Chapter 1 : Historical dictionary of medieval China (eBook,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

Historical Dictionary of Medieval China and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Terminology[edit] The Chinese language has two words for dictionary: For character dictionaries , zidian Chinese: Zidian is a much older and more common word than cidian, and Yang The earliest of them only survive in fragments or quotations within Chinese classic texts. For example, the Shizhoupian was compiled by one or more historians in the court of King Xuan of Zhou r. The Cangjiepian "Chapters of Cang Jie " , named after the legendary inventor of writing, was edited by Li Si , and helped to standardize the Small seal script during the Qin Dynasty. The collation or lexicographical ordering of a dictionary generally depends upon its writing system. For a language written in an alphabet or syllabary , dictionaries are usually ordered alphabetically. Samuel Johnson defined dictionary as "a book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning" in his dictionary. They have not been able to form what all other nations have formed. Semantically organized dictionaries[edit] The first system of dictionary organization is by semantic categories. It contains lists of synonyms arranged into 19 semantic categories e. For a dictionary user wanting to look up a character, this arbitrary semantic system is inefficient unless one already knows, or can guess, the meaning. Two other Han Dynasty lexicons are loosely organized by semantics. Graphically organized dictionaries[edit] The second system of dictionary organization is by recurring graphic components or radicals. It also originated the "radical-stroke" scheme of ordering characters on the number of residual graphic strokes besides the radical. However, sometimes the radical of a character is not obvious. Phonetically organized dictionaries[edit] The third system of lexicographical ordering is by character pronunciation. This type of dictionary collates its entries by syllable rime and tones , and comprises the so-called " rime dictionary ". The clear problem with these old phonetically arranged dictionary is that the would-be user needs to have the knowledge of rime. Thus, dictionaries collated this way can only serve the literati. A great number of modern dictionaries published today arrange their entries by pinyin or other methods of romanisation, together with a radicals index. Some dictionaries employ more than one of these three methods of collation. The characters under each radical are also grouped by tone. Functional classifications[edit] Besides categorizing ancient Chinese dictionaries by their methods of collation, they can also be classified by their functions. The Xungu type comprises Erya and its descendants. These exegetical dictionaries focus on explaining meanings of words as found in the Chinese classics. Although these dictionaries center upon the graphic properties of Chinese characters, they do not necessarily collate characters by radical. For instance, Liyun is a clerical script dictionary collated by tone and rime. The Yunshu type focuses on the pronunciations of characters. These dictionaries are always collated by rimes. While the above traditional preth-century Chinese dictionaries focused upon the meanings and pronunciations of words in classical texts, they practically ignored the spoken language and vernacular literature. Modern Chinese lexicography[edit] The Kangxi Zidian served as the standard Chinese dictionary for generations, is still published and is now online. Contemporary lexicography is divisible between bilingual and monolingual Chinese dictionaries. The foreigners who entered China in late Ming and Qing Dynasties needed dictionaries for different purposes than native speakers. Wanting to learn Chinese , they compiled the first grammar books and bilingual dictionaries. Westerners adapted the Latin alphabet to represent Chinese pronunciation, and arranged their dictionaries accordingly. Two Bible translators edited early Chinese dictionaries. Both were flawed in their representation of pronunciations, such as aspirated stops. The British philologist and diplomat Samuel Wells Williams applied the method of dialect comparison in his dictionary , and refined distinctions in articulation. The American missionary and diplomat Samuel Wells Williams compiled the A Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language , which gave variant regional pronunciations in addition to standard Peking pronunciation. The British consular officer and linguist Herbert Giles criticized Williams as "the lexicographer not for the future but of the past" Wilkinson It contained 13, characters and numerous compound expressions, with pronunciation based upon Beijing Mandarin, which it compared with nine

