

Status of the Alasha dialect of Mongolian within Mongolic as analyzed through velar obstruents

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1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

The literature describes the Alasha dialect of Mongolian, which was originally an Oirat language, as having partially lost its Oirat features (i.e., the study refers to this process as de-Oiratization) and as having evolved into an interlanguage due to the interference of Inner Mongolian dialects. However, previous studies lack a detailed discussion of the influence of Inner Mongolian dialects and the realization of de-Oiratization. Thus, the current study focuses on the velar obstruents of the Alasha dialect, which date back to *k in Proto-Mongolian, and analyzes their phonetic realization based on survey data.

The result demonstrates that the velar obstruent in the Alasha dialect is realized by three types of sounds, namely, plosive, affricate, and fricative.

Furthermore, from the diachronic point of view, the de-plosivization (de-occlusion) of the velar obstruents in the Alasha dialect tends to be more likely to occur at the non-word-initial and before the vowels *e* and *ü*, *ö*.

1.2 The Alasha dialect of Mongolian

Speakers of the Alasha dialect of Mongolian are the Mongols of the Alasha League. Historically, this group is of Oirat Mongol ethnic origin. According to the 2019 population census conducted by the Chinese government, the total population of the Alasha League is approximately 250,000, out of which approximately 45,000 are Mongols. Taking into account the comments of the consultant, the study assumes that the population of speakers of the Alasha dialect does not exceed the ethnic population of the Mongols in the Alasha League. Moreover, this population is decreasing on a yearly basis. However, the specific population of speakers remains unknown. Notably, according to the consultant, all speakers of the Alasha dialect are bilingual with Chinese, although their fluency in Chinese varies.

According to Kuribayashi (1988: 973), the Alasha dialect of Mongolian has lost several of its Oirat features as a result of the interference of Inner Mongolian dialects. Thus, it can be regarded as an intermediate dialect between the Inner Mongolian dialects. Notably, the Alasha dialect lacks the typical Oirat linguistic features of predicate personal endings and de-rounded vowels. However, no further details can be obtained.

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2. Review of previous studies

2.1. Velar Obstruents of Oirat

Table 1 presents the velar obstruents of the Oirat language, to which the Alasha dialect originally belongs. In essence, the table demonstrates the behavior of Oirat and non-Oirat languages in relation to the *k* in written Mongolian based on Kuribayashi (1988a: 972; the presenter has changed only the transcription of long vowels in Oirat and Khalkha Mongolian). In addition, the *k* in written Mongolian goes back to the **k* in the Proto-Mongolian.

Table 1. Behavior of Oirat and non-Oirat languages in relation to the *k* in written Mongolian

Written Mongolian	Oirat	Non-Oirat	
		(Ex) Khalkha Mongolian	
<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>x</i>	
(examples)	<i>kereg</i>	<i>xereg</i>	“thing, matter”
	<i>kü:kən</i>	<i>xü:xün</i>	“girl”

Source: Kuribayashi (1988a: 972)

2.2. Velar Obstruents of the Alasha dialect


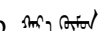








Geriletu (2013) conducted a systematic description of the Alasha dialect. However, the study is problematic in that it is only a basic description and follows the traditional Mongolian linguistic conventions without a critical examination. As shown in Table 2, Geriletu (2013) stated that the sound form of the Alasha dialect that corresponds to written Mongolian *k* is [k].

Table 2. Correspondence Between Written Mongolian and the Alasha Dialect

written Mongolian	Alasha dialect
k	[k]

Source: Geriletu (2013)

However, Sun's (1990) example of the Alasha dialect in (1) demonstrates that not all K in the Alasha dialect corresponding to k in written Mongolian are realized as [k].

