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MA Thesis

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## Abstract

This thesis is a quantitative study on the scale of borrowability and the scale of necessity of English loanwords in 10 episodes of the Mongolian podcast *Ideree's Podcast*. The main inspiration behind the study is the personal belief that the Mongolian younger generation is routinely using unnecessary loanwords. In addition to analyzing the linguistic aspect of the English loanwords, the research indicates some of the critical factors that influence the borrowability and the necessity of English loanwords in Mongolian, which hint at the reason for using English loanwords in Mongolian.

The main method used in collecting data is recording the English loanwords and their recorded time. The loanwords and their translations (if translated in the podcast) have been registered in eleven appendices. The most important information is the used loanwords in the first ten appendices, while appendix 11 recorded the translated loanwords and their translations in the previous ten appendices. There are some clarifications included in the spreadsheet using special signs and different fonts, which simplifies data finding.

The most notable section of findings used quantitative analysis to categorize the data into different groups based on the need of the study. The scale of borrowability of the English loanwords is relatively apparent than the scale of the necessity of the English loanwords. Some of the hardly measurable linguistic and nonlinguistic factors related to the critical definitions of the “necessity” in linguistic borrowing might be the reason behind this unclear result. Therefore, the terms “luxury” and “necessity” indicate whether the loanwords are translatable in ten target samples.

As a result, the scale of borrowability of English loanwords in the Mongolian language corresponds to former research results on other languages. On the other hand, some of the loanwords are luxury and can be avoided considering the scale of necessity.

## Acknowledgement

Although interested in linguistics, language has been one of the most challenging subjects for me; therefore, it has not been easy to research linguistics. After months of work on the project, the study is finally coming to a stage to present. It has been a challenging year for everyone due to the coronavirus pandemic, and sometimes, I do not even believe that I am doing my Masters. Regardless of the situation, I am writing the last part of my thesis and looking forward to ending my project well. Today, I take this unique opportunity to express my special thanks to the people who have been with me throughout the year.

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## List of Abbreviations

AV: average

LOP: length of the podcasts

MIN: minute

NRLPMR: Non-repeated Loanwords Per Minute Ratio

NTL10S: the number of translatable loanwords in 10 samples

NTL11: number of translated loanwords in appendix 11

TNLUG: the number of loanwords used by the guest

TNLUH: the number of loanwords used by the host

TOT: total

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Introduction

The current thesis is a study of the adoption process of English loanwords in the Mongolian language by examining the English loanwords used in a popular social media broadcast. It will investigate the English loanwords in Mongolian and analyze its necessity of borrowing by the recipient language. To specify the target group, recognizing the compelling influence of the English language in Mongolia, the younger generation is the most reflective. Therefore, the proposed study examines and analyzes the usage of English loanwords among the younger generation (born after 1980) in the popular YouTube podcast *Ideree's Podcast*. The thesis will explore the following three research questions:

- What is the scale of borrowability of English loanwords in Mongolian?
- Are there possible alternative Mongolian words for the English loanwords used in the podcast?
- Are the used English loanwords necessary or luxury?

Firstly, the study will focus on the scale of borrowability of the loanwords in Mongolian and analyze the used loanwords concerning the word class and group. Based on a quantitative study, the number of loanwords used by the podcast participants in *Ideree's Podcast* is investigated. Furthermore, the borrowability of the loanwords is analyzed and compared on the frequency of the loanwords on different word classes.

Secondly, the study will examine whether the used loanwords in the podcast episodes are translatable. In order to make a framework to identify the translatable loanwords, the loanwords used in the podcasts are analyzed whether they are translated when the participant used them. The translated loanwords and their translation will be used as the reference to identify the translatable loanwords in further analysis.

Finally, the degree of necessity of English loanwords in the Mongolian language is analyzed. The loanwords will be examined if the podcast participants translate them; furthermore, the translated loanwords will be used as a reference translation to identify all the translatable loanwords in the podcasts. Based on the translation, the study will further determine whether the loanwords are necessary or luxury.

## 1.2. Research Context

With the South Mongolian autonomous region and the country of Mongolia being the home to the majority of the ethnic Mongolians, the Mongolian language is the mother tongue of over 10 million Mongolians all around the world. Throughout its history, the Mongolian language has faced many changes due to social, religious and political reasons and has been influenced by many different languages. Among them, two languages have had huge linguistic influences. The first major language influence was brought by Tibetan Buddhism. Since Tibetan Buddhism was first introduced to the ancestors of the Mongolia, Hunnu empire (the Huns), the nomadic Mongolians have been constantly in contact with Buddhism. However, Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan, officially accepted Buddhism as the national religion, which accelerated the influence of Tibetan culture and language in Mongolia. The second noticeable linguistic changes on the alphabet, phonology and morphology were made during the Soviet Union regime. In 1945, Mongolians had no choice but to change their traditional Mongolian alphabet to the Cyrillic alphabet.

Consequently, the country was forced to learn the Cyrillic alphabet at the cost of losing traditional Mongolian calligraphy. Moreover, the changing of the official script led to some phonetical changes, such as losing the English sound /v/ and replacing it with /b/. Like many other recipient languages, one of the major changes in the Mongolian language was the lexical

borrowing from other languages. For instance, under the influence of Buddhism, the Mongolian people had widely used Tibetan loanwords in religion, human names, weekday names and astronomy. For example, Natsag, the surname (in Mongolia, it is common to use the parents' name as the surname) of the second president of Mongolia, Bagabandi Natsag, Nambar, the surname of the third president of Mongolia, Enkhbayar Nambar, or weekday names such as *davaa garag* (Monday) and so on. In the second half of the twentieth century, Russian loanwords (the origin of the words might not be Russian) such as ОНИГОО (joke), ЧЭМЭНТ (cement), АРХИВ (archive) were widely used. Today, these loanwords are used and totally accepted in daily conversation. English became the major foreign language and the necessary second language (L2) when Mongolia entered the open market economy after the collapse of the Soviet Union, which further pushed English as a Foreign Language (EFL) education to thrive. However, an immature education system has made it difficult to acquire EFL initially (Cohen 2005). Despite the failure of the English language in the education system, one certain thing is that the Mongolian people have adopted and used many English loanwords in their conversation.

English loanwords have become a linguistic phenomenon and occupy an important position in language exchanges. Historically, the exchange of loanwords (probably one-sided linguistic borrowing) between English and Mongolian mainly developed after the collapse of the Soviet Union, accompanied by Mongolia and the West's economic, political and cultural development. English has entered Mongolia as a foreign language and started an upsurge of learning English. English has been demanded on an unprecedented level; students start learning English from the third grade of elementary school and continue to study English until they graduate from university. In addition, with the rapid development of diplomatic relations with other countries, English language proficiency is the common requirement on international relations for multinational companies. In other words, the flood of the open market economy

pushed Mongolians to learn English as a necessity; gradually, English words are used everywhere, such as the names of the streets, companies and shops in the capital city of Mongolia. It is popular in personal communication to greet each other with a *hi* or *bye* instead of *sainu* “hello” or *bayartai* “goodbye” among young people. Such use of loanwords without translation is common and even more so when the corresponding translation has more words than the loanwords, for instance, *lift* over *hoordog shat* “lift”, *process* over *uil yavch* “process”, *piano* over *togoldor khuur* “piano”, etc. Modern internet language and abbreviations such as *E-mail*, *WIFI*, *K.O*, *IPPON* etc., are used without translation as well. Furthermore, people often like to ingeniously create new mixed words such as *sharelekh*, *stressdekh*, *copidekh*, *taxidekh* for the words “to share”, “feel stressful”, “to copy”, and “take a taxi”. Likewise, the combination of English adjectives and Mongolian verbs is another common type of loanwords. For instance, *down bolokh* “upset”, *sexy haragdakh* “looks sexy”, *enjoy hiikh* “enjoy”, *shockend orokh* “shocked”, *cool haragdakh* “looks cool”, *stresstei baikh* “stressful”, etc. Like the influence of powerful foreign culture, the use of English loanwords has become a fashion expression. Many young people use loanword as it is easily understood among the same generation, and at the same time, loanwords can more excessively express their personality. Mongolian people are enthusiastic about foreign cultures and languages. With the powerful social media as a spreading tool, loanwords are being adopted at a surprising speed among the Mongolians, which might be the first factor why English loanwords are more frequently used corresponding to Haspelmath’s first factor of the linguistic borrowing phenomenon (Haspelmath 2009: 35). However, there has been a lack of detailed studies on the necessity of linguistic borrowing and the scale of borrowability (for instance, a specific word class, such as noun, is borrowed more frequently than another word class, such as adjectives) of the English loanwords. Based on the borrowing hierarchy suggested by linguist Fredric W Field (Field 2002), the English loanwords used in the Mongolian language are analyzed on the scale

of borrowability. Furthermore, the necessity of linguistic borrowing is examined based on the availability of the corresponding alternative words/expressions in the Mongolian language in the current study.



### 1.3. Material and Methodology

The study will use quantitative research to analyze the scale of borrowability and the scale of necessity of the loanwords used in Ideree's Podcast (most likely to transcribe specific part of the interview depends on the importance of the data). In order to generalize the outcome of the study, there is a total of 10 episodes of Ideree's Podcast analyzed. In the research, firstly, all English loanwords used in the podcast episode are counted and listed. All English loanwords used are categorized into corresponding word classes. The collected data will be analyzed following the research questions, and the same process will be used in all target podcast episodes. Based on former studies of Fredric W Field, the current thesis assumes that content items are the most used English loanwords in the Mongolian language, which is followed by functional vocabularies and various types of loan translation or phonetic loan. To meet the assumption, a test assumption is made that the English linguistic borrowings in Ideree's Podcast would comparably fit the *hierarchy of borrowability* of Fredric W Field. All the English loanwords used in the podcast are noted and categorized concerning the research questions and are further investigated and analyzed on the scale of borrowability. Primarily, the study will focus on the frequency of the usage of English loanwords (including loanwords that have the same root as the respective English words adopted from other foreign languages than English) in the podcast. Simultaneously, loanwords will be categorized into five categories (direct loan, loanshift, loan translation, loan creation, loanblend) based on their borrowed process. The study further analyzes the availability of corresponding equivalent



vocabulary in the Mongolian language to determine whether the loanwords are necessary or luxury.

#### 1.4.Relevance

Considering a language is one of the most important identity markers of an ethnic group, one of the most difficult periods the Mongolian language has experienced was the use of the Cyrillic alphabet as the replacement for the traditional Mongolian writing system under the regime of the Soviet Union. Apart from linguistic borrowings, Mongolia started losing one of its identity markers: Mongol bichig (traditional Mongolian calligraphy) and its cultural and historical value. Mongol bichig can trace the origin of words and meanings very easily. Many homographs contain psychological, spiritual and cultural values. For instance, the traditional Mongolian homograph  can be pronounced as /boh/ and /bo/. /boh/ means “wrestler” and /bo/ means “shaman”. Moreover, the word  conveys the message that the Mongolian people’s body is strong like a wrestler and the soul is wise like a shaman.

Linguistic borrowing is essential when the loanword has no equivalent word in a language; however, when there are words that have the same meaning or the loan translation of the foreign word, it makes many linguistic borrowings unnecessary and further develops an argument if loanwords endanger the language.

Foreign words have been introduced from other languages and adopted for many Mongolian expressions. Many of these have become an essential and even irreplaceable part. Especially in contemporary times, with the development of information technologies and cultural exchanges, Mongolia has constant contacts with the world. Cultural contact has also prompted more and more foreign words to enter Mongolian vocabulary; English as a lingua franca on an international level brings a lot of vocabulary and fresh blood to Mongolian. The introduction

of foreign words is an inevitable result of globalization, and it has the possibilities to enrich the Mongolian vocabulary. However, apart from pure linguistic factors such as grammatical elements or lexical items, the prestige and the attractiveness of English, along with the attitude of the Mongolian people, are the other most important reasons for using English loanwords. Therefore, it is important to consider the potential change of the Mongolian language if the Mongolian people excessively use loanwords and loses their linguistic identity. Jantsannorov Natsag, a state honoured composer of Mongolia, said, “people like admiring powerful countries and imitate the people from those countries. For instance, people do plastic surgery to be looked like them. Therefore, the Europeans would have made their nose smaller if there had been a plastic surgery technology in the 13<sup>th</sup> century”. He continued, “the problem is not globalization, but our identity, who we are and what will remain with us if globalization stops one day” (Jantsannorov 1:18:50-1:19:30). Therefore, the current study is conducted to explore the usage of English loanwords in the Mongolian language by analyzing the scale of necessity and scale of borrowability of the English loanwords in the Mongolian language.

Loanwords, transferring the influence of the powerful cultures, affect the deep structure of cultures such as social psychology and value orientation. Furthermore, this phenomenon also shows the penetration of attractive culture into Mongolian society. For instance, foreign languages have affected the purity of the Mongolian language; the way of thinking and the behaviour brought by foreign languages also affected the perception of the Mongolian youth. Foreign words in movies, TV and websites have affected young people's outlook on life, values and world view. They are blindly worshipping popular, influential culture and lacking awareness of their tradition and culture. Many young people like celebrating Valentine's Day, Christmas and Halloween while ignoring traditional festivals like *Tsagan sar* (Mongolian new year) and *ovoo dakhilga* (a celebration to worship a mountain).

Many Mongolian people consider loanwords a normal linguistic change and language development (or simply ignore the consequences). Even though Mongolians are borrowing many English loanwords, one thing is certain that there is no significant success in English language literacy, ranking 88<sup>th</sup> out of 100 countries in the 2019 EL English Proficiency Index. Therefore, there is an argument if the Mongolians are learning English to communicate with the outer world or changing the Mongolian language to communicate with the Mongolians. Since using the Cyrillic alphabet, there have been many negative influences on the cultural and traditional life and identity markers. Therefore, like the example of the Cyrillic alphabet, the use of English loanwords might also impact the Mongolian language and culture to a certain degree. Simultaneously, it is important to investigate and study the potential impact of English loanwords on the Mongolian language. On the administrative level, the lawmakers are not aware of the linguistic danger that the Mongolian language is facing and have not taken proper action to measure the usage of foreign loanwords. There could be many possible measurements for the adequate use of loanwords in the Mongolian language; however, it is not the subject of the current study.

### 1.5. Structure of the Thesis

The research questions and the main goal of the study are presented in the first chapter. In the following five chapters, the research will be conducted, and the result will be discussed and concluded. In the second chapter, former studies and theories on the borrowability and the necessity of loanwords are presented as the supporting theories. In the third chapter, the research material is introduced, and the methodology for the study will be presented. In chapter four, the research findings will be presented and will be further discussed in chapter 5. Finally, the result of the study will be presented in chapter 6.

## 2. Research Context and Literature Review

### 2.1. The Definition of Loanwords

The word “loan” is defined in online Cambridge Dictionary 2021 as “an amount of money that is borrowed, often from a bank, and has to be paid back, usually with an extra amount of money that you have to pay as a charge for borrowing” (Loan). Therefore, it is logical to define loanwords as words borrowed from other donor languages; however, the recipient language does not pay back the loanword (Durkin 2014: 3, Haugen 1950: 211). Linguist Phillip Durkin described loanwords as a complete or partial replication of linguistic elements from donor languages (Durkin 2014: 3). As in many different academic studies, various terminologies define the concept called, in the current study, loanwords (or lexical borrowing). However, some of the most commonly accepted terms are that loanwords are borrowed, imported (Haugen 1950), code copied (Johanson 2013) or transferred (Treffers-Daller and Mougeon 2005) from other languages during the historical linguistic change.

The act of borrowing often happens between two or more parties, and linguistic borrowing is no different. American linguist Einar Haugen claimed that the analysis of linguistic borrowing should start from the analysis of the behaviour of bilingual speakers (Haugen 1950). Foreign words are borrowed by bilingual speakers and adopted into the recipient language through language contact. Swedish linguist Johanson Lars considers linguistic borrowing as the copying of units and structures from the donor language to the recipient language (Johanson 2013: 9). On the code-copying term, Johanson argues that like material, structures or units of a language can also be copied partially or entirely (Johanson 2013: 8). Properties of a donor language can be copied on the degree between reshaping and reproduction in the recipient language. In Johanson’s code-copying model, selective and global copying in language contact

is described. He claims that the popularity of a dominant language is one reason that the recipient language copies. The global copying is the way the recipient language copies the material shape of the donor language on an entire unit or structure. In contrast, the selective copying is the way the recipient language only borrows (though Johanson disagrees with the term ‘borrowing’) a particular part or selected parts of the unit or the structure (Johanson 2013: 9). Languages from the same geographical territory adopt linguistic features from each other in the long term; in Jeanine Treffers-Daller and Mougeon Raymond’s words, “features from one language can be transferred to the other language” (Treffers-Daller and Mougén 2005: 93). The terminology ‘transfer’ is regarded as the process which accepts some linguistic features from the contact language. The term “interference” would be an option for such a process if it did not have many negative connotations (Treffers-Daller and Mougén 2005: 93). Treffers-Daller and Raymond also claim that many researchers approve of the term ‘transfer’ in societal bilingualism by acknowledging the controversial aspect of the term in specific linguistic fields. Jeanette Sakel calls MAT (matter) and PAT (pattern) as the two fundamental processes of borrowing linguistic elements from one language to another (Sakel 2007: 15). The terms MAT and PAT are logically parallel to Nikole Nau’s loan translation (the words adopted from one language to the other by translating based on meaning) and material borrowing (the way the recipient language copied the donor language on the attractiveness rather than the meaning).

## 2.2. Five Mechanisms of Linguistic Borrowing

Five mechanisms of linguistic borrowing can be specified from the various studies of linguistic scholars (see, e.g. Winter-Froemel, 2017; Durkin 2014; Sakal, 2007; Treffers-Daller and Mougén, 2005; Field, 2002; Haugen 1950;): direct loan, loanshift, loan translation, loan creation and loanblend.

- In direct loans, both the meaning and the form/sound of original words are borrowed from the donor language, while in the rest of the four mechanisms, only the meaning is borrowed (in loanblend, the forms or the sound can be partially borrowed).
- Foreign languages influence the recipient language to add a new meaning to a native word or partially replace a native morpheme. Therefore, the native word needs a new meaning, which is regarded as a loanshift, Durkin (2014: 161) also used the term “semantic borrowing” to indicate loanshift in his study. Moreover, when the two languages have semantic or phonetic similarities, loan shift is more likely to happen (Haugen 1950: 220). For instance, the French word *réaliser* “to make, to gain, to achieve” developed a meaning ‘become fully aware of’ due to the influence of the English word *realize*.
- Loan translation, commonly regarded as calque, is the term that one language translates the elements of the other language word by word. For instance, Chinese 跳蚤市场 /tiao sao shi chang/ and 超人/chao are loan translations of English words *flea market* and *superman*. In which /tiao sao/, /shi chang/, /chao/ and /ren/ mean “flea”, “market”, “super” and “human/man” respectively in Chinese
- Loan creation uses a new word or phrase in the native language to translate a foreign term or concept. For instance, the Italian musical instrument *fortepiano* is translated into Mongolian as ТӨГӨЛДӨР ХУУП /togoldor huur/. The original meaning of the *forte* and *piano* are “loud” and “soft”, respectively, in Italian. While the Mongolian word *togoldor*, meaning “perfect and complete”, can correctly indicate the combination of a soft and loud sound.
- Loanblend is the mixture of the donor language and the recipient language. When adopting foreign words, the recipient language translates some factors and partially keeps the original elements of the donor language. For instance, Chinese 星巴克 /xing

ba ke/ is the loanblend of *Starbucks*. 星 /xing/ is the translation of *star* in Chinese, while the /ba ke/ is the homonyms of *bucks* in Chinese.

### 2.3. The Motivation of Linguistic Borrowing

As an important part and one of the symbols of the respective culture, language has been recording the cultural contact of a nation (an ethnic group) with others. In cultural, political and social contact among people who speak different languages, linguistic contact is inevitable and further to the linguistic borrowing. Throughout the history of languages, there have been several clear reasons why one language borrows certain elements from other languages. As the German linguist Martin Haspelmath (2009) claimed, two main factors make one language borrow from other languages. The first factor is the attitudes of the speakers of the recipient language and the prestige of the donor language, while the second factor is the grammatical features that make certain elements of the donor language relatively easily adoptable (Haspelmath 2009: 35). In other words, external factors, such as the attitudes of the recipient language speakers or the influence of the dominant culture/language, and the internal linguistic factors, such as the grammatical structure or the handiness of the vocabulary, made the specific part of the language easy to be borrowed.

### 2.4. The Borrowability of a Language

Haugen claimed that “all linguistic features can be borrowed, but they are distributed along a scale of adoptability” (Haugen 1950: 224), which is supported in detail by Fredric W Field’s “the hierarchies of borrowability”. As some certain elements of a language are borrowed more frequently than other elements, Fredric W Field argued that there is a certain degree of

borrowability among the grammatical and linguistic assets of the donor language and the recipient language. It is the reason why some elements are borrowed more often than others. Since Sanskritist William Dwight Whitney stated that the names and description of things or nouns and adjectives are the most often borrowed elements of a language (Whitney 1875: 119), there have been many studies with different outcomes regarding the degree of the borrowability or the adaptability of a language. In Einar Haugen's survey, nouns are the most frequently used category of loanwords, followed by verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and interjections (Haugen 1950: 224). In comparison, Roeland Van Hout and Pieter Muysken listed the frequency of the borrowed words in the order of noun, other independent words/suffixes/inflections/sounds (Van Hout and Muysken 1994: 41). Concluding from the above two studies, Fredric W Field suggested that the borrowing hierarchy can be categorized into lexical items and grammatical items (Field 2002). Lexical items are studied on the word classes, and nouns are the most widely borrowed content items followed by verbs and adjectives. In contrast, grammatical items are borrowed in the term of independent function words (determiner, pronoun, auxiliary adposition and coordinators, subordinators and complementizers) and various inflectional items (Field 2002: 37). However, grammatical items are borrowed not as common as lexical items. The elements of a language are more frequently borrowed when it is less structural (grammatical) and more lexical (Field 2002: 35). In lexical hierarchies, nouns are the most commonly borrowed linguistic elements followed by verbs, adjectives and adverbs depending on the donor and the recipient languages. On the other hand, in grammatical hierarchies, functional words are borrowed most frequently and followed by agglutinating affix and fusional affix (Field 2002: 35). Combining lexical hierarchy and grammatical hierarchy, Fredric W Field suggested a hierarchy of borrowability as follows:

Content item > function word > agglutinating affix > fusional affix (Field 2002: 38)



## 2.5. The Scale of Necessity in Linguistic Borrowing

Linguist Edward Sapir once described that linguistic borrowing (as a whole concept) is a necessary language phenomenon for better, effective communication (Sapir 1921: 205). However, on what scale of necessity is a question to be answered. It is impractical to deny the importance of loanwords, but it is important to examine the scale of borrowability and the degree of necessity of loanwords at the same time. Since the borrowability of a donor language has been discussed above in the borrowability of a language section, the necessity of loanwords should be clarified. It is impossible to determine if one loanword is necessary or unnecessary perfectly (Winter-Froemel 2017: 25); however, it is practicable to analyze the loanwords on the degree of necessity. Loanwords can be classified as either necessary or luxury; necessary when the recipient language has no alternative or semantic equivalent to the new term from the donor language; luxury when the recipient language has an equivalent or alternative expression to the new forms. The necessary borrowing and the luxury borrowing have been studied from different perspectives as well. For instance, Yaron Matras (2009) used the terms *gap and prestige* to classify the two types of linguistic borrowing motivations. The gap represents the certain elements of the donor language that do not exist in the recipient language. In contrast, prestige represents non-linguistic factors of the donor language, such as the popularity of the dominant culture, the approval of the powerful language, and the attractiveness of the language itself. The parallel expression of the terms gap and prestige is the German linguist Haspelmath's two precipitating factors of linguistic borrowing. The first factor is the attitudes of the speakers of the recipient language and the prestige and the attractiveness of the donor language, while the second factor is the grammatical factors that make certain elements of the donor language rather easily adoptable (Haspelmath 2009: 35). The "gap" fillers are parallel to the term cultural loans (Matras 2009: 149), which are borrowed words that are new or bring a

new concept/thing to the recipient language. Therefore, the “gap” fillers are often associated with the social and cultural elements of the donor language. For instance, the English word *sushi* is borrowed from the Japanese word 寿司 “sushi”, the Mongolian word *rock* (music) is borrowed from the English word *rock n roll*. And the Mongolian word *tehnologi* is borrowed via the Russian word *tehnologii*, via the English word *technology* from the Greek word *tekhnē (art craft)-logia*. Commonly, “gap” fillers or ‘cultural loans’ are considered to enrich the vocabulary of the recipient language (Matras 2009: 150). Prestige, corresponding to the term core borrowings, approves the attractiveness of the powerful language and further motivates the speakers of the recipient language to use words that already have the parallel or equivalent elements in the recipient language. Therefore, if “gap” fillers are the internal linguistic motivations, prestige is the external factor that influences linguistic borrowing. Prestige loans often tend to replace the equivalent expression in the native language in a certain context (Matras 2009: 150).

In summary, the scale of borrowability and the scale of necessity are the first steps to examine the impact of English loanwords in the Mongolian language.

### 3. Material and Methodology

The thesis will primarily take the idea into consideration that English loanwords could damage a language while analyzing the popular social media platform “Ideree’s podcast”. The host Ider-Od Bat-Erdene (Ideree) represents the younger generation of the Mongolian society. More importantly, he and his podcast have the power to influence the young Mongolian society (according to 2019 World Bank statistic, the Mongolian median age is 29.8 with 95.811% of the total population being under 65 years of age) and further promote the flood of English loanwords in Mongolian. Apart from the content and the purpose of the podcast, the usage of language can also reflect the use of English loanwords in Mongolia. In order to investigate the English loanwords in the Mongolian language, it is important to analyze the borrowability of the English loanwords and the scale of necessity of loanwords in the Mongolian language. The current study aims to discover the scale of the borrowability of English loanwords in the Mongolian language and discuss if the borrowed words are necessary or luxury. The analysis relies on quantitative methods to analyze different word classes of loanwords and further examine the translatable loanwords in the selected podcast episodes.

#### 3.1. The Used Podcast and the Selected Participants

The selected podcast is a popular YouTube podcast that introduces successful people in their respective professional field and the know-how of their respective careers. Therefore, assuming that the society consists of people from many different professions (see Table 1), as diverse the professions of the podcast participants are, the sample becomes more reflective of the society.

