** is at the beginning of a suffix written separately from the main word, then aleph is not used (to mark this difference, an underline is used in transliteration): ᠠᠨᠠ *nom_ača* номоос.
- The character for **e** is actually identical to that of **a**, the only difference is in the initial form (cf. ᠡᠬᠡ *eke* эх, but ᠠᠭᠠ *aq+a* ax). In order to facilitate the distinction, it should be remembered that **e** occurs in feminine (front vowel) words and **a** occurs in masculine (back vowel) words. Some consonants (k, g) occur only in feminine, others (q, ᠭ) only in masculine words.
- Initial **i** starts with the sign of aleph (ᠠ) but if that vowel is at the beginning of a suffix written separately from the main word, then aleph is not used: ᠠᠨᠢ *nom_i* номийг. Final **i** after a vowel denotes a diphthong: ᠠᠨᠠᠢ *noqai* нохой.
- 4-5. The characters for **o** and **u** are identical (although they have different codes in Unicode) but in non-initial syllables only the vowel **u** occurs, e.g. ᠠᠷᠤᠨ *orun*. Initial **o** and **u** start with the sign of aleph (ᠠ) but if these vowels are at the beginning of a suffix written separately from the main word, then aleph is not used: ᠠᠨᠤ *nom_un* номун/номын, ᠣᠯᠠᠨᠤ *olan_u* olanu/олну. At the end of borrowed words the vowel **o** is written in a form identical to that of medial **o** (in transliteration the difference is marked with an apostrophe, e.g. ᠷᠠᠳᠢᠣ *radio'* radio).
- 6-7. The characters for **ö** and **ü** are identical (although they have different codes in Unicode) but in non-initial syllables only the vowel **ü** occurs. In Mongolian script **ö** and **ü** are fully written only in the first syllable of a word, in non-initial syllables the characters are identical to that of **o** and **u** (in order to ensure compatibility in Unicode the vowel is then transliterated with **ó/ú**, e.g. ᠣᠨᠳᠦᠷ *öndür* öndür/өндөр). The sign of aleph is not used at the beginning of a separately written suffix (see also comments to 4-5): ᠤᠨᠡᠨᠦ *ünen_ú* ünenu/үнэний. The vowel **u** of European languages is transcribed by **ü** in the Classical script, in that case the full form of **ü** is used (if the full forms of **ö** and **ü** occur in non-initial syllables, including the beginning of the second component in a compound word, then the apostrophe is added for Unicode-compatibility): ᠬᠢᠷᠰ *khürs* kurs/курс, ᠡᠦᠷᠠᠮ *ëü'ropa* Europa/Европа, ᠠᠭᠢᠲᠤᠣ *aü't'o'*

auto/авто, *ᠮᠠᠮᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠨ* fakhü'lit'ēt *fakulitet/факультет*. At the end of borrowed words the form *ᠠ* is used (marked with an apostrophe in transliteration: ö'/ü').

