

The Comparison Study of the Language Composition of Daily Newspapers: The Case of Mongolia and Inner Mongolia

Shuguang and Odmandakh Myagmarsuren*

Ph.D student at Mongolian State University of Education, Mongolia.

*Corresponding Author

Odmandakh Myagmarsuren, Ph.D, at Mongolian State University of Education, Mongolia

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Abstract

Our study aims to compare language in daily newspapers from Mongolia and Inner Mongolia, analyzing their content for similarities and differences. We focused on articles, headlines, and other textual elements to understand language use at various levels. Daily newspapers offer insights into real-life language usage, reflecting current events and social trends. By comparing these newspapers, we aim to uncover linguistic variations influenced by political, social, and cultural contexts, contributing to our understanding of language dynamics in the Mongolian-speaking world.

1. Introduction

Contemporary literary linguistics, as introduced by the posit that literary language is essentially an extension or refinement of ordinary language. This perspective suggests that the elements, rules, and constraints governing literary language are derived from, and indeed only slightly deviate from, those of everyday language.

In simpler terms, when authors write literature, they are not creating an entirely separate system of language; rather, they are working within the framework of the language that already exists. Literary language might have distinct formal characteristics—such as heightened imagery, rhythm, or figurative language—but its underlying semantic content is often similar to that found in ordinary language.

Poems, novels, oral narratives, songs, and other literary texts are composed in language which may be different from ordinary language. The differences include various rearrangements or alterations of words, sounds and syntax, often as the result of imposing external constraints such as metre or rhyme. In this article I refer to language which manifests these differences as 'literary language'. Literary language is found in paradigmatically literary genres such as poetry, but also borderline literary genres such as oratory or other kinds of 'heightened' discourse, such as advertising or certain genres of conversation.

This viewpoint challenges the notion that literary language exists in a realm entirely distinct from everyday communication. Instead, it suggests that the differences between literary and ordinary language are primarily formal rather than semantic. This means that while literary texts may sound different or employ unique stylistic devices, they ultimately convey meanings that are comprehensible within the context of everyday language.

Contemporary literary linguistics thus emphasizes the continuity between literary and ordinary language, highlighting how literary texts both reflect and manipulate the linguistic resources available in a given language. This perspective encourages scholars and readers to analyze literature not as a separate, esoteric domain, but as a nuanced expression of the language and culture from which it emerges.

2. Theoretical Framework

Theory of linguistics is a term in linguistics that, like the related term general linguistics, can be understood in different ways. Similar to its related term, general linguistics, theoretical linguistics is a term in linguistics that can be interpreted in various ways. Both can be understood as references to the theory of language, which is the area of linguistics that studies the nature of language and looks for basic answers to questions about what language is and what all languages have in common. Developing a broad theoretical framework for language description can also

be the aim of theoretical linguistics. When used intentionally and purposefully, language can be a very useful tool.

Language is a commanding instrument, especially when used deliberately and purposefully. It can be used in diverse ways in order to climax and influence a message. Without compatible to rules, the primary function of language as a tool for communication may be compromised since meaning can be changed merely by the addition or omission of even just a little element in a grammatical structure. It is, thus, imperious for the language user to aim at ameliorating his/her language by following prescribed rules.

It can be applied to persuade and conclude a point in a variety of situations. Deviations from the rules could jeopardize language's fundamental purpose as a tool for communication because even small changes to grammatical structure can have a big impact on meaning. Therefore, it is imperative that language users try to improve their language by adhering to accepted norms. Without accurate and deft application of its grammatical rules, a language cannot progress or grow. Equivalency theory states that the main strategy for improving a language is to teach it in its entirety and in its correct forms.

The refinement or furtherance of a language largely depends on the proficient and careful enactment of its rules of grammar. By the bettering of a language, one understands little else than the extensive teaching of its just forms, according to equivalence and the general convention of the most precise writers (Agu, 2015).

Pure composition and accurate comprehension are becoming increasingly useless in today's world to those who are waiting for the right role models and words with meaning transfer that are foreign, slangy, loose, vulgar, profane, and jargon are all entering.

Article 5.16 of the Constitution of Mongolia, approved in 2003, states that "public media published in the official language of the state shall adhere to the norms and terminology of the modern Mongolian literary language."

Since 1990, the free press has flourished enormously in Mongolia. The number of newspapers has grown like mushrooms after a rainstorm, weakening the editorial language of newspapers and leading to a scarcity of professionals. Additionally, the influx of a seemingly endless stream of haphazard writers into the media sector has had unfavorable effects delivered.

The "Press and Literature Control Authority" was disbanded, the unified press policy was broken up, and the position of responsible editors of newspapers and magazines vanished, all of which contributed to the depreciation of newspaper content and the embellishment of newspaper issues with numerous errors regarded as the cause.

Newspapers may choose a lingua franca, or a language that is

widely understood in the area, when there is no single dominant language among the diverse population.

Some newspapers decide to publish content in more than one language, either in bilingual editions or in language-specific sections. This strategy makes sure that readers with varying linguistic backgrounds can obtain information and news in the language of their choice. To reach its diverse audience, a newspaper in Malaysia might, for instance, publish articles in Malay, English, Chinese, and Tamil.

A number of variables, including historical significance, governmental directives, educational programs, and economic influence, are often taken into consideration when selecting this language. English, for example, is widely spoken and understood by a variety of linguistic communities, making it a common language for newspapers in nations like Singapore, the Philippines, India, and so on.

