

Chuluunbaatar B.,
Baltabekova D.

**A Cross-linguistic Comparison
Between Mongolian and Chinese**

In this article, the authors provide a cross-cultural and cross-linguistic analysis of the Mongolian and Chinese languages. Chinese, as a representative of the isolated languages and Mongolian as agglutinative, typologically very different. However, historical and cultural ties between Mongolia and China left a trace on the lexical fund of both languages. In this article, the authors by means of concrete examples present the similar features and characteristics in Mongolian and Chinese languages.

Key words: Cross-linguistic Comparison, Cross-cultural Comparison, Chinese, Mongolian.

Чулуунбаатар Б.,
Балтабекова Д.

**Монғол және қытай тілдеріне
кросс-лингвистикалық талдау**

Берілген мақалада авторлар монғол және қытай тілдеріне кросс-мәдени және кросс-лингвистика тұрғысынан салғастырмалы талдау жасайды. Қытай тілі дараланушы тілдер тобына, ал монғол тілі жалғамалы тілдер тобына кіреді, демек, типологиялық жағынан алшақ жатқан тілдер. Екі тіл типологиялық жағынан ерекшелене тұрса да, дегенмен, Монғолия және Қытай мемлекеті арасындағы мәдени байланыстар екі халықтың лексикалық қорына әсерін тигізбей қоймады. Мақалада авторлар екі тіл арасындағы ұқстастықтар мен айырмашылықтарға нақты мысалдар арқылы тоқталған.

Түйін сөздер: кросс-лингвистикалық талдау, кросс-мәдени талдау, қытай тілі, монғол тілі.

Чулуунбаатар Б.,
Балтабекова Д.

**Кросс-лингвистический анализ
монгольского и китайского
языков**

В данной статье авторы дают кросс-культурный и кросс-лингвистический анализ монгольского и китайского языков. Китайский язык как представитель изолированных языков и монгольский как агглютинативный типологически сильно отличаются. Однако, исторические и культурные связи между Монголией и Китаем не могли оставить следа на лексическом фонде обоих языков. В данной статье авторы посредством конкретных примеров презентуют схожие черты и особенности между монгольскими и китайскими языками.

Ключевые слова: кросс-лингвистический анализ, кросс-культурный анализ, китайский язык, монгольский язык.

**A CROSS-LINGUISTIC
COMPARISON
BETWEEN MONGOLIAN
AND CHINESE**

Chinese linguistic affiliation. The formal language of modern China is *Putonghua*, which is a standardized language, based on Beijing dialect. It is also known as Mandarin. Modern spoken Chinese, which replaced the classical language in the 1920s, is called *baihua*. China is linguistically diverse. The writing system has not changed for thousands years and it is the same for all of the dialects. It is complicate and not easy to learn and consists of almost sixty thousands characters, although only about five thousands are used in everyday life. Different from other modern languages, which use phonetic alphabets. Chinese is written in pictographs and ideographs, symbols that substitute for concepts rather than sounds. In 1950 communist government, in an attempt to grow literacy, developed a simplified writing system. There is also a system, called *pinyin*, of writing Chinese words in Roman characters. It is now taught in most school and using of the magazines. Most people speak languages and dialects belonging to the Chinese branch of the Sino-Tibetan family [1].

Chinese is a tonal language: words are different distinguished not just by sounds but by whether the accent is rising or falling. There are a number of dialects, including Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic groups entry) . Zhuang is official in Guangxi Zhuang, Yue is official in Guangdong, Many of the dialects are so different that they are usually can not understandable. Some minority groups have their own languages. For example, Mongolian is official in Inner Mongolia, Uighur is official in Xinjiang Uygur, Kyrgyz is official in Xinjiang Uygur and Tibetan is official in Xinzang (Tibet) [2].

Mongolian linguistic affiliation. Khalkh Mongolian is the formal language in Mongolia and is spoken ninety percent of the people. Another ten percent spoken languages include Kazakh, Russian, and Chinese. Khalkha Mongolian is part of the varied Uralic-Altai language family, which spread with the ancient Mongol Empire and also contains Korean, Machu, Turkish, Finnish and Hungarian. Each of these languages features a highly inflected grammar. Khalkh Mongolian may be written in traditional Uighur or Cyrillic script [3].