- (1) a.  [kyn] “man, person” (p. 398)
b.  [xar xyn] “lay man” (p. 329)
c.  [ik] “big, large; many, much” (p. 415)
d.  [aɣu: ix] “great, huge” (p. 96)
e.  [kyɕy:] “neck” (p. 397)
f.  [aman kyɕy:] “the first vertebra of the neck” (p. 106)
g.  [be:rek] “to suffer from cold, shiver” (p. 147)
h.  [tesrex] “to burst, explode, blow up” (p. 635)
i.  [imerky] “to twirl between the fingers” (p. 410)
j.  [ølbørxy] “to starve, perish with hunger” (p. 542)

Example (1a and b) indicate that at the word-initial, (1a) has the plosive [k], whereas it is realized by the fricative [x] in (1b). Similarly, in examples (1c and d), (1c) has the plosive [k] at the non-word-initial, whereas it is realized by the fricative [x] in (1d). Examples (1a–d) seemingly point to a rule that a single word is pronounced as the plosive [k], whereas a compound word is pronounced as the fricative [x]. However, as examples (1e and f) illustrate, making the abovementioned generalization would be difficult because even in certain compound words, such as example (1f), the sound is pronounced as a plosive instead of a fricative. Examples (1g–j) are all verbs, whereas

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examples (1g and h) are phonetically realized closed syllables, where (1g) is the plosive [k], and (1h) is the fricative [x]. Examples (1i and j) are phonetically open syllables, where (1i) and (1j) are realized as the plosive [k] and as the fricative [x], respectively.

Therefore, the extent to which the velar obstruent K in the Alasha dialect, which corresponds to k in written Mongolian, is actually realized as the plosive [k] (i.e. as an Oirat feature) requires further examination. Thus, the study analyzes the velar obstruent K in the Alasha dialect according to the criterion in (2).

- (2) the velar obstruent K of the Alasha dialect, which corresponds to k in written Mongolian
 - (a) is realized with closure: Oirat-like
 - (b) is realized without closure: non-Oirat-like

2.3. Geka (2021)

This section summarizes the discussion of Geka (2021), who points out that de-Oiratization is observed in speakers under 50 years old and suggests that the Alasha dialect may be one in of the intermediate stages in the process of fricativization of *k and *q of Proto-Mongolian based on the actual phonetic realization of the velar obstruent K in the Alasha dialect.

Geka (2021) conducted a text reading survey in Alxa Left Banner during January 26 and 27, 2020 and recruited eight native speakers of the Alasha dialect who were born in the Alasha League in their teens to 80s. The results illustrate that the velar obstruent K in the Alasha dialect has three phonetic realizations corresponding to k in written Mongolian, namely, [k], [kx], and [x], out of which the most frequent is the fricative [x] instead of the plosive [k]. In terms of generational differences in Oirat-like features,

two speakers aged 60 years or older displayed an occurrence of approximately 50%, whereas six speakers aged 50 years or younger displayed an occurrence of approximately only 20%, even among speakers with high levels of frequency. Furthermore, Geka (2021) examines the environment in which the Oirat-like features are realized and finds that they are more likely to be realized at the word-initial position and before the vowel *i* in written Mongolian. However, they are less likely to be realized at the non-word-initial position and before the vowels *e* and *ü, ö*.

3. Survey method

The study conducted a survey on the reading of Mongolian vocabulary in Sun (1990) in cooperation with one speaker of the Alasha dialect as the mother tongue (female, born in 1958 in Alxa Left Banner) in Alxa Left Banner from the end of January to the end of February 2020. The survey was conducted and recorded for all the lexical items based on the indexes in written Mongolian in Sun (1990: 744–768).

For data analysis, the study excluded lexical items that were not mentioned in the Alasha dialect on the relevant page of Sun (1990), lexical items for which the written Mongolian spellings and the phonetic transcriptions of the Alasha dialect were different, and lexical items that were mispronounced by native speakers or for which native speakers indicated that the meaning was unclear. Afterward, the lexemes containing the written Mongolian *k* were selected, which brings the total numbers of lexemes and target parts covered by the study to 495 and 554, respectively.

The study is based on Geka (2021) and analyzes the realization of *K* in the Alasha dialect according to the position in which the target part appears (word-initial or non-word-initial) and the type of vowel that follows (i.e., *i*, *e*, *ü*, and *ö*), as shown in (3). For the sake of convenience, “*ü*” and “*ö*” will be treated together as “*ü, ö*” because several lexemes frequently interchange

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“ü” and “ö.” In addition, data from the study will be compared with those
of Sun’s (1990) description of the Alasha dialect, and the results will be ex-
amined from the diachronic perspective.

