



저작자표시-비영리-변경금지 2.0 대한민국

이용자는 아래의 조건을 따르는 경우에 한하여 자유롭게

- 이 저작물을 복제, 배포, 전송, 전시, 공연 및 방송할 수 있습니다.

다음과 같은 조건을 따라야 합니다:



저작자표시. 귀하는 원저작자를 표시하여야 합니다.



비영리. 귀하는 이 저작물을 영리 목적으로 이용할 수 없습니다.



변경금지. 귀하는 이 저작물을 개작, 변형 또는 가공할 수 없습니다.

- 귀하는, 이 저작물의 재이용이나 배포의 경우, 이 저작물에 적용된 이용허락조건을 명확하게 나타내어야 합니다.
- 저작권자로부터 별도의 허가를 받으면 이러한 조건들은 적용되지 않습니다.

저작권법에 따른 이용자의 권리는 위의 내용에 의하여 영향을 받지 않습니다.

이것은 [이용허락규약\(Legal Code\)](#)을 이해하기 쉽게 요약한 것입니다.

[Disclaimer](#)

2010년 8월
석사학위논문

A Study on Chinese Loan Words in
English

조선대학교 대학원

영어영문학과

초상림

A Study on Chinese Loan Words in
English

2010년 8월 25일

조선대학교 대학원

영어영문학과

초상림

A Study on Chinese Loan Words in English

지도교수 조 학 행

이 논문을 영어영문석사학위 신청 논문으로 제출함

2010년 4월

조선대학교 대학원

영어영문학과

초상림

초상림의 석사학위논문을 인준함

위원장 조선대학교 교수 이 남 근 (인)

위 원 조선대학교 부교수 허 장 용 (인)

위 원 조선대학교 교수 조 학 행 (인)

2010년 5월

조선대학교 대학원

CONTENTS

초 목	iv
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Historical study	1
1.2 Aim and Layout of the Paper	2
Chapter 2 What is a Loan Word ?	3
2.1 Definition of a loan word	3
2.2 Factors causing the borrowing of words	4
Chapter 3 English Loan Words in Chinese	7
3.1 The reason of the emergence of English loan words	7
3.2 Stratified sampling and the loan words concerning every aspect of social life	10
3.3 Major ways of borrowing from English to Chinese	17
Chapter 4 Chinese Loan Words in English	20
4.1 Brief History of Chinese Loan words in English	20
4.2 Source Languages of Chinese Loan words in English	22
4.3 Classification of Chinese Loan words	28
4.4 Chinese loan words' cultural reflection	32

Chapter 5 Conclusion 35

REFERENCES 37

FIGURES

Fig. 3.1 Politics	11
Fig. 3.2 Arts and Literature	12
Fig. 3.3 Philosophy	12
Fig. 3.4 Economics	12
Fig. 3.5 Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry	13
Fig. 3.6 Society, Culture, Education, Publication and Sports	13
Fig. 3.7 Religion	14
Fig. 3.8 Law	14
Fig. 3.9 Military Science	14
Fig. 3.10 Botany and Biology	15
Fig. 3.11 Psychology, Physiology, Geology and Geography ·	15
Fig. 3.12 Building, Machinery and Communication	16
Fig. 3.13 Textile, Clothing and Daily Necessities	16
Fig. 3.14 Language, Foreign Affairs and Others	16
Fig. 4.1 Classification from Functional Aspect	28
Fig. 4.2 Classification from Semantic Distribution Aspect ...	30

초 목

영어에서 중국어 외래어의 차용에 관한 연구

초상림

지도교수 조학행

영어영문학과

조선대학교 대학원

중국은 현재 매년 10%에 육박하는 경제적 급성장을 거듭하고 있으며 WTO 가입 후 세계경제 속의 중심이 되고 있다. 이러한 국제적 지위와 경제적 성장으로 인해 정치, 경제, 문화 분야의 교류가 대폭 확대되면서 많은 외래어가 한어에 유입되어 사용되고 있으며, 다른 언어가 중국어로 차용되는 현상도 많이 나타난다.

본고는 영어에서 차용된 중국어 외래어의 역사를 찾아내서 중국어가 차용된 이유와 차용 방법에 대해서 논의하고, 현재 영어에서 중국어 외래어를 대상으로 삼고 있는 자료를 밝히는 데 그 목적이 있다. 따라서 이 논문은 영어에서 중국어 외래어가 차용될 때 나타나는 형태·의미적 변화양상과 중국어가 영어에서 외래어로 쓰일 때 어떻게 나타나는지도 알아보았다.

외래어의 차용은 모든 언어의 공통적 특성이다. 언어의 발전 과정에서 다른 언어와의 결합은 필수적이다. 따라서 영어의 발전 과정에서 중국어가 외래어로 차용되면서 중국어의 독특한 의미와 다양한 문화의 영향을 받아왔음이 사실이다.

한편, 한 나라의 문화는 언어에도 자연스럽게 그 영향을 미치기 마련이고 언어 또한 문화와 밀접한 상관관계를 맺게 마련이다. 중국문화는 서구문화에게 아주 큰 영향을 미치고 있다. 예를 들면, 2008년에 할리우드 영화 ‘Kongfu Panda’에서 볼 수 있듯이 중국의 ‘kongfu문화’는 세계적으로 전파하고 있으며, 영화중 중국어의 형식으로 표현하는 대사가 많고 또 다양하다. 언어와 문화가 전파되는 동시에 새로운 어휘도 생길 수 있기 때문에 영어에서 새로운 차용어에 관한 연구는 아주 시의 적절하다고 생각한다.

따라서 이 연구는 영어와 중국어 외래어의 차이를 인식하고 영어학습자에게 명확하게 구분할 수 있도록 하는 측면에서 큰 도움이 되리라 여겨진다.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Historical study

Ancient China was susceptible to the influence of other countries during the Tang and Song dynasties when the Chinese economy and culture was at its zenith. Words such as tea, silk and china were brought into the English language through trade with other countries. This international role of China created even closer ties between Chinese and English. Some Chinese loan words in English were widely being used. They were introduced to express things of Chinese society, both materialistic and intellectual. In time they gained acceptance and became part of the English vocabulary.

Linguists usually show more concern for foreign loans in their own languages as their studies are closely connected with the evolution of language and language education in their own countries. In the field of Chinese-English loaning, lexicographer like those who created Webster's third edition are among the first to heed it and focus mostly on the etymological factors. But their limited language background and shortage of material dealing with Chinese loans, as pointed out by Edgar G. Knowlton Jr. in his "Chinese, Japanese and Korean Loanwords in Webster's Third edition. Compilers of other authoritative dictionaries, for example, OED and Longman's Dictionary of the English language are concentrating on the etymological factors of Chinese loans. Of all the scholars, American Prof. Garland Cannon is a leader in the field of Chinese loan words. His purpose is to collect, describe and list the items, inevitably enlarging the known corpus and invalidating the few published generalizations about English borrowings from Chinese. His recent study gives birth to the article, "Chinese Borrowings in English" (American Speech: 63.1.1988) which illustrates his diligent work and rigorous scientific approach. There are 979 words in English borrowed from Chinese according to Prof. Cannon's findings and the is increasing.

In China, scholars are doing some research, mainly in etymological studies, Qi Kui yi and Zheng Shengtao have been doing an etymological study of Chinese loans in English in their "Research on the origins of some Chinese loans, and "On English words of Chinese origin." Yan Jun concentrates on the "tea" words. Other academics also belong to this group. Professor Wang Rongpei takes a step further in his "On Chinese loans in English". Besides etymological studies, he discusses the influence of Chinese language policy on Chinese-English loaning; therefore, placing the study of Chinese loaning against a broader background.

