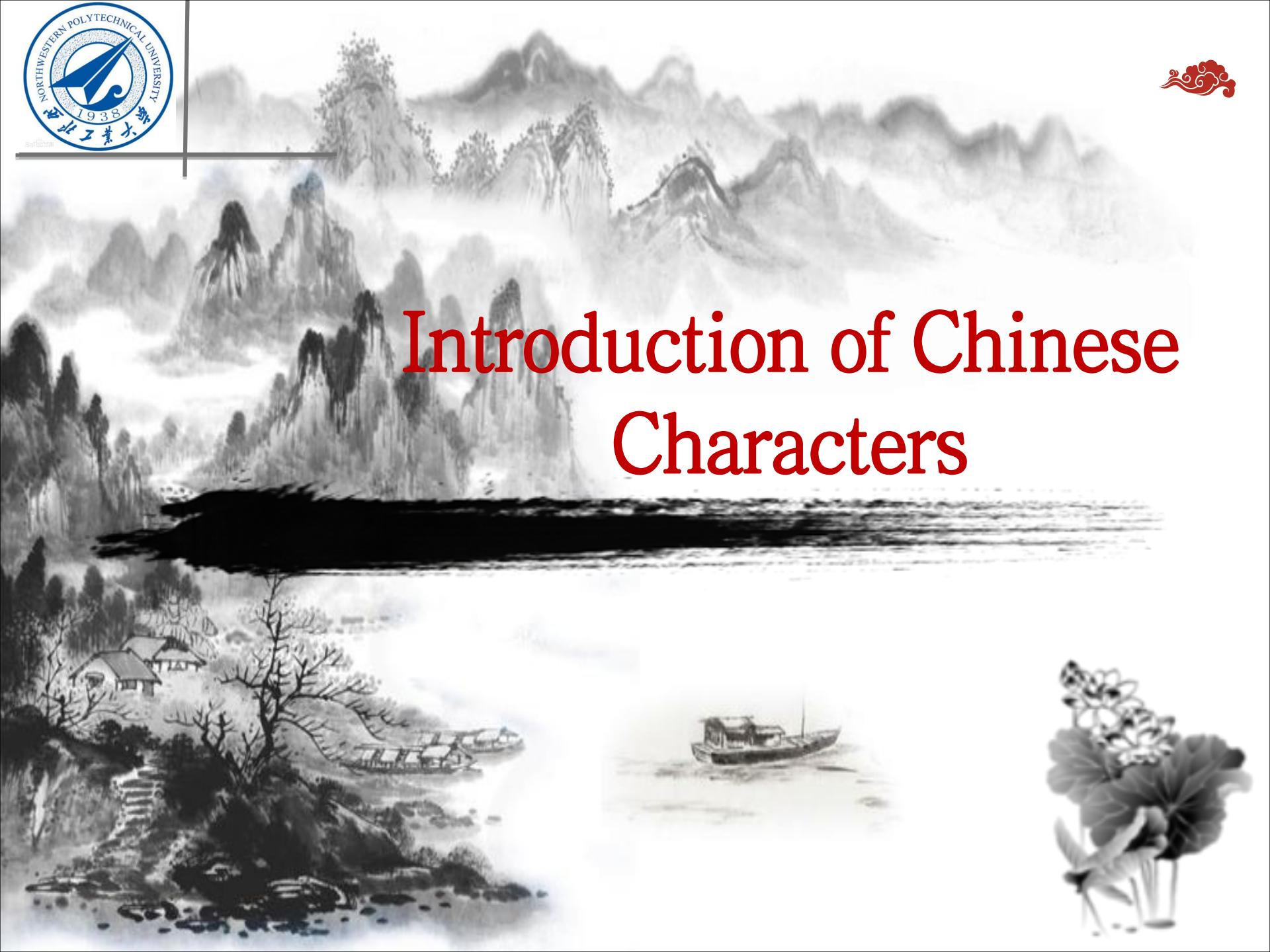




Introduction of Chinese Characters





Do you know how to
read this character or
what it means?