- (3) a. word-initial/non-word-initial
- b. before vowel i/before vowel e/before vowels ü, ö in written Mongolian

4. Results

4.1. Status of the Alasha dialect K according to the data of the study

This section summarizes the results of the author’s data on the realization of K in the Alasha dialect, which corresponds to k in written Mongolian. Similar to Geka (2021), the study found that K in the Alasha dialect was realized phonetically using three sounds, namely, plosive [k], affricate [kx], and fricative [x]. Tables 3 and 4 present the number and percentage of each phonetic realization (rounded to the nearest whole number). Specifically, Table 3 indicates the number of realizations in each position (word-initial or non-word-initial), whereas Table 4 illustrates the number of realizations for each type of the following vowel.

In (2), the presence or absence of closure was used as a criterion for the Oirat-like features of the velar obstruent K. However, two positions are possible for the Oirat-like features of the realization of the affricate [kx]. If the Oirat-like feature is the appearance of a plosive, then only the plosive [k] is relevant but not the affricate [kx]. Conversely, when the Oirat-like feature is defined as appearing with a closure, then not only the plosive [k] but also the affricate [kx] is included. The study refrains from choosing one position over the other due to the lack of a positive reason to take either position.

Table 3 demonstrates that the occurrences of [k] at the word-initial and non-word-initial are approximately 68% and 11%, respectively. In addition, the occurrence at the word-initial is higher. Similarly, in [k] and [kx], the word-initial and non-word-initial occurrences are approximately 69% and 20%, respectively, which indicates that the word-initial occurrence is also higher. Based on this fact, the study thus concludes that the Oirat-like features are more likely to be realized at the word-initial than at the non-word-initial.

Table 4 shows that in the occurrence of [k], the rates of occurrence before vowels i, e, and ü, ö is approximately 54%, 38%, and 18%, respectively. For [k] and [kx], the rates of occurrence before vowel i, e, and ü, ö was approximately 68%, 49%, and 22%, respectively. In all cases, the highest rates of occurrence were realized before vowels i, e, and ü, ö, in this order. Based on this finding, the study thus concludes that the Oirat-like features are most likely realized before vowels i and e, but they are less likely to be realized before vowel ü, ö than before vowels i or e in relation to the type of vowel that follows.

Table 3. Realization of the Alasha dialect K by word position

	Word-initial (151)		Non-word-initial (403)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	102	68%	45	11%
[kx]	2	1%	35	9%
[k] + [kx]	104	69%	80	20%
[x]	47	31%	323	80%

Source: This study.

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Table 4. Realization of the Alasha dialect K by vowel types

	i (76)		e (99)		ü, ö (379)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	41	54%	38	38%	68	18%
[k̚]	11	14%	11	11%	15	4%
[k] + [k̚]	52	68%	49	49%	83	22%
[x]	24	32%	50	51%	296	78%

Source: This study.

4.2. Comparison of data of the study with Sun (1990)

This section compares the phonetic realizations of the author's data described in the previous section with Sun's (1990) description of the Alasha dialect and examines them from the diachronic perspective.

Tables 5 and 6 summarize the realizations of K in the Alasha dialect in Sun (1990).

In contrast to the author's data, Sun (1990) found two realizations of K in the Alasha dialect, namely, plosive [k] and fricative [x]. Table 5, which summarizes the results according to position in the word, illustrates that the rates of occurrence of the plosive [k] is approximately 98% and 87% in the word-initial and non-word-initial cases, which is slightly lower in the non-word-initial case than in the word-initial case. In both cases, however, the rate occurrence is very high. Table 6 indicates that the rate of occurrence of the plosive [k] is 92%, 99%, and 87% before vowels i, e, and ü, ö, respectively, with the highest rate occurring before vowel e.

Table 5. Realization of the Alasha dialect K by word position (Sun, 1990)

	Word-initial (151)		Non-word-initial (403)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	148	98%	349	87%
[x]	3	2%	54	13%

Table 6. Realization of the Alasha dialect K by vowel type (Sun, 1990)

	i (76)		e (99)		ü, ö (379)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	70	92%	98	99%	329	87%
[x]	6	8%	1	1%	50	13%

At this point, the study will actually compare its data with those of Sun (1990). Table 7 presents the correspondence between the sets of data for all the points of interest.