**Table 1. names of the podcast episodes on YouTube**

<b>Podcast</b>	<b>Name of episodes</b>
<b>S1</b>	Ideree’s Podcast 3: Purevsuren, actress

<b>S2</b>	Ideree's Podcast 4: Erdenebold (Mars)
<b>S3</b>	Ideree's Podcast 5: Batchimeg, Rolex
<b>S4</b>	Ideree's Podcast 6: Naranbayar, Shine Mongol School
<b>S5</b>	Ideree's Podcast 9: Ochirbat, Tngri Group founder
<b>S6</b>	Ideree's Podcast 11: Nomin, coach
<b>S7</b>	Ideree's Podcast 12: Erkhembaatar, lawyer
<b>S8</b>	Ideree's Podcast 13: Odzaya, MNB
<b>S9</b>	Ideree's Podcast 20: Rokit Bay
<b>S10</b>	Ideree's Podcast 56: Anar, AND Global

The selected ten target podcast episodes consist of eleven participants, the host Ideree and ten guests, six men and four women, with an average age from 30 to 40. The current study chooses the sample that can reflect the English loanwords usage among young people. The sample can potentially represent the majority group in Mongolian society as 70% of the total population in Mongolia is under 40 years of age. The study focuses mainly on the scale of borrowability and the scale of necessity of the English loanwords used in the podcast; therefore, it would be unnecessary to consider the age difference of the participants when selecting the sample. However, the generation before 1980 was educated in the Soviet Union and is more likely to use Russian loanwords than English. The study is not particularly aimed at the English language usage among the younger generation; however, the introduction of English as a second language education and the influence of current-day popular media made the generation born after 1980 uses more English loanwords than the generation born before 1980.

The participants were mostly well-known personalities in their respective professions. Ideally, the participants would be random citizens who can better represent the ordinary citizen and better reflect the usage of English loanwords. However, which might make the podcast less interesting for the audience. Hence the scale of borrowability and the scale of necessity of the English loanwords in Mongolian do not necessarily vary in real life and the podcast. In order to select the sample that can widely express the usage of English loanwords, the diversity of the sample is considered, and the English loanwords from different fields of professions are

analyzed. Although it is not possible to perfectly reflect the scale of English loanwords used in Mongolia by analyzing social media usage, it is essential to select the sample as diverse as possible to become reflective. In order to choose a representative sample, considering that the podcast participants might use more profession-related loanwords, the podcast participants of 10 different professional backgrounds are selected, including musician, educator, lawyer, scientist, actress, coach, businessman, social media influencer, fintech developer and luxury brand manager. Importantly, to avoid multilingual participants, all the participants chosen in the sample are native Mongolian speakers, and all of them speak English as a second language. In this way, the loanwords used in the podcast can more likely reflect the loanword usage in the common public in Mongolia.

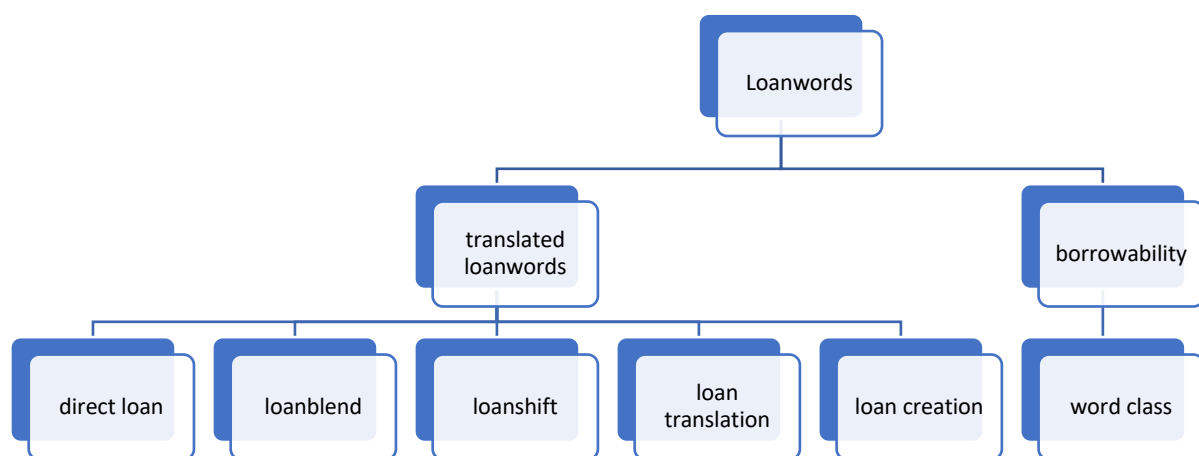
Apart from the content, the length of the podcast episodes is considered, ranging from 01:18:40 to 02:24:13, with nine (out of ten) target episodes being less than 2 hours. As the collected data will be analyzed on loanwords per minute ratio, the length of the video has no impact on the study. However, considering the popularity of the episodes, avoiding the repetition of the profession of the participants, the current study selected comparatively shorter videos.

### 3.2. The Procedure

In order to prepare for the analysis, all the English loanwords (including loanwords that have the same root as the respective English words adopted from Russian) used by both the host and the guests in the podcasts are listed. The current study analyzes the collected data on the scale of the borrowability and the scale of the necessity of the English loanwords in Mongolian (see Figure 1). Primarily, the borrowability of the loanword is analyzed based on word classes. The loanwords from the original list were categorized into word classes based on the respective word classes used in the podcast and investigate how often loanwords from a particular word

class appeared in the podcast. The loanwords are analyzed if the lexical items are more frequently borrowed than grammatical items. Open word classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and close word classes such as pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions are categorized and compared to the frequency of the appearance of the word class. Using the comparative studies among word classes allows the listed loanwords to reflect the scale of borrowability of the English loanwords effectively.

**Figure 1. The process of analyzing English loanwords in Mongolian**



Combining the five mechanisms of the borrowing process, the pre-categorized words will be further analyzed if the loanwords are core borrowings or cultural borrowings, which further connect the analysis of the degree of necessity. Secondly, the study will focus on the translations of some of the loanwords used in the podcast. The translated English loanwords in the podcast are analyzed on their borrowed processes such as direct loan, loanshift, loan translation, loan creation and loanblend. Consequently, the loanwords will be analyzed based on the scale of necessity to determine if the loanwords are luxury or necessary.

In general, many elements, including personal motives such as fashion, emotion, self-expression, the attractiveness of the language etc., should be considered when directly categorizing the loanwords into necessary or luxury. Luxury and necessary loanwords are

somewhat controversial topics as luxury loanwords can also be essential loanwords for the speakers. In contrast, necessary loanwords can be replaced by some newly invented words in the recipient language (Winter-Froemel 2017: 17). Therefore, the current study focuses rather on the translation of loanwords in the podcast episodes to identify if the loanwords are necessary or luxury. Instead of generally analyzing loanwords whether they are luxury or necessary, the current study examines some specific loanwords. Some of the loanwords used in the podcast are translated either by the host or by the guests. These loanwords will be used as a reference to investigate if there are more loanwords used in 10 samples that are translatable. The loanwords that have been translated by the participants or the loanwords that are translatable based on the translation reference are considered as luxury. In contrast, the loanwords that have no reference translations are considered necessary.

## 4. Findings

This chapter will describe the collected data in appendix 1-11 in detailed categories and further provide guidelines to the discussion section. The findings are reported in this chapter and the possible outcome will be discussed in chapter 5.

Prior to the analysis of the collected data, there are certain explanations needed in the data collection processes. Firstly, when collecting the data, primarily considering English loanwords as target, there are some loanwords excluded such as Russian loanwords (probably borrowed in the Soviet Union period) and foreign loanwords other than English. Secondly, there are some methods used in the data collection that need to be clarified including the timing of the loanwords in appendix 1 to appendix 10. When a loanword (English) is used more than once by one participant, the earliest time the loanword is used is recorded. In addition, when a loanword uses more than a second to be fully addressed by speakers, the first second the loanword appeared is registered rather than providing a time period. Thirdly, the loanwords used in commercials are included in *The Number of Loanwords Used by the Host* category and marked with two asterisks (\*\*) in order to avoid an additional unnecessary category.

And then, there are some abbreviations used to shorten long phrases in order to squeeze the information into small space. Finally, the current study uses the term “suffixes” to indicate the different word forming letters that are added to the ending of English words. As an agglutinative language, the Mongolian language has complex verbs that can express different meanings. In traditional Mongolian script, there are many prepositions to connect the words to indicate different meanings while in the Cyrillic Mongolian script, the prepositions become suffixes and are added to the word stems. It is important to note that the Mongolian suffixes have different forms complying with vowel harmony, therefore, the word “suffix” is used to include different forms of one suffix in the current study.



There is a 27-page word list shown in appendices 1-10 collected from the 10 episodes of the YouTube podcast including a total (TOT) of 2,250 loanwords (see Table 2) with an average (AV) of 225 per podcast. The listed English loanwords are not repeated in each sample; however, they can be repeated in different samples. The English word *podcast* is overlooked in each of the ten samples and the names of the sponsoring companies *Callpro* and *Hippocards* are only counted in the *commercial* category. Each English loanword is only listed once and the earliest possible time a loanword appeared is noted if the loanword is used more than once by one participant. Apart from sample 10 (144 minutes), the lengths of the samples range from 78-103 minutes, and a total of 983 minutes (seconds are omitted) is covered in the 10 samples.

**Table 2. The number of loanwords used by the host and the guests**

Factor /Sample	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	Tot	AV
LOP/MIN	82	98	99	91	78	99	103	102	87	144	983	98
TNLUH	104	94	98	83	93	97	47	106	124	109	955	95.5
TNLUG	85	261	278	94	84	148	59	119	156	127	1411	141
Commercial	0	1	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	2	15	1.5
Total	173	339	357	163	164	226	92	189	249	298	2250	225
NRLPMR	2.11	3.46	3.60	1.79	2.10	2.28	0.89	1.85	2.86	2.07	----	2.30

The length of the podcasts (LOP) used *minute* (MIN) as the unit (the seconds are omitted). The details of *The Number of Loanwords Used by the Host* (TNLUH), *The Number of Loanwords Used by the Guest* (TNLUG), the loanwords used in commercials, the total number of loanwords (non-repeated) used in the respective podcast and the *Non-Repeated Loanwords Per Minute Ratio* (NRLPMR) in the podcast is shown in Table 2. The approximation of the NRLPMR is taken to two decimals. Ten guests used an average of 141 English loanwords. The participant in sample 3, Batchimeg, luxury brand manager, used the largest number of loanwords of 278 while the participant in sample 7, Erkhembaatar, lawyer, used the smallest

number of 59 loanwords (see the names of the participants in Table 1). The host, Ideree, used an average of 95.5 loanwords per sample, with a high of 124 and a low of 47. There are short commercials in the 7 samples and 1 motto in 1 sample (sample 9). The short commercials are spoken by people who are neither the host nor the guests of the 10 samples. There is a total of 5 English words used in commercials in 7 podcasts, however, there are only two podcast sponsor commercials that repeatedly appeared in 7 samples. In the commercials, there are three loanwords repeatedly used, *callpro*, *hippocards* and *application*. *Callpro* and *hippocards* are the names of Mongolian applications that sponsored the podcast. A motto *make your mark* appeared in sample 9 although there is no direct relation to the podcast. As the NRLPMR of 10 samples shows in Table 2, an average of 2.30 loanwords is used per minutes in 10 samples. In sample 3, English loanwords are more frequently used with a rate of 3.60, which is followed by sample 2 with a rate of 3.46 whereas, in sample 7, English loanwords are least frequently used with a rate of 0.89. The total of the NRLPMR is not calculated in Table 2 due to the fact that the total of per minute ratio is a meaningless parameter, or at least in current study.

When categorizing all the loanwords into word classes, there are some phrases and sentences that need to be excluded. Therefore, in order to include all the data, the listed loanwords from ten appendices are categorized into a *word classes* category and a *phrases and sentences* category. As the result of analyzing the data regarding the word categories and groups, the listed loanwords are sorted into 7 different word classes including nouns (and names), verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prefixes, preposition, exclamations, and 2 phrases and sentences category including English phrases (sentences) and English and Mongolian mixed phrases (sentences). In order to further examine the necessity of the English loanwords, the listed words are analyzed if they are translated by the participants in the podcasts. At the result, a repeated number of 222 loanwords in appendix 1- appendix 10 is translated either by the host or by the

guests (or both). In order to make further studies easier, the 222 loanwords and their translation in the podcast are listed in appendix 11.

The word classes include one-word loanwords that have similar grammatical properties although the nouns and names are counted in one *nouns and names* category as the names clearly perform the same grammatical functions as nouns. At the same time, considering the *nouns and names* category, the phrases that are not names are included in the *phrases and sentences* category in order to avoid the repetition of loanwords in different categories.

In terms of the borrowed processes, the English words are either directly borrowed or translated. However, it is not clear to analyze the borrowed processes based on loanwords in appendix 1 to appendix 10 without references as all the loanwords that appeared in the 10 appendices are more likely to be direct loans. Furthermore, instead of identifying the borrowed processes, some loanwords are a rather mixed use of English and Mongolian (direct loan) words. Therefore, the borrowing mechanisms are further analyzed on the translation of the loanwords in appendix 11. When translating, the borrowing mechanisms such as loanblend, loanshift, loan creation and loan translation are used.

As the loanwords are used in the Mongolian language, in many cases, Mongolian suffixes are added to English words. In the selected 10 samples, there are 96 loanwords that have the *English word + Mongolian suffix* formation. The Mongolian suffixes are added to English words to form nouns, verbs and adjectives. When analyzing the loanwords, there are certain Mongolian suffixes (prepositions in traditional Mongolian) that are frequently used after English words. For instance, the Mongolian plural noun marker *-uud* (-ууд) is used after English nouns, while Mongolian verb suffixes such *-lakh/ -lekh* (-лах/-лэх), verb-forming suffixes *-dekh/ -dakh* (-дэх/-дах), the agent noun forming suffix *-chin* (-чин) and its plural ending *-chid* (-чид), possessive adjective forming suffixes *-lig/-lag* (-лиг -лаг) and the possessive case forming suffix *-iin/-nii* (-ийн/ -ний), etc., are used in 10 samples.

The similar processes are included in the *English words + Mongolian words* formations. For instance, Mongolian words such as *orokh* “get into/ go into”, *hiikh* “do/to do/to make”, *bolokh* “to become” and *baikh* “to be” are mixed with English words, while the Mongolian definite possessive case forming suffix *-iin/-in/-nii* (-ийн/йн/ний) is used in between two English words or in between one Mongolian and one English word to form new phrases. Apart from English and Mongolian phrases, some phrases formed by Mongolian and other foreign words (that are borrowed via English or English words that are borrowed via Russian) are included.

#### 4.1. The Number of Loanwords Used in Different Word Classes

In seven word-classes categorized in the section, *noun and name* is the most frequently borrowed category followed by *adjective* and *verb*, whereas *preposition* is the least frequently borrowed word class. In the noun section, names are included and some of the names are phrases. The number of loanwords from different word classes in 10 samples are shown in Table 3. The further detailed analysis of the finding on word classes is analyzed in subsections.

**Table 3. loanwords by word classes**

Word Class/ Sample	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	T	AV
noun and name	105	239	195	118	137	150	74	125	164	142	1449	144.9
adjective	14	18	44	11	5	13	5	17	26	13	164	16.4
verb	11	5	6	5	7	10	2	9	10	6	71	7.1
exclamation	4	4	9	7	4	3	2	6	7	0	46	4.6
adverb	2	5	4			1			2		14	1.4
prefix	1	1									2	0.2
preposition						1					1	0.1

#### 4.1.1. Noun and name

Nouns and names are the most frequently borrowed category averaging 145 nouns per sample with the high of 239 in sample 2 and the low of 74 in sample 7. A total of 1,449 nouns are listed in the 10 samples, which is followed by adjectives and verbs.

Firstly, there are some general usages of English loanwords and some exceptions are presented.

In the noun and names category, both English nouns and other foreign nouns borrowed via English are listed. Some English words were brought to Mongolian via Russian, for instance, the ending *-tz* (ц) is added to change the English noun or action forming suffix *-tion/-sion* in English words as the ending *-tz* was probably taken from the Russian *-ции/ -ция* (-tsii/tsiya).

The complete list of the nouns borrowed via Russian and their scripts in Mongolian, their translation in Russian and corresponding English words are shown in Table 4.

**Table 4. nouns borrowed via Russian**

<b>Loanword</b>	<b>Script in Mongolian</b>	<b>Russian</b>	<b>English</b>
situatz	ситуац	ситуация	situation
ambitz	амбиц	амбиции	ambition
televitz	Телевиз	Телевизор	television
infliatz	инфляци	инфляция	inflation
defliatz	дефляц	дефляция	deflation
integratz	интеграц	интеграция	integration
innovatz	инновац	инновации	innovation
corporatz	корпорац	корпорация	corporation
functz	функц	функция	function
associatz	ассоциац	ассоциация	association
proportz	пропорц	пропорция	proportion
stantz	станц	станция	station
motivatz	Мотивац	Мотивация	motivation
operatz	операц	операция	operation

Emotz	Эмоц	Эмоции	emotion
Reactz	реакц	реакция	reaction
conceptz	концепц	концепция	concept
cirk	цирк	цирк	circus
magister	магистр	магистр	master
bakalabar	бакалавр	бакалавр	bachelor
motocykel	мотоцикл	мотоцикл	motorcycle
shwittzar	Швейцарь	швейцария	Switzerland
expeditz	экспедиц	экспедиция	expedition
muzei	музей	музей	museum

As shown in table 4, apart from changing the English suffix *-sion/-tion*, the ending *-tz* is added to the English word *concept* to become *conceptz* (концепц in Mongolian), which is probably influenced by the Russian word *концепция*. Words such as *cirk* “circus”, *magister* “master (degree)”, *bakalabar* “bachelor (degree)”, *motocykel* “motorcycle”, *Shwittzar* “Switzerland”, *muzei* “museum” are also borrowed via the Russian language.

Apart from English loanwords, there are other foreign words that were either directly or indirectly borrowed into the Mongolian language, for instance, the Arabic word *kaif* “pleasure, delight” (sample 1 & 5), the Sanskrit words *adharmā* “conflict, disharmony” (sample 2) and *yoga* “to join” (sample 6), the Japanese word *ninja* (sample 4), the Chinese word *Kungfu* (sample 10) are most likely borrowed via English. The word *kaif* is frequently used in English Mongolian mixed phrases such as *kaif avakh* (sample 3, 8 & 9).

Apart from some regular nouns, there are various names that are listed including names of brands, companies, websites, places, countries, educational institutes, people (as well as pseudonyms), abbreviations, units, educational degrees, music, bands, movies, games, educational subjects and professions (see Table 5). There are a total of 491 names and an average of 49 names per podcast listed in the 10 samples. The names of the *brand*, *company*,

products *and websites* are the most frequently used category with a total of 180 loanwords followed by the names of place, country and university category with a total of 130 loanwords.

**Table 5. names by category**

Names /Sample	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	Tot
<b>brand/company/website/product</b>	4	16	34	12	20	17	2	11	14	50	180
<b>place/country/university</b>	2	32	14	11	11	21	9	2	3	25	130
<b>people/ pseudonym</b>	0	19	7	1	3	4	1	1	6	6	48
<b>abbreviation</b>	1	9	1	4	5	7	2	2	5	9	45
<b>unit/ education degree</b>	3	9	7	3	3	4	3	3	2	5	42
<b>subject/ profession</b>	1	3	1	6	3	1	4	2	4	1	26
<b>music/band/movie/game</b>	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	8	4	20

Names of *educational subject and professional* fields are the least frequently used names with a total of 9 loanwords. However, in individual categories, the frequency of used names in the categories are different. For instance, in sample 7, there are only 2 names listed in the names of brand, company, product and websites category while in sample 2, names of place, country and university category listed twice the names that brand, company, website and product category listed. In sample 1, the number of the names of the seven categories are not significantly different as ranging from 0 to 4.

### **names of brand, company, website and product**

There are a total of 180 names included in the names of brand, company, website and product category. Names of international companies such as *Apple, Google, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube*, websites such as *Chrono24, Hodinkee, Coachfederation.org*, brands such as *Coca Cola, H&M*, Chain hotel brands such as *Shangri-La, Rooms Hotel*, products such as *iphone*

*XR, IPAD PRO, JBL Speaker* are listed along with non-English names such as *Samsung, Hyundai, LG, Rakuten, Sumitomo, Hitachi, Marubeni, ZTE, Alibaba, Nokia, Alcatel, Siemens* and *Skype*. Out of the 180 names, 26 are the names of Mongolian companies, brands, websites or products. There are English (or English Mongolian mixed) names of Mongolian companies, associations, brands, products and websites including English (abbreviation of English words), English Mongolian mixed names. English names such as *Mongolian Aerospace Research and Science Association (MARSA), Mongolian Space Agency, Lend.mn, Faro Education, Datacom, Baby Sky, Skytel, Shoppy.mn, Superup, Irbis Venture, Nito* and *BananaMall*, Mongolian English mixed names such as, *And Global (And means “friend” in Mongolian), Mongol HD, Yu Language UB, ArtGer* and *Sain Electronics* are used in 10 samples. Mongolian language comedy show club *UB Comedy* is also included in the section. In the name *UB Comedy*, *UB* is the abbreviation of the Mongolian capital city *Ulaanbaatar*. The same abbreviation also appeared in the name of the language school *Yu Language UB*. Another example is the abbreviation of *Mongolian Aerospace Research and Science Association, MARSA*. As the listed Mongolian companies, brands, websites and products are operating/used in different markets, it is essential to take the customer market into consideration. Therefore, based on their operating countries (markets), the names of the Mongolian companies, brands, websites, pages and products are listed within two categories: operates in domestic market and operates in both domestic and international market.

**Table 6. names of Mongolian companies by operating market**

	<b>Domestic market</b>	<b>Domestic and international market</b>
<b>Companies/ association/ application</b>	lend.mn, Mongol HD, Faro Education, UB comedy, Datacom, Yu Language UB, Baby Sky, Callpro, Erkhemeer Berkeley, Sain Electronics,	Mongolian Aerospace Research and Science Association, Mongolian Space Agency, Hippocards, Irbis Venture,



	Mongolian Talent Network, Skytel, Shoppy.mn, Superup, BananaMall, Nito	And Global, Marsa. voice (of Mongolia)
<b>Websites/pages</b>	E-Barimt,	<u>ArtGer</u> , Catching Up with Nomio,
<b>Number of names</b>	17	9
<b>Percentage</b>	65%	35%

As shown in Table 6, 65% of the companies, brands, pages and products that have English names operate in the domestic market only, while 35% of them operate internationally and domestically. The sponsoring 2 companies *Callpro* and *Hippocards* are also included in the name of the Mongolian companies although they are also included in the words used in the commercial section. The hotel chain names *Shangri-La* and *Rooms Hotel* are included in the brand, company and website section.

### **names of place, country and university**

In the names of *place, country and university* section, there is a total of 130 names listed including country names such as *Jordan, France, America (USA), Iran, Italy, Israel, Oman*, continent or ocean/sea names such as *Africa, Europe, Atlantic (ocean), Caribbean (sea)*, city names such as *Milan, Seoul, Bloomington*, and other place (region, district) names such as *Puerto Rico, Silicon Valley, Daytona beach, Necker island*, and university names such as *Stanford, Harvard and Oxford*.

In some particular cases, the participants of the podcasts used adjectives to indicate names of countries, for instance, *Polish* (sample 6) for “Poland”, *German* (sample 9) for “Germany”, whereas in other cases English names are translated partially. For instance, the name of the

island (region) *Great Britain* (sample 10) is translated as *Ikh Britain*, in which *ikh* means “great/big” in Mongolian. Among the 130 names in the names of *place, country and university* section, 5 English names are the names of places in Ulaanbaatar: four shopping centers called *Blue Sky* (sample 2), *Central Tower* (sample 2), *Seoul Plaza* (sample 9), *Misheel Expo* (sample 9) and one fusion lounge called *Vino* (S9).

### **name of people/ pseudonyms**

In the name of *people/ pseudonyms* section, there is a total of 46 loanwords listed in 10 samples including the names of famous figures such as *Elon Musk*, *(Barack) Obama*, *(Vladimir) Lenin*, pseudonyms such as *DJ Galey* (sample 9), *Rakim* (sample 9), *2Pac* (sample 9), and fictional figures such as *Santa Claus* (sample 5). Although most of the names and pseudonyms are the names of foreign people, some of them are used by Mongolians as well, for instance, the guest in sample 9, O. Bayarsaikhan, is a rapper who uses the stage name *Rokit Bay*, whereas such use of foreign names is also listed in the names of *music, band, movie and games, Lumin* and *Ice Top*.

### **abbreviations**

In the *abbreviation* section, there is a total of 45 (repeated number) abbreviations listed in 10 samples. Sample 2 and sample 9 used the most with 9 abbreviations, while sample 1 and sample 3 used the least with 1 abbreviation. Abbreviations are used in Mongolian as they are used in English such as *KFC* in sample 1, *ISRO, JAXA, NATO, GDP, HR, IMEWG, MARSA, GenSec* and *WIFI* in sample 2, *LV* in sample 3, *TOEFL, JNT, ECT, IT* in sample 4, *DJ, PLC, ISO9001, MIAT, KFC* in sample 5, *HR, PHD, PWC, ETC, CD, CV, TDT* in sample 6, *IPO, CEO* in sample

7, *CV*, *PC* in sample 8, *PC*, *UFC*, *CD*, *IOS*, *IT* in sample 9, *IT*, *IPO*, *EKYC*, *RND*, *IQ*, *SBI*, *DNA*, *HR* and *WIFI* in sample 10. However, there is one special example *MIAT* listed in the section. The abbreviation *MIAT* is the abbreviation of the Mongolian name of the Mongolian Airline, *Mongoliin Irgenii Agariin Teever*. Such abbreviations of Mongolian words were not common before English became the official second language in education.

### **names of unit and education degree**

In the *unit and education degree* section, there is a total of 42 names of units and educational degrees used, including the unit of multiple-bytes *Gigabyte (GB)*, unit of time *minute*, units of length, *millimeter*, *meter*, *kilometer*, *centimeter*, units of weight, *kilogram* and *gram*. Apart from directly using the units, shortened versions of units are used as well. For instance, the prefix *kilo* (omitting the *-gram*) is used as the shortened version of *kilogram* in sample 1, sample 4 and sample 8.

