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Some Features of the Dariganga Sub-Dialect



Abstract: - Dialects are non-literary variants of a language that are used by people in certain areas in rural areas. A dialect may differ from a literary language in its own words, grammar elements, and pronunciation features. Dialects can be incomprehensible if they are used in a literary language, as they are associated with the history of the language of an ethnic or ethnic minority. The classification of modern Mongolian dialects and dialects is divided into three categories: dialect, oral dialects, and sub-dialects, based on linguistic features. This article examines the origin and development of the Dariganga sub-dialect, one of the Mongolian dialects, in historical terms, and also examines the specific features of some Dariganga dialects, and we made a little survey among Dariganga ethnic people.

Keywords: *Mongolian literary language, dialects, Khalkha dialect, Dariganga sub-dialect, vocabulary, dictionary*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of human communication. The nations and ethnic groups have their languages, but the words, dialects, and pronunciations are different from each other. A language is a unique/special element of the culture and tradition of the nation and the ethnic group. The special words and dialects of the Dariganga people are components/segments of the historical and cultural part of Mongolia, we consider that it is necessary to study it in depth as a crucial issue in Mongolian studies.

Literary language is defined as the language of the nation, which is used equally in all fields of politics, culture, and science, and it has relatively mature and stable standards and norms of spelling, pronunciation, stylistics, and vocabulary. The literary language is divided into dialects which have special differences from each other and maintain the general features and logic of the language, but among the dialects, some dialects stand out due to their specific characteristics and become the fertile soil of the sustainable development of literary language are called the basic dialects of the literary language. Some groups of dialects, which have some different phenomenon in geographical and dialectal characteristics among the local dialects are named oral dialects, and some dialects which differ from each other in terms of ethnicity and slightly different dialectal characteristics among the oral dialects are named sub-dialects. In other words, here we can get an integrated concept that literary language is divided into dialects, dialects into oral dialects, and oral dialects into sub-dialects.[6]

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A work written by the Finnish-Mongol scholar M. Kastern about the Buriad dialects of the eastern and southern regions of Nature, published in 1857, and G. I. Ramstedt investigated the Khalkh dialect in Khuree (now Ulaanbaatar) at the end of the 19th century. He wrote the well-known book "Comparative Phonetics of Mongolian Written Language and Khalkhasko-Urgin Dialect" / "Сравнительная фонетика монгольского письменного языка и халхаско-ургинского говора" and these marked the beginning of the study of regional dialects of the language. Numerous scientists' studies have been published for over a hundred years. Furthermore, the Institute of Science stressed that "It is worthwhile to study the ethnic dialects of Mongolia," during the 9th conference of the Mongolian People's Revolution Party held in 1934 which became the focus of further research. How should local dialects, which have been the subject of intense study since the 1950s, be taken into account when studying classification? At the first conference of International Mongolian scientists / Mongolists, which was held in Ulaanbaatar in 1959, academician S. Luvsanvandan presented a speech titled

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"Reason of the Mongolian Dialect" that caught the interest of both home and foreign scientists. Since that time, scholars and academics from Mongolia have been closely examining the living oral dialect of the current Mongolian language for the past sixty years. No specific phonetic, lexical, or vocabulary research on the Khalkh dialect has been conducted in the previous thirty years. This is because the Khalkh dialect has developed into a literary language and gained widespread recognition.

Today we have plenty of research works on Mongolian dialects, for example, Ramstedt [8], Vladimirtsov [13], Sanjeev [10], Poppe [7], Tumurtogoo [11] and other related creations. The researchers have offered two different kinds of recommendations for classifying the dialects of the present Mongolian nation. Some scholars consider that many different dialects are included under the one common name Mongolians, and others believe that several independent Mongolian languages contain many or few dialects. The Mongolian language consists of Khalkha, Oirat, Buryat, and inner Mongolian dialects. The Khalkha dialect is divided into central, western, and eastern Khalkha sub-dialects. [9] The Dariganga dialect is involved in the eastern Khalkha dialect. During the complicated path of historical development, the Dariganga people formed into a special ethnic group with unique cultural and intellectual features with differences in language and dialect. By the way, Mongolia has been the homeland of many different ethnic groups for many thousands of years and approximately 20 ethnic groups exist in Mongolia today.

