

Mongolian and other languages vocabulary interaction

Gundsambuu DAVAAJAV¹

CONTENTS

1. Interaction of Mongolian and Turkish vocabulary / IT IV - XXI /
2. Interaction of Mongolian and Russian vocabulary
3. Interaction of Mongolian and French vocabulary
4. Conclusion

1. Interaction of Mongolian and Turkish vocabulary / IT IV – XXI /

Words from the languages of the peoples of the Orient, such as India, Tibet, China, Arabic, Persian, Sogdian, and Uighur, which have close historical and cultural ties to Mongolia, entered the Mongolian language at various stages of history, until they ceased to be Mongolian. The emphasis on Mongolian linguistics is largely due to the

¹ | Professor of Accounting and Finance Department, NUCB, Mongolia.
Lagnai.t@nucb.edu.mn

traditional nature of the process.

In Mongolian linguistics, many languages of the world are classified into up to 18 groups according to their origin. The Altaic language is based on many factors, such as the fact that their ancestors were a common language and lived in a common geographical environment, and considers the languages of the aimags such as ancient Mongolian, Turkic, and Manchu-Tungus (Hamnigan). Recent research has focused on Korean and Japanese.

... Researchers include five languages in the Altaic language group: Mongolian, Manchu, Turkic, Korean, and Japanese. Comparing the ancient forms of these languages, there are many similar forms (roots, constructions). At the present stage of development, however, these languages are not easy to identify lexically and lexically. In other words, each of these languages has its own characteristics during its development (Purevjav, 1996: 48)²¹.

The theory of the Altaic language was first developed by the scientist GI Ramstedt. Recently, anti-Altaic theories have emerged that the similarities between the Mongolian, Turkic, and Manchu-Tungus languages are not the result of a combination of origins. Therefore, scholars have not been able to reach a consensus on the relationship

21 | Purevjav, E., (1996), Mongolian language norms, Ulaanbaatar, 48p.

between Mongolian and Turkish. In this regard, scientist L.Bold:

... The question of how the Mongolian languages are related to the ancient and modern Turkic languages in terms of origin and history has attracted the attention of foreign and domestic Altai scholars, but to date no consensus has been reached on this issue (Bold, 2017: 150)³¹.

However, studies of Altaic root languages show that there are many issues related to the cultural ties between the ancient Mongolian and Turkic aimags and the interaction between the Mongolian and Turkic languages.

We describe the interaction of Mongolian and Turkish vocabulary:

1. Intermediate Mongolian and Turkish words,
2. Turkish words in Mongolian,
3. There are three categories of Mongolian words in the Turkic language. These include:

1.1. A word of intermediate quality between Mongolian and Turkish

Scholars consider words of intermediate quality to be a proof of the similarity of the origins of the Altaic languages. For example: ... The Turkic ancestors were part of the Xiongnu, one of their tribes, and

31 | Bold, L. ; (2017), Literary and lexical research, Ulaanbaatar, 150p

they lived west of Sikhai (western sea). Later it migrated to the Altai. Xiongnu rule was established in this area from the 2nd to the 1st century BC (History of Mongolia, 2003: 183)⁴¹. During the Xiongnu period, the Turks used to say father / father /, mother / ama /, zon olon / il /, el.

Some scholars explain that Mongolians also called their father (jealousy) and mother (mouth) and centuries later they called their father their father and their mother their mother. He was known as Attila, the king of the Xiongnu. Now in Turkey, the national hero is Atatürk (Turkish father). Some scholars consider the Xiongnu to be Turkic-speaking, while others consider them to be Mongolian-speaking. By the 4th century AD (Mongolian), Mongolian and Turkish had become separate languages. Scholar J. Bayansan says that the Altaic root language includes the languages of ancient Mongolian, Turkic, Manchu-Tungus (Hamnigan) and other languages ... , Sakha and Tuva. It also includes extinct languages such as ancient Uighur, Hazara, Bulgar of the same river, Hipchak, and Orkhon Turkic script (Bayansan, 1995: 220)⁵¹.

According to scholars, Altaic root languages have a lot of intermediate words, the phonetic components involved in the word

4 | History of Mongolia, Volume One, (2003), Ulaanbaatar, 183p.

5 | Bayansan, J., Odontur, Sh., (1995), Glossary of Linguistic Terms, 220p

structure are basically the same, the phonology (phonetic harmony) and the lexical structure (the parts of speech are assembled) are the same. Also, the fear of word creation and word copying is the same in structure and content. In addition, the fact that the sentence structure has the same style, and that most of the suffixes are phonologically compatible, makes it possible to assume that Altaic languages are of the same origin.

There are many intermediate words in Mongolian and Turkish languages. For example:

Turkic	Mongolian
an [an]	an [an]
lover [amraq]	lover [amarag]
island [aral]	island [aral]
barley [arpa]	barley [arbai]
cup [foot]	cup [ayaga]
bas [basa]	bas [bas]
bar [bar]	bars [baras]

The symbol [belgu] is a slightly altered word about the sound, such as the symbol [belge]. It is almost impossible to determine from which language words of intermediate quality come.

