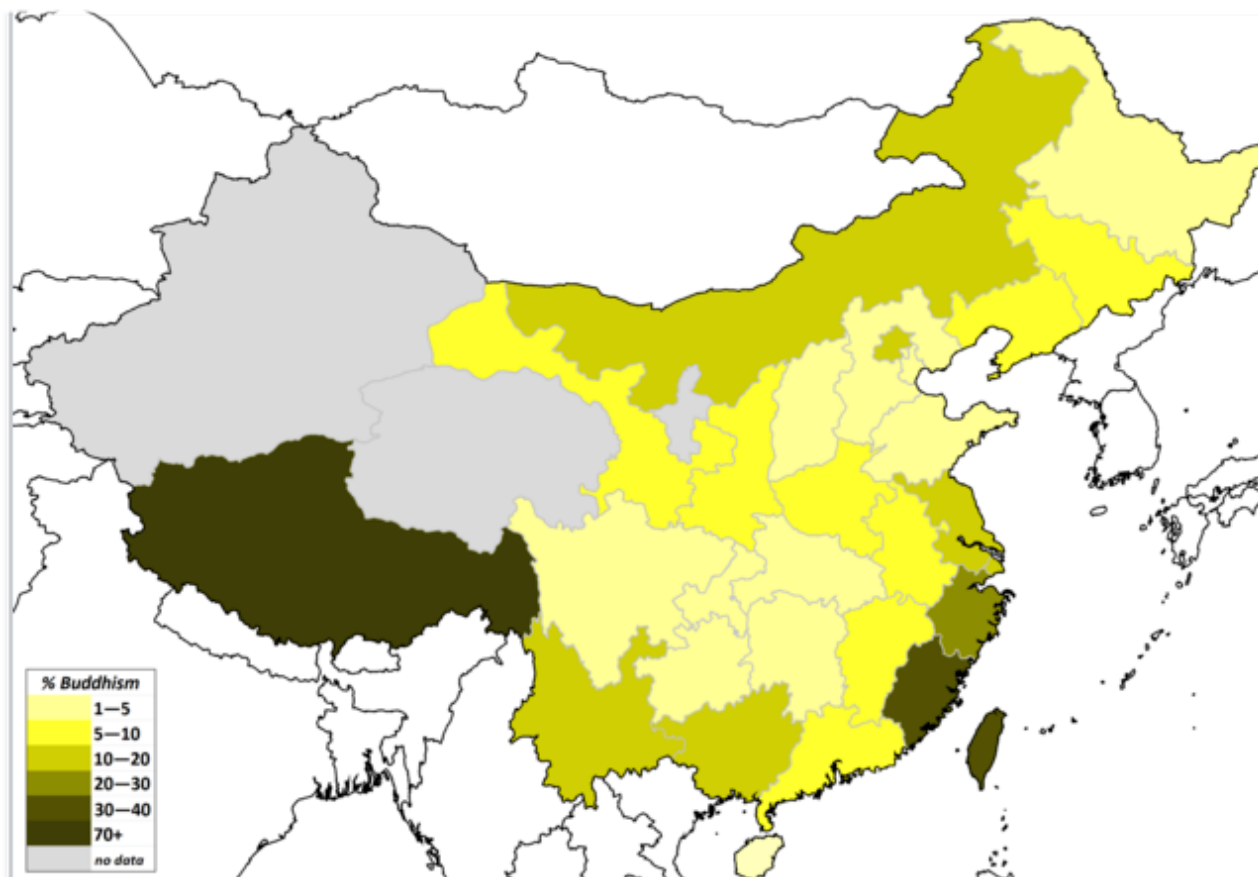


The origins of Chinese and Vietnamese Languages (and a few others)