Mongolian speaking peoples have long been diffuse across Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, and China, and through their location have spent much of their history interacting with Russia and China. Outside of the country of Mongolia, ethnic Mongolians can be found throughout eastern Russia and ten Chinese provinces, particularly Liaoning, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. In spite of its frequent contact with Russian and Chinese, though, Mongolian has little to no linguistic relation to its neighbors. While Russian included into the East Slavic branch of the Indo-European family, and Chinese is Sino-Tibetan, Mongolian included into the Mongolian branch of the Altai family. A family which it includes with languages such as Turkish, Kazakh, Tatar, Uigur, and many East Siberian languages. The all family includes characteristics of vowel harmony (generally centered around front and back vowels) and subject-object-verb syntax, with the verb standing at the end of the sentence or clause. Most Altai languages are agglutinative¹. Even in such brief outline of the Altai family and Mongolian's place there, it is already quite clear how different Mongolian language is own neighbor country's languages Russian and Chinese on either side of it.

While there are many dialects within the Mongolian-speaking world, the most significant ones are Khalkha, Oirat, Buryat (sometimes written Buriat), and Khorchin-Kharachin. Khalkha could be considered the main dialect in that it has the biggest number of speakers throughout central and western Inner Mongolia as well. Khorchin-Kharachin is also spoken in outer and inner Mongolia, and due to long-term contact with Chinese has experienced some degree of sinicization. Oirat is spoken across northern and northwestern China and up into southern Siberia. Buryat is the primary dialect in the north of Mongolia and amongst the Buryat Mongols in Russia.

Mongolian is traditionally attached to a well-established writing system, the first known example of which dates back to the early 13th century. It was derived from Old Uighur script, and still shares certain characteristics with the Uighur writing system, such as each letter a different from dependent upon whether on placement and letter combinations, one usually learns Mongolian in

¹ Agglutinative languages rely heavily on the addition of suffixes to a root create parts of speech centered around a the concept which the root express.

syllables instead of individual letters. Mongolian script is written and read vertically from left to right.

Languages concern. Most of China's 5,314,000 Mongolian speakers are living in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Other groups live further to the northeast, or in Qinghai and Gansu and even Yunnan. Moreover to Mongolian proper (Khalkh dialect), there are at least five other languages within the Mongolian Branch of Altai family. These are connected with small minority groups: Daur (Dagur), Dongxiang (Santa), Bonan (Bao'an), Monguor, and Uigur. Uigur is culturally related to the Turkic-speaking Uigur minority. The Mongolian script, which is still in use today, was borrowed from the Uigur in the twelfth century. It has twenty-four basic alphabetic symbols, which take variant forms that are dependent on the symbols positions in words. In spite of some problems with it, the script is better suited to a polysyllabic and inflecting language than are the Chinese ideographs. Mongolian is very dissimilar from Chinese, except some borrowing of vocabulary: it does not have tones, and its grammatical structures resemble those of Korean or Japanese rather than those of the Chinese languages. Naturally two languages have numerous loanwords from each other [4].

Comparing to Chinese Mongolian is linguistically different, especially in terms of all major qualities: phonetics, morphology, syntax, writing systems, and so on.

It is known from the history that Mongolia and China had very complicated relations. The Great Wall was created during the Qin Dynasty to ward off from the Huns nomads attacks, and later also from Mongolians and Central Asians tribes.

In 1279 Mongols under the leadership of Genghis Khan's grandson Kublai Khan, conquered all Chinese territories and established the Yuan Dynasty.

During the Ming Dynasty, the Great Wall was strengthened and this period was described by repeated Mongol raids into China and Chinese raids into Mongolia. Then Qing Dynasty conquer the territory of Ming Dynasty. Qing Dynasty was also known as the Manchu conquer of China. At that time the Mongol leader Ligdin Khan allied with the Ming Dynasty against the Qing Dynasty, but soon Ligdin was defeated by Qing forces and Inner Mongolia was conquered by the Qing Dynasty. In 1644, the Ming Dynasty was defeated by the peasant rebels of Li Zicheng.

After the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, there was established the Republic of China and Mongolia confirmed its independence after more than two hundred years of Qing dynasty rule. The Republic of China as the successor of the Qing Dynasty demanded Mongolia to be a part of Chinese territory; their main aim was a stable control all over the region due to massive civil wars in the south and the rising of the Warlord Era.

