

Ethnologue: Languages of Mongolia

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Mongolia that is published in the 26th edition of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (see <http://www.ethnologue.com>), including some ways of presenting the information that are not available in the online version. The digest begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 8) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 17 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Mongolia. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

Primary language name [ISO 639-3 code] (Alternate names). Autonym. *Users*: Country user population. Population stability comment. Population remarks. Monolingual population. Ethnic population. *Location*: Location. *Status*: EGIDS level. Special cases. Language function in country. *Class*: Linguistic classification. Macrolanguage membership. *Dialects*: Dialect names. Intelligibility and dialect relations. Lexical similarity. *Type*: Linguistic typology information. *Lg Use*: Remarks on use of the language. Domains of use. User age range. Language attitudes. Bilingualism remarks. Use as second language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rates. Literacy remarks. Use in education. Publications and use in media. Revitalization efforts. Language development agencies. *DLS*: Digital support. *Writing*: Scripts used. *Other*: Non-indigenous. General remarks. Religion. Macrolanguage member languages. *Map*: Map page. *Worldwide*: Total population in all countries. Other countries where used.

See <http://www.ethnologue.com/methodology/#languagePages> for a full description of these information elements. If the autonym contains the “?” character, this indicates a complex non-Roman character that the PDF-creating software we are using is not able to render. We regret the inconvenience.

The “Language Map” (page 16) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 17) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 19) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by Province” (page 22) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Mongolia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 23) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 24) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this digest to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 25) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 89 unique names are associated with the 17 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 28). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

This digest is designed for use in both digital and print formats. The cross-references are thus rendered as page numbers that are hyperlinks. When using the document in printed form, simply turn to the referenced page by number. When using it in digital form, click on the blue text to jump to the cross-referenced location.

If you believe any of the information about a language in this digest is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the means given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful.

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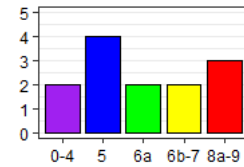
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Country Overview

Name of country	Mongolia
Other names	Mongolia
Population	3,329,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal language	Halh Mongolian
Literacy rate	98% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	10,000–147,330
International conventions	CDE (1964), CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2005), ICCPR (1974), UNCRPD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Poppe 1955, Sebeok 1967

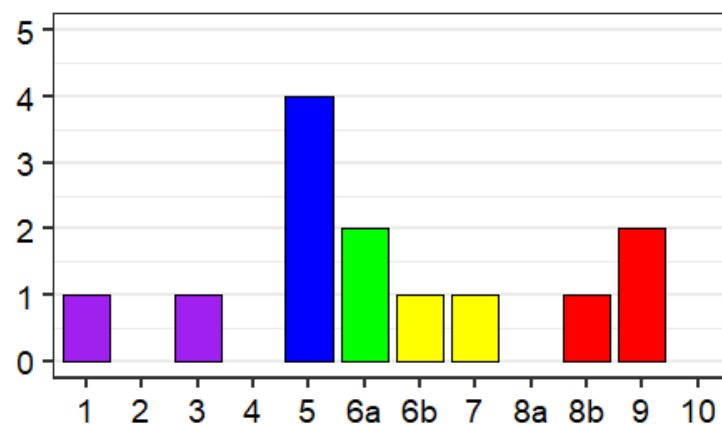
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Mongolia is 13. All are living languages. Of these, 8 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 4 are developing, 2 are vigorous, 2 are in trouble, and 3 are dying. Also listed are 3 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.</p>
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See the next page for an explanation of the summary categories for language vitality used in the above counts and graph.