色

画

鱼



Content

目 录

- 壹 One
- 貳 Two
- 叁 Three
- 肆 Four

Introduction of Chinese Characters

The Invention of Chinese Characters

The Structure of Chinese Characters

The Formation of Chinese Characters





hàn zì

汉字

6000 years history

zhōng wén

中文

zhōng guó zì

中国字

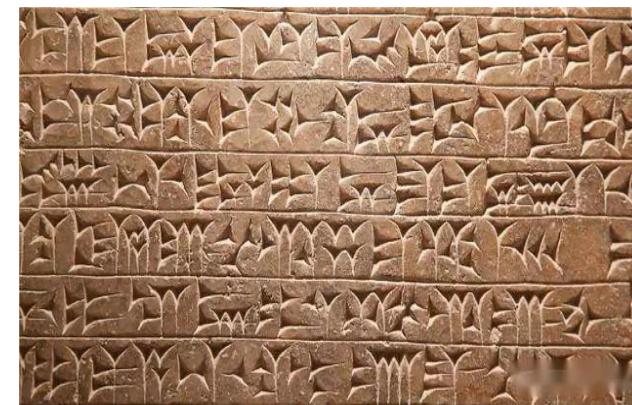
fāng kuài zì

方块字





The major writing systems in ancient times



廿	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
M	III	no	III								
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三
三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三





Introduction of Chinese Characters

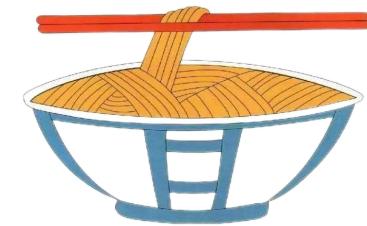
In shape, it gradually changes from **graphics** to **strokes**, from **pictographs** to **symbols**, and from **complexity** to **simplicity**;

In the principle of word-formation, it is from **form, meaning** to **pictophonetic characters**. Except for a few Chinese characters,

切、飞、江、印

面

面



昼 ----- 曰 zhòu
书 ----- 書 shū
画 ----- 畫 huà



Introduction of Chinese Characters

理想の女性のタイプと年齢は？

ウヨン 年齢は自分より上は5才、下は1才ぐらいまでかな。自分の仕事に前向きに取り組む、聰明な人に惹かれます。

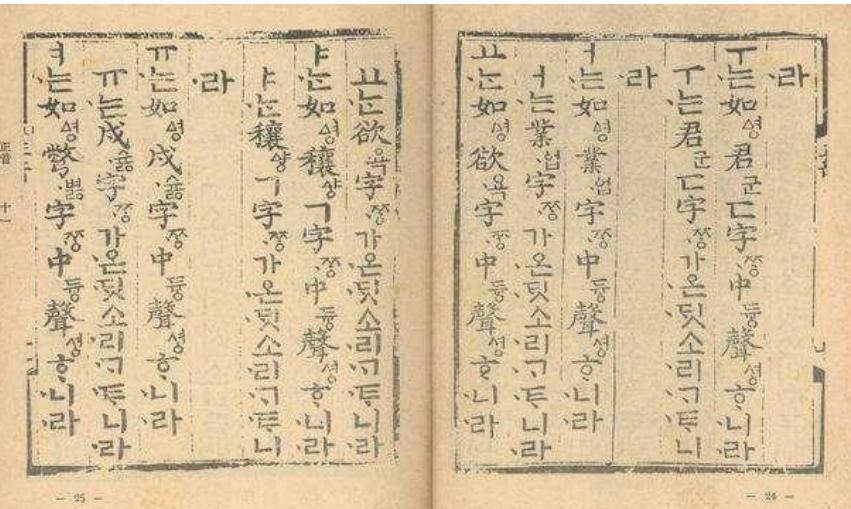
テキヨン 同じく。それに加えて僕のことを理解してくれる人。年齢は10才上から、下はハタチまでOKです。