Lexical, semantic, and grammatical methods are used because of the lack of phonetic recognition of words that have entered from

Mongolian into Turkic and from Turkic into Mongolian. For example: ... What is the origin of the word “portrait” in modern Mongolian? There is really no way to recognize it by its phonological features. Lexically, however, the root "khur" is the root product and the suffix "g"; Semantically, "kor" means "to see" in Turkish, and the suffix "k", which is used to make nouns from verbs, is used to add a creative work. The word “koruk” (picture) seems to have come from the Turkic language into the Mongolian language (Purevjav, 1996: 48)⁶ |.

1.2. A Turkic word in Mongolian

Most of the foreign words in the Mongolian language are Turkish words, which attracts the attention of researchers. According to scholar N. Poppe, “Mongolian words have a large number of Turkic words, and words of Turkic origin (Poppe, 1999: 16)⁷ | make up about 25 percent of the Mongolian vocabulary. For example: yin, yin, gray, fruit, olbog, luxury, cane, tub, cart, raisin, neighbor, portrait, etc. Such words are derived from ancient, medieval and modern Turkic languages into Mongolian. These include:

Words that entered the ancient Mongolian language from the **ancient**

6 | Purevjav, E., (1996), Mongolian language norms, Ulaanbaatar, 48p.

7 | Poppe, N., (1999), Introduction to Altai Linguistics, Ulaanbaatar, 16p

Turkic language are inherited from modern Mongolian languages that developed from medieval Mongolian dialects. For example: ... In modern Mongolian, words such as “tenger” and “zarlig” are written in Mongolian as <<tngri>>, <<jrliq>>, and in ancient Turkic and Uyghur, they are called <nu, jrlq >>. In other words, these words came into the Mongolian language through the Uyghur and Turkic scripts (Purevjav, 1996: 32)⁸. From this, it is clear that the words of the Turkic language entered the Mongolian language through the Uyghur and Turkic scripts.

There are a lot of Turkic words in **medieval Mongolian**. For example, there is a Mongolian written language document in the 13th century historical and literary monument, The Secret History of Mongolia, which contains a large number of Turkic words (Davaajav, 2009: 213)⁹. For example:

There are a lot of words of Turkic origin in human nouns that occur in MNT. The name Ogedei means wise and intelligent in Turkish, while Mineli means joy and happiness. The names of Borkhul, Sharahul, and Daiduhul -khul mean slave in ancient Turkic. Burte Chinuva's Burte means wolf in ancient Turkic. However, the

8 | Purevjav, E., (1996), Mongolian language norms, Ulaanbaatar, 32p.

9 | Davaajav, G., (2009), Interaction of Mongolian and Turkish vocabulary, Proceedings of the Mongolian University of Science and Technology No8 / 110, Ulaanbaatar, 213p

Burd family is common in Mongolia. These two mean the same thing. The name Togontumur means "falcon" in ancient Turkic (www.banjig.net)¹⁰ |. However, over time, such words have become unrecognizable.

Today's Turkish names include Balta /Ax/, Tumur /Tumur/, Karadeniz /Black Sea/, Batukhan /Bat khaan/, Ilkhan /Il khaan/, Temuchin /Temuujin/, Cengiz /Chinggis/, Aslan /Arslan/ taish, There are such names as Bilgin /Bilguun/, Orhun /Orkhon/, Altan /Altan/, Bayar /Bayar/, Chagatai /Tsagaadai/, Bahadir /Baatar/ and so on. It is observed that these names were introduced quite early.

There are many names of Turkic lands in Mongolia, as the Turks settled in the southern part of the Altai, sometimes leaving their homeland by force and returning to their homeland when they regained their strength. For example:

... In Mongolian Khuvsgul /blue water lake/, Uvs /salt lake/, Ulaangom /red sand/, Tes /fast/, Tamir /vein/, Baidrag /rich grain/, Tonkhil /mountain lake/, Baitag /There are many names of Turkic origin, such as Bayan Uul/, Sutai /Ust Uul/, Agbash /Tsagaan Tolgoi/ (Modern Mongolian, 2004: 368)¹¹ |.

Linguists say that the mountain peaks of modern Turks are in the

10 | Website: www.banjig.net

11 | MSUE., MCA., (2004), Modern Mongolian, Ulaanbaatar, 368p

form of tags, tai, tei, tii, and so on. The place remained in the name of water. Taikhar is a mountain rock. The word kor is a Mongolian and Turkic word, and in the plural, koros means soil. Also, “Khan” of “Khan Taishir” mountain is an accented word, and “tai” is a Turkic word for mountain. Therefore, “Khan Uul” is a name made up of a mixture of Mongolian and Turkish words.

There are words from modern Turkic languages that are directly related to **modern Mongolian**. Such words occur in the Kalmyk language, which is discussed in the vicinity of the territory of the Turks, and in the nearby dialect.

1.3. Mongolian words in Turkish

One of the important issues in the study of Mongolian lexicon is the foreign words, their structure and evolution. The Mongolian language element in the Turkic language is an invaluable tool in the history of Mongolian language development and historical phonology. Most Turkic languages do not have Altaic words other than Mongolian. There are many Mongolian words in ancient and modern Turkic languages. These include:

Some Mongolian words are derived from the **ancient Mongolian language**. For example, in 552, he fought against Zhujan and

established an independent state. The main Turkic leaders used the titles of "king and blacksmith" in Zhujan, and the word "king and blacksmith" is a Mongolian word (Bayansan, 1995: 81)¹² |.

Almost all modern Turkic languages have words from Mongolian. In some languages, up to 30 percent of the vocabulary is Mongolian.

