

Ways of Forming Household Vocabulary of The Khalkha-Mongolian, Buryat And Kalmyk Languages

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Abstract: The article concerns the lexical-semantic subgroups of household vocabulary in the Khalkha-Mongolian, Buryat and Kalmyk languages, which are represented by monosyllabic, disyllabic and multisyllabic lexemes. In addition, the authors emphasize that the primary method of forming household vocabulary is correlative words that nominate new objects of reality, thereby enrich the vocabulary of Mongolian languages with new lexemes.

Keywords: the Khalkha-Mongolian language, the Buryat language, the Kalmyk language, household vocabulary, lexical-semantic groups, structure, types of word formation, affixation, correlative words.

Formas de formar el vocabulario familiar de los idiomas khalkha-mongol, buriat y kalmyk

Resumen

Resumen: El artículo se refiere a los subgrupos léxico-semántico del vocabulario familiar en los idiomas Khalkha-Mongol, Buryat y Kalmyk, que están representados por lexemas monosilábicos, disilábicos y multisilábicos. Además, los autores enfatizan que el método principal para formar el vocabulario doméstico son las palabras correlativas que nominan nuevos objetos de la realidad, enriqueciendo así el vocabulario de las lenguas mongolas con nuevos lexemas.

Palabras clave: el idioma khalkha-mongol, el idioma buriat, el idioma kalmyk, vocabulario familiar, grupos léxico-semánticos, estructura, tipos de formación de palabras, fijación, palabras correlativas.

1. Introduction

This article aims to determine the ways of forming the household vocabulary of north-western Mongolian languages, including Khalkha-Mongolian, Buryat and Kalmyk. Household vocabulary is a system that consists of such lexical-semantic groups as: “nominations of dwellings and settlements”, “nominations of house furniture and utensils”, “nominations of kitchenware”, “nominations of food, ways of its cooking and conservation”, “nominations of clothes”, “nominations of shoes”, “nominations of headdresses and ornaments”, “nominations of vehicles” and “nominations of traditional crafts” divided into subgroups and characterized by a set of distinctive semantic features. N.V. Yerlenbayeva wrote, “The same distinctive features are typical not of a single word but a combination of words. Based on the commonality of these attributes, words can be combined into lexical-semantic groups” (Yerlenbayeva, 2005). D.N. Shmelev noted that “segments of reality or words are naturally related to each other in the same manner the real phenomena they reflect are interrelated” (Shmelev, 1973). While combining nominations of household vocabulary into lexical-semantic groups, the authors of the article will be able to reveal common word formation types typical of each group in the above-mentioned languages.

2. Materials and Methods

Studying the formation of household vocabulary from the comparative viewpoint is relevant and of great importance for the historical development of vocabulary in the Khalkha-Mongolian, Buryat and Kalmyk languages. Using the method of continuous sampling, the authors have selected household vocabulary as their study material from the following sources: modern four-volume “Great Academic Mongolian-Russian Dictionary” (2001a; 2001b; 2001c; 2001d), two-volume “Buryat-Russian Dictionary” compiled by L.D. Shagdarov and K.M. Cheremisov (2010a; 2010b), “Kalmyk-Russian Dictionary” edited by B.D. Munieva (1977), which ensures the sufficient completeness and objectivity of the material under study.

It should be noted that the morphological structure of household vocabulary is represented by nouns formed with various word-building patterns. Many of these patterns are widely used in Mongolian languages. V.I. Rassadin wrote, “...conditionally non-derivative substantives ... consist of three groups: 1) non-derivative root bases which are characterized by the same root and word stem; 2) conditionally non-derivative root bases containing disused word-building patterns and root patterns determined only from the etymological perspective; 3) borrowed words with a foreign morphological form” (Rassadin, 2011).

3. Results

While analyzing household vocabulary of the Khalkha-Mongolian, Buryat and Kalmyk languages, the authors of the article have managed to attain the following results. It was revealed that household vocabulary is mostly represented by non-derivative monosyllabic, disyllabic, and polysyllabic words.