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Mongolia with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 19) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



The color coding of the bars in the histogram above matches the color scheme used in the summary profile graph on the preceding page. In this scheme, the EGIDS levels are grouped as follows:

- Purple = Institutional (EGIDS 0–4) — The language has been developed to the point that it is used and sustained by institutions beyond the home and community.
- Blue = Developing (EGIDS 5) — The language is in vigorous use, with literature in a standardized form being used by some though this is not yet widespread or sustainable.
- Green = Vigorous (EGIDS 6a) — The language is in vigorous use among all generations and remains unstandardized.
- Yellow = In trouble (EGIDS 6b–7) — Intergenerational transmission is in the process of being broken, but the child-bearing generation can still use the language so it is possible that revitalization efforts could restore transmission of the language in the home.
- Red = Dying (EGIDS 8a–9) — The only fluent users (if any) are older than child-bearing age, so it is too late to restore natural intergenerational transmission through the home; a mechanism outside the home would need to be developed.
- Black = Extinct (EGIDS 10) — The language is no longer used and no one retains a sense of ethnic identity associated with the language.

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Mongolia. This section steps back from the detail to offer a summary view of the language situation in the country. Specifically, it offers three numerical tabulations of the living established languages of Mongolia and their users: by language size, by language status, and by language family.

Summary by language size

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Mongolia by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 17) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

The *Count* column gives the number of living established languages within the specified population range. The *Percent* column gives the share of the count for that population range as a percentage of the total number of languages given at the bottom of the Count column. The *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sum of the percentage of languages going from top to bottom in the column.

The *Total* column gives the total L1 population of all the languages in the given range category. The second *Percent* column gives the percentage of the total country population as estimated at the bottom of the Total column. Note that if the table has a row for Unknown, representing languages for which the *Ethnologue* does not have a population estimate, the calculation of population percentage is not able to take those languages into account. The final *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sums of the population percentages going from top to bottom in the column.

Table 1: Distribution of languages by number of first-language speakers

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	7.7	7.7%	2,730,000	84.65510	84.65510%
100,000 to 999,999	2	15.4	23.1%	378,000	11.72148	96.37658%
10,000 to 99,999	3	23.1	46.2%	109,000	3.38000	99.75658%
1,000 to 9,999	3	23.1	69.2%	7,250	0.22482	99.98139%
100 to 999	1	7.7	76.9%	600	0.01861	100.00000%
0	2	15.4	92.3%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	1	7.7	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	13	100.0		3,224,850	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Mongolia by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 19) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Mongolia. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

The next six columns are as in Table 1. In addition, the *Mean* column gives the average L1 population of all the languages with the given EGIDS level and the *Median* column gives the median L1 population for the languages at that level, that is, half of the languages at that level have a higher population and half have a lower population. If there are any languages with an unknown population, these are ignored in the calculation of the mean and the median.

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	7.7	7.7%	2,730,000	84.6551	84.6551%	2,730,000	2,730,000
3	1	7.7	15.4%	2,800	0.0868	84.7419%	2,800	2,800
5	4	30.8	46.2%	167,050	5.1801	89.9220%	41,762	43,700
6a	2	15.4	61.5%	65,300	2.0249	91.9469%	32,650	32,650
6b	1	7.7	69.2%	257,000	7.9694	99.9163%	257,000	257,000
7	1	7.7	76.9%	2,100	0.0651	99.9814%	2,100	2,100
8b	1	7.7	84.6%	600	0.0186	100.0000%	600	600
9	2	15.4	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	13	100.0		3,224,850	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 6 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	1	7.7	2,800	0.1	2,800	2,800
Mongolic	6	46.2	3,039,000	94.2	506,500	49,300
Sign language	1	7.7	16,000	0.5	16,000	16,000
Sino-Tibetan	1	7.7	43,700	1.4	43,700	43,700
Tungusic	1	7.7		0.0		
Turkic	3	23.1	123,350	3.8	41,117	2,350
<i>Totals</i>	13	100.0	3,224,850	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm] (Buriat-Mongolian, Burraad, Buryat, Mongolian Buriat, Northern Mongolian). *Users*: 49,300 (2020 census), decreasing, including 2,830 Barga. Based on ethnicity. *Location*: Bulgan, Dornod, Hentiy, Hovsgol, Selenge, and Tov provinces: especially Russian Republic of Buryatia border area. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Khalkha-Buriat, Buriat. A member of macrolanguage Buriat [bua] (Russian Federation). *Dialects*: Khori, Aga, Barga. Buriat in Mongolia is a variety of Khori and differs considerably from Buriat [bxu] of China and the Russian Federation. Influenced by and mutually intelligible with standard (Halh) Mongolian [khk]. *Lg Use*: Also use Halh Mongolian [khk], as literary language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High in Halh Mongolian [khk]. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in 1930s. Mongolian script, used until 1917. *Other*: Some books in Buriat. Not a literary language in Mongolia. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 16.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] (Hoton, Hui, Hui-Zu, Hytad, Khoton, Mandarin, Northern Chinese, Qotong, Xui). *Users*: 43,700 in Mongolia (2016). 11,300 ethnic Khoton speak a form of Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Location*: Omnogovi province; Uvs province: Tarialan and Ulaangom districts. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Use*: Also use Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High literacy rate in Halh, or Mandarin. Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 16 other countries and unestablished in 61 more.