... In the language with the highest percentage of Mongolian words, Tuva has about 30 percent, Yakut has at least 25 percent, Karagas and Sagai have at least 25 percent, Altai and Teleut have 20-25 percent. There are also many Mongolian words in the Tatar, Bashkir, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Uzbek and Tsagaan languages. Mongolian words are also found in Anatolian, Ottoman Turkish, Azerbaijani, and Turkish vocabularies (Poppe, 1999: 15)¹³ |.

We can collect Mongolian words in modern Turkish from the dictionary Turkey-Mongolia, Mongolia-Turkey UB., 2006:

Turkey - Mongolian black, black, blue, yellow, yellow, heart, heart, soul make, be /be/, beard /beard/, av /av/ aba/, vodka /vodka/.

Mongolia - Turkish palace /ordu/, country /orun/, camp /otak/, king /hakan/, vodka /arak, araki/, yanshaa /yansha/, day /konak/, bag /bohcha/, rain /bora/, bean meeting /kuraltay/, tulam /tulum/, country /ulus/, blind /sokur/, burantag /burunluk/, ribs /kaburga/, daldala

12 | Bayansan, J., Odontur, Sh., (1995), Glossary of Linguistic Terms. 81 x.

13 | Poppe, N., (1999), Introduction to Altai Linguistics, Ulaanbaatar, 15p

/daldala/, power /guch/, love /kayra/, uigur /uygur /, grapes/, black /kara/, hir /kir/, case /gerek/, esen /esen/, raft /sal/, section /kesik, kesek/, type /turlu/, palm /dal/, fragile /gevrek/, pattern There are the words /gev/.

These words are classified according to their usage:

1. The name of a human prophet

brother aga/, brother-in-law /hatun/, nephew /yegen/

2. Name of human and animal body

beard, koku, palm

3. Words related to wealth

otachi /otachi/, ord /ordu/, oron /orun/, vodka /araki/, bogts, tulam /bohch/

4. Words related to animal husbandry

barn /ambaar/, horse, horse /at/, im /im/

5. A word related to time

day /konak/, time /cag/, year /year/

6. Names of various natural phenomena

rain /bora/, wind /salqin/, storm /savur/

7. Geographical words

spring, rock, desert

8. Name of the plant

beans /peppers/, onions /soghan/, barley /arpa/

9. Name of the animal

leopard /pars/, herk /surek/, lion /arslan/

10. Name of tool

ax /ax/, knowledge /bileghi/

11. Social and political terms

khan /hakan/, otag /otak/, elch /elchi/, khural /kuraltay/, country /ulus/

12. The name of the abstract concept

power /guch/, love /kayra/

13. A name that indicates the nature of an object or phenomenon

brittle, cool, sparse

14. A word that indicates color

crimson /al/, black /kara/

15. Pronoun /name/

we /biz/

16. Verbs

baghla, duldala, kono, kukre.

If we look at the above words, the words related to the life and customs of the nomadic people are the most common. It was an ancient nomadic aimag of Mongolia and Turkey, and was mainly engaged in nomadic pastoralism. The similarity of life in these aimags

may be the reason why the Turkic language has so many words of Mongolian origin.

2. Interaction of Mongolian and Russian vocabulary

In Mongolian history, the Mongolian and Russian peoples have long had cultural and economic ties. As a result, Mongolian and Russian languages have been intertwined throughout history. We describe the interaction of Mongolian and Russian vocabulary:

1. Some Mongolian words in Russian
2. There are two categories of Russian words in Mongolian. These include:

2.1. Some Mongolian words in Russian

The study of words from Mongolian into foreign languages is an important and interesting issue in history and linguistics. Many scholars have studied the Slavic root word Altai, and KN Menges, TA Bertagaev, M. Melioransky, and N. Poppe have also done significant research.

Scholar N. Poppe on how Turkish and Mongolian words occur in

some European languages ... Altaic languages also directly influenced some Indo-European languages. Not only are Turkish and Mongolian words introduced into Persian, but Turkish and Mongolian words are sometimes found in English, French, German, Hungarian, Russian, Iranian, and Persian (modern) languages (Poppe, 1999: 20)¹⁴ |.

Most of the words from Mongolian into foreign languages are believed to have been introduced during the Mongol Empire. Mongolian words in a foreign language

- a/ Mongolian words from the time of the Empire,
- b/ words from the words of nomadic Mongolians,
- c/ can be classified as the names of animals, plants and places that do not exist anywhere other than Mongolia (Modern Mongolian, 2004: 342)¹⁵ |.

We have considered the issue of Mongolian words in Russian according to the above three categories.

a/ A Mongolian word from the time of the Empire

Correctly identifying the historical origins of words is important in history and linguistics. Correctly determining the origin of a word is important to determine the root and structure of the word. In addition

14 | Poppe, N., (1999), Introduction to Altai Linguistics, Ulaanbaatar, 20p

15 | MSUE., MCA., (2004), Modern Mongolian, Ulaanbaatar, 342p

to interpreting the origin of words from a linguistic point of view, there is a folk origin or confusion of interpreting foreign words. It worships one of the characteristics of a word, such as its form or pronunciation and meaning (Modern Mongolian, 2004: 343)¹⁶ |.