Here are examples of non-derivative monosyllabic words:

Khalkha-Mongolian *ger* гэр, Buryat *ger* гэр, Kalmyk *ger* гөр, Old Mongolian *ger* “house”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *ed* эд “thing, things, property, goods”, Buryat *ed* эд “thing, things, property”, Kalmyk *ed* эд “thing, property”, Old Mongolian *ed* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *bös* бөс “soft goods, fabric, material, manufactory, cotton fabric”, Buryat *büd* бүд “cloth, fabric, material, manufactory”, Kalmyk *bös* бөс “cotton sheeting”, Old Mongolian *böse* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *tsai* цай, Buryat *sai* сай, Kalmyk *tse* цэ, Old Mongolian *caj* “tea”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *der* дэр, Buryat *dere* дэрэ, Kalmyk *der* дер, Old Mongolian *der-e* “pillow”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *gal* гал, Buryat *gal* гал, Kalmyk *hal* хал, Old Mongolian *gal* “fire”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *het* хэт, Buryat *hete* хэтэ, Kalmyk *ket* кет, Old Mongolian *kete* “fire striker”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *büs* бүс, Buryat *bühe* бүхэ, Kalmyk *büs* бүс, Old Mongolian *büse* “belt”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *zah* зах, Buryat *zaha* заха, Kalmyk *zah* зах, Old Mongolian *žaq-a* “collar”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *cүx* “hammer, axe”, Buryat *hүxэ* “hammer”, Kalmyk *cүk* “hammer”, Old Mongolian *sүke* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *zүü* зүү, Buryat *zүün* зүүн, Kalmyk *zүн* зүн, Old Mongolian *žegү* id, etc.

Below the authors present examples of non-derivative disyllabic words:

Khalkha-Mongolian *or(on)* ор(он) “bed, berth, bedding”, Buryat *oron* орон “bed, bedding”, Kalmyk *orn* орн “bed, bedding, berth”, Old Mongolian *oru* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *ord(on)* орд(он) “palace, yard, quarters”, Buryat *ordon* ордон “palace”, Kalmyk *ord* орд “palace”, Old Mongolian *ordon* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *ayaya(n)* аяга(н) “bowl, cup, goblet, mug, wine bowl, basin”, Buryat *ayaya* аяга “bowl, cup, glass, soup plate”, Kalmyk *aah* ааh “tea bowl, cup, bowl”, Old Mongolian *ayay-a* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *bosyo* босго “threshold of a doorframe”, Buryat *boyo* боҮоho “doorstep”, Kalmyk *bosha* босха “doorstep (doors of the Kalmyk caravan)”, Old Mongolian *bosy-a* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *bilүү* билүү “bar, touchstone, grinder, grindstone (compact-grained grindstone)”, Buryat *bүlyү* бүлюу “grinder, grindstone, bar, touchstone”, Kalmyk *bүlü* бүлү, Old Mongolian *bilegү* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *bүlüür* бүлүүр “1. dasher, churn staff, stirring tool (for beating up mare’s milk to make kumis and butter; 2. piston, pump)”, Buryat *bүlüür* бүлүүр “1) dasher, wooden churn staff (for churning); 2) spare tall and narrow tub (for churning)”, Kalmyk *bүlür* бүлүр “1) dasher, churn staff (for churning; 2) piston)”, Old Mongolian *bүligү* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *bүslүүр* бүслүүр “1) hairy rope going around a yurt; 2) girdle, rim, shell ring, band)”, Buryat *behe* бэhэ “yurt girdle” (for applying felted cloth to the walls of a yurt)”, Kalmyk *bүslür* бүслүр “hairy rope (going around a yurt)”, Old Mongolian *bүselegү* “yurt girdle”;

Kalmyk *bishmüd/bүshmüd* бишмүд / бүшмүд “beshmet” (the Kalmyk male jacket), but it is not used in the Khalkha-Mongolian and Buryat languages because the Kalmyk language borrowed this word from Kazakh. G.J. Ramstedt defines it

as “a caftan, a long slim-fit jacket” (Ramstedt, 1935) in comparison to the Russian бешмет. The -ү- sound is often replaced with the -и- sound in the first syllable in the Derbent dialect of the Kalmyk language;

Khalkha-Mongolian *γolomt* голомт, Buryat *γulamta* гуламта, Kalmyk *hulmt* хулмт, Old Mongolian *γolumta* “hearth in the center of a yurt”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *emeel* эмээл, Buryat *emeel* эмээл, Kalmyk *emel* эмэл, Old Mongolian *emegel* “saddle”. It should be noted that Buryat in comparison to the Khalkha-Mongolian and Kalmyk languages contains the following nominations of a saddle:

Yuriin emeel юрын эмээл “common saddle”, *ehenerei emeel* эхэнэрэй эмээл “women’s saddle”, *buhetei hünei emeel* бүхэтэй хүнэй эмээл “men’s saddle”, *buryad emeel* буряад эмээл “the Buryat saddle”, *hasay emeel* хасар (or ород, булгайр) эмээл “tailor-made saddle”, *mongγol emeel* монгол эмээл “the Mongolian saddle”, *borzhoyon emeel* боржогон эмээл “saddle with thin swills and a cantle, and small panels”, *sambuu emeel* самбуу эмээл “saddle with long swills and a cantle, and a broad seat”, *hanhai emeel* ханхай эмээл “pack saddle”, *hasa büürgete emeel* хаса бүүргэтэ эмээл “saddle with the front cantle put no higher than a seat”, *эрбээлжэн эмээл* “youth saddle”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *deever* дээвэр “rooftop” stretched over rafters, Buryat *deeberi* дээбэри, Kalmyk *deevr* деевр, Old Mongolian *degebür* consisting of two trapezium-like sheets that protect the southern and northern parts of a yurt against the wind;

Khalkha-Mongolian *dombo* домбо, Buryat *dombo* домбо, Kalmyk *domb* домб, Old Mongolian *dongbu* “a special jar for brewed tea”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *avdar* авдар “chest, trunk box, box”, Buryat *abdar* абдар “1) box or basket (with a cover), trunk box, chest; 2) war chest, money box”, Kalmyk *avdr* авдр “trunk box, chest”, Old Mongolian *abdar-a id*.

Khalkha-Mongolian *aral* арал, Buryat *aral* арал “wagon, araba cart”, Kalmyk *arsh* арш “carriage beam, shaft”, Old Mongolian *aral* “shaft”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *huurai* хуурай “rasp, file”, Buryat *huurai* хуурай “rasp, file”, Kalmyk *hüüre* хүүрә “rasp, file”, Old Mongolian *quurai id*.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *hashaa* хашаа “fence, hedge, railing, paling”, Buryat *hashaa* хашаа “fence, hedge, railing, corral, post, pole”, Kalmyk *hasha* хаша “fence, hedge, yard”, Old Mongolian *qašiyān id*.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *tovch* товч, Buryat *tobsho* тобшо, Kalmyk *tovch* товч, Old Mongolian *tobči* “button”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *utas* утас, Buryat *utahan* утахан, Kalmyk *utsn* утсн, Old Mongolian *utasun* “thread”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *shövög* шөвөг, Buryat *shübge* шүбгэ, Kalmyk *shövg* шөвг,

Old Mongolian *šibüge* “stab awl”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *torγo* торго, Buryat *torγon* торгон, Kalmyk *torhn* торһн, Old Mongolian *torγa* “silk”; Khalkha-Mongolian *qormoi* хормой, Buryat *qormoi* хормой, Kalmyk *qorma* хорма, Old Mongolian *qormai* “the bottom of clothes”, etc.

Here are examples of non-derivative disyllabic words containing diphthongs in the Khalkha-Mongolian and Buryat languages, and a monophthong or a long vowel in the Kalmyk language:

Khalkha-Mongolian *ayiraγ* айраγ “*ayran*, *ayrak*, *kumis*, fermented mare’s milk”, Buryat *ayiraγ* айраγ “*ayrak*, sour fermented milk”, Kalmyk *eerg* ээрг “*ayran*”, Old Mongolian *ajiraγ*;

Khalkha-Mongolian *bayishin* байшин “house, building”, Buryat *bayishan* байшан, Kalmyk *beeshn* бээшн “palace” used to describe urban areas, Old Mongolian *bajišing* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *haich* хайч (галын), Buryat *γalai haisha* галай хайша, Kalmyk *haliin heech* халын хээч “special pliers to rearrange coal in a hearth”, Old Mongolian *γal-un qajiči* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *hairtsaγ* хайрцаγ “box, package, chest, case, jewel-case”, Buryat *hairsaγ* хайрцаγ “1) a small box (for articles of daily necessity; decorated like a chest it is placed on; these small boxes can be put one on another); suitcase”, Kalmyk *heertseg* хээрцг “small box, small chest, jewel-case”, Old Mongolian *qaircaγ*;