Daur [dta] (Daguor, Dagur, Dawar, Dawo'er, Tahuerh, Tahur). *Users*: 2,100 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Scattered, especially in Hentiy province. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Dagur. *Dialects*: Buteha (Bataxan), Haila'er (Hailar), Qiqiha'er (Qiqihar, Tsitsikhar). *Type*: SOV; grammatical function marked mainly by suffixes; some vowel harmony; many consonant clusters; palatalized and labialized consonants; loans from Chinese, Manchu, Evenki. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, 1916–?, 1957–1958. Han script, Simplified variant. Latin script, used from 1920 to some time after 1928, then from 1981, primary usage. Mongolian script, Manchu style, used since the Qing dynasty. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 98,200. Indigenous in: China.

Dungan [dng]. *Users*: 6,000 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2006–2011. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 145,100. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. Unestablished in: Russian Federation, Uzbekistan.

Evenki [evn] (Ewenke, Ewenki, Khamnigan, Khamnigan Ewenki, Khamnigan Mongol, Solon, Tungus, Tungus Ewenki). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Mongolia. *Location*: Selenge province. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tungusic, Northern, Evenki. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Halh Mongolian [khk]. Used as L2 by Khamnigan Mongol [ykh]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1995. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1937, small-scale use in Russia. Latin script, used in Russia between 1931–1937, limited use in a few publications in China and on internet from 1983. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,830. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Russian Federation.

Kazakh [kaz] (Kaisak, Kazakhi, Kazax, Kosach, Qazaq, Qazaqi). *Users*: 121,000 in Mongolia (2020 census), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Bayan-Olgii and Hovd provinces: mining communities east of the capital; far east Choibalsan area. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 18 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Use*: Also use Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1820–2011. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan. Also established in: Iran, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States.

Khamnigan Mongol [ykh]. *Users*: 600 in Mongolia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Dornod and Hentiy provinces. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha. *Dialects*: None known. Strongly assimilated to Halh Mongolian [khk] (Yu 2011). *Type*: SOV; agglutinative language; case-marking (6 cases); 17 consonants and 6 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. All shifted to Halh Mongolian [khk] (Shimunek 2014). Most also use Evenki [evn], specifically the Khamnigan Evenki dialect (Janhunen 2003). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,600. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: China, Russian Federation.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 1,700 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as

L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

Mongolian [mon]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 6,183,130. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Halh Mongolian [khk], Peripheral Mongolian [mvf] (China). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,183,130.

Mongolian Sign Language [msr] (MSL). *Users*: 16,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 9,000–20,000 deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of total population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical variation especially related to age and cohort at the deaf school, with relatively rapid rate of innovation (Geer 2012). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Some also use Halh Mongolian [khk] (Geer 2012). *Lg Dev*: Agency: Mongolian Sign Language Center (MSLC). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: First deaf school established 1964 with aid from Russia, so Russian Sign Language [rsl] had early influence, but the two languages are now different. MSL is not used in the classroom, only by students outside class; rather instruction is in spoken Mongolian [khk] supplemented by fingerspelling (Geer 2011, Geer 2012).