チャンソン 年齢は気にしない。年上の女性だと弟扱いされることが多いけど、自分のスタイルを持つた女性が魅力的。

ジユノ 僕も年にはこだわらない。外柔内剛で芯が強い。でも、僕には優しい人が理想。

ニツクン 優しくて可愛くてセクシーで、両親、家族を大事にしている人。6才以上の女性を好きになつたこともあつたし、もともと年上の女性が好きです。成熟していく理解力があつてホッとできる。

ジュンス 外見は可愛くて、笑顔が素敵でナイススタイル。内面は判断力があり、自分の意見を持っている人なら完璧！

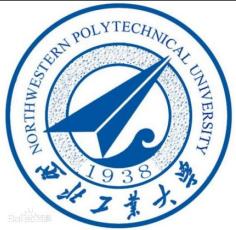




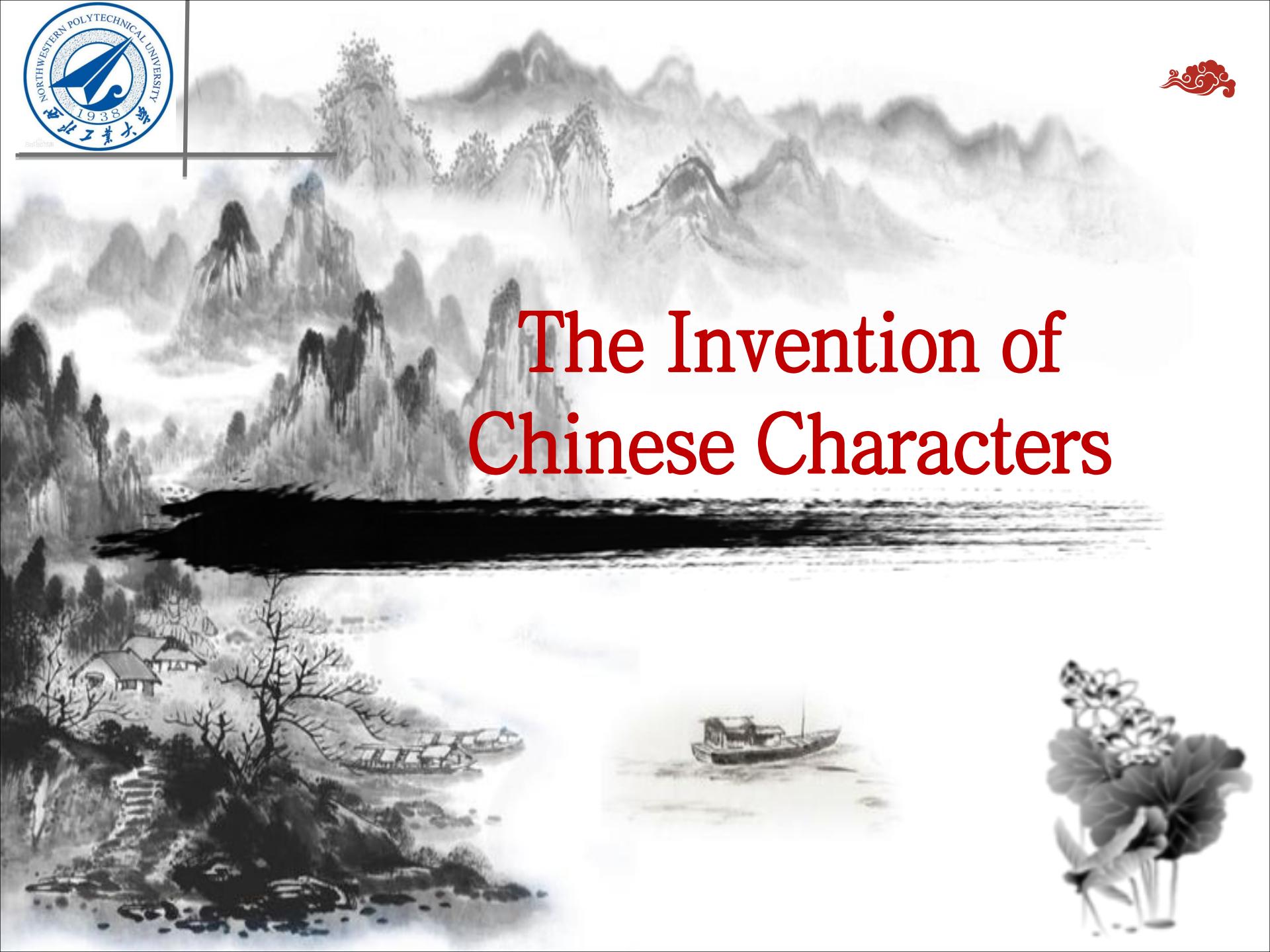
Theory of the Origin of Chinese Characters

