Research Article

The Comparison Study of Daily Newspaper Language Composition: The Study of Mongolia And Inner Mongolia

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Abstract
Our research compares the language used in daily newspapers from Inner Mongolia and Mongolia, looking for patterns and distinctions in the content. To comprehend language use at different levels, we concentrated on articles, headlines, and other textual elements. Daily newspapers, which reflect societal trends and current events, provide insights into language usage in everyday situations. Through a comparative analysis of these newspapers, we hope to identify linguistic differences shaped by social, political, and cultural contexts, advancing our knowledge of language dynamics within the Mongolian-speaking community.

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

1. Introduction

Journalism has long been the cornerstone of informing the public, with its primary objective being the investigation and reporting of events and issues to an audience. Various types of journalism cater to different facets of society, including political, business, and cultural reporting. Despite the diversity in approaches and subject matter, the ultimate goal remains consistent: to deliver accurate, comprehensive, and relevant information to readers, viewers, and listeners.

The term "theory of linguistics" in linguistics has multiple meanings, much like the term "general linguistics," which it is related to. The term "theoretical linguistics" in linguistics is interpreted in a variety of ways, much like its related term "general linguistics." Both can be interpreted as allusions to the theory of language, the branch of linguistics that investigates the structure of language and seeks fundamental explanations for the nature of language and the universals. The goal of theoretical linguistics can also include creating a comprehensive theoretical framework for language description. When employed with intention and purpose,

language can be a very helpful instrument.

When utilized with intention and purpose, language can be a powerful tool. It can be employed in a variety of ways to influence and reach a climax in a message. Since meaning can be altered by the addition or deletion of even a single grammatical structure element, language's primary purpose as a tool for communication may be jeopardized if it is not compatible with rules. Therefore, it is imperative that language users strive to improve their language by abiding by set norms.

The idea that literary language is essentially an improvement or extension of everyday language is the foundation of contemporary literary linguistics. According to this viewpoint, the components, guidelines, and restrictions that govern literary language are taken from ordinary language and only slightly differ from it.

Put another way, writers of literature are operating within the boundaries of an existing linguistic framework rather than inventing a whole new one. Literary language frequently has

semantic content that is similar to that of ordinary language, despite having unique formal features like heightened imagery, rhythm, or figurative language.

Poetry, novels, stories told orally, songs, and other literary works are written in a language that may not be the same as everyday speech.

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

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

The Evolution of Journalism as a traditional roles and responsibilities historically, journalism has been regarded as the fourth estate, playing a crucial role as below:
Informing the Public: Offering detailed accounts and analyses of events.
Holding Power to Account: Investigating and exposing misconduct in political, business, and social spheres.

2. The Literature Review
Since 1990, the free press has developed in Mongolia, and the number of newspapers, television, and radio has increased, which has led to the need to monitor their language editing .

In 1996, scientists M. Odmandakh and Ch. Enkhbat published a compilation entitled "Some Problems of Language and Editing of Mongolian Newspapers" under the auspices of the Mongolian Journalists' Association, and they tried to bring attention to this problem from a professional organization .

The concept of newspapers having a physical constraint on space is rooted in the traditional print medium, which has a limited number of pages and sections to present information. This limitation influences how content is curated, written, and presented.

Fixed Number of Pages and Sections of newspapers are typically produced within a set number of pages, which dictates how much content can be included. Each issue must balance various sections such as news, sports, editorials, features, and advertisements. This finite space means that editors and journalists must make critical decisions about what stories are included and how much space each story is allotted (Zelizer, 2009) [1].

Space for Advertisements for significant portion of a newspaper is dedicated to advertisements, which are a primary revenue source. Advertisements can occupy substantial space, further constraining the amount of room available for editorial content. The competition for space means that not all stories can be covered, and those that are must often be concise (Barnhurst & Nerone, 2001) [2].

Efficiency in Writing of space limitations, journalists are trained to write efficiently. This involves using concise language, prioritizing the most critical information, and adhering to the inverted pyramid style of writing, where the most important information is presented first, followed by supporting details (Bell, 1991) [3].

Editors play a crucial role in determining which stories are published and how much space they receive. These decisions are influenced by newsworthiness, public interest, and the availability of space. Stories that may be lengthy and detailed in an online format might be significantly shortened or omitted in the print version (Boczkowski, 2004) [4].