There is a lot of talk among Mongolians about the folklore of Mongolian words in Russian. These are usually dated to the 12th to 13th centuries. For example:

In 1222, the Mongol army, led by Zev and Suveedei, defeated the Southern Russian army in Kalk. Fourteen years later, Batu Khan's army invaded all of Russia. ... Although the Golden Horde later became a separate state from the native Mongols, the Russians remained in the hands of the Mongols until 1380. Thus, from 1222 to 1380, the Russians invaded the Mongol ethnic group, and since then, many of their broken states and tribes have been occupied by the Russians (History of Mongolia, 2003: 30)¹⁷ |.

There are many direct predictions about this Mongol conquest. For example, the Mongolian word for “twisted” is derived from the Mongolian word for “spiral” river or “Moscow” and “Kremlin” is derived from the Mongolian word for “wall” and the Arbat of “Arbat Street” is derived from the Mongolian word for ten. Amur River -

16 | MSUE., MCA., (2004), Modern Mongolian, Ulaanbaatar, 343p.

17 | History of Mongolia, Volume One, (2003), Ulaanbaatar, 30p.

Amur River, Barnaul - Western Mountain, Irtysh - Erchis (strong), Itil-Ijlil, Sakha - Zakh, Chinggis Tour - Chinggis city. The name of the modern Russian city of Saratov, "Yellow Hill", the name of the city of Tyumen, "Tumen", and the words "Siberia" are derived from the Mongolian word "Shiver". The name of the spring "Esen-tuki", which is still imported from Russia, is derived from the Mongolian word "Yosun tug".

Recently, an influential Russian politician derived the Mongolian letters “*Ы*” and “*III*” from the Russian words “*МЫШЬ*” (mouse). It is said that the Russian military's slogan "Urai" is derived from the Mongolian word "Khurai, Khurai" in the media. It is necessary to take a closer look at the fact that there are many things that are considered to be Mongolian words in Russian, and the pronunciation is similar and the meaning is the same.

There are many language units in a language's vocabulary that lead to inadequate solutions based on modern linguistic material. ... For example, the word * *alačuy* (*ala -čuy* : red bell), which was introduced into the Russian language from the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, has become a *lachuga* in the MRC. However, the word * *alačuy* remains in the Russian chronology (Bayansan, 1999: 167)¹⁸.

18 | Bayansan, J., Odontur, Sh., (1995), Glossary of Linguistic Terms, 167p

Therefore, it is necessary to study and determine the origin, development and evolution of the basic meaning of word creation from the point of view of time.

b / A word from the words of nomadic Mongolians

In the course of development, a number of languages independent of the Mongolian language, which had been united at one time in history, broke away. For example:

... Mongolian spoken by the main population of Mongolia, Chinese Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang-Uighur converts, Oirats, Buryats in Russia, Buryats in Kalmykia, Kalmyks, and Chit Buryats (Bayansan, 1995: 26)¹⁹. In this way, seven independent languages are separated from Mongolian.

The Buryat-speaking speakers live mainly in the Republic of Buryatia, Russia. As of 1989, about 490,000 people were interviewed. The Buryats live in the Irkutsk and Chita regions of Russia. Lives in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia and China (Atlas of Mongolian History and Culture, 2004: 40)²⁰.

The whales migrated from western Mongolia to the west in the early 17th century and settled in the Volga basin. Here are the stories related to this incident:

19 | Bayansan, J., Odontur, Sh., (1995), Glossary of Linguistic Terms, 26p

20 | Atlas of Mongolian history and culture, 2004: 40

Fleeing the harsh policies of Tsarist Russia, more than 2 million Oirats living on the other side of the coast secretly returned to their homeland without telling their Oirats beyond the coast. As soon as the Tsarist government informed the countries passing through it, it was attacked many times along the way, and only more than 100,000 fines arrived on the outskirts of the country. At this time, the emperors and princes of the Qing Dynasty were greeted with an oil battle, but they were buried in many places to prevent them from rising up, as there were only a few tired and exhausted people left. History has shown that people who have suffered so much are rare (Davaajav, 2009: 68)²¹ |.

Today, the majority of Kalmyks live in the Russian autonomous region of Kalmykia, and some live in the Astrakhan, Rostov, Don, Volgograd regions and parts of the Stavropol Territory. A small number of whales also live near Lake Issyk-Kul in Kyrgyzstan. They are called "Sart-Khalmag". It is estimated that about 174,000 people in Kalmykia (as of 1990) speak Kalmyk.

For practical reasons, these languages include the independent language and the branched Mongolian language as a distant language from today's Mongolian.

We collect Mongolian words of modern Russian origin from the

21 | Davaajav, G., (2009), Mongolian words in Russian, Research paper of the Mongolian University of Science and Technology, №3, 68p.

Dictionary of Russian Language M., 1981, volumes I and II of the dictionary: ail /ail/, aimak /aimak/, ayran /airag/, ali, ale /al/, official /official/ anise shield dahan/, dunan /dunan/, gazelle /gazelle/, zaisan /zaisan/, zamok /algae/, trap /trap/, guard /guard /, Kremlin /squirrel/, cook yaman /blue goat/, kutsan /ram/, kuyak /khuyag/, mangir /mangir/, manul /manuul/, merin /morin/, orda /ord/, otaro /otor/, tarbagan /tarvaga/, khan /khaan/, yam /zam/, yamshik /zamchin /, There are the words yasak (government) and yasaul (zasuul).

