

Analysis of Chinese Errors in Mongolian News

Han Lancao

School of Literature, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, Henan, 450001

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Abstract: The diplomatic relations between China and Mongolia has important significance to the stability of northern border of China. The analysis of errors in Chinese will help them a lot on the acquisition and use of Chinese learners of Chinese in Mongolia. This paper takes Mongolian News as the research object. It classifies the errors that appear in newspapers. Then it summarizes and analyzes the types of lexical errors that Chinese learners in Mongolia often use when using Chinese. This is of great significance for the study of Chinese written errors in Mongolian-speaking people. Finally, this paper proposes specific suggestions for the study of Chinese in Mongolian students. It contributes to Chinese teaching for Mongolian students.

1. Introduction

Located in northern China, Mongolia is the longest neighboring country on the border with China. By studying the differences between Chinese and Mongolian languages and cultures, we can achieve language interoperability and cultural intercommunication between the two countries, which is of great significance to China's border stability.^[1] In recent years, with the development of China-Mongolia relations and the development of the "Belt and Road" strategy, the spread of Chinese in the international arena has been strengthened. It is becoming more and more important to study the Chinese errors of Mongolian learners.

"Mongolian News" is the only Chinese-language newspaper in Mongolia. It is sponsored by the Mongolian News Agency. As an authoritative Chinese-language newspaper, it represents the higher level of Mongolian Chinese language acquisition. It has universality. The analysis of Chinese errors in the Mongolian Newsletter is a great help to the study of Mongolian Chinese written errors, and further strengthens the spread and use of Chinese in Mongolia.

In terms of word class division, this paper uses the more than 50 articles in the 25 newspapers of Mongolian News (from June 25, 2008 to April 15, 2009) as a corpus, and selects 42 typical corpora for bias analysis.^[2] This paper analyzes the types of errors that Mongolians often use when using Chinese vocabulary. Through the analysis of biases, we can find out the countermeasures and reduce the occurrence of bias.

2. The type of biased corpus in "Mongolian News"

This paper analyzes the errors from seven aspects: nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, quantifiers, prepositions and auxiliary words.

2.1 Analysis of noun bias

1) Misuse of individual nouns

Example 1 * China provides a gold medal for successful athletes.

Correction: China provides bonuses to successful athletes.

Analysis: Confuse the two concepts of "Gold Award" and "Bonus". The Chinese word order is very important, and the different nouns have different meanings. "Gold Award" refers to the level of rewards, generally refers to the highest awards, which can only be obtained by specific individuals, and is similar to Silver and Bronze. "Bonus" refers to the form of reward, and the synonym is "reward".^[3]

Example 2 * The technology, economic principles, design and budget units of selected national

projects will be tendered on February 15, 2007.

Correction: Before February 15, 2007, bid for the technical, economic principles, design and budget units of selected national engineering projects.

Analysis: The use of position words is inappropriate. When expressing time, "inside" is often used in conjunction with the time period, not in conjunction with the time point. "Before" can be used in conjunction with time points and in conjunction with time periods. Such as: 3 days, before Friday, 10 years ago.^[3]

Example 3 *The equestrian travel team will follow the Satin Road in 172 days to complete the 6392 km road.

Correction: The horse-riding tour team will follow the Silk Road in 172 days to complete the 6392 km road.

Analysis: Silk refers to ingredients, and satin is a general term, including silk. The name "Silk Road" is related to Chinese silk products. The terminology is not replaceable, so the usage of the "Silk Road" is more appropriate.

2) Subject nouns are confused with professional nouns

Example 5 * His major is a philosopher.

Correction: His major is philosophy.

* His major is an electrician.

Correction: His major is electrical science.

* His major is an economist.

Correction: His major is economics.

Mixing professional names with professional titles, philosophers, electricians, and economists are not professional. Some "professional names" and "professional titles" differ only in the Mongolian language by a few letters of the suffix, so it is easy to confuse.

2.2 Analysis of verb bias

1) The error of the "yes" sentence

Example 1 * Both parties pointed out that 2006 is an important year in the relationship between Mongolia and Japan.

Correction: The two sides pointed out that 2006 was an important year for Mongolia-Japan relations.

Example 2 * This year's budget is of great significance to improving people's living standards and promoting national development.

Correction: This year's budget is of great significance to improving people's living standards and promoting national development.

Example 3 * I hope that everything I do is first in Mongolia.

Correction: I hope that everything I do is first in Mongolia.

Example 4 * He started propaganda from Hou Hang Ai Amak because his father was a native of Hou Hang Ai Ai Mark Chulut County.

Correction: He started propaganda from Hou Hang Ai Amak because his father was a member of Hou Hang Ai Ai Mark Chulut County.)