1.2 Aim and Layout of the Paper

To keep up with the latest English Vocabulary is especially difficult. This paper is written in the hope that it can help English speakers develop an interest and appreciation for English loan words from Chinese. It is also aimed to inform the students of the loaning phenomenon in English, It is expected that the loan words presented in this paper should facilitate their reading of English newspapers and magazines. It is also expected that foreigners can familiarize themselves with Chinese cultures by reading this paper. This paper proposes to study the source languages of Chinese loans in English and make a classification of Chinese loans. It will also focus on the influence carried by Chinese loanwords.

The discussion in this paper cannot claim to be complete, since the loan words collected for this study may not be complete. Loaning is entirely a dynamic process, not static. It is impossible therefore at any one time to collect all the Chinese loan words in English.

This thesis is composed of five chapters. Chapter 1 is the introduction. Chapter2 gives an overview on the theoretical study of loan words and Chapter 3 gives an introduction on the English loanwords in Chinese. Chapter 4 deals with Chinese loans in English, including loaning history, source languages, classification of Chinese loan words and the cultural influence. Chapter 5 draws conclusions and suggestions for instructional guidance.

Chapter 2 What is a Loan Word ?

2.1 Definition of a loan word

According to the dictionary, "loan word" can be defined in ways such as "a word of one language taken into another and naturalized"(Webster's New World College Dictionary, third edition: 1995), "a word in one language that has been borrowed or taken over from another Language" (Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language: 1996), or "a word taken into one language from another"(Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English:1993). Through history, there are arguments over the definition of "loan word". Some linguists (such as 高名凱,王力)suggest this term should only refer to phonetic loans; some (such as 鄭奠, 呂叔湘, 潘允中) would rather conclude that borrowings mean both phonetic loans and translated loans. The writer agrees with the inference that all imported or coined words for new objects, ideas and experiences can be "loan words", which include hybrid, phonetic and semantic loans. In this thesis, the mention of borrowings concerns words and expressions. The study of borrowing is only centralized on the contributing Chinese and English, without further tracing their original sources (e.g."pizza" originated from Italian, "sauna" from Finnish, and "whiskey" from Scots Gaelic).

"Languages, like culture, are rarely sufficient unto themselves." (Sapir 1921:205) Both Chinese and English have developed their vocabularies by absorbing words from others, but there is still a gap between their reception process and degree. English has borrowed five hundred thousand words from other languages in its 1,500 year' history, while Chinese has merely borrowed ten thousand in the long run of 6,000 years (黃河清:1989). Borrowings make up a much bigger proportion in English vocabulary than that of Chinese. To elaborate on this fact, we should firstly bear in mind the reasons for borrowing a word.

2.2 Factors causing the borrowing of words

2.2.1 Language Contact

Supposing there is language A and language B, and if they have never come into contact, how could one influence another and borrow words? Obviously, language contact is the premise under which borrowing can take place and language contact is one of the factors leading to borrowing.

Bloomfield(1933) divides contact into "cultural contact" and "intimate contact". He claims that cultural contact results from cultural diffusion and does not demand widespread bilinguals. By intimate contact he means the borrowing goes predominantly from the upper language (i.e, the conqueror's or the native's) to the lower (i.e. the conquered or immigrants'). In reality, Bloomfield's classification is not that convincing. It is difficult to make a distinction between cultural contact and intimate contact, because intimate contact can also be cultural contact. Though Bloomfield's classification is not perfect, it reveals the fact that contact, especially language contact, can lead to borrowing.

With respect to factors contributing to borrowing, T. Macarthur and F. Macarthur(1992:141) point out that "close contact in especially multilingual situations, making the mixing of elements from different languages more or less commonplace" is one of the factors leading to borrowing. Chen Yuan takes a step further. He (1994) claims that when two cultures come into contact, no matter under what circumstances, the linguistic phenomenon of borrowing will inevitably take place. In other words, cultures in contact will inevitably cause one language to borrow words from other languages because cultural contact involves language contact. In this sense, language contact ultimately leads to borrowing.

Another cause of linguistic change is language contact, which occurs when speakers of one language frequently interact with the speakers of another language or dialect. As a consequence, extensive borrowing can occur, particularly when there are significant numbers of bilinguals or multilinguals(O'Grady: 1996,316).

According to Grady, language contact can result in borrowing and in particular large-scale language contact can lead to extensive borrowing.

Large-scale contact between Chinese and Western languages began in the late part of the sixteenth century, which was marked by the arrival of Western missionaries such as Matteo Ricci (1552-1610). Owing to large-scale language contact, Chinese language has borrowed a multitude of words pertaining to various fields from Western languages, especially from English, into its vocabulary. Similarly, Western languages have taken a number of Chinese words into their vocabularies. According to the OED (the Oxford English Dictionary), English borrowed *li*(里) and *litchi* from Chinese in 1588. Much evidence of borrowing can be found in English and Chinese vocabulary.

2.2.2 Lexical Gaps

In the 1970s, structuralist John Lyons touched on lexemes with reference to hierarchical structure, and he found the absence of lexemes at a particular place in the structure of a lexical field. The absence of lexemes in a language does not exist for representing things, objects and concepts.

It is well known that language exists in culture and reflects culture, and that language is a product of culture. In practice, culture has a profound influence on language, especially on the vocabulary of language. Cultural distinctions, to some extent, lead to differences between vocabularies. As a result, lexical gaps between languages come into being. Many cultural factors, such as values, lifestyles, social systems, traditions, religious beliefs and historical backgrounds, may cause lexical gaps (Li 1996). Lexical gaps are for the most part caused by the following five factors: 1) different circumstances and experiences, 2) different customs, 3) different religious beliefs, 4) different recognition of the world, 5) different languages and cultures (Jia2000). According to Jia, differences between cultures are just one of the factors leading to lexical gaps.

Further, different people may be at different stages of recognition of the

world and the ways in which they perceive the world may not be the same. Thus new concepts or objects may be discovered, conceptualized and lexicalized in one language. In this case, when these two languages come into contact, the designative inadequacy of one language would require its speakers to develop words for new and unfamiliar concepts, objects and many others, for which words are not available or convenient in its own vocabulary. Obviously, it is easier to borrow the existing terms from the other language than to make new ones. Therefore, the speakers of one language will presumably make use of words from the other language to represent new and unfamiliar objects and concepts.

English has been adding to its vocabulary by borrowing new words from other languages to fill lexical gaps. English has borrowed various words, such as words concerning law, government, fashion and food from French, words concerning religion from Latin, words connected with literature and linguistics from Greek, words pertaining to mathematics from Arabic and a variety of words from Chinese and many other languages. From the Chinese language English has taken a number of words into its vocabulary to fill the lexical gaps between them:

- (1) 宜興瓷器(Yixingciqi)→ Yi-sing 旗袍(Qipao)→ cheongsam
蕃茄醬(Fanqiejiang)→ ketchup 洗腦(Xiniao)→ brainwashing
拼音(Pinyin)→ Pinyin 絲綢(Sichou)→ silk 茶(Cha)→ tea

Chapter 3 English loan words in Chinese

3.1 The reason of the emergence of English loan words

3.1.1 The result of language contact

Language contact refers to the interaction between two languages and the effects over time of such interaction on the phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics of each language. (language contact and loan words) Few societies are completely isolated, and so few languages are totally isolated from other languages. Almost no language in the world is completely isolated from other languages. Just as the famous American linguist and anthropologist Edward Sapir remarked: "Language, like cultures, are rarely sufficient unto themselves. The necessities of intercourse bring the speakers of one language into direct or indirect contact with those of neighbouring or culturally dominant languages. The intercourse may be friendly or hostile. It may move on the humdrum plane of business and trade relations or it may consist of a borrowing or interchange of spiritual goods, art, science, and religion. It would be difficult to point to a completely isolated language or dialect, least of all among the primitive peoples. Whatever the degree or nature of contact between neighbouring peoples, it is generally sufficient to lead to some kind of linguistic inter influencing.

