

## Chapter 1 : Note on Chinese Characters, Transliteration, and Documentation - Oxford Scholarship

*If you paste Chinese characters into Notepad, they will appear as boxes, but the correct character codes are stored internally. You can change Notepad's display font using Format → Font. My computer has three fonts with Chinese characters, MingLiU, MS Hei, and MS Song, maybe your computer has them too.*

China is no exception. Indeed, it presents some unique challenges. This practical guide to money in China will help you prepare for your visit. Read more on Chinese Currency Converter. The yuan itself divides into ten jiao, or mao. These, in turn, divide into ten fen, but fen, though notes are still issued, are now too devalued to be of any practical value and you will rarely, if ever, see the bank notes associated with them. The yuan itself comes in paper denominations of 50, 20, 10, 5, and 1. Coins come in denominations of 1 yuan, 5 jiao, and 1 jiao. One practical consideration arising from this is the relatively low value of the highest denomination yuan bank note in China when compared with other currencies. If you intend making any large cash transactions while in China, bear in mind that you will need to consider your security in carrying such a conspicuous volume of money around with you. But foreign credit cards are accepted comparatively rarely in China. If you want to shop in snack street or pedestrian street, you will need to prepare enough cash in Chinese currency. Expect to pay in cash most of the time. How to Exchange Money: So you will need to exchange to RMB. However, rates may be uncompetitive with the banks, and these are your best option. Most banks will be able to make an exchange, but forms will need to be filled in with questions that, at times, seem a little intrusive, such as your purpose in changing the money. It is best to answer any such questions with the most innocent answer given it is all-but inconceivable there will be any follow-ups unless your answer looks like it may lead to trouble. You will also be required to show your passport. Banks will only accept foreign bank notes that are undamaged. Notes that are even slightly torn will be rejected. However, please note that these may not be recognized in many places, so it is best to change them in advance at a bank or some other outlet before disappearing off into the rural hinterlands. Tips from China Highlights: Prepare Enough Cash 1. We are currently reviewing our policy in this matter. Should a revaluation of the Chinese Renminbi occur, China Highlights Travel will honor all quotations for tours that have been fully paid at the time of the revaluation. Customers who have not paid for their tour in full at the time of any revaluation will be required to pay the difference between the old and new price calculated in Renminbi. Cash withdrawals using Visa, Mastercard etc. In only recent years, more and more banks around China have made this possible to the extent it is becoming standard. You should not have a great deal of difficulty with this. These machines may not be as welcoming as they are back home. Obtain Chinese currency by withdrawing directly from an ATM using a major card brand. See our Chinese currency converter for accurate exchange rates, and our policy on currency fluctuation. However, it is best to check if this service is still available and the rates it charges in advance. If it is in operation, it permits instant money wiring to and from some countries. Limits tend to be set on how much RMB you can change to a foreign currency in a single day in China itself, and these limits may be fairly low. One thing you must do is save all your receipts for foreign currency to RMB conversions. This will smooth the path when it comes to changing money back again, either at a bank or, possibly, at the airport upon your departure, though as always with such matters in China it is best to check if this is possible in advance. Please remember that changing money with currency traders who wait outside banks is illegal, albeit that they may offer you a better rate, not present you with bureaucratic red tape complete with impertinent questions, and they may also conduct the transaction in the bank itself through one of the tills in order to reassure you that the money they present you with is not counterfeit. Stability of the yuan The yuan tends to be protected against large fluctuations through government intervention. It is unlikely to undergo any dramatic fluctuations, its movements characterised by steady rises and falls over months, even years. How to Recognize Fake Money and Other Tips There is fake money in circulation in China and unscrupulous traders particularly look for opportunities to give it in change to foreigners or other unsuspecting people. See also Avoiding Tourist Traps for tricks to beware of. Particularly check 50, 20 and 10 yuan notes. The image of Mao Zedong should not be blurred and you should be able to feel the embossed surface of his coat shoulder. The metal strip should be of

