

The Manchu Language in Modern Chinese Language

Dr. Timur Zhao
(Canadian Multicultural Federation)

Key Word: Manchu, Language, Chinese, Modern

Almost all Chinese learners are found that there are huge differences between ancient Chinese and modern Chinese.

Any language may undergo numeracies changes with time goes by, but the differences between ancient Chinese and modern Chinese are still a bit too much. If seen from the vocabulary, 60% of the ancient Chinese and modern Chinese, at least the same or similar, then it is not close enough.

Korean, Japanese also has the proportions of similarity on the comparison of ancient Chinese vocabulary. From some of the recent research on ancient Chinese belong to the Han-Tibetan language family. The modern Chinese is a mixture of Han-Tibetan and Altaic, using hierarchical classification seems doesn't work.

Ancient Chinese language is used by modern Chinese intellectuals and government documents on a wide range of uses, it is caused by the Qing Government to promote. The Manchu people on Chinese traditional culture is very intoxicating. Only they know, modern Chinese is mixed too much Nordic language in particular functionality of the Manchu language and sounds not academic enough.

罗马转写	独立型	字头型	字中型	字尾型
a	ᡠ	ᡡ	ᡢ	ᡣ ᡤ 1
e	ᡥ	ᡦ	ᡧ ᡨ	ᡩ ᡪ ᡫ ᡬ 2 3
i	ᡭ ᡮ	ᡯ	ᡰ ᡱ	ᡲ 4 5
o	ᡳ	ᡴ	ᡵ	ᡶ 6
u	ᡷ	ᡸ	᡹ ᡺	᡻ ᡼ 7
v	᡾	᡿	ᢀ	ᢁ

Manchu Letters Table 1

What in modern Chinese words? First clearly recognizable: the character "的", in Manchu spelled as de (𑮘), which indicates that affiliation, Genitive. Japanese, Korean language belong to Altaic Language family. Japanese and Korean, learning Chinese particularly like the words, "you de, what de works? ", "We de, too few people de, not this. "(Example: which year were you born? Si ya ci aniya de banjihangge? 𑮘 𑮗 𑮚 𑮛 𑮜 𑮝 𑮞 𑮟 𑮠 𑮡 𑮢 𑮣 𑮤 𑮥 𑮦 𑮧 𑮨 𑮩 𑮪 𑮫 𑮬 𑮭 𑮮 𑮯 𑮰 𑮱 𑮲 𑮳 𑮴 𑮵 𑮶 𑮷 𑮸 𑮹 𑮺 𑮻 𑮼 𑮽 𑮾 𑮿 𑮿)

The widely Used subordinate conjunctions in Manchu language "I", none know why was not in Chinese. Ancient Chinese "之", I suspect there is some relations with Manchu. (Example: summer rains a lot! Juwari i aga muke yargiyan i labdu! 𑮗 𑮛 𑮜 𑮝 𑮞 𑮟 𑮠 𑮡 𑮢 𑮣 𑮤 𑮥 𑮦 𑮧 𑮨 𑮩 𑮪 𑮫 𑮬 𑮭 𑮮 𑮯 𑮰 𑮱 𑮲 𑮳 𑮴 𑮵 𑮶 𑮷 𑮸 𑮹 𑮺 𑮻 𑮼 𑮽 𑮾 𑮿 𑮿)

罗马转写	字头型	字中型	字尾型	罗马转写	字头型	字中型	字尾型
n	𑮘	𑮙	𑮚	t	𑮛	𑮜	𑮝
k	𑮞	𑮟	𑮠	d	𑮡	𑮢	𑮣
g	𑮥	𑮦	𑮧	l	𑮩	𑮪	𑮫
h	𑮭	𑮮	𑮯	m	𑮱	𑮲	𑮳
k	𑮴	𑮵	𑮶	c	𑮸	𑮹	
g	𑮺	𑮻	𑮼	j	𑮾	𑮿	
h	𑮽	𑮾	𑮿	y	𑮻	𑮼	
b	𑮼	𑮽	𑮾	r	𑮺	𑮻	𑮼
p	𑮻	𑮼	𑮽	f	𑮺	𑮻	𑮼
s	𑮺	𑮻	𑮼	w	𑮺	𑮻	
x	𑮺	𑮻	𑮼	ng	𑮺	𑮻	𑮼

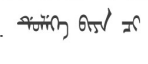
Manchu Letters Table 2

The old saying "将革命进行到底！ (Carry the revolution through to the end!) " sounds more like classical comparison. After revolution, there might have applauded the enlightened gentry and a dinner.