The language and dialect characteristics of the Dariganga people are intimately connected to their ethnicity. Several things are closely related to defining the characteristics of the Dariganga dialect, such as ethnography, history, artifactual, and intellectual culture. According to the study of historians, after Enkh-Amgalan Khan of the Manchu Dynasty defeated the Galdan Boshogt of Oirat in the place named "Zuun mod", near the present Ulaanbaatar city, captured many livestock, and soldiers and transferred Mr. Tserenjav, the governor of Western Mongolian territory, along with his subordinates and the captured soldiers to the Dariganga at the end of the 17th century. As noted in the "History of Mongolia", "Some Oirat people such as Uulds and Durvuds, who were captured during the Manchu conquer of the Jungaria, were taken to the Dariganga to run animal husbandry. That's how the people of Dariganga came to be" [1]. Also, there was a time when the Manchu Khan bred a flock of sheep in the Dariganga, and he sent the herders from Tsakhar. The scholar Urangua Jamsran emphasized that "Although some historians consider that in terms of geographical location, the Dariganga herders were related to the territory of Setsen khan and Tusheet khan provinces of Khalkha, it is impossible to identify the Dariganga people as only Khalkha-speaking people, due to the people who were captured and migrated were dominated along with the native inhabitants." in his book "By the Track of Historic Studies". [11] Researcher Jamsran L wrote that "The study confirmed that among the several ethnic groups (Khalkha, Tsakhar, and Oirat) and tribes (Jachin, Porny, Khar ukhert, Ambagait, Khukhii, Marlan, and Adaa) in the Dariganga, some common western Mongolian tribes such as Khotgoid, Kheree, Zeerduud, and Sharnuud were still existing there until today." and this kind of information has mentioned in "History of the Dariganga" and "The encyclopedia of Ongon county" by researcher Luvsanbaldan E [5], and "History and Innovation of Chakhar" by Jigmedtseren Ya [3]. According to this, the people who were herding the animal husbandry of the Manch emperor in the Dariganga at the border region of Inner and Outer Mongolia consisted of many kinds of ethnic groups such as Khalkha, Tsakhar, and Oirat who were assembled from every corner of Mongolia. The people of Dariganga have assimilated other ethnic groups and have absorbed the influence of language, culture, and customs due to the herders of the Dariganga have been settling for many years in a specific administrative area and territory, finally, they can establish their ethnic group with its specific characteristics.

The Dariganga people are like the Khalkha in terms of culture, farming, dialect, customs, language, and dialect, there are some features for the special language, speaking, and dialects of the ethnic group. For example, the traditional custom of welcoming a daughter-in-law/*Ber guih*/ is spoken /*am turshih*/ by Khalkha, /*beri erihe*/ by Buryats, /*khel khurgekh*/ by Zakhchins, /*am khadag tavih*/ by Bayads, /*am khelekh*/ by Myangads, /*am dursakh khadag*/ by Tsakhars, /*baga alchuur tavikh*/ by Ordos, /*zuv batlakh*/ by Alashaas, /*am alduulah*/ by Durvuds, /*khadag tavih*/ by the Darigangas and /*mori tushikh*/ by Khotons. Thus, the content of the language and speaking related to the people of the Dariganga and the customs of many ethnic groups are different from each other.

It can be said that language has never been an obstacle in the relationship between the Dariganga and Khalkha people. However, the dialect of the Dariganga people is an intangible oral heritage of the Mongols, we must emphasize (so it cannot be denied) that our scholars have paid more attention to passing it to the next generation. When he led the field expedition to study dialects and folklore in Sukhbaatar and Dornod provinces in 1955, scientist A. Luvsandendev included the Dariganga dialect in it. The ethnic and linguistic issues were studied seriously/deeply in several books/works such as "The Dariganga" (UB, 1994) and "The Dariganga" (UB, 2000) by Jamsran L, Science Doctor of History; "By the Track of Historic Studies" by Urangoo J; "The review of Dariganga history" /from the end of 18th century to the beginning of 20th century/ (UB, 2015) by Bilegsaikhan T. Linguists have been creating the fundamental works of the Mongolian language, but there is a lack of works which has determined the features of the Dariganga dialect on a scientific basis.