southern dialects such as Cantonese , Hakka , and Fuzhou dialect. It has been called "still interesting as a repository of late Qing documentary Chinese, although there is little or no indication of the citations, mainly from the Kangxi zidian. Giles modified the Chinese romanization system of Thomas Francis Wade to create the Wade-Giles system, which was standard in English speaking countries until when pinyin was adopted. The Giles dictionary was replaced by the dictionary of the Australian missionary Robert Henry Mathews. Chao in and reprinted in Main entries were listed in Gwoyeu Romatzyh , and they distinguished free morphemes from bound morphemes. A hint of non-standard pronunciation was also given, by marking final stops and initial voicing and non-palatalization in non-Mandarin dialects. Chinese lexicography advanced during the s. The author Liang Shih-Chiu edited two full-scale dictionaries: Chinese-English Liang and Fang with over 8, characters and , entries, and English-Chinese Liang with over , entries. The linguist and professor of Chinese, John DeFrancis edited a groundbreaking Chineseâ€"English dictionary giving more than , words or terms alphabetically arranged in a single-tier pinyin order. The user can therefore in a straightforward way find a term whose pronunciation is known rather than searching by radical or character structure, the latter being a 2-tiered approach. This project had long been advocated by another pinyin proponent, Victor H. Chineseâ€"Chinese dictionaries[edit] When the Republic of China began in , educators and scholars recognized the need to update the Kangxi Zidian. The Cihai remains a popular dictionary and has been frequently revised. The main entries were characters listed phonologically by Zhuyin Fuhao and Gwoyeu Romatzyh. The 11th edition was published in It is arranged by characters, alphabetized by pinyin, which list compounds and phrases, with a total 56, entries expanded to 70, in the edition. Both the Xinhua zidian and the Xiandai Hanyu cidian followed a simplified scheme of radicals. They both use a system of radicals. There are proprietary systems, such as Wenlin Software for learning Chinese , and there are also free dictionaries available online. One Chinese dictionary bibliography Mathis et al. Ancient Chinese[edit] Dictionaries of Ancient Chinese give definitions, in Modern Chinese, of characters and words found in the pre-Modern before Chinese literature. They are typically organized by pinyin or by Zihui radicals, and give definitions in order of antiquity most ancient to most recent when several definitions exist. Quotes from the literature exemplifying each listed meaning are given. Quotes are usually chosen from the pre-Han Classical literature when possible, unless the definition emerged during the post-Classical period. Zhonghua Publishing House, In the "dialect" sense of English dialects , Chinese has Mandarin dialects , yet fangyan also means "non-Mandarin languages, mutually unintelligible regional varieties of Chinese ", such as Cantonese and Hakka. Some linguists like John DeFrancis prefer the translation "topolect". Beijing University Chinese Department. Idioms[edit] Chinese has five words translatable as " idiom ": Some modern dictionaries for idioms are: The lexicon absorbed many Buddhist terms and concepts when Chinese Buddhism began to flourish in the Southern and Northern Dynasties. While some foreign borrowings became obsolete, others became indispensable terms in modern vocabulary. Vernacular literature[edit] The 20th century saw the rapid progress of the studies of the lexicons found in the Chinese vernacular literature, which includes novels, dramas and poetry. Important works in the field include: Pioneering work in the field, completed in but published posthumously in in Shanghai by Zhonghua Book Company. Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshe. Hanyu da cidian chubanshe; Kunming: Covering mainly the loanwords form Mongolian. Chinese learners[edit] Employing corpus linguistics and lists of Chinese characters arranged by frequency of usage e. These specialized Chinese dictionaries are available either as add-ons to existing publications like Yuan and Wenlin or as specific ones like Fenn, Courtenay H. Yale University Far Eastern Publications. Frequency dictionary of Chinese words Linguistic structures. Cover image Burkhardt, Michael. The Life of Samuel Johnson. Chao, Yuen Ren and Yang, Lien-sheng, eds. Concise Dictionary of Spoken Chinese. University of Hawaii Press. Hixson, Sandra and James Mathias. A Compilation of Chinese Dictionaries. Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities. Far East Englishâ€"Chinese Dictionary. Far East Book Co.

Chapter 2 : Historical Dictionary of the Hittites PDF download free

Historical Dictionary of Medieval China by Victor Cunrui Xiong The crucial period of Chinese history, , falls naturally into contrasting phases. The first phase, also known as that of "early medieval China," is an age of political decentralization.