These words are classified according to their usage:

1. Words related to society and politics aimag /aimag/, alban /alban/, arat /ard/, orda /ord/, khan /khaan/, yasak /zasag/.

2. Words related to animal husbandry

argamak /argamag/, gunak /guna/, dagan /daaga/, kuk yaman /blue goat/, kutsan /ram/, merin /horse/, otaro /otor/.

3. Words related to everyday life

ail /ail/, ayran /airag/, ali, ale /al/, anis /anis/, arahu, rahu /vodka/, argalj /argal/, argali argal/, juniper /juniper/, column /column/, leopard /leopard/, boytok /boytog/, burchak /bean/, gujir /salt/, dzeren /gazelle/, doha /dah/, dunan /dunan/, gazelle /gazelle/, zamok /algae/, trap /trap/, mangir /mangir/, manul /manuul/, tarbagan /tarvaga/, yam /zam/, yamshik /zamchin/, yasaul /zasuul/.

4. Words related to war

ax /ax/, shield /shield/, hero /hero/, guard /guard/, Kremlin /wall/, armory /armor/.

5. Religious expressions

god /god/, zaisan /zaisan/.

If you look at the above words, most of them are related to everyday life. Some of these words are from ancient times. There are words from the Buryat dialect to the local dialect of the Russian language, or from the oral dialect of the Khalkha to the language of the Russians living in Mongolia.

c / Names of animals, plants and places that are not found anywhere other than Mongolia

Among the Mongolian words in the Russian language that we have collected, there is a place other than Mongolian. The names of non-existent animals and plants are very few and almost non-existent.

2.2. Russian words in Mongolian

According to researchers, there is no such thing as a "pure language" in which foreign words are not mutually exclusive, and differentiated according to whether foreign words are more or less

included. Almost all Altaic languages include Chinese, ancient Semitic languages, Arabic, Samgardi, Tokhar, Sogdian, early, medieval, modern Persian, Tibetan, and many modern European words, including English and Russian. This phenomenon is large in some Altaic languages and small in others.

... The Slavic language, including Russian, had a strong influence on the Altaic language. Russian influenced virtually all Turkic languages spoken in the Soviet Union, Mongolian (to a lesser extent in Kalmykia, Buryatia, and Khalkha), and Manchu-Tungus. Greek, Latin, English, French, and Italian words permeated all Turkic and some Mongolian languages (Buryat, Kalmyk, Khalkh), and Manchu-Tungus (Evenk, Lamut, and Nanai) spoken in the Soviet Union through Russian (Poppe, 1999: 20)²² .

The influence of the Russian language on the Mongolian language is relatively large, in part due to the fact that the Mongolian and Russian peoples have lived side by side for a long time. For example, Buryat and Kalmyk languages are relatively influenced by Russian. In this regard, the scientist P. Poppe ... In addition to the Russianized Western words, there are many words that are literally translated from the Russian language. Buryat, Kalmyk, Tatar, Bashkir, and other

22 | Поппе, Н., (1999), Алтай н хэл шинжлэлийн удиртгал, Улаанбаатар, 20х

translations note that the structure of Russian sentences is significantly reflected (Poppe, 1999: 21)²³. Therefore, when reporting and interpreting the history of a language unit, it is important to consider it not only within the mother tongue but also in conjunction with other linguistic facts and related non-linguistic external tools.

In modern Mongolian, words from Greek, Latin, English, French, and Italian are mostly entered through Russian. In order to determine the origin of words from many European languages into Mongolian, I collected and mapped more than 2,500 words from multilingual writings, dictionaries, Mongolian literature, oral discourses, and periodicals. There were few words: guard, factory, algae, film, compost, concert, mechanic, oats, detachment, spring, radio, station, taxi, tractor, physics, fair. This shows that Russian is one of the few European languages included in Mongolian.

3. Interaction of Mongolian and French vocabulary

Altaic languages were influenced by ancient and modern Indo-European languages. Indo-European words entered some Altaic

23 | Поппе, Н., (1999), Алтайн хэл шинжлэлийн удиртгал, Улаанбаатар, 21х

languages directly, while others entered other languages. For example, today's Turkish has many words of English, German, French, and Italian origin. Korean includes English words. Latin and French words in Korean are mostly in English.

Just as the Altaic language has an Indo-European influence, some Indo-European languages have an Altaic influence. Scholar P. Poppe ... Altaic languages also influenced some Indo-European languages. Not only are Turkish and Mongolian words introduced into Persian, but Turkish and Mongolian words are sometimes found in English, French, German, Hungarian, Russian, Iranian, and Persian (modern) (Poppe, 1999: 19)²⁴ |.

We describe the interaction of French and other languages:

1. A word from a foreign language in French or some Mongolian words from a French language,
2. There are two categories of French words in Mongolian language.

3.1. A word from a foreign language in French

While the majority of the vocabulary of any language is native, some of it is derived from other foreign languages or has a foreign

24 | Поппе, Н., (1999), Алтайн хэл шинжлэлийн удиртгал, Улаанбаатар, 21х

source. Many European words, especially English and French, are derived from Greek and Latin. For example: margarine [fr. margarine <gr. mapg a pos], park [eng. park < lat. parricus], statistics [nem. Statistik, engl. statistics, < it. stato, lat. status] (NSISiV, 2001)²⁵ and so on. From this It is clear that the word "statistics" is derived from Latin, Italian, and English and German. The Latin word is of English and German origin, and the Italian word is the source. The root of the word is almost identical to Latin and Italian, so the two languages it translates to are in accordance with the rules of the mother tongue.

