

THE EVOLUTION TYPES OF MONGOLIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

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On the basis of the name research, which was included in the *Монгол газар нутгийн нэрийн хувьслын толь* (Dictionary of Mongolian Geographical Name Evolution) (Ravdan.E. and Narangarav. J. UB.,2011, p. 588) that was compiled by the Onomastics Centre of NUM, the evolution types of Mongolian geographical names were defined. The dictionary was created by selectively collecting and mutually comparing the information with 260 geographical names of all provinces, regions, banners, ecclesiastical estates, watch posts, relay-services during the period of Manchu and the Autonomous Monarchy (Given as an appendix in the dictionary), 316 geographical names, which were published in the scale of 1:200 000 between 1942-1956 in the former Soviet Union (Given as an appendix in the dictionary), 1173 geographical names in the scale of 1:100 000 (Given as an appendix in the dictionary) and 30 geographical names, which were published in the scale of 1: 500 000 by the "Cartography" Co Ltd in 2003 (Given as an appendix in the dictionary). In Mongolia, this type of dictionary was not previously published in any form, so it needs to be emphasized that since the dictionary is the first one, there could be many things in the feature of the experiment.

The evolution types of Mongolian Geographical Names were defined by keeping the following principles and considering the unique features of Mongolian historical maps of three generations. In this respect:

-The geographical names, which were included in the map, were adjusted accordingly to the following. That is to say: The evolution of Mongolian geographical names were determined by comparing the map of the Autonomous Monarchy to the map in the scale of 1:200 000 and respectively making a comparison of the maps in the scales of 1:500 000 and 1:100 000 with the map in the scale of 1: 2 000 000. There is no numerical data of longitude and latitude in the map of the period of Manchu and the Autonomous Monarchy like the modern map has. Therefore, we compared all the possible statistics amongst each other namely: the signs of the mountain and other high places, the names of the river and the names of the natural and physical features of whose names were not changed. Thus, it is worth to say that there was a risk of occurring some errors in the name comparison. However, we hope that there can be little risk of the error occurrence, since the later maps have sufficient numerical indicators. The map in the scale of 1: 2 000 000 was made by the foreigners so a lot of names were mistaken. Therefore, the research workers of the Institute of Geography in the Academy of Science corrected the mistakes on the map by using their hand writings a good many years later. We used the corrected version of the map. However, we considered both the first Russian version and corrected Mongolian version and used the signs of the Russian version as before when we made our dictionary.

1. Монгол Улсын Их Сургууль

-Geographical names are changed reasonably slowly or constantly in comparison with the name of personal proper nouns so we chose the geographical maps among the research sources which can be used for studying. However, this source cannot be considered as being absolutely true and reliable, because the geographical names in the map were implemented by certain individuals. Therefore, some mistakes can be found. For example: Many spelling mistakes, which were occurred because of the clerks' skills, can be found in the map of the Autonomous Monarchy. Also many spelling mistakes, which were made by foreigners who did not know Mongolian, can be seen in the map of the scale 1:200 000. Furthermore, there is still no set standard of recording Mongolian geographical names in the map, so recording a geographical feature by using many names should be emphasized. Therefore, we followed our chosen research sources and considered other "possibilities" as "the evolution". For example: a geographical item can still have several name versions now so we considered all the versions in the different maps as "the evolution". In other words, we would like to give reasons that the notion of "the evolution" is widely used in the dictionary.

-Another thing, which should be emphasized, is that both spoken and written versions of the geographical name reflected to the map similar to each other. Mentioning a single example: The version of *Halh gol* \ *Halhyn gol* is still equally used in the usage of Mongolians. Basically, if there was or there was a natural or another certain feature, which was named "Halh", or it was forgotten, it is not wrong to name it "halhyn" by adding a possessive suffix. If there was not a feature like that, the last version "halhyn" must be considered wrong. Similar to this, there are a lot of names namely: *Selbe gol* \ *Selbiin gol*, *Tuul gol* \ *Tuulyn gol*. In these cases, we considered these names as "the evolution". However, "all the evolution" that is included in our dictionary should not be seen as "hesitating". The above-mentioned example is only one of the subsidiary parts in "the evolution types" of Mongolian geographical names

-We did not take each symbol of the Mongolian geography names, which was written wrong by the clerks and foreigners, who were mentioned previously, to extremes of saying "the evolution". However, we would like to emphasize that some of them were essentially needed in the dictionary, so we included them as they are.