Mongolian, Halh [khk] (Central Mongolian, Halh, Halha, Kalkh, Khalkh, Khalkha, Khalkha Mongolian, Mongol, Mongolian). *Users*: 2,730,000 in Mongolia (2020 census). Includes 36,400 Dariganga, 24,500 Darkhad, 8,580 Khotgoid, and 2,020 Sartuul. Based on ethnicity. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 8(1)). *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Khalkha-Buriat, Mongolian Proper. A member of macrolanguage Mongolian [mon]. *Dialects*: Halh (Khalkh, Khalkha), Dariganga, Khotgoid (Khotogoit), Sartuul (Sartul), Tsongol, Darkhad (Darhad, Darkhat). *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 29 consonants, 14 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable or long vowel; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2003. *DLS*: Vital (0.79). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script. Mongolian script, used prior to 1941 with a resurgence since the 1990s. Phags-pa script, no longer in use. Tibetan script, no longer in use. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,804,090 (as L1: 2,803,630; as L2: 460). Also indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, South Korea, Sweden, United States.

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf] (Southern-Eastern Mongolian). *Location*: Bayanhongor, Dornod, Dornogovi, Govi-Altay, Omnogovi, and Suhbaatar provinces: except Choybalsan area in

Dornod; south and southeast China border area. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Khalkha-Buriat, Mongolian Proper. *Dialects*: Ujumchin (Ujumuchin, Uzemchin), Jostu (Kharachin, Kharchin), Tumut (Tumet), Jirim (Khorchin), Urat, Ordos. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy is in Halh [khk]. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Grammar. NT: 1952–2003. *Writing*: Mongolian script. Phags-pa script, no longer in use. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,380,000. Also indigenous in: China.

Oirat [xal] (Kalmyk-Oirat, Western Mongol). *Users*: 257,000 in Mongolia (2020 census). 63,800 Bayad, 83,700 Durvud, 380 Khoshuud, 12,100 Khoton, 8,130 Myangad, 15,600 Torguud, 29,000 Uriankhai, 14,700 Uuld, and 37,400 Zakhchin (2020 census). Based on ethnicity. *Location*: Arhangay, Bayan-Olgii, Dzavhan, Hovd, Hovsgol, Govi-Altay, Omnogovi, and Uvs provinces. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Oirat-Kalmyk-Darkhat. *Dialects*: Zakhchin (Jakhachin), Bayad (Bayit), Myangad (Mingat), Uuld (Eleuth, Elyut, Olot, Ööld), Khoshuud (Khoshut), Uriankhai, Khoton (Hoton), Durvud (Durbet), Torguud. *Lg Use*: Continues to be used as a community language in most areas (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1827–2009. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, adopted in 1924, used in Russia and Mongolia. Mongolian script, Todo style, used in China. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Khoton (Hoton) originally of Turkic origin (Kara 1990), and were Muslim. Different from Chinese-speaking Qotong (Hoton) [cmn]. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 495,300. Indigenous in: Russian Federation (Kalmyk-Oirat). Also established in: China (Kalmyk-Oirat), Kyrgyzstan (Kalmyk-Oirat).

Russian [rus] (Okhu-in). *Users*: 1,198,800 in Mongolia, all users. L1 users: 2,800 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 1,196,000 (Arefyev 2012). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1 prefix on a word; recursive addition of suffixes allowed; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. ‘Mectny Oros’, permanent Russian residents. Widely taught in schools and higher education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 16 other countries and unestablished in 30 more.

Tuvan [tyv] (Diba, Kök Mungak, Soyod, Soyon, Soyot, Tannu-Tuva, Tuba, Tuva, Tuva-Uriankhai, Tuvia, Tuvín, Tuvínian, Tuwa-Uriankhai, Tyvan, Uriankhai, Uryankhai-Monchak). *Users*: 2,350 in Mongolia (2020 census), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Dzavhan province: Dorvoljin district; Hovd province: capital city area; Hovsgol province: north and west enclaves, northwest Tsagaannuur and Ulaan-Uul districts, and 2 areas of east of Hovsgol Nuur; Omnogovi province; Uvs province: far north Tsagaannuur and Ulaan-Uul districts. *Status*: 5*

(Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Northern. *Dialects*: Kokchulutan, Khöwsögöl Uigur. *Lg Use*: Also use Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy is in Halh [khk]. Literature. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 257,750. Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Also indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: China.