Table 7. Correspondence of data between Sun (1990) and this study of the Alasha dialect K

<all> (554)	Sun (1990)			
	[k]		[x]	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	146	26%	1	0%
[kx]	29	5%	8	1%
[x]	322	58%	48	9%

In contrast to Sun's (1990) study of the plosive [k], the author's data show that the plosive [k] is used in only approximately 26% of the cases, and that [k] and [kx] together account for only approximately 31% of the cases. From the diachronic point of view, this fact can be explained by the fact that the

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Alasha dialect is in a transitional stage, which is an intermediate stage in the process by which fricatives, which were traditionally pronounced as plosives, are de-plosivized and are currently pronounced as affricates or fricatives. Geka (2021: 260) briefly summarizes the diachronic changes in *k and *q into three types (Figure 1) and suggests that the Alasha dialect may be moving from Type 2 (to which Oirat belongs and in which *k and *q appear as a plosive and as a fricative, respectively) to Type 3 (*k and *q appear as fricatives).

*k *q (language example)	*k and *q are plosive	*k and *q are partially spirantizationalized	*k and *q are spirantizationalized
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
	Plosive	Plosive	Fricative
	Plosive	Fricative	Fricative
	Santa	Oirat	Khalkha Mongolian
	Moghol	Mongghul	

Figure 1. Diachronical changes in *k and *q (Geka, 2021: 260)

Table 8. Correspondence of data between Sun (1990) and current study on the Alasha dialect K at word-initial

<word-initial> (151)	Sun (1990)			
	[k]		[x]	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	101	67%	1	1%
[kx]	1	1%	1	1%
[x]	46	30%	1	1%

Table 9. Correspondence of data between Sun (1990) and the current study on the Alasha dialect K at non-word-initial

<non-word-initial> (403)	Sun (1990)			
	[k]		[x]	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	45	11%	0	0%
[k̟]	28	7%	7	2%
[x]	276	68%	47	12%

In accordance with this hypothesis, the study then considers the position in the word and the type of the following vowels. Tables 8 and 9 summarize the correspondence of the data between the current study and Sun (1990) on word position. Specifically, Table 8 depicts that, at the word-initial, the plosive [k] in Sun (1990) is also realized as the plosive [k] in the current study in 67% of cases and as fricative [x] in 30% of cases. Conversely, Table 9 indicates that, in the non-word-initial, the sound corresponding to the plosive [k] in Sun (1990) is also realized as the plosive [k] in 11% and as the fricative [x] in 68% of the current data. Based on a comparison between Tables 8 and 9, the study infers that the correspondence between word-initial and non-word-initial is in contrast. From the diachronic point of view, these facts suggest that the de-plosivisation of the velar obstruents in the Alasha dialect is more likely to occur at the non-word-initial than at the word-initial.

Tables 10–12 summarize the correspondence of data between the current study and Sun (1990) for the types of following vowels. Table 10 shows that before vowel i, the ratio of the plosive [k] in Sun (1990) to the plosive [k] in the current study is 53%, whereas the ratio of the fricative [x] to the fricative [x] is 28%, and the ratio of the plosive [k] to the fricative [x] is higher. Table 11 indicates that before the vowel e, the ratio of the plosive [k] in Sun (1990) that is realized as the plosive [k] in the current study is

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38%, whereas the ratio realized as the fricative [x] is 51%, which is higher than that of the plosive [k]. Furthermore, Table 12 denotes that before vowel *ü, ö*, the plosive [k] in Sun (1990) was also realized as the plosive [k] in 18% of the current study, whereas it was realized as the fricative [x] in 66% of the current study, which is a higher percentage of the fricative [x] than the plosive [k]. Throughout Tables 10–12, the study infers that the plosive [k] in Sun (1990) is more likely to be realized as plosive [k] than fricative [x] before vowel *i*. However, it is more likely to be realized as fricative [x] than plosive [k] before vowels *e* and *ü, ö*. Notably, the rate of occurrence of affricates in the current study, which correspond to the plosive [k] in Sun (1990), is highest before vowels *i* (12%), *e* (10%), and *ü, ö* (3%) in this order. These facts suggest that, from the diachronic point of view, the de-plosivisation of the velar obstruents in the Alasha dialect is more likely to occur before vowels *e* and *ü, ö* than before vowel *i*.