-In our previous thematic dictionaries, we wrote proper nouns in upper case and base nouns in lower case and made a suggestion and uniform of not reducing a vowel when these both nouns are written based on opinions of Mongo lists. According to the opinions, we unified all the geographical names which were published in two different scaled maps.

- In the dictionary, the location of the changed feature is definitively given according to its longitude, latitude, length, the location of the administrative unit and the map number.

Now I would like to discuss the evolution types of Mongolian geographical names(MGN) briefly later. However, firstly the structure of MGN should be said in a few words. From our point of views, every proper noun consists of both the base and proper nouns in each language of the world. However, it is common that the base noun is abbreviated in many cases since the nominative nouns, noun endings, suffixes are clear or the communicating people understand what or whom is being talked about.² Although the base nouns are used as an independent noun not as a method of grammar, they can be omitted among people's speech the same as other languages and culture. I'll take an example. In our spoken and written language, it is not necessary to say *hot* when we talk about Ulaanbaatar

2. It is widely explained in many different language examples in Монгол газар нутгийн нэрийн хэлбэр-утгазүйн судалгаа (The Research of Mongolian Geographical Name Morphology and Semantics by E.Ravdan) (UB., 2004, 2004, page 322). Moreover, please refer to МГНН-ийн судалгааны онолын суурь зарчмууд (The Theoretic Basic Principles of MGN by E.Ravdan) "МУИС, ГХСС-ийн Эрдэм шинжилгээний бичиг" 2007 №283 (11), pages 35-50).

since everybody knows about it. However, it is needed, the base noun is reused. For example: there is a real requirement for writing the base name in the geographical map. Personal proper nouns are also considered alike the previous one. Therefore, it is proper to separately talk about the evolution of base and proper nouns when the evolution of MGN is discussed.

If Mongolian geographical names are compared with the geographical names of many civilized countries in the world, each characteristic of the natural feature is clearly separated and named by Mongolian nomads, who are intimately connected to nature, and the naming is very unique and rich.³ This can be minimally proved by approximately 500 base nouns, which are included in the three-stranded dictionaries of Mongolian geographical names, that were compiled by us. In comparison with the proper nouns, the base nouns do not evolve easily and they are included in the nominative part of speech in their own languages. The types and reasons of the evolution are not many and various. The main reason can be connected to the consequences of the disappearance that was resulted by the natural and other factors. For example: some lakes, springs, salt-marsh, rivers, and streams are dried up and they became to be called *shal*, *hudag*, *aman uus* and etc. Moreover, some monasteries, temples, banner offices, administrative units and composite teams of herdsmen became ruins.

However, the evolution types of proper nouns are various and the consequences of the changes are so many that are impossible to be defined. We classified proper nouns under the three indicators, namely:

1. Phonetics and pronunciation
2. Types
3. Semantics

Now I'll show the mentioned above types in details by the use of a few examples

§ 1. The evolution of phonetics and pronunciation of the proper nouns. We classified them within the framework of phonetics and outside the framework of phonetics:

1. The evolution of Mongolian geographical proper nouns within the framework of phonetics are very common in Mongolian language :

- the type of the phoneme alteration.
- the reduction and addition of the phoneme and syllable.
- the phonetic word.
- the stress of the phoneme

These were conducted as the main indication by the research. The specific examples are given in order to prove the previously mentioned occurrences. In this respect:

1.1. The phonetic alteration of proper nouns is the common type of the Mongolian language phonetic law. One specific feature of the phonetic alteration is that there is no big meaning difference between the two names when the phoneme is changed. When the meaning is changed, it is not very common to be outside the same meaning framework. On the other hand, not only a single alteration in a couple name but also 2-3 changes of the phonemes can occur. For example: In the case of Arabjiryń-Aravjuuryń- Aravjuul, the alteration of a/uu, l/r is observed. Also, in the name of Darhin-Dargint , the alteration of h/g and t phoneme is added. Now we would like to show the common types of the vowel and consonant alteration in Mongolian geographical names by demonstrating several