Similarly, monetary units such as, *cent and dollar*, coaching degrees such as *associate coach*, *professional coach*, *master coach*, educational degrees such as *Master (magister)*, *Bachelor (bakalabar)* and *doctor* are listed in the category. The educational degrees *master* and *bachelor* are also used as *magister (mazucmp* in Mongolian script) and *bakalabar (бакалавр* in Mongolian script). In addition to the units and degrees mentioned above, the clarity grading scale of diamond *River* and *Top Wesselton* are listed in sample 3.

### **names of music, band, movie and game**

In the names of *music, band, movie and game* section, 20 names are listed in 7 samples (sample 4, 7 & 8 have no examples) including music types such as *hip hop*, *trap*, *folk rock*, musical

groups such as *Westlife*, *Backstreet Boys*, *Lumino*, *Ice Top* and *Digital*, movies such as *Titanic*, video games such *Candy Crush*, *Pubg*, *Dota*, *Fragile*, *Fruit Ninja*, *Guitar Hero* and *Angry Birds*. In there, *Lumino* and *Ice Top* are Mongolian hip hop groups while *Fragile* is the first 2D video game developed by a Mongolian company which is published on the video game distribution platform *Steam*.

### **names of subject and profession**

In the *subject and profession* category, a total of 26 (unrepeated number of 17) loanwords is listed including academic subjects such as *philosophy*, *physiology*, *mathematic/ math*, *biology*, *physics*, *science*, professions such as *coach*, *marketing manager*, *bartender*, *scientist*, *auditor*, *underwriter*, *broker*, *rapper*, *artist*, *beat maker*, etc. However, there are some words not included in the *subject and profession* section due to the role they played in the podcasts. For instance, words such as *statistic* (sample 2 & 4) and *geopolitics* (sample 2, 4 & 5) are not included in the list due to the fact that they are not used as academic subjects, whereas some professions are not included in the list avoiding repetitive categorizations of loanwords with the *English word+ Mongolian suffix* category. For instance, plural forms of the profession *rapper* and *artist*, *rapper-uud* “rappers” and *artist-uud* “artists” will be analyzed in detail in *English word+ Mongolian suffix* section.

### **English word + Mongolian suffix (1)**

#### **suffix -uud (-үүд)**

The Mongolian plural noun suffix *-uud* is added to English nouns to indicate the plural of the English loanwords. The plural noun marker *-uud* is added to nouns such as *manager*, *case*,

*rank*, *startup*, *parasite*, *app*, etc., to indicate the meaning of the plural forms of the words; *manager-uud* “managers”, *case-uud* “cases”, *rank-uud* “ranks”, *startup-uud* “startups”, *parasite-uud* “parasites”, *app-uud* “apps” etc. However, in sample 7, when adding the plural noun marker *-uud* to the country name *France*, the new plural noun *France-uud* indicates the meaning “French people”, not many countries, *Frances*. The complete list of the loanwords with the Mongolian plural noun ending *-uud* is shown in Table 7.

**Table 7. suffix -uud**

sample	<i>-uud</i>
S1	<i>follower-uud, teenager-uud, leader-uud</i>
S2	<i>post-uud</i>
S4	<i>best-uud</i>
S6	<i>engineer-uud</i>
S7	<i>case-uud, rank-uud, startup-uud, manager-uud, parasite-uud, France-uud, dealer-uud</i>
S8	<i>business-uud, app-uud,</i>
S9	<i>project-uud, rapper-uud, artist-uud, producer-uud, character-uud</i>
S10	<i>sponser-uud, case-uud, engineer-uud</i>

**suffix -chin/chid (-чин -чид)**

The Mongolian suffix *-chin/chid* (*-chid* is the plural form of *-chin*) is added to the end of English nouns to form agent nouns, such as a person or a thing who/that does the profession or the job indicated by the root noun. There are five such loanwords: *hiphopchin* (sample 1), *yogachin* (sample 1), *archeologychid* (sample 2), *balletchin* (sample 3), *showchin* (sample 4). The singular nouns *yoga-chin* “yogi”, *balletchin* “ballet dancer” and *showchin* “showman” are the agent nouns of *yoga*, *ballet* and *show* whereas *archeologychid* “archeologists” is the agent plural noun of the word “archeology”.

### **suffix *-nii* /-nii (-ийн/ -ний)**

The Mongolian suffix *-nii* /-nii (-ийн/ -ний) “of/ belong to” is added to the English words to form the definite possessive case. The suffix *-nii* is added to the noun *man* to form the loanword *mannii* (sample 3) to indicate the meaning “your man” instead of directly using the word *I/me*. Whereas the suffix *-iin* is added to the English noun *type* to form the loanwords *typeiin* (sample 6) to designate the state “of (that/this) type”. The suffix *-nii/-iin* is also used in the *English Mongolian mixed phrases* category as some of the phrases used the suffixes to adjust the English phrases in the podcast.

#### 4.1.2. Adjectives

Adjectives make up the second most frequently borrowed English loanwords in the 10 samples with a total of 164 words listed. In the 10 samples, adjectives are most frequently used in sample 3 with 44, and least frequently used in sample 5 and sample 7 with 5 words. When adopting English adjectives, the podcast participants simplified some of the adjectives, or changed the word class and the meanings. On the other hand, some words are used flexibly in different word classes while some words are frequently used in different samples. The majority of the adjectives are pure English words (see Table 8), whereas some loanwords have the formation of English words + Mongolian suffixes. The adjective *super* is the most frequently used in 10 samples as it is used in 7 out of the 10 samples. Adjectives such as *original* (sample 3) and *automatic* (sample 3) as well as their simplified versions *orig* (sample 3) and *automat* (sample 3) are used to describe Mongolians nouns. The adjective *automatic* loses the *-ic* ending to form a new loanword (adjective) *automat*, although, the word *automat* is a noun in English.

**Table 8. adjectives**

sample	adjectives
<b>S1</b>	automat(ic), sexy, nice, super, pragmatic, single, comfortable, cool, uncomfortable, complex, extra
<b>S2</b>	cool, super, adaptive, online, eco, authentic, executive, serious, precise, creative, complex, transparent, sorry, fulltime, organic, good, rhetoric
<b>S3</b>	posh, super, authentic, self-winding, original, orig, mechanic, automatic, visionary, precise, superlative, interesting, high, magnetic, passionate, scientific, extreme, negative, meaningful, sentimental, classic, comfortable, luxury, commercial, systematic, active, serious, specific, crazy, special, major, hot, complex, attractive, limited, dark, maximum, amazing, individual, nice, smart, ceramic, coated, best, electronic
<b>S4</b>	best, fun, nice, academic, friendly, online, good, bipolar, special, minimal, cool.
<b>S5</b>	High, pragmatic, best, super, global
<b>S6</b>	best, intense, general, romantic, magical, sad, genetic, super, professional, financial, anonymous, delicate
<b>S7</b>	nice, complex, mega, pragmatic, homeless
<b>S8</b>	happy, global, minimal, amazing, single, exclusive, romantic, dark, smart, elementary, deep, high, sorry, formal, super
<b>S9</b>	conscious, challenging, serial, crazy, dark, current, creative, graphic, mature, super, complex, catchy, local, unique, funny, acoustic, real, deep, extravert, pop, exclusive, dramatic, realistic, serious, online
<b>S10</b>	special, super, online, acoustic, remote, strategic, potential, international, workaholic, short, proper, funny, visionary

On the other hand, English adjectives are used as nouns when transferred to Mongolian. For instance, the adjectives *Polish* and *German* are used as the names of the countries Poland and Germany. Some adjectives used in the 10 samples are used in other word classes as well. For instance, the word *online* is used as an adjective in sample 2, 9 and 10 to indicate that some services are accessible online, whereas in sample 6, *online* is used as an adverb to indicate the meaning that she can coach her client online.

## English word + Mongolian suffix (2)

### suffix *-lig/-lag/-leg* (-ЛИГ/ -ЛАГ/ -ЛЭГ)

The Mongolian suffix *-lig/-lag/-leg* is used to form possessive adjectives out of nouns and adjectives. Complying with vowel harmony, *-lig /-leg /-lag* are added to nouns and adjectives to designate that something possesses the quality of the base term (in this case, the noun and the adjective before adding suffix *-lig /-leg /-lag*).

The suffix *-leg/-lag/-lig* listed in *collagenleg* in sample 1, *sportlag* in sample 3, *musiclig* in sample 9 indicates that the new loanword is adopted to possess or characterize the quality of the word stem. For instance, the adjective *collegenlag* (sample 1) is used to indicate that “something has abundance of collagen”, while *sportlag* can show the meaning “sporty” or “has sport qualities”. In sample 9, the word *musiclig*, a partially translated word of the Mongolian word *hugjimlig*, can be directly translated as *hugjimlig* or *uyangalig*, in which *hugjim* means *music*.

### suffix *-iin/-nii* (-ИЙН/ -НИЙ)

The Mongolian suffix *-nii /-nii* (-ИЙН/ -НИЙ) “of/ belong to” is added to the English words to form the definite possessive case. The suffix *-nii /-nii* is added to 4 English words in 10 samples to form adjectives. The suffix *-nii* is added to the noun *detail* to form the adjective *detailnii* (sample 1 & 8) to indicate the meaning “detailed/ of details”. Whereas the suffix *-nii* is added to the adjective *serious* (sample 1,2 & 8), *ideal* (sample 6) to form the adjectives *seriousnii* and *idealnii* to designate the original meaning of the English adjectives *serious* and *ideal* “serious” and “ideal”. On the other hand, the suffix *-iin* is added to the English adjective *parallel* to form



the loanword *paralleliin* (sample 7) to designate the meaning “to do something in a similar way”.

#### 4.1.3. Verbs

Verbs are the third most borrowed loanword category with a total of 71 words in 10 samples. However, pure English verbs are not frequently used as a total of 11 pure English verbs are listed in 7 samples (there are no pure English verbs listed in samples 3, 7 and 9). Moreover, all 11 listed verbs are used in quotations in conversations to emphasize the English verbs. The transcriptions of Mongolian sentences in which pure English verbs are used is shown in Table 9. In sample 1, when talking about back pain and joint problems, the guest Purevsuren used the sentence “*Articulate*” *gej yaridag shidee*, meaning “people call it ‘articulate’”. Whereas in sample 5, the host used the short sentence “*eniig cut!*” meaning “cut this!”. On the other hand,

**Table 9. English verbs and transcriptions of the Mongolian sentences in which the verbs are used.**

Sample	Verb (listed minute in appendices)	Transcriptions
S1	Preserve (00:26:40),	Bi neg ug cheejluuldeg baikhgui uu, “preserve” gedeg ug.
S1	articulate (00:33:47)	“ <i>Articulate</i> ” <i>gej yaridag shidee</i>
S1	control (00:38:42)	“Oroigoo control” <i>gejiin. te?</i>
S1	check (00:40:30),	“Check, check check!” gedeg bol...
S2	Resembling (01:18:23)	“Resembling” <i>gej heleed baigaa.</i>
S4	diversify (01:02:01)	Orolgiin ekh usburee solongoruul, “diversify” <i>geed baigaa shidee!</i>
S5	cut (00:10:26)	<i>eniig cut!</i>
S6	Pause (01:07:07)	<i>bur engeed sanaa zovood bolkhgui baikh yum bol</i> “pause” <i>boyuu ter uyedee gachaakh heregtei</i>

<b>S8</b>	Block (00:40:12)	ankhanasaa namaig burugar oilgakhiikh husechikhsen humus baibal, uchalaarai, nogoo “bye! Block!” gedeg shig.
<b>S8</b>	win (00:08:43)	“Facebook deer humus ulam goy heregeljinuu? Facebook win!”
<b>S10</b>	Share (01:56:02)	Humuus alaga dashaad dooreni “share, share, share!” ged heden zuu garan sharelechikhsen baidag.

verbs are more frequently used when added to Mongolian suffixes. Mongolian verb forming suffixes such as *-dekh/ -dakh* (-ДЭХ/-ДАХ) and *-lakh/ -lekh* (-ЛАХ/-ЛЭХ) are the two most frequently added suffixes although there are some other complex verb-forming suffixes such as *-lachikhsen*, *-jisen* and *-jikh*, which are added to nouns to build verbs such as *category-lachikhsen* (sample 4), *technology-jisen* (sample 4) and *vacuum-jikh* (sample 9).

### English word + Mongolian suffix (3)

#### suffix *-lakh/ -lekh* (-ЛАХ/-ЛЭХ)

The Mongolian iterative verb forming suffixes *-lakh/ -lekh* (-ЛАХ/-ЛЭХ) are added to verbs to form verbs that express repeated action. However, in 10 samples, complying with vowel harmony, the suffixes *-lakh/ -lekh* (and *-dulekh*, which is the passive voice of suffix *-lekh*) are added not only to English verbs but also to English nouns. For instance, the suffix *-lekh/-lakh* is added after *massage*, *book*, *save*, *share*, *test patent*, *bond*, *export*, etc. to form words that express repeated actions such as *massagelakh*, *booklekh*, *savelekh*, *sharelakh*, *testlekh*, *Patent-lakh*, *bond-lakh* and *exportlekh* (see the complete list in Table 10) whereas the suffix *-dulekh* is added after the verb *gibs* to form the verb *gibs-dulekh* to express the meaning that “fasten something together with a gib by someone”. In sample 5, when the suffix *-lekh* is added to the

English verb *fantasize*, the ending *-ze* is omitted and forms a new verb *fantasilekh*. On the other hand, in sample 2, the suffix *-lakh* is added to the English noun *popper* to form an iterative verb *popperlakh* to indicate the meaning “to pretend to be someone in order to be popular”.

**Table 10. suffix -lekh/ -lakh/ -dulekh**

Sample	-lekh/-lakh/-dulekh
S1	massage-lakh, book-lekh, save-lekh
S2	share-lakh, test-lekh, popper-lakh
S3	patent-lakh, bond-lakh, test-lekh
S4	import-lekh, export-lekh
S5	packet-lakh, share-lakh, fantasi(ze)-lakh
S6	gibs-dulekh, focus-lekh, share-lakh, surprise-lekh
S7	share-lakh
S8	balance-lakh, cut-lakh, share-lakh, post-lekh, block-lakh,
S9	react-lakh, mix-lekh, sponsor-lakh, focus-lekh, balance-lakh, dark-elekh
S10	export-lekh, import-lekh

**suffix -dekh/ -dakh (-дэх/-дах)**

The Mongolian verb-forming suffixes *-dekh/ -dakh* (-дэх/-дах) are used after nouns and adjectives to form verbs to express the action or the quality of nouns. In 10 samples, there are 26 (unrepeated number of 15) loanwords that have the Mongolian verb forming ending *-dekh/ -dakh*, of which 25 are added to nouns and 1 is added to an adjective. The suffix *-dekh/-dakh* is more frequently used in loanwords such as *depressdekh* (sample 1, 5, 6, 9), *googledekh* (sample 5, 7, 8) than the others (see the complete list in Table 11). The suffix *-dekh/ -dakh* is added to nouns such as *perks*, *show*, *google*, *cancel*, etc. to form verbs *perksdekh*, *showdekh*, *googledekh* and the adjective *busy* to form the verb *busydekh* (sample 9).

**Table 11. suffixes -dekh/-dakh**

sample	English Word+ Suffix -dekh/dakh
S1	depress-dekh, perks-dekh, show-dekh, stress-dekh
S2	stress-dekh
S3	copy-dekh, double-dekh, cancel-dekh
S5	depress-dekh, reklama-dekh, google-dekh
S6	depress-dekh, cancel-dekh, panic-dekh, stress-dekh, fail-dekh,
S7	Google-dekh,
S8	scroll-dekh, reklama-dekh, google-dekh
S9	fail-dekh, busy-dekh, depress-dekh,
S10	gel-dekh, cancel-dekh, show-dekh

#### 4.1.4. Exclamations

There is a total of 43 loanwords used as exclamation in 10 samples, averaging 4.3 loanwords per sample (see Table 12). When expressing strong emotions, the host and the guests used English words as exclamations instead of similar Mongolian expressions. In sample 3, the host and the guest used exclamations in 7 and 4 occasions respectively, including the words and phrases *yeah, yes, okay, wow, oh now, nice, oh my god, cool, whatever*. Whereas there is no exclamation used in sample 10 regardless of being the longest podcast episode sample.

**Table 12. exclamation**

Sample	Exclamation	Total
S1	Wow, nice, yeah, no	4
S2	Okay, shit, wow, why	4
S3	Yeah, yes, okay, wow, oh now, nice, oh my god, cool, whatever	9
S4	Okay, oh shit, yes, yeah, cool, nice, good	7
S5	Okay, boom, fuck you, where	4
S6	Okay, nice, wow	3

S7	Okay	1
S8	Okay, wow, nice, no, bye, oh man	6
S9	Okay, oh yeah, wow, nice, oh man, oh my god, come on	7

Overall, exclamations such as *wow*, *nice* and *okay* are most frequently used by the host as they appeared in 7 samples. The word *nice* is included in the section due to the fact that the host used it as an exclamation, not as an adjective.

#### 4.1.5. Adverbs

There is a total of 15 English adverbs listed in 10 samples (see Table 13), however, there is no adverb listed in samples 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10. The adverb *apparently* (sample 3) is used at the beginning of a sentence as it is used in spoken English while the adverb *online* (samples 6 & 9) is used to indicate the situation when connected to the internet. The adverbs *maybe* and *exactly* are the two most frequently used adverbs as both are listed twice.

**Table 13. Adverb**

sample	Adverb	Total
S1	very, maybe	2
S2	percent, exactly, far, half, physically	5
S3	exactly, apparently, completely, never	4
S6	online	1
S9	maybe, anyways, online	3

#### 4.1.6. Prefixes

There are two prefixes used in 10 samples: *nano-* in sample 1 and *ex-* in sample 2. The prefix *nano-* is used before *chlorine huchil* “chlorine acid” to name nano-chlorine acid, while the prefix *ex-* is used before the Mongolian word *Yoronkhii Said* “prime minister” to indicate the ex-prime minister, not the current prime minister.

#### 4.1.7. Preposition

The word *about* (sample 6) is the only preposition used in 10 samples. However, the English word *about* used in the podcast indicates the Facebook About Page where users add descriptions and the story of their business or themselves. This could be classified in the names and nouns section. However, recognizing the meaning of the word *about*, “on the subject of, or connected with” (Cambridge online dictionary 2021), the word is categorized into the preposition section.

### 4.2. The Number of Loanwords Used in the Phrases and Sentences Category

In the phrases and sentences category, there are both English and English Mongolian mixed phrases and sentences which are included along with some other exclusive examples. As some of the phrases are counted in table 5 in section 4.1.1 as *names*, this section includes the rest of the phrases and sentences listed in 10 samples. As shown in Table 14, there are 237 English phrases (sentences) and 179 English Mongolian mixed phrases (sentences) listed in 10 samples. There are 56 English phrases (sentences) listed along with 43 English Mongolian mixed phrases (sentences) listed in sample 3, whereas there are 6 English phrases (sentences) and 3 English Mongolian mixed phrases (sentences) in sample 7.

**Table 14. phrases and sentences**

category/sample	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	Tot
English phrases (sentences)	18	37	56	12	6	30	6	17	21	31	237
English Mongolian mixed phrases (sentences)	18	34	43	12	5	18	3	15	19	9	179

#### 4.2.1. English phrases and sentences

English phrases and sentences claim a total of 237 loanwords in 10 samples, averaging 23.7 per sample. Sample 3 has the highest number of English phrases and sentences with 56, while sample 5 and sample 7 have the lowest number of 6.

The study shows that idioms and fixed expressions are used in some circumstances, whereas some short simple sentences are listed as well. For instance, idioms such as *no idea* (sample 3), *why not* (samples 6 & 9) and *come on* (samples 8 & 9) are used. However, a similar expression “*come on, man*” is not included in the idioms as it is rather considered to be an exclamation. *Come on, man* could be separately categorized as *come on* in the idiom section and *man* in the noun section, however, as the word *man* has no significant stance in the phrase, therefore, it is categorized in the phrase and sentence category. Whereas the convention of *of course*, listed in sample 1 and 3, is used in a spoken formula to express the meaning of agreement.

There are some infrequently used fixed expressions such as *top of the line* (sample 9), *down to earth* (sample 3) listed, while on the other hand, the convention *I see* (sample 1, 5, 8, 9, 10) is used most frequently by the host when he shows his approval or understanding. Moreover, in 4 out of 10 samples, the host used English words to show his gratitude to his guests and audience using phrases such as *thank you very much* (sample 1 & sample 3), *thank you* (sample 2 & 10) and *thanks guys* (sample 3).

In some other situations, the used English phrases are translated or explained into Mongolian after using them. For instance, *freedom of speech* (sample 2) and *point of view* (sample 2) are explained in Mongolian, while *language skills* (sample 2), *learning pyramid* (sample 4), *soft skill* (sample 6) and *energy* (sample 6) are translated as *khelenii chadvar*, *vr chadvar*, *svrakh pyramid* and *erch khuch* respectively. In sample 6, the guest Nomin, a coach, named her working techniques in English and called it *Ten Fingers* and then translated it into Mongolian. Findings on this type of loanwords and their translations are presented in appendix 11 and will be further analyzed in section 4.4.

Besides English phrases, there are 5 sentences including “*I deserve it*” (sample 1), “*Daddy is coming*” (sample 2), “*I am happy*” (sample 2), “*It’s ok*” (sample 6), “*I gotta have it*” (sample 7), and 2 quotations in English “*We have serious problems, we need serious people*” (sample 2) and “*A man can be brave only when he is scared*” (sample 6) are used in 10 samples.

#### 4.2.2. English Mongolian mixed phrases and sentences

There is a total of 179 (repeated number) English Mongolian mixed phrases and sentences listed in 10 samples including 1 sentence and 178 phrases. Mixed use of English and Mongolian words to form phrases and sentences is most frequent in sample 3 and sample 2 while least frequent in sample 7. *khuchirkhiilel is everywhere* “abuse is everywhere” (sample 1) is the lone English Mongolian mixed sentence used in 10 samples. English Mongolian mixed phrases are sorted into 6 categories and analyzed.



### **combination of English words and the Mongolian word *orokh***

The Mongolian word *orokh* “get into/ go into” is often used as a verb after a noun. However, when added to a noun, a dative, locative case marker *-end* is used in between. Analyzing the collected data, the same rule applied to English nouns and when combining it with the Mongolian verb *orokh*, the suffix *-end* is added to the English nouns, such as *stressend orokh* “get into stress/ get stressed” (sample 1), *shockend orokh* “get into shock/ get shocked” (sample 3) and *riskend orokh* “get into risk” (sample 5). It is worth noticing that there are several other mixed formations used to express the meaning “stress” in Mongolian as well. For instance, the word *stress* is added to the Mongolian suffix *-dekh* to form the verb *stress-dekh* “(become) stressed” (sample 1), combined with the Mongolian comitative case marker *-tai* “with” and the Mongolian word *baikh* “be” to form *stress-tai baikh* etc., these types of English Mongolian phrases will be further analyzed in the suffix section below.

### **combination of English words and the Mongolian word *hiikh***

In 10 samples, some English words are combined with the Mongolian word *hiikh* “do/to do/to make” to form new phrases. For instance, the Mongolian word *hiikh* is combined with the English words *comedy*, *inspire*, *super* in sample 2, *boom*, *sold* in sample 3, *plant*, *click*, *live* in sample 7, *set up*, *showcase* and *face detection* in sample 10 to form phrases such as, *comedy hiikh* “to make comedy”, *inspire hiikh* “to inspire”, *super hiikh* “to make (sth) super”, *boom hiikh* “to boom”, *sold hiikh* “to be sold”, *plant hiikh* “to plant”, *click hiikh* “to click”, *live hiikh* “to do live (streaming)”, *set up hiikh* “to set up”, *face detection hiikh* “to do face detection”. In

these phrases, the English words (phrases) can be nouns (noun phrases), verbs and adjectives.

The complete list of the examples is shown in Table 15.

**Table 15. English Mongolian mixed phrases (hiikh)**

<b>sample</b>	<b>English Mongolian mixed phrases (hiikh)</b>
<b>S1</b>	download hiikh, juicer hiikh, refresh hiikh, risk hiikh
<b>S2</b>	deal hiikh, video call hiikh, destroy hiikh, comedy hiikh, inspire hiikh, encryption hiikh, super hiikh, analysis hiikh, handle hiikh, test hiikh, rover test hiikh, call hiikh, control hiikh, expeditz (expedition) hiikh,
<b>S3</b>	boom hiikh, launch hiikh, travel hiikh, select hiikh, discontinue hiikh, swipe hiikh, struggle hiikh, treat hiikh, appreciate hiikh, experiment hiikh, apply hiikh, train hiikh, collect hiikh, represent hiikh, marketing hiikh, try hiikh, boost hiikh, manufacture hiikh, sold hiikh, laps hiikh, distribution hiikh, live hiikh, analysis hiikh, expect hiikh
<b>S6</b>	manage hiikh, challenge hiikh, experiment hiikh,
<b>S7</b>	plant hiikh, click hiikh, live hiikh
<b>S8</b>	share hiikh, post hiikh, management hiikh, promotion hiikh,
<b>S9</b>	comeback hiikh, transport hiikh, show hiikh, release hiikh, challenge hiikh
<b>S10</b>	set up hiikh, showcase hiikh, face detection hiikh, outsource hiikh, support hiikh, solve hiikh, interview hiikh

### **combination of English words and the Mongolian word *baikh/bolokh***

The Mongolian verb *baikh* is the equivalent of the English stative verb *to be*, whereas *bolokh* is the equivalent of the action verb *become*. *Baikh* indicates the state of being while *bolokh* indicates the action that changes from one state to another state. The Mongolian verbs *baikh* and *bolokh* are common to be combined with English words to build new English Mongolian mixed phrases in 10 samples, for instance, *happy baikh* “to be happy”, *proud baikh* “to be proud”, *secret baikh* “to be secret”, *hard baikh* “to be hard”, *healthy baikh* “to be healthy”,

*lucky baikh* “to be lucky”, *Hit bolokh* “to become hit”, *full bolokh* “to become full”, *failed bolokh* “to be failed”, *boom bolokh* “to boom”, *too much bolokh* “(to be) too much”, *down bolokh* “to feel sad (down)”, *focus-tai baikh* “be focused (on something)” and *pressure-tai baikh* “under pressure”. In the phrases *pressure-tai baikh* and *focus-tai baikh*, the Mongolian comitative case marker *-tai* “with” is used after English word *pressure* and *focus* to indicate the meaning “with pressure/ under pressure” and “with focus/ focused”.