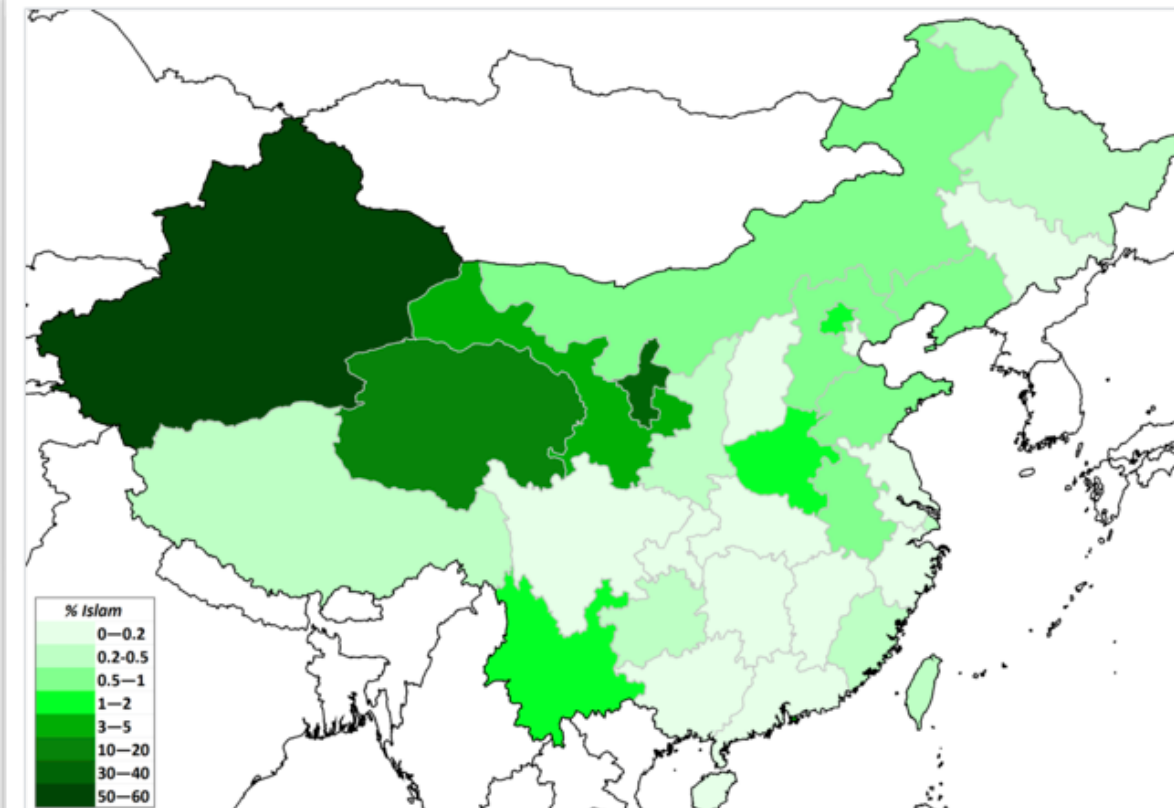
By Wei, Yibing, Kaiyuan, An and Levi

Culture and Language

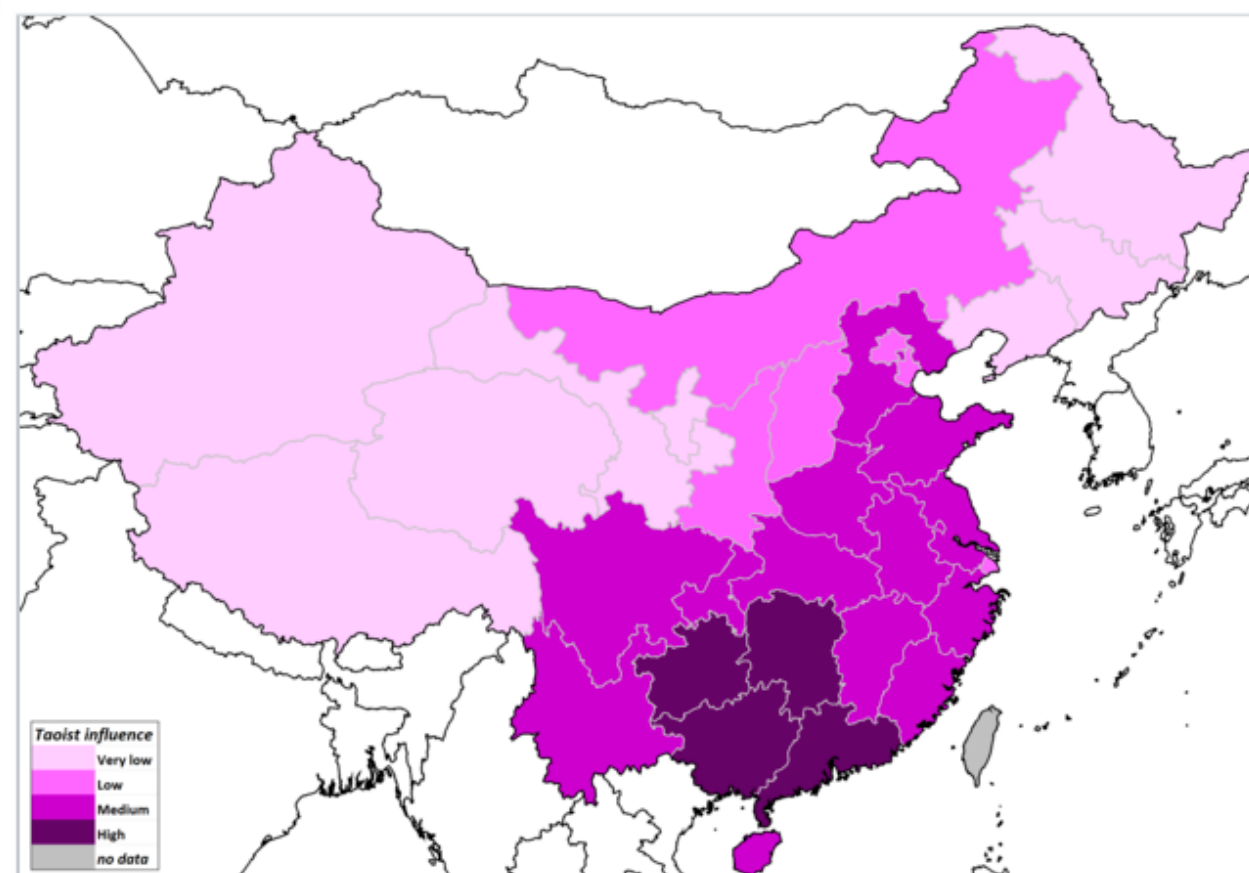
- In China there are five officially recognised religions
 - - Buddhism
 - - Taoism
 - - Islam
 - - Catholicism
 - - Protestantism