3. Please refer to *Монгол газар нутгийн нэрзүй* (Mongolian Geographical Name Toponymy) in which the epidemiology and frequencies of the most common 300 in Mongolian all provinces and administrative units. We defined the most common ones by the use of many Mongolian language explanatory dictionaries.

examples. In this respect:

The alteration of the vowel:

- a/e : *Üneged Tsagaan nuur – Tsegeen nuur;*
 a/ya : *Hangi uul – Hyanga uul ;*
 a/o : *Angarhain davaa – Ongorhoin davaa;*
 a/i : *Hargist uul – Hirgist uul ;*
 aa/a : *Daatsyn hōndii – Datsyn hōndii;*
 au/iu : *Tarau – Tariu – Tariugiin gol ;*
 o/u : *Omboin govi – Umbyn hōndii;*
 oo/oi : *Togtoo uul – Tohtoi uul;*
 oi/o : *Hoidoin Bor Öндөр uhaa – Hoidoin Baruun Bor uhaa;*
 u/o : *Hul bulag – Hol bulag;*
 u/i : *Sulan uul (Sulangiin Tahilagat ovoo) – Sulin Heertiin hōndii;*
 u/ü : *Hunh uul, Hühn uul – Hum uul;*
 uu/aa : *Zaluugiin gol- Zalaagiin gol;*
 uu/a : *Jalbuu – Jalba uul;*
 uu/a : *Guutain gol – lh Gutain gol;*
 uu/ui : *Luugiin uul – Luin Huren uul;*
 e/a : *Herh gol – Harh gol ;*
 e/a : *Melzei uul - Melzii;*
 õ/ü : *Bõhõg gol- Būheg gol;*
 õ/o : *Öвөр Bõmbõgõriin tal – Öвөр Bombogoryn tal;*
 õõ/õ : *Öртõõnii hudag – Öртõn hudag;*
 õ/a : *Bõht miruu – Shar Baht uul;*
 ü/u : *Būilen uul - Builan ;*
 ü/i : *Muhar Hūngūi – Hūngiin gol;*
 ü/õ : *Sūrtiin Magnai uul – Sõrtiin Magnai uul ;*
 ü/o : *Hūrhree gol – Horhroo gol;*
 üü/õõ : *Bõglūū us – Bõglõõ hudag;*
 üü/uu : *Airag Shūūshin uul – Shuushin uul;*
 i/o : *Öвөр Hishigt- Öвөр Hoshigt, Öвөр Hoshigtyn gol*
 i/u : *Jiremtai uul – Juramtain Zūūn Davaa sav;*
 i/e : *Buregtii – Buregtein am ;*
 i/iu : *Tsahiryn tal – Tsahiurt tal;*

The alteration of the consonant:

- g/h : *Asgat – Ashatyn uul;*
 ch/ts : *lh, Baga Choiyan – Tsuyan bulag;*
 h/g : *Hatsavch, Gatssavch uul, Öвөр Gatsavchiin eh, Öвөр gatsavch;*
 n/m : *Öртõnt – Öртõmt gol;*
 j/ch : *Javtsag bulag – Chavchan bulag;*

- g/n: *Shorvog nuur – Shorvon nuur*;
 s/sh :*Sharyn gol – Saryn gol*;
 s/ts : *Baidсан us – Baidas uu – Baidtsangiin hudag*;
 g/m : *Adarmag -Adarman* ;
 v/d : *Yamaat hoshuu – Yamaadyn hoshuu*;
 ch/j : *Bachig – Bajig uul* ;
 ts/z : *Ogtsom uul - Ogzom* ;
 sh/t : *Shovgor uul – Zamyn Tovgor uul* ;
 ts/s : *Tsairyn hudag – Sairyn hudag* ;
 ts/d : *Baga Margats uul – Baga Margad uul.* ;

Many more examples of the vowel and consonant alteration and also the rare ones can be found easily in our dictionary.