Along with society, one language is constantly in contact with others. The necessity of intercourse brings speakers of one language into direct or indirect contact with those of neighbouring or culturally dominant languages. There might be cultural contacts of various kinds, and there might be different major periods for such contacts. Various kinds of contact may lead to various kinds of influence. One language may leave influence on, or be influenced by, other languages. Where there is language contact, there is inevitably linguistic influence and linguistic borrowing. It is doubtlessly true that nearly all human speeches have to some

extent borrowed from other speeches owing to language contact.

Language contact is a common social phenomenon. When people speaking different languages come to mix together, there is language contact. They come into contact with each other owing to various factors, such as cultural exchange, trade, war, military conquest, cultural conquest, colonization, migration, etc. Such contacts are closely followed by language contact. Geographical factors are also a major cause for language contact. People living in the border areas of different speech communities necessarily come into various contacts with each other, thus causing constant language contact as well, for language is an indispensable factor in human activities and, without language, no human activities can be effectively carried out. But language contact, as suggested above, might be of various kinds, that is to say, the ways and degrees of influence might be different. Otto Jespersen said: "It would be a great mistake to suppose that the conditions and consequently the linguistic results are always the same, whenever two different races meet and assimilate."

At the same time, it's very necessary to pay attention to several other extreme results of language contact, including language convergence, language shift, language death and new languages. Language convergence means languages in contact become more like one another. This can happen when languages are in extensive, long-term contact. Such languages can begin to share more and more properties, entering into a so-called "Sprachbund" or "language union" This has happened somewhat in the Balkans for Albanian, Greek, Romanian, Bulgarian, and Serbo-Croatian. Language shift means a gradual shift to superstratum language of a group of people. This is a bit different from convergence. In this scenario, a group of speakers shifts from using a usually lower prestige language to a higher prestige language. Language death refers to total shift to superstratum language. This occurs when language shift involves the last remaining group of speakers of a language. It's happening all over the world today, as many of the world's indigenous languages are dying as speakers shift to a smaller set of languages spoken by socio-economically dominant groups. Language death may be rapid or gradual. The most common kind of language death found in Australia has resulted

mainly from the destruction of distinct speech communities. Rapid language death may also occur where a community consciously decides to give up a language (language suicide). Gradual language death may occur as a language suffers a reduction in functional load. As a language becomes less important to its speakers and assumes less and less of the burden of communication within a social context, the lexical, syntactic, semantic and stylistic resources of the language will be gradually simplified. Because children are not exposed to the full complexity and expressive range of the language, they do not learn the complete language. With each succeeding generation of speakers, the language is simplified still further. The end result may be an impoverished jargon—as little will remain of a language as a list of a few hundred words used as an emblem of identity for a group of people who are now part of a much wider speech community. Although these are some extreme outcomes of language contact, they may still quite possibly happen. No language in the world deserve to end up like this and almost no people in the world want to give up their native language –their identity. Sometimes it is fact that some external factors (such as political, economic and cultural factors) will impose change on a language.

3.1.2 Mighty culture vs. weak culture

As it is well known, most English-speaking countries are quick advanced. It is more likely that the language of a more advanced, or politically and culturally more dominant nation is borrowed by the language of a less advanced, or less powerful nation. Thus the conqueror's language is borrowed by the language of the conquered nation. In the 19th and the early 20th centuries, Chinese borrowed massively from English and Japanese. That was mainly because Britain, the United States and Japan were then more advanced than China in science and technology, and in many other fields. In modern society, the spread of information technology has offered a great opportunity for the importation of the English language and its culture. At the same time, it also breaks through the natural obstacle of local

culture and result in the Matthew effect (A phenomenon in specific circles whereby one's accomplishments and reputation tend to snowball, and those with meagre accomplishments have greater difficulty achieving accomplishments.) on cultural transmission, which makes the mighty culture stronger and stronger and the weak culture weaker and weaker. We can find Mickey Mouse, Coca-Cola, Pizzahut etc. everywhere in the world. They are the symbols of American culture and lifestyle. American commercial images and English words make a potent combination. Together they circle the planet, helping each other seep into every corner. They're also troubling many people because they consider it nothing less than cultural imperialism. As English becomes a global tongue, it becomes clear that language and culture cannot be separated. There is no doubt that people, from the French to the Indonesian, from the Indians to Chinese, worry about where English goes, America will follow. Hollywood movie, Mcdonalds and Kentucky fast food, Levis jeans, Nike and Adidas sport shoes are the symbols of American core culture. Almost every country in the world is being more or less influenced by them. This is the magic of mighty culture.

3.2 Stratified sampling and the loan words concerning every aspect of social life

In this section, a statistical method is used to introduce the using of English loan words in Chinese, which is called random sampling in statistics. In random sampling, each item or element of the population has an equal chance of being chosen at each draw. A sample is random if the method of obtaining the sample meets the criterion of randomness (each element having an equal chance at each draw). The actual composition of the sample itself does not determine whether or not it was a random sample. A general problem with random sampling is that you could, by chance, miss out a particular group in the sample. However, if you form the population into groups, and sample from each group, you can make sure the sample is representative. In stratified sampling, the population is divided into

groups called strata. A sample is then drawn from within these strata. Some examples of strata commonly used by the ABS are States, Age and Sex. Other strata may be religion, academic ability or marital status. Stratification is most useful when the stratifying variables are simple to work with, easy to observe and closely related to the topic of the survey. An important aspect of stratification is that it can be used to select more of one group than another.

By means of stratified sampling, the English loan words used in Chinese concerning every aspect of social life are found in the field of politics, arts, literature, philosophy, economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, society, culture, education, publication, sports, religion, law, military science, botany, biology, psychology, physiology, geology, geography, building, machinery, communication, textile, clothing, daily necessities, language, foreign affairs. In the process of language contact, English loan words entered Chinese in almost every aspect of social life. The following examples of loan words from English will show to what extent Chinese and Chinese society were influenced by English language and its culture.

Fig.3.1 Politics

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
唐宁街(Tangningjie)	Downing street	白宮(Baigong)	Whitehouse
費邊社(Feibianshe)	Fabian Society	蘇丹(Sudan)	Sultan
輝格党(Huigedang)	Whig	烏托邦(Wutuobang)	Utopia
巴力門(Balimen)	Parliament	德莫克拉西 (Demokelaxi)	Democracy

Fig.3.2 Arts and Literature

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
羅曼史(Luomanshi)	romance	華爾茲(Huaerzi)	waltz
俱樂部(Julebu)	club	芭蕾舞(Balei)	ballet
爵士樂(Jueshiyue)	jazz	探戈(Tange)	tango
卡通(Katong)	cartoon	吉他(Jita)	guitar
模特儿(Mote)	model	薩克斯管(Sakesiguang)	saxophone

Fig.3.3 Philosophy

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
菲洛索非(Feiluosuofei)	philosophy	賽因斯(Saiyinsi)	science
西尼克學派(Xinikexuepai)	cynicism	蘇菲斯特(Sufeisite)	sophist
依提亞(Yitiya)	idea	邏輯(Luoji)	logic
第亞納蒂克(Diyanadike)	dialectic	邏各司(Luogesi)	logos

Fig.3.4 Economics

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
華爾街(Huaerjie)	Wall Street	抬頭(Taitou)	title
基尼系數(Jinixishu)	Gini coefficient	熊市(Xiongshi)	Bear market
恩格爾曲線 (Engeerquxian)	Engel curve	牛市(Niushi)	Bull market
海塞矩陣(Haisaijuzhen)	Hessian matrix	辛迪加(Xindijia)	syndicate