The Nine Ranks system was implemented. Sun Quan declared himself emperor of Wu. Wu and ShuHan concluded an alliance. Zhuge Liang launched another campaign against Wei from Qishan, but was forced to retreat after provisions were exhausted. Yuan killed the envoy and presented his head to Wei. Zhuge Liang died on his last campaign against Wei. The Cao family lost its influence in Wei. Wei divided Southern Xiongnu into two parts to weaken its power. Sima Shi became generalissimo da jiangjun. Liu Shan surrendered to Wei. The state of Shu ended. Sun Hao launched a major offensive against Jin but gave up halfway. Sun Hao surrendered and the state of Wu fell. Liu Yuan was appointed area commander-in-chief da dudu of the Five Regions of Xiongnu. Sima Yue dominated the court. Sima Ying was killed. Li Xiong declared himself emperor. Wang Mi followed suit early Liu Yuan moved his capital to Pingyang. Shi Le murdered Wang Mi. Liu Cong killed Huaidi. The Western Jin fell. Liu Cong killed Mindi in custody early Liu Yao set up a rival court and declared himself emperor. Jin Zhun was killed by his generals early Pu Hong of Di joined Liu Yao. Shi Le declared himself Prince of [Later] Zhao. Shi Le crossed the Huai. Shi Le captured Liu Yao at Luoyang early and had him killed later. Shi Le declared himself emperor. Shi Hu dominated the court. Shi Hu killed Shi Hong to usurp power. Shi Hu moved the capital to Ye. Shi Hu declared himself Heavenly Prince. Shi Hu mobilized , laborers to build up the Luoyang Palace. Shi Hu declared himself emperor and died not long after. Ran Min declared himself emperor. Murong Jun moved the capital to Ye. Murong Wei took Luoyang. Qin troops entered Luoyang and Ye, conquering Former Yan. Fu Jian banned Daoism. Xie Xuan and others captured territory of Former Qin in Henan. Fu Jian was captured and killed by Yao Chang. Tuoba Gui declared himself emperor early Liu Yu sacked Guanggu and conquered Southern Yan. Sichuan was recovered; Qiao Zong committed suicide. Shaodi was deposed and killed. Luoyang was lost to Northern Wei. Rebel Ge Wu died and his rebellion failed. Cui Hao was killed and his clan exterminated. Xiaowendi banned Xianbei language at court. Mongolia became the rebel leader. Anagui of Rouran defeated Poliuhan Baling. Erzhu Rong defeated Ge Rong. The area south of the Huai was lost to Eastern Wei. The fubing garrison militia system was introduced. Hou Jing killed Jianwendi and declared himself emperor. Sichuan was lost to Western Wei. Xiao Yi was captured by Western Wei in Jiangling and was killed. Xiao Cha declared himself emperor in Jiangling. His regime Later Liang was a client state of Western Wei. Western Wei was replaced by Northern Zhou. Chen Baxian replaced Liang with Chen in Jiankang. Gao Yan died, succeeded by Gao Zhan. Northern Zhou troops were repulsed at Luoyang early Wudi killed Yuwen Hu and seized power. Wudi launched the second major proscription campaign against Buddhism. Although Daoism was banned as well, Buddhism was the real target. Northern Zhou launched a major invasion. Wudi brought the anti-Buddhist campaign east. The ban on Buddhism was eased. Yang Jian became de facto the holder of power. Buddhism and Daoism were revived. Jun commanderies were abolished. Yang Guang was posted to the south. Yangdi returned from Jiangdu. Yangdi executed Gao Jiong and others for libel against the court. Although Xuangan failed, rebellion spread nationwide. Yuwen Huaji was killed by Dou Jiande. Tang forces defeated Wang Shichong and took Luoyang. Liu Heita was captured and killed. The zu yong diao tax system was implemented. Persuaded by Li Shimin, Tuli stopped hostility. Taizong made peace with Xieli of Tujue. The Ten Circuits were introduced. Taizong was honored by northern nomadic powers as heavenly qaghan. Xuanzang returned from India. Luoyang was made the Eastern Capital. Gaozong yielded decision-making power to Wu Zetian. Tubo expanded aggressively into Xiyu Western Regions. Wu declared herself emperor of the Zhou dynasty in Luoyang. Wu Zetian died not long after. Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism were also targeted. The ban on Buddhism was partially lifted. Both Yun and Mei were killed not long after. Wang Jian was created Prince of Shu. Qian Liu was created Prince of Wu-Yue. Wang Jian declared himself emperor of [Former] Shu in Chengdu. Zhu Wen moved the Ancestral Temple to Luoyang.

Chapter 3 : Historical Dictionary of Medieval China : Victor Cunrui Xiong :

"This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Medieval China contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has more than cross-referenced entries on historical figures.

Chapter 4 : Download [PDF] Historical Dictionary Of Medieval China Free Online | New Books in Politics

The history of medieval China is related through the book's introductory essay, maps, a table of Dynastic Periods, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on key people, historical geography, arts, institutions, events, and other important terms.

Chapter 5 : Free historical dictionary of medieval china PDF

So the need for the Historical Dictionary of Medieval China is fairly obvious, and it certainly does help sort things out. First, the events are traced in a chronology and then the introduction provides a more logical overall view.

Chapter 6 : Download [PDF] Historical Dictionary Of Medieval India Free Online | New Books in Politics

This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Medieval China contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over cross-referenced entries on historical figure.

Chapter 7 : Historical Dictionary Of Medieval China, Victor Cunrui Xiong - eBook - WOOK

Historical Dictionary of Medieval China by Victor Cunrui Xiong, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.

Chapter 8 : "Historical Dictionary of Medieval China" by Victor Cunrui Xiong

Covers the history of medieval China related through the introductory essay, maps, a table of dynastic periods, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on key people, historical geography, arts, institutions, events, and other important terms.

Chapter 9 : Chinese dictionary - Wikipedia

For the purpose of the Historical Dictionary of Medieval India, the period from A.D. to A.D. will be considered India's medieval times. The turbulent history of this period is told through the book's chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on key people, historical.