1.2. The reduction and addition of the phoneme and syllable is very common in Mongolian geographical names. This phenomenon is similar to the name alteration caused by the people's usage for many years. The reduction and addition is the certain phenomenon so without any explanation we would like to focus on the facts which were encountered in the geographical complex map of Mongolian three generations. In the dictionary the other phonetic phenomena such as: metatheses are included. For example: **Airag** (Feiire(), ZHA, Erdene bishrelt zasagt hany hoshuu (1922); **Bayan aarag** $\varphi=45^{\circ}20' -46^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=97^{\circ}00' -98^{\circ}00'$ (L-47-XX) (1952), **Ar Öñörsh gol**, $\varphi=48^{\circ}40' -49^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=112^{\circ}00' -113^{\circ}00'$ (M-49-XXIX); **Ar Öñöriin gol**, (M-49-Б,Г), DOA, Bayan-Uul, **Argait us** (Feregido), ZHA, Yost Beisiin hoshuu (1922); **Yargaityn gol**, $\varphi=45^{\circ}20' -46^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=96^{\circ}00' -97^{\circ}00'$ (L-47-XIX) (1952), **Baga Art uul** (bE)T FerdO fegola), SeHA, Erh Zasgiin Hoshuu (1847); **Baga Bart uul**, (bE)T bErdO fegola), SeHA, Erh Zasgiin Hoshuu (1866); **Baga Bart** (bE)T bErdO), Erh Zasgiin Hoshuu (1907), **Badamsh hudag**(bEdemsl Hooedo()), SeHA, Jün van Dorjpalamyn hoshuu (1890); **Badamyn tolgoi**, $\varphi=46^{\circ}40' -47^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=116^{\circ}00' -117^{\circ}00'$ (L-50-IX) (1947-1950), **Badar davaa**, $\varphi=50^{\circ}00' -50^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=101^{\circ}00' -102^{\circ}00'$ (M-47-XVIII); **Badarga davaa**, (M-47-Б), HÖA, Erdenebulgan etc..

The phonetic word. This is a very unique phenomenon of deriving a phonetic word by the use of two or more roots and morphemes. For the first time, it is formed in the spoken language and during the course of the time period it is become established into the written or literary language. For example:

Arsai, $\varphi=49^{\circ}20' -50^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=91^{\circ}00' -92^{\circ}00'$ (M-46-XX); **Ar Sair gol**, (M-46-A, B), UWA, Ulaangom; **Or: Ashini uul, Mo: Arashnai uul**, 2082, $\varphi=45^{\circ}20' -46^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=101^{\circ}00' -102^{\circ}00'$ (L-47-XXIV); **Ar Ashnai uul**, 2082, (L-47-G), ÖWA, Nariinteel; **Bor Huts** (BrO Hoca), SNHA, Jonon Beis Purevjavyn hoshuu (1904); **Borots**(Broca), SNHA, Jonon Beis Purevjavyn hoshuu (1921) ; **Bor Heer uul**, 765, $\varphi=48^{\circ}00' -48^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=115^{\circ}00' -116^{\circ}00'$ (M-50-XXII); **Bürheeriin ovoo**, 764, (M-50-A, B), DOA, Bayantümen; **Or: Darhan Lamyn Ovoo uul, Mo: Darhiin ovoo**, 1937, $\varphi=48^{\circ}40' -49^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=99^{\circ}00' -100^{\circ}00'$ (M-47-XXVIII); **Dari-Eh Ovoo uul**, 1937, (M-47-G, HÖA, Galt; **Or: Züün Üürtiin uul, Mo: Züün Üürt uul**, 1473, $\varphi=44^{\circ}40' -45^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=103^{\circ}00' -104^{\circ}00'$ (L-48-XXVI); **Zügnüürt uul**, 1473, (L-48-B), ÖBA, Tögrög ; **Or: Han Darhad uul, Mo: Handarhat uul**, 3075, $\varphi=47^{\circ}20' -48^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=99^{\circ}00' -100^{\circ}00'$ (L-47-IV); **Han Darhad uul**, 3077, (L-47-B), ARA, Hangai; **Hantaирgat** (HeehdeUrgedO), SNHA, Dalai Choinhor vangiin hoshuu (1907, 1912, 1921, no year); **Handarahat** (Han Darhad . E. R.), $\varphi=47^{\circ}20' -48^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=99^{\circ}00' -100^{\circ}00'$ (L-47-IV) (1951) ; **Har Shar Uul** (He*T Ze* Fegola), SeHA, Bishrelt zasgiin hoshuu(1836); **Galshar Uul ovoo**, $\varphi=46^{\circ}00' -46^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=110^{\circ}00' -111^{\circ}00'$ (L- 49-XV) (1943-1944); **Huren Han ovoo**, 1165, $\varphi=49^{\circ}20' -50^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=113^{\circ}00' -114^{\circ}00'$ (M-49-XXIV); **Huramhan uul**, 1166, (M-49-B.G), DOA, Bayandun etc..