### **suffix *-iin/-in/-nii* (-ийн/йн/ний)**

The Mongolian suffix *-iin/-in/-nii* (-ийн/йн/ний) is used to form a definite possessive case and indicates the meaning “of/ belong to”. In 10 samples, the suffix *-iin/-in/-nii* is used in between two English words or one Mongolian word and one English word. For instance, the suffix *-iin/-in/-nii* is used in between two English words in phrases such as *Facebook-iin post* “Facebook’s post” (sample 4), *drama-iin theatre* “drama’s theatre” (sample 4 & 5), *Vigor-iin theory* “Vigor’s theory” (sample 4), *Juice-nii compressor* “Juice’s compressor” (sample 5), *Chevening-iin scholarship* “Chevening’s scholarship” (sample 6), *career-iin coach* “career’s coach” (sample 6), *business-iin coach* “business’s coach” (sample 6). The suffix *-iin/-in/-nii* is used in between one English word and one Mongolian word in phrases such as *olive-iin tos* “olive’s oil” (sample 1), *mass-iin surgalt* “mass’s training” (sample 4), *housing-iin salbor* “housing’s sector” (sample 4), *Murphy-iin huuli* “Murphy’s law” (sample 5), *board-iin gishuud* “board’s members” (sample 5), *master-iin zerege* “master’s degree” (sample 6), *Ankhanii level* “first level” (sample 8) *tsagiin management* “time’s management” (sample 8). There are some originally English phrases in the mentioned examples above that are partially translated. For instance, in the phrases *board members* and *Murphy’s law*, the words *board* and *Murphy* are

not translated while the words *members* and *law* are translated. Similar half translated phrases are shown in Table 16.

**Table 16. partially translated (originally English) phrases**

sample	partially translated (originally English) phrases
S1	trap bujig, az ahviin level, olive-iin tos
S2	international svrgvvl, top emneleg, auto zam, ondor technology, macro ediin zasag
S3	Swiss made tsag, tsaganii industry, vintage tsag, sport tsag, professional tsag
S4	dald curriculum,
S6	metropolitan khot
S9	computer toglom, rap hogjim, gegelig vibe

### numbers in Mongolian + English words

Apart from the cardinal number *100* in *100 percent* (sample 3), which is spoken in English, the numbers in mixed use of *numbers + English word* are spoken in Mongolian. When combining the numbers in Mongolian and nouns in English, the English plural ending *-s* is omitted. For instance, *3 (guravan) semester* “three semesters” (sample 2), *2 (hoyar) episode* “two episodes” (sample 9) and *2 (hoyar) season* “two seasons” (sample 9). The numbers in *top 3* (sample 2) and *numeri 1* (sample 4) are spoken in Mongolian as well as the *1000 gauss* (sample 3) and *5G technology* (sample 10).

### others

In some other cases, Mongolian words are added to the original English phrases to make the phrases more flexible and fluent in the Mongolian sentences. For instance, the Mongolian word

*gedeg* “called/named” between *flight or fight* and *response* in the mixed phrase *flight or fight gedeg response* “the response called ‘flight or fight’” (sample 6) and *shalgalt* is added (or translated) after the abbreviation *EJU* to become *EJU shalgalt* (sample 4). In some other cases, a Mongolian word, such as *khun*, is added to English words to indicate the people. For instance, *America khun* “American people/ American” (sample 9), *introvert khun* “introvert person” (sample 9) and *local khun* “the locals/ indigenous people” (sample 6). Apart from mixing with English words, in some mixed phrases, Mongolian words are mixed with foreign words that are borrowed via English or English words that are borrowed via Russian such as *kaif avakh* (sample 3, 8, 9) and *expeditz hiikh* (sample 2). The Arabic word *kaif* was probably borrowed via English and mixed with the Mongolian word *Avakh* “to get” to indicate the meaning “get joy”, whereas the English word *expedition* was borrowed via Russian and changed the suffix *-tion* to the Russian suffix *-tsiya* (-ция) which is further transferred to *-ts* (-ц) in Mongolian and becomes *expeditz* (экспедиц). The English words borrowed via Russian are analyzed in the names and nouns category.

#### 4.3. Loanwords by Different Borrowing Mechanisms

Five mechanisms including direct loan, loanblend, loan translation, loan creation and loanshift are used in 10 samples. However, the study on the loanwords by their borrowed mechanisms cannot be done without translation reference. Therefore, apart from analyzing loanwords in appendix 1 to appendix 10, the translated loanwords in appendix 11 represent the most reflective sample to be analyzed. In other words, by analyzing the loanwords in 10 samples, it may be concluded that all the loanwords listed in appendix 1 to appendix 10 are direct loans or the combinations of direct loan with Mongolian loanwords or Mongolian suffixes. therefore, all the loanwords listed in 10 samples can be considered as direct loans. At the same time, it

may be not reflective to use the listed loanwords to analyze their borrowed processes. Further studies on the language in the podcasts show that some of the loanwords listed in 10 samples are translated or explained after being used by the participants. In order to make the study easier, the loanwords along with the translation used in podcasts are listed in appendix 1, which gives further data to analyze the borrowing process of English loanwords in Mongolian.

#### 4.3.1. Borrowing mechanisms used in borrowed loanwords

Before analyzing the translated loanwords, it is important to present some of the important findings regarding the borrowed mechanisms in appendix 1 to 10. As mentioned above in section 4.3, without comparative examples or translation, all the loanwords listed in appendix 1 to appendix 10 can be seen as direct loans and combined use of direct loans with Mongolian words or suffixes. All the nouns, verbs, adjectives, exclamations, adverbs, prefixes and prepositions used are direct loans. However, some clarifications need to be presented regarding the reason behind categorizing them as direct loans.

Considering the definitions of five borrowing mechanisms in section 1.2, there are some loanwords listed in appendix 1 to appendix 10 that are relatively argumentative to decide which borrowing processes they belong to. For instance, as for nouns, some English Mongolian mixed names, English loanwords borrowed via Russian, and some combinations of English nouns and Mongolian suffixes are relatively difficult to be categorized whether they are loanblends or loan translations.

Firstly, in the *noun* category, including the names in table 5, there is a total of 1449 loanwords listed. All the loanwords used in the noun sections are direct loanwords, however, there are phrases or words combined with Mongolian words to form the loanwords listed in appendix 1

to appendix 10. When analyzing loanwords based on borrowing mechanisms, it is rather important to focus on the English words rather than the suffixes, phrases or sentences. It is because when English words are combined with Mongolian suffixes to form certain words, the English words are already directly borrowed before being added to Mongolian suffixes. For instances words such as *hip hop* (sample 9), *best* (sample 3) are directly used and then Mongolian suffixes are added to become *hiphopchin* (sample 1) and *bestuud* (sample 4). The English loanwords borrowed via Russian can be considered as direct loans as well due to the fact that English words are taken directly to Mongolian and then reformed by speakers due to the linguistic influence of Russian. On the other hand, this type of adaptation can also be considered as Russian loanwords of English origin. There are two Mongolian company names *Mongol HD* and *Erkhemeer Berkeley*, one Mongolian website name *E-barimt* and one Mongolian YouTube channel name *ArtGer* that have used mixed names. However, it is hard to decide if the names are partially translated English names. According to the definition of loanblend in section 1.2, loanblend is partially translated English words or phrases, and taken it into consideration, the four names cannot be considered as loanblend. Considering these clarifications, all the nouns included in the 10 samples can be considered as direct loans.

Similarly, all the verbs, adjectives, exclamations, adverbs, prefixes and prepositions are also directly borrowed. English loanwords are directly borrowed in possible two methods; either primarily directly borrowed and then added by Mongolian suffixes or primarily directly borrowed and then mixed used with Mongolian words.

#### 4.3.2. Five mechanisms used to translate the listed loanwords

There is a total of 222 loanwords translated after being used in 10 episodes. In order to determine the mechanism of the borrowed loanwords and their explanation, the translation of

the words is analyzed based on five mechanisms. The study shows that the translated loanwords used four different types of borrowing processes including loan translation, loan creation, loanblend and loanshift. As shown in

Table 17, loan translation is the most frequently used borrowing mechanism as it is used 157 times whereas loan creation, loanblend and loanshift are used 57, 7 and 2 times respectively.

**Table 17. numbers of translated loanwords by borrowed mechanism**

Mechanism/Sample	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	Tot
<b>NTL11</b>	9	55	37	8	9	43	9	9	24	19	222
<b>loan translation</b>	6	40	31	6	6	28	6	4	21	11	169
<b>Loan creation</b>	2	13	6	2	3	10	3	4	3	8	53
<b>Direct loan</b>	1	1				5		1			8
<b>Loan shift</b>		1									1

### **loan translation**

Loan translation is most frequently used in sample 2 with a total of 40 times, which is followed by sample 3 with 31. On the other hand, loan translation is used least frequently with 4 times in sample 8. The participants translated every element of English loanwords word by word. For instance, the English loanwords *preserve* (sample 1), *state secretary* (sample 2), *self-winding* (sample 3), *uric acid* (sample 4), *Human resource management* (sample 5), *relationship based* (sample 6) *homeless* (sample 7) and *multisyllable* (sample 9) are translated as “hadagalakh”, “toriin narin”, “ooroo tsenegledeg”, “sheesnii huchil”, “hunii noochin vdvr dalag”, “harilchaan deer undesledeg”, “ger orongui” and “multisyllable” respectively. In the translation of the loanword *self-winding*, the word *ooroo* means “self” and *tsenegledeg* means “winding”, whereas in the translation of *multisyllable*, *olon* means “multi” and *uye* means “syllable”.



There are phrases that are half translated due to the omission of certain words in the conversation. For instance, in sample 2, when translating the phrase *Master of Public Administration* and *arranged marriage*, only part of the phrases *public administration* and *arranged* are translated as “olon niitiin vdvrDALAG” and “juulchilaar”. The translations *olon niitiin vdvrDALAG* and *juulchilaar* are loan translations. As the phrases were used in conversation and due to some simplification of words in the conversation, the word *master* in *Master of Public Administration* and the word *marriage* in *arranged marriage* are not necessarily repeated.

In some circumstances, the shortened version of English words is translated full in Mongolian. For instance, *executive* is translated as *guichedkhekh zahiral* “executive manager” (sample 2) as it indicates the meaning “executive manager” in the conversation by using the shortened version *executive*. The same example appeared in sample 6, as the rule *ten fingers* is translated as *arvan huruunii durim* “ten fingers rule”.

Apart from translations of pure English words, in some circumstances, English Mongolian mixed loanwords are also being translated. For instance, the English Mongolian mixed phrases *tsaganii industry* (sample 3), *focustai baikh* (sample 6), *solve hiikh* (sample 10) and, English words with Mongolian suffix *musiclig* (sample 9) are translated as “tsaganii salbar”, “tovloroj chadadag baikh”, “uyangalag” and “shiidekh”. See the complete list of loan translations in Table 18.

**Table 18. translations of loanwords in appendix 11 used loan translation mechanisms**

sample	Loanwords that used loan translation processes
S1	have fun, preserve, happiness, extra, planning, automat
S2	legacy, thank you, okay, resource, decline, Master of Public Administration, language skills, problem, hypothesis, physically, movement, executive

	(manager), authentic, state secretary, secretary, reflex, show, weapon, cord, ferrum, transfer, knowledge, enthymeme, empire, fantasy, value, stress, generation, arranged (marriage), enlightener, trillion, constitution, far, replacing, second option, space elevator association, somehow, vertical landing transparent
<b>S3</b>	authentic, self-winding, foundation, development, tsaganii industry, visionary, precise, interesting, seal, magnetic, auction, collector, gold foundry, coated, lens, meaningful, so excited, counterfeit, precision, shopping experience, economic crisis, second market, novelty, knowledge, treet hiikh, culture, exactly, open minded, individual, communication skill, watch maker
<b>S4</b>	friendly, uric acid, big picture, expert, message, plan
<b>S5</b>	high, operatz, server, trainer, hobby, Human resource management
<b>S6</b>	professional, financial, service, contract, coachee, depress, client, workshop, quality, ten fingers, magical, jungle, soviet, resort, truth, choice, sad, happenstance, leader, pause, manager, relationship based, general, open ended question, a man can be brave only when he is scared, be best friend, focustai baikh
<b>S7</b>	safety, career, practice, mega, homeless, bubble
<b>S8</b>	video, value, world, secret
<b>S9</b>	music, current, maybe, creative, introvert, depressdekh, mindset, melody, legend, multisyllable, connection, extravert, focus, story, atmosphere, attach, shooter, funny, subject, exclusive, musiclig
<b>S10</b>	remote, experience, aurora, case, character, identity, idea, founder, disruption, problem, solve hiikh

### loan creation

There is a total of 56 loanwords translated in appendix 11 that used loan creation borrowing processes. Therefore, the participants used new words to translate foreign concepts and terms. Sample 2 used loan creation to borrow English words 14 times and sample 6 used it 10 times,

whereas sample 1 and sample 4 used loan creation only two twice. The complete list of loanwords that used the loan creation mechanism to form their translation in appendix 11 are shown in Table 19.

**Table 19. loan creation**

Sample	Loanwords that used loan creation processes when translated
S1	articulate, I deserve it
S2	freedom of speech, checks and balances, detail oriented, prime age, destroy hiikh, handle hiikh, point of view, monograph, social mobility, conspiracy, resembling, satellite
S3	bezel, wish list, activation card, down to earth, veteran, front line
S4	diversify, science
S5	pragmatic, nickle, beef jerky
S6	consulting, counseling, network, idealnii, challenge hiikh, passion, energy, soft skill, resist hiikh, chronic disorder, manufacture
S7	price fixing, corporate law, tort law
S8	earpad, elementary, minimal, nirvana
S9	I gotta have it, deep, demo
S10	showcase hiikh, logic, proper, workaholic, wellbeing, airport, immigration, challenging

There are some examples worth noticing that are presented as follows. When borrowing the phrase *freedom of speech* (sample 2), instead of translating the phrase word by word (it would be *yarianii erkh choloo*), the participant used *uzel bodoloo cholootoi ilerkhiilekh* “free expression of one’s opinion”. There are some other expressions that used loan creations as well, for instance, *prime age* (sample 2). The English phrase *Prime age* could indicate the meaning “ideal or perfect time of a person’s life”, when the participant translates the phrase, the combined use of the Mongolian words *orgil* “peak/ climax” and *tsag* “time” indicates the same meaning as the English phrase *prime age*. Similarly, the English word *bezel* (sample 3) is used

to indicate “watch face”, instead of directly translating the word as *tsagiin toli* “watch face”, the participants used *toirog heseg (of watch)*, meaning “the round part (of the watch)”, which can address watch face. There are other examples included in loan creations that are rather explanations than translations. For instance, the word *wellbeing* (sample 10) is translated as *cetgel hanamj*. The Mongolian phrase *setgel hanamj* is normally translated as *satisfaction*. Should the phrase not be considered as loan creation, then it should be categorized in loanshift as the loanword brought the meaning “wellbeing” to the Mongolian phrase *cetgel hanamj*.

In sample 4, loanwords such as *diversify* and *science* are explained in Mongolian. When translating the words into Mongolian, the participant used the Mongolian words *solongoruulakh* and *shinjilekh vhaan*. The Mongolian word *solongo* means “rainbow”, the verb *solongoruulakh* means “make things colorful like rainbow”. Therefore, the word *solongoruulakh* can perfectly indicate the meaning “diversify”. On the other hand, the Mongolian phrasal noun *shinjilekh vhaan* can be explained as “the study of exploration”. The English word *satellite* (sample 2) is translated as *hiimel dagvvl*. The Mongolian word *hiimel* means “artificial” and *dagvvl od* means “following star”, although the speaker omitted the word *od*. Theoretically, the *hiimel dagvvl (od)* can perfectly describe the word satellite as artificial star (that orbits/follows the earth).

### **direct loan**

When considering single words, as it was mentioned above in section 4.3.1, all loanwords in appendix 1 to appendix 10 can be considered as direct loans. In terms of phrases and sentences, it is rather a mixed use of English and Mongolian than loanblend. Similarly, in appendix 11, there is a total of 8 examples of translation that used direct loanwords including *social*, *coach*

(four occasions), *America, site and serious* in phrases *social deerelkhel* (sample 1), *olon vlsiin coachingiin holvoo* (sample 6), *tov America* (sample 6), *ankhan shatanii coach* (sample 6), *mergejiliin coach* (sample), *coach olokh* (sample 6), *huurmag site* (sample 8) and the sentence *bidend seriousnii asuudal bainaa, seriousnii khun heregtei bainaa* (sample 2). The English Mongolian mixed phrase *ankhan shatanii coach*, the translation of the English phrase *associate coach*, use the loan creation borrowing mechanism as well. According to the international coaching federation, career coaches are ranked in 3 categories. The lowest or the elementary level coach is called “associate coach”. Therefore, instead of translating the word *associate*, the participant used the English phrase *ankhan shatanii meaning* “elementary level” to express the inside clarification of the coach level.

### **loanshift**

When some English words are adopted into Mongolian as it is explained/translated in appendix 11, a new concept is brought to Mongolian. For instance, when translating the word *sol* as “odor” in Mongolian, it has already brought the new concept of *sol* into Mongolian word *odor*. The Mongolian word *odor* “day” (sample 2) indicates the meaning “24 hours (approximate)” or one full cycle of rotation of the Earth. However, the word *sol* indicates a day on Mars, and which is approximately the same as the time of 24 hours and 39 minutes on the Earth. Therefore, the English word *sol* brought the concept of “24 hours and 39 minutes” to the Mongolian word *odor*. In other words, when we say *one odor on the Mars*, it is indicating “24 hours and 39 minutes” not “24 hours”.

#### 4.4. Loanwords That are Translated in the Podcast

Considering the scale of necessity of the borrowed loanwords, there are some unavoidable loanwords such as the names of countries, people and places, equally, there are some avoidable loanwords as well, however, it is impossible to perfectly point out all the loanwords that can be avoided in general, however, it is possible to point out some of the translatable loanwords by having references. Since some of the loanwords can be considered as luxury on some conditions whereas the same loanwords can be considered as necessary on other conditions, the current study build its own framework to identify the loanwords on their necessity.

The participants used some English words directly in the conversation, simultaneously, they directly used some English words in the conversation and translated the loanwords at the same time. Out of the total of 2,250 loanwords listed in the 10 samples, 222 are translated into Mongolian by the participants (host and guests) in the podcast. The translated loanwords in the 10 samples are listed in appendix 11 along with their translation, as appendix 11 will be used as the reference to identify the potentially translatable loanwords in the 10 samples. There is a hypothesis that the larger the sample, the more loanwords will be translated. The more loanwords are translatable, the more loanwords can be avoidable. Following this theory, the study can potentially point out all (possibly) the translatable or avoidable English loanwords when the sample becomes big enough.

As it is explained above, it is possible to avoid some of the loanwords in the conversation of the participants in the 10 episodes using the already translated loanwords in 10 podcasts as reference. As shown in Table 20, there are 222 loanwords listed in 10 samples translated into Mongolian when they were used by the participants. Sample 2 has the most with 55 loanwords while sample 6 closely follows with 43 loanwords. On the other hand, there are only 8

loanwords translated in sample 4. The detailed analysis of the translated loanwords and the potentially translatable loanwords will be displayed in the following sections.

**Table 20. numbers of translated loanwords by sample in appendix 11**

Sample	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	Tot
N TL11	9	55	37	8	9	43	9	9	24	19	222

#### 4.4.1. The translated loanwords listed in appendix 11

Appendix 11 includes loanwords that are translated in the podcasts by the host or/and the guests after they used it. The list includes direct loanwords, English Mongolian mixed loanwords, phrases and sentences. The translation mechanisms are analyzed in section 4.3.2, therefore, some findings will be presented and analyzed.

Four words including *problem* (sample 1 & 10), *authentic* (sample 2 & 3), *knowledge* (sample 2 & 3) and *value* (sample 2 & 8) are translated more than once in 10 samples, and the translations are not necessarily the same as each other in different samples (see Table 21). For instance, the word *value* is used and translated as “unet zuil” in sample 2 and “une chene” in sample 8, whereas the other three loanwords are translated the same. Noticeably, the loanwords *value* and *problem* are used in other examples without translations as well such as the word *value* in sample 3 and the word *problem* in sample 1, 3, 4 & 8 are used without translating.

**Table 21. loanwords that are translated more than once**

loanwords	translation/sample	the same loanwords used without translation/ sample
value	unet zuil / S2, une chene /S8	value / S3
problem	asuudal / S2 & S10	problem / S1,S3,S4,S8
authentic	jinhonii /S2 & S3	
knowledge	medelge /S2 & S3	

The rest of the loanwords are only translated once. The sentences *I deserve it* (sample 1), *we have serious problems, we need serious people* (sample 2) and *I gotta have it* (sample 9) are translated as “bi ingekh erkhetei”, “bidend seriousnii asuudal bainaa, seriousnii khun heregtei bainaa” and “ene deer bi avamar bainaa”. The translations are linguistically not accurate; however, they could indicate the same or similar meanings with the original English sentences. For instance, the translation *bi ingekh erkhetei*, which is not an accurate translation and rather indicates the meaning “I have the right to do (it)”; however, in the conversation, it has a similar meaning as “I deserve it” considering the circumstances.

Some words are translated with one meaning although they are also used in different meanings in other samples. The word *case* is translated as *jishee* “example” in sample 10, whereas it is used as “box” without translation in sample 3 (00:36:31).

Apart from the usage of the same loanwords in different cases, there are different formations of the same loanwords (although the formation is different) that are translated in different circumstances as well. Other expressions using words in the same grammatical structures are also frequently used in other samples without translating. These loanwords can be considered as translatable or can be avoided. For instance, the loanwords *focus* (sample 9) and *focus tai baikh* (sample 6) are translated; however, *focus lekh* in sample 6 and sample 9 is used without translation. Similar examples occurred for 58 loanwords (repeated number) which will be further discussed in section 4.4.2.

#### 4.4.2. Loanwords in appendix 11 repeatedly used in other samples

Out of the 222 loanwords, there are 58 loanwords (and their different form or word classes) listed in appendix 11 that are used without translating in different samples. For instance, loanwords in appendix 11 such as *problem* (sample 2 & 10), *expert* (sample S4) and *manager*



(sample 6) are used in other samples without translation. The word *problem* in sample 1 (00:03:14), sample 3 (01:30:09), sample 4 (01:20:18) and sample 8 (00:40:31), the word *manager* in sample 2 (00:21:14) and the word *expert* in sample 9 (00:24:54) and sample 10 (00:17:34 & 00:30:33) are used without translation. Consequently, different parts of speech /forms of the loanwords listed in appendix 11 are used without translation as well. For instance, *happy baikh* (sample 1: 00:59:42), *happy* (sample 8: 00:59:01 & 01:19:27) and *plan* (sample 1: 00:41:26 & 01:00:04 and sample 4: 01:29:58) are used without translating whereas the words *happiness* and *planning* are translated in sample 1.

Further analyses show that 58 (unrepeated number of 54) out of 222 translated loanwords in appendix 11 are used in 121 other circumstances without translating. For instance, 10 translated loanwords (or different forms of the loanwords expressing the same linguistic function/meaning) from sample 6 are used in other samples without translating whereas 1 translated loanword from sample 7 is used in other samples without translating (see Table 22).

**Table 22. The number of loanwords from appendix 11 used without translating by sample**

sample	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	Tot
loanwords	3	10	6	4	4	10	1	4	8	7	57

In other words, based on appendix 11, the 57 loanwords used on 119 occasions can be translated and the participants can avoid them. The list of the potentially translatable loanwords based on appendix 11 is shown in

**Table 23.** The table includes the translated loanwords in appendix 11 that are used in other samples in the same or different forms. The loanwords in the table 23 will be analyzed in section 4.4.3.

**Table 23. potentially translatable loanwords in appendix 1 -10 based on appendix 11**

	loanwords	translation in Mongolian	samples recorded the same loanword	different forms of the loanwords and their recorded sample
S1	happiness	az jargal		happy baikh (S1), happy (S8)
	planning	tolovlokh		plan (S1 & s4)
	automat	ooroon	S3 & S9	
S2	thank you	bayarlala	S10	thank you so much (S1 & S3) thanks guys (S3)
	okay	za	S1, S3- S9	
	problem	asuudal	S1,3,4,8,10	problem-tai baikh (S3)
	movement	jigsaal	S3	
	authentic	jinkheni	S3	
	show	nargiyan /chengeen	S8, S9	show hiikh (S9) show-dekh (S1)
	knowledge	medelge	S3	
	fantasy	zohool	S9	
	value	unet zuil	S3 & S8	
stress	bohinidol	S1,5,6,9	stress tailakh (S2 & S8), stressdekh (S1 & S2), stress-end orokh (S1)	
S3	authentic	jinhenii	S3	
	development	hogjuulelt	S10	
	visionary	haraad	S10	
	interesting	sonirkhaltai		interesting case (S3)
	lens	shil	S1	
	knowledge	medelge	S2	
S4	expert	meregjilten	S9, S10	
	message	zahia	S8	
	science	shinjilekh uhaan		computer science (S10)
	plan	tolovloogoo	S1	
S5	high	ondor	S3, S8	
	pragmatic	engiin	S1, S7	
	hobby	durtai/ dur bakh	S1,2,3,9,10	
	human resource management	khunii nochiin udurdalga		HR (S2, S6 & S10)
S6	professional	mergejiliin		Professional khun (S1) professional tsag (S 3)
	service	uilchilege	S8,10	
	depress	setgel gutral	S1	depressdekh (S1, S5, S6 &S9)

S6	challenge hiikh	hurchalakh	S9	challenging (S9 &S10)
	passion	gal eremeljel		passionate (S3)
	energy	erch huch	S3,8,9,10	
	manufacture	botookh		manufacture hiikh (S3)
	leader	manglailagch	S10	leader-uud (S1)
	manager	zahiral	S2, 8	manager-uud S7
	focustai baikh	tovloroj chadadag baikh		focus (S9), focuslekh (S6 &S9)
S7	career	ajil	S3, S5, S8	
S8	video	bichileg	S3, S9	
	value	une chene	S3 & S8	
	minimal	dosor	S4	minimalist (S2 & S3), be minimal (S4 & S8)
	secret	nvvch		secret baikh (S 3)
S9	maybe	magadgui	S1	
	creative	shinelig	S2	
	depressdekh	bohinidekh	S1, S5, S6	depress S1, S6
	focus	tovlerekh		focustai baikh (S6), focuslekh (S6 &S9)
	deep	khund	S8	
	story	adal yavdal	S1, S8, S10	
	funny	ineedtei	S1, S10	funny situation (S9)
	exclusive	onchagai	S10	
S10	experience	durshilag	S3	
	aurora	mederemj	S4, 8	
	case	jishee	S1,3,5,7,9	caseuud (S7 & S10)
	character	zang tolov	S 3,6,7,9	
	logic	undseleltei / bodit	S2, S9	
	challenging	ondor soriltatai	S9	
	problem	problem asuudal	S1,2,3,4,6,8	problemtai baikh (S3)

#### 4.4.3. The translatable loanwords in 10 samples based on appendix 11

Combining Table 20 and Table 24, there is a total of 340 loanwords (of which 222 are translated and 121 are potentially translatable) listed in 10 samples that are translatable using the translation in appendix 11 as reference. Some of the 121 potentially translatable loanwords and

**Table 24. number of translatable loanwords by sample**

sample	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	TOT
NTL10S	20	8	23	6	5	6	6	15	18	14	121

phrases (sentences) will be presented in this section. The word *maybe* (01:18:26) in sample 1 can be translated as “magadgui” as the word is translated in sample 9 as “magadgui”. In sample 5, the words including *okay* (00:02:17), *career* (00:43:05), *depressdekh* (00:43:13), *stress* (01:05:20) and *case* (01:07:57) are translated as “za” (sample 2), “ajil” (sample 7), “bohinidekh” (sample 9), “bohinidol” (sample 2) and “jishee” (sample 10) respectively based on the translation in appendix 11.