Fig.3.5 Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
阿司匹林(Asipilin)	aspirin	卡路里(Kaluli)	calorie
的确良(Diqueliang)	Dacron	可卡因(Kekayin)	cocaine
尼龍(Nilong)	nylon	尼古丁(Niguding)	nicotine
伏特(Fute)	volt	維他命(Weitaming)	vitamine
凡士林(Fanshilin)	Vaseline	碘(Dian)	iodine
焦耳(Jiaoer)	joule	瓦特(Wate)	watt

Fig.3.6 Society, Culture, Education, Publication and Sports

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
奧林匹克(Aolinpike)	Olympic	馬拉松(Malasang)	Marathon
乒乓球(Pingpangqiu)	Ping-pong	檸檬(Ningmeng)	lemon
高爾夫(Gaoerfu)	golf	派克筆(Paikebi)	parker
吉卜賽(Jipusai)	Gypsy	耐克(Naike)	Nike
圖騰(Tuteng)	totem	費厄潑賴(Feiepolai)	Fair play

Fig.3.7 Religion

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
阿門(Amen)	amen	木乃伊(Munaiyi)	Mummy
安琪兒(Anqier)	angel	穆斯林(Musilin)	Moslem
耶和華(Yehehua)	Jehovah	古蘭經(Gulanjing)	Koran
伊甸(Yidian)	Eden	基督教(Jidujiao)	Christianity
彌撒書(Misashu)	missal	撒旦(Sadan)	Satan

Fig.3.8 Law

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
開事律(Kaishilv)	Case law	勞叶儿(Laoyer)	lawyer
狐狸密(Gulimi)	crime	拜羅(Bailuo)	bylaw

Fig.3.9 Military Science

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
勃朗寧(Bolangning)	browning	卡賓槍(Kabinqiang)	carbine
湯姆槍(Tangmuqiang)	Tommy gun	來夏槍(Laifuqiang)	rifle
格林炮(Gelinpao)	Gatling gun	加農炮(Jianongpao)	cannon
		坦克(Tanke)	tank

Fig.3.10 Botany and Biology

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
阿米巴(Amiba)	amoeba	可可(Keke)	coca
沙丁魚(Shadingyu)	sardine	檸檬(Ningmeng)	lemon
高爾夫(Gaoerfu)	Golf	芒果(Mangguo)	mango
几維果(Jiweiguo)	kiwi	薩門魚(Samenyu)	salmon

Fig.3.11 Psychology, Physiology, Geology and Geography

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
愛羅(Ailuo)	eroticism	薩福主義(Safuzhuyi)	Sapphism
寒武紀(Hanwuji)	Cambrian period	体素(Tisu)	tissue
寒武系(Hanwuxi)	Cambrian system	歇斯底里(Xiesidili)	hysteria
侏羅紀(Zhuluoji)	Jurassic period	淋巴(Linba)	lymph

Fig.3.12 Building, Machinery and Communication

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
巴士(Bashi)	bus	馬達(Mada)	motor
的士(Dishi)	taxi	馬賽克(Masaike)	mosaic
麥克風(Maikefeng)	microphone	羅厘(Luoli)	lorry
哥特式(Geteshi)	Gothic	吉普(Jipu)	jeep
冇麥拉(Kaimaila)	camera	引擎(Yingqing)	engine

Fig.3.13 Textile, Clothing and Daily Necessities

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
嗶嘰(Biji)	beige	沙發(Shafa)	Sofa
法蘭絨(Falanrong)	flannel	斯的克(Sidike)	stick
冇士米(Kaishimi)	cashmere	恤衫(Xvshan)	shirt
夾克(Jiake)	jacket	蘇打(Suda)	soda
毛絲倫(Maosilun)	muslia	雪茄(Xuejia)	cigar

Fig.3.14 Language, Foreign Affairs and Others

Loan words in Chinese	English	Loan words in Chinese	English
士担(Shidan)	stamp	摩登(Modeng)	modern
貼士(Tieshi)	tip	奶昔(Naixi)	milkshake
山姆大叔 (Shanmudashu)	Uncle Sam	摩登女郎 (Modengnvlang)	Modern girl
幽默(Youmo)	humor	雪利酒(Xuelijiu)	sherry

So from the examples above we can see that along with the foreign influence on Chinese politics, economics, literature, art, philosophy, science, technology, education, daily life, and many spheres of the Chinese society, foreign languages greatly influenced the Chinese language accordingly.

3.3 Major ways of lexical borrowing from English to Chinese

Generally speaking, vocabulary is the most active among all the key linguistic factors. From the perspective of Chinese translation history, the borrowing of foreign words is also the most frequent, and translation in every stage has resulted in the introduction of vast foreign vocabulary into the Chinese language. Nowadays, with increasingly frequent communications in politics; economy, science and culture between China and foreign countries, there will naturally be more mutual penetrations and fusions of words among the languages involved. In history, the Chinese language has employed rather flexible and diversified ways in absorbing foreign words: transliteration, meaning translation, image translation, semi-transliteration, semi-meaning translation and transliteration plus a word indicating meaning. The following examples will clearly illustrate the above mentioned ways of absorbing foreign words:

3.3.1 Transliteration

Transliteration is the use of Chinese characters to imitate the pronunciation of foreign words, thus producing some new words, such as(2):

- (2) tank→ 坦克(tanke) radar→ 雷達(Leida) sofa→ 沙發(Shafa)
salon→ 沙龍(Shalong) model→ 模特儿(Moter) copy→ 拷貝(Kaobei)

Words borrowed-in this way are mainly names of people, places and countries with few exceptions.

3.3.1.1 Free translation

Free translation is one of the most important ways and it can be further divided into two categories: the first is the ordinary meaning translation in which the original words are taken as a whole and new words are created according to their whole original meaning, such as(3):

- (3) train → 火車(Huochē) Esperanto → 世界語(Shijieyu)
Symphony → 交響樂(Jiaoxiangyue) violin → 小提琴(Xiaotiqin)

the second is "meaning translation with imitation" in which the original word structures are retained and new words are formed by combining Chinese characters, each indicating the meaning of one part in the original word, such as(4):

- (4) honeymoon → 蜜月(Miyue) football → 足球(Zuqiu)
steamboat → 汽船(Qichuan)

3.3.1.2 Image translation

Image translation is also known as "shape translation" in which the shapes of certain Chinese characters and the images of certain objects are utilized in translation. For example, in twords, such as(5):

- (5) I steel → 工字鋼(Gongzigang) Z iron → 乙字鐵(Yizitie)
Zigzag → 之字線(Zhizixian)

The shapes of some characters are ingeniously made use of, and for some other words, such as (6) they are endowed with certain images when entering the Chinese language.