III. METHODOLOGY

In this study, we used the qualitative descriptive method. The questionnaire consists of 7 questions.

PARTICIPANTS

Our research exists to identify the Dariganga people's attitude to their dialect and culture. In total, 102 people, consisting of 49 (48.1) males and 53 (51.9%) females, aged between 18 and 56, participated in the survey. The selected respondents were ordinary countryside herders of Sukhbaatar province.

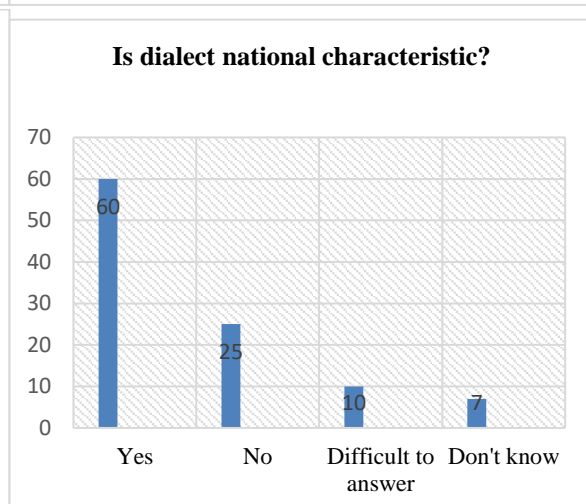
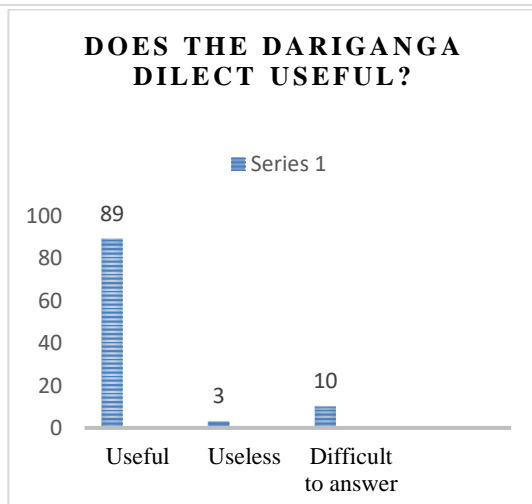
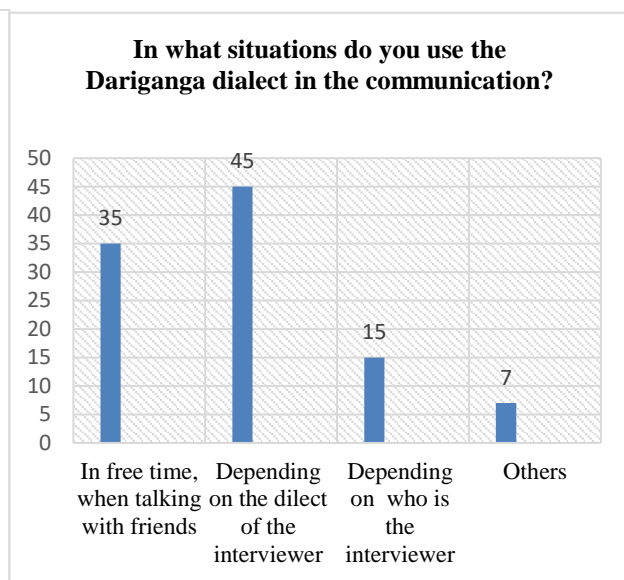
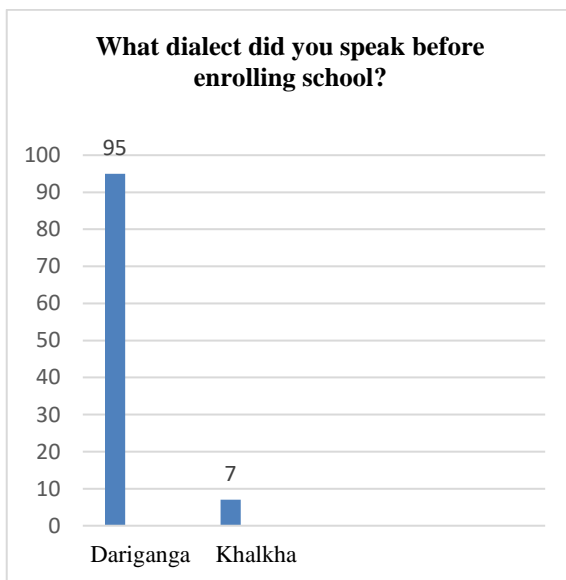
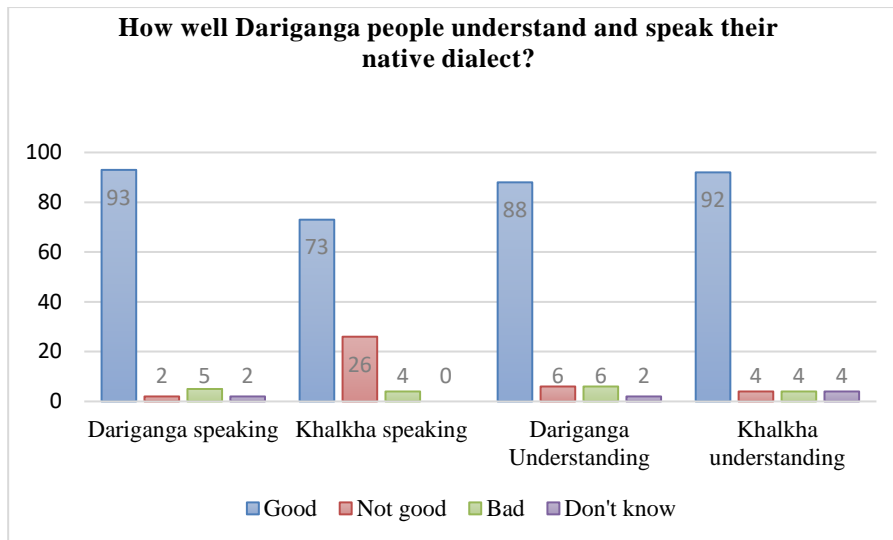
According to the poll, Dariganga people speak the Dariganga dialect before entering secondary school, thus they have a strong understanding of both dialects. The majority of respondents (89) to the study indicated that the Dariganga dialect is helpful today for passing on their culture, traditions, and legacy to younger generations. The poll also revealed that the Dariganga dialect is widely spoken within the context of friends, families, and relatives. Additionally, they believe that the Dariganga dialect plays a significant role in the extinction of the Dariganga ethnic group, as well as being one of the nation's distinctive features. As a result, Dariganga people concurred that our dialect set us apart from other ethnic groups.