As can be seen from the above example sentences, the Mongolian people often have omissions, superfluousness, and mismatches before and after the word "yes" in the usage of the "yes" sentence. Miscellaneous judgment sentences and non-judgment sentences do not use "yes" as a verb, causing sentence verbs to be redundant. Therefore, they should strengthen the study of the word "yes". When using "yes" as a verb, it is necessary to distinguish the relationship between syntactic components and avoid misuse.^[4]

Example 1 * It was reported that China first proposed to the country in establishing diplomatic relations in 1975, when the issue was deleted due to ideological differences.

Correction: It is reported that China first proposed to the country in establishing diplomatic relations in 1975, when it was ignored due to ideological differences.

Analysis: Chinese learners confuse two similar verbs, "deleted" and "ignored", and "deleted"

multiple collocations with specific nouns, such as deleting text messages. "Ignore" can be paired with abstract nouns. "Questions" are abstract nouns and should be ignored.

Example 2 * Subsequent decline in spending power.

Correction: Subsequent reduction in spending power.

Example 3 * Therefore, China needs to adopt corresponding policies and measures to reduce the phenomenon of inflation.

Correction: Therefore, China needs to adopt corresponding policies and measures to reduce the inflation rate.

Analysis: These two biased sentences involve the analysis of three verbs: decline, decrease, and decrease. In Example 1, the misuse word and the word use have a common morpheme, both of which have semantics from high to low. "Descent" means that the degree and quantity are reduced, and the object cannot be picked up later. "Lower" is a transitive verb that can pick up an object. In Example 2, the inflation rate is described as high or low, not much, so it should be to reduce the inflation rate instead of reducing the inflation rate.

Example 4 * In a crisis, it is difficult to increase prices.

Correction: In times of crisis, raising prices is difficult.

Analysis: The reason for the bias is the mixture of "increasing" and "increasing".

Example 5 * The factory conducts business in the form of company registration.

Correction: The factory conducts business in the form of company registration.

Analysis: "Progress" is a formal verb, with a two-syllable verb object, "business" is a noun, can not be used as an "go" object.

2.3 Analysis of adverb errors

Example 1 * During the visit, Mongolian President N. Enkhbayar will hold formal talks with Putin and sign a joint declaration.

Correction: During the visit, Mongolian President N. Enkhbayar will hold formal talks with Putin and sign a joint declaration.

Example 2 * The National Great Hural has formulated a resolution and believes that it is correct to submit the recommendations made by the members to the Parliament after the resolution.

Correction: The National Hural has formulated a resolution and believes that it is correct to reflect the recommendations made by members after the resolution and submit it to the Parliament.

Example 3 * Hope that Zamen Ude will become a hot spot for investment in the business circles of the two countries.

Correction: I hope that Zhamen Ude will become a hot spot for investment in the business circles of the two countries.

Analysis: Both Examples 1 and 2 are repeated for "will", which should be used before the prepositional phrase, and the second "will" is redundant. In Example 3, "Hope" has a meaning for the future, "will" has an imminent meaning, and there are contradictions in the consideration of future time. "Hope" should be matched with "future".

Example 4 * As far as China is concerned, it has not suffered from the world financial crisis or the economic downturn.

Correction: Only China has not suffered from the world financial crisis or the economic downturn.

Example 5 * Both parties will continue to negotiate the development of the Russian National Nuclear Industry Corporation to establish a mine exploration joint venture plant project in eastern Mongolia.

Correction: The two sides continued negotiations on the development of the Russian National Nuclear Industry Corporation to establish a mine exploration joint venture plant project in eastern Mongolia.

Analysis: Chinese learners do not have the usage of "just". The "is" in Example 4 indicates the range, which is equivalent to "only", but cannot be at the beginning of the sentence. In the example 5, "just" "just... problem + V".

Example 6 * Whether or not China is affected by the financial crisis depends on the correct development strategy of the country.

Correction: Whether China is affected by the financial crisis depends on the national development strategy.

Analysis: There are two face-to-face problems before and after the “whether” in Example 6, which makes the semantics unreasonable. The national development strategy has good and bad points. The correct national development strategy can protect China from the financial crisis. After correction, the semantics are consistent.^[5]

2.4 Analysis of adjective errors

Example 1 *The specific growth rate of China's economy will remain at 8.7-15.8% from 2008 to 2010.

Correction: The actual growth rate of China's economy will remain at 8.7-15.8% from 2008 to 2010.

Analysis: “Specific” can be used both in the past and in the future, while “actual” refers to the established facts that have occurred and cannot be used in conjunction with “will”.

Example 2 * This can be better for you in a more general way.

Correction: This will be better and more convenient for you.

Analysis: The "aspect" in Example 2 is a noun, which is misused as an adjective. Common uses of aspects are: learning, good aspects, on the one hand, and on the other hand. The degree adverb "more" modifies adjectives, and "convenience" should be used here.