- (6) peaked cap → 鴨舌帽(Yashemao) bow-tie → 蝴蝶結(Hudiejie)

3.3.1.3 Semi-transliteration and semi-free translation

It is mainly because words borrowed in this way are generally composed of two parts: one part may be a proper noun, whose meaning is not easily translated, while the other part is usually a common noun and its counterpart can be easily found in Chinese, so the two parts may be translated in different ways, one in transliteration and the other in meaning translation, and then they can be combined to make a new Chinese word, such as the words(7):

- (7) Davis Cup → 戴維斯杯(Daiweisibei)
Hula-hoop → 呼啦圈(Hulaquan)
Buckingham Palace → 白金漢宮(Baijinhangong)

3.3.1.4 Transliteration plus a word indicating meaning

These words consist of two parts. The first part is a word that indicates the attributes of the original word. This is added to an imitation of the whole word's pronunciation so that the word's meaning will be clear to the reader at first glance:

- (8) beer → 啤酒(Pijiu) cigar → 雪茄烟(Xuejiayan)
samba → 桑巴舞(Sangbawu) golf → 高爾夫球(Gaoerfuqiu)

Chapter 4 Chinese Loan Words in English

4.1 Brief History of Chinese Loan Words in English

Loaning as a historic-linguistic phenomenon has existed between Chinese and English for more than one thousand years, while the earliest direct contact between China and Britain dates back to 1637 when the first British ship reached and bombarded Guangzhou demanding trade. Previous to 1637, Chinese and British contact was mainly conducted through third countries, and Chinese influence on English was limited to only a few dozen loans. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, "silk" entered English in 888 via Latin and Greek, through the Silk Road which started from Chang'an to the Mediterranean countries with the Takla Makan desert, the Pamirs and Afghanistan in between. It was the 6400 kilometers of the Silk Road that ushered in the dozens of loans concerning silk, such as silk, silky, etc. The entrance of china tells a similar story of indirect loaning. Comparing the loans silk and china with their models in Chinese, we can perceive influential formal and phonological changes which make them more like English than Chinese, But there is only a limited number of such words. Despite the indirectness, the limited number and the high degree of naturalization are striking features of the early loaning process.

Increasingly, Chinese loans found their way into English during the Ming Dynasty (1268-1644). The loaning rate sped up during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), as can be illustrated by the increasing number of loans dated in the OED, such as (9)a:

- (9) a. 人參(Renshen)→ ginseng (1654) b. 茶(Cha)→ tea (1601)
 武夷茶(Wuyicha)→ bohea (1711) 金桔(Jinjv)→ kumquat (1699)
 道教(Daojiao)→ Taoism (1639)

The Chinese loans such as (9)b indicate that trade was a big source of Chinese loans during this period. Cultural terms like(10)a, and governmental terms such as (10)b were also introduced into English through direct contact and translation.

- (10) a. 叩頭(Koutou)→ kowtow 麒麟(Qilin)→ kylin
b. 衙門(Yamen)→ yamen 道臺(Daotai)→ taotai

Academics consider the 1807 arrival of Robert Morrison, a religious missionary, in China as a milestone in Chinese-English language contacts. He and many others who followed him compiled dictionaries, edited magazines, translated Chinese classics into English and set up educational institutions. All these played important roles in transmitting Chinese culture and spreading the influence of the Chinese language which naturally accelerated the loaning process.

Another crucial event during the Qing dynasty was the Opium war(1839-1843) and the subsequent Treaty of Nanjing(1843). The treaty not only demanded trade concessions and reparations but was also an insult to the dignity of the Qing government. The treaty failed to put up any barrier against the opium trade but succeeded in forcing China's door open to the outside world with unequal and humiliating peace terms. But the disaster, to some extent, served as a bridge for more Chinese loans, for example, yen, yen-shee and yen-hok. The abundance of increasing semantic variety and a relatively high degree of naturalization characterizes loans in this period(D.G.Bate. Cultural Anthropology, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1990).

In the twentieth century, the world wars and the troubled periods following them affected the lives of everyone. During this time, contact between China and English-speaking countries left clear marks on both languages. This period of great cultural movements, political campaigns and business investments, was accompanied by a corresponding increase in loaning. The development in trade, the increased public interest in sports and Chinese arts all contributed to the loaning process.

Mirroring the historical changes that took place after 1949 in China are

significant Chinese influences on English with loans, such as(11):

- (11) 三藩(Sanfan)→ sanfan 大躍進(Dayuejin)→ Great Leap Forward
四人幫(Sirenbang)→ Gang of four
四個現代化(Sigexiandaihua)→ Four modernizations
改革開放(Gaigeikaifang)→ Reform and opening up to the world
一國兩制(Yiguoliangzhi)→ one country of two systems

Some of these loans are recorded in dictionaries while some only appear in the mass media. The earlier loans of this century, are semantically diversified while the recent loans are politically-centered, but their spelling is more unified. Moreover, the loan shifts account for a relatively large number of recent loans.

In general, all the Chinese words absorbed by English at different periods of time gives us a vivid picture of Chinese cultural and linguistic influences on English. They concern a wide range of semantic fields such as Chinese products, customs, economics, arts, politics and botany, though these influences were not balanced at different periods of time.

4.2. Source Languages of Chinese Loan Words in English

4.2.1 Chinese Dialects

Chinese dialects affect the Chinese-English loaning process. There are five major dialect within the language group of Chinese. These are Mandarin, Wu, Min, Yue and Hakka.

Mandarin is the most widely spoken dialect of Chinese. The standardized version of the Mandarin dialect is based upon the speech of Beijing and the northeast region of China. It is the official language for both mainland China (known as Pu-Tong-Hua) and Taiwan (known as Guo-Yu) in spite of the huge

political difference between the two countries. It is also one of the four official languages of Singapore (known as Hua-yu).

Wu is spoken around the lower Yangzi River and its tributaries. Shanghainese is a well known variety of Wu.

Min is commonly spoken with local variations by people in Taiwan, Fujian and Hainan. In English, these local variations are considered dialects and are sometimes referred to as Fukkiandes, Kokkiannese, Amoy and Taiwanese. The Amoy dialect is spoken in the city of Amoy, the ancient name given to the city known today as Xiamen. Historically Xiamen has been, and continues to be, an important center of international commerce. The city is located on an island in the mouth of the Jiulong River in Fujian Province near the Taiwan Straits.

Yue is primarily spoken in the province of Guangdong. Yue, including the well-known Cantonese (the language of Guangzhou, also known as Canton) is spoken in many part of the Chinese diaspora, particularly Hong Kong and overseas Chinese settlements in the United States, Europe and South-east Asia. Cantonese, also called Guangdonghua or Guangdong dialect, is the primary language of the fertile Pearl River delta. Cantonese is spoken in China's Guangdong and Guangxi provinces, Macao, and various overseas Chinese communities that contain large numbers of Cantonese-speaking immigrants and their descendants (for example, most Chinese communities in coastal North America are Cantonese-speaking communities). For this reason, many of the English words borrowed from Chinese have their origins in Cantonese, such as kumquat from Cantonese (kumquat) and chop sue from Cantonese.

Hakka is the least well-known dialect group outside of China compared to the above four. Most of the Hakka dialect group is scattered throughout southeastern China in Guangxi province and throughout the Min and Yue regions. Historically, the Hakka people were northerners who moved south during several waves of migration. Their name Hakka means "guest" indicating their immigrant status in the southern areas to which they moved. The majority of lexical borrowings from Chinese are from three mutually unintelligible dialects: Mandarin, Cantonese. They bring local colors and dialectal accents to English loans .

4.2.2 Mandarin

The adoption of Mandarin as the official language has led to widespread bi-dialectalism throughout China and Taiwan, although this has not occurred in Hong Kong where the official languages are English and Chinese (usually taken to mean Cantonese in its spoken form). As the standard dialect, it is not surprising that Mandarin contributes the largest number of lexical items to English.