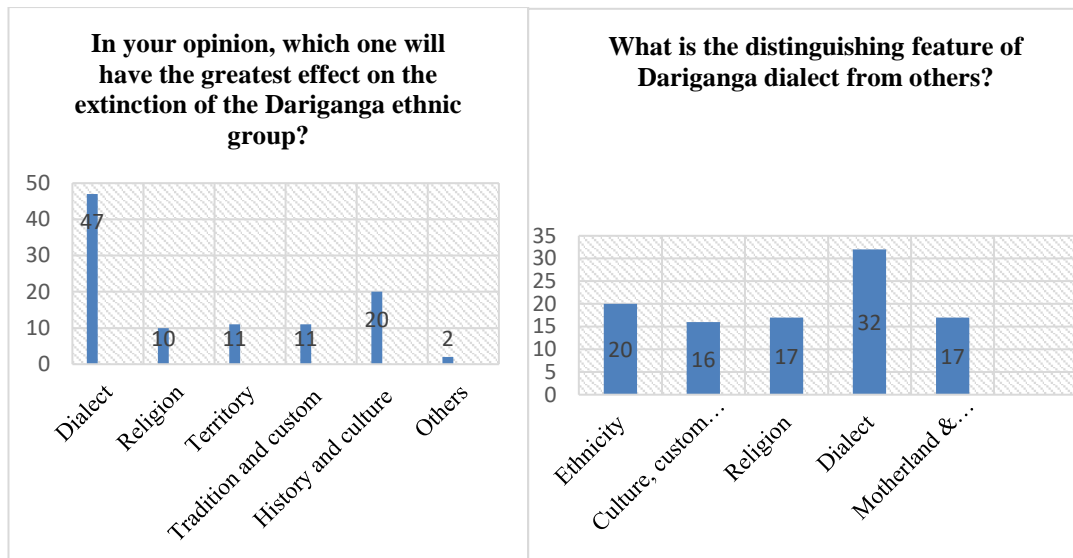
The Dariganga dialect people accounted for 24,600 or 1.6% of the total population in 1979, 29,000 or 1.4% of the total population in 1989, 31,900 or 1.3% of the total population in 2000, and 27,400 or 1% of the total population in 2010. It can be seen that the Dariganga people had a steady increase between 1979 and 2000, but between 2000 and 2010, the population decreased significantly. In addition, compared to the total population of Mongolia, the Dariganga ethnic group has also steadily decreased between 1979 and 2010. However, between 2010 and 2020, the number of Dariganga people increased sharply and reached 36.4 thousand, and their share among the total population also increased.

	Ethnic group	1979		1989		2000		2010		2020	
		Thous.p eople	Avera ge %	Thous.p eople	Avera ge %	Thous.p eople	Avera ge %	Thous.p eople	Avera ge %	Thous.p eople	Avera ge %
1	Dariganga	24.6	1.6	29	1.4	31.9	1.3	27.4	1	36.4	1.1

RESEARCH:

We made a little survey, consisting of only 7 questions, in 2018 among the Dariganga people and a totally of 102 people aged between 18 and 56 participated in it.





IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result of the survey, Dariganga people understand the khalkha and Dariganga dialects very well, because before enrolling the secondary school they were speaking the Dariganga dialect. According to the survey, the Dariganga dialect is used frequently within the framework of friends, families, and relatives and most of the respondents (89) answered that the Dariganga dialect is useful today to inherit their culture, tradition, and heritage to the next generation. Also, they consider that the Dariganga dialect is not only the national characteristics but also the dialect, tradition, and customs affected greatly to the extinction of the Dariganga ethnic group. Thus, Dariganga people agreed that the Dariganga dialect was our distinguishing feature from other ethnic groups.

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V. CONCLUSION

The dialect expresses the unique characteristics of the worldview, cognition/knowledge, history, culture, customs, behavior, and thinking of the nation and ethnic groups. Today we live in a period when globalization is intensifying in all fields of society, and one of its negative impacts is the dialects and languages of any nation and ethnic groups are disappearing gradually in the world.

According to the poll, Dariganga people spoke the Dariganga dialect before they entered secondary school, thus they have a strong understanding of both dialects. The majority of respondents (89) to the study indicated that the Dariganga dialect is helpful today for passing on their culture, traditions, and legacy to the next generation. The poll also revealed that the Dariganga dialect is widely spoken within the context of friends, families, and relatives. Additionally, they believe that the Dariganga dialect plays a significant role in the extinction of the Dariganga ethnic group, as well as being one of the nation's distinctive features. As a result, Dariganga people concurred that our dialect set us apart from other ethnic groups.

Although the assimilation process of the Mongolian language's many regional dialects into written and oral dialects is still ongoing, the unique characteristics of the Dariganga sub-dialect still exist today.

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