Instead, say "把革命进行到底！ (Get revolution through to the end!)" sounds too vulgar, there may not be any great theory as its guiding ideology. "将" comes from the Mongolian language "-ig", while "把" comes from Manchu language "bi". The Earlier antique's value higher. Earlier in Chinese language, there is no such convenient easy structure, so the ingredients are not so far apart into two parts in a sentence. (Example: 庄稼到了被收割的时候了！ crop the harvest. It is high time for Crops being harvested. Usin be bargiyara erin oho. 𑮗 𑮛 𑮜 𑮝 𑮞 𑮟 𑮠 𑮡 𑮢 𑮣 𑮤 𑮥 𑮦 𑮧 𑮨 𑮩 𑮪 𑮫 𑮬 𑮭 𑮮 𑮯 𑮰 𑮱 𑮲 𑮳 𑮴 𑮵 𑮶 𑮷 𑮸 𑮹 𑮺 𑮻 𑮼 𑮽 𑮾 𑮿 𑮿), (请你将饭吃了！ You will eat up! Ta u niig idej bolno. 𑮗 𑮛 𑮜 𑮝 𑮞 𑮟 𑮠 𑮡 𑮢 𑮣 𑮤 𑮥 𑮦 𑮧 𑮨 𑮩 𑮪 𑮫 𑮬 𑮭 𑮮 𑮯 𑮰 𑮱 𑮲 𑮳 𑮴 𑮵 𑮶 𑮷 𑮸 𑮹 𑮺 𑮻 𑮼 𑮽 𑮾 𑮿 𑮿)

To mention the separation of predicate composition, in modern Chinese "被 (bei) " words and "把 (ba) " sentence structurewise are same and in words also same as "Be" in its original source, Manchu language. Before the Manchu way of expression introduced, it is not so easy in the ancient Chinese to find a method of dynamic expression. (Example: "我看书！ 我把书看！ 书被我看！ I was reading book! The book was read by me!, Bi bithe be tuwame ilihabi. 𑮗 𑮛 𑮜 𑮝 𑮞 𑮟 𑮠 𑮡 𑮢 𑮣 𑮤 𑮥 𑮦 𑮧 𑮨 𑮩 𑮪 𑮫 𑮬 𑮭 𑮮 𑮯 𑮰 𑮱 𑮲 𑮳 𑮴 𑮵 𑮶 𑮷 𑮸 𑮹 𑮺 𑮻 𑮼 𑮽 𑮾 𑮿 𑮿)

The Joy

再说一个，现代汉语里我从山中来的"从"字也是来自满语的"ci"，来自闽粤的朋友看看你们的老话有"从哪
里哪里来，"这样的说法没？(例句：从上个月起就生了。duleke biya ci deribume uthai banjihha. )

还有"你"、"您"这些字，也是来自满语。还有很多很多。(你 Si 𑖇, 您 Sini 𑖇)

如果上面这些字通通不用，现代中国汉族人说起话来还真不方便。

附：满语字母拉丁字母对照表

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ᠨᠠ ᠨᠢ ᠨᠣ ᠨᠤ ᠨᠢᠨᠢᠨᠢ ᠨᠠᠨᠢᠨᠢ
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p r s t u ü w x y sh

可以看到，英语字母cdfijoprü和满语字形是一致的。可以印证两类字母均演化自5000年前欧亚非交汇处的原始字母。

注1: 文中例句多有引用《现代满语八百句》，纪永海、刘景宪、屈六生，2011年1月电子版；

注2: 文章参考《汉语的地位》，台湾满语研究学者张华克。■



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地址：7755 Warden Ave. Unit9 Markham L3R 0N3
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儿童影视舞台表演艺术班3:00-4:00