Impact on Content Diversity of the space constraint can impact the diversity of content. Given the limited room, editors often prioritize stories that will attract the most readers or that align with the newspaper's editorial stance. This can sometimes lead to less coverage of niche topics or minority perspectives (McQuail, 2010) [5].

Characteristics of Newspaper Language: Newspaper language is characterized by brevity, clarity, and objectivity. It uses short, concise sentences to convey information clearly and straightforwardly. Articles are written in an impartial manner, presenting facts without personal bias. Newspaper articles prioritize brevity, ensuring that information is conveyed in the shortest possible manner, which helps readers quickly grasp the main points without unnecessary details.

Clarity is paramount in newspaper writing; the language used is straightforward and easy to understand, avoiding complex vocabulary and jargon that might confuse readers.

Objectivity is a cornerstone of newspaper language, with journalists striving to present information impartially, refraining from inserting their personal opinions or biases into the content.

Sentences in newspapers are typically concise, often using simple subject-verb-object structures, which helps in maintaining the reader's attention and ensuring the message is direct and to the point.

Newspaper articles focus on presenting verifiable facts and evidence, providing readers with accurate and reliable information about current events and issues.

The tone of newspaper writing is neutral and balanced, aiming to inform rather than persuade, which allows readers to form their own opinions based on the presented facts.

News articles often follow the inverted pyramid structure, where the most important information is placed at the beginning, followed by supporting details, ensuring that readers get the key points even if they don't read the entire article. We summarized main concepts about newspaper languages:

Table 1. The Explanation of Newspaper Language Types

MEANING	EXPLANATION
Brevity:	Newspapers have limited space, so journalists often write succinctly. This means using short sentences and paragraphs and eliminating unnecessary words.
Clarity:	Articles are written in a clear and straightforward manner to ensure the reader quickly understands the information.
Objectivity:	News reporting aims to be impartial and balanced, presenting facts without personal bias.
Inverted Pyramid Structure:	Important information is presented first (who, what, where, when, why, and how), followed by details and background information. This allows readers to get the gist of the story quickly.
Active Voice:	Active voice makes writing more direct and livelier. For example, "The mayor announced a new policy" is preferred over "A new policy was announced by the mayor."
Engaging Headlines:	Headlines are crafted to grab attention and provide a summary of the article's main point.
Lead:	The opening sentence or paragraph, known as the lead, is crucial as it hooks the reader. It summarizes the most important aspect of the story.
Attribution:	Information is often attributed to sources to enhance credibility. Phrases like "according to officials" or "experts say" are common.
Quotations:	Direct quotes from people involved in the news add authenticity and a human element to the story.
Simple Language:	Newspapers avoid jargon and complex language to ensure that articles are accessible to a broad audience.
Visuals:	Photographs, charts, and infographics are used to complement the text and provide visual interest.
Subheadings:	These break up the text and make it easier for readers to navigate the article.

Noted by: The results of our study.

3. The Comparisons of Newspaper Language

The standards, morals, and regulations that journalists follow from one media outlet or journalistic organization to another are compared in the comparison of journalistic requirements. Ideals like impartiality, fairness, objectivity, and transparency are frequently included in journalism standards. But depending on things like editorial position, target audience, and cultural background, each outlet may interpret and apply these rules differently. A comparison of journalistic standards could include a look at how various media sources manage sourcing, fact-checking, editorial autonomy, and the handling of touchy or divisive subjects.

Grammar, syntax, style, and structural errors that compromise a piece of writing's readability and impact its effectiveness are referred to as composition errors. The process of comparing composition errors entails examining the kinds and prevalence of errors present in various written works, such as articles from various.

Understanding the benefits and drawbacks of various journalistic techniques, spotting patterns or trends in media output, and guiding choices regarding media creation or consumption can all be aided by these comparisons.

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

Table 2. Comparison of Composition Errors

Editorial errors in Mongolian newspapers and magazines	Editorial errors in Mongolian newspapers and magazines
- The words have a warped tone. - No more utterances - Lost for words - Words that are repeated - incorrect word choice - The choice of s harp tools is not ideal. - Error that is not compositional - Record Reasonably	- Between them, there are contradictions and a lack of sense. - It is not real since it violates moral principles. - The literature should have a rich, dark tone and color. - It seemed like a poorly done presentation.

Noted by: The results of our study.

