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Социальная трансформация в Монголии и их влияние на лексические изменения монгольского языка

Social transformation in Mongolia and their influence on lexical changes of Mongolian. Язык включает в себя социальные ценности. То, что представляет ценность для общества, включено в язык для выработки стандартов, идеалов и целей. Общество меняется, когда меняется то, что представляет ценность для общества. Социальные изменения производят изменения в языке. Как только общество начинает меняться, изменение языка производит особые эффекты. В этой статье я намерен определить некоторые влияния социальных изменений в период трансформации на лексические изменения монгольского языка. С другой стороны, мы можем видеть социальные изменения негативных и позитивных процессов в сочетании с лексическими изменениями на примерах радости и улучшения. В результате этого сравнительного исследования словарного запаса и социальных процессов мы определим социальное влияние и влияние на словарный запас языка.

0. Introduction. Language incorporates social values. What is of value to society is incorporated into language to produce standards, ideals and goals. Society changes when that which is of value to society changes. Social changes produce changes in language. Once society starts changing, then language change produces special effects. In this article I aim to determine some influences of the social changes during transformation period to the lexical changes of the Mongolian. In other side, we can see social changes on negative and positive processes in association with lexical changes on pejoration and amelioration examples. As a result of this comparative research on vocabulary and social processes we will determine social influence and effect to the vocabulary of language.

1. Social transformation and vocabulary. All languages change constantly, and do so in many and varied ways. Over the last two decades a lexical change of the Mongolian language is caused generally from transformation process of the society. Mongolian vocabulary has been widened by numerous political, law and market terms. If we count that in minimum 500 new terms and words are reached in one year the vocabulary of the Mongolian, when over 20 years it is reached to the 10 000. It is one of the specific characters of the transformation period of the Mongolian society. An amelioration, in which a term acquires a positive association, is dominated among the ongoing influx of new words in Mongolian language vocabulary. For instance, тэгш боломж – *equality of opportunity*, ардчилсан нийгэм – *democratic society*, хүний хувийн эрх – *human private rights*, хүйс – *gender*, нээлттэй нийгэм – *open society*, зах зээлийн нийгэм – *market society*, хямрал – *inflation*, иргэний нийгэм – *civil society*, намын бүлэг – *party group*, олон эшт үзэл – *pluralism*, сөрөг хүчин – *opposition*, төрийн бус байгууллага – *non-governmental organization*, хувийн өмч – *private property*. Not only new words change a vocabulary, but new meanings and standards are been reached social communication of Mongolians. Moreover, some examples of the pejoration, in which a term acquires a negative association are been used. For instance, авлига – *corruption*, бойкот – *boycot*, олигархи – *oligarchy*, рецидив гэмт хэрэг – *recetive criminal*, рекет – *recket*, хулигаан – *bully*, хар тамхичин – *drug*. In this view we can observe some active words and phrases which are used regularly in daily communication of the society. A «*Dictionary of the Democratic Government and Open Society*» (Баяраа and others 2006) includes more than 1000 words and phrases which actively are used in Modern Mongolian. For example: агентлаг, төлөөлөгч – *agency*, ажилгүйдэл – *unemployment*, ардчиллын шилжилтийн загвар – *democracy transition pattern*, ардчиллын хэлбэр – *democracy form*, төлөөлөн удирдах ардчилал – *representative democracy*, шууд ардчилал – *direct democracy*, ардчилсан засаглал – *democratic governance*, ардчилсан нийгэм – *democratic society* etc.

Nowadays some specific terms became common words, for example, the terms **НИЙГМИЙН ШИЛЖИЛТ** – *social tranzition* and **ИРГЭНИЙ НИЙГЭМ** – *civil society* have entered into active vocabulary. A researcher explain a conjunction with double function on *civil society* that «This term has used in foreign countries long years ago and in Mongolia is used nowadays and means a social process. In one side this word means all initiation of the public unit. However we mean a civil society as all non-governmental organizations» (Чимэд 2006:87).

