

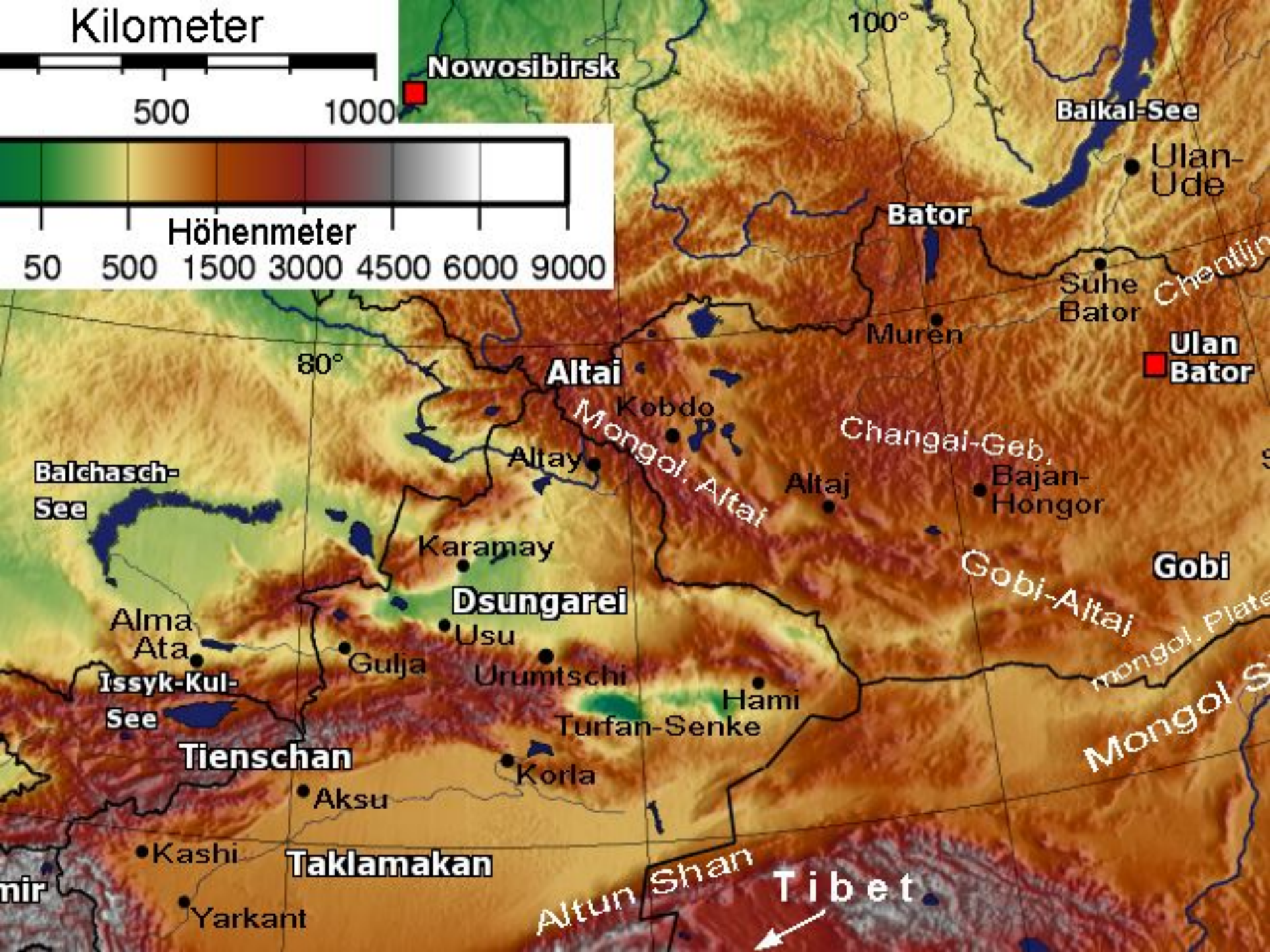


ХӨДӨЛМӨРИЙН ГАВЬЯАНЫ УЛААН ТУГИЙН ОДОНТ
ШИНЖЛЭХ УХААН, ТЕХНОЛОГИЙН ИХ СУРГУУЛЬ
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FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF "ALTAI STUDIES"

