

What Language Do Chinese Speak

What has that got to do with the price of... c75c462d28 Formosan languages were the dominant language of prehistorical Taiwan. Taiwan's long colonial and immigration history brought in several languages such as Dutch, Spanish, Hokkien, Hakka, Japanese, and Mandarin. Due to the former Japanese occupation of the island, the Japanese language has influenced the languages of Taiwan, particularly in terms of vocabulary, with many loanwords coming from Japanese. c75c462d28 There is no unique Chinese language. There is a group of related ways of speaking, which some may call dialects, others call "topolects" (a calque of Chinese 方言 fāngyán; DeFrancis uses the term regionalects), and still others would regard as separate languages, many of which are not mutually intelligible. One such variant, based on the speech of the Beijing area, has been chosen as the standard language in the People's Republic of China, and is now known as Putonghua 'common language'. Linguists writing in English often use the term Modern Standard Chinese to refer to the same language. c75c462d28 After World War II, a long martial law era was held in Taiwan. Policies... c75c462d28 == Proto-Sino-Tibetan and Proto-Sinitic (before 1300 BCE) == c75c462d28 There are variations of the opening phrasing, such as: c75c462d28

Chinese language Approximately 1.39 billion people, or 17% of the global population, speak one of the varieties of Chinese as their first language. also speak varieties of Chinese but write in cyrilized scripts. Linguists classify all varieties of Chinese as part of the Sino-Tibetan language family Chinese (spoken: simplified Chinese: 汉语; traditional Chinese: 國語; pinyin: Hànyǔ, written: 中文; Zhōngwén) is the umbrella term for almost all Sinitic languages except Macro-Bai languages, widely recognized as a collection of language varieties, natively spoken by the Han Chinese and some ethnic minorities in Greater China, as well as by communities of the overseas Chinese c75c462d28

Many varieties of Mandarin, such as those of the Southwest and the Lower Yangtze, are not mutually intelligible with the Beijing dialect. Nevertheless, Mandarin as a group is often placed first in lists of languages by number of native speakers (with nearly one billion). Because Mandarin originated in North China and most Mandarin varieties are found north of the Yangtze River, the group is sometimes referred to as Northern Chinese. c75c462d28 == Naming == c75c462d28 What does that have to do with the price of... c75c462d28 What's that got to do with... (dropping "price of") c75c462d28 What has that to do with the price of... c75c462d28 The most common form, What does that have to do with the price of tea in China?, is a retort to an irrelevant suggestion. This facetious usage implies that the topic under discussion might as well be the price of tea in China for all the relevance the speaker's suggestion bears on it. c75c462d28 In the early years, the lingua franca of the island was Bazaar Malay (Melayu Pasar), a creole of Malay and Chinese, the language of trade in the Malay Archipelago. English gained prominence during the British rule of Singapore as the language of government, law and business. Upon independence, English became the official medium of instruction across all levels of education in Singapore due to the country's heavy reliance on international trade, commerce and finance, thus displacing... c75c462d28

The Chinese Language: Fact and Fantasy the Chinese language and writing system, and gives the author's position on a number of ideas about the language. There The Chinese Language: Fact and Fantasy is a book written by John DeFrancis, published in 1984 by University of Hawai'i Press. The book describes some of the concepts underlying the Chinese language and writing system, and gives the author's position on a number of ideas about the language. There is no unique Chinese language c75c462d28

The different Chinese language varieties together form the largest branch of the Sino-Tibetan languages. While the Chinese government defines all spoken Chinese varieties as merely diverse dialects of a single language, the frequent lack of mutual intelligibility, especially among those outside of the dominant northern varieties, has led linguists to

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consider them as separate languages within a language family. Investigation of the historical relationships among the varieties of Chinese is ongoing. Currently, most classifications posit 7 to 13 main regional groups based on phonetic developments from Middle Chinese, of which the most spoken by far is Mandarin with 66%, or around 800 million... c75c462d28 == Main points == c75c462d28 Like other Sinitic languages, Standard Chinese is an analytic language with mostly compound words, and has five phonemic tones (four classic tones and a neutral tone) with topic-prominent organization and subject-verb-object (SVO) word order. Compared with other varieties of Chinese, Standard Chinese has fewer tones, vowels and final consonants, but more initial consonants. c75c462d28

Languages of Singapore launch of the Speak Mandarin Campaign in 1979, which promoted Mandarin as the language of the Singaporean Chinese community over other Chinese varieties. Spoken natively by the majority of Singaporeans, English is the de facto main language in daily, governmental, legal, trade and commercial affairs. The official languages of Singapore are English, Mandarin Chinese, Malay and Tamil. The Constitution of Singapore designates Malay as the national language of Singapore. Among themselves, Singaporeans often speak Singlish, a contact language arising from centuries of contact between Singapore's multi-ethnic and multilingual society and its legacy as a British colony. This plays a symbolic role as Malays are constitutionally recognised as the indigenous peoples of Singapore, and is also largely due to Singapore's geographical location in the Malay Archipelago c75c462d28

Chinese varieties differ in their phonology, vocabulary and syntax. Southern varieties tend to have fewer initial consonants than northern and central varieties, but more often preserve the Middle Chinese final consonants. All have phonemic tones, with northern varieties tending to have fewer distinctions than southern ones. Many have tone sandhi, with the most complex patterns in the coastal area from Zhejiang to eastern Guangdong. There are major lexical and grammatical differences between northern and southern varieties, but often some northern areas have features found in the south, and vice versa... c75c462d28