Table 10. Correspondence of data between Sun (1990) and the current study on the Alasha dialect K before vowel *i* in written Mongolian

< i > (76)	Sun (1990)			
	[k]		[x]	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	40	53%	1	1%
[k̟x]	9	12%	2	3%
[x]	21	28%	3	4%

Table 11. Correspondence of data between Sun (1990) and the current study on the Alasha dialect K before vowel e in written Mongolian

< e > (99)	Sun (1990)			
	[k]		[x]	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	38	38%	0	0%
[kx]	10	10%	1	1%
[x]	50	51%	0	0%

Table 12. Correspondence of data between Sun (1990) and the current study on the Alasha dialect K before vowel ü, ö in written Mongolian

< ü, ö > (379)	Sun (1990)			
	[k]		[x]	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
[k]	68	18%	0	0%
[kx]	10	3%	5	1%
[x]	251	66%	45	12%

5. Summary and future tasks

This section describes the discussion on the velar obstruent K in the Alasha dialect based on data from a vocabulary reading survey. First, the syntactic description of the current study indicates shows that, in contrast to previous studies, it is realized by three types of sounds, namely, plosive, affricate, and fricative. The environment in which Oirat-like features are more likely to be realized can be described in terms of their position in the word (they are more likely to be realized at the word-initial than at the non-word-initial) and in terms of the type of the following vowels (they are more likely to be

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realized before vowels i and e, but less likely to be realized before vowel ü,
and ö).

In addition, data between Sun (1990) the current study. Furthermore,
the de-plosivisation of the velar obstruents in the Alasha dialect was dis-
cussed from the diachronic perspective. Thus, the study concluded that the
de-plosivisation of velar obstruents in the Alasha dialect are more likely to
occur at the non-initial-word than at the word-initial and are more likely to
occur before vowels e and ü, ö than before vowel i.

The most useful data for syntactic description are those from natural
discourse. In the future, the study intends to collect additional data on nat-
ural discourse to compensate for the shortcomings of the reading surveys
and to test the hypotheses on the basis of data from natural discourse.

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ABSTRACT

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The literature describes the Alasha dialect of Mongolian, which was originally an Oirat language, as having partially lost its Oirat features (de-Oiratization) and as having evolved into an interlanguage due to the interference of Inner Mongolian dialects. However, previous studies lacked a detailed examination of the influence of Inner Mongolian dialects and the realization of de-Oiratization. To address this research gap, the study focuses on the velar obstruents *K* in the Alasha dialect, which dates back to **k* in Proto-Mongolian, and analyzes their phonetic realization based on survey data.

In Oirat Mongolian, the sound that date backs to **k* in Proto-Mongolian is realized as the plosive [k]. In contrast, in non-Oirat Mongolian, such as Khalkha Mongolian, the sound that date backs to **k* in Proto-Mongolian is realized as the fricative [x]. The results of the survey data demonstrate that the velar obstruents are more frequently realized as the fricative [x] instead of the plosive [k] (which is occasionally realized as the affricate [kx]). From a diachronic point of view, the de-plosivisation of the velar obstruents in the Alasha dialect is depicted as more likely to occur at the non-word-initial and before vowels *e* and *ü*, *ö*. Through a phonetic analysis of the velar obstruents,

this study reveals that among the Mongolian languages, the Alasha dialect is in an intermediate stage of de-Oiratization.

阿拉善方言原本属于卫拉特语，但是有些文献认为阿拉善方言已经失去了一部分卫拉特语的特征（本文将这一过程称为“去卫拉特语化”），并在内蒙古方言的影响下演变为了一种中间阶段的语言。然而，以往的研究并没有详细阐述内蒙古方言如何影响了阿拉善方言，也没有具体说明“去卫拉特语化”的实现过程。为了解决这些问题，本文将主要关注阿拉善方言中的软腭阻塞音 K。这些音可以追溯到原始蒙古语中的*k。本文将根据笔者调查得到的数据分析这些软腭阻塞音的语音实现。

原始蒙古语的*k 在卫拉特蒙古语中发成塞音[k]，在非卫拉特蒙古语（如喀尔喀蒙古语）中发为擦音[x]。然而根据笔者的调查，阿拉善方言中的软腭阻塞音大部分发作擦音[x]，有时也发成塞擦音[kx]，但几乎不会发成塞音[k]。从历时研究的角度看，阿拉善方言中软腭阻塞音的去塞音化现象多出现在非词首或者元音 e、ü、ö 之前。通过对软腭阻塞音的语音分析，本文认为阿拉善方言位于去卫拉特语化的中间阶段。