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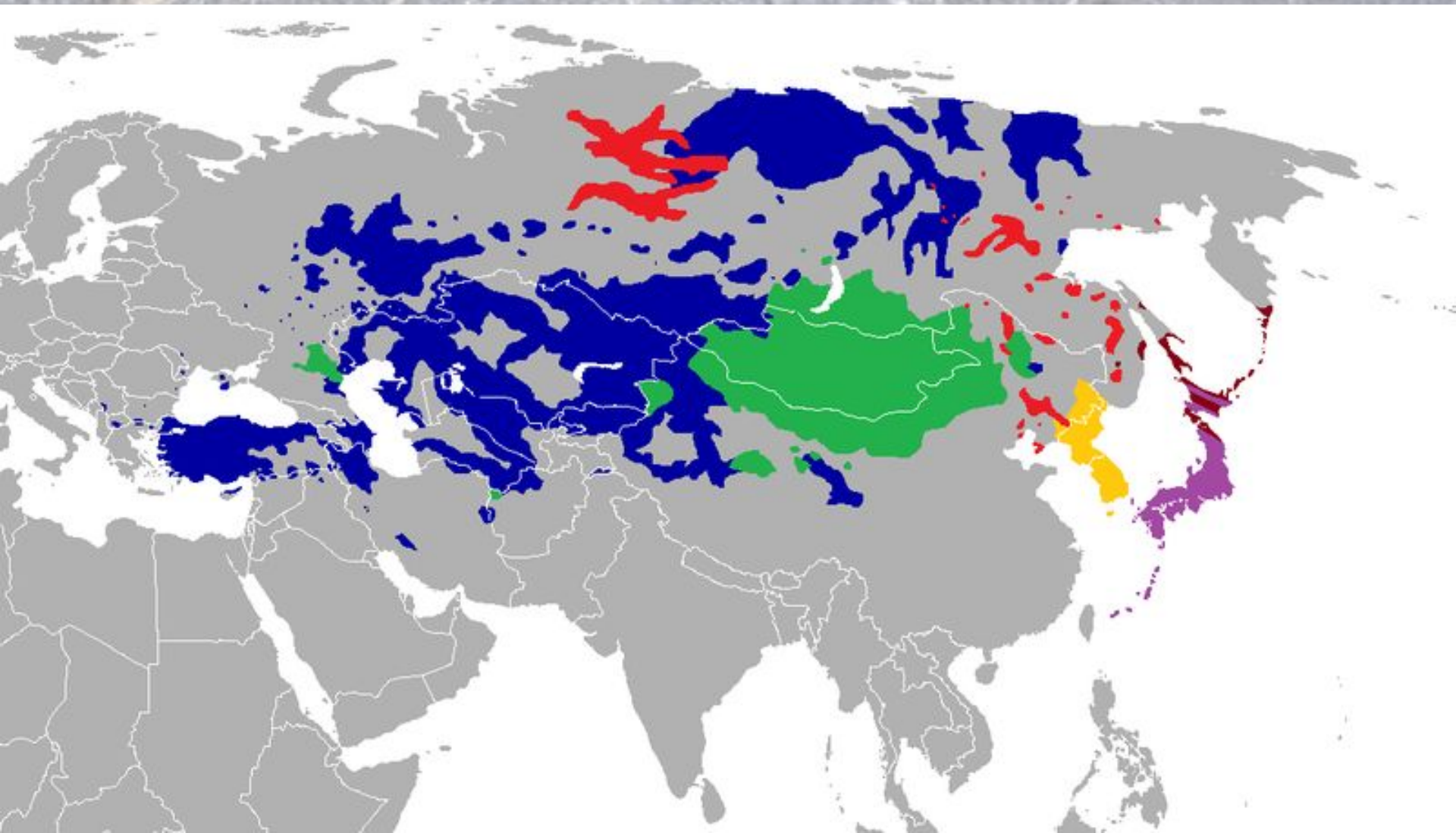


