

Mongolian (in China)

1.

Origin of the system

The United Nations resolution III/8 in 1977 recognized the Scheme for a Chinese Phonetic Alphabet (Pinyin) as China's official Roman alphabet scheme and recommended the alphabet as the international system for the romanization of Chinese geographical names. In China Mongolian geographical names are transcribed directly from the Mongolian script. The scheme was published in *Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors: China*, 1982¹.

2.

Implementation

The system is used in China and in international cartographic products.

3.

Brief characterization

Mongolian uses a vertical script. Transcription of Mongolian names is made from their proper pronunciation based on the written form of the Mongolian language and Qahar vernacular, with Zhenglan as its representative pronunciation. Due to the complex nature of the script the romanization scheme is not reversible.

4.

Romanization

ᠠ	a	ᠬ	h	ᠣ	o	ᠠ	w
ᠪ	b	ᠢ	i	ᠮ	p	ᠬ	x
ᠴ	c	ᠵ	j	ᠬ	q	ᠠ	y
ᠳ	d	ᠬ	k	ᠷ	r	ᠴ	z
ᠡ	e	ᠯ	l	ᠰ	s	ᠣ	o [ô]
ᠮ	f	ᠮ	m	ᠲ	t	ᠤ	u [û]
ᠭ	g	ᠨ	n	ᠤ	u		

¹ *Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. Geneva, 24 August - 14 September 1982. Vol. II. *Technical papers*, pp. 121-125.

Notes

1. The long and short Mongolian vowels are not distinguished in the spelling for general use, but in recording the pronunciation of place-names, the long vowel is represented by duplication.
2. Where two Roman equivalents are given, the second (in square brackets) is used for recording the pronunciation of place-names while the first form is for general use.
3. Due to the image quality of the original table there may occur some misinterpretations of certain Mongolian characters.