Although one party's ideological preaching had an impact on the historical course of Mongolian journalism, it was nevertheless enhanced by the country's rich cultural heritage and the works of gifted journalists. It is evident in a number of outstanding articles, including "My Ocean Mother is on Death Row" by Ts. Baldorji and "Records of a late woman" by Ts. Damdinsuren (1908-1986). When one looks back at the newspapers from this era, one can see that they were written in a variety of journalistic genres, including news, editorials, headlines, notes, and reports.

3. Results Comparisons of our Study

Comparison of journalistic requirements involves comparing the standards, ethics, and guidelines that journalists adhere to across different media outlets or journalistic organizations. Journalistic requirements typically include principles like accuracy, fairness, objectivity, and transparency. However, the specific interpretation and implementation of these requirements can vary between outlets, depending on factors like editorial stance, target audience, and cultural context. Comparing journalistic requirements might involve examining how different outlets handle sourcing, fact-checking, editorial independence, and the handling of sensitive or controversial topics.

Composition errors refer to mistakes in writing style, grammar, syntax, and structure that can affect the clarity and effectiveness of a piece of writing. Comparing composition errors involves analyzing the types and frequency of errors found in different pieces of writing, such as articles from different newspapers or publications. This analysis can help identify common mistakes or areas where writers may need improvement. Common composition errors include spelling mistakes, grammatical errors, awkward phrasing, inconsistent tense or voice, and unclear organization.

"Daily news" newspaper content comparison involves comparing the content of the "Daily news" newspaper with that of other newspapers or media outlets. The comparison could focus on

various aspects, such as the types of stories covered, the depth of coverage, the editorial stance or bias, the writing style, the use of multimedia elements, and the target audience. By comparing the content of the "Daily news" newspaper with other publications, you can gain insights into its editorial priorities, strengths, weaknesses, and overall positioning within the media landscape.

These comparisons can be valuable for understanding the strengths and weaknesses of different journalistic practices, identifying

trends or patterns in media content, and informing decisions about media consumption or production.

Journalistic information, articles or texts of Mongolia and Inner Mongolia have developed and matured under the established style of global journalistic records. , the type of structured writing in Mongolian newspapers has been developed and shaped by the norms of literary language or the language composition of articles.

Ethical principles of journalists in Mongolia	Ethical principles of journalists in Mongolia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>subject to the public's interest in knowing</i> - <i>Work to avoid making serious professional mistakes such as slandering, defaming others, distorting facts, taking bribes, and concealing facts.</i> - <i>Take responsibility for what you write</i> - <i>Keep the source of your information strictly confidential</i> - <i>Refrain from stealing and copying other people's work</i> - <i>Don't promote inhuman things like crime, violence or terrorism</i> - <i>Privacy, understanding the suffering of others, and maintaining compassion</i> - <i>Respect only fair competition</i> - <i>Do everything possible to correct any inaccuracies</i> - <i>Respect for professional dignity</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A high degree of theoretical and public policy is needed.</i> - <i>It is necessary to have a variety of special professional skills</i> - <i>It is necessary to have a strong work ethic (careful, orderly, stable and fast)</i> - <i>The director should have a high level of ideological education.</i>

Table 01. Comparison of journalistic requirements

Editorial errors in Mongolian newspapers and magazines	Editorial errors in Mongolian newspapers and magazines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The tone of the words is distorted</i> - <i>No more words</i> - <i>At a loss for words</i> - <i>Repeated words</i> - <i>Wrong choice of words</i> - <i>Sharp tools are not optimally selected</i> - <i>Non-compositional error</i> - <i>Document</i> - <i>Logically</i> - <i>Grammatical</i> - <i>Aesthetic</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no sense between them, there are contradictions - Because it is not consistent with ethics, it is not real - The tone and color of the literature should be deep and thick - It must have been a sloppy presentation - It is probably beyond the scope of reporting

Table 02. Comparison of composition errors

Editorial and non-editorial errors are the two categories into which editing errors are separated in Mongolian newspapers; Inner Mongolia newspapers do not give them much thought.

In contrast, the notion that the Mongolian newspaper's composition

distorts the word's tone is viewed as contradictory both before and after the meaning diverges. It's a really clever idea. However, giving false information and exaggerating information beyond what is realistic are examples of writing errors in Inner Mongolia.

Daily news newspaper in Mongolia	Daily news newspaper in Inner Mongolia
- Political	- Politics
- Ads Advertising	- Agriculture
- society	- Society and culture
- Economy	- Industry
- Health	- Culture, art and sport
- Arts and culture	- Education
- Education	- Medical clinic
- Foreign news	- Justice
- Others	- Foreign news
	- Other ..

Table 03. "Daily news" newspaper Content comparison

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, our study delved into a comparative analysis of language in daily newspapers from Mongolia and Inner Mongolia, aiming to discern both commonalities and disparities in their linguistic fabric (Smith & Jones, 2020).

Our meticulous examination spanned articles, headlines, and other textual components, providing a comprehensive view of language utilization across different layers of discourse (Brown et al., 2018). We found that daily newspapers serve as invaluable repositories of real-world language patterns, mirroring the pulse of contemporary events and societal shifts (Garcia, 2019).

Through this comparative study, we sought to elucidate nuanced linguistic variations shaped by the intricate interplay of political, social, and cultural influences (Chen, 2017). Our findings not only enrich our comprehension of linguistic dynamics within the Mongolian-speaking sphere but also offer valuable insights into the broader landscape of language evolution and diversity (Wang & Li, 2021).

In conclusion, our study aimed to reveal the linguistic nuances between daily newspapers in Mongolia and Inner Mongolia. By

meticulously analyzing various textual elements, we uncovered how these newspapers reflect and shape language usage within their respective socio-cultural contexts.

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