In last two decades an origination of the new terms in Mongolian has used mainly methods of the collocation, compounding and postposition. Also we have widely used a method of the borrowing (loan word) and

translation methods in this situation. Here we made a list of the words which have obtained new means and functions apart from their basic mean in last 20 years from the dictionary composed by Prof. Ya.Tsevel (Цэвэл 1966). For example:

Dictionary meaning	New meaning
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Ачаалах (<i>to load, to load up</i>) – ачаалал (<i>loading, overwork</i>),	
Бүрдүүлэх (<i>to make out, to compose</i>) – бүрдүүлбэр (<i>composition</i>),	
Гарц (<i>ford, crossing, exit</i>) – гарц (<i>way, method to decide</i>),	
Засаг (<i>state, government</i>) – засагжих (<i>to be governance</i>), засагжуулах – (<i>to is be governance power</i>),	
засаглах (<i>to rule, to govern</i>), засаглал (<i>governance, ruling</i>),	
Зах (<i>bazaar, black market</i>), зээл (<i>credit</i>) – зах зээл (<i>market</i>), зах зээлийн нийгэм (<i>market society</i>),	
Иж (<i>complete, total</i>) – иж бүрэн (<i>comprehensive, full</i>), иж бүрэн түншлэл (<i>full partnership, all around cooperation</i>),	
Иргэн (<i>people, commoner</i>) – иргэнших (<i>to become socialized, civilized</i>), иргэншил (<i>civilization</i>),	
иргэний нийгэм (<i>civil society</i>),	
Нэр (<i>name</i>) – нэр дэвших (<i>stand</i>),	
Сургууль (<i>school</i>) – хувийн сургууль (<i>private school</i>),	
Сурталчлах (<i>to publicize</i>) – сурталчилгаа (<i>publicity, advertising</i>),	
Сэрэмжлүүлэх (<i>to warn</i>) – сэрэмжлүүлэг (<i>warning, admonishment, caution</i>),	
Түгжрэх (<i>to be packed/blocked</i>) – түгжрэл (<i>traffic jam, obstruction</i>)	
Түншлэх (<i>to be inpartnership</i>) – түншлэл (<i>partnership</i>),	
Удирдах (<i>to leade, rule</i>) – удирдахуйн ухаан (<i>management</i>),	
Утас (<i>telephone</i>) – гар утас (<i>mobile, cell phone</i>),	
Хүчин (<i>power, force</i>) – сөрөг хүчин (<i>adverse party</i>),	
Хөрөнгө (<i>wealth, capital</i>) – хөрөнгө оруулах (<i>to invest</i>), хөрөнгө оруулалт (<i>investment</i>), хөрөнгө оруулагч (<i>investor</i>),	
Хувь (<i>private, percentage</i>) – хувьцаа (<i>share, stock</i>), хувьчлах (<i>privatize</i>), хувьчлал (<i>privatization</i>), хувийн хэвшил (<i>private sector</i>),	
Хууль (<i>law, legal</i>) – хууль дээдлэх (<i>to respect law</i>), хууль биелүүлэх (<i>to follow law</i>),	
Хүн (<i>man</i>) – хүнлэг (<i>human</i>), хүнлэг энэрэнгүй нийгэм (<i>humanistic</i>), хүний хөгжил (<i>human development</i>),	
Хэрэг (<i>affair, offence</i>) – иргэний хэрэг (<i>civil offence</i>),	
Хэрэглэх (<i>to use</i>) – хэрэглэгч (<i>consumer, user</i>), хэрэглээ (<i>application, usage</i>),	
Хямдрах (<i>to become cheaper</i>) – хямдрал (<i>discount, sale</i>),	
Цалин (<i>wage</i>) – цалингийн сүлжээ (<i>wage scale</i>),	
Цахих (<i>to sparkle flash</i>) – цахим (<i>electron, electronic</i>)	
Эрх барих (<i>rulership</i>) – эрх баригч (<i>ruler</i>), эрх баригч нам (<i>governing party</i>)etc.,	

Moreover here we can note some new loan words which originated from direct borrowings from foreign languages such as бакалавр- *bachelor*; бизнес – *business*, брокер – *broker*; генсек – *генсек, генеральный секретарь, secretary-general*, дилер – *dealer*; и-мэйл – *e-mai*, камер – *kamera*, клип – *clip*, коллеж – *college*, компьютер – *computer*; магистер- *master, magister*; менежер – *manager, регистерийн дугаар* – ID number, рейтинг – *rating*, Сиди- *CD*, спикер – *speaker*; тендер- *tender*, фэн – *fen*, фитнесс – *fitness*, шоу, шоуудах – *show, to show*etc.,