the correct width and in the correct position, well-embedded in the note. The number showing the denomination of the note on the front bottom left should be white and sharp when you hold it up to the light. The round symbol with a square in the middle like an old coin next to it, front bottom left, should line up with the like image on the back of the note when held up to the light. Some cautionary observations Close-up on the yuan bank note Given that higher-denomination bank notes are often forged, it is best to carry a selection of lower-denomination notes with you for minor transactions rather than breaking a yuan note and receiving most of it back in change. With your cash, as well as other valuable possessions, be wary of pick pockets, particularly in crowded areas such as travel hubs. Do not carry your money around with you too openly. In a shop, produce your money and put it away again within the shop itself to prevent passers-by making a note of where you are keeping it or making an opportunistic grab. When dealing with foreign currencies, foreign bank cards etc. Laws are passed, fall into abeyance, are revived again; foreign finance companies fall in and out of official favor and may be rewarded or penalized accordingly. Things can change without warning, however well-prepared you may be before you set out. As far as possible, keep things simple and check, check, and check again in any large transaction that you know the rules, even if you made another such transaction successfully just a few days previously. Bank staff can prove very helpful and understanding in this given they find the rule changes no less tiresome than their customers. Finally, it cannot be said often enough Particularly in tourist areas, in markets, and on the side of the street, as a foreigner you are a target for price hiking, and some of those hikes can be impressive. For our up-to-date information on exchange rates, check out our Currency Converter. Interested in Chinese currency in its history and culture? See our guide to Chinese money. Let China Highlights see you through Since , we have been guiding foreign tourists in China through its sometimes seemingly arbitrary confusions in terms of their financial transactions for their holidays, along with everything else. We can help you through problems large and small, whether it be supplying you with a full itinerary tailored to your taste and a guide to go with it, or merely supplying you with a knowing person to lead you through the vagaries of the Chinese banking system. Why not contact us and see what we can do for you?

## Chapter 2 : Google Noto Fonts

*Learn more details about 𠄎 Chinese character and share your story, photos and comments about it. Also check out the example sentences for the character.*

Although both ancient and modern Chinese are mostly written with the same characters, the modern daughter languages have become very different from the ancient one. One of the most conspicuous differences is just that the terse, monosyllabic nature of Classical Chinese -- , "old writing," or , "literary language" -- has given way to many more particles, polysyllabic words, and periphrastic idioms. The following story, given in both Classical Chinese and a translation into modern Mandarin , -- or the , "colloquial speech, vernacular" -- illustrates the difference. The extreme simplification of Mandarin phonology, which would render the Classical language ambiguous if used as a spoken language today too many words now being pronounced the same , explains the polysyllabic character of the modern language and the reduction of many characters to morphemes. The same Classical text that can today be read as Mandarin could as well be read with Korean, Vietnamese, or Japanese versions of the Chinese words, or the Korean, Vietnamese, or Japanese translations of the words. None of those languages is even related to Chinese, but since mediaeval, or even modern, Koreans, Vietnamese, and Japanese often wrote in Chinese, without, however, really speaking the language, their own renderings of the characters was customary. Since the ancient pronunciation of the Classical language is unknown, Sino-Korean, Sino-Vietnamese, and Sino-Japanese reading are really just as "authentic" for Classical Chinese as a Modern Mandarin reading. For example, the character for "mountain," now read shan in Mandarin, turns up as san in Korean, in Vietnamese as so. The Cantonese word is, of course, cognate to the Mandarin. The Korean, Vietnamese, and Japanese are all borrowings from Chinese, pronounced in the local manner. Native words for "sun" are hae in Korean, ma. The Japanese borrowed word for "sun" in isolation is nichi, but this is just the pronunciation of niti, where the final i as been added because Japanese syllables cannot end in t. At that point different things can happen. The t can be lost in assimilation to the h, getting us Nihon, OR the h can revert to its original p, with the t getting assimilated and doubled with it, getting us Nippon. Another example concerns the present capital of Japan. The Vietnamese version preserves more of the Chinese consonants, but both Japanese and Vietnamese versions reveal that "capital" originally started with a k, which has become palatalized to a j in Mandarin. The k is also preserved in early modern Western versions of Chinese names, like "Nanking" and "Peking" themselves -- whose use the politically correct now have rejected because of the idea that they are "wrong" and that the local pronunciation of place names must be used -- despite such people generally being unable to correctly pronounce Nanjing or Beijing and thoughtlessly continuing to say "Rome" instead of Roma, which has been the local pronunciation of the name of that city in Italian and Latin for more than two thousand years. Chinese departments in colleges sometimes expect students to learn Mandarin even though they only want to read Classical Chinese or Sino-Korean, Sino-Vietnamese, or Sino-Japanese. This imposes a vast unnecessary burden on them, but even some teachers and scholars of Chinese sometimes have trouble accepting that the ancient language is not the modern one and that the ancient language is part of the civilization of Korea, Vietnam, and Japan as much as of modern China. It is as though students of Latin were told they would have to learn Italian as well, even if they were Spanish or French. The curious idea that something like Mandarin was already an ancient spoken language and that Classical Chinese is some sort of abbreviation or code derived from it can be found in various sources. For instance, Joanna C. Lee and Ken Smith, in their translations from the Analects , assert: Indeed, I have heard people say that Classical Latin could never have been a spoken language, because it is too difficult. This should give Russian, let alone Georgian , speakers a good laugh. Now, Classical languages undergo their own development over time and diverge from their oral sources. But when this happens, we usually have texts attesting the original language and can follow the changes. Thus, Classical Sanskrit can be distinguished from Vedic Sanskrit, which has more in common with Old Persian and thus was certainly the original spoken language, although we cannot rule out some garbling in transmission, since documentary sources are late. Mediaeval Latin slowly evolved from Classical Latin, but the preservation of the older