There are some English Mongolian mixed phrases translatable as well. For instance, in sample 1, the English Mongolian mixed phrase *happy baikh* (sample 1, 00:59:42) can be translated as “az jargaltai baikh” as the word *happiness* (00:29:06) is translated in sample 1 as “az jargal”. Similarly, the English Mongolian mixed phrases *stressend orokh* (sample 1, 00:34:18), *secret baikh* (sample 3, 00:43:15) and English Mongolian mixed word *caseuud* (sample 7, 00:20:52 & 01:17:34) can be translated as “bohinidold orokh/ bohiniddekh”, “nvvch baikh” and “jisheenuud” as the word *stress*, *secret* and *case* are translated as “bohinidol” (sample 2), “nvvch” (sample 8) and “jishee” (sample 10) in appendix 11. Similarly, 121 loanwords shown in Table 25 can be translated based on appendix 11.

**Table 25. the complete list of translatable loanwords based on appendix 11**

sample	Loanwords
S1	happy baikh, plan, okay, problem, stress, thank you so much, stressend orokh, stressdekh, showdekh, lens, pragmatic, hobby, professional khun, depress, depressdekh, leaderuud, maybe, story, funny, case
S2	stress tailakh, stressdekh, HR, hobby, manager, minimalist, creative, logic
S3	automat, okay, movement, value, thank you so much, thanks guys, problemtai baikh, interesting case, high, hobby, passionate, energy, professional tsag, manufacture hiikh, career, video, minimalist, secret baikh, experience, case, character, challenging, problem,
S4	okay, problem, minimal, be minimal, aurora, IT

<b>S5</b>	okay, stress, career, depressdekh, case
<b>S6</b>	stress, HR, depressdekh, focuslekh, character, problem
<b>S7</b>	Okay, pragmatic, manageruud, case, caseuud, character
<b>S8</b>	happy, problem, show, stress tailakh, message, high, service, energy, manager, career, be minimal, deep, story, aurora, case
<b>S9</b>	automat, okay, show, show hiikh, fantasy, stress, expert, hobby, challenge hiikh, challenging, energy, focuslekh, video, funny situation, case, IT, character, logic
<b>S10</b>	thank you, development, visionary, expert, computer science, hobby, HR, service, energy, leader, story, funny, exclusive, caseuud

When listing the translatable loanwords in 10 samples, there are certain elements considered. There are some phrases and words that are translatable whereas some are not translatable based on the meaning in the podcast and the translation in appendix 11. In some cases, same words are used to indicate different meanings, for instance, the English word *case* is used in sample 3 (00:36:31) to indicate the meaning “box” whereas it is used to express the meaning “example” in sample 1 (01:13:02 & 01:13:16), sample 3 (00:12:14), sample 5 (01:07:57), sample 7 (00:31:27), sample 8 (00:44:06) and sample 9 (01:08:32 & 01:08:34). Therefore, the translation of the word *case* in appendix 11 cannot be used to translate the word “case” in sample 3 (00:36:31). Therefore, the word cannot be included in the translatable list.

Some phrases are not included in the translatable loanwords list in 10 samples when the phrases are not completely translated. For instance, although the words *high* and *music* are translated as “ondor” (sample 5) and “hugjim” (sample 9), the phrases *high end* (sample 3; 01:05:18), *high class* (sample 3; 00:43:03) and *big music* (sample 9; 01:15:31) are not included in the translatable list as the words *end*, *class* and *big* are not translated in appendix 11. Furthermore, the meaning of a phrase can be different from each word formed in the phrase. However, there are some phrases that can be translated as the words in the phrases are translated separately in

appendix 11 and the meaning can perfectly indicate the meaning of the phrases. For instance, the phrase *interesting case* can be translated as *sonirkhaltai jishee* as the words *interesting* and *case* are translated as “sonirkhaltai” and “jishee” in sample 3 and sample 10, and importantly the *sonirkhaltai jishee* can express the meaning of the English phrase *interesting case*.

#### 4.5. Conclusion

The Findings show some of the supporting data on the scale of borrowability and the scale of necessity of English loanwords in Mongolian and reflect some of the certain formations of loanwords in Mongolian. Moreover, the data can point out the translatable loanwords in the podcast by analyzing already translated loanwords in the podcasts. The further discussion on the findings in relation to the research context will be presented in chapter 5.

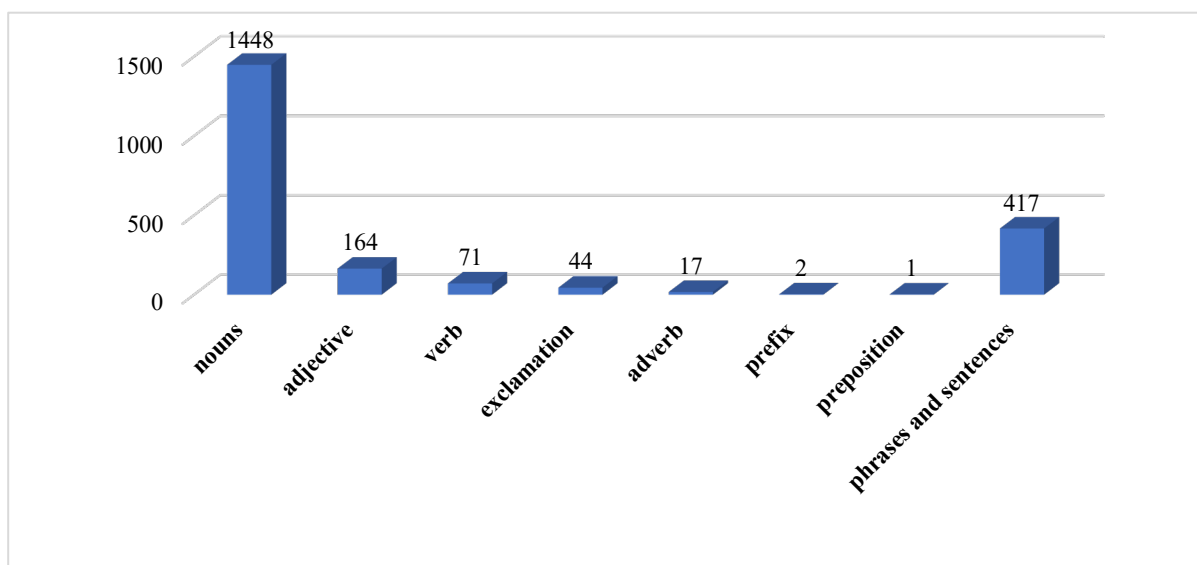
## 5. Discussion

The discussion is based on the borrowability and the necessity of English loanwords in Mongolian. This chapter addresses the research questions asked in section 1.2 and discusses the primary goal of the thesis based on the findings in chapter 4.

The main goal of the current study is to investigate if specific categories of loanwords are borrowed more frequently than others based on the theories of linguists Einar Haugen and Roeland Van Hout in other languages. Furthermore, the necessity of these loanwords will be analyzed and discussed if the loanwords are avoidable. Based on quantitative analysis, the loanwords used by the podcast participants in *Ideree's Podcast* is classified into different word categories. Loanwords are sorted into various groups based on the word classes, borrowed processes and grammatical formations. Secondly, the English loanwords in the first ten appendices are analyzed if they are translatable based on the reference translation (appendix 11). Finally, based on the theory in section 2.5 and the methodology in section 3.2, the findings will be discussed whether the loanwords are necessary or luxury.

As Figure 2 illustrates, the English loanwords used in ten samples can reflect the frequency of using particular word categories over others. Overall, nouns and names claim most of the English loanwords in 10 samples. In contrast, there is only one preposition used in 10 samples. The *phrases and sentences* bar in figure 2 represent the phrases and sentences excluding the names included in Table 5 in section 4.1.1 due to the fact that some names are also phrases. The phrases and sentences category is mathematically the second most frequently borrowed category. As it was shown in section 4.2 and section 4.3, there are many different types of phrases borrowed via different borrowing mechanisms.

**Figure 2. English loanwords in Mongolian by word category (by numbers)**



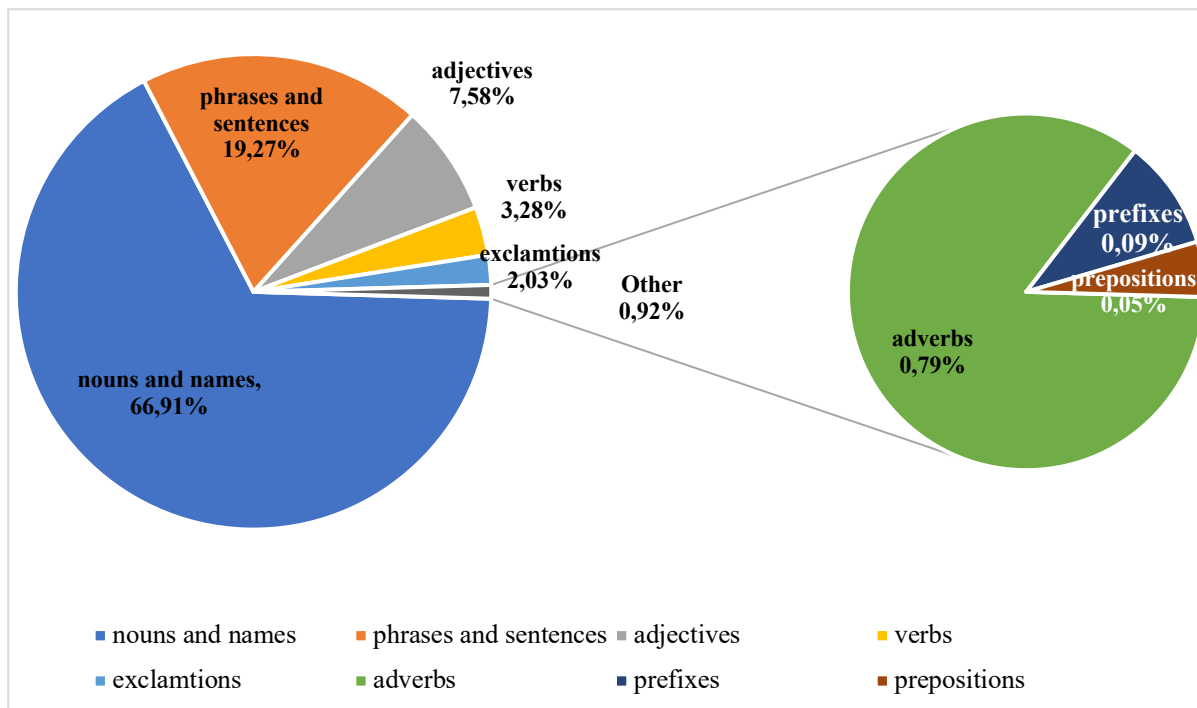
### 5.1. The Borrowability of the English Loanwords

As assumed, the findings show a clear difference between the borrowability of English loanwords in 10 samples, which can further reflect the borrowability of English loanwords in the Mongolian public in general. The findings show that various linguistic features in the English language are borrowed into Mongolian on a scale of adoptability. Certain word classes/groups are more frequently borrowed as it is reflected in Fredric W Field's "the hierarchies of borrowability". The findings meet the assumption of borrowability based on the studies of the linguists Field (2002), Van Hout and Muysken (1994: 41), Haugen (1950: 224) and Whitney (1875: 119). Considering lexical items, English nouns are the most frequently borrowed content items in Mongolian, followed by verbs and adjectives, while the grammatical items prepositions and prefixes are the least frequently used word groups. As expected, English grammatical items are not as frequently borrowed as lexical items. In lexical hierarchies, the loanwords are borrowed in the order of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, whereas English function words are most frequently borrowed in Mongolian in grammatical hierarchies. This pie chart (see Figure 3) shows the result of the study on the scale of borrowability of English



loanwords in Mongolian. From the pie chart, it is clear that just over two-thirds of the borrowed loanwords are nouns and names. In comparison, 19.27% of the loanwords are phrases and sentences. Adjectives and verbs account for 7.58% and 3.28%, respectively, whereas exclamations and adverbs are on 2.03% and 0.79%. Only a small number of the loanwords are prepositions and prefixes with 0.05% and 0.09%, respectively.

**Figure 3. English loanwords in Mongolian by category (by percentage)**



Apart from linguistic factors, some other factors are also considered regarding borrowability. The initial hypothesis that new professions tend to have more linguistic borrowings than old professions can comply in some circumstances. For instance, lawyer tends to use fewer loanwords than musician and luxury brand manager, which is true in the findings.

Table 1 shows the number of loanwords used by people from different professional backgrounds. Therefore, stereotypically, a comparison of the usage of loanwords by a person can reflect the usage of loanwords in various professions. Thus, the result can show the

popularity or the power of the profession. Although many variables should be considered when analyzing loanwords on a personal level, therefore, it is reasonable to claim that influential people from different professions can reflect the usage of language in their respective professions. However, apart from the language functions in the profession, there might be some factor such as the attractiveness of the profession that comes to play an important role. Considering the same profession, the names and nouns category occupies most of the loanwords, as it is most likely to relate to the names and the terms of professional language. Though without further research on the topic, it is unscientific to consider the professions as one of the main factors; however, some professions certainly use more loanwords than others. This is ironic, considering businessman is a profession as old as lawyer, and business is a broad topic that can be applied to any profession; therefore, a luxury brand manager can be considered as a businessman (businesswoman). However, the old profession, businesswoman, has used significantly more loanwords than the old profession lawyer. However, this could indicate that the words included in 10 appendices are relatively commonly used vocabularies rather than relating to any professions.

## 5.2. The Necessity of the English Loanwords

According to the theories of Winter-Froemel (2017: 25) and Matras (2009) in section 2.5, loanwords can be classified as either necessary or luxury. However, as the research shows that, it is challenging to categorize if the loanwords are luxury or necessary. Therefore, as the methodology in section 3.2, the current study focused on the translation of the English loanwords (appendix 11) used in the podcast to examine the classify if there are loanwords avoidable. Furthermore, the translated or potentially translatable loanwords are considered

luxury loanwords, whereas the loanwords that have no reference translation in appendix 11 are classified as necessary.

Considering the importance of the loanwords to the person who uses them, it is rather practical to address the possibility of translation and then classify the loanwords as necessary. Therefore, appendix 11 is used as one of the measurements to identify the potentially avoidable loanwords. As the translations of the loanwords in appendix 11 are used in 10 samples in the way it is understandable to the podcast audiences, the listed loanwords and their translations in appendix 11 are considered as the reference (mini-English Mongolian dictionary) for appendix 1 to appendix 10. Therefore, based on appendix 11, there are other 119 words used in 10 samples that are translatable excluding the loanwords in appendix 11. In other words, there is a total of 340 loanwords used in the ten samples that are translatable based on appendix 11. If the names category (table 5) in section 4.1.1 is excluded as the names are unavoidable, the translatable loanwords of 340 would be 19.3% of the remaining loanwords. Combining with the methodology in section 3.2, 19.3% of the loanwords (excluding names) are avoidable or luxury in the current study. In contrast, non-translatable loanwords in the first ten appendices, appendix 11 as a reference translation, is necessary. And if the reference is not just based on appendix 11, it is reasonable to argue that more loanwords will be translatable. If more loanwords are translatable, then more English loanwords are avoidable.

Moreover, the findings show some interesting data regarding the necessity of English loanwords in Mongolian. The scale of necessity should be discussed from the title of the podcasts on YouTube. As the podcast is in Mongolia, it is assumed to target Mongolian audiences. Therefore, the content in the podcasts is projected to the Mongolian language. As it is shown in Table 1, all the titles of the podcast episodes on YouTube are in English or mixed with English words, excluding the names of the participants. Some of the names are not even

used in English in the podcasts, although they are used in the title on YouTube. For instance, the title of podcast episode 6 (sample 4): *Shine Mongol School* is not used as *shine Mongol school* in the podcast content as the word *svrgvvl* is used instead of the word *school*. Such use of English in Mongolian might indicate the popularity of the dominant culture, the approval of the powerful language, and the attractiveness of the language as it is described by Yaron Matras (2009) in the term “gap and prestige”. Furthermore, one could argue that there is no point in using English titles on YouTube to attract more foreign viewers. Even if the titles can attract foreign viewers, it is hardly understandable to use English titles since the content is not in English. Similarly, as shown in Table 6 in section 4.1.1, 65% of the Mongolian companies with English names are operating in the domestic market. There might be other broadcasting reasons; however, in terms of linguistics, the importance of the English language in the domestic market would never surpass the Mongolian language in Mongolian society. These loanwords mentioned above can be classified as unnecessary based on the theory “gap and prestige” and “core borrowing and cultural borrowing” in section 2.5.

### 5.3.Importance of the Current Study

The current study has shown various factors of English loanwords in Mongolian in terms of borrowability and necessity. The assumption that the scale of borrowability based on the theory of the linguists Field (2002), Van Hout and Muysken (1994: 41), Haugen (1950: 224) and Whitney (1875: 119) are relatively reflective in the Mongolian language. The study has included several potentially practical aspects in relevance to the scale of necessity as well. There are some critical and important aspects studied in the scale of necessity, although they are not fully representative as there are many other variables that should be considered. Since the scale necessity of linguistic borrowing is perspective considering the function the

loanwords play in the conversation and their importance to the users and listeners, many other factors should be considered when analyzing the necessity of linguistic borrowing. As the study progresses, loanword groups, the adoption and adaptations in the recipient language are analyzed with further discussion on profession-related words and the presence of attractive western cultures. The study shows that linguistic borrowing is not purely out of linguistic needs, which indicates the importance of loanwords and the immerging value of the English language in the Mongolian public. However, according to the theory in section 3.1, it is also important to notice that the used sample might not perfectly represent the Mongolian public as the research field is not large enough. The diversity of the professions is not big enough, and the participants only represent their professional fields. Therefore, which might also vary the use of loanwords between the professionals and the general public in Mongolia. Thus, it is reflective of the English language in the professional field.

Considering the hypothesis for the study in section 2.1.2. all loanwords are translatable when the reference is sufficiently big. When the loanwords are translatable based on a particular reference, the loanwords can be considered avoidable or luxury. On the contrary, some loanwords might be regarded as necessary, however, which does not mean that the word is untranslatable. There are always some ways to translate one language to another even with some syntactically equal descriptions. In contrast, some translatable loanwords can be considered unnecessary to translate as the loanwords might indicate the speakers' intention more precisely. Nevertheless, the hypothesis can apply to the majority of the loanwords on a neutral level. Further detailed studies on the factors that influence the translation of English loanwords in Mongolian might be needed regarding the necessity of loanwords. Analyzing a single element to conclude that the necessity of linguistic borrowing is not representative; however, when considering all the other variables as fixed (although all the factors might be correlated), the hypothesis made in section 2.1.1 can be accomplished

One promising thing about the current study is the idea of discovering the borrowability of English loanwords in Mongolian and investigating the potential influence of the English language on the Mongolian language. Firstly, when considering the importance of the English language to the Mongolian public, it is also necessary to consider the importance of the Mongolian language (recipient language) to the Mongolian people. In other words, the current study can be used as a reference to discover the balance of using loanwords and keeping native words, as it is emphasized in section 1.4. Powerful language always influences the recipient language to a certain degree. Some of the impacts are so significant that the English loanwords could change the Mongolian language. Therefore, the current study can be used as one of the few academic guidelines to address the English loanwords in the Mongolian language.

#### 5.4. Is Mongolian Using too Many Loanwords?

The results show that 19.3 % of the loanwords are avoidable based on appendix 11; however, there might be more loanwords avoidable when considering more methods to analyze the loanwords. There is no measure on what scale should be regarded as abundant or more than enough. Considering the background of the linguistic field in Mongolia addressed in section 1.4, there might be concerns over some English loanwords. Names in table 5 can be regarded as necessary, whereas some of the Mongolian companies' names can be considered unnecessary, as analyzed in section 4.2. However, it is a matter of perspective. The attractiveness of the English language and the personal need of the recipient language users play an essential role regarding the necessity of the English loanwords as it is regarded as two main motivating factors of linguistic borrowing by German linguist Martin Haspelmath (2009). All the loanwords listed in 10 samples are translatable. However, they are not necessarily unimportant to the recipient language. For instance, it is unnecessary to translate the names of

companies, countries, and people to avoid loanwords. In order to examine the usage of loanwords among the general public in Mongolia, there is a greater body of data needed to analyze and a greater number of references needed to support it. However, unfortunately, there is a lack of academic studies on English loanwords in the Mongolian language up to date.

### 5.5. Issues and Further Research

The result indicates that the most critical parts in the loanwords are the discussion on the scale of necessity. Without a specific research field, it is hardly possible to decide whether the loanwords are necessary; therefore, instead of directly naming if loanwords are necessary or unnecessary, the current study used necessary and luxury based on the translations of loanwords in appendix 11. However, the terms necessary and luxury are also perspective and cannot be dependent on pure linguistic factors. As it was already mentioned above, linguistic borrowing is not simply a linguistic issue. Many other potential non-linguistic elements should be taken into consideration. Therefore, it is important to analyze other non-linguistic factors and linguistic factors that influence linguistic borrowing in order to improve the quality of the outcome of research on the English loanwords in the Mongolian language. Regarding the borrowability of English loanwords, some noticeable issues regarding the frequency of loanwords used among the participants. As mentioned in section 1.4, some loanwords are brought to a stage whether they are indispensable.

Instead of addressing the importance of the current study, some of the potential difficulties in linguistic borrowing in Mongolian should be recognized. Regarding the borrowability of English loanwords, the result might be different had it further analyzed the words in the phrases and sentences and categorized them separately into word classes. Categorizing loanwords on word classes cannot fully provide complete information as the loanwords are sometimes

phrases or sentences. Although the studies on borrowability can effectively pinpoint the specific target for future studies, the five different types of linguistic borrowing processes in section 1.2 are not visible without having translation reference in the study. Although the result can show some of the promising results regarding translatable loanwords and potentially achievable hypotheses on avoidable loanwords, it does not clearly indicate the scale of necessity of the linguistic borrowing as the hypothesis in section 1.2 does. This factor does not have much influence on the study because the concepts *necessary* and *luxury* are too broad/general.

Creating the categories in terms of the translation of the loanwords, the current study does not rate the quality of translation. However, the study results may indicate that those factors should be considered as a variable or a subject of a study for future researchers.



## 6. Conclusion

This study aimed to examine the scale of borrowability and the scale of necessity of English loanwords in the Mongolian Language on Mongolian Podcast *Ideree's Podcast*. The study aims to discuss the possibilities of avoiding English loanwords. The inspiration for researching the borrowability and the necessity of English loanwords is due to the personal belief that Mongolians are adopting numerous English loanwords. By analyzing the loanwords used in podcasts, this thesis addressed the borrowability of English loanwords in Mongolian and discussed the necessity of these loanwords.

The study results show that there are seven different word classes (section 4.1) recorded in the data, along with phrases and sentences (section 4.2). Moreover, there is a clear difference between the borrowability of certain word classes over others., some of the loanwords were translated into Mongolian in the podcast, which indicates that some of the loanwords are translatable and potentially avoidable. Furthermore, which can lead to the discussion of whether the loanwords are necessary or luxury.

The following section will answer the research questions in section 1.1 based on the findings in chapter 4 and the discussion in chapter 5.

### **Question 1: What is the scale of borrowability of English loanwords in Mongolian?**

English loanwords are borrowed to the Mongolian language on a scale of adoptability. Some word classes are borrowed more frequently than other word classes, as mentioned in “the hierarchies of borrowability” of Fredric W Field. The current study showed that there are seven<sup>7</sup> different loanword classes recorded in 10 target samples. Content items are the most

frequent borrowed, while function words are the least frequently borrowed loanword types. The numbers in section 4.1 show that *noun and name* is the most frequently borrowed loanword groups followed by *adjectives, verbs, exclamations, adverbs, prefixes* and *prepositions*. Noticeably, in addition to pure English loanwords, some loanwords are formed by combining English words and Mongolian suffixes. This kind of combination is one of the most frequently used borrowing processes used to create nouns, verbs and adjectives. Apart from the word classes, there are some phrases and sentences, including pure English or Mongolian English mixed phrases and sentences. The two major types of mixed phrases and sentences are partially translated English phrases and mixed English and Mongolian words.