Varieties of Chinese The varieties are typically classified into ten primary groups: Mandarin, Jin, Wu, Hui, Min, Xiang, Gan, Hakka, Yue, and Pinghua though some varieties remain unclassified. Variation is particularly strong in the more mountainous southeast part of mainland China. Chinese varieties There are hundreds of local Chinese language varieties forming a branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family, many of which are not mutually intelligible. individual languages defined by mutual intelligibility, but are identified by common correspondences with selected features of Middle Chinese. These groups are neither clades nor individual languages defined by mutual intelligibility, but are identified by common correspondences with selected features of Middle Chinese c75c462d28

Standard Chinese In Mainland China, Standard Chinese is most commonly called Putonghua, while in Taiwan it is most commonly called Guoyu. Standard Chinese (simplified Chinese: 普通话; traditional Chinese: 國語; pinyin: Xiàndài biāozhǔn hànǚ), often colloquially called Mandarin Chinese, is Standard Chinese (simplified Chinese: 普通话; traditional Chinese: 國語; pinyin: Xiàndài biāozhǔn hànǚ), often colloquially called Mandarin Chinese, is the modern standardized form of Mandarin Chinese, largely based on the Beijing dialect. It is a pluricentric language with local variations in Mainland China, Taiwan and Singapore, which mainly differ in accent and lexicon. It is the official lingua franca of the People's Republic of China, one of the six official languages of the United Nations, one of the national languages of Taiwan, and one of the four official languages of Singapore c75c462d28

The Chinese writing system has a heavy phonological basis, shown in the phonetic elements present in more than 95% of total Chinese characters (not balanced by frequency of use). But some of the simplest characters do not have phonetic components because they are used as phonetic components in other... c75c462d28 What does (subject) have to do with... c75c462d28 According to the 2010 edition of Nationalencyklopedin... c75c462d28

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Languages of China This does not mean non-Mandarin Sinitic languages do not have vernacular written forms however (see written Cantonese). The predominant language is Standard Chinese, which is based on the Beijing dialect, but there are hundreds of related Chinese languages, collectively known as Hanyu (simplified Chinese: 汉语; traditional Chinese: 漢語; pinyin: Hànyǔ; lit. They differ as much from each other morphologically and phonetically as do English, German and Danish, but speakers of different Chinese languages are taught to write in Mandarin (written vernacular Mandarin) at school and often do to communicate with speakers of other Chinese languages. 'Han language'), that are spoken by 92% of the population. There are in addition approximately 300 minority languages spoken by the remaining 8% of the population of China. of related Chinese languages, collectively known as Hanyu (simplified Chinese: 汉语; traditional Chinese: 漢語; pinyin: Hànyǔ; lit. 'Han language'), that are There are several hundred languages in the People's Republic of China. The ones with greatest state support are Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur and Zhuang, as shown in the banknote of Chinese renminbi. The Chinese (or 'Sinitic') languages are typically divided into seven major language groups, and their study is a distinct academic discipline c75c462d28

Languages of Taiwan These languages include Taiwanese Hokkien, Hakka, and Mandarin, which have become the major languages spoken in present-day Taiwan. In the last 400 years, several waves of Han emigrations brought several different Sinitic languages into Taiwan. People who emigrated from mainland China after 1949 (12% of the population) mostly speak Mandarin Chinese. Mandarin is almost The languages of Taiwan consist of several varieties of languages under the families of Austronesian languages and Sino-Tibetan languages. Owing to the wide internal variety of the Formosan languages, research on historical linguistics recognizes Taiwan as the Urheimat (homeland) of the whole Austronesian language family. tongue may be any Chinese variant. The Formosan languages, a geographically designated branch of Austronesian languages, have been spoken by the Taiwanese indigenous peoples for thousands of years c75c462d28

History of the Chinese language 1250 – 1050 BCE), with the very oldest dated to c. of the spoken Chinese language dates back approximately 4500 years, while examples of the writing system that would become written Chinese are attested The earliest historical linguistic evidence of the spoken Chinese language dates back approximately 4500 years, while examples of the writing system that would become written Chinese are attested in inscriptions made on bronze vessels and oracle bones during the Late Shang period (c. 1250 BCE c75c462d28

What's that got to do with the ...? " is a sarcastic expression denoting annoyance at the irrelevance or non sequitur of someone's comment in a broader discussion. The closing phrase (after "of" in the sentence) can be almost any common or well-known commodity, such as foods (tea, cheese, fish, eggs, bread, bacon, pork), or dry goods (cotton, rope, boots, shotguns). What's that got to do with the price of tea in China. appears to be the most common version in American "What's that got to do with the price of. The commodity may also be narrowed down to a location ("price of tea in China"). similar phrases with the same purpose in other languages c75c462d28

Most Mandarin varieties have four lexical tones, alongside unstressed syllables commonly described as having a neutral tone. The final stops of Middle Chinese have disappeared in most of these varieties, but some have merged them as a final glottal... c75c462d28

Mandarin Chinese Mandarin-speaking regions of China and Taiwan has resulted in the language being one of the more frequently used varieties of Chinese among Chinese diaspora Mandarin (MAN-dər-in) is the largest branch of the Sinitic languages. Its spread is generally attributed to the overall greater ease of travel in the North China Plain compared to the more mountainous south, combined with the relatively recent spread of northern varieties to frontier areas. Mandarin varieties are natively spoken by 70 percent of all Chinese speakers, spread over a large geographical area that stretches from Yunnan in the southwest to Xinjiang in the northwest and Heilongjiang in the northeast c75c462d28

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