literature, like Cicero, made it possible to write a "purified" Latin prose during the Renaissance. Much the same thing happened in Greek. But if we know that the texts of the Confucian corpus are in some sort of artificial language, a "fundamentally different system," it is hard to know what older literature is used to make this claim. Lee and Smith should reflect that if Classical Chinese has "its own inner logic and grammatical structure," that is because it is a different language, as different from Mandarin as Latin is from French or Anglo-Saxon is from modern English. And it is not in the least surprising that the language Confucius spoke more than two thousand years ago should be quite different from any modern language. But if Beowulf had been written in ideograms that are still used to write modern English, the student could at least get the drift of the story, even if it would all look rather strange. That is what we are dealing with in Chinese. While with Lee and Smith we get what is more or less a parenthetical comment by people who are not linguistic specialists, that is not the case in the treatment of Roger T. Ames and Henry Rosemont, Jr. Ames and Rosemont are academic professionals in philosophy, Chinese philosophy, and the Chinese language. However, they subscribe to this remarkable thesis that written Chinese was not in origin a spoken language -- "classical Chinese is a unique linguistic medium" [p. Nevertheless, they cannot overcome the weakness of the case that separately attested examples of the spoken language do not exist for the Shang or even the Chou Dynasties, while the comparative evidence from Sumer and Egypt is that systems of writing develop as reflexes of speech. After noting that in Confucius, "virtually every passage is ambiguous," they say: Many Western scholars have of course called attention -- often loudly -- to this ambiguity and lack of precision in classical Chinese, seeing it as a distinctive linguistic liability. In those instances where detail or exactness of expression was necessary, we might assume Chinese thinkers availed themselves of their spoken language, wherein there is every reason to believe as much precision was as is possible as can be achieved in any other natural language. In turn, the Greek word *δίκαιος*, basically meaning "just" Latin *justus*, is often better translated "right" Latin *rectus*, although *jus* retains this sense also. I have discussed this elsewhere. Modern French, at the same time, has a word, *droit*, that can be a "right" or a "duty," which morally and legally are actually opposites. So Classical Chinese is not alone in posing the challenges of interpretation and translation that it does, especially as an ancient language; and the broad meaning or ambiguity of terms in Confucius, such as "propriety, etiquette, good manners, ritual, the rites," is not unusual, even in some modern languages. At the same time, Chinese has always been able to resolve ambiguity, where desired, with expressions of two or more characters. Thus, my wife, who reads Chinese, unlike me, likes to say, "There is no concept that cannot be expressed in four Chinese characters. But the phonetic simplification of the language means that most symbols cannot be used alone in speech, because too many syllables sound alike -- they are homophones. Thus, Ames and Rosemont say: This homophony is unusual among languages, but has existed in Chinese almost since its inception. Phonetically, most consonantal endings of syllables have dropped off over the centuries, but even when they were present, the number of homonyms was very high, with anywhere from two to seven different characters pronounced identically. Ames and Rosemont cite no reference for this statement; and, as I have noted, separate examples of the spoken language are not attested for the earliest periods. Yet the claim that "anywhere from two to seven different characters" were "pronounced identically" is something that would require a knowledge of the phonology of spoken Chinese that actually barely exists for any pre-modern period. And, while Ames and Rosemont refer to Mandarin losing its "consonantal endings," they have overlooked the circumstance that the Shanghai language preserves voiced initials, which have been lost elsewhere. That is already enough for a lot of unambiguous monosyllabic speech, and we are already more than a thousand years after Confucius BC AD, a lapse of time that puts the English language back to Beowulf -- and without a phonetic script holding a spoken language closer to a written language, we know that spoken languages can change quickly indeed. The extraordinary claim of Modern Greeks that the pronunciation of their language has not changed since ancient times has been examined elsewhere. Ames and Rosemont, and whatever authorities they are using [Karlgen, Keightly, etc. The irony of a thesis such as Ames and Rosemont support is that it destroys the principle behind the practice of Chinese departments that students studying Classical Chinese can do so only by also learning Mandarin. This is salutary, as we can affirm that Mandarin, except for the convenient pronunciation it provides for characters Cantonese, etc. Also, Ames and Rosemont defend the