1.3. The stress and alteration of the phoneme can be considered as a typical phenomenon of the spoken language. In a few cases, it can become a standard of written or literary language. For example: **Or: Bayan Han ovoo, Mo: Bayan hangai ovoo**, 1570, $\varphi=48^{\circ}00'-48^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=104^{\circ}00'-105^{\circ}00'$ (M-48-XXXIII); **Bayan Haan Ovoo uul**, 1570, (M-48-B), BUA, Büreghangai; **Darhan Han uul**, 1708, $\varphi=48^{\circ}00'-48^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=103^{\circ}00'-104^{\circ}00'$ (M-48-XXXII); **Darhan Haan uul**, 1708, (M-48-B), BUA, Hishig-Öndör; **Lutyn Alag uul**, 2165, $\varphi=46^{\circ}00'-46^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=92^{\circ}00'-93^{\circ}00'$ (L-46-XV); **Luutyn Alag uul**, 2165, (L-46-A), HOA, Üyench;

II. The evolution of Mongolian geographical name proper nouns is a phenomenon that the phoneme and morpheme of the name are changed outside the framework of the phonetic law. This type of the evolution is common among the framework of 2-3 name meanings in comparison with the phonetic evolution which occurs in one name meaning. The alteration of the phonetic unit and morpheme can be caused not by the quality of being voiced-voiceless, soft-hard and having other qualities of the phoneme, but by mainly communicating people or social consequences. However, there is a similarity of the pronunciation and phonetics between the evolving names, so it will be focused on here. For example:

Doloon uul-Dulaan uul have totally different meanings and the alteration of o/a, oo/aa should be considered as not the result of the unit pronunciation but as the result of the people's minds. Also the more examples namely: Dulaan har uul- Dulaan han uul, Baruun Tögs uul- Büren Tögs uul can make our previous conclusion more assured.

The evolution of Mongolian geographical name proper noun members outside the framework of the phonetics is a very broad phenomenon. The reason of the name changing can be various. Many facts that are included in our dictionary are proving that there can be the special function of the people's attitude and evaluation changes towards the land and water, worshipping them and avoiding saying their names as the honorable taboo. Therefore, the similarity of the name pronouncing alteration cannot be negated as having the quality of abstract and casual.

There is no opportunity for defining the reason of each alteration so in this case we tried to set up the foundation start of the research and made a previous suggestion in order to assist the later researchers. We will take a few examples. In this respect:

Or: Abchin Zurh uul, Mo: Achit Zurh uul, 2036, $\varphi=50^{\circ}00'-50^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=100^{\circ}00'-101^{\circ}00'$ (M-47-XVII); **Atsats Zurh uul**, 2036, (M-47-B), HÖA, Chandmani-Öndör; **Adagiin nuur**, $\varphi=46^{\circ}40'-47^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=109^{\circ}00'-110^{\circ}00'$ (L-49-VIII); **Algain nuur**, (L-49-A), HEA; **Bayanmönh**, 1445, $\varphi=45^{\circ}20'-46^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=104^{\circ}00'-105^{\circ}00'$ (L-48-XXI); **Ambaga uul**, 1445, (L-48-B), DUA, Erdenedalai; **Ar Hünjig gol**, $\varphi=48^{\circ}40'-49^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=107^{\circ}00'-108^{\circ}00'$ (M-48-XXX); **Ar Hönjiliin gol**, (M-48-B,G), TÖA and Erdeene etc.