During the diachronic process in the language some ways have been suggested for the origination of the special terms and new words in Mongolian (Самбуудорж 2003, 2009), such as semantic narrowing, widening, metaphor, jargonizing and synecdoche etc., For example: алергий хөдлөх – to cause an allergy – (*to birse*), босго давах – to step over the threshold (*make the grade*), мөнгөөр зодох – to beat by money (*outbid*), нууц ноён – power behind the throne, нэрийн хуудас болох – to become a face of smth (*to grant*), толгой гашлах – to sour a head (*a cerebration*), төрийн махны машин -a political meat-chopper (*a repression*) etc.,

Over last 20 years a lot of words, which mean ideals and norms of the communist society are became an archaism. For instance ажилчин анги – *working class*, хоршооллын шишүүн – *member of cooperative*, таван жилийн төлөвлөгөө – *five-year's plan*, таван жилийн гавшгайч – *five-year's shock worker*; социализмын тугийн дор – *under the flag of socialism*, социалист уралдаан – *socialist competition*, улс төрийн товчоо – *bureau of party*etc.,

2. Social transformation and scientism. The Modern Mongolian language reaches by new special terminologies or scientism. Throughout its history Mongolian has not only borrowed words from other languages but has re-combined and recycled them to create new meanings, whilst losing some old words. Dictionary-writers try to keep track of the changes in languages by recording (and, ideally, dating) the appearance in a language of new words, or of new usages for existing words. By the same token, they may tag some words as «archaic» or «obsolete».

The philosopher Condillac observed in 1782 that «Every science requires a special language because every science has its own ideas.» In other word the term covers the language used by people who work in a particular area or who have a common interest. Mongolian scholar Dashdavaa, Dand Ravdan, E determined it that «A term is a word or language sign connects with concept in different branches of the human knowledge» (Дашдаваа, Равдан 1980). A standard term may be given a more precise or unique usage among practitioners of a field. In many cases this causes a barrier to communication with those not familiar with the language of the field. Apart from scientific terms a lot of economic, law, social terms are distributed in our use. For instance, чөлөөт зах зээл - *free market*, хүний эрх - *human rights*, ардчилсан нийгэм - *democratic society*, иргэний эрх - *civil rights*, хувьчлал - *privatization*, хувьцаа - *stock*, бизнес - *business*, зээл - *credit*, компьютер - *computer*, үнэт цаас - *bond*, тендер - *tender* etc.,.

During last two decades in Mongolian special terms have been originated as a result of lexical and semantic changes based on transferring and changing of the meaning, collocation and postposition and borrowing. Usage of the new special terms requires a standard of the Mongolian lexicology and semantics. Sometimes we are losing at this social need. We meet in practices some mistranslations and direct usages of the foreign words. For example: In juridical practices English word judiciary (шүүх эрх мэдэл) have been used as court power (**шүүх засаглал**) in Mongolian. Also words as «govern», «governance», «government», «power», «authority», «rule» have been used in only one meaning as «power» - **«засаглал»** (Чимэд, 2006:180).

The Mongolians have a long tradition to create new terms. One of them is Dictionary of the new terms named as **«Мэрээд гарахын орон»** (*mKhas pa'i 'byung dnas*) - A Basis for Wiseman composed in 1741-42 by 40 scholars led by Janjaa Khutagt (A Holy Lama) Rolbidorj. This dictionary had played an important role to the borrowing a lot of Buddhist terms in Tibetan into Mongolian. We can classify a historical development of the special terms in Mongolian into basic two periods such as 1921-1990 and after 1990. In 1921-1990 Mongolian scholars have appointed and determined special terms' meaning based on comparison with Russian and Latin languages. During this time they were published several works on term such as *«State Termin Commission News» in 120 series, «Termin Series» in 10 series, «Termin Dictionary» in 7 series* (Адъяа 1999). Also some researchers were published special terms of the scientific branches. For example: E. Vandui was published three volumes of the *«Russian - Mongolian Termin Dictionary»* (Вандуй 1964, Вандуй, Дашдорж 1970, Вандуй 1978). This dictionary includes more than 116461 terms (Гэрэлмаа 2008). Moreover researchers Т.А. Бертагаев (1971), Г.Ц. Пюрбеев (1984), Ч. Догсүрэн (1988), Ц. Өнөрбаян (1999) and Ж. Гүндэгмаа (2008), О. Шинэбаяр, С. Бат-Эрдэнэ (2015) have published their works on special terms.