Comparing the content of the "Daily news" newspaper with other newspapers or media sources is known as content comparison. Numerous factors, including the kinds of stories covered, the extent of coverage, the editorial stance or bias, the writing style, the use of multimedia elements, and the intended audience, could be the focus of the comparison. We can learn more about the "Daily news" newspaper's editorial priorities, advantages, disadvantages, and general positioning in the media by contrasting its content with that of other publications.

These contrasts can be helpful in determining the advantages and disadvantages of various journalistic techniques, spotting patterns or trends in media output, and guiding choices regarding media creation or consumption.

The established style of international journalistic records has shaped and developed Mongolian journalistic information, texts, and articles. The norms of literary language or the language composition of articles have shaped and developed the type of structured writing in Mongolian newspapers.

Table 3. Comparison of Journalistic Requirements

Ethical principles of journalists in Mongolia	Education of a newspaper editor in Inner Mongolia
- Endeavor to avoid making major professional errors like slandering, defaming others, distorting facts, accepting bribes, and hiding facts; - Subject to the public's interest in knowing. - Be accountable for the words you write - Maintain complete confidentiality about the source of your information avoid stealing and plagiarizing other people's work - Don't support barbaric activities like terrorism, crime, or violence - Respect only fair competition; - Respect privacy; - Recognize the suffering of others and act with compassion; - Make every effort to correct any errors. - Courtesy toward one's professional dignity	- There must be a strong theoretical and public policy foundation. - A wide range of specialized professional skills are required. - The director needs to possess a strong work ethic that is fast, steady, orderly, and meticulous. They should also have a high degree of ideological education.

Noted by: The results of our study.

In Mongolian newspapers, editing errors are divided into two categories: editorial and non-editorial errors. Inner Mongolian newspapers do not give these errors much attention.

On the other hand, the idea that the tone of the word is distorted by the composition of the Mongolian newspaper is seen as contradictory before and after the meaning diverges. It's a very smart concept. Writing errors in Inner Mongolia, however, include providing false information and exaggerating information beyond what is reasonable.

4. Conclusion
In conclusion, our study focused on comparing the language used in daily newspapers from Mongolia and Inner Mongolia to identify both similarities and differences. By analyzing the content, we aimed to understand how language functions in various sections of these newspapers, such as articles, headlines, and editorials. This meticulous examination allowed us to see how newspapers serve as a mirror to real-world language use, capturing the essence of current events and societal changes.

Through our analysis, we found that newspapers are crucial in

reflecting everyday language patterns, offering a snapshot of how language evolves in response to ongoing events. For example, headlines often use concise and impactful language to grab readers' attention, while articles provide more detailed and nuanced linguistic expressions. By studying these differences, we could see how language is adapted to serve different communicative purposes within the same publication.

Our research also revealed subtle linguistic differences between newspapers from Mongolia and Inner Mongolia. These differences are shaped by various political, social, and cultural influences unique to each region. For instance, certain phrases or terminologies might be more prevalent in one region due to local political contexts or cultural norms. These variations highlight the dynamic nature of language and how it adapts to fit specific regional contexts.

The political landscape plays a significant role in shaping language use in newspapers. In Mongolia, the language might reflect the country's democratic environment, while in Inner Mongolia, language use might be influenced by the policies and regulations of China. This interplay between politics and language provides insights into how power dynamics and governance impact linguistic expression.

Social factors, such as the demographics and social movements within each region, also influence language use. Newspapers may adopt terms and expressions that resonate with their readership, reflecting the social issues and concerns prevalent in their communities. This responsiveness to social context helps newspapers maintain relevance and engage their audience effectively.

Cultural influences are equally important in shaping language. Traditional Mongolian cultural elements, such as idioms, proverbs, and historical references, might appear more frequently in newspapers from Mongolia. In contrast, Inner Mongolian newspapers might blend these with Chinese cultural references, creating a unique linguistic tapestry that reflects their multicultural environment.

Our findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how language functions within the Mongolian-speaking world. By examining these newspapers, we gain insights into the broader landscape of language evolution and diversity. This knowledge helps linguists, sociologists, and cultural scholars appreciate the complex factors that drive language change and variation.

Overall, our study not only sheds light on the specific linguistic characteristics of newspapers in Mongolia and Inner Mongolia but also underscores the importance of newspapers as valuable resources for studying language in real-world contexts. These insights are crucial for understanding the ongoing evolution of language and the diverse ways it manifests across different regions and cultures.

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