

The research of naiman dialect

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This research is founded on basic data material, which brought together through the field investigation of two times in 1999 and 2000 by the author. It aimed at the law and the tendency to the development of the Mongolian language Naiman dialect by collecting, arranging, and analyzing the first material and it aimed at clarification as objectively as possible.

As the research method, this dissertation centered on the description research, and the sociolinguistics research method was used. This research concentrated on compare the Naiman dialect of a Mongolian language to Mongolian written language and standard accent. Meanwhile, comparison with other adjacent dialect such as horuchin dialect, Berlin dialect and harachin dialect also has been concerned as much as possible to expand the range of the examination. And, after reexamined past dialect division theory, able to proved that Naiman dialect is not a part of the barrin dialect or horuchin dialect and is one of the various dialects of Inner Mongolia as well as the barrin dialect and the horuchin dialect.

The Naiman dialect is an intermediate dialect of the horuchin dialect and the barrin dialect, and it differs from adjacent dialects the horuchin dialect, the Berlin dialect, and the Harachin dialect of adjacent, and has a common feature with chahar dialect. Naiman dialect is quite similar to standard accent and the various dialects of adjacent-in respect of the phoneme, and the approximation (Differ from the adjacent-dialect) with the Chahar dialect is seen. On the other hand, a peculiar feature to the Naiman dialect is seen. It is thought that the neighborhood resemblance of the Naiman dialect and the Chahar dialect is not shown the geographic of present distance but originates in a historical origin. An original feature is seen respectively in respect of the phoneme, the form, and the vocabulary though the Naiman dialect is a dialect of close to standard accent. And, the influences of the Chinese have been proven to be strong. Moreover, Ongnod dialect is proving to be the closest to Naiman dialect among its adjacent dialects since the material for investigation of the vocabulary is analyzed. Alteration of Naiman dialect, which let it more similar to horuchin dialect, could be proven from the research by the generation difference of the phoneme.

The research desired to advance the comparison research on phoneme, form, and vocabulary with the Ongnod dialect in future work. Moreover, Naiman dialect magazine

should be presented in next research. Naiman dialect is most similar to ongnod dialect, which sandwiched a river with it. Historical location also should be concerned in future research for the reason two dialects sandwiched a river together is more similar than adjacent continuously. Gol, which a Mongolian language “River” also means “Center” and regions centers on the river in a Mongolian plateau are having strong ties than other Administrative unit (qi) merely land continuously. Mongolian plateau have less rivers comparing to Japan, and it will be necessary to examine the relation between the dialect boundary and the river in the future.

In this dissertation, simply introduced the main feature of the vocabulary of the Naiman dialect and wish to advance the comparison research on the dialect further more in the future.