ideographic nature of Chinese characters and their independence, in the subsequent history of the written languages, from the spoken languages. This puts them at odds, as they realize [p. A number of scholars have focused on the phonograms [i. John DeFrancis, for example, says that: It should be apparent that there is much justification for considering the Chinese script to be basically -- that is, more than anything else -- a phonetic system of writing. Similarly, William Hannas maintains that: We can dismiss the fanciful notion that the units are icons of objects and concepts in the real and psychological worlds, i. We also reject the untenable assumption that Chinese characters are "ideographic," that is, relate to meaning directly without the intervention of language. But the idea that language is essentially spoken is itself an "untenable assumption" in terms of what should seem like the obvious fact that anything can be a symbol of meaning, from spoken words, to written words and other symbols as in mathematics or street signs, to the forms of the hands used in sign languages whose functional completeness as languages was long denied, to the grievous harm of the deaf. If a written language is meant to be read, and if written language is used to record speech, then there is going to be an intimate bond between them. But we have no difficulty discerning that the media create a different dynamic, and written languages also come to embody a conservatism that spoken languages easily escape. Thus, Ames and Rosemont are correct that there has been "an independent life for the classical written language," probably even at "a very early state of Chinese history" [p. This just quoted sentence continues: That is to say, the archaeological materials at hand show clearly that whatever other uses it might have had, early writing was intimately bound up with ritual religious practices. Thus, the survival of oracle bones and shells is no more surprising than the absence of "secular" materials on perishable media. In the flood plain of the Huang He River, early records on bamboo or wood will have disappeared, while early inscriptions on stone, which become common in Egypt, are about as rare as they are in Mesopotamia, where there were no nearby sources of stone, for construction or anything else. In Mesopotamia, however, the adoption of clay tablets i. Sumerian written documents are overwhelmingly commercial. Indeed, enough remains that it has been possible to reconstruct the origin of cuneiform writing from the earliest humble records of inventories, packing and shipping, debts, payments, and taxes. It is pretty dull stuff, but also revealing and persuasive. There is nothing equivalent from the early literate civilizations of Egypt, India, China, or Meso-America, where documents never used a material like clay, at once so humble and ubiquitous but also potentially when fired so durable. And it means that, looking at Chinese oracle bones and pronouncing that this is how Chinese writing began, perhaps because the Chinese "mind" was immune to commercial culture and its needs, is preposterous. It is a sensible hypothesis that all writing began in the same way; and the presence of numbers in all writing systems is itself evidence that, even were the use of writing to be primarily "bound up with ritual religious practices," those practices themselves rely on payments and commodities.