Ukrainian [ukr]. *Users*: 9,600 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Uyghur [uig] (Uighuir, Uighur, Uiguir, Uigur, Uygur). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Mongolia. Ethnic population: 12,000 (2015). *Location*: Govi-Altay province: Altai and Thogta sums. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question words initial; word order distinguishes subjects and indirect objects, topic and comment; 8 noun cases shown by suffixes; verb suffixes mark subject person, number, second person marks plural and 3 levels of respect; passive, reflexive, reciprocal and causative; comparatives; 25 consonant and 15 vowel phonemes; CV, CVC, CVCC syllables; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentials. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy is in Halh [khk] in Mongolia; the Uyghur are generally assimilated to Halh culture. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Grammar. Bible: 1950–2022. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, official and primary usage in China, also used in Afghanistan. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan, past usage in China. Latin script, used in China and Turkey. *Other*: Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Also indigenous in: China, Kazakhstan. Also established in: Afghanistan, India, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Mongolia are listed in order of their population of first-language speakers within the country, from highest to lowest. The entries report just the population and status elements.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Mongolian, Halh [khk] *Users:* 2,730,000 in Mongolia (2020 census). Includes 36,400 Dariganga, 24,500 Darkhad, 8,580 Khotgoid, and 2,020 Sartuul. Based on ethnicity. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 8(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,804,090 (as L1: 2,803,630; as L2: 460).

100,000 to 999,999

Oirat [xal] *Users:* 257,000 in Mongolia (2020 census). 63,800 Bayad, 83,700 Durvud, 380 Khoshuud, 12,100 Khoton, 8,130 Myangad, 15,600 Torguud, 29,000 Uriankhai, 14,700 Uuld, and 37,400 Zakhchin (2020 census). Based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 495,300.

Kazakh [kaz] *Users:* 121,000 in Mongolia (2020 census), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

10,000 to 99,999

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm] *Users:* 49,300 (2020 census), decreasing, including 2,830 Barga. Based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 43,700 in Mongolia (2016). 11,300 ethnic Khoton speak a form of Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Mongolian Sign Language [msr] *Users:* 16,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 9,000–20,000 deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of total population. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

1,000 to 9,999

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 9,600 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Dungan [dng] *Users:* 6,000 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 145,100.

Russian [[rus](#)] *Users:* 2,800 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. 1,198,800 in Mongolia, all users. L2 users: 1,196,000 (Arefyev 2012). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Tuvan [[tyv](#)] *Users:* 2,350 in Mongolia (2020 census), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 257,750.

Daur [[dta](#)] *Users:* 2,100 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 98,200.

Korean [[kor](#)] *Users:* 1,700 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

100 to 999

Khamnigan Mongol [[ykh](#)] *Users:* 600 in Mongolia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,600.

0

Evenki [[evn](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Mongolia. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,830.

Uyghur [[uig](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Mongolia. Ethnic population: 12,000 (2015). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

Unknown

Mongolian, Peripheral [[mvf](#)] *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,380,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Mongolia are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

1 (National)

Mongolian, Halh [khk] *Users:* 2,730,000 in Mongolia (2020 census). Includes 36,400 Dariganga, 24,500 Darkhad, 8,580 Khotgoid, and 2,020 Sartuul. Based on ethnicity. *Status:* Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 8(1)). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2003. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script. Mongolian script, used prior to 1941 with a resurgence since the 1990s. Phags-pa script, no longer in use. Tibetan script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,804,090 (as L1: 2,803,630; as L2: 460).

3 (Wider communication)

Russian [rus] *Users:* 1,198,800 in Mongolia, all users. L1 users: 2,800 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 1,196,000 (Arefyev 2012). *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

5 (Developing)

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf] *Lg Use:* Also use Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Writing:* Mongolian script. Phags-pa script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,380,000.