The borrowings from Mandarin are not drawn from a single coherent semantic field but from several fields that represent Chinese culture. For instance, a large number of terms pertain to the fields of philosophy and religion, in which no loan words from Amoy or Cantonese appear. Philosophical and religious terms include Confucius, I-Ching, tao, yang, and yin. Mandarin is also the source language for terms related to history or politics:

- (12) 漢朝(Hanchao)→ Han 太平天國(Taipingtianguo)→ Tai-ping
國民黨(Guomindang)→ Kuomintang 明朝(Mingchao)→ Ming
宋朝(Songchao)→ Sung 日本(Riben)→ Japan
毛澤東思想(Maozedongsixiang)→ Maoism

These Mandarin borrowings include the titles of Chinese dynasties and are used most extensively in academic studies of Asian art and literature. Mandarin borrowings also include a number of terms for measurement and currency: *chiao*, *Hang*, *li*, and *yuan*. Generally speaking, English borrowings from Mandarin are from three semantic fields: (1) terms of philosophy and religion, (2) terms of history and politics, and (3) terms of measurement and currency. Because Mandarin is considered the standard dialect of Chinese and is widely used as the language of education, it is not surprising that Mandarin borrowings originate from these semantic fields. In this way the semantic fields of Mandarin borrowings suggest the official nature of the Chinese language.

The history of Chinese romanization systems can be observed in Mandarin borrowings. The earliest Mandarin borrowing, Japan, is a transcription of Mandarin Riben. The OED2 further notes that the earliest form that reached Europe was Marco Polo's transcription Chipangu. This potential borrowing closely resembles the more formal Mandarin name for Japan, Ribenguo.

4.2.3 Cantonese

Cantonese has exerted a great deal of influence on English due to the large number of emigrants from Cantonese speaking regions and the growing international importance of Hong Kong over the last 150 years. Cantonese has given English(13):

(13)	白菜(Baicai)→ bok choy	旗袍(Qipao)→ cheongsam
	雜碎(Zasui)→ chop suey	炒麵(Chaomian)→ chow mein
	點心(Dianxin)→ dim sum	功夫(Gongfu)→ kungfu
	枇杷(Pipa)→ loquat	舢板(Shanban)→ sampan
	大班(Daban)→ taipan	餛飩(Huntun)→ wonton
	元(Yuan)→ yen	鍋(Guo)→ wok

Possibly because contemporary Cantonese speakers in Hong Kong use a different romanization system than Mandarin speakers in China or Taiwan, the two-word borrowings that have come into English in the twentieth century are distinctively Cantonese, (for example, bok choy, kung fu, and even place names, like Hong Kong). Of these lexical items, more than half, eight, are associated with food. For example, loquat and jumquat both denote tropical fruits, and bok choy is a type of vegetable.

Cantonese also provides English with *wok* "bowl-shaped frying pan". *Chopsuey*, *chow mein*, and *wanton* are all names of dishes, and dim sum refers to a distinctively Cantonese meal which resembles "brunch".

From Cantonese one can also find borrowings from Chinese taking place on the North American continent. According to the OED2, the first recorded uses of dim sum and wonton are both from *Where to Eat in New York*, and wok is first recorded in Feng's *The Joy of Chinese Cooking* (1952). Furthermore, Knowlton (1961) argues that Cantonese-speaking immigrants greatly influenced the adoption of yen "craving" in North America.

Among the thirteen lexical borrowings from Cantonese are three items—*cheongsam*, *wok*, and *wonton*—that are not used in Mandarin or other Chinese dialects and could have been borrowed only from Cantonese. The OED2 lists the first recorded use of *cheongsam* "woman's dress" as a novel set in Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong. In the twentieth century the Chinese etymon of this borrowing has become obsolete in Mandarin and remains in use only in Cantonese. Mandarin uses an alternate term for this kind of dress, *qipao*. Similarly, wok is still used in present day Cantonese but has become obsolete in Mandarin. Instead, Mandarin speakers use the term *guo* "pot" (Cantonese *wo*) to refer to what Cantonese and English speakers call a wok. Cantonese speakers maintain a semantic distinction between the two lexical items *wo* "pot" and wok "bowl-shaped frying pan". The Cantonese word *wonton* is also distinctively Cantonese. The Mandarin term for this dish is *huntun*.

Two other Cantonese borrowings, dim sum and kung fu, have specialized Cantonese uses that prevent them from being mistaken as Mandarin borrowings. Dim sum 'brunch' refers to a style of food that is distinctively Cantonese. The Mandarin reflex of the etymon, *dianxin*, is rarely used and, when it is used, merely refers to small cakes. In addition to the phonological similarity of the Cantonese etymon and the English borrowing, the specialized Cantonese meaning further suggests a Cantonese source. The second borrowing, kung fu "martial arts," also has a specialized meaning in Cantonese. The Mandarin term, *gongfu*, simply means skill. The first appearance of this word in 1966 was closely associated with a style of martial arts brought to England from Hong Kong (OED2). The context and the two-word spelling suggest that this word was borrowed from Cantonese. Mandarin speakers would be more likely to use the more general term *wushu* "martial arts"

to describe this style of martial arts.

Three Cantonese borrowings—chow mein, sampan, and taipan—are not always considered Cantonese borrowings. Two factors suggest a Cantonese source for chow mein. First, like the Cantonese form of the Chinese etymon *mih*, English *mein* is monophthongal, whereas the Mandarin etymon *mian* is diphthongal. Second, the use of the word in Sinclair Lewis's *Main Street* suggests that the word was borrowed on the American continent and would likely be of Cantonese origin. Although the source language cannot be positively identified, phonological and historical evidence suggest a Cantonese source.

There are two possible etymons for *sampan*. The Present day Chinese word for this type of boat uses Mandarin *shan* as the first syllable. However, the OED2 list Mandarin *san*(three)+ *ban*(board, plank) as the etymology. These two words, Mandarin *shan* and *san*, are homonyms in their Cantonese form *sam*. Because the Cantonese syllable most closely resembles the English, this loanword is classified as a Cantonese borrowing.

Finally, historical evidence suggests that *taipan* is of Cantonese origin. The OED2 notes that this word is used especially in Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong and that the first recorded use is in the *Canton Register*, suggesting that the word came into English from Cantonese rather than Mandarin. The OED2's etymology notes that the word is a "dialect variation" form of Mandarin *daban*. However, it lists Mandarin *taipanas* as the etymon. W3's etymology probably confuses Mandarin *tai* "great, large" with *da* "large, big". The Cantonese pronunciations of these two words, *taotai* and *daotai* respectively, are more similar than the Mandarin pronunciations.

4.2.4 Amoy

The Amoy dialect of Chinese has given English five borrowings: *bohea*, *congou*, *hyson*, *pekoe*, and *tea*. Since Fujian province is China's primary tea producing region, it is not surprising that all of the borrowings from this dialect

are words for tea. It is also important to note that four of the five words, all but tea, are borrowed within a period of 36 years in the early eighteenth century. Amoy had a thriving foreign trade with the Dutch and Portuguese until the middle of the eighteenth century, and later, in the midst of flourishing trade with Britain during the nineteenth century, Xiamen became a major port for Fujian's chief export, tea. Consequently, the Amoy dialect has had profound influence on borrowings from this semantic field.

The Chinese etymon for tea has produced two borrowings in English: one from Mandarin cha (or, possibly, Cantonese cha) and one from the Amoy pronunciation of the word. Present day Amoy speakers pronounce this etymon as /dg/. According to the OED2, the original English pronunciation is /ti:/ as is indicated by the spelling tay and rhymes down to 1762. However, the current one is found as early as the seventeenth century. When the word was borrowed into English in 1598, it was apparently assigned a tense vowel, which participated in the dialect leveling that gives a current /i:/ for many words that are spelled 'ea', such as dream.

The second borrowing from this Chinese etymon, British slang char is a popularized spelling of cha, which first appeared in 1616. Although Mandarin cha and Amoy tea were both borrowed at approximately the same time (within 18 years of one another), the Mandarin term became obsolete, only lately to have been revived as a slang term.