### Chapter 3 : Hanzi Grids | Create Grid Templates and Worksheets for Practising Chinese

*Businesses are being warned to pay careful attention to notes being used for payment, after some began circulating in Hobart featuring Chinese characters. Police said the \$50 notes are.*

Rhythm[ edit ] An example of gongche notation Gongche notation does not mark the relative length of the notes. Instead, marks for the percussion , understood to be played at regular intervals, are written alongside with the notes. Gongche is written in the same format as how Chinese was traditionally written; from top to bottom and then from right to left. The rhythm marks are written to the right of the note characters. The diagram at the left illustrates how the tune "Old McDonald Had a Farm" will look like if written in gongche notation. In effect, there is one beat in every two notes, i. These notes in solfege with markings will show a similar effect: Using this method, only the number of notes within a beat can be specified. The actual length of each note is up to tradition and the interpretation of the artist. Notice that the actual rhythm marks used differ among various traditions. History and usage[ edit ] Gongche notation was invented in the Tang Dynasty. It became popular in the Song Dynasty. It is believed to have begun as a tablature of certain musical instrument, possibly using a fixed "do" system. Later it became a popular pitch notation, typically using a movable "do" system. The notation is not accurate in modern sense. It provides a musical skeleton, allowing an artist to improvise. The details are usually passed on by oral tradition. However, once a tradition is lost, it is very difficult to reconstruct how the music was supposed to sound. Variations among different traditions increased the difficulty in learning the notation. The system was also introduced to Korea where it is referred to as gong jeok bo in ancient times and many traditional musicians still learn their music from such scores although they typically perform from memory. Kunkunshi , a Ryukyuan musical notation still in use for sanshin , was directly influenced by Gongche. Cantonese Opera in Chinese explains how the gongche notation is used in Cantonese opera. This document shows how the same piece of music is written in gongchepu, jianpu , and the standard notation.

### Chapter 4 : Chinese Money – History, Culture, Bank Notes and Coins

*Learn from notes chinese characters with free interactive flashcards. Choose from different sets of from notes chinese characters flashcards on Quizlet.*

Chrysanthemum 5 Jiao Reverse Image: Lotus 1 Jiao Reverse Image: Money shells were later bronzed. In the period of rival states – BC different shapes of money were used by different states: When Qin Shihuang, the First Emperor, united China in BC round coins with a square hole in the middle were introduced and this form of currency was used until around 200 BC. For higher level transactions, ingots of silver were commonly used. These ingots resemble in their form the classic origami boat children enjoy folding out of paper, and it may be seen on souvenir stalls as the item held aloft in some representations of the Buddha, a symbol of prosperity. This enabled the merchant to avoid bandits. Others caught on to this idea and so that hometown, the attractive and well-preserved walled town of Pingyao in Shanxi province, became for a while the financial center of all China. The end of the imperial era and the turbulent time that followed saw first local mints, then high inflation and financial instability. It was not until the Communist era began in 1949 that a stable currency was established, using mostly notes, and coins for denominations of 1 yuan and lower. Electronic transactions are becoming increasingly common, so expect the frustrations in supermarket queues as everywhere else in the world when someone ahead of you has a handful of items and chooses to pay with a bank card. Checks are rarely used. Cash is still the preferred means of transaction, so notes of various denominations are changing hands all day long, even for quite large amounts. Becoming rich is a common wish, dream and pursuit, though more and more of the younger generation, not having been exposed to the difficulties their parents and grandparents faced in times of need, are looking further afield in life for fulfillment. Preferences and Traditions In China notes are preferred to coins, especially in rural areas, though historically, and up until only about 100 years ago, the coin with the hole in the middle was currency. Red envelopes containing bank notes are ritually given at special occasions rather than presents: Replica yuan notes are also stuck on tombs. Paper notes come in 1 and 5 jiao, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 yuan denominations, though the 2 yuan note is rarely seen these days. There are also 1 jiao, 5 jiao and 1 yuan coins. See below for photos. Photos of Old Chinese Bank Notes Apart from the 2 yuan and 1 yuan notes these notes from the fourth series are seldom seen in circulation.