Khalkha-Mongolian *khais* хайс, Buryat *khaisan* хайсан, Kalmyk *kheesn* хээсн, Old Mongolian *qayisun* “cauldron”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *oyims* оймс, Buryat *oyimhon* оймһон, Kalmyk *öömsn* өөмсн, Old Mongolian *oyimusun* “stockings, socks”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *ayil* айл “1) ail, a group of yurts; 2) family, clan, children and relatives, yurt, home, yard, household; 3) neighbor, neighborhood”, Buryat *ayil* айл “1) clan, family, yurt, home; 2) neighbors, citizens of one community”, Kalmyk *eel* ээл “1) ail, Khotons, settlement; 2) family, clan; 3) yard, household; 4) neighborhood, neighbors; 5) guest, guests”, Kalmyk *ээл* “ail, Khotons, settlement”, Old Mongolian *ajil* id, etc.

Here are examples of non-derivative multisyllabic words:

Khalkha-Mongolian *baγana* баγана “post, pole, shaft, birder (to erect a yurt or tent)” in accordance with F. Lessing (1960), Buryat *bahana* бахана “1) pole, birder; 2) post”, Kalmyk *бахн* “post, pole, support beam”, Old Mongolian *baγan-a* “birder, pole, stake, tent perches, rafters”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *bortoyo* бортого “a small wooden bucket, a large pot, ladle, jar”, Buryat *bortoyo* бортого “a wooden bucket without a cap, large pot, pail”, Kalmyk *borth* бортх “a leather vessel, leather flask (for milk-vodka)”, Old Mongolian *bortuyu* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *hutya(n)* хутга(н) “knife, a small knife”, Buryat *hutaya* хутара, Kalmyk *uth* утх, Old Mongolian *kituy-a* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *huruuvch(in)* хуруувч(ин), Buryat *hurabsha* хурабша, Kalmyk *hurvch* хурвч, Old Mongolian *quruγubčī* “thimble”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *shirdeg* ширдэг “quilted squab, quilted felt cloth, mattress, saddlecloth, under-mattress rug”, Buryat *sherdeg* шэрдэг “felt-made mat, mattress, quilted squab”, Kalmyk *shirdg* ширдг “shirdyk (two-layered and decorated felt cloth)”, Old Mongolian *širdeg* id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *tüngertseg* түнгэрцэг, Buryat *tüngerseg* түнгэрсэг, Kalmyk *tüngrtsg* түңгүрцг, Old Mongolian *tüngerčeg* “tobacco pouch”, etc.

The word-forming system described above is based on non-derivative forms. According to Professor Rassadin, “such stemmed words as *γal* “fire”, *γar* “hand”, *ger* “home”, etc., which do not have their own inner form in modern language should be classified as non-derivative. However, they are regarded as non-derivative only from the viewpoint of modern language that has lost its derivatives. If there are any such forms, they can be revealed only etymologically (at the historical retrospective (diachronic) level)” (Rassadin, 2011).

In addition, household vocabulary in the Khalkha-Mongolian, Buryat and Kalmyk languages is formed through the lexicalization of word combinations (correlative words). For instance, V.I. Rassadin wrote, “This type of word-formation (stem composition) connects two stems from one lexical-grammatical group. At the same time, each component preserves its relative phonetic independence. A new complex stem is regarded as a single member of a sentence but preserves its initial lexical and categorical-grammatical meaning, i.e. it is perceived as one word” (Rassadin, 2011). This method is widely used in all Mongolian languages. Correlative words mostly belong to one part of speech and are similar in meaning. In other words, both parts are in equal semantic relations and are independent of each other. Each component of correlative words has an independent meaning. If compound words are characterized by subordination, correlative words are connected through coordination. Providing new nominations and denoting new concepts, correlative words enrich the vocabulary of any given language with new lexical units. The authors of the article have considered the formation of correlative words in accordance with lexical-semantic subgroups. The material culture of Mongolian peoples paid much attention to traditional dwellings since home is one of the main elements of their lives.