4.3 Classification of Chinese Loan Words

4.3.1 Classification from Functional Aspect

All Chinese loans	1283	100%
Nouns	1064	82.93%
Adjectives	196	15.28%
Verbs	18	1.40%
Interjections	3	0.23%
Adverbs	2	0.16%

4.3.1.1 Nouns

From the statistics, we can see that nouns dominate the list with 82.93% of the total. Of the 1064 nouns, 377 are proper nouns (names of places excluded) and 687 are common nouns. Such as(14):

- (14) 廈門(Xiamen)→ Amoy 姜(Jiang)→ ginger 茶(Cha)→ tea
絲綢(Sichou)→ silk 點心(Dianxin)→ dim sum

4.3.1.2 Adjectives

Adjectives ranks second, making up 15.28% of the total. Of the loan corpus, 196 are adjectives, such as(15):

- (15) 儒家的(Rujiade)→ Confusian 中國的(Zhongguode)→ Chinese
日本的(Ribende)→ Japanese 上海的(Shanghaide)→ Shanghainese

4.3.1.3 Verbs such as (16):

- (16) 賞錢(Shangqian)→ Cumshaw 叩頭(Koutou)→kowtow
颱風(Taifeng)→ typhoon.

4.3.1.4 Interjections

Of all the Chinese loans, *pung*, *chin-chin* and *chop-chop* are the only three interjections.

4.3.1.5 Adverbs

Chop-chop and *chin-chin* are the only two adverbs. Few as they are, they help diversify the grammatical dimension of the Chinese loans.

4.3.2 Classification from Semantic Distribution Aspect

Semantic Areas	Examples	Number of loans	percentage
Food, drink	tea, soy, shark's fin	334	26.03%
Botany	pekin, mountain	282	21.98%
Geography	shanghai, mukdan	155	12.08%
Arts	yukin, shufu porcelain	116	9.04%
Religion/philosophy	Chan, Analects of Confucius	79	6.16%
Government/ politics	Mandarin,(Chinese, revolution	57	4.44%
Ethnography	kin, Miao, Li	41	3.20%
Status/occupation	Hanlin, silkman, teaboy	36	2.81%
Measurement/mon ey	liang, HongKong dollar	34	2.65%
Language/writing	Amoy, Foochow Kuo-yu	34	2.65%
Dynasties	chou, Sui, Tao Kuang	28	2.18%
Dress	Mao, Sun yat~sen	23	1.79%
Amusement	Chinese puzzles mahjong	20	1.56%
Association/secret society	hoey, Kongsu, kuk	9	0.70%
Marital arts	wushu, kungfu Taichi	8	0.62%
Economics	tribute rice, workpoint	7	0.54%
Geology	paktong	7	0.54%
Colours	Chinese red	7	0.54%
Drug	mandarin,Ching yen, yen-shee	6	0.47%
total		1283	100%

From a semantic observation of the loans, we note that food-drink, and geographical items are the chief components. There are a substantial number of botanical items. Most areas involve strictly East Asian or even Chinese contexts, especially geography, arts, religion, government, ethnography, status/occupation, measurement, language and dynasty.

Chinese loans cover a wide semantic range. Worth mentioning are the contributions of town or city names which have brought into existence a large number of loans. These loans almost always refer to local people, dialect or cultural activities. The following are words derived from names of six important cities.

In all, 82 town or city names appear in the corpus with examples such as Shaoshing wine, Ting ware and loans are related to areas such as New Jersey tea. Geographical loans include hills with the name *Bohae* and rivers called *hart*. A total of 25 personal names such as Confucius and Mao are in use as loan words. The paper classified the loan words into 19 semantic areas to give a general but not scientific picture of the semantic distribution.

Country names furnish 56 items such as Japan auspice, Communist China and China tree. China was not the name of the country that ancient Romans in Persia heard about from Chinese traders. The country is so named by mistake, because when asked where they came from, the Chinese would diplomatically give the name of the ruling dynasty at the time, the China, instead of the name of their country, *Zhong-guo*, "the Middle Kingdom" or "Central Country". China was Latinized by the Romans as *Sina*, which became the English *China*, as well as the basis for words like *sinologist*. The term *china* (lower cased here) refers to the fine porcelain brought to Europe from the Far East as early as the 16th century.

There are some expressions in English that are not loan phrases. They are coined as a result of Chinese cultural influences. An example is *Chinaman's chance*. The Chinese immigrants who built so many miles of American railroads often tried to make their fortune by working old claims and streams abandoned by white prospectors during the California gold rush of 1849. They had an extremely poor chance of finding gold in such abandoned claims, and thus a *Chinaman's*

chance came to mean "no chance at all." The poor lot of Chinese in a segregated society probably reinforced the phrase, for the Chinese had as poor a chance on the railroads and other places as they did in the gold fields.

Another example is "Chinese home run". Because Chinese immigrants were forced to work for little pay in a segregated society, their name came to mean "cheap" in American slang and formed the basis of a number of expressions. "Chinese home run" is the only one of these that still has much currency. It describes a cheap home run, one that just makes it over the fence.

4.4. Chinese loanwords' cultural reflection

Chinese loan words have a history in English spanning 1000 years with rapid development in the twentieth century. More westerners favor Chinese since the opening-up policy and the increase in Chinese learning and research as well as the recent international influence of China. English is the emergence of the Chinese loanwords in social development and changes. Chinese loanwords in English reflects English culture, and reveals that borrowing a word is not only simple language use, but also a social cultural phenomenon.

Loan words were known as the "emissaries of a different culture", acts like a bridge in cross-culture communication. Chinese loanwords in English play an very important role in spreading Chinese culture, strengthening international cooperation and communication. As English developed over the centuries it absorbed man Chinese loan words in a variety of ways, which reflects the unique and colorful culture of both languages. Chinese students who study English should also study loan words because it can increase their interest in studying as well as indicate the differences between the two languages. It may also reduce cultural conflict, to some extent, caused by language and cultural differences. Thus English becomes a tool that can be used for effective intercultural communication.

America's Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Japanese Altman and Korean Drama characters are all words that Chinese people know. These are all cultural

representations of certain countries. People immediately understand these words when they are spoken which is a clear indication that language and culture influence each other and can't be separated. As time passes these phrases will become part of their cultural identity and also strengthen the cultural image of their nation.

Chinese people are trying expose our culture in many aspects. The Confucius institute of China in recent years is an important way of promoting Chinese culture. 210 Confucius institutes in 64 countries and regions are now attracting people's attentions with promoting Chinese language and Chinese culture in various ways. According to the data the Confucius Institute in Chicago has over 30 Chinese language subjects. There ware over 800 high school students currently studying at this institute. The Confucius Institute at Michigan State University compiled Chinese textbooks into online games. The Confucius Institute at Purah University in France has over 20 000 members registered for its online Chinese classes.

With the increase in Chinese loanwords it will help enrich the English vocabulary. Along with the development of economy and culture in China, there will be more unique Chinese expressions going into English. New Chinese loanwords will continuously appear. Chinese loanwords occupies an increasingly important position in English vocabulary. Meanwhile, the news media at home and abroad constantly influence Chinese loanwords in English, "China Daily", "the Beijing review, China Radio International English channel and the English programmes on TV is not only spreading Chinese culture, but also continuously conveying new Chinese loanwords into English, Thus expanding Chinese influence on English. The Influence of Chinese culture is continuously increasing and with this we will see corresponding recognition of it. There's no doubt that this kind of phenomenon will make the Chinese loanwords in English more rich for Chinese students who are learning English or to the foreigners who learn Chinese as a foreign language. Studying Chinese loanwords can increase their interest in learning, improve their vision, on the other hand, it can make them understand cultural differences, feeling more language phenomenon. Chinese loanwords benefit

the spreading of Chinese culture thus enriching English vocabulary.