A. A word from another language in French

Many English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, German, and Arab nations coexisted and interacted over a long period of history, often in common in the fields of science, culture, linguistics, and folklore.

From the 15th century onwards, French began to include a large number of foreign words.

Anglo-French relations have been enriched by mutual borrowing as a result of active policies throughout the history of relations. For example, there are ancient documents from English to French that introduced some automotive technical terms even before the invention

25 | New dictionary of foreign words and expressions, (2001), Moscow.

of the car. For example: bumper [eng. bumper] is one of those documents in the 1939 Oxford English Dictionary (Mitterand, 1996: 12)²⁶. The British have long been interested in French cuisine. Some new products and methods of preparation were not used in English, so French food terms were used extensively.

Scholars have written that the English vocabulary consists almost entirely of Greek and French words. For example: ... About 80 percent of English words, one of the richest and most widely spoken languages in the world, are foreign words (Luvsandendev, 1959: 70)²⁷.

This shows that English has a lot of words from French.

In the 18th century, however, many social and political terms were translated from English (in support of Montesquieu and Voltaire's parliamentary rule) into French. For example: budget, budget, committee, jury, vote, opposition, parlement. There are also a lot of sports terms and words that are widely used in everyday life. For example: sport /sport/, boxe /box/, golf /golf/, partenaire /partner/, record /record/, biftek /fry/, grog /diluted wine/ and so on.

During the national and religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, when Spanish mercenaries invaded France, many words

26 | Mitterand, H., (1996), Les mots francais, Paris, 12 p

27 | Лувсандэндэв, А. (1959). How to write a foreign word. Some questions about Mongolian script. 68 х.

related to war and war were translated from Spanish into French. There are also many French names for products imported from Spain and words that are widely used in everyday life. For example: vanille, chocolade, pineapple, cigar, tango.

The use of words in a language is related to the foundations of a country's social structure, development, and the social life of neighboring nations, especially the historical processes that take place in the relations between nations. For example:

In the 16th century, French included a lot of Italian words, due to the arrival of Italian princesses in the royal family during and after the war with Italy. For example, the words *attaque* /attack/, *brigade* /cannon/, *canon* /cannon/, *colonel* /colonel/, *escadron* /squadron/, *soldat* /soldier/ etc.

From the 18th century onwards, the term *art* was associated with the development of Italian music in France. For example: *mosaique* /mosaique/, *concerto* /concert/, *tenor* /tenor/, *serenade* /serenade/ etc.

Also in French and Italian There are many banking and financial terms and words that are widely used in everyday life. For example: *banque*, *bank*, etc.

French also includes *mandarin* from Portuguese, *banane* from orange, *orange* from *guitare*, and *guitare* from Arabic.

There are many words for war and war in French that are derived

from German. Examples: *sabre*, *cible*, *bivouas*, *obus*, *vaguemestre*. And There are a lot of words that are widely used in everyday life. Examples: *accordeon*, *accordion*, *loustic*, *choucroute*.

At the end of the 19th century, works by Russian writers such as Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Turgenev were translated into French, which included words about the unique life of the Russian people. For example: *cosaque* / *Kazakh* /, *toundra* / *tundra* /, *vodka* / *vodka* /, *samovar* / *samovar* / (Mitterand, 1996: 13)²⁸ and so on.

There are many foreign words in French, mostly words and terms that are widely used in everyday life.

B. Some Mongolian words in French

The study of Mongolian words in foreign languages is a much-needed issue in Mongolian linguistics. There are many causal links between words and their names, and the study of foreign words in terms of their origin includes how the word, form, and meaning of the language changed, what meaning it entered into Mongolian, what language it passed through, or whether it entered directly. will be important to clarify the issue.

In determining the meaning of a language unit, it is common for

28 | Mitterand, H., (1996), *Les mots francais*, Paris, 13p.

non-professionals to interpret historical periods, written monuments, and facts directly without assuming them (Bayansan, 1995: 167)²⁹ |. For example, in some European countries (French "ambassade", English "embassy") embassies are called and written nearby. This is similar to the Mongolian word for "governor", so the Manchu word for "governor" has entered European languages through Mongolian.

In the Middle Ages, during the Mongol Empire of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a number of explanations were made among the Mongols in terms of related folklore. For example, in the 13th century, a Mongolian envoy to France was accommodated in a special room. In the morning, when the water and soap were brought in, the messenger drank the water and ate the soap. By explaining the reason to the ambassador, Mongolians got to know soap. This is due to the fact that the Arabic word soap is similarly pronounced as "soap" in Mongolian and "savon" in French.