5 (Dispersed)

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 43,700 in Mongolia (2016). 11,300 ethnic Khoton speak a form of Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Use:* Also use Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Kazakh [kaz] *Users:* 121,000 in Mongolia (2020 census), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Also use Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

Tuvan [tyv] *Users*: 2,350 in Mongolia (2020 census), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Also use Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 257,750.

6a (Vigorous)

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm] *Users*: 49,300 (2020 census), decreasing, including 2,830 Barga. Based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Also use Halh Mongolian [khk], as literary language. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in 1930s. Mongolian script, used until 1917.

Mongolian Sign Language [msr] *Users*: 16,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 9,000–20,000 deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of total population. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Some also use Halh Mongolian [khk] (Geer 2012).

6b (Threatened)

Oirat [xal] *Users*: 257,000 in Mongolia (2020 census). 63,800 Bayad, 83,700 Durvud, 380 Khoshuud, 12,100 Khoton, 8,130 Myangad, 15,600 Torguud, 29,000 Uriankhai, 14,700 Uuld, and 37,400 Zakhchin (2020 census). Based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Continues to be used as a community language in most areas (Salminen 2007). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, adopted in 1924, used in Russia and Mongolia. Mongolian script, Todo style, used in China. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 495,300.

7 (Shifting)

Daur [dta] *Users*: 2,100 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, 1916–?, 1957–1958. Han script, Simplified variant. Latin script, used from 1920 to some time after 1928, then from 1981, primary usage. Mongolian script, Manchu style, used since the Qing dynasty. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 98,200.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Khamnigan Mongol [ykh] *Users*: 600 in Mongolia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. All shifted to Halh Mongolian [khk] (Shimunek 2014). Most also use Evenki [evn], specifically the Khamnigan Evenki dialect (Janhunen 2003). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,600.

9 (Dormant)

Evenki [evn] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Mongolia. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Halh Mongolian [khk]. Used as L2 by Khamnigan Mongol [ykh]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1937,

small-scale use in Russia. Latin script, used in Russia between 1931–1937, limited use in a few publications in China and on internet from 1983. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,830.

Uyghur [uig] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Mongolia. Ethnic population: 12,000 (2015). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Halh Mongolian [khk]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, official and primary usage in China, also used in Afghanistan. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan, past usage in China. Latin script, used in China and Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

Unestablished

Dungan [dng] *Users*: 6,000 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 145,100.

Korean [kor] *Users*: 1,700 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users*: 9,600 in Mongolia (2019 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Languages by Province

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the top-level administrative subdivisions within Mongolia. Under the name of each province is a list of the language communities that are located within its area.

Arhangay

Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Bayanhongor

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], [13](#)

Bayan-Olgiy

Kazakh [kaz], [12](#)

Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Bulgan

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], [11](#)

Dornod

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], [11](#)

Khamnigan Mongol [ykh], [12](#)

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], [13](#)

Dornogovi

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], [13](#)

Dzavhan

Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Tuvan [tyv], [14](#)

Govi-Altay

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], [13](#)

Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Uyghur [uig], [15](#)

Hentiy

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], [11](#)

Daur [dta], [11](#)

Khamnigan Mongol [ykh], [12](#)

Hovd

Kazakh [kaz], [12](#)

Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Tuvan [tyv], [14](#)

Hovsgol

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], [11](#)

Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Tuvan [tyv], [14](#)

Omnogovi

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], [11](#)

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], [13](#)

Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Tuvan [tyv], [14](#)

Selenge

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], [11](#)

Evenki [evn], [12](#)

Suhbaatar

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], [13](#)

Tov

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], [11](#)

Uvs

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], [11](#)

Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Tuvan [tyv], [14](#)

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Mongolia. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East

Russian [rus], [14](#)

Mongolic, Eastern, Dagur

Daur [dta], [11](#)

Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha

Khamnigan Mongol [ykh], [12](#)

Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Khalkha-Buriat, Buriat

Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], [11](#)

Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Khalkha-Buriat, Mongolian Proper

Mongolian, Halh [khk], [13](#)

Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], [13](#)

Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Oirat-Kalmyk-Darkhat

Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], [14](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Mongolian Sign Language [msr], [13](#)