**Question 2: Are there possible alternative Mongolian words for the English loanwords used in the podcast?**

As the result is presented in section 4.4.3, there are possible alternative Mongolian words for the English loanwords used in the podcast. In general, it is easy to claim that all the English loanwords are translatable if needed. However, instead of looking for equivalent Mongolian expressions, the current study focused on the translation used by the participants when they explain the English loanwords they used. Based on the translation of the loanwords by the participants, a proper reference of translation is built in appendix 11. Some English loanwords are used and translated at the same time in 10 samples. In other words, some of the English loanwords have potentially replaceable or equivalent Mongolian expressions. On the other hand, the same translated loanwords are used on different occasions without translations. These directly used loanwords can be avoided if the translation is already used in the podcasts. Furthermore, suppose the reference of translation becomes more extensive, or the target

sample becomes large enough in the current study. In that case, more English loanwords will be translatable and will have alternative Mongolian words for their expressions.

### **Question 3: Are the used English loanwords necessary or luxury?**

As the study progresses, it has become difficult to categorize loanwords as either necessary or luxury. Originally designed research on five mechanisms and further discussion on the necessity of loanwords are relatively perspective. Therefore, the English loanwords used in the podcasts are hardly categorized if necessary, barely based on analyzing their borrowed processes. Consequently, it is possible to answer question 3 based on the answer to question 2. One of the possibilities of categorizing loanwords as avoidable is when it is translatable. As shown in question 2, there are loanwords used in Mongolian that are translatable, and therefore, they are avoidable or can be considered luxury. According to the theory, these loanwords are luxury since the recipient language has equivalent or alternative forms for the terms. However, when considering the non-linguistic needs of the Mongolian speakers, it is impossible to categorize whether the loanwords are necessary for their need.

It is possible to do further research on broader samples regarding related variables. More loanwords will be taken as reference translation by analyzing more comprehensive samples and examining what percentage of the English loanwords are avoidable. The influence of the attractiveness of the English language and the non-linguistic need of recipient speaker among the Mongolian public can be explored by analyzing different variables to determine the motivation of linguistic borrowing. The motivation of borrowing loanwords as a perspective study to measure the importance of English loanwords in the Mongolian public would be an interesting subject. Furthermore, if the Mongolian language is analyzed comparatively to identify what types of loanwords are essential and necessary for the Mongolian language.

The scale of borrowability of the Mongolian language is corresponding to the theory, whereas it is evident that some loanwords have equivalent expressions in Mongolian. However, it is difficult to categorize the English loanwords whether they are luxury or necessary based on some dependent variables. Therefore, further research on other dependent variables needed to analyze the necessity of English language borrowing in Mongolian.

This thesis provides a framework for researchers on the linguistic borrowing process in the Mongolian Language as there is a lack of academic studies on the English loanwords in the Mongolian language. Moreover, the study potentially becomes a foundation to further research on the influence of foreign languages in Mongolia. Without academic studies, without the beginning, there is no certainty of knowing the linguistic borrowing in Mongolian language.

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## Appendices

Appendices are developed and maintained in Microsoft Word based on the YouTube sources. The collected data from YouTube is divided into eleven different appendices as follows. There are some clarifications for the used signs and symbols in the collected data.

<b>signs</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Note</b>
Italics	Mongolian suffixes	Mongolian suffixes are used after English words to make new adopted words
*	Via Russian	English words that are borrowed via Russian
**	commercial loanwords	English words that are used in the commercial section of the Podcast that are not used by both the guest and the host.
Bold	Mongolian words	Mongolian words that are used to create English-Mongolian phrases

The resources, from which the data is collected are referenced in 10 appendices (appendix 1 to appendix 10) below.

### **Appendix 1.**

“Ideree’s podcast 3: Purevsuren, actress” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, 16 March. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PaeKeqY5uyY>.

### **Appendix 2.**

“Ideree’s podcast 4: Erdenebold (Mars)” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, March 23. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qe1tuRXFeAk>.

### **Appendix 3.**

“Ideree’s podcast 5: Batchimeg, Rolex” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, 30 March. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IXNoavxLEMA>.

### **Appendix 4.**



“Ideree’s podcast 6: Naranbayar, Shine Mongol School” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, April 6. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fliJ82O9KDC>.

**Appendix 5.**

“Ideree’s podcast 9: Ochirbat, Tngri Group founder” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, 20 April. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjgQo-dZIMs>.

**Appendix 6.**

Ideree’s podcast 11: Nomin, Coach” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, April 27. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SlATEqU8Src>.

**Appendix 7.**

“Ideree’s podcast 12: Erkhembaatar, Lawyer” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, 4 May. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O911K0sC6e0>.

**Appendix 8.**

“Ideree’s podcast 13: Odzaya, MNB” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, May 7. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSQTBE9MMXc>.

**Appendix 9.**

“Ideree’s podcast 20: Rokit Bay” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, 4 June. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VlfkvXi73jU>.

**Appendix 10.**

“Ideree’s podcast 56: Anar AND Global” *YouTube*, uploaded by Ider-Od Comedian, Dec 27. 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1juxoUZ9WeM>.

## Appendix 1

Sample	1	Guest	Purevsuren	Profession	Actress
Podcast Episode	3	Length	01:22:31	Uploaded date	March 16 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
depress- <i>dekh</i>	00:00:28	00:33:13	social bullying	00:12:25	
hobby	00:00:47	00:33:33	group	00:12:34	
yoga	00:00:49	00:01:30	princess	00:13:38	
kilo		00:01:57	standard	00:15:10	
stress		00:02:08	leader- <i>uud</i>		00:15:18
sexy	00:02:40		super		00:15:34
physiology		00:02:46	yeah	00:16:18	
fitness		00:03:04	classic (Mongol)	00:16:34	
problem		00:03:14	of course	00:17:03	
massage- <i>lekh</i>		00:03:35	pragmatic	00:17:07	
collagen		00:03:40	teenager- <i>uud</i>	00:17:12	
process	00:27:19	00:03:54	professional <b>hun</b>	00:17:22	
nice	00:04:04		<b>khuchirkhiilel</b> is everywhere	00:17:33	
Instagram	00:04:06	00:52:57	business partner	00:17:47	
spagatan	00:04:09		benz	00:19:13	
teenage	00:04:35		status	00:20:15	
Lumino		00:05:40	scene	00:20:24	
Ice top		00:05:41	make money	00:24:13	
hit <b>bolokh</b>		00:05:42	I see	00:24:15	
drap <b>bujig</b>		00:05:45	America	00:24:23	
crop top		00:05:51	concept	00:24:24	
jeans		00:05:55	comfortable	00:24:26	
bandage		00:05:58	not comfortable	00:25:06	
hiphop- <i>chin</i>		00:05:59	uncomfortable	00:25:07	
gel		00:06:21	no	00:25:52	
perks-dekh		00:06:27	reklama	00:26:31	
mode	00:15:53	00:06:33	hippocards	00:26:32	
lens		00:06:48	app	00:26:33	
show- <i>dekh</i>	00:07:21	00:07:28	download <b>hiikh</b>	00:26:33	
club	00:07:25		preserve	00:26:40	
okay	00:08:00		sorry	00:27:06	
numeri 1	00:08:47	00:13:01	like	00:27:25	
have fun	00:08:49		cool	00:28:17	
baby	00:09:08		face modal		00:28:37
follower- <i>uud</i>	00:09:52	00:09:22	short <b>Nevteruleg</b>		00:28:53
media	00:09:29		happiness		00:29:06
comment	00:09:42		oxy	00:29:53	
tactic	00:10:05		collagen- <i>lig</i>		00:29:55
social media		00:10:17	brand	00:29:58	
wow	00:11:15		story	00:29:02	
cool mum	00:11:17		company	00:29:03	
technique	00:11:38		chlorine <b>huchil</b>		00:30:09

lotion		00:30:21	planning	01:00:07	
nano		00:30:22	full <b>bolokh</b>		01:00:32
makeup	00:32:25	00:32:12	single	01:01:10	
stress- <i>dekh</i>		00:33:13	hotel	01:01:17	
articulate		00:33:47	dollar	01:01:22	
guru	00:34:06		coronavirus	01:01:39	
stress- <i>ed orokh</i>		00:34:18	Milan	01:01:46	
juicer <b>hiikh</b>		00:36:36	corona	01:01:59	01:02:02
coconut oil		00:37:42	book- <i>lekh</i>	01:02:19	
olive- <i>iin tos</i>		00:37:43	detail- <i>nii</i>	01:03:04	
omega		00:37:44	Reklama		01:03:39
fannett <b>baidal</b>	00:38:02		project	01:03:58	
pizza	00:38:18	00:38:21	saving	01:04:01	
KFC		00:38:20	save- <i>lekh</i>	01:04:04	
control	00:38:42		risk <b>hiikh</b>	01:04:10	
liter		00:38:49	complex	01:05:31	
vlog	00:39:40	01:09:29	coffee shop		01:06:20
check list	00:40:26		coffee		01:06:20
engineer	00:40:28		automat	01:06:52	
check	00:40:30		<b>az ahuin</b> Level	01:07:11	
plan	00:41:26	01:00:04	fact	01:07:16	
aspirates		00:44:04	cutlet		01:07:40
depress	00:44:15		burger		01:07:41
kilogram		00:46:11	burger king	01:07:59	
mass		00:46:51	on time	01:08:43	
yoga- <i>chin</i>	00:47:02		come on guys	01:08:56	
funny	00:47:40		comment		01:09:24
extra		00:47:55	subtitle		01:10:03
very	00:48:09		Halloween		01:10:35
arch		00:49:24	material		01:10:44
minute		00:50:26	hoodie		01:11:05
position	00:50:50		know-how	01:11:38	
technique		00:51:30	serious- <i>nii</i>		01:12:03
camera	00:51:31		Messenger		01:12:12
Facebook		00:52:05	case	01:13:02	01:13:16
vaccine		00:52:12	situatz *	01:13:10	01:13:55
adharna		00:56:16	quarantine		01:15:08
hormones		00:57:41	clip	01:16:02	
refresh <b>hiikh</b>	00:58:29		management	01:16:59	
course		00:58:35	maybe	01:18:26	
visual production		00:58:49	marketing	01:19:30	
model		00:58:51	autobus		01:20:38
kaif		00:59:15	taxi		01:20:39
I deserve it		00:59:21	thank you so much	01:21:43	
happy <b>baikh</b>		00:59:42			

## Appendix 2

Sample	2	Guest	Erdenebold	Profession	Scientist
Podcast Episode	4	Length	01:38:12	Uploaded date	March 23 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
Harvard- <i>iin ikh surguuli</i>	00:00:24		ISRO		00:06:38
Kennedy- <i>iin institute</i>	00:00:27		MARSA		00:06:43
3 semester	00:00:30		status		00:06:47
program	00:00:32		Mongolian aerospace research and science association		00:06:50
Mars <b>garag</b>	00:00:41		Mongolian space agency		00:07:00
thank you	00:01:11		geopolitics		00:07:23
okay	00:01:29	00:49:12	Donald Trump	00:07:28	
post- <i>uud</i>	00:01:42	00:06:24	France		00:07:45
NASA	00:01:43		army		00:07:58
video conference- <i>Hiikh</i>	00:01:45		internet	00:08:04	
America	00:01:47	00:07:48	Geostorm		00:08:12
Elon musk		00:02:09	ambitz *	00:08:53	
Jeff Bezos		00:02:10	Afghan		00:08:55
analogue		00:02:18	NATO	00:09:04	00:09:00
base		00:02:34	Atlant (atlantic)		00:09:19
minimalist		00:02:45	<b>ondor</b> technology	00:10:27	00:10:27
eco		00:02:47	strategy		00:10:34
survival		00:03:01	Greenwich		00:10:41
The Martian	00:03:04		deal <b>hiikh</b>		00:11:02
Matt Damon	00:03:06		adaptive		00:11:10
Shangri-La		00:03:10	business	00:11:45	
stud (studio)	00:03:19		procurer		00:12:12
kilometer		00:03:28	online		00:12:51
statistic	01:32:16	00:03:31	dollar		00:13:15
Sol		00:03:38	policy		00:13:32
Jordan		00:03:52	diploma		00:13:39
cool		00:04:01	decline		00:13:40
scientific experiment		00:04:03	paper based TOEFL		00:14:04
super		00:04:07	mathematic		00:14:21
temperature	00:04:11	00:04:31	MPA		00:14:29
record		00:04:45	Master of Public Administration		00:14:30
Celsius		00:04:54	Europe	00:32:13	00:14:46
engineer	00:05:16		quantitative analysis		00:14:56
Antarctica	00:05:28		shortlist		00:15:13
gradus (grade)	00:05:30		interview <b>avakh</b>		00:15:15
camp	00:05:32		Skype		00:15:17
resource		00:06:00	call <b>hiikh</b>		00:15:18
JAXA		00:06:33	professor		00:15:20
Roscosmos		00:06:35	video call <b>hiikh</b>		00:15:31

language skills		00:15:45	show		00:28:59
mail		00:15:52	weapon		00:29:07
gender		00:15:59	test- <i>lekh</i>		00:29:08
problem		00:16:01	half		00:29:19
hypothesis		00:16:06	Stanford		00:29:38
populism		00:16:15	judo club		00:29:42
database		00:16:17	moment		00:30:15
analysis <b>hiikh</b>		00:16:18	stress <b>tailakh</b>		00:30:16
P-value		00:16:45	centimeter	00:30:24	
effect <b>uzuulekh</b>		00:18:24	geometer	00:30:26	
social media generation		00:18:35	progress	00:30:28	
generation		00:18:36	control <b>hiikh</b>		00:30:36
Facebook		00:18:39	meter		00:30:54
physically		00:18:45	medal		00:31:07
comment <b>bichikh</b>		00:18:48	sport- <i>iin</i> master		00:31:24
share- <i>lekh</i>	01:06:13	00:18:49	Seoul		00:31:46
freedom of speech		00:18:52	Africa		00:31:57
Hong Kong		00:18:57	Iran	00:45:39	00:32:00
movement		00:19:13	physiology		00:32:10
authentic		00:19:55	precise		00:32:17
trollbot		00:19:58	why		00:32:34
executive		00:21:11	detail oriented		00:32:36
manager		00:21:14	Switzer *		00:32:53
GenSec	00:22:10		biology	00:34:21	00:33:16
general secretary		00:22:12	marketing	00:33:20	
serious		00:23:17	rhetoric		00:33:47
apparat		00:23:21	best seller		00:33:49
state secretary		00:23:30	wow	00:33:53	
Hillary Clinton		00:23:34	prime age	00:34:23	
Condoleezza Rice		00:23:37	cord		00:35:09
secretary		00:24:00	X		00:35:13
parliament		00:24:03	ferrum		00:35:17
check and balance		00:24:04	gym		00:35:30
corona	00:24:24		fitness		00:35:31
coffee	00:24:25		pac	00:35:46	00:35:33
group	00:24:42		shit!	00:35:34	
admin	00:24:43		transfer		00:36:04
fake account	00:24:50		knowledge		00:36:51
**Callpro unified communication co	00:25:00		town		00:37:29
virus		00:26:06	Indiana		00:37:30
kilogram		00:26:46	Bloomington		00:37:31
gym		00:27:15	master		00:37:33
reflex		00:27:30	minute	00:38:06	
quarantine		00:27:59	process	00:38:46	
push ups		00:28:08	top <b>3 (gurav)</b>	00:38:57	
sexy sport	00:28:43		daddy is coming		00:39:21

international <b>surguul</b>	00:39:53		standard		00:55:25
physiology		00:41:01	we have serious problems; we need serious people	00:55:46	
gram		00:41:03	Serious- <i>nii</i>	00:55:58	
kilogram		00:41:07	bank		00:56:28
enthymeme		00:41:13	twitter	00:56:33	
YouTube	00:41:34		transparent		00:56:44
empire	00:41:54		stress- <i>dekh</i>		00:56:56
Jack Weatherford		00:42:35	top <b>emnelege</b>		00:57:58
archeology- <i>chid</i>		00:42:51	chocolate		00:58:12
fantasy		00:43:22	side effect		00:58:32
physics		00:43:38	I am happy	00:58:53	
radius	00:43:41	00:41:41	social mobility		00:59:04
expeditz * <b>hiikh</b>		00:43:51	sorry	01:00:04	
webster dictionary		00:43:57	<b>Har</b> talk	01:00:09	
Britannica		00:44:00	motorcycle		01:01:15
area		00:44:21	technique		01:01:35
Uzbekistan	00:44:31	00:44:32	Afghanistan		01:01:48
destroy <b>hiikh</b>		00:45:09	mass		01:02:55
Persia		00:45:37	arranged marriage		01:03:37
central tower		00:45:50	Callpro**	01:06:02	
Marco Polo	00:45:52		subscribe	01:06:12	
Italy		00:45:56	subscription	01:06:18	
strategy		00:46:10	UB comedy	01:06:26	
propaganda		00:46:26	public image		01:07:05
Islam		00:46:28	enlightener		01:07:08
handle <b>hiikh</b>		00:46:34	digital <b>zolgolt</b>	01:07:28	
hows <b>baidal</b>		00:48:19	popper- <i>lakh</i>	01:07:47	
point of view		00:48:21	blockchain		01:07:51
value		00:48:47	encryption <b>hiikh</b>		01:07:58
socialism		00:49:01	macro <b>ediin zasag</b>		01:08:51
capitalist value		00:49:03	inflatz*		01:08:54
creative		00:49:56	deflatz*		01:08:55
monograph		00:50:13	fulltime		01:09:49
comedian	00:50:45		trillion		01:11:09
dinner	00:50:57		percent		01:11:33
televitz*	00:51:12		iPhone		01:12:23
logic		00:51:51	super <b>hiikh</b>		01:12:26
Robinson Asimov		00:51:59	chip		01:12:31
legacy		00:52:11	design		01:12:38
stress		00:53:02	model		01:12:39
Norwagi *		00:53:06	part		01:12:42
GDP		00:53:12	intergratz*		01:12:44
comedy <b>hiikh</b>		00:53:18	Samsung	01:12:54	
serious <b>handakh</b>		00:53:44	cent	01:13:04	
complex		00:54:35	garage		01:13:08
yes, no <b>asuult</b>	00:54:41		conspiracy		01:13:35

innovatz *		01:13:59	risk	01:23:40	
corporatz *		01:14:05	replacing		01:24:12
season	01:14:09		Kazakhstan		01:24:18
equity return		01:15:41	second option		01:24:20
failed <b>bolokh</b>		01:15:48	Emirates		01:24:36
no complain		01:15:49	space elevator association		01:24:44
Silicon Valley	01:15:50		bacteria		01:24:56
Google	01:16:19		laser		01:25:07
exactly		01:16:21	WIFI		01:25:07
Huawei	01:16:23		<b>naranii</b> panel	01:25:15	
state of union		01:16:34	balloon		01:25:28
constitution		01:16:54	organic		01:26:04
neutral zone		01:16:58	somehow		01:26:40
status		01:17:14	test <b>hiikh</b>		01:26:45
come on		01:17:50	customer		01:27:09
HR		01:18:14	duplication		01:28:28
landscape		01:18:21	program		01:28:43
resembling		01:18:23	analysis		01:28:43
point		01:18:41	IMEWG		01:28:47
Paris		01:19:15	bullshit		01:29:07
Australia		01:19:17	inspire <b>hiikh</b>		01:29:12
satellite		01:19:31	cybertruck		01:29:13
machine		01:20:07	vertical landing	01:29:32	
Apollo		01:20:14	mail		01:30:56
far		01:20:28	bridenstine		01:30:57
gate of Mars		01:20:34	Asley Judah		01:31:01
Kuwait	01:20:56		Michael Meyer		01:31:04
Qatar	01:20:58		scientist <b>hun</b>		01:31:07
Canada	01:21:07		Banglo (Bangladesh)		01:31:18
Hawaii	01:21:14		physical studies		01:31:49
Utah	01:21:15		digital literacy		01:32:26
location	01:21:16		George W Bush		01:33:32
Bjarke Ingles		01:21:43	Madonna		01:33:42
Chile		01:22:00	hobby	01:34:49	01:34:50
rover Test <b>hiikh</b>		01:22:03	Jennifer Lopez		01:34:57
Oman		01:22:05	Lisa Conar		01:35:14
auto <b>zam</b>	01:22:48		Obama		01:35:28
cable	01:22:52		Russel Peters	01:36:10	
ex	01:23:06		guys	01:36:44	
fail	01:23:18		good	01:37:07	

## Appendix 3

Sample	3	Guest	Batchimeg	Profession	Rolex
Podcast Episode	5	Length	01:39:00	Uploaded date	30 March 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
yeah	00:00:14		high	00:06:11	
Shangri-La mall	00:00:18		business	00:06:13	
Rolex	00:00:21		oh now		00:06:40
posh	00:00:30		chronometer		00:06:57
Switzer *	00:00:40	00:03:02	seal		00:06:59
Randy Pool	00:00:46		nice	00:07:33	00:48:44
muzei *	00:00:59		orig (Original)	00:07:40	
yes	00:01:15		iwatch	00:07:44	
Phillipe Patek	00:01:36	00:01:38	Singapore	00:07:51	
super	00:05:50	00:01:38	firm	00:07:52	
quartz		00:01:55	Australia	00:08:01	
battery		00:01:56	company		00:08:07
boom <b>hiikh</b>		00:01:58	costume		00:08:31
authentic		00:02:04	trend		00:08:48
original		00:02:05	Milgauss (name)		00:09:02
automatic		00:02:10	laboratory		00:09:20
self-winding		00:02:13	penetralium	00:09:40	
mechanic		00:02:14	<b>1000</b> gauss		00:09:49
brand	00:03:42	00:02:22	wow	00:09:51	01:21:45
geneva	00:07:07	00:02:26	scientist		00:09:53
okay	00:02:29		magnetic	00:09:57	
foundation		00:02:37	patent	00:10:23	00:10:42
investment		00:02:57	patent- <i>lekh</i>		00:10:39
development		00:02:38	public <b>medeelel</b>		00:10:52
material		00:03:10	Bloomberg	00:11:00	
meter		00:03:30	Audemars Piguet		00:11:19
company		00:03:38	value		00:11:33
<b>tsagnii</b> industry	00:03:44		depreciate		00:11:52
Polish	00:03:57		Datejust		00:12:03
German		00:04:06	case		00:12:14
manufacture <b>hiikh</b>		00:04:16	dollar		00:12:24
visionary		00:04:23	Daytona		00:12:48
london		00:04:30	cosmograph		00:12:49
cosc certificate		00:04:52	hit <b>Bolokh</b>		00:13:00
horology		00:04:54	Hodinkee		00:13:02
test		00:04:55	site		00:13:03
Swiss made <b>tsag</b>		00:05:05	watch expert		00:13:08
made in Mongolia	00:05:12		best watch in the world		00:13:17
associatz *		00:05:18	article		00:13:19
precise		00:05:45	vintage <b>tsag</b>		00:13:35
superlative		00:05:48	auction		00:13:36
standard	00:05:51	00:05:52	Hippocards **	00:13:37	
interesting		00:05:59	application **	00:13:39	



list		00:13:53	top Wesselton		00:22:59
Paul Newman		00:14:10	river		00:23:00
collector		00:14:43	best		00:23:08
hobby	00:29:57	00:14:49	lens	00:23:23	
wine		00:14:53	interesting case		00:23:34
machine		00:14:55	meaningful		00:23:55
passionate		00:14:58	sentimental		00:24:24
smart		00:15:04	automat (ic)		00:24:34
businessmen		00:15:07	so excited		00:24:37
sold <b>hiikh</b>		00:15:18	Wimbledon		00:24:53
Daytona beach	00:15:33	00:15:38	tennis	00:24:56	
Florida	00:15:36		Roger Federer		00:24:57
minute		00:15:48	metal		00:25:48
laps <b>hiikh</b>		00:15:51	counterfeit		00:26:17
formula		00:15:56	LV		00:26:49
kilometer		00:16:15	copy- <i>dekh</i>		00:26:52
scientific		00:16:29	Hublot		00:27:41
France		00:16:38	restaurant		00:28:00
launch <b>hiikh</b>		00:16:48	Burberry		00:28:01
GMT master		00:16:50	top <b>omsokh</b>		00:28:02
home time		00:17:10	Tag Heuer		00:28:14
second time zone		00:17:11	Casio		00:28:19
bezel		00:17:25	classic		00:28:32
chroma light		00:17:39	electronic	00:28:35	
phosphor		00:17:41	Longines		00:28:44
ceramic		00:18:14	Seiko	00:28:45	00:28:45
steel		00:18:16	Tudor		00:28:58
security	00:18:31		Balenciaga		00:29:19
entry price		00:18:39	comfortable		00:29:22
style	00:19:01		Zara		00:29:23
sport <b>tsag</b>		00:19:11	H&M		00:29:25
professional <b>tsag</b>		00:19:14	collect <b>hiikh</b>	00:29:58	
Submariner		00:19:23	minimalist		00:30:32
Explorer		00:19:28	be Minimal		00:30:47
extreme	00:19:34		smart gadget		00:31:18
traveler		00:19:38	Ferrari club	00:31:50	
Skydweller		00:19:41	oh my god		00:32:35
rose gold		00:20:15	Europe	00:33:04	
gold foundry		00:20:33	man	00:33:19	
interesting fact		00:20:42	of course	00:33:29	
hundred percent		00:20:47	reference number		00:33:36
in house		00:19:48	Seoul		00:33:51
grade		00:21:07	metro		00:33:56
supply	00:21:35		Gucci		00:33:56
coated		00:21:44	Chanel		00:33:57
negative		00:21:54	kaif <b>avakh</b>	00:34:02	
diamond	00:23:14	00:22:24	sport- <i>lig</i>		00:34:56
gemologist		00:22:26	travel <b>hiikh</b>		00:35:09

technology	00:35:12		material		00:54:50
precision	00:35:18		cancel- <i>dekh</i>		00:55:23
size		00:35:31	wish list		00:55:38
proporz *	00:35:46		prediction <b>gargakh</b>		00:56:18
millimeter		00:35:50	sales analysis		00:56:38
movement		00:36:26	data		00:56:45
functz *		00:36:29	guarantee card		00:56:51
case (box)		00:36:31	activation card		00:56:53
complicated		00:37:15	swipe <b>hiikh</b>		00:56:59
shopping experience		00:38:39	know-how	00:57:40	
interior	00:38:52		represent <b>hiikh</b>	00:57:49	
shareholder		00:39:21	maximum		00:58:02
reklama	00:39:36		systematic		00:58:06
mass		00:40:26	distribution <b>hiikh</b>		00:58:08
luxury		00:40:32	management		00:58:10
economic crisis		00:40:48	experience		00:58:23
demand		00:40:52	Ulysse Nardin	00:58:37	00:58:38
retail		00:41:27	Titoni		00:58:52
second market	01:19:56	00:41:31	Cartier		00:58:53
double- <i>dekh</i>		00:41:35	struggle <b>hiikh</b>		00:59:04
never		00:42:19	marketing <b>hiikh</b>	00:59:26	00:59:10
sorry		00:42:33	Facebook	00:59:54	00:59:55
production level		00:42:46	live <b>hiikh</b>	01:00:05	
high class	00:43:03		coffee		01:01:05
secret <b>baikh</b>		00:43:15	who cares		01:01:18
fitness	00:44:04		course (semester)		01:01:34
office	00:44:06		Dior		01:01:38
display		00:44:43	Uniqlo		01:01:53
lucky <b>baikh</b>		00:44:58	jeans		01:02:08
Callpro**	00:45:58		treat <b>hiikh</b>		01:02:18
basel		00:46:17	chocolate	01:02:42	
novelty		00:46:27	champagne	01:02:48	
retailer		00:46:31	hard <b>baikh</b>	01:03:28	
select <b>hiikh</b>		00:47:58	limit		01:03:50
stock		00:48:15	no idea		01:04:11
proud <b>baikh</b>		00:48:38	John Meyer		01:04:14
knowledge		00:50:57	apparently		01:04:28
commercial	00:51:34		culture	01:04:51	
whatever	00:51:48		high end	01:05:18	
pocket watch	00:52:20	00:52:18	level	01:07:54	
problem- <i>tai baikh</i>	00:53:02		exactly		01:07:55
upside down		00:53:36	open minded		01:07:59
active		00:53:38	character	01:08:23	
gym		00:53:39	completely		01:08:37
power reserve		00:54:02	fine wine		01:08:44
discontinue <b>hiikh</b>		00:54:15	fine watches		01:08:52
category		00:54:36	down to earth		01:09:20
titan		00:54:45	bond- <i>lekh</i>	01:09:41	01:09:43