Here we have the scientist G. Buyannemekh's modern French professional terms and Mongolian words are taken from the 6th volume of 1975, published in the French journal "Mongolian Studies", and some explanations of Mostert's "Ordos-French Mirror" are attached. These include:

29 | Bayansan, J., Odontur, Sh., (1995), Glossary of Linguistic Terms, 167p

1. Name of administration:

Aimag	ayimag - I unite administrative superieure assimilable a une province [EM. p. 19]
somon	sumi - assimilable to a prefecture
negdel	negdel - cooperative agricole
sur	saguri - The group of production elements [EM. p. 20]

2. Name of livestock:

Khainag	qayinag - croisement a yak avec d 'autres bovins
ortom	ortom croisement de Khainag / femelle / avec d 'autres bovins [EM. p. 45]

3. Dairy products:

Airag	ayiray lait [de jument] gu on a fait surir
Orom	orum - creme de lait solidifie par cuisson [M. 536 a]
sar tos	sir - a tosu - Le beurre apres gulil a ete purifie en le faisant bouillir ensemble avec du millet decortique [M. 165 b]
biaslag	bislag - 1. edem: 2. fromage de haricots: bisilav - galette au lait / caille /: lbn al Muhanna bislay fromage [M. 100 a]
tarag	yaourt: lait souri [M. 647 a]

4. Name of place and water:

Gobi	gobi
Hangai	qangai
Altai	altai

5. Behavioral terms:

jerool iruger - priere, formuledebenedictions, voeux bons souhaits [M. 539 a]

Tangarag tangarag - serment, promesse solonnelle, obligation

Duudlaga dagudalga - incantation [EM. p. 124]

Tarni tarni - magic formula

Xadag qadag khadak

... The few examples mentioned above were taken only for words that are included in or are included in the French vocabulary, and in the future, phonological, lexical dependencies, word origins, and when exactly what phonological and lexical dependencies and word origins are also included. is more in-depth (Buyannemekh, 1984: 20)³⁰ |.

If you look at these few French words in the French language, such as aimag, soum, cooperative, suuri, khainag, ortom, airag, urum, yellow oil, cheese, yoghurt, Gobi, khangai, altai, blessing, oath, call, mantra, khadag, they are mostly national. There are words.

3.2. A French word in the Mongolian language

According to the laws of language development, Mongolian includes

30 | Buyannemekh, G., (1984), On some words from Mongolian into Indo-European, Research paper of the National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, 20p

not only the languages of neighboring nations such as Russian, Chinese, and Manchu, but also words from ancient languages such as Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Tibetan, and Samgardi, as well as English, German, and French in modern Mongolian. is one of the most important historical and linguistic studies.

Many European words are translated into Mongolian mainly through Russian, partly due to the fact that the Russian and Mongolian peoples have lived side by side for a long time and have been in contact with each other since ancient times.

Since the 16th century, children of Russian aristocrats have been studying French in high schools, and Russian aristocrats are fluent in French, so there are many words derived from French in Russian (Davaajav, 2010: 35)³¹ |.

In accordance with the laws of language development, Mongolian words have been introduced into Mongolian, Indian, Persian, and Arabic since the 19th century, but they have not been used very actively.

However, since the People's Revolution of 1921, many branches of modern science have emerged in Mongolia, and many of the terms used to describe their systematic concepts have been translated into

31 | Davaajav, G., (2010), Interaction of French and other languages, Journal of Science and Technology, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, 2010 №1, Ulaanbaatar. 35x

Mongolian, mainly through Russian literary translations.

During the years of socialist construction, 1970-1980, as a result of political, economic and cultural cooperation, many European words such as Latin, Greek, English, French, German and Dutch were introduced into Mongolian through Russian.

We have collected about 100 words from French into Russian from the New Dictionary of Foreign Words and Expressions, M., 2001.

From this, we can select the words that are actively used in modern Mongolian through Russian and classify them according to their usage:

1. Medical terms

probe, cabinet, mask, anesthesia, tweezers, pipette, prosthesis, tablet, tampon, shock etc.

2. Social and political terms

assembly, bourgeoisie, dictatorship, diplomacy, district, faction etc.

3. Banking and financial terminology

advance, balance, letterhead etc.

4. Cultural terms

avant-garde, academic, accordion, ensemble, attache, cassette, clarinet, lodge, fashion, still life, orchestra, role, saxophone, screen, sketch, etude, etc.

5. Automotive and technical terms

tools, base, garage, jikler, cab, carburetor, hood, car, taxi,

trampoline, etc.

6. Definitions of the defense sector

army, artillery, attack, battalion, garrison, landing, division, caliber, carbine, command, commissar, march, marshal, brain, nagan, parade, parachute, sapper, squadron, etc.

7. Food terms

baguette, broth, buffet, vinaigrette, wine, gas, dessert, gelatin, jelly, compote, cognac, lemonade, mayonnaise, marmalade, menu, mineral, omelet, restaurant, roulette, sideboard, serving, syrup, sauce, minced meat, champagne, etc. such as.

8. Sports industry terminology

swimming pool, billiards, league, medallion, horizontal bar etc.

9. Words used in everyday life

curtain, beret, beige, bidet, bidet, Vaseline, tapestry, guard, overalls, commandant, chest of drawers, suit, chandelier, coat, powder, floor, tights, tulle, etc.

If we look at the above words, there are more terms in the fields of culture, defense and food. There are also many words that are widely used in everyday life.

Since the 1990s, English and other language words have entered Mongolian directly, both orally and in writing, as a result of changes in all spheres of social life and the need to express new concepts.

4. Conclusion

In the framework of the collected materials, we studied the interaction of Mongolian language and vocabulary of these languages with the example of words from Mongolian, Turkish, Russian and French, as well as words from Turkish, Russian and French into Mongolian. These include:

Considering the interaction of Mongolian and Turkish vocabulary:

1. In Mongolian and Turkish, there are many words of medium quality that have changed a little about sound.
2. There are many Turkic words in Mongolian, and such words are included in Mongolian from ancient, medieval and modern Turkic languages.
3. It is not uncommon for Mongolian names (human names, place names) to include Turkish words or Turkic words.
4. Almost all ancient and modern Turkic languages have words from Mongolian.
5. However, there are few words from Mongolian to modern Turkish, and given the use of these words, they are mostly related to life and customs. Such words are found only in Mongolian and Turkish literature.