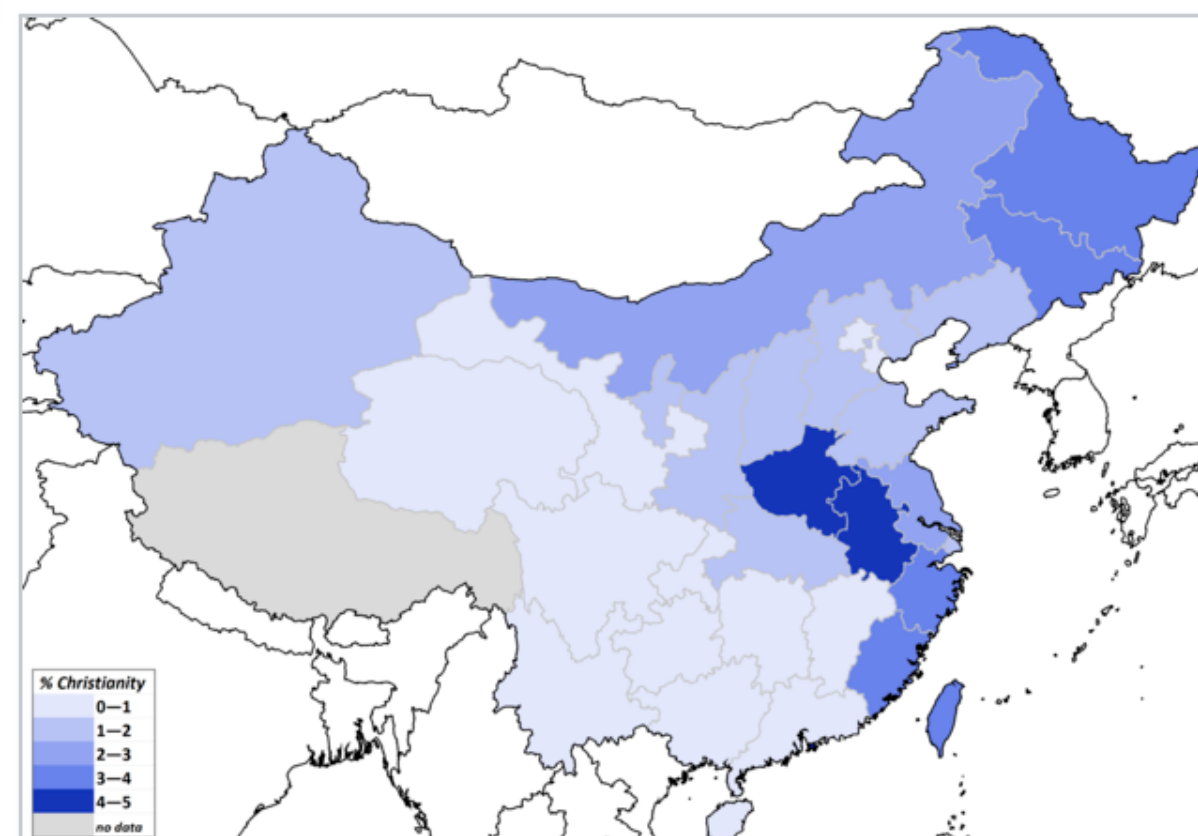
Buddhism^[171]



Islam^[172]



Taoism^[170]



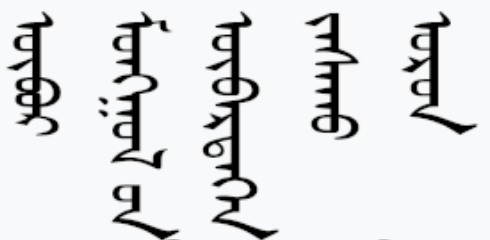
Christianity^[171]

Mongolian



Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
Nei Mongol Autonomous Region^[1]

Chinese: 内蒙古自治区

Mongolian: 

Cyrillic: Өвөр Монголын Өөртөө Засах Орон

Capital: Huhehaote



Tibetan



Capital: Lhasa

**Tibet Autonomous Region
Xizang Autonomous Region**

Tibetan: བོད་རང་སྐྱོང་ཁུངས།

Chinese: 西藏自治区



Uyghur



Capital: ürümüqi

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

شىنجاڭ ئۇيغۇر ئاپتونوم رايونى
新疆维吾尔自治区

Autonomous region

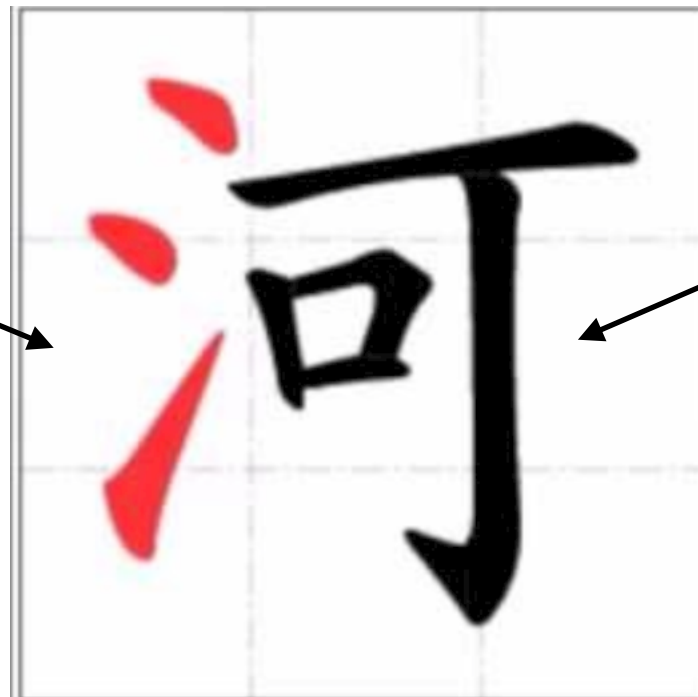
Name transcription(s)