- The Mongolian Altai Mountains constitute a major and central part of the Altai mountain range located at the junction of Central Asia and Siberia. The Mongol Altai has many summits around or even exceeding 4000 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l.) and stretches for some 900 kilometres from the north-western part of the country to the south, through the territories of Bayan-Ulgii and Khovd provinces. Over 20 peaks are capped with eternal snow in the Mongol Altai Mountain Range. These include Altai Tavan Bogd, the highest peak of Mongolia at 4,374 m.a.s.l., Munkh Khairkhan (4,204 m.a.s.l.), Sutai Khairkhan (4,226 m.a.s.l.) and Tsambagarav khairkhan (4,195 m.a.s.l.). Towards the southeast, the Mongol Altai Mountain Range gets smaller and transitions into the Govi-Altai mountain range. In the Chinese and Kazakh parts of the Altai, the slopes in the montane and sub-alpine belts are covered in forests, whereas the Mongolian Altai has a much drier climate. The highest peaks of the Altai are situated in the

GEOGRAPHY

- Politics
- Demographics
- Protection of natural and cultural heritage of Altai
- Economy
- Natural resource
- Tourism
- Logistics

ALTAIC LANGUAGES



ALTAIC LANGUAGES

- Altaic languages, group of languages consisting of three language families—Turkic, Mongolian, and Manchu-Tungus—that show noteworthy similarities in vocabulary, morphological and syntactic structure, and certain phonological features. Some, but not all, scholars of those languages argue for their genetic relationship based on putative systematic sound correspondences, while the consensus among general linguists is that this hypothesis is at best speculative and by no means proven. The group contains more than 50 languages, spoken by more than 135 million people spread across virtually the entire breadth of Asia and from the Arctic Ocean to the latitude of Beijing. The Turkic languages are spoken principally in a nearly continuous band from Turkey, Armenia, and Azerbaijan through the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan to Xinjiang in China. The Mongolian languages are concentrated in the adjacent, roughly oval region formed by Buryatiya, Mongolia, and Inner Mongolia (China). The Manchu-Tungus languages are spoken by widely dispersed populations farther to the north east—that is, across Siberia in Russia and in the Northeast in China.

ALTAI CULTURE

- The Altai is not only famous for its rich biodiversity but contains rich overlay of different cultures from the late Palaeolithic through the Turkic period. This is represented by thousands of burial mounds, among them the Scythian burial tombs, hundreds of standing stones including Deer Stones and Turkic image stones and hundreds of monumental structures of khirigsuur type. Both nominated areas can fully represent this rich cultural diversity. The existing World Heritage site, the Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai is within Altai Tavan Bogd National Park and in the buffer zone of Siilkhem mountain National Park.

ALTAI CULTURE

- In addition, the frozen burial complex in Olon nuur, Siilkhem mountain National Park which was discovered in 2006 by archaeologists D. Tseveendorj (Mongolia), H. Parzinger (Germany), V.I. Molodin (Russia) of Mongolian-Russian-German joint expedition. The partially mummified corpse of a warrior, which was found undisturbed and preserved in ice, provided important insight. This kurgan contained one of the latest burials of the Pazyryk Culture known today and dates to the early 3rd century BC, as confirmed by the finds as well as dendro-chronological analysis.

ALTAI CULTURE

- In historical times the Altaic peoples were concentrated on the steppe lands of Central Asia, and it is believed that the Altaic protolanguage originated on the steppes in or near the region of the Altai Mountains. Furthermore, it is assumed that the Turks have always inhabited the western, the Mongols the central, and the Manchu-Tungus peoples the eastern portions of the Altaic region.



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CONCLUSION

- It is necessary to develop Altai studies in a wider scope, not limited to linguistics and history.
- Based on the geographical factors, it is necessary to expand the joint study of Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Russia and China in the field of politics and economy.
- Altai language and culture provide an opportunity to develop Altai studies on a wider scale and at the level of many countries.

**Thank you for your
attention**