Sino-Tibetan, Chinese

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], [11](#)

Tungusic, Northern, Evenki

Evenki [evn], [12](#)

Turkic, Eastern

Uyghur [uig], [15](#)

Turkic, Northern

Tuvan [tyv], [14](#)

Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian

Kazakh [kaz], [12](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 17 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

bxm	Buriat, Mongolia, 11	msr	Mongolian Sign Language, 13
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 11	mvf	Mongolian, Peripheral, 13
dng	Dungan, 12	rus	Russian, 14
dta	Daur, 11	tyv	Tuvan, 14
evn	Evenki, 12	uig	Uyghur, 15
kaz	Kazakh, 12	ukr	Ukrainian, 15
khk	Mongolian, Halh, 13	xal	Kalmyk-Oirat, 14
kor	Korean, 12	ykh	Khamnigan Mongol, 12
mon	Mongolian, 13		

Language Name Index

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

- Aga**, *dial.* Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], 11
- Barga**, *dial.* Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], 11
- Bataxan**, *alt. dial.* Daur [dta], 11
- Bayad**, *dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Bayit**, *alt. dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Buriat, Mongolia** [bxm], 11, 16
see Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], 11
- Buriat-Mongolian**, *alt.* Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], 11
- Burraad**, *alt.* Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], 11
- Buryat**, *alt.* Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], 11
- Buteha**, *dial.* Daur [dta], 11
- Central Mongolian**, *alt.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn], 11, 16
see Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 11
- Daguor**, *alt.* Daur [dta], 11
- Dagur**, *alt.* Daur [dta], 11
- Darhad**, *alt. dial.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Dariganga**, *dial.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Darkhad**, *dial.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Darkhat**, *alt. dial.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Daur** [dta], 11
- Dawar**, *alt.* Daur [dta], 11
- Dawo'er**, *alt.* Daur [dta], 11
- Diba**, *alt.* Tuvan [tyv], 14
- Durbet**, *alt. dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Durvud**, *dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Eleuth**, *alt. dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Elyut**, *alt. dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Evenki** [evn], 12
- Ewenke**, *alt.* Evenki [evn], 12
- Ewenki**, *alt.* Evenki [evn], 12
- Haila'er**, *dial.* Daur [dta], 11
- Hailar**, *alt. dial.* Daur [dta], 11
- Halh**, *alt.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
dial. Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Halha**, *alt.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Hoton**, *alt. dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
alt. Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 11
- Hui**, *alt.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 11
- Hui-Zu**, *alt.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 11
- Hytad**, *alt.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 11
- Jakhachin**, *alt. dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Jirim**, *dial.* Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], 13
- Jostu**, *dial.* Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], 13
- Kaisak**, *alt.* Kazakh [kaz], 12
- Kalkh**, *alt.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Kalmyk-Oirat**, *alt.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Kazakh** [kaz], 12, 16
- Kazakhi**, *alt.* Kazakh [kaz], 12
- Kazax**, *alt.* Kazakh [kaz], 12

- Khalkh**, *alt. dial.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
alt. Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Khalkha**, *alt. dial.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
alt. Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Khalkha Mongolian**, *alt.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Khamnigan**, *alt.* Evenki [evn], 12
- Khamnigan Ewenki**, *alt.* Evenki [evn], 12
- Khamnigan Mongol** [ykh], 12
alt. Evenki [evn], 12
- Kharachin**, *alt. dial.* Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], 13
- Kharchin**, *alt. dial.* Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], 13
- Khorchin**, *alt. dial.* Mongolian, Peripheral [mvf], 13
- Khori**, *dial.* Buriat, Mongolia [bxm], 11
- Khoshut**, *alt. dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Khoshuud**, *dial.* Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Khotgoid**, *dial.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Khotogoit**, *alt. dial.* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Khoton**, *alt.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 11
dial. Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], 14
- Khöwsögöl Uigur**, *dial.* Tuvan [tyv], 14
- Kök Mungak**, *alt.* Tuvan [tyv], 14
- Kokchulutan**, *dial.* Tuvan [tyv], 14
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