- Chinese 新疆维吾尔自治区
(Xīnjiāng Wéiwú'ěr Zìzhìqū)
- Abbreviation XJ / 新 (Pinyin: Xīn)
- Uyghur شىنجاڭ ئۇيغۇر ئاپتونوم رايونى
- Uyghur transl. *Shinjang Uyghur Aptonom Rayoni*

Xingsheng

RIVER

Semantic element: Water



Phonetic element: 'ke'

Huiyi

Chinese

- China has a history of 5000 years.
- Is the most widely used languages in the world (about 1.5billion people speak it as mother tongue.)
- There are 11 countries / main regions in which Chinese is spoken and 6 of which use the Chinese as their official language.

Xiangxing

1. The earliest characters
2. Come from the pictograph
3. Cannot be used to depict abstract things.
4. Examples of Xiangxing characters include:

bow

弓

mouth

口

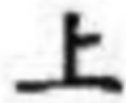
mountain

山

Zhishi

1. Represented by the abstract words or symbols
2. Ideogram is added onto the basis of pictogram
3. Examples of Zhishi characters include:

up



down



Differences between Traditional and Simplified Chinese

Handwriting

Traditional Chinese	Simplified Chinese
選擇	选择
質量	质量

Phonetic symbol

Traditional Chinese
Simplified Chinese

ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ	ㄈ	ㄉ	ㄊ	ㄋ	ㄌ	ㄍ	ㄎ
B	P	M	F	D	T	N	L	G	K
ㄏ	ㄐ	ㄑ	ㄒ	ㄓ	ㄔ	ㄕ	ㄖ	ㄗ	ㄘ
H	J	Q	X	Zh	Ch	Sh	R	Z	C
ㄙ	ㄧ	ㄨ	ㄩ	ㄚ	ㄛ	ㄜ	ㄝ	ㄞ	ㄟ
S	Y.i	W.u	V.u	A	O	E	E	Ai	Ei
ㄠ	ㄡ	ㄢ	ㄣ	ㄤ	ㄥ	ㄦ			
Ao	Ou	An	in	ang	eng	er			
ㄨㄟ	ㄨㄞ	ㄨㄥ	ㄨㄝ	ㄨㄞ	ㄨㄣ				
ui	iu	ing	iei	ue	vn				



Vietnamese language



language diversity



- In vietnam we have 54 different languages mostly for ethnic minorities
- "kinh" is the nation languages that everyone need to learn it to comunicated

general introduction

- * Vietnamese is an Austroasiatic language that originated in Vietnam. Spoken natively by an estimated 76 million people (as of 2019), it is the native language of the Vietnamese people. Vietnamese speakers are found throughout the world, most in East and Southeast Asia, North America, Australia and Western Europe. Vietnamese has also been officially recognized as a minority language in the Czech Republic.