§ 2. In several cases the evolution of proper members is followed by the name meaning change. This was discussed in details in our publication. (E.Ravdan, 2004) Therefore, the common types of the proper member form evolution are here defined and enriched by certain examples. In this respect:

$N_1 - N_2$: *Gyalaan gol* → *Gyalaany gol*;

$N_1 - N_n$: *Hangai uul* → *Hangain uul* ;

$N_1 - N_4$: *Ovoo nuur* → *Ovoot nuur* ;

$N_2 - N_1$: *Tsagduulyn Gozgor uul* → *Tsagduul uul* ;

$N_2 - N_{\text{tyn}}$: *Tasyn Har uul* → *Tastyn Har uul* ;

$N_2 - N_4$: *Tsagaan Asgyn gol* → *Tsagaan Asgat gol*;

$N_2 - N_n$: *Shandyn Har uul* → *Shandan Har uul* ;

$N_{-1} - N_{-1yn}$: *Aguit gol* → *Aguityn gol*;
 $N_{-1} - N_{-1}$: *Angirt davaa* → *Angir davaa*
 $N_{-1} - N_{-2}$: *Shiveet nuruu* → *Shiveenii nuruu*;
 $N_{-1} - N_{-n}$: *Bumbat tolgoi* → *Bumban tolgoi*;
 $N_{-1} - N_{-tain}$: *Uliast gol* → *Uliastain gol*;

$N_{-tyn} - N_{-tain}$: *Balintyn nuruu* → *Balinttain nuruu*;
 $N_{-tiin} - N_{-1}$: *Uyertiin gol* → *Uyert gol*;
 $N_{-tyn} - N_{-1}$: *Tsahiurtyн bulag* → *Tsahiurt bulag*;
 $N_{-tiin} - N_{-n}$: *Eregtiin hudag* → *Ergen hudag*;
 $N_{-tiin} - N_{-2}$: *Urd Shivertiin gol* → *Urd Shiveriin gol*;

$N_{-tai} - N_{-1}$: *Narstai uul* → *Narst uul*;
 $N_{-tai} - N_{-tain}$: *Shavagtai bulag* → *Shavagtain bulag*;

$N_{-n} - N_{-1}$: *Huurain hudag* → *Huurai hudag*;
 $N_{-n} - N_{-1}$: *Bumban uhaa* → *Bumbat uhaa* ;
 $N_{-n} - N_{-2}$: *Zeeren hudag* → *Zeerengiin hudag etc.*

By observing the evolution of proper member forms, a complete meaning difference occurs in the structure types formed by the genitive case and possessive suffix. In the example of Tsagduulyn Gozgor uul and Hangain uul, the base nouns namely: Tsagduulyn and Hangain are the inflected proper nouns for other natural features and they are used for naming the second features by being used for orientating and connecting. Then in the other types of the name structure, the previous difference does not take place. The difference between them tends to be in the form of attributing the characteristic of the natural feature, which is expressed by the base noun. For example: Ovoo nuur → Ovoot nuur, Narstai uul → Narst uul etc. This evolution can be almost found in each single page of the dictionary, so anyone who is interested in it is able to see the plenty of examples in the dictionary. Therefore, such certain examples are not given here.

§ 3. According to the result of the research, the meaning of the Mongolian geographical name proper members, the alteration is made by four main types. In this respect:

- the semantic widening,
- the semantic narrowing,
- the alteration of the proper element,
- the alteration of the semantics.

3.1. The semantic widening is an especially wide spread phenomenon in Mongolian geographical names. This is mainly expressed by the addition of the proper members. The additive elements:

- the new name with the meaning of the symbol such as: *bayan, hairhan, bogd, haan (han, buyant, olziit and tahilgat* :

- attributive names that connect the location of the geographical feature to the other certain feature by the use of the direction, the colour, the size and the genitive case of the other name, for example: *ar-öвөр, baruun-zүүн, urd-hoid, deed-dood, ulaan, har, shar, ih-baga, öндөр-nam, urt-bogino, talyn, hyaryn and hondoin*;

- a few examples of using the base noun one after another to form a geographical name are observed. For example: *ovoo, teeg, us and oroi*.