1. The lexical-semantic subgroup denoting “dwellings”:

Khalkha-Mongolian *oron baishin* орон байшин (literally, “dwelling, home, building, construction, structure, campus”) “buildings, constructions, structures, residential facilities, accommodations”, Buryat *ger baishan* гэр байшан (literally, “log hut, house, building, campus”) “dwelling”, Kalmyk *ger beeshn* гeр бeэшн (literally, “palace, tower block”) id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *oron bayir* орон байр (literally, “1. dwelling, shelter; 2. safe haven, apartment, accommodations, place, residence, stay, station, quarters, lodgment”). In addition, the authors have recorded the following correlative words in Khalkha-Mongolian that have not been found in the Buryat or Kalmyk languages:

Oron bayir, *oron suuts* орон байр, орон сууц denote “shelter, dwelling, apartment, residential house, accommodations”; *oron sav* орон сав stand for “accommodations, residence, building”; *oron hiyid* орон хийд / *oron huree* орон хүрээ mean “monastery”; *oron shüteen* орон шүтээн can be translated as “temple, sanctuary”; *bayishin sav* байшин сав designate “building, constructions, warehouses”.

2. The lexical-semantic subgroup denoting “bedclothes”:

Khalkha-Mongolian *olbog devsger* олбог дэвсгэр (literally, “squab, seat cover, bed pad, footcloth, mattress, covering”) “squab”, Buryat *olbog sherdeg* олбог шэрдэг (literally, “thin pillows on covered seats made of felt common to Lamskoye, mattress, wadded squab”) “mat for sitting and laying on”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *der devsger* дэр дэвсгэр (literally, “pillow, headboard, headrest, bolster, footcloth, mattress, covering, squab”) “bed”, Buryat *der devsgeer* дэр дэвсгээр / or *der op* дэр “bed, bedclothes”, Kalmyk *der devskr* дeр дeвскр “bedclothes”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *olbog devsger* олбог дэвсгэр (literally, “squab, mat for sitting on, thin pillows on covered seats made of felt common to Lamskoye, mattress, footcloth”) “squab, pillow to sit on, rugs and mats”;

Khalkha-Mongolian *or devsger* op дэвсгэр (“bedclothes, bed, lair”, Buryat *oro debdiher* opo дэбдихэр “footcloth, bed, squab, mattress”, Kalmyk *orn devskr* opн дeвскр id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian *shirdeg devsger* ширдэг дэвсгэр “squab, mattress”, Buryat *oron sherdeg* орон шэрдэг, Kalmyk *orn shirdg* opн ширдг id.;

3. The lexical-semantic subgroup denoting “housewares and property”:

Khalkha-Mongolian *ayaga tavag* аяга таваг (literally, “bowl, cup, tea bowl, mug, wine bowl, soup plate, plate”) / *ayaga shanaga* аяга шанага (literally, “bowl, cup, tea bowl, mug, wine bowl, scoop, ladle, serving spoon, bucket, bailer”) “utensils, kitchenware”, Buryat *ayaga tabag* аяга табар (literally, “bowl, cup, glass, soup plate, dish, hot pad”) “kitchenware” / *ayaga shanaga*

аяга шанага (literally, “bowl, cup, glass, soup plate, scoop, serving spoon, bucket, bailer”) “hollow-ware”, Kalmyk aah-sav aah-сав (literally, “drinking bowl, cup, vessel”) “kitchenware”. It should be noted that the following nominations of property have been found only in the Khalkha-Mongolian language: Khalkha-Mongolian ed aguurs эд агуурс (literally, “thing, goods, property, belongings, worldly possessions, heritage”) / ed uurs эд уурс (literally, “thing, goods, property, utensils, belongings, worldly possessions, heritage”) “property, utensils, worldly possessions”, ed hogshil эд хогшил (literally, “thing, goods, property, belongings, worldly possessions”) “a) worldly possessions, property; b) equipment”, Buryat ed hogshol эд хогшол “worldly possessions, equipment”;

Khalkha-Mongolian ed höröngö эд хөрөнгө (literally, “thing, goods, property, ownership, prosperity”) “property”, Buryat ed хүреңгэ эд хүрэнгэ “property”, Kalmyk ed тавт эд тавр id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian mal höröngö мал хөрөнгө (literally, “cattle-property, goods, ownership, prosperity”) “cattle-property”, möngö höröngö мөнгө хөрөнгө (literally, “silver-property, goods, ownership, prosperity”) “wealth”, höröngö hogshil хөрөнгө хогшил (literally, “property, goods, ownership, prosperity, belongings, worldly possessions”) “property, belongings, worldly possessions”;

4. The lexical-semantic subgroup denoting “food, food products, forage”:

Khalkha-Mongolian hool hosh хоол хош (literally, “food, nutrition, meal, dish”) “food”, Buryat hool hoshо хоол хошо (literally, “food, meal, dual, paired”) “provision”, Kalmyk hot-hol хот-хол “food products”, Old Mongolian qoloi;