Example 3 * Compared with other developing countries, China's tax services are relatively weak.

Correction: Compared with other developing countries, China's tax services are relatively backward.

Analysis: "Weakness" is often used to describe a person's character and cannot be used to be compatible with "tax services." The "soft" antonym is hard. The backwardness often describes the major aspects of science and technology, service, education, etc. The backward antonym is advanced.

2.5 Analysis of numerical and quantifier errors

Example 1 * At present, the two sides have opened more than 10 ports.

Correction: At present, the two sides have opened more than a dozen ports.

Analysis: "Ten" is the expression of the approximate number, "Ten" is the lowercase number, the Arabic numerals are generally used to indicate the number, not used to represent the approximate number.

Example 2 *In addition to official and business representatives, Xi Jinping's followers include more than 50 journalists from mainland China, Hong Kong, China and Macau.

Correction: In addition to official and business representatives, Xi Jinping's followers include more than 50 journalists from mainland China, Hong Kong, China and Macau.

Example 3 *According to the provisions of the 46th of the National Supreme Court in 2006.

Correction: According to Article 46 of the National Supreme Court in 2006.

Example 4 * More than 600 citizens from different parts of the country attended the event.

Correction: More than 600 citizens from different parts of the country attended the event.

Analysis: The bias of these three sentences belongs to the leakage of quantifiers. Due to the lack of quantifiers in Mongolian, Chinese learners do not use the consciousness of quantifiers, and often use numbers to add nouns to avoid using quantifiers.

Example 5 * There are currently more than 15,000 railroad workers in the bureau.

Correction: There are currently more than 15,000 railway workers in the bureau.

Analysis: This biased sentence belongs to the wrong order of quantifiers. The quantifier is used after the number. The number includes both the correct number and the approximate number. Here, the "multiple" constitutes an approximate number, and the learner often uses the quantifier in "multiple". Behind it, causing bias.

Example 6 * The trading value of 7 listed companies on the Mongolian Stock Exchange last

week was 13.4 million maps and 65,000 securities.

Correction: The trading value of the 7 listed companies on the Mongolian Stock Exchange last week was 13.4 million maps and 65,000 securities.

Analysis: Due to the lack of quantifiers in Mongolian, Chinese learners are not skilled enough in the use of quantifiers, and the complexity of the quantifier system itself often leads to the misuse of quantifiers. "A" is the most widely used, but not all nouns can use "one". Here is the generalization of the quantifier "a". "Zhang" is used for planes or unfoldings, and securities conform to this semantic feature. Therefore, it should be said that "65,000 securities are available" instead of "65,000 securities."^[6]

2.6 Analysis of prepositional errors

Example 1 *Mongolia President N. Enkhbayar paid an official visit to Russia from 4th to 9th this month.

Correction: Mongolian President N. Enkhbayar paid an official visit to Russia from 4th to 9th of this month.

Analysis: "4th to 9th of this month" is a whole time period. The preposition "于" indicates the time when the action occurred. It should be placed in front of the time noun instead of the middle of the time noun.

Example 2 * He also wrote a letter to the vice chairman of the National Hural Human Rights Committee.

Correction: He also wrote a letter to the vice chairman of the National Hural Human Rights Commission.

Analysis: Example 2 is an omission of the preposition "give". The "deputy chairman" is the subject of the preposition "give", and the omission of "give" causes the subject of the sentence to be unclear.

Example 3 * Due to the world financial crisis, our political parties may not be able to fulfill their commitment to the people.

Correction: The world financial crisis has caused our political parties to fail to realize their commitment to the people.

Analysis: "Because" indicates the reason, often forms a predicate phrase as an adverbial. The subject is required in the sentence, and the misuse of "because" causes the lack of subject in the sentence.

Example 4 * With your efforts, the cooperation between Mongolia and the United Nations is getting closer.

Correction: With your efforts, the cooperation between Mongolia and the United Nations is getting closer.

Example 5 * In the report of the National Hural Member, O. Trumbart, pointed out that China needs to immediately strengthen the management of the National Bank.

Correction: In the report of the National Hural Member, O. Trumbart, he pointed out that China needs to immediately strengthen the management of the National Bank.

Analysis: Example 4 is the confusion of the existence of the verb "With" and the preposition "is". Prepositional phrases are used as adverbials in sentences, while "With" is a verb and cannot be used as an adverbial. The reason for the bias of Example 5 is the mixture of the two prepositions "is" and "yes", "under" and "in" are fixed matches. "Yes" is used to indicate the object of the contact. The common format is "for..." and "for".^[7]

Example 6 *Japan [to celebrate] The 800th anniversary of the establishment of the Great Mongolia State held the "Mongolia Year Activity."