When this type of the name is wholly observed, there is a high probability of being the same name version. The certain examples of this can be shown the names of Otgontenger and Bogd uul have the

several name versions in the maps. It is clear for us there are some versions of the names for our holy mountains which have been worshipped for many years. We choose the exact name for naming them among the versions based on who we are, where we are and what purpose we have. Therefore, it is not necessary to understand the widening and narrowing of the proper members to the extreme of not using the old one and changing it to the new one. However, it will be considered as another extreme, if each mountain has the different version of the names. Defining the previous difference should be the purpose of the later research. In order to prove the above-mentioned, a few examples are taken. In this respect:

Or: **Avzaga Hairhan uul, Mo: Ih Avzaga Hairhan uul**, 2227, $\varphi=46^{\circ}00'-46^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=102^{\circ}00'-103^{\circ}00'$ (L-48-XIII); **Ih Avzaga Hairhan uul**, 2228, (L-48-A), ÖBA, Taragt; **Aguityn uul**, 3267, $\varphi=48^{\circ}40'-49^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=89^{\circ}00'-90^{\circ}00'$ (M-45-XXX); **Ih Aguit uul**, 3267, (M-45-G, L-45-B), BÖA, Ulaanhust; **Aguityn höndii**, $\varphi=47^{\circ}20'-48^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=113^{\circ}00'-114^{\circ}00'$ (L-49-VI), **Gurvan Aguityn höndii**, (L-49-B), DOA, Bulgan; **Or: Agt Ovoo uul, Mo: Tsagaan Agt uul**, 1798, $\varphi=48^{\circ}40'-49^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=102^{\circ}00'-103^{\circ}00'$ (M-48-XXV); **Bayan Tsagaan Agt ovoo**, 1798, (M-48-B), BUA, Bayan-Agt etc.

3.2.1. The semantic narrowing is the opposite phenomenon of the semantic widening in Mongolian geographical names. It is clearly seen from the facts that attributive names that connect the location of the geographical feature to the other certain feature by the use of the direction, the colour, the size and the genitive case of the other name apart from the worshipping symbolized names are omitted. However, many additive base nouns, which were encountered in the semantics widening, are widely reduced and left here. In our opinion, a number of the omission of the base nouns can be explained by the correction of certain mistakes of the additive base nouns, which were especially in Mongolian geographical complex map in the 1940's. For example:

Temeen Chuluuuny Hyar uul – Temeen Chuluut uul
 Dood Husht Nuruu uul – Dood Husht uul
 Ovootyn Hötöl davaa – Davaa
 Bayanzurh Ovoo uul – Bayanzurh uul
 Alag Yan uul – Alag uul
 Bayan Hoshuu Yavar uul – Bayan Hoshuu uul

- A few attributions of the name combinations such as: *shand bulag, us hudag (hudag us) and bulag hudag* are commonly reduced. For example:

Namyn Amny Us bulag – Namyn Amny bulag
 Ar Bulag hudag – Ar bulag
 Bayan Shireegiin Shand bulag – Shireegiin bulag etc.

The reduction of one of the parallel attributions from the semantics narrowing names under the third section is widely observed. For example:

Tugal Ünee uul – Tugal uul
 Togoo Jargalant uul – Togoo uul
 Holboo Tsagaan Öndör uul – Ih holboo uul
 Ih Shar Dov hudag – Shar Dovyn hudag etc..

This phenomenon is very common in Mongolian geographical names so we are limiting the number of certain examples given.

3.3. It is very typical that one of the proper names is altered by the other name for changing the meaning in Mongolian geographical names. This case was observed in two or more proper names.

The following typical phenomenon was seen. In this respect:

- In several names the exchanging elements are related to each other in terms of the meaning. For example: Baruun huts uul– Baruun Argalant uul; Hanan Ulaan uul – Havtgai Ulaan uul; Engen Chuluuny Bulag – Avhain bulag; Hatan Hairhan uul (Eej hairhan) –Eej uul – Eej Hairhan uul; Muhar bulag – Bitüügiin bulag; Buural Haairhan uul – Tarlan Hairhan uul; Talyn Shovgor uul – Talyn Shovon uul etc.

It is also common to alter one meaning of the adjective for another meaning of the adjective. In this respect:

-Ulaan Hövөө uul- Yagaan Hövөө uul; Gyalgaryn Tovon uul – Gyalgaryn Shovon uul; Jargailtain Har uzuur – Jargailtai Huren uzuur; Öндөр Ulaan uul-Ih Ulaan uul; Gezgen Hairhan uul-Gedreg Hairhan uul; Ulaan Burgas bulag-Ulaan Buraany bulaguud; Bayan Ölzii uul – Sain Ölziit uul etc.