Therefore, Outer Mongolia sought Russian support to claim its independence. In 1919, Chinese forces were driven out by White Russian forces led by Baron Ungern. Few months later they were driven out by the Red Army of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Far Eastern Republic and pro-Soviet Mongolian forces. In 1924, the Mongolian People's Republic was declared. With the attack of the Japanese invasion of China, little effort was given reestablish Chinese control over Outer Mongolia.

Following the end of the Second World War, the Republic of China, led by the Kuomintang, was forced to formally accept Outer Mongolian independence under Soviet pressure. In 1949, the Communists won the Chinese Civil War and re-recognized Mongolia's independent status.

In 1949, during communist era two country established diplomatic relation on October 16. And both nations signed a border treaty in 1962. With the Sino-Soviet split, Mongolia aligned itself with Soviet Union and asked for the deployment of Soviet forces, leading to security concerns in China. Consequently, bilateral ties remained tense until 1984, when a high-level Chinese delegation visited Mongolia and both countries began to survey and demarcate their borders. In 1986, a series of agreements to support trade and establish transport and air links was signed. In 1988, both nations signed a treaty on border control. Mongolia also began asserting a more independent policy and pursued more friendly ties with China [5]. Mongolia has always been doubtful that China wants to demand Mongolian territory, and concerned by fears of China's overpopulation pouring into Mongolian territory [6].

Nowadays two countries relationship is friendly. In the Post-Cold War Era, China has taken major steps to normalize its relationship with Mongolia, emphasizing its respect for Mongolia's sovereignty and independence. In 1994, Chinese Premier Li

Peng signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. China has become Mongolia's biggest trade partner and source of foreign investment.

In the joint statement issued in November 2015 during the final day of Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj's three-day visit to China, the China-Mongolia relationship is touched as being the "best ever" in history. China-Mongolia relations have indeed grown more intimate in recent years.

According to the foregoing it is clear that these two nations had very complicated relationships. Here I want to give a short explanation about the Language Reform in China and how it influenced Mongolia. At the Soviet Union period Mongolia felt Russian policy's first-hand. That time the Soviet Union had a great influence on Mongolian language, thus in 1941 Cyrillic became an official writing system of Mongolia. For the first time it was strange to people to get use to the new way of writing, because Mongolian already had a good established writing system which was approaching a eight hundred years of existence and had succeed over various attempts at writing reform in the past. The reason was that a Cyrillic system could help to increase the literacy rate, since comparing to the traditional Mongolian script it was much more simpler. But Cyrillic was adopted and implemented in 1941, but nationwide new system wasn't in use until 1946. As for me, Cyrillic system helped students to study other foreign languages more easily. The level of national literacy in Mongolia notably increased since Cyrillic was adopted.

Conclusion

The retention rate of Mongolians includes ethnic Mongols. As for Mongols, 90% of them was recorded as being speaker of Khalkh Mongolian, another 10% of the country shared between another languages, such as Kazakh and Russian.[7] The second, Mongolia always was an independent state, even at the time it was conquered, but still we have rights to retain our own language and culture during this period. The Manchus ruled China into the 20th century, but their language is nearly extinct. But now we live in 21st century and we still using our language in our rapidly developing sovereign country.

References

- 1 Bulag, Uradyn E. "Mongolian Ethnicity and Linguistic Anxiety China", 2003
- 2 Minglang Zhou. "The Use and Development of Mongol and Its Writing Systems in China", 2004
- 3 Bruun, O., Odgaard O. "Mongolia in Transition: Old Patterns, New Challenges", 1996
- 4 Jagchid S., Hyer P. "Mongolia's Culture and Society", 1979
- 5 "Mongolia-China relations", Library of Congress (retrieved 2008)
- 6 "Chinese Look To Their Neighbors For New Opportunities To Trade ", International Herald Tribune, 1998
- 7 CIA World Factbook. "The World Factbook: Mongolia", 2014
- 8 Duke, Micheal. "World Literature in Review: China", 1999
- 9 Morgan, D. "The Mongols", 1986
- 10 Rupen, Robert A. "Inside Outer Mongolia", 1959