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The history of the origin of the Chinese language and the work done to date

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Abstract. This article describes the features of the Chinese language, which has a long history and is the most widely used language today, which differs from other languages in many respects. An overview of the history of the Chinese language, its changes and the work done so far.

Keywords. Chinese characters, hieroglyphs, pictograms, oracle bone inscriptions, evolution.

Introduction.

Chinese emblems were beautiful and appropriate depictions that matched the notions of reality in the minds of the ancient Chinese. The Chinese chose with methods and pictures of meaning, and Chinese characters began with drawings. It is very difficult to determine the time when Chinese characters appeared. There are only old legends about the origin of Chinese characters.

During the Shang Dynasty (1711–1066 BC), tortoise shells and orchestral inscriptions on animal bones were considered the oldest symbols. According to some sources, Chinese symbols appeared long before the Shang Dynasty, and even in the New Stone Age, the Chinese carved and painted many symbols on pottery.

These Chinese characters were the most important materials for studying the origin of Chinese characters. Archaeologists have found many geometric symbols in pottery excavated from Banpo Village and Tsangzai Village in Xian, Shanxi Province. There, 6,000 years ago, during the Yangshao culture, carvings made of lines were carved. They were so simple and abstract that there were a number of problems in defining their meaning, but some regular characters were repeated several times. These characters, which have some similarities to Chinese characters, may be predecessors of ancient Chinese characters.

From the oldest Chinese hieroglyphs to the present-day simple characters, Chinese characters have undergone a very ancient

development process, which can be divided into two periods: ancient writing and modern writing. The Chinese characters associated with these two periods have repeatedly undergone evolution in different script forms. The Oracle Bone Inscriptions of the Shanghai Dynasty (1711–1066 BC) are the first systematic form of Chinese characters inscribed on animal bones and turtle shells. Later, Chinese characters developed bronze inscriptions of the Zhou dynasty (1066–256 BC), seal inscriptions of the last Zhou dynasty and the Qing dynasty (221–206 BC), and official inscriptions of the Qing and Han dynasties (206 BC). Based on pictograms, Chinese characters gradually evolved from the form of drawings to complex to simple.

Of the nearly 2,500 known Oracle bone inscriptions, only 1,400 can be identified by subsequent Chinese characters. However, it should be noted that these 1,400 logographers include most of the most commonly used. Oracle bone inscriptions were found in 1899 in a place called Yin Ruins near Anyang. Archaeological excavations in 2003 in Jihu, Henan Province, western China, uncovered various Neolithic signs inscribed on turtle shells.

Oracle bone inscriptions (Chinese: 甲骨文, Pinyin: jiǎgǔwén) are animal bones and tortoise shells from the Shang dynasty (1711–1066 BC). It was mined by local farmers in Xiaotun Village, Anyang City, Henan Province and was called “longgu” (dragon

bones) and it was sold as a traditional Chinese medicine.

The next stage in the evolution of Chinese characters is represented by symbols from the Zhou dynasty (1066–256 BC) with bronze bells and inscriptions on vessels, which are called “bronze inscriptions”. In addition, the symbols on bronze objects mean “writing” in Chinese 金文 or 钟鼎文 (pinyin: jīnwén or zhōngdǐngwén, respectively), because bronze at that time was “jīn”, Zhōng (Kong, Iraq) and Dǐng (triangular vessels used for sacrifice) were considered symbols of power and position.



From the process of evolution of Chinese characters in the last millennia, we can see that it is now striving for simplicity. Nowadays, Chinese characters have abandoned complex shapes and adopted simpler and easier shapes. In this way, the same character not only changed the form in different ways, but also simplified the pattern, but its rudimentary meaning did not change relatively. However, many of the characters are still complex and cause a number of difficulties in learning. Some have differences that result from centuries of use, while others stem from a lack of uniformity. Therefore, since the end of the Ching Dynasty, more and more scholars have begun to study Chinese character reforms, such as the Latin alphabet, digital characters, and so on. But these attempts failed because they were seen as distinctive visual symbols of

Chinese characters that were strong in conveying meaning and aesthetics and could inspire imagination and creativity. Because Chinese symbols are an integral part of this nation, a means of expressing its spirituality and national values. In 1954, the Chinese Language Reform Committee and later a special government organization called the National Language Commission were set up to work on the normalization of Chinese characters in order to permanently address the shortcomings in remembering, writing, and identifying Chinese characters.

In 1955, the “List of the first group of standardized forms of variant characters” was published. The 1027 variant character was abolished, and the remaining characters were considered “standard forms of characters.” In 1956, the “Scheme of Simplification of Chinese Signs” was specially published. In 1964, the “Complete List of Simplified Characters” was published, and it was reprinted in 1986. 2259 complex characters were abolished and 14 characters were simplified. The list contains a total of 2,235 simplified characters, of which 482 are primary. Of these 482 simplified characters, 20 percent were created in the 1950s and the remaining 80 percent several thousand years ago. In 1988, the “List of Commonly Used Characters in Modern Chinese” contained 7,000 characters, and later in that year, the “List of Commonly Used Characters in Modern Chinese” was also published. was found. The second list contains 3,500 characters, which are mostly appropriate for the use of words in modern Chinese. That is, they are symbols used in everyday life. Today, students in Chinese schools learn modern Chinese letters.

As mentioned above, four percent of Chinese characters are derived directly from individual pictograms (Chinese: 象形字; xiàngxíngzì) and most of these cases are not clear to the modern reader. Some of the remaining 96 percent are logical aggregates

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