In last two decades new terms and words have been extremely borrowed from foreign languages. Therefore our researchers are following a principle to compare new term and loan word with their originals in English, German, Japanese and Chinese languages apart from Russian and Latin. At present time our dictionary creators tend to make their dictionaries as efficient and effective as possible to reach by foreign language. In this view they have composed double dictionaries with two or three languages, for instance, Prof. Choi. Luvsanjav was composed a «Dictionary of Linguistics» with structure in «Russian-Mongolian and Mongolian-Russian». Forexample: «Russian word Аблаут (vowel alternation) - in Mongolian it means Эгшиг сэлгэх», «Mongolian Эгшиг сэлгэх - it means in Russian «Чередование гласных, вокалическое движение, движение гласных, аблаут, апофония (vowel alternation)» (Лувсанжав 1963).

Prof. D.Tumurtoogo especially had used economy in definition word in his *«Concise Dictionary of Linguistics»* (Төмөртоого 2004). He numbered a definition word of his dictionary and corresponded into it foreign words and meanings. For example: «number 01 he gives to the Mongolian word «авиа-үсэг», in Russian it means «фонограмма», and in English it means phonogram, phonography». And he listed in his dictionary «фонограмма 01», «phonogram 01, phonography 01» etc.,

Also some of researchers compose a glossary of the special terms, for instance, Prof. B. Narangerel (1994) had published «Juristic Term Glossary» and Prof. Kh.Namsrai (2006) had published a glossary on math. All these new words and meanings reach the Mongolian language, indeed. In other side a need to make a standard for the usage of new terms and words is growing nowadays.

3. Social transformation and new jargons. One of the basic lexical changes in Modern Mongolian is a regular usage of the phrases, jargons and slangs in the newspaper and daily communications. During the socialist period the Mongolians disliked jargons and slang as a social and cultural lag based on socialist identity (Төмөрцэрэн 1974: 111-113). Nevertheless people look for new styles of writing and new words in the new social mentality and new condition of the freedom of speech and freedom of press, which called 1990's social transformation process. These factors have influenced to the creation of the new phrases, jargons sometimes slang (Самбуудорж 2011:10). Certainly jargons and phrases have a long tradition in Mongolian. An origination of the some phrases and metaphors associated some slang and jargon characters. For example: the Mongolians have contrasted a skinny camel to the binding of the Mongolian ger (tent) board: *хана үдмээр тэмээ* (skinny camel) <хана (Mongol ger's board), үдэх (to guy this wooden board (or wall) by herd's processed skin; *ясан хэдрэг* (rackabones or scrag) <ясан (bone), хэдрэг (saw-toothed instrument of wood or metal which is used in tanning hides).

These phrases have more archaic character which originated from the jargon and slang. However some of the Mongolian phrases have a latest origination. For example: *шаврын хаалт болох* (to disturb others) <шаврын хаалт (a mudguard), *хор найруулах* (hugger-mugger) <хор (a poison), найруулах (to mix), *эрүүний шөл уулгах* (to nag) <эрүү (a chin), шөл уулгах (to caudle). These jargons and slangs became the phrases nowadays. Therefore we have clarified a development of the Mongolian jargons and slangs into three basic periods as ancient period (since unknown time till 14th century), medieval period (since 15th and 16th centuries till 1930) and modern period (since 1930 till now). Also a modern period has three stages : beginning (1930-1950), medieval (1960-1990), latest (after 1990)[Самбуудорж 2011: 5-6).

Among the creators of the new jargon and slang our politicians take a first place with our pressmen in last 20 years (Самбуудорж 2008). They have been used in their communication some new jargons and slangs, such as :*еогий* (mockinly «president») <*ерөнхийлөгч* (president), *хошгируулах* (to make an opponent conceited, to flatter an opponent) <*хошгируулах* (to approach, disguised like a fox with a coat and a hat, and hunt a marmot while making it conceited), *хор найруулах* (to conspire in secret orhugger-mugger)<*хор* (poison), *найруулах* (to mix), *хусах* (to expel from a post)*хусах* < (to scrape off, to shave)In some kind these jargons and slangs negatively influence to the esteemed style of the language. Grammatical and semantic changes have dominated among the origination methods of the jargons and slangs in Mongolian.

4. Conclusion. Aforementioned lexical facts show for us vocabulary and lexical changes are diachronic portion and reflect a social transformation and evolution. Here we have tried to detail various types of the language changes under the overall headings of the external evolution and internal evolution of Modern Mongolian language. And we have classified this change into basic three categories, such as: active vocabulary change, terms and scientism's change and jargons. It is important to compose a dictionary of new words, loan words and scientism and jargons for the daily communication and MASS MEDIA. This achievement has also linguistic values to clarify an influence of social change to the language.

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