

Question 37: Harmongolian Solution

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- B1. (a) negrүү (b) šülegүүд (c) šülegrүү
(d) nökör nar (e) nökörlүү (f) dargačuуд
(g) dargaruu (h) ['darga] (i) ovoguуд
(j) ovogruu

B2. Kūnda is a loan word because it mixes the vowels

B3.

	plural	directive	pronunciation
(a) <i>haančlah</i>	haančlah nar	haančlahruu	['xa:ntʃlax]
(b) <i>gürvel</i>	gürvelүүд	gürvelrүү	['gyrvel]
(c) <i>delgүүr</i>	delgүүrүүд	delgүүrlүү	[del'gy:r]
(d) <i>zuun</i>	zuunuud	zuunruu	[zu:ŋ]
(e) <i>čanar</i>	čanaruud	čanarluu	['tʃanar]

B4. Write your explanation on the last page or on extra pages if necessary

Q37. Harmongolian Solution (2)

Pg2

Mongolian displays vowel harmony. Vowels are divided into two categories: *front* (*e, ö, ü*) and *rear* (*a, o, u*) depending on the position of the tongue in the mouth. In native Mongol words, either all vowels are FRONT or all vowels are BACK.

- To form the plural:
 - use the word *nar* for human nouns;
 - otherwise, add *-ch-* if the noun ends with a vowel;
 - add *-üüd* if the vowels are FRONT, otherwise *-uud*
- To form the directive:
 - add *-l-* if the noun ends with *-r*, otherwise, *-r-*;
 - add *-üü* if the vowels are FRONT, otherwise *-uu*
- To find the pronunciation:
 - $h \rightarrow [x]$
 - $u \rightarrow [ʊ]$, $ö \rightarrow [ø]$, $ü \rightarrow [u]$
 - in FRONT-vowel words, $g \rightarrow [g]$; in BACK-vowel words, $g \rightarrow [g̊]$
 - Stress falls on the leftmost long vowel. If there are no long vowels, it falls on the leftmost syllable.

(Note: the Mongolian stress system is much more complex than this, but in the two-syllable words above, this rule suffices. See [this paper](#) for more information.)