A-copy	01:10:35		major		01:25:45
Italy	01:11:49		open		01:25:47
Man- <i>nii</i>	01:12:04		<b>tsagnii</b> partner	01:25:51	
serious	01:14:12		logo	01:25:54	
deal	01:14:13		mentor protege		01:26:17
analysis <b>hiikh</b>		00:56:09	cinema		01:26:29
boutique		00:56:12	apply <b>hiikh</b>		01:26:40
budget		01:14:24	mentor		01:26:49
iPhone		01:15:04	career	01:26:54	
specific		01:15:29	boost <b>hiikh</b>	01:26:55	01:26:56
individual		01:15:39	opera singer		01:26:58
hot	01:17:21		organization		01:27:13
appreciate <b>hiikh</b>		01:17:32	segment		01:27:44
cross fit		01:17:47	dark		01:27:54
try <b>hiikh</b>		01:17:50	expect <b>hiikh</b>		01:28:57
celebrity		01:17:58	core		01:29:15
healthy <b>baikh</b>		01:18:00	communication skill		01:30:04
cool	01:18:29		problem	01:30:09	
Harvard	01:20:02		complex	01:30:40	
Chrono24		01:20:21	ballet- <i>chin</i>		01:30:52
crazy		01:20:32	front line		01:31:02
receipt		01:20:46	attractive		01:31:16
antique road show		01:20:59	Adele	01:31:32	
veteran		01:21:04	energy		01:31:54
shock- <i>end</i> <b>orokh</b>		01:21:45	apprenticeship		01:32:47
mint condition		01:21:48	watch maker		01:33:19
special	01:22:09		train <b>hiikh</b>		01:33:21
Daydate		01:22:50	economist		01:33:33
pressure- <i>tai</i> <b>baikh</b>		01:23:56	website		01:34:02
pressure tank		01:23:57	mail		01:34:04
test- <i>lekh</i>	01:24:00	01:24:02	limited		01:34:23
process	01:24:10		amazing		01:34:54
James Cameron		01:24:17	economy outlook		01:35:35
Titanic		01:24:22	tax		01:36:39
experient <b>hiikh</b>		01:24:30	Malaysia		01:36:55
ambassador		01:24:41	airport		01:37:19
video		01:24:47	duty free		01:37:20
Edmund		01:25:03	thank you so much	01:38:44	
golf		01:25:41	thanks guys	01:38:59	

Appendix 4

Sample	4	Guest	Naranbayar	Profession	Educator
Podcast Episode:	6	Length	01:31:28	Uploaded date:	6 April 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
education	00:00:13		barware	00:25:49	00:25:51
fun	00:00:14		detail	00:26:00	
doctor	00:00:21	00:05:38	Bluesky		00:26:54
okay	00:00:57	00:00:56	EJU <b>shilgalt</b>		00:27:18
ninja		00:01:32	examinations for Japanese Universities		00:27:22
America		00:01:36	TOEFL	00:27:33	00:27:37
German		00:02:18	ECT	00:27:47	
system		00:02:32	friendly		00:28:43
coffee		00:02:53	telecom	00:29:18	
Callpro**	00:02:59		JNT		00:29:28
technology- <i>jisen</i>	00:03:55	00:35:24	baseball		00:33:12
nice	00:05:00	00:42:00	tuna		00:34:07
dollar		00:05:55	IT	00:35:04	00:34:48
club		00:06:38	programme		00:34:59
mathematic		00:06:47	Babylon		00:35:03
physics		00:06:48	numeri 1	00:35:05	
biology		00:06:49	Siberia		00:35:15
Yu language UB		00:08:34	Canada house	00:35:47	00:35:48
academic		00:09:36	Finland house	00:35:49	
material		00:09:41	Mongol house	00:35:50	
code- <i>leed bichikh</i>	00:11:05		import-lekh		00:35:52
Facebook		00:12:00	Finland		00:36:05
Twitter		00:12:01	engineer		00:36:11
statistic	00:13:03		housing- <i>iin salbor</i>		00:36:13
barrier		00:14:43	hollywood		00:36:28
course		00:14:55	k-pop	00:36:57	00:37:10
math		00:14:59	Thailand	00:37:01	
philosophy	00:15:31		Philippine	00:37:03	
machine		00:17:00	fashion	00:37:17	00:37:17
company	00:29:17	00:18:00	beauty	00:37:18	
social	00:18:27		young man	00:37:41	
showman	00:19:25		hit	00:37:47	
entertainment	00:19:26		artist	00:37:55	
Vigor- <i>iin theory</i>	00:19:41		YouTube	00:38:26	
aurora	00:20:02		boost	00:38:27	
business	00:21:43		billboard		00:38:37
disco		00:23:48	reklama		00:39:10
bar		00:23:49	marketing		00:39:22
best- <i>uud</i>	00:24:33		Europe		00:39:38
Aesop		00:24:42	actress	00:39:45	
best	00:25:27	00:25:28	costume		00:40:15
restaurant		00:25:46	Belarus		00:40:20

drama- <i>iin</i> theatre		00:41:04	sport	01:07:28	
concert		00:41:14	super	01:07:35	
ballet		00:41:16	show- <i>chin</i>	01:07:36	
do you know	00:42:00		online		01:07:39
bipolar	00:42:35		cool	01:07:57	
category- <i>lachikhsan</i>	00:42:47		Lend.mn		01:08:01
bipolar disorder	00:43:02		Instagram		01:08:05
internet		00:44:13	love		01:08:12
clinic		00:44:57	cover		01:08:50
functz *		00:47:15	mass- <i>iin</i> <b>surgalt</b>		01:09:07
know-how	00:48:23		Faro education		01:12:06
taxi <b>barikh</b>		00:48:50	<b>dald</b> curriculum		01:12:34
autobus		00:48:54	<b>surakh</b> Pyramid	01:12:47	
bacteria	00:49:20		learning pyramid		01:12:49
ferment		00:49:36	process		01:13:16
kilo		00:49:50	Lenin		01:13:48
level	00:51:17		message	01:14:46	
uric acid	00:51:20		Facebook- <i>iin</i> post	01:14:53	
sauna	00:52:07		Mongol HD	01:15:29	
mineral		00:53:07	live <b>garakh</b>	01:15:37	
big picture	00:53:38		Datacom		01:16:26
data	00:53:54		defecto	01:17:13	
inflatz *		00:56:58	media	01:17:18	
export- <i>lekh</i>		00:58:00	yeah	01:17:22	
ecology		00:58:08	televitz *	01:17:22	
gene		00:58:20	format	01:17:39	
oh shit	01:00:24		how to		01:18:09
diversify	01:02:01		corporatz *		01:18:33
business mentor	01:02:19		guys	01:19:18	
side hustle	01:02:30		science		01:19:36
expert		01:02:58	cycle	01:20:04	
stantz *		01:03:23	problem	01:20:18	
studio		01:04:44	Hippocards **	01:20:35	
<b>UB</b> comedy		01:05:29	Application **	01:20:36	
cirk *	01:05:48		magister *		01:20:42
special	01:05:49		business		01:21:54
style		01:05:58	minimal	01:23:38	
coronavirus	01:06:55		plan	01:29:58	
yes	01:07:05		geopolitics		01:30:24
internet	01:07:10	01:08:39	good	01:31:23	
prognosis	01:07:24				

## Appendix 5

Sample	5	Guest	Ochirbat	Profession	businessman
Podcast Episode	9	Length	01:18:39	Uploaded date	April 20 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
level	00:00:14		kilometer		00:14:30
mask	00:00:23	00:00:43	coronavirus	00:14:34	
risk-end orokh	00:00:27		nickle	00:14:41	
business	00:01:01		spray paint	00:14:56	
baby sky	00:01:38		German	00:30:36	00:17:01
company		00:02:06	Canada		00:17:10
okay		00:02:17	Australia		00:17:11
charger		00:02:34	Downter (place name)		00:17:40
inverter		00:02:35	Thailand		00:17:42
motor		00:02:38	material		00:17:43
trust		00:04:21	import		00:18:49
motivatz *		00:04:26	I see	00:19:08	
machine	00:18:42	00:04:35	super	00:20:09	
kaif	00:05:00	00:37:55	Siberia		00:20:15
inflatz *		00:05:28	Hippocards **	00:20:45	
boss	00:05:49		Application**	00:20:45	
high	00:06:00		social (media)	00:20:49	01:09:57
standard	00:55:35	00:06:25	Facebook	00:20:51	00:24:22
doctor	00:06:38	00:45:46	Mark Twain	00:21:27	
chip	00:06:42	00:06:52	yes no	00:21:53	
moment	00:06:49		Pubg		00:22:10
card		00:07:19	Mobile Legend		00:22:11
technology		00:07:35	sport		00:22:19
pragmatic		00:07:38	Business	00:27:33	00:22:25
America		00:07:53	strategy		00:23:29
Apple		00:07:55	concept		00:23:50
brand		00:07:59	program		00:23:52
dollar		00:08:31	Google	00:25:08	00:23:57
geopolitics		00:08:57	stage		00:24:08
cable		00:09:07	Mark Zuckerberg		00:24:24
wagon		00:09:09	PC	00:24:27	
transit	00:09:12		fuck you	00:24:30	
diplomat		00:09:15	Angry Birds	00:24:52	
best	00:09:58	00:09:59	Instagram	00:24:57	
yeah	00:10:09		YouTube	00:25:05	
where	00:10:23		Czech	00:25:22	
cut	00:10:26		Praga	00:25:22	
engineer	00:11:18		DJ	00:25:29	
rock (music)	00:12:04		club	00:25:34	
comedy		00:12:09	Guitar Hero	00:25:52	
mathematic		00:14:15	Fruit Ninja	00:25:57	
technique		00:14:18	oculus	00:26:05	

valuta		00:26:34	cocktail	00:48:48	
boom!	00:28:54		fantasi- <i>lekh</i>	00:49:39	
PLC		00:30:25	beef jerky	00:50:10	
software	00:30:27		container		00:51:28
global		00:30:33	steek	00:51:37	
Siemens		00:30:38	Google- <i>dekh</i>	00:55:01	
Europe		00:30:43	ISO 9001		00:56:07
code		00:30:52	temperature		00:56:47
packet- <i>elekh</i>	00:31:14		mechanism		01:00:32
presser	00:31:16		post		01:00:40
process	00:31:27	00:58:48	minute		01:02:43
sandwich		00:31:53	block		01:02:59
toppy		00:31:54	Murphy- <i>iin huuli</i>	01:03:22	
bazar	00:33:11		MIAT	01:03:32	
Alibaba	00:33:24		motocycl *	01:03:46	
juice- <i>nii</i> compressor	00:33:27		hobby		01:03:56
computer		00:34:00	bandit		01:03:59
course	00:35:07		Visa	01:05:11	
application	00:35:10		stress	01:05:20	
hippocards	00:35:11		know- how	01:05:42	
Rolex	00:38:05		magister *		01:05:52
businessman	00:38:21		human resource management		01:05:57
operatz *	00:38:31		system		01:06:10
drama- <i>iin</i> theater	00:38:49		motivatz *		01:06:29
quarantine	00:39:36	00:39:55	bank of America	01:07:55	
reklame- <i>dekh</i>		00:40:18	case	01:07:57	
innovatz *		00:40:49	San Francisco	01:07:58	
taxi		00:42:07	office	01:08:00	
career	00:43:05		lift	01:08:04	
depress- <i>dekh</i>	00:43:13		board- <i>iin</i> gishuud	01:08:08	
inertia	00:44:06		Wells Fargo	01:08:18	
Apple showroom		00:45:09	Voice (of Mongolia)		01:08:43
functz *		00:45:18	reaction		01:11:41
server		00:45:20	philosophy	01:13:31	
KFC	00:45:28		Santa Claus		01:15:03
bakalabar *		00:45:47	clip		01:16:30
point	00:46:00		share- <i>lekh</i>	01:17:57	
trainer	00:47:54		website	01:17:58	
Callpro**	00:48:14		subscribe <b>hiikh</b>	01:18:06	
Switzer *	00:48:29		subscription	01:18:08	

## Appendix 6

<b>Sample</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Guest</b>	<b>Nomin</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Career coach</b>
<b>Podcast Episode</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>01:39:27</b>	<b>Uploaded date</b>	<b>April 27 2020</b>

<b>Loanwords</b>	<b>host</b>	<b>guest</b>	<b>Loanwords</b>	<b>host</b>	<b>guest</b>
coach	00:00:36	00:03:03	Facebook	00:11:07	00:06:24
Chevening- <i>iin</i> scholarship	00:00:50		profile		00:06:24
master- <i>iin zerege</i>	00:00:58	00:07:10	about	00:06:28	
coaching <b>setgel zui</b>	00:01:00		career- <i>iin</i> coach		00:06:35
bachelor	00:01:05		business- <i>iin</i> coach		00:06:40
head hunting	00:01:10		certificate	00:07:16	00:06:54
company	00:01:12		Oxford		00:07:29
HR	00:01:15		Cambridge		00:07:30
Mongolian talent network	00:01:19		Harvard		00:07:30
Warwick University	00:01:26		PHD		00:07:31
sponsor	00:01:41		top <b>surguul</b>		00:07:37
episode	00:01:42		dollar		00:08:07
Cole Haan	00:01:48		financial		00:08:13
America	00:01:50		boom <b>bolokh</b>		00:08:32
brand	00:01:51		pandemic	00:08:34	
Shangri-La	00:01:57		laptop- <i>oor</i>	00:08:38	
pat ink	00:02:03		calendar	00:08:39	
super	00:02:06		online		00:08:48
zerogrand	00:02:10		service		00:09:19
Technology	00:02:14		contract		00:10:26
New York	00:02:20		coachfederation.org		00:10:48
San Francisco	00:02:28		coach finder		00:10:53
metropolitan <b>hot</b>	00:02:30		PWC		00:11:37
style	00:02:36		bank		00:11:49
advisor	00:02:54		technique	00:18:34	00:12:55
consultant	00:02:55		minute	00:13:35	00:13:01
trainer	00:02:59		YouTube		00:13:02
career		00:03:09	cancel-dekh	00:13:47	
consulting	00:03:28		coachee		00:14:38
okay	01:28:17	00:03:35	depress		00:14:44
counseling		00:03:48	internet	00:15:08	
detail	00:04:23		video chat	00:15:14	
international coaching federation		00:05:03	procedure	00:15:35	
associate coach		00:05:22	client		00:15:52
professional coach	00:06:26	00:05:24	network		00:16:16
master coach		00:05:26	London		00:17:20
process		00:05:49	workshop		00:17:22
professional		00:05:59	<i>gibs-dulekh</i>		00:17:48
<b>2 dugar</b> level		00:06:09	share- <i>lekh</i>	00:19:50	
costume		00:06:22	embassy		00:21:30



reserve list		00:21:31	emotions		00:36:40
nice	00:21:40		truth		00:37:03
website	00:21:59		choice		00:37:23
quality		00:22:14	reactz *	00:37:58	
wow	00:22:32		internet		00:38:56
Europe		00:24:06	motivatz *		00:39:19
CD		00:25:03	yoga	00:39:22	
westlife		00:25:04	depress- <i>dekh</i>		00:39:29
Backstreet boys		00:25:05	gym		00:39:57
Britney Spears		00:25:05	appassionate	00:40:10	
Bruce Springsteen		00:25:59	why not		00:41:07
comment	00:26:37	00:26:39	sandwich		00:42:22
stress		00:26:44	event		00:45:52
ten fingers		00:27:02	coursera		00:49:12
ideal- <i>nii</i>		00:27:06	Udemy		00:49:13
<b>tsagiin</b> management		00:28:35	Futurelearn		00:49:14
surprise <b>barikh</b>	00:29:00		communication	01:07:23	00:49:16
romantic	00:29:09		Linkedin		00:49:22
surprise-lekh	00:29:14		coffee		00:49:29
Tedx talk		00:30:33	fail- <i>dekh</i>		00:49:37
challenge <b>hiikh</b>		00:31:05	baby step		00:49:46
Uzbekistan	00:31:21		passion	00:49:59	00:51:28
Thailand	00:31:34		energy	00:53:46	00:51:35
Borjomi		00:31:55	sad	00:52:10	
Bakuriani		00:31:56	experiment <b>hiikh</b>		00:52:23
Kukushka		00:31:59	John Krambeer		00:52:30
wagon		00:32:22	happenstance		00:52:55
wino		00:32:28	stress- <i>dekh</i>	01:16:34	00:53:21
Bukhara		00:32:35	never give up	00:53:39	
magical		00:32:45	Excel sheet		00:54:03
Belize		00:32:50	process	00:54:39	
central America		00:33:00	data		00:55:08
jungle		00:33:12	3 Category	00:55:48	
Maldives		00:33:28	manufacture		00:55:56
rock		00:33:31	tariff		00:56:01
It's ok		00:33:54	comfort zone		00:56:37
soviet		00:34:12	computer		00:56:41
Kavkaz	00:34:22		problem		00:57:45
resort	00:34:33		Callpro		00:57:55
design		00:34:37	social media	00:59:43	00:59:07
Rooms hotel		00:34:38	leader		00:59:12
local <b>hun</b>		00:34:58	soft skill		01:00:50
Tbilisi	00:35:05	00:35:03	engineer- <i>uud</i>	01:01:17	
Hippocards**	00:35:16		chat	01:01:20	
application**	00:35:16		marketing		01:02:19
emotz *	00:35:52		televitz *		01:02:20
gender		00:36:11	content	01:02:51	
ETC		00:36:35	pause		01:07:07

report		01:08:49	anxiety attack	01:22:59	
claim the credit	01:10:40		flight or fight <b>gedeg</b> response		01:23:23
credit		01:10:57	genetic		01:24:17
boss	01:11:13		resist <b>hiikh</b>		01:24:47
catching up with Nomio		01:12:14	physiology		01:25:13
anonymous		01:13:43	Game of thrones	01:25:31	
manager	01:14:06		a man can be brave only when he is scared	01:25:37	
delicate		01:14:08	taxi	01:26:19	
Adrine		01:14:42	Polish	01:26:56	
relationship based		01:15:12	be best friend		01:28:04
task		01:15:16	focus- <i>tai</i> <b>baikh</b>		01:29:35
intense	01:16:42		superman		01:29:50
general		01:17:13	focus- <i>lekh</i>	01:29:57	
character		01:18:05	CV	01:31:58	
open ended question	01:18:24		email	01:31:59	
yes No	01:18:34		UB comedy		01:32:28
Ted talk	01:18:45		TPI		01:34:09
manage <b>hiikh</b>	01:19:05		second		01:35:24
know-how	01:19:07		google	01:35:50	01:35:51
migraine		01:19:33	system	01:36:24	
Meniere		01:19:35	technology based		01:37:03
panic- <i>dekh</i>	01:20:35	01:20:36	advertising company		01:37:11
panic attack	01:22:47	01:20:36	YouTube channel		01:37:16
disorder	01:21:58		(google) translate		01:37:23
chronic disorder		01:22:02	best	01:37:37	

## Appendix 7

Sample	7	Guest	Erkhembaatar	Profession	Lawyer
Podcast Episode	12	Length	01:43:42	Uploaded date	May 4 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
safety		00:00:02	America	00:46:26	
<b>Erkheme</b> Berkeley	00:00:43		price fixing	00:46:27	
firm	00:00:44	00:27:50	dealer- <i>uud</i>		00:48:42
German	00:00:57		parallel- <i>iin</i>		00:49:50
Hamburg	00:00:58		auditor		00:50:44
Netherland	00:00:59		broker		00:50:46
Rotterdam	00:01:00		manager- <i>uud</i>		00:55:31
California	00:01:03		Harvard	00:55:53	
Berkeley	00:01:05		diploma	00:56:07	
Stanford	00:01:09		habit		00:56:16
procurer	00:01:32	00:01:47	bensin	00:57:35	00:58:09
process	00:06:40	00:02:09	inflatz *		00:59:09
system	00:03:29	00:35:32	come on guys	01:00:44	
audit		00:03:52	physiology		01:02:25
index	00:04:58		rank- <i>uud</i>		01:03:46
business	00:28:39	00:09:01	limit	01:04:56	
fraud		00:09:02	share- <i>lekh</i>		01:05:23
IPO	00:46:32	00:09:17	procedure	01:06:36	
company		00:09:18	plant <b>hiikh</b>		01:07:04
underwriter		00:09:24	corporate law		01:07:30
CEO		00:11:14	tort law		01:07:35
career		00:11:17	public personnel		01:08:38
okay	00:12:12	00:28:32	pragmatic	01:09:38	
complex	00:12:17		situatz *	01:09:40	
bank	00:49:22	00:13:25	scenario		01:10:30
google- <i>dekh</i>	00:15:31	00:15:27	machine		01:19:02
mechanism		00:18:10	status		01:24:29
case- <i>uud</i>	01:17:34	00:20:52	fintech		01:25:29
tactic	00:22:48	00:30:30	technology		01:25:33
material		00:25:04	conceptz *		01:25:37
standard	00:26:47	00:29:34	business		01:25:45
case	00:31:27	00:26:58	application	01:25:57	
dollar		00:27:01	click <b>hiikh</b>		01:26:22
practice		00:27:34	character		01:29:34
minute		00:28:12	internet	01:32:30	01:32:31
startup- <i>uud</i>		00:29:18	kilometer	01:33:01	
camera	00:30:34		bubble		01:33:37
reklama	00:30:55		Hilter	01:34:00	
bad habit		00:32:15	career	01:34:07	
mega	00:42:07		France- <i>uud</i>	01:34:16	
nice!	00:45:05		Facebook	01:35:08	
apparat		00:45:15	parasite- <i>uud</i>		01:35:47

homeless		01:38:50	fond		01:41:37
associatz *	01:40:06		live <b>hiikh</b>		01:42:28
Shangri-La	01:40:59		army	01:43:05	
marketing		01:41:15			

## Appendix 8

Sample	8	Guest	Odzaya	Profession	influencer
Podcast Episode	13	Length	01:42:19	Uploaded date	May 7 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
radio	00:00:25		social media		00:11:59
televitz *	00:00:25	00:13:28	marketing manager		00:12:00
internet	00:00:31		mail		00:12:17
super hit	00:00:31		CV		00:12:18
production	00:00:44		description	00:12:23	
company	00:00:50	00:29:27	montage		00:12:39
surprise	00:00:53		minute		00:12:45
okay	00:03:52	00:01:01	super	00:14:14	
mask		00:01:03	studio	00:15:55	
wow	00:15:07	00:01:14	process	00:17:27	
high		00:01:16	<b>E-barimt</b>		00:17:54
decreet * (decree)	00:01:28		application		00:17:55
social (media)	00:01:34	00:05:51	liter		00:18:23
influencer	00:01:35	00:22:02	vaccine		00:18:32
business - <i>uud</i>	00:01:39	00:03:07	QR code		00:19:06
marketing	00:47:06	00:02:23	bank		00:19:25
social enterprise		00:02:41	app- <i>uud</i>	00:19:39	
startup		00:03:23	<b>ankhanii</b> Level	00:21:25	
coffee shop		00:03:29	Reklama	00:21:29	01:21:36
event	00:04:33	00:04:23	video		00:21:51
partner		00:04:50	story		00:21:53
content	00:04:59	00:05:25	camera	00:32:10	00:21:56
live	00:05:01		makeup		00:22:21
Shark Tank	00:05:04		post- <i>lekh</i>		00:22:26
Voice	00:05:05		fashion influencer		00:22:29
franchise	00:05:06		sony Entertainment	00:23:49	
share- <i>lekh</i>	00:05:40	01:37:34	dollar	00:23:56	
format	00:05:43	00:05:48	technique	00:24:01	
machine	00:05:46		comment	00:24:24	
Facebook	00:08:42	00:05:59	insight		00:25:59
mass		00:06:31	oh man	00:26:42	
page		00:06:34	auto machine		00:26:50
profile		00:06:41	teso		00:27:00
like		00:06:58	I see	00:27:11	
download	00:07:17		platform	00:27:23	
concept	01:29:21	00:08:16	mask		00:27:53
win	00:08:43	00:08:20	kaif <b>avakh</b>	01:19:42	00:28:52
system	00:08:48		energy	01:09:23	00:29:14
second	00:11:33	00:09:36	business	00:55:30	00:29:35
know-how	00:10:15		share <b>hiikh</b>		00:29:52
pompous		00:11:05	bonus		00:29:56
brainstorm	00:11:38	00:11:50	Kylie Jenner	00:30:07	