8. ē is used in borrowed words and names, by its form it is identical to that of w: *ᠲᠦᠷᠭᠡᠨᠡᠭᠡ* *türgēnēw Turgenew/Тургенеv*, *ᠰᠡᠷᠭᠡᠶᠡᠭᠡ* *sērgēyēw Sergejew/Сергееv*.
9. n before a vowel is dotted, otherwise it appears to be identical to the characters a/e: *ᠨᠣᠮ* *nom/ном*, *ᠨᠣᠯ* *onul онол*, *ᠮᠠᠯᠠᠨ* *ᠨ* *mallan+a mallana*, *ᠣᠯᠠᠨ* *olan olan*, *ᠥᠨᠳᠦᠷ* *öndür öndür*. In borrowed words the dot may be added in other positions, in older spellings the dot may be missing before a vowel, both exceptional cases are marked with an apostrophe: *ᠮᠣᠨᠳᠦ* *fon'd' fond*.
10. The character ᠨ occurs only in the middle of a word (before ᠭ, l, n, q, s) or word-finally: *ᠮᠣᠨᠭᠣᠯ* *monᠭol монгол*, *ᠬᠠᠩᠭᠠᠢ* *qaᠩᠭai хангай*, *ᠠᠨᠬ* *ᠨ* *anjqa+a анх*, *ᠠᠭᠨᠠᠬᠤ* *ajᠨaᠬu агнах*, *ᠳᠦᠨᠭ* *d'üᠨ d'üᠨ/дүнг*.
11. Ligatures: *ᠪᠠ* *ba/be*, *ᠪᠢ* *bi*, *ᠪᠤ* *bo/bu*. In Khalkha Mongolian *b* within a word or word-finally has often been substituted by *v* (*ᠪ*): *ᠠᠮᠠᠷᠪᠠᠯ* *amarabal амарвал*, *ᠶᠡᠷᠪᠡ* *irebe ирэв*.
- 12-13. Ligatures: *ᠬᠡ* *ke*, *ᠬᠢ* *ki*, *ᠬᠤ* *kö/kü*. Unicode unifies *q* and *k* into one code, as *q* occurs in masculine, and *k* in feminine words: *ᠠᠪᠬᠤ* *abᠬu авах*, *ᠥᠭᠦᠯᠡᠬᠦ* *ögülekü ögüleki/өгүүлэх*, *ᠠᠮᠠᠷᠠᠬᠤ* *amaraᠬu амрах*, *ᠬᠡᠯᠡᠬᠦ* *kelekü kelekü/хэлэх*. If a masculine word starts with *ᠬ* pronounced as [x], then it is transliterated *q'*.
- 14-15. Ligatures: *ᠭᠡ* *ge*, *ᠭᠢ* *gi*, *ᠭᠤ* *gö/gü*. Unicode unifies *ᠭ* [γ] and *g* into one code, as *ᠭ* occurs in masculine, and *g* in feminine words: *ᠭᠠᠷᠮ* *ᠭ* *ᠭarm+a ḡarma/гармаа*, *ᠬᠡᠯᠡᠭ* *keleg хэлэг*. The appearance of ligatures *ge*, *gi* and *gö/gü* is identical to that of *ke*, *ki* and *kö/kü*. The character *ᠭ* is used with dots before a vowel, and without dots in all other positions (in that case being identical in appearance to that of *q*): *ᠭᠣᠪᠢ* *ᠭobi Говь*, *ᠠᠭᠦᠯᠠᠭ* *aḡulaḡ+a aḡulaḡa/агуулга*, *ᠪᠤᠯᠠᠭ* *buᠯaḡ булаг*. It would be useful to know that *q* does not occur word-finally or before a consonant, in those cases the character is read as *ᠭ*: *ᠪᠠᠭᠯᠠᠬᠤ* *baḡlaᠬu баглах*, *ᠬᠣᠨᠣᠭᠯᠠᠬᠤ* *qonuḡlaᠬu хоноглох*. If a masculine word starts with *ᠭ* pronounced as [g], then it is transliterated *ᠭ'*. (The Mongolian Baiti font does not show dots for *ᠭ* occurring between *ᠨ* and a vowel. To correct this, a reencoding application will add the FVS1 code after *ᠭ*.)
16. The character *j* [dʒ] does not occur word- or syllable-finally. In Khalkha Mongolian *j* before a back vowel is often substituted by *z* (*ᠵ*): *ᠵᠠᠨᠠᠬᠤ* *januᠬu занах*, *ᠵᠥᠪᠡᠯᠡᠬᠦ* *jöblekü jöbleki/зөвлөх*.
17. The character *y* [j] in printed texts is often by appearance identical to that of *i*, in the middle of a word it coincides by appearance with *i* (both cases are transliterated with an apostrophe), in cursive or handwritten text the character contains a curve: *ᠶᠠᠪᠠᠭᠤ* *yabuᠭu явъяу ~ y'abuy'u*. Before the isolated final *a* it is identical to final *i*: *ᠶᠠᠪᠠᠢ* *yabui+a yabuᠭa/явья*, *ᠶᠡᠷᠡᠢ* *irei+e ireye/ирье*. The form identical to *i* is used, except word-finally, to convey a diphthong ending in *i* (in that case it forms a liaison between the first vowel and *i*, but in transliteration and Unicode encoding this liaison is not reflected at all): *ᠠᠶᠢᠯ* *ail айл*, *ᠣᠶᠢᠷ* *oir+a oira/ойр*, *ᠶᠡᠭᠦᠷ* *uiḡur yūḡur*. (Should there be any diphthongs without a liaison, then a middle dot is used to make a distinction: *ᠨᠠᠶᠢᠮᠠᠨ* *na·iman*.) If *i* follows another *i* or *ü*, then the liaison sign is not used, cf. *ᠶᠡᠯᠡ* *üile үйл*. The form identical to *i* is also used in separately written suffixes before or after *i* (in transliteration *y* is then unmarked but should there be a character *y* with a curve, then the apostrophe is added): *ᠭᠡᠷᠢᠶᠡᠨ* *ger_yen geriyen/гэрээ*, *ᠮᠠᠯᠢᠶᠠᠨ* *mal_yan maliyan/малаа*, *ᠠᠶᠢ* *aq+a_yi aqay/ахыг*, *ᠡᠬᠡᠶᠢ* *eke_yi ekeyi/эхийг*, *ᠮᠣᠷᠢᠶᠢ* *mori_yi moriyi/морийг*, cf. *ᠰᠠᠶᠢᠬᠠᠨ* *sayiqan*. (The Mongolian Baiti font displays the form

identical to *i* for the character *y* between vowels; to change this, a reencoding application adds the FVS1 code after *y*; the application will also add an additional code for *i* for diphthongs ending in *i* /e.g. *ail* → *aill*/, otherwise the font would show the *i* without doubling.)