The study of Chinese loanwords in English, will cultivate Chinese students' patriotic consciousness. Chinese loan words have left an indelible imprint on English. Chinese students who study English should pay more attention to loan words because it will help them understand their Chinese culture, strengthen their national pride and provide them with a new perspective on their own world.

Chapter 5 Conclusion

Loaning is a very important linguistic and socio-linguistic phenomenon in the English language. Owing to the rapid development of modern mass media and international exchange, a great number of loan words from Chinese have come into English to satisfy the needs of society. Words related to Chinese cultures have found their way into English and have also shown a brand-new China worldwide. Based on the discussions and analyses carried on in the foregoing chapters, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The Chinese loans are mainly from Mandarin, Cantonese and Amoy. The borrowings from Mandarin are not drawn from a single coherent semantic field but from several fields. Generally speaking, English borrowings from Mandarin are from three semantic fields: 1) terms of philosophy and religion, 2) terms of history and politics, and 3) terms of measurement and currency. Cantonese has given English many words. The two-word borrowings that have come into English in the twentieth century are distinctively Cantonese. The Amoy dialect of Chinese has given English five loan words.

The Chinese loans can be classified into nouns, adjectives, verbs, interjections and adverbs in terms of syntactical functions. From the aspect of semantic Distribution, they can be classified into 19 semantic fields, such as, Food, Geography, Politics, etc.

Loaning is not only a linguistic but also a socio-linguistic phenomenon. The long history of Chinese loan words is not only the process of contact between Chinese and English languages, but also the process of westerners coming to comprehend Chinese culture. Loan words such as Long March, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural revolution reflect Chinese society, politics and history. Confucianism, Taoism, and lose face reflect Chinese philosophy, religion and values. Also, a great number of Chinese loan words reflect Chinese food, drink and clothing cultures, such as: chow mein, chopsuey, dimsum, drunken shrimp, kaoliang. Rooted in cultural differences and semantic vacancies, it is unnecessary to worry

too much about methods of Chinese-English translation as long as they are appropriate in the context. The following ways have been well accepted: via translation; via transliteration +translation; via transliteration. For things typical in China, Chinese-English expressions should be created. It should be easy to understand and acceptable to other speakers in their cultural context. These expressions may soon become an indispensable part of the English language.

English as mentioned at the beginning, has become an international language. The wider the range of its use the more it absorbs foreign words. China, a country with thousands of years of history and culture is becoming more and more powerful with her reform and opening-up policy. In the future, there will certainly be a flood of Chinese words into English.

REFERENCES

- Cannon, Garland. Chinese Borrowings in English. *American Speech*: 63:3–33. Alabama: The University of Alabama, 1988.
- Chen, D. English Borrowings from Chinese. *Foreign language*, 1996(81):42–45.
- Chen, D. English Borrowings from Chinese. *Foreign Language*: 81:8~62.2005.
- Chen, Yuan. *Language and Social Culture*. [M]. Beijing: Sanlian Press, 1980.
- Feng, Dorcen; Yen, Hung. *The Joy of Chinese Cooking*. New York: Greenberg Press. 1952.
- Gao, Yihong. Cultural Stereotypes and the Paradox of Intercultural Communication. Harbin: Harbin Institute of Technology Press. PR 15–24, 1997.
- Garland, Cannon. Chinese Borrowings in English. *Linguistics*[M]. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1988.
- Gu, Juhua. A Study on Language Features and Cultural Origins of Chinese Loanwords in English. *Journal of Anqing Teachers College*. Anqing: Anqing Teachers College. 2006(11):38–39.
- Huang, Yanjie. From silk to taikonaut. *Social Cultural Research on Chinese Loanwords in English*[J]. Tianjing: Tianjing Foreign Language College. 2005,12(4):7.
- Liang, Laibin. *The way of Confucianism Renewal*. Shanghai: Shanghai Yuandong Press. 2004.
- Li, Xiaofei. Cultural Communication through Loan words. ShanDong: ShanDong Foreign Language Teaching. 2004(1)
- Lin, Lunlun. Chinese Loan Words in Morden English. *Journal of LiaoNing University*. LiaoNing: LiaoNing University. 2000(3):37.
- Ma, Ruiying. A Overview on Chinese Loanwords. Shanghai: Foreign Language Literature. 2008(3)
- Mao, Donghui. A Study on English Words Rooted from Chinese. *Journal of Zhanjiang Ocean College*. Zhanjiang: Zhanjiang Ocean College. 2006,26(5):10.
- Norman, Jerry. Loanwords in English. *Chinese*[M]. Cambridge: Cambridge UP. 1988.
- Sapir, E. The Status of Linguistics as a Science. *Language*. 2007.

- Sapir, E. An Introduction to the Study of Speech. *Language*. 2002.
- Saussure, F. *Course in General Linguistics*. Glasgow: Fontana Press, 2004.
- Schmidt, Caroll. *The Politics of Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2001.
- Silva, T. Toward an understanding of the distinct nature of L2 writing. *The ESL research and its implication [J]*. Cambridge: TESOL Quarterly. 1995(27).
- Tan, Mengling. Chinese Loan Words In News English. Nanjing: Nanjing Foreign Language. 2006(14)
- Wang, Rongpei. Advanced Course of English Words[M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2002.
- Wang, Zuoliang. *Semantics, Style and Translation*. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2007.
- Xu, Aijun. Chinese loanwords. *Journal of north China Electric power University*. Chang'an. Chang'an Foreign Language Press. 2009.
- Yan, Haining. The Translation of English Loanwords. Changchun: Jilin University Press. 2008
- Zhang, Lan. From beancurd to "toufu". *Journal of Siping Teachers College*. Siping: Siping Teachers College. 2008(8)
- Zhao, Yonggang. A study on Chinese Loanwords in English. *Journal of Xinyang Agriculture University*. Xinyang: Xinyang Agriculture University. 2009,19(3)

저작물 이용 허락서

학과	영어영문학과	학번	20087713	과정	석사
성명	한글 초상림 한문 楚常林 영문 Chu Changlin				
주소	조선대학교 그린빌리지 남학사				
연락처	e-mail: seven.ccl@hotmail.com				
논문 제목	한글: 영어에서 중국어 외래어의 차용에 관한 연구				
	영문: A Study on Chinese Loan Words in English				

본인이 저작한 위의 저작물에 대하여 다음과 같은 조건 아래 조선대학교가 저작물을 이용할 수 있도록 허락하고 동의합니다.

- 다 음 -

1. 저작물의 DB구축 및 인터넷을 포함한 정보통신망에의 공개를 위한 저작물의 복제, 기억장치에의 저장, 전송 등을 허락함
2. 위의 목적을 위하여 필요한 범위 내에서의 편집과 형식상의 변경을 허락함(다만, 저작물의 내용변경은 금지함)
3. 배포·전송된 저작물의 영리적 목적을 위한 복제, 저장, 전송 등은 금지함
4. 저작물에 대한 이용기간은 5년으로 하고, 기간종료 3개월 이내에 별도의 의사표시가 없을 경우에는 저작물의 이용기간을 계속 연장함
5. 해당 저작물의 저작권을 타인에게 양도하거나 출판을 허락을 하였을 경우에는 1개월 이내에 대학에 이를 통보함
6. 조선대학교는 저작물 이용의 허락 이후 해당 저작물로 인하여 발생하는 타인에 의한 권리 침해에 대하여 일체의 법적 책임을 지지 않음
7. 소속 대학의 협정기관에 저작물의 제공 및 인터넷 등 정보통신망을 이용한 저작물의 전송·출력을 허락함

동의여부 : 동의() 반대()

2010년 8월

저작자 : 초 상 림 (인)

조선대학교 총장 귀하