Considering the interaction of Mongolian and Russian vocabulary:

1. Mongolian words have been introduced into the Russian language throughout history due to the cultural and economic ties between the Mongolian and Russian peoples. However, Mongolian words in Russian have not been well studied.
2. There are few words of Mongolian origin in modern Russian, and most of them are related to everyday life. Some of these words are from ancient times. There are words from the Buryat dialect to the local dialect of the Russian language, or from the oral dialect of the Khalkha to the language of the Russians living in Mongolia.
3. Buryat and Kalmyk languages are relatively influenced by Russian. In Buryatia and Kalmykia, in addition to many European words, there are many words that are literally translated from Russian.
4. Many modern European words are introduced into modern Mongolian, mostly through Russian, but there are few Russian words among them.

Considering the interaction between Mongolian and French vocabulary:

1. There are many foreign words in French, mostly words and terms that are widely used in everyday life.
2. There are few words of Mongolian origin in modern French, which are national terms that appear as terms in scientific works of

the language or only in professional literature.

3. In modern Mongolian, French words are usually translated from Russian, which is usually a modern scientific and technical term and professional word.

This shows that as a result of language interactions in a language, the process of entering words from a foreign language and the process of entering words from a given language into a foreign language are different. There are many issues of Mongolian-Turkish language interaction, such as many common words in Mongolian and Turkic languages, many words from ancient, medieval and modern Turkic languages, and many Mongolian words in ancient and modern Turkic languages.

The relatively large number of Turkic, Russian, and French words in the Mongolian language is due to Mongolian history and the foundations of the country's social structure, social development, and cultural influences.

However, there are fewer Mongolian words in Mongolian than in Russian and French. In Mongolian linguistics, the task of collecting and translating words from Mongolian into foreign languages at different times and studying the evolution of their origin, form, and meaning has not yet been significantly addressed. Among the

Mongolian words included in the Turkic, Russian, and French languages, the Mongolian word has not been confirmed, and there are many words that explain it from the folklore point of view.

As mentioned above, there is very little or no research on words from Mongolian into foreign languages. Therefore, from the point of view of current theoretical and methodological approaches of linguistics, the changes that have taken place during the historical development of Mongolian words in foreign languages have been comprehensively studied at all levels of language (phonology, linguistics, vocabulary and semantic features). It will be a valuable work for a wide range of research if it is carefully considered and thoroughly researched.

References

- || Bayansan, J., Odontur, Sh., (1995), Glossary of Linguistic Terms.
- || Bold, L., (2017), Literary and lexical research, Ulaanbaatar.
- || Luvsandende, A., (1959), On how to write foreign words, Some issues on Mongolian writing, Ulaanbaatar.
- || Davaajav, G., (2010), Dictionary of Mongolian words, Ulaanbaatar.
- || History of Mongolia, Volume One, (2003), Ulaanbaatar.
- || Atlas of Mongolian History and Culture, (2004), Ulaanbaatar.
- || MSUE., MCA., (2004), Modern Mongolian, Ulaanbaatar.
- || Poppe, N., (1999), Introduction to Altai Linguistics, Ulaanbaatar.
- || Purevjav, E., (1996), Mongolian language norms, Ulaanbaatar.
- || Empathy Center, Turkey - Mongolia, Mongolia - Turkish Dictionary, (2006), Ulaanbaatar.

Article:

- || Buyannemekh, G., (1984), On some words from Mongolian into Indo-European, Research paper of the National University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar.
- || Davaajav, G., (2009), Mongolian words in Russian, research paper of the Mongolian University of Science and Technology, №3, Ulaanbaatar.
- || Davaajav, G., (2009), Interaction of Mongolian and Turkish vocabulary, Proceedings of the Mongolian University of Science and Technology, №8 / 110, Ulaanbaatar.
- || Davaajav, G., (2010), Interaction of French and other languages, "Science and Technology" journal of MUST, №1, Ulaanbaatar. In a foreign language:
- || The newest dictionary of foreign words and expressions, (2001), Moscow.

|| Mitterand, H., (1996), *Les mots francais*, Paris.

|| Dictionary of the Russian language, (1981), Moscow.

Website:

|| www.banjig.net

|| Summary

Many generations of foreign and domestic scholars have paid special attention to the issue of Mongolian words from the languages of the peoples of the East, which have historical and cultural ties with Mongolia. Their works have an important place in the history of Mongolian linguistics.

In the 21st century of science and technology, a rich vocabulary of words and terms from European languages such as Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish that have had a significant impact on the Mongolian language vocabulary has been identified and summarized from a linguistic point of view.

Thus, scholars have focused on the study of words that have entered the Mongolian language from a foreign language, but there is still no comprehensive study of words that have entered the Mongolian language from a foreign language. Therefore, in the framework of the material collected in this article, we have considered the interaction of Mongolian language and vocabulary of these languages with the example of words from Mongolian, Russian, and French into Mongolian, as well as words from Turkish, Russian, and French.

Key words foreign words, influence, linguistics, history, origin, study of origin