A few examples of altering the proper element for relating to the other feature were observed. In this respect:

-Saihan Ovoony uurhai- Saihan Nüürsний uurhai; Urt Guyayn höndii – Zuun Urtyn höndii; Haruulyn Oвоо uul(Suul Haruul uul) –Suul haruul; Shagshuurgatain burd- Zegest burd; Yasny Öндөр uul-Sar Öндөр uul; Mörөngийн Ulaan nuur- Ih Ulaan nuur etc

3.2. According to our experiment and research, we anticipate the phenomenon of proper element changes in Mongolian geographical names could be reasonably well encountered. If the semantic widening, narrowing and exchanging of the proper names are connected to one of the proper nouns, the proper noun is completely replaced. Therefore, if we chase the exchange of the proper noun meaning according to the map recording, there might be some risks related to the map scale. We mentioned this previously. In order to avoid this, we strictly followed the numerical data of longitude, latitude and length of the location of the geographical feature. On the other hand, please pay attention to the name possibility of being a version of the natural feature or a part of the complex name. Could you possibly judge this in your mind? Let's take some examples. In this respect:

Or: Avzaga sum, Mo: Hishig-Öндөр sum. $\varphi=48^{\circ}00'-48^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=103^{\circ}00'-104^{\circ}00'$ (M-48-XXXII), **Hishig-Öндөр sum**, (M-48-B), BUA, Hishig-Öндөр; **Agart uul.** 1751, $\varphi=49^{\circ}20'-50^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=95^{\circ}00'-96^{\circ}00'$ (M-46-XXIV); **Öндөр Haruult uul.** 1752, (M-46-B, G), UBA, Baruunturuun; **Or: Ak Chake, Mo: Ak Shoh.** 3042, $\varphi=48^{\circ}40'-49^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=88^{\circ}00'-89^{\circ}00'$ (M-45-XXIX); **Tsagaan Shovh uul.** 3042, (M-45-G, L-45-B), BÖA, Ulaanhust; **Alag uul.** 1745, $\varphi=44^{\circ}40'-45^{\circ}20'$, $\lambda=94^{\circ}00'-95^{\circ}00'$ (L-46-XXIX); **Shovon uul.** 1745, (L-46-G), GOA, Bugat; **Altan Bogoch uul.** 2761, $\varphi=47^{\circ}20'-48^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=97^{\circ}00'-98^{\circ}00'$ (L-47-II); **Hets uul.** 2761, (L-47- A), ZAA, Otgon; **Altan Emeel uul.** 1325, $\varphi=48^{\circ}00'-48^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=112^{\circ}00'-113^{\circ}00'$ (M-49-XXXV); **Buural uul.** 1325, (M-49-B,G), HEA, Norovlin; **Angirtyn Öндөр Har.** 2096, $\varphi=48^{\circ}00'-48^{\circ}40'$, $\lambda=94^{\circ}00'-95^{\circ}00'$ (M-46-XXXV); **Serten uul.** 2096, (M-46-B,G), ZAA, Zavhanmandal; **Or: Ar dayan Huree Nuruu, Mo: Baga Tayangyn nuruu.** $\varphi=45^{\circ}20'-46^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=95^{\circ}00'-96^{\circ}00'$ (L-46-XXIV); **Sumangiin nuruu.** (L-46-B), GOA, Tseel; **Ar Terget uul.** 2755, $\varphi=47^{\circ}20'-48^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=91^{\circ}00'-92^{\circ}00'$ (L-46-II); **Hun Chuluut uul.** 2756, (L-46-A), HOA, Buyant; **Or: Ar uul: Mo: Toonot uulТоонот уул.** 2948, $\varphi=47^{\circ}20'-48^{\circ}00'$, $\lambda=97^{\circ}00'-98^{\circ}00'$ (L-47-II); **Zurgaadai uul.** 2948, (L-47-A), ZAA, Otgon etc.

Thus, it is clear that the notion of the name evolution is a many-sided and very broad issue according to the evolution types of Mongolian geographical names. If certain cases are checked on the spot by asking the native people, we are sure a number of versions can be the same as our dictionary definitions. However, there is a disadvantage that there is the possibility of there being different name versions for one geographical feature being mistaken as "the evolution". Therefore, there will be a requirement for refining and studying precisely the definition since our dictionary is the first effort. This should be considered by the later researchers!