Khalkha-Mongolian idée hool идээ хоол (literally, “food, meal, nutrition, dish, table, eatables”) “food”, Buryat edye hool эдээ хоол (literally, “food, meal, nutrition, foodstuffs, eatables, table, provision”) “provision”. In addition, the Buryat word hool хоол form the following combinations: үл hool үл хоол (“literally, nutrition, nourishing, food”), хүнеhen hool хүнэһэн хоол (literally, “provision, supplies, food, meal”), the word хүнеhe хүнэһэ becomes a component in the combination хүнэһэ хүшэ denoting “provision”; huul hool хуул хоол (literally, “food, meal, dish”) id.;

Khalkha-Mongolian idesh hool идэш хоол (literally, “food, meal, nutrition, food products, forage”) “table, meal, food, food products”, Kalmyk idsh uush идш ууш (literally, “1. washing tub, gawn; 2. pasture; 3. winter provision”) “food products”, Old Mongolian idesi; the Khalkha-Mongolian language is characterized by the following correlative words with the hool хоол component: hool tezheel хоол тэжээл (literally, “food, nutrition, meal, nourishment”)

“food”, hool und хоол унд (literally, “food, meal, beverage”) “food products, nutrition”, hool хүнс хоол хүнс (literally, “food, provision, nutrition, supplies, foodstuffs”) “supplies, provision, food products”; the word tezheel тэжээл can be found in the following combinations: bordoo tezheel бордоо тэжээл (literally, “feed, forage, nutrition, baiter”), idesh tezheel идэш тэжээл (literally, “food, nutrition, meal, food products, forage”) “food, nutrition”, övs tezheel өвс тэжээл (literally, “grass, hay, feed, forage”) “forage”, und tezheel унд тэжээл (literally, “beverage, drink, food, nutrition”) “nutrition”, hool tezheel хоол тэжээл (literally, “food, forage, meal, nutrition”) “provision, nutrition, food products, food, fodder”, хүнс tezheel хүнс тэжээл (literally, “provision, supplies, forage, food, nutrition”) “provision”;

5. The lexical-semantic subgroup denoting “clothing”:

Khalkha-Mongolian huvtsas hunar хувцас хунар (literally, хувцас-clothing in plural) “clothes, dress”, Buryat hunar hubsahan хунар хубсахан (literally, “clothes”) “clothes, dress, garment, dressing, one’s stock of clothes”, Kalmyk huvts-hunr хувц-хунр (literally, clothing in plural) “clothes”, Old Mongolian kubcasu kunar;

6. The lexical-semantic subgroup denoting “the material clothes is made of”. The common nomination of these materials in Mongolian languages is бөс:

Khalkha-Mongolian бөс даавуу бөс даавуу (literally, “fabric, material, manufacture, cotton fabric”) “fabric, textiles, manufacture” / бөс бараа бөс бараа (literally, “fabric, material, manufacture, cotton fabric, product, goods”) “broadcloth, textiles, manufacture”;

Khalkha-Mongolian бөс даавуу бөс даавуу (literally, “fabric, material, manufacture, cotton fabric”) “cloth, textiles, manufacture”, daavuu shaavuu даавуу шаавуу (literally, “cotton fabric, cloth”) / daavuu shuuvuu даавуу шуувуу (literally, “cotton fabric, cloth”) “manufacture, textiles”, ger baraa гэр бараа (literally, “house-product, goods”) “belongings, worldly possessions”.

4. Conclusion

The authors of the article have analyzed some lexical-semantic sub-groups of household vocabulary in the Khalkha-Mongolian, Buryat and Kalmyk languages represented by underlying non-derivative monosyllabic, disyllabic and multisyllabic words. While considering the presented material, the authors have concluded that the primary method of forming household vocabulary are correlative words (their components are equal). Two components of a correlative word are equal since they can be switched around. Each component has an independent meaning and their sum creates a new nomination. This fact

and interests of the student - Teacher., Its functions are thus:

1. Receive students - teachers and assist them during the period of application, and identify the academic supervisor and his knowledge of the school and its teachers and activities.
2. Identify the classes in which the student-teachers will first observe, then the classes in which they will be taught secondly, and assist them in obtaining the curriculum, the