Correction: Japan held the "Mongolia Year" to celebrate the 800th anniversary of the founding of the Great Mongolia.

Analysis: Learners confuse the words "for" and "for". For the purpose of "for the sake of", it is the purpose of "to celebrate the 800th anniversary of the founding of the great Mongolia".

2.7 Analysis of auxiliary errors

Example 1 * "Foreign trade surplus occurred" In the first 11 months of 2006, the total foreign trade reached 2.793 billion US dollars, an increase of 770 million US dollars over the same period last year, an increase of more than 40%.

Correction: "The surplus of foreign trade volume" In the first 11 months of 2006, the total foreign trade reached 2.793 billion US dollars, an increase of 770 million US dollars over the same period of last year, an increase of more than 40%.

Example 2 * The survey on the implementation of renewable environmental protection projects for mineral exploration activities shows that since 1973, the amount of land damage caused by the operation of sand mines in China has reached more than 500 million cubic meters.

Correction: The survey on "Recycling Environmental Protection Projects for Mining Activities" shows that since 1973, the amount of land damage caused by the operation of sand mines in China has reached more than 500 million cubic meters.

Analysis: The approximate auxiliary word "multi" indicates the divisor and is placed after the number or quantifier phrase. In example 1, % is part of a number, and should be followed by Arabic numerals to form a complete data. The approximate number "multiple" should be placed after "%". The "multi" in example 2 should be placed after the digit "wan", the number "5", the digit "billion" and the divisor "multi" in sequence form an approximate word.

Example 3 * At the invitation of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao, Mongolian Prime Minister Sang Bayar began a five-day state visit to China on the 14th.

Correction: At the invitation of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao, Mongolian Prime Minister Sang Bayar began a five-day state visit to China on the 14th.

Example 4 * It is reported that the Foundation will use the Dutch government's free assistance to establish it under the umbrella of the Mongolian Trade and Industry Office.

Correction: It is reported that the Foundation will use the Dutch government's free assistance to be established affiliated with the Mongolian Trade and Industry Office.

Analysis: These two biased sentences belong to the omission of the auxiliary word "." In the case of "State visit" in Example 3, the attribute modification is required, and the structural auxiliary word "" is required between the attribute and the central language. The omission of the example "" has caused the sentence to have two predicate verbs. After "utilization", a noun phrase is required as an object, and the Dutch government grants it free of charge. This sentence is a subject-and-relationship relationship, which should be changed to a fixed-center relationship, the Dutch government's free assistance, and the object of the sentence.^[8]

Example 5 * Currently, the world is suffering from the impact of the financial crisis.

Correction: At present, the world is suffering from the financial crisis.

Analysis: This biased sentence belongs to the error of "", the verb "to suffer" directly after the object, should not add a helper "", the mistake of adding "" makes the sentence lack of predicate verbs.

3. Conclusion

This paper summarizes and analyzes the vocabulary bias of Chinese learners in Mongolia. On this basis, the following teaching suggestions and strategies are proposed.

The vocabulary teaching of Mongolian foreign students should be targeted, and they should be taught according to their aptitude. Based on the comparison of Han and Mongolian grammar and bias analysis, they can accurately predict the difficulty of teaching and the possible errors of students, and explain them in a targeted manner. For example, in Mongolian, there is a lack of quantifiers, often using numbers to directly modify nouns. In Chinese, there are rich quantifiers, and quantitative phrases are used as attributives to modify nouns. In Chinese, many things have their own specific quantifiers. When Mongolian students learn quantifiers, it is easy to miss or misuse words. In response to this situation, the teaching of "number + quantity + name" should be strengthened.^[9]

Enhance the contrast between vocabulary, including Chinese internal comparison and Han Mongolian grammar contrast. Pay attention to the Chinese ontology, distinguish the synonyms, and explain their similarities and differences from the aspects of part of speech, usage, and collocation. Show Chinese learners a bias sentence and let them consciously correct their mistakes. For example, they can't correctly use "improvement" and "increase", and can sum up the difference between the two verbs for comparative analysis. The vocabulary with great differences between Han and Mongolian languages should be elaborated, especially some verbs and adjectives, so that students can learn the usage of vocabulary in some specific contexts. Through intensive training to get rid of the interference of the mother tongue, truly grasp the law of the target language.

The combination of language teaching and cultural teaching, the Chinese culture of Mongolian students, the mastery of Chinese culture while grasping the expression of some Chinese characters. When writing in Chinese, pay attention to the expression of Chinese vocabulary and the identification of synonyms, and improve the accuracy of the words. Enrich the learner's vocabulary knowledge, cultivate learners' Chinese habits and abilities, and encourage learners to think and learn with the habit of target language thinking.

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