- 18-19.** *t* and *d* in Mongolian words are written identically before a vowel (in Unicode they have different codes), pronunciation is derived from the context, cf. *ᠣᠳᠤ ᠴᠣᠷᠤᠴᠠᠢ ᠣᠳᠢ* *qoruqai/om хорхой*, *ᠭᠠᠯᠠᠭᠤᠨ* *ᠤ ᠣᠳᠤ* *ḡalaḡun_u ödú ḡalaḡunu ödii/галууны өд*, *ᠳᠠᠯᠠᠢ* *dalai*, *ᠲᠡᠨᠡᠭ* *teneg*. Before a consonant the character is written *ᠲ*, word-finally as *ᠲᠦ*, in these positions only *d* can occur: *ᠳᠠᠳᠤ* *dadqu* *ᠳᠠᠳᠠᠬ*, *ᠳᠡᠯᠡᠳᠦ* *deledkú* *deledkü/дэлдэх*, *ᠨᠢᠭᠡᠳᠦ* *nigedkú* *nigedkü/нэгдэх*, *ᠠᠷᠠᠳ* *arad* *ᠠᠷᠳ*, *ᠨᠣᠶᠠᠳ* *noyad* *ноёд*. Word-finally the character *ᠲ* *t* may occur only in borrowed words. Exceptional final form of *d* is used in some words: *ᠡᠳ* *ed'* *ed'/эд*, *ᠳᠡᠳ* *ded'* *ded'/дэд* (transliterated with an apostrophe). In borrowed words, *ᠲ* is always used to denote *t*, and *ᠳ* is used to denote *d* (to mark exceptional cases, again the apostrophe is used in transliteration): *ᠰᠲᠠᠨᠴᠢ* *st'an'ci* *stanci/станц*, *ᠮᠣᠲ* *fo't'o'* *foto/фото*, *ᠫᠣᠮᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠮ* *prot'okhol* *protokol/протокол*, *ᠵᠠᠮᠤᠳ* *jawod'* *jawod/завод*. In the case of separately written suffixes *-tur* (*-tür*) ~ *-dur* (*-diir*) it should be noted that *-dur* (*-diir*) is written with the character *ᠳ*: *ᠪᠤᠯᠠᠭᠲᠦᠷ* *bulaḡ_tur* *булагт*, *ᠬᠡᠷᠢᠭᠡᠲᠦᠷ* *kereg_tür* *хэрэгт*, *ᠮᠠᠯᠳᠦᠷ* *mal_dur* *малд*.
- 21.** The character *ᠴ* does not occur word- or syllable-finally. In Khalkha Mongolian, *ᠴ* has often developed into *c* (*y*) (except before *i*): *ᠴᠠᠭᠠᠨ* *čaḡan* *цагаан*, *ᠴᠡᠩᠭᠡᠷ* *čeṅker* *цэнхэр*, *ᠴᠣᠭ* *čoḡ* *цог*, *ᠴᠢᠳᠠᠬᠤ* *čidaqu* *чадах*.
- 23-24.** The character *ᠰ* does not occur word- or syllable-finally. The syllable that is transliterated *si*, is pronounced *ši*: *ᠰᠢᠳᠪᠦᠷᠢ* *siidburi* *šiidburi/шүүдвэр*, *ᠰᠢᠨᠡ* *sin+e* *šine/шинэ*, *ᠪᠠᠭᠰᠢ* *baḡši* *baḡši/багш*, *ᠰᠠᠭᠦᠷᠢᠰᠢᠬᠤ* *saḡurisiḡu* *saḡurišiḡu/суурьших*.
- 26.** *w* occurs mainly in foreign words, including foreign names where it also may occur word- or syllable-finally: *ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠷ* *waḡar* *ваар*, *ᠫᠠᠪᠯᠣᠪ* *pawlow* *Павлов*, *ᠯᠡᠷᠮᠣᠨᠲᠣᠪ* *lērmon't'ow* *Лермонтов*. In old texts the character before final isolated *a* may also be written in the form of *u* (transliterated *w'*): *ᠪᠣᠳᠢᠰᠠᠳᠠᠮᠤ* *bodisad'w'+a* *bodisatwa*.
- 27.** Ligatures: *ᠮᠠᠫᠤ* *pa/pe*, *ᠮᠠᠫᠤ* *pi*, *ᠮᠠᠫᠤ* *po/pu*. Used mainly in foreign words.
- 29.** Ligatures: *ᠮᠠᠫᠤ* *fa/fe*, *ᠮᠠᠫᠤ* *fi*, *ᠮᠠᠫᠤ* *fo/fu*. Used in foreign words: *ᠮᠠᠫᠤ* *fon'd'* *fond/фонд*, *ᠮᠠᠫᠤ* *fin'lan'd'* *Finland/Финлянд*.
- 33.** Ligatures: *ᠬᠠᠬᠤ* *kha/khe*, *ᠬᠠᠬᠤ* *khi*, *ᠬᠠᠬᠤ* *kho/khu*. Used in foreign words: *ᠬᠠᠲ* *khart* *kart/карта*, *ᠬᠢᠨᠣ* *khino'* *kino/кино*, *ᠬᠣᠮᠤᠨᠢᠰᠢᠮ* *khommü'nism* *kommunism/коммунизм*.
- 30-35.** These characters are used in foreign words: *ᠯᠬᠠᠰ* *lhasa* *Лхас*, *ᠬᠣᠯᠠᠨᠳ* *hollan'd'* *Голланд*, *ᠬᠠᠪᠠᠨᠠ* *hawana* *Гавана*.
- 36-37.** These characters are used in Chinese borrowings before the vowel *i*. The character *ᠵ* (without aleph) is used to transcribe the *pinyin* sound of *zh*, and *ᠻ* is used to transcribe the *pinyin* sound of *ch* or *q*.