### Chapter 5 : OneNote Windows App Changed to Chinese and Cannot Work Out How to - Microsoft Commu

*Chinese characters should not be confused with Chinese words, as the majority of modern Chinese words, unlike their Old Chinese and Middle Chinese counterparts, are written with two or more characters, each character representing one syllable and/or morpheme. Knowing the meanings of the individual characters of a word will often allow the.*

Elephant Evolution of pictograms Chinese characters represent words of the language using several strategies. A few characters, including some of the most commonly used, were originally pictograms, which depicted the objects denoted, or ideograms, in which meaning was expressed iconically. The vast majority were written using the rebus principle, in which a character for a similarly sounding word was either simply borrowed or more commonly extended with a disambiguating semantic marker to form a phono-semantic compound character. Characters in this class derive from pictures of the objects they denote. Over time they have been standardized, simplified, and stylized to make them easier to write, and their derivation is therefore not always obvious. Rebus was pivotal in the history of writing in China insofar as it represented the stage at which logographic writing could become purely phonetic phonographic. These characters are composed of two parts: In most cases the semantic indicator is also the radical under which the character is listed in dictionaries. The right-hand side in each case is a phonetic indicator. In this case it can be seen that the pronunciation of the character is slightly different from that of its phonetic indicator; the effect of historical sound change means that the composition of such characters can sometimes seem arbitrary today. Many Chinese names of elements in the periodic table and many other chemistry-related characters were formed this way. The term does not appear in the body of the dictionary, and is often omitted from modern systems. The legend relates that on the day the characters were created, people heard ghosts wailing and saw crops falling like rain. Neolithic signs in China In recent decades, a series of inscribed graphs and pictures have been found at Neolithic sites in China, including Jiahu c. Often these finds are accompanied by media reports that push back the purported beginnings of Chinese writing by thousands of years. Oracle bone script Ox scapula with oracle bone inscription The earliest confirmed evidence of the Chinese script yet discovered is the body of inscriptions carved on oracle bones from the late Shang dynasty c. By , the source of the bones had been traced to a village near Anyang in Henan Province, which was excavated by the Academia Sinica between and Over , fragments have been found. The Shang king would communicate with his ancestors on topics relating to the royal family, military success, weather forecasting, ritual sacrifices, and related topics by means of scapulimancy, and the answers would be recorded on the divination material itself. Chinese bronze inscriptions The traditional picture of an orderly series of scripts, each one invented suddenly and then completely displacing the previous one, has been conclusively demonstrated to be fiction by the archaeological finds and scholarly research of the later 20th and early 21st centuries. As early as the Shang dynasty, oracle-bone script coexisted as a simplified form alongside the normal script of bamboo books preserved in typical bronze inscriptions, as well as the extra-elaborate pictorial forms often clan emblems found on many bronzes. The inscription cast in bronze on the vessel commemorates a gift of cowrie shells then used as currency in China from someone of presumably elite status in Zhou dynasty society. An inscription of some Chinese characters appears twice on the vessel. The inscription comments on state rituals that accompanied court ceremony, recorded by an official scribe. Based on studies of these bronze inscriptions, it is clear that, from the Shang dynasty writing to that of the Western Zhou and early Eastern Zhou, the mainstream script evolved in a slow, unbroken fashion, until assuming the form that is now known as seal script in the late Eastern Zhou in the state of Qin, without any clear line of division.

### Chapter 6 : windows 7 - How to display chinese characters on Notepad? - Super User

*notepad - can't display chinese language When I was still using vista home version, I have created thousands of notepad document using the Chinese language. However, when I migrate to use windows 8, all these documents couldn't display correctly.*