3 types of Vietnamese language

- * Chu nom
- * Sino-Vietnamese
- * Vietnamese script

Chu nom

- Is a logographic writing system formerly used to write the Vietnamese language.
- Vietnam was ruled by the Chinese for over a thousand years from 111 BC - 938 AD. As a result, the official written language was Classical Chinese, known as Chữ-nho (字儒) in Vietnamese, which continued to be used in Vietnam, in parallel with Chữ-nôm (字喃) and Quốc Ngữ, until about 1918.
- The Vietnamese word chữ (character) is derived from the Old Chinese word 字, meaning '[Chinese] character'.^[4] The word Nôm in chữ Nôm means 'Southern', and is derived from the Middle Chinese word 南, meaning 'south'

Comparison





Sino-Vietnamese

- * Sino-Vietnamese words are vocabulary used in Vietnamese with Chinese words but read in Vietnamese. Along with the birth of the national script, the Sino-Vietnamese word today is written in Latin characters.

参

Tham : tham gia

乘

Thừa : lên xe

乾

Can : khô

事

Sự : việc

丁

Đinh : can thứ 4

主

Chủ : người chủ

交

Giao : giao nhau

京

Kinh : kinh đô

人

Nhân : người

今

Kim : bây giờ

介

Giới : giới thiệu

仕

Sĩ : công việc

他

Tha : khác

付

Phó : giao phó , gắn vào

代

Đại : thời đại , thay thế

令

Lệnh : mệnh lệnh

以

Dĩ : lấy làm mốc

仲

Trọng : đứng giữa, liên hệ

件

Kiến : sự kiện

任

Nhiệm : trách nhiệm

休

Hưu : nghỉ ngơi

低

Đê : thấp

住

Trú : sống , cư ngụ

何

Hà : cái gì

作

Tác : làm

使

Sử : sử dụng

来

Lai : đến

例

Lệ : ví dụ

供

Cung : cung cấp

修

Tu : rèn luyện, sửa chữa

倒

Đảo : rơi , sụp đổ

候

Hậu : khí hậu

借

Tá : vay mượn

值

Trị : giá trị

停

Đình : tạm ngừng

CHỮ IN HOA:

A	Ă	Â	B	C	D	Đ	E	Ê	G
H	I	K	L	M	N	O	Ô	Ơ	P
Q	R	S	T	U	Ư	V	X	Y	

Chữ viết thường:

a	ă	â	b	c	d	đ	e	ê	g
h	i	k	l	m	n	o	ô	ơ	p
q	r	s	t	u	ư	v	x	y	

Số:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

History of Vietnamese script

- * As early as 1520, Portuguese and Italian Jesuit missionaries in Vietnam began using Latin script to transcribe the Vietnamese language as an assistance for learning the language. These efforts led eventually to the development of the present Vietnamese alphabet, started by Portuguese missionary Francisco de Pinna. His work was continued by the Avignon missionary Alexander de Rhodes, who worked in the country between 1624 and 1644. Building on previous dictionaries by Gaspar do Amoral and Antonio Barbosa, Rhodes wrote the first dictionary of Vietnamese words, which was later printed in Rome in 1651, using their spelling system.

History of Sino-Vietnamese

1) during the Chinese domination

- In 206 BC, Vietnam was invaded by China and made Vietnam a part of China for 1000 years (from 206 BC to 905 AD).
- Chinese people came and bring their language to Vietnam and this is the reason why we have Sino-Vietnamese (made by half Vietnamese, half Chinese).

2) After the Chinese domination

- In the early 10 century, Vietnam became an independent nation. Losing the direct presence of the dominant Han class, Sino-Vietnamese words and sounds have since been isolated from the mainstream of Han Chinese and gone in a separate direction of Vietnamese. Most of the Pinyin vocabulary today is codified in this second phase.

Vietnamese script

- * The Vietnamese alphabet is the modern writing system for the Vietnamese language. It uses the Latin script, based on its employment in the alphabets of Romance languages, in particular the Portuguese alphabet, with some digraphs and the addition of nine accent marks or diacritics - four of them to create additional sounds, and the other five to indicate the tone of each word. These many diacritics, often two on the same vowel, make written Vietnamese easily recognizable among localized variants of Latin alphabets.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

loan words

- poupée: búp bê
- gilet : gi lê
- galant: ga lăng
- gant : găng
- fromage: pho mát
- jambon: giăm bông
- crème: kem

**Thank You For
Listening!**