Notes

1. Mongolian words can be divided into masculine words (with back vowels) and feminine words (with front vowels). Back vowels are *a*, *o*, *u*, front vowels are *e*, *ö*, *ü*, the vowel *i* may occur in both types (*ᠪᠢᠷᠠᠭᠤᠨ* *biragun*, *ᠢᠷᠦᠭᠡᠯ* *irügel*).
2. Mongolian consonants may be divided into pre-vowel consonants and universal consonants (*ᠳᠡᠪᠢᠰᠦᠬᠡᠷ* *debisker* *üsúḡ*). Latter ones may occur both before a vowel or syllable-finally

without a following vowel. Universal consonants are b, d, g, ǰ, l, m, n, ŋ, r, s, w. In foreign words also other consonants may occur syllable-finally.

3. There were in general no long vowels in Classical Mongolian spellings, although in some cases these were marked by two consecutive vowels; also some diphthongs were written without a liaising consonant: *ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨ* buur+a *ᠪᠠᠭᠤᠨ*, *ᠯᠤᠪᠠᠨ* luubanᠭ *ᠯᠤᠪᠠᠨ*, *ᠪᠣᠪᠤ* boobu *ᠪᠣᠪᠤ*, *ᠲᠠᠯᠠᠢ* taulai *ᠲᠠᠯᠠᠢ*, *ᠲᠡᠭᠡ* teúke *ᠲᠡᠭᠡ*, *ᠬᠡᠭᠡᠨ* keúken *ᠬᠡᠭᠡᠨ*, *ᠬᠡᠭᠡ* kúú *ᠬᠡᠭᠡ*. Some of these words are pronounced with a short vowel in modern usage: *ᠬᠣᠷ* qour *ᠬᠣᠷ*, *ᠲᠣᠷ* tour *ᠲᠣᠷ*, *ᠭᠣᠯ* ǰoul *ᠭᠣᠯ*.
4. In the transliteration of Mongolian script there has been made an attempt to combine the unambiguous denotation of the actual script forms with the encodings based on „deep phonological structure“ used in Unicode. All main transliteration equivalents can be converted into Unicode code points without any complicated contextual rules. Additional signs convert into special codes of Unicode, the free variation selectors ’ (apostrophe, FVS1, U+180B), " (quotation mark, FVS2, U+180C), and ^ (circumflex, FVS3, U+180D). The plus sign (+) is equivalent to the Mongolian vowel separator (U+180E, see comments under character No. 1), an underline (̒) will be transformed into a narrow no-break space (U+202F, see comments under characters No. 3-7).