Instagram	00:33:33	00:30:28	vlog		01:04:04
<b>tsagiin</b> management		00:31:10	club	01:04:14	
global		00:31:19	deep	01:04:30	01:06:15
value	00:31:59		America	01:05:21	
control	00:32:37		career	01:12:22	01:08:40
restaurant	00:32:44		PC		01:08:52
affairage <b>hun</b>	00:33:07	00:33:08	sport		01:09:08
post <b>hiikh</b>	00:33:41		stress <b>tailakh</b>		01:09:10
come on	00:35:01		cut- <i>elakh</i>	01:10:28	
boom <b>bolokh</b>	00:36:51		single		01:10:32
bandage		00:37:58	gender		01:10:53
detail- <i>nii</i>		00:38:02	online course		01:13:02
Reklama- <i>dekh</i>	00:38:20		Google		01:13:17
chat	00:38:37		elementary		01:13:21
bye!	00:40:13	00:40:12	google- <i>dekh</i>	01:13:38	01:13:39
block	00:40:13	00:40:12	sorry		01:13:58
block- <i>lekh</i>	00:41:14	00:40:15	fit		01:14:04
problem	00:40:31		kilo		01:14:10
baby	00:40:35		romantic		01:14:38
YouTube	00:40:38		motivation		01:14:54
down <b>bolokh</b>		00:40:49	yoga	01:14:58	
side hustle	00:41:25		model	01:15:03	
side <b>orolgo</b>	00:41:27		TikTok		01:15:17
brand	00:41:35	00:49:16	lifestyle		01:15:27
group		00:43:25	big change	01:17:57	01:17:59
philosophy	00:43:49		website		01:18:45
case		00:44:06	upload		01:19:18
mum		00:46:10	scroll- <i>dekh</i>	01:19:33	
mama		00:46:11	balance- <i>lekh</i>	01:21:11	
show	00:46:32		stylist		01:24:12
bensin	00:47:25		exclusive	01:26:46	
computer	00:47:40	00:47:55	promotion <b>hiikh</b>		01:26:51
orig (original)	00:47:44		Samsung		01:27:22
smart		00:48:21	<b>Sain</b> Electronics		01:27:41
ear pad	00:48:24		distributor		01:27:42
apple- <i>iin</i> watch		00:48:28	call center	01:28:06	
nice	00:48:41		service	01:28:15	
mode	00:51:45		Callpro**	01:28:16	
superman		00:53:59	Kazakhstan	01:28:24	
feeling		00:55:39	aurora	01:29:02	
restaurant	00:55:59		minimal	01:29:39	
serious- <i>nii</i>	00:58:39	00:58:40	formal		01:30:33
happy	01:19:27	00:59:01	secret	01:31:17	
management <b>hiikh</b>	01:00:06		dark	01:33:14	
push-up		01:01:23	segment		01:35:01
corona		01:02:36	nirvana	01:35:20	
wino		01:02:38	type- <i>iin</i>		01:35:35
hormone		01:03:05	<b>huurmag</b> site		01:36:24

fake account		01:36:26	post		01:38:09
link	01:36:27	01:36:28	index	01:41:21	
world		01:36:43	<b>gal</b> command		01:41:40
no	01:37:25		amazing	01:41:55	
message		01:37:55			

## Appendix 9

sample	9	Guest	Rokit Bay	Profession	Musician
Podcast Episode	20	Length	01:27:36	Uploaded date	4 June 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
come back <b>hiikh</b>	00:00:48	00:00:52	process	00:09:28	00:16:24
beat	00:01:08	00:01:12	concept		00:09:38
project- <i>uud</i>		00:01:18	beat maker	00:25:56	00:09:45
dark	00:01:25	00:01:31	reverse psychology		00:10:16
emotz *	00:35:35	00:01:32	feeling	00:38:44	00:10:27
comment	00:01:46		twist		00:10:36
2 season	00:59:46	00:01:52	social (media)	00:11:16	00:53:27
Fragile		00:01:58	rapper	00:11:27	
computer <b>toglom</b>		00:01:59	concert	00:11:33	
music	00:02:19		stud (studio)	00:11:38	00:35:07
solo		00:02:35	artist- <i>uud</i>	00:11:41	01:06:06
rap <b>hugjim</b>	00:02:45	00:25:38	content <b>gargakh</b>	00:11:53	
America <b>hun</b>	00:02:49		transport <b>hiikh</b>	00:12:16	
hip hop	00:02:55		boom <b>bolgokh</b>	00:12:17	
gangster	00:03:03		business		00:12:21
Drake	00:03:11	00:03:37	introvert <b>hun</b>	00:12:40	
rap	00:03:16		machine		00:13:23
music- <i>lig</i>	00:03:18		surprise		00:13:29
oral tone		00:03:57	depress- <i>dekh</i>	00:50:57	00:14:16
programme		00:04:02	dark- <i>lekh</i>		00:14:42
automat (ic)		00:04:08	energy		00:14:59
rapper- <i>uud</i>		00:04:19	super	00:16:05	00:16:07
effect	00:04:37	00:22:55	<b>gegelig</b> vibe	00:17:12	
current		00:04:43	mindset		00:18:27
perfect <b>sonsogdokh</b>		00:04:48	kaif <b>avakh</b>		00:20:02
ballet	00:05:26		risk		00:20:23
orchestra	00:05:30		oh yeah		00:20:40
technique	00:05:48	00:06:03	complex	00:20:50	
trap <b>urashal</b>	00:06:20		<b>Misheel</b> expo	00:20:52	
feel cold		00:07:37	Chicago	00:21:01	
moment		00:07:38	PC	00:21:04	
clip		00:07:41	artist		00:21:44
okay	00:07:52	00:10:04	animation	00:22:06	01:06:08
Kenny West	00:07:57		graphic	00:22:07	
billboard	00:07:58		code		00:22:33
maybe	00:08:04		character		00:22:43
hit	00:08:24	00:09:04	design		00:22:44
creative		00:08:43	level		00:22:51
effect		00:08:54	application	00:23:13	
mass		00:09:06	cocktail	00:23:24	
formula		00:09:08	bartender		00:23:26



Seoul Plaza	00:23:46		cover		00:40:11
Vino	00:23:51		Make Your Mark**	00:40:52	
voice	00:24:27		producer- <i>uud</i>	00:46:55	00:41:31
expert		00:24:54	connection		00:41:54
null		00:25:11	circle		00:41:58
genre		00:25:27	DJ Galey		00:42:30
chance		00:25:43	deal		00:43:03
folk rock	00:25:46		license	00:44:29	00:43:32
hype		00:26:13	colleague		00:43:49
catchy		00:26:21	barter	00:44:25	
Micro-Mark	00:27:43		Tayler swift	00:45:08	
Shark Tank	00:27:48		country <b>duu</b>	00:45:15	
video		00:27:59	show	00:45:19	
format		00:28:33	pop	00:45:20	
platform		00:28:34	style	00:45:21	
YouTube	00:28:35	00:46:32	guitar	00:45:23	
iTunes		00:29:07	german	00:45:31	
wow	00:29:35		anyways	00:45:59	
nice	00:29:36		why not	00:46:18	
man	00:29:36		internet		00:46:31
local		00:29:48	trend		00:46:34
microphone		00:30:03	effort (noun)		00:46:42
Airbnb	00:30:10		come on	00:47:42	
unique		00:30:24	oh my god		00:47:51
cream	00:31:33		I gotta have it		00:47:53
kick		00:31:59	sponser- <i>lekh</i>		00:48:21
hi-hat		00:32:37	company	00:48:44	00:48:23
rhythm		00:32:45	comedy	00:48:40	
bass		00:32:50	Instagram		00:49:31
beatbox		00:32:52	B-Brand	00:49:39	
baseline		00:32:55	marketing	00:49:44	
melody		00:32:59	<b>Mongol-chat</b>		00:49:48
mix- <i>lekh</i>		00:33:37	corona		00:49:53
equalizer		00:33:47	extravert	00:50:51	00:55:32
v-form		00:33:52	focus		00:51:20
acoustic	00:45:24	00:34:58	stress	00:51:35	00:55:17
equipment		00:35:04	unwind		00:51:40
vacuum- <i>jisen</i>	00:35:32	00:35:31	quarantine	00:55:28	
hobby	00:36:27		too much <b>bolokh</b>		00:56:23
top of the line		00:36:42	come on man		00:56:41
brand	00:36:47		oh man	00:57:47	
2pac	00:37:16		physiology		00:57:56
CD	00:37:20		fuck this shit		00:59:12
legend	00:37:45		I see	00:59:24	
god	00:37:47		deep	00:59:27	
Rakim		00:37:56	real	01:01:50	01:01:53
multi- syllable		00:38:08	cirk *	01:02:29	
computer		00:39:23	drama	01:04:00	

dramatic		01:04:19	shooter		01:13:56
show <b>hiikh</b>	01:05:21		talent	01:14:11	01:14:14
engineer	01:05:59		crazy	01:14:22	
programmist		01:06:04	react- <i>lekh</i>	01:14:47	
animator		01:06:11	UFC	01:15:08	
engineering	01:06:26		big comeback	01:15:30	
focus- <i>lekh</i>	01:06:34		big music	01:15:31	
story	01:07:06		steam		01:16:23
atmosphere		01:07:10	Candy Crush	01:16:35	
vision		01:07:38	busy- <i>dekh</i>	01:17:10	
case	01:08:32	01:08:34	ND stud (studio)		01:18:07
realistic		01:08:37	swift code		01:18:35
fantasy		01:08:41	tax		01:18:40
download	01:08:53		serial		01:19:08
version	01:08:56		mature		01:19:12
release <b>hiikh</b>		01:09:00	reclama	01:19:20	
demo		01:09:03	funny		01:19:38
IOS	01:09:13		funny situation		01:20:01
fail- <i>dekh</i>		01:09:34	subject		01:20:18
Kickstarter		01:09:35	2 episode	01:20:35	
dollar		01:09:41	font	01:20:49	
IT	01:10:00		Univision	01:21:24	
Divinity: Original Sin		01:10:24	exclusive		01:21:30
game play		01:10:32	minute	01:21:49	
Supercell	01:11:01		mannerism		01:22:22
entertainment		01:11:07	comedy performance		01:22:27
stun (game language)		01:11:12	balance- <i>lekh</i>		01:22:58
character- <i>uud</i>		01:11:26	conscious		01:23:01
attach		01:11:31	logic		01:23:07
serious	01:11:51		level	01:24:15	
online		01:12:25	vector	01:24:16	
Pubg		01:12:30	background		01:24:43
Dota		01:12:31	challenge <b>hiikh</b>		01:26:50
never ending		01:13:01	challenging	01:27:06	
cycle		01:13:03	camera	01:27:17	
single player	01:13:50				

## Appendix 10

Sample	10	Guest	Anar	Profession	Technology
Podcast Episode	52	Length	02:24:13	Uploaded date	27 Dec 2020

Loanwords	host	guest	Loanwords	host	guest
special	00:00:12		online	00:04:59	00:05:21
internet	00:00:15		audio	00:05:10	00:05:24
business	00:00:15	00:25:07	microphone		00:05:25
technology	00:00:16	00:07:20	acoustic	00:05:29	
<b>And</b> Global	00:00:19	00:10:30	dolphin	00:05:31	
company	00:00:20	00:22:12	VR technology	00:05:50	
tech entrepreneur	00:00:22		know-how	00:06:23	00:14:45
Lend MN	00:00:25	00:14:59	remote	00:06:34	00:07:05
application	00:00:26	00:14:39	covid	00:08:32	00:07:01
sponsor- <i>uud</i>	00:00:33		experience		00:07:06
content	00:00:37		technology	00:33:44	00:07:21
Skytel	00:00:49		aurora	00:08:37	00:07:56
gigabyte	00:00:55		engineer- <i>uud</i>		00:08:11
data	00:00:56		energy		00:09:21
bonus	00:00:57		philosophy	01:57:15	00:09:31
Coca Cola	00:01:16		mathematic	00:55:01	00:10:43
Christmas	00:01:20		IT	02:03:43	00:11:08
logo	00:01:23		case		00:11:46
surprise	00:01:40	00:02:32	machine learning		00:12:34
icoke	00:01:40		vision		00:12:54
code	00:01:48		IPO		00:13:00
website	00:01:54		export		00:13:02
icoke.mn	00:01:56		algorithm	00:17:51	00:13:24
Apple computer	00:02:09		bank		00:13:29
Vitagripp витагрипп	00:02:37		bank- <i>nii</i> System		00:13:39
Monos Group	00:02:44		credit score		00:13:44
super	00:02:56	00:05:23	5G technology		00:13:55
standard	00:03:10		mechanism		00:14:25
milligram	00:03:18		showcase <b>hiikh</b>		00:15:44
vitamin C	00:03:19		fintech	00:17:55	00:15:59
zink	00:03:21		export- <i>lekh</i>		00:16:03
production	00:03:42		innovatz *		00:17:07
Shangri-la Mall	00:03:45		expert	00:17:34	00:30:33
Apple brand	00:03:49		corona		00:18:15
iPhone XR	00:03:52		default rate		00:18:20
iPhone SE	00:03:54		EKYC		00:18:37
iPad Pro	00:03:55		Loan origination system		00:18:52
<b>Sain</b> Electronics	00:04:00		image video verification system		00:18:59
support	00:04:17		Philippine		00:19:00
shop.mn	00:04:23		face detection <b>hiikh</b>		00:19:04
technique		00:04:42	character		00:19:28
set up <b>hiikh</b>	00:04:46		fintech eco system		00:19:36

Superup		00:19:45	Sylvester Stallone		00:40:26
wallet		00:19:48	proper		00:41:24
RND		00:20:24	identity		00:42:37
hardware		00:20:26	Estonia		00:45:14
software		00:20:27	ego		00:45:38
Siemens		00:20:33	national identity		00:46:08
AlcalTel		00:20:34	Samsung		00:46:57
ZTE		00:20:36	LG		00:46:58
Nokia		00:20:37	Hyundai		00:46:58
outsourcing		00:21:30	K pop		00:47:02
IT park		00:21:36	Korean drama		00:47:03
dollar		00:21:41	cosmetic	00:47:06	00:47:07
Google		00:21:49	content		00:47:10
outsource <b>hiikh</b>		00:22:08	Panda		00:48:01
image		00:23:08	Kungfu		00:48:06
IQ		00:24:02	America		00:49:13
reception		00:24:16	socialism		00:51:09
startup	01:29:48	00:24:19	Olympiad		00:51:33
strategic		00:24:34	logic		00:53:16
Apple		00:24:44	populism		00:53:42
Amazon		00:24:45	communist		00:57:59
Hitachi		00:24:48	populist		00:58:53
process		00:25:34	capitalist		01:01:27
valuta		00:26:25	comment	01:02:23	
import- <i>lekh</i>		00:26:26	kindle	01:03:10	
Marubeni	00:26:44	00:29:42	JBL Bluetooth Speaker	01:03:12	
corporatz *	00:26:46		check it out	01:03:17	
Facebook		00:29:35	service	01:03:27	
Alibaba		00:29:36	international	01:05:13	
Sumitomo		00:29:37	workaholic		01:05:28
Softbank		00:29:38	Virgin Atlantic		01:05:50
SBI		00:29:40	Sir Richard Branson		01:05:51
Rakuten		00:29:43	Necker Island		01:05:53
potential	00:50:43	00:30:26	airport		01:06:04
security engineer		00:30:48	Caribbean		01:06:23
audit		00:30:52	Visa		01:06:28
barbarian		00:31:47	Heathrow		01:06:40
Israel	00:33:43		Gatwick		01:06:41
group	00:33:56		transit		01:06:56
construction	00:33:58		Antigua and Barbuda		01:07:33
control	00:34:11		Tortola		01:07:38
ambitz *		00:38:17	immigration		01:07:58
Indonesia		00:38:31	British		01:08:24
sub botting		00:39:00	colony		01:08:38
infrastructure		00:39:25	<b>Ikh</b> Britain		01:08:43
Instagram		00:39:30	Puerto Rico		01:09:46
management	00:43:03	00:39:46	Techstars		01:09:50
Rocky		00:40:24	Singapore	01:29:35	01:09:54

Elon Musk		01:10:14	show- <i>dekh</i>	01:29:35	01:27:31
cancel- <i>dekh</i>	01:10:32		comedy	01:28:46	01:28:54
single entry		01:11:07	funny	01:28:50	
Silicon Valley		01:12:36	banker	01:29:14	
Irbis ventures		01:12:46	party	01:29:16	
Bild High (name)		01:13:01	entrepreneur	01:30:00	
Twitter		01:13:21	sandbox	01:30:45	01:31:28
Australia		01:13:22	Netflix	01:30:53	
Canva		01:13:23	robot		01:34:49
Uber		01:13:24	Mars		01:35:55
YouTube		01:13:26	disruption		01:36:41
Zoom		01:13:28	regulation		01:37:14
challenging		01:13:49	complaint		01:37:15
idea		01:13:51	biotechnology	01:38:18	
concept		01:13:53	leader	01:39:54	
mail	01:14:38		integrate		01:41:00
story		01:15:12	Grab		01:41:27
boss	01:25:32	01:15:17	Microsoft		01:42:04
hobby		01:15:39	Uganda	01:43:03	
Dakar Rally		01:15:43	blockchain	01:43:22	
businessman		01:15:50	digital city		01:44:14
Arctic		01:16:59	visionary		01:45:02
charisma		01:17:07	Skype		01:45:51
unicorn	01:30:11	01:21:05	case- <i>uud</i>		01:47:53
design	01:21:12	01:21:13	master		01:50:06
template		01:21:14	doctor		01:50:07
business class		01:21:58	influencer		01:52:06
founder	01:30:30	01:22:21	Youtuber		01:52:08
surfing		01:22:29	Land 200	01:52:16	01:52:16
kitesurfing		01:22:30	license	01:52:26	
Perth		01:22:37	Facebook page	01:55:51	
unicorn	01:30:11	01:23:22	share	01:56:02	
bank of Canada		01:23:38	HR	02:00:53	
Callpro **		01:23:50	Napoleon		02:02:02
Hippocards **		01:23:51	Kutuzov		02:02:03
Harvard		01:23:57	homo sapiens		02:02:06
Oxford		01:23:58	test		02:03:19
costume		01:24:36	K times	02:03:50	02:04:11
short		01:24:38	Computer science		02:04:13
sandal		01:24:39	information technology engineer		02:04:16
gel- <i>dekh</i>		01:24:39	support <b>hiikh</b>		02:04:21
office		01:24:42	Windows format- <i>alakh</i>		02:04:23
Africa		01:25:02	printer <b>holbokh</b>		02:04:25
coffee		01:25:03	development		02:05:05
menu		01:25:05	television		02:05:15
motorcycle		01:27:12	problem		02:05:40
Atacama		01:27:14	solve <b>hiikh</b>		02:05:41

product	02:06:11		e-commerce		02:13:11
project	02:07:47		balance		02:13:31
integration		02:08:34	Finland	02:14:52	02:13:59
problem solving		02:08:36	Angry Birds		02:15:03
DNA		02:09:02	High Day		02:15:09
gene		02:09:03	YouTube channel		02:16:58
Nito	02:09:48	02:09:50	<b>ARTGER</b>		02:16:59
procedure		02:10:19	Hollywood studio		02:17:24
department		02:11:28	Quarantine	02:19:13	
wellbeing		02:12:22	WIFI	02:22:43	
I see	02:12:48		interview <b>hiikh</b>	02:23:43	
Banana mall	02:12:54		thank you	02:24:13	

## Appendix 11

	<b>Loanwords</b>	<b>Translation in Mongolian</b>	<b>Loanwords</b>	<b>Translation in Mongolian</b>
<b>S1</b>	Have fun	taashaal	social bullying	social deerelkhel
	preserve	(yumiig ug chanariigen aldalkhgui) hadagalakh	happiness	az jargal
	articulate	nuru datah	extra	nemelt
	I deserve it	bi ingekh erkhte	planning	tolovlokh
	automat	ooroo		
<b>S2</b>	Thank you	bayarlalaa	okay	za
	sol	odor	resource	nooch
	decline	huchingui bolgokh	master of public administration	olon niitiin vdvrldaga
	quantitative analysis	deed too	language skills	helenii chadvar
	problem	asuudal	hypothesis	taamaglal
	physically	beychilen	freedom of speech	uzel bodoloo cholotoi ilerkhilekh
	movement	jigsaal	executive	guichidgekh zahiral
	authentic	jingkheni	state secretary	toriin nariin
	secretary	nariin bichig	check and balance	harilchan tenchuur
	reflex	dadal	show	nargiyan, tseengeen
	weapon	zevseg	detail oriented	toochin hiikh
	prime age	orgil tsag	cord	huis
	ferrum	tomor	transfer	shiljilt
	knowledge	medeleg	enthymeme	ukhamsar
	empire	ezent gurun	fantasy	zohool
	destroy hiikh	uguisgekh	handle hiikh	zasakh
	point of view	oor oriinkheeree	value	unet zuil
	monograph	neg sedevt buteel	legacy	ov
	stress	bohinidol	generation	uye
	we have serious problems; we need serious people	bidend seriousnii asuudal bainaa, seriousnii khun heregtei baina	transparent	shilin

S2	social mobility	degsh garaanii bolomj	arranged marriage	Zuulchilaar (horim)
	enlightener	soyon gegeeruulegch	trillion	ikh nayad
	conspiracy	har hairchaiin taamaglal	constitution	undesen huuli
	resembling	togos zohichal	satellite	hiimel daguul
	far	hol	replacing	oroluulakh
	second option	hoyardakh bolomj	space elevator association,	sansarin chakhilgan shatnii holvoo
	somehow	yamar nigen baidalaar	vertical landing	bosogooroo bvvkh
	physical studies	tezo		
S3	authentic	jinkhenii	self-winding	ooroo tsenegledeg
	foundation	sang	development	hogzuulelt
	tsaganii industry	tsaganii salbar	visionary	haraad *
	precise	narivchilel	interesting	sonirkhaltai
	seal	tamaga	magnetic	sorinjnin oron
	auction	dvvdlag hudalmaa	collector	Chugluulakh *
	bezel	toirog heseg	gold foundry	alt hailvvlakh uildebur
	coated	burmel	lens	shil
	meaningful	vtag vchirtai	so excited	aimar bayarrajina
	counterfeit	hudal/huurmag	precision	narivchilel ondortoi
	shopping experience	uilchilulekh mederemj	economic crisis	ediin zasagin himral
	second market	hoyadakhech zakh zeel	novelty	shine
	knowledge	medeleg	wish list	huselt
	activation card	idevkhejuulekh	treet hiikh	harichakh
	culture	soyol	exactly	yag unen
	open minded	neeltei	down to earth	darvvhan
	individual	hovi khun	veteran	detguurtee garsan chereg
	communication skill	harilchaanii *	front line	vrid zogsokh
watch maker	tsagchin			
S4	friendly	nairsag	uric acid	sheesni huchil
	big picture	tom zurag	diversify	solongorvvlakh
	expert	meregijlten	message	zahia
	science	shinjilekh ukhaan	plan	tolovlogoo
S5	high	ondor	pragmatic	engiin



S5	nickle	jiverdeggui gang	operatz	uil ajilгаа
	server	uilchilegch	trainer	taskhaljuulagch
	beef jerky	bvrch	hobby	duratai
	human resource management	hunii nochiin vdvrDALAG		
S6	consulting	zovlokh	counseling	setgel zuich
	international coaching federation	olon vlsiin coachingiin holvoo	associate coach	ankhan shatanii coach
	professional coach	mergejiliin coach	professional	mergejiliin
	financial	sang khuu	service	uilchilegee
	contract	geree	coach finder	coach olokh *
	coachee	uilchiluulegch	depress	setgel gvtral
	client	uilchiluulegch	network	oron zai
	workshop	svrgalt	quality	chinar
	ten fingers	arvan hrvvnii durim	idealnii	togos husemjit
	challenge hiikh	hvrchalakh	magical	uligeriin
	central America	tov America	jungle	oi
	soviet	zovlolt	resort	amaraltiin gazar
	truth	unen	choice	songolt
	passion	gal eremelzel	energy	erch huch
	sad	gvnigtai	happenstance	dohioldoliin
	manufacture	botookh	leader	manglailagch
	soft skill	vr chadvar	pauce	gachaakh
	manager	zahiral	relationship based	harilchaan deer undesledeg
	general	yoronkhii	open ended question	neelttei asuuult
	chronic disorder	baingiin arkhag	resist hiikh	temchekh
A man can be brave only when he is scared	khun aisan uyedeeni zorigtai baidag	be best friend	hamagiin sain naizaa bolga	
focustai baikh	tovloroj chidadag baikh			
S7	safety	ayolgui”	career	ajil
	practice	durshilag	mega	tom
	price fixing	uniig ugesen huubildokh	corporate law	businessiin huuli
	tort law	gem horiin erkh zui	bubble	hiisbur yum

<b>S7</b>	homeless	ger orongui		
<b>S8</b>	video	bichileg	value	une chene
	earpad	chikhivch	elementary	naad zakh
	minimal	dosor	secret	nvvch
	nirvana	gegeerekh	fake account	hvvrmag site
	world	orchin		
<b>S9</b>	music	hugjim	musiclig	vyangalag
	current	odo	maybe	magadgui
	creative	shinelig	introvert	dotogshoo
	depressdekh	bohinidokh	mindset	bodol
	melody	ayalagv	legend	agvv
	multisyllable	olon uye	connection	holbogdokh
	I gotta have it	ene deer bi avamar bainaa	extravert	gadagshaa
	focus	tovlerekh	deep	khund
	story	adal yavdal	atmosphere	orchin
	demo	dvrshij uzekh hovolbor	attach	holbogdokh
	shooter	Bvvdakh *	funny	ineedtei
	subject	sedev	exclusive	onchagai
<b>S10</b>	remote	holoos	experience	dvrshilag
	aurora	mederemj	case	jishee
	showcase hiikh	uliger jishee bolj uzuulekh	wellbeing	setgel hanamj
	character	zang tolov	proper	zov
	identity	onchalig chinar	logic	undseleltei bodit
	workaholic	ajiliin henegtei khun	airport	ongochenii bvvdal
	immigration	khiliin albaniihan	challenging	ondor soriltatai
	idea	sanaa	founder	uusgen baiguulagch
	disruption	desrelt, userelt	problem	asvvdal
	solve hiikh	shiidekh		