몽골어 아라산 방언은 본래 몽골제어 중 오이라트어 계통 언어이하 오이라트어에 속하지만 내몽골 언들의 간섭을 받아 결과적으로 오이라트어적인 특성을 일부 잃은(이하 탈오이라트어화) 중간적인 언어라고 기술되어 왔다. 그러나 내몽골어의 방언들로부터 받은 영향이 어떻게 나타나며, 탈오이라트어화가 어떻게 실현되는지는 종래의 연구에서는 구체적으로 논의된바가 없다. 본 연구는 몽골조어의 *k 로 거슬러 올라가는 아라산 방언연구개 장애음 K 에 착안하여 필자가 조사한 데이터를 바탕으로 음성 실현의 실태를 분석한다.

오이라트어에서 몽골조어의 *k 로 거슬러 올라가는 소리는 폐쇄음 [k]로 실현되지만, 한편 할하 몽골어 등의 비오이라트어에서는 마찰음 [x]로 실현된다. 필자의 데이터에 따르면 아라산 방언의 연구개 폐쇄음은 폐쇄음 [k]가 아닌 마찰음 [x]로 실현되는 경우가 많으며 일부는 파찰음 [kx]로 실현되는 경우도 존재했다. 통시적인 관점에서 보면 아라산 방언의 연구개 장애음의 탈폐쇄음화는 어두가 아닌 위치나

모음 e 혹은 ü, ö 의 앞 등에서 발생하기 쉽다. 본 연구는 연구개 장애음의 음성적인 분석을 통해 몽골제어 중에서도 아라산 방언이 탈오이라트어화의 중간적인 단계를 거치고 있음을 시사한다.

Алша нутгийн аялгуу нь анх Ойрад хэлний нэгэн төрөл байсан бөгөөд сурвалж бичигт Ойрад хэлний шинж чанарыг хэсэгчлэн алдаж байна гэж тодорхойлсон байдаг (энэхүү үйл явцыг уг судалгаанд эс Ойрадчлагдах гэж нэрлэсэн болно) бөгөөд энэ нь Өвөрмонгол нутгийн аялгууны нөлөөгөөр хувьсан нэг төрлийн завсрын хэл болон хувирчээ. Гэсэн хэдий ч өмнөх судалгаанууд нь Өвөрмонгол аялгууны нөлөө, эс Ойрадчлагдах болсон талаар нарийвчлан авч үзээгүй болно. Энэхүү судалгаа нь голчлон Алша нутгийн аялгуун дахь зөөлөн тагнайшсан саатсан авиа К- ийг анхааран үзсэн мөн эдгээр авиа нь эртний монгол хэлний *k-ээс улбаатай байж болох юм. Бид өөрсдийн хийсэн судалгаандаа үндэслэн бусад авианы бодит байдалд дүн шинжилгээ хийв.

Ойрад монгол хэлэнд эртний монгол хэлнээс улбаатай *k авиа нь хамжих [k] болсон байна. Эсрэгээрээ, ойрад бус монгол хэл тухайлбал Халх монгол хэлэнд эртний монгол хэлний *k нь шүргэх [x] болсон байна. Бидний судалгаанаас харахад, зөөлөн тагнайшсан саатсан авиа нь шүргэх [x] авиа болсон нь илүү олон болохоос биш, харин хамжих [k] (хааяа тохиолдох хамжин шүргэх [kx]) биш юм. Түүхэн цаг хугацааны судалгааны үүднээс авч үзвэл, Алша нутгийн аялгуунд зөөлөн тагнайшсан саатсан авиа эс хамжигдах энэ үзэгдэл илүү ихээр илэрсэн ба үгийн тэргүүн бус үед эгшиг e болон ü, ö-ийн өмнө илүү их тохиолддог. Энэхүү зөөлөн тагнайшсан саатсан авианы анализаар дамжуулан, уг судалгаанд Алша нутгийн аялгуу эс Ойрадчлагдах үзэгдэл нь дунд үе шатандаа байгааг харуулж байна.