Comparison of Classical Mongolian and Khalkha Mongolian forms

1. Word stems in Khalkha Mongolian are shortened, so one Khalkha Mongolian word may correspond to several Classical Mongolian words: *ᠣᠯ* < *ᠣᠯ* öli, *ᠣᠯᠢ* öli, *ᠣᠯᠢᠭ* ölü; *ᠠᠮᠠᠷ* < *ᠠᠮᠠᠷᠠ* amara-, *ᠠᠮᠠᠷ* amar, *ᠠᠮᠤᠷ* amur; *ᠡᠷᠬᠡᠯᠡᠭ* < *ᠡᠷᠬᠡᠯᠡᠭᠡ* erkelekú, *ᠡᠷᠬᠡᠯᠡᠭᠡ* erkilekú; *ᠶᠤᠷ* < *ᠶᠤᠷᠠᠭᠤ* aǰur, *ᠶᠤᠷᠠᠭᠤ* uǰur, *ᠵᠡᠭᠡᠯᠡ* < *ᠵᠡᠭᠡᠯᠡ* jigele, *ᠵᠡᠭᠡᠯᠡ* jegeli, *ᠳᠤᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭ* < *ᠳᠤᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤ* duǰulqu, *ᠳᠤᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤ* daǰulaqu.
2. Syllables with long vowels in Khalkha Mongolian correspond to two syllables in Classical Mongolian where the liaising consonant is mostly ǰ, sometimes b or j: *ᠬᠠᠭᠠᠯᠭᠠ* < *ᠬᠠᠭᠠᠯᠭᠠ* qaǰalǰ+a *ᠬᠠᠭᠠᠯᠭᠠ*, *ᠤᠭᠤᠷᠠᠭ* uǰuraǰ *ᠤᠭᠤᠷᠠᠭ*, *ᠡᠭᠡᠷᠡᠭᠡᠭᠡ* egerekú *ᠡᠭᠡᠷᠡᠭᠡᠭᠡ*, *ᠦᠷ* < *ᠦᠷ* ü+e *ᠦᠷ* *ᠪᠡᠷ* *ᠦᠷᠪᠡᠷ*, *ᠬᠦᠷᠢᠶᠡᠯᠡᠭᠡ* küriyelekú *ᠬᠦᠷᠢᠶᠡᠯᠡᠭᠡ*.
3. The vowels u and ü in Classical Mongolian have mostly become low vowels o and ö in Khalkha Mongolian: *ᠬᠣᠨᠤᠭ* qonuǰ *ᠬᠣᠨᠤᠭ*, *ᠣᠷᠦᠮ* örúm *ᠣᠷᠦᠮ*.
4. The e occurring in the first syllable in Classical Mongolian has often turned into ö or ü, if the following syllable contained ü: *ᠡᠪᠦᠯ* ebúl *ᠡᠪᠦᠯ*, *ᠡᠷᠭᠦᠭᠦ* ergúku *ᠡᠷᠭᠦᠭᠦ*, *ᠡᠪᠡᠳᠦᠭᠦ* ebedkú *ᠡᠪᠡᠳᠦᠭᠦ*, *ᠡᠭᠦᠷᠦᠭᠦ* egúrkú *ᠡᠭᠦᠷᠦᠭᠦ*.
5. The i occurring in the first syllable in Classical Mongolian has often turned into ya in masculine words: *ᠶᠠᠨᠠᠭ* inaǰ *ᠶᠠᠨᠠᠭ*, *ᠶᠠᠷᠠᠭᠤ* iraqu *ᠶᠠᠷᠠᠭᠤ*, *ᠨᠢᠷᠪᠠ* nirba *ᠨᠢᠷᠪᠠ*, *ᠬᠢᠮᠤᠷᠠᠭᠤ* kimuraqu *ᠬᠢᠮᠤᠷᠠᠭᠤ*.
6. The palatalized consonant in Khalkha Mongolian is spelled with a consonant + i in Classical Mongolian: *ᠤᠨᠢ* uni *ᠤᠨᠢ*.

Comparison of Inner Mongolian *pinyin* and Khalkha Mongolian forms

1. When compared to Khalkha Mongolian, the language used in Inner Mongolia has more often preserved the sounds b (Khalkha *ᠪ*), č [tʃ] (in *pinyin* - *q*, Khalkha *ᠴ*) and j [dʒ] (Khalkha *ᠵ*), cf. *ᠪᠠᠶᠠᠨ-ᠣᠪᠤ* – *Bayan Obo*, *ᠴᠠᠭᠠᠨᠨᠠᠭᠤᠷ* – *Qagan Nur*, *ᠵᠢᠭᠦᠨ ᠭᠠᠷ* – *Junggar*.

2. The shortening of word stems in Inner Mongolia, as compared to Classical Mongolian, is mostly comparable to that of Khalkha Mongolian.

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