Lesson1.2 Basic differences between Chinese and English-1

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- ▶ Different language families:
- ► English: Indo-European language family
- Chinese: Sino-Tibetan language family



- Two special characteristics indicate the Indo-Europeanness of a language: structure and vocabulary. As regards to structure, the Indo-European languages use forms which have been invented and described by the ancient Greeks as "Parts of Speech".
- Secondly, Indo-European languages have many identical fundamental words which form their common basis of vocabulary. For instance, most of the names of family relationships, domestic materials or familiar animals.
- https://discover.hubpages.com/literature/Indo-European-Family-of-Languages-Features-and-Classifications



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- Sino-Tibetan Language: Some Basic Features
- The Sino-Tibetan languages have in common several features, which are exhibited to a greater or lesser extent in the individual tongues. For example, they show a tendency to be monosyllabic and isolating and to use tones or musical pitch.
- In an isolating language the words do not change their form or show inflection. Because of the relative absence of inflection, word order is the key to expressing grammatical relationships.
- https://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/arts/language/linguistics/sinotibetan-languages/common-features

► English: Alphabets

► Chinese: Ideographic characters

▶ Because some Chinese characters derive from attempts to represent objects pictorially, they are sometimes called 'pictograms/ ideograms'. However, changes in the form of graphs brought about by processes of standardization and writing reform over the centuries have generally obscured any representational origins.



- Different nature of language:
- Chinese: analytic language
- ► English: comprehensive language
- ▶ Analytic language: the relationship of words is expressed not by the form of word itself but by prepositions and word order and so on.
- ▶ E.g. 我吃过饭了。
- ► Comprehensive language: the meaning of the language is expressed by the change of the form of the word itself such as case, number, tense and so on.
- ► E.g. I've had dinner.