Who Create
the Chinese
Characters?

永欲擒蹶桓僕歎誼耿妥微歿覩緣
假輟深長執煥從鉅獸寡歡歛杼霽
飲廉全穀峻飢齧父覽蒼傾聚奉誠
橫斜連整復俟跋兒飯巢耀信壁儼
渚妖散墓蔡驅還俗歎蠅府蝦蟇蛾
參好謝枝戰脫虛哀柴及頻譴惟松

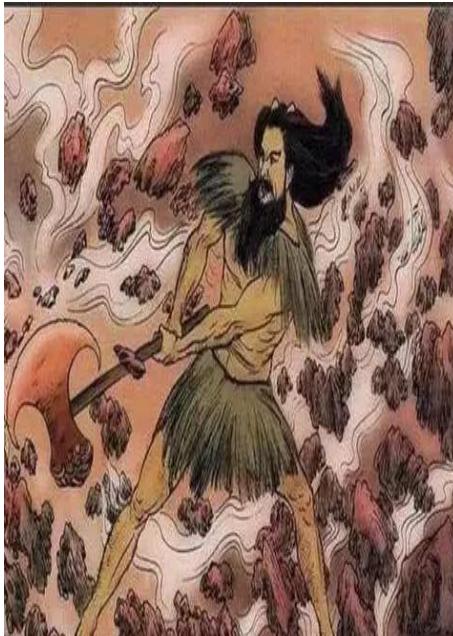


The Invention of Chinese Characters





Theory of the Origin of Chinese Characters



Pangu created the world



Nuwa



Cang Jie create the characters



Shennong tasted herbs
Agriculture God



Theory of the Origin of Chinese Characters

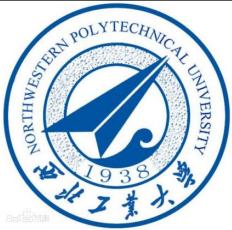




The Development of Chinese Characters

Inscriptions on bones of animals
Inscriptions on ancient bronze
Seal style
Official style
Regular script
Cursive style
Running style





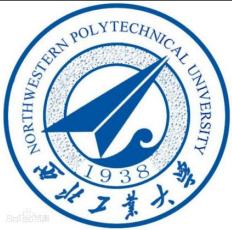
The Development of Chinese Characters

Oracle bone inscriptions mainly refer to characters carved (or written) by the royal family on turtle shells and animal bones during the late *Shang Dynasty* (14th to 11th century BC) for divination and recording.



甲骨文 (jiǎ
gǔ wén)

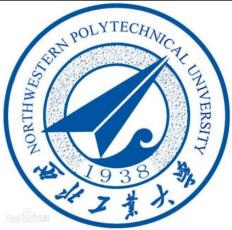




The Development of Chinese Characters

After Qin Shihuang destroyed the six countries, he ordered that the "seal script" of the Qin State be used as the standard to unify the national characters. After Qin Shihuang unified the six countries (221 BC), he unified the policy of weights and measures, and also unified the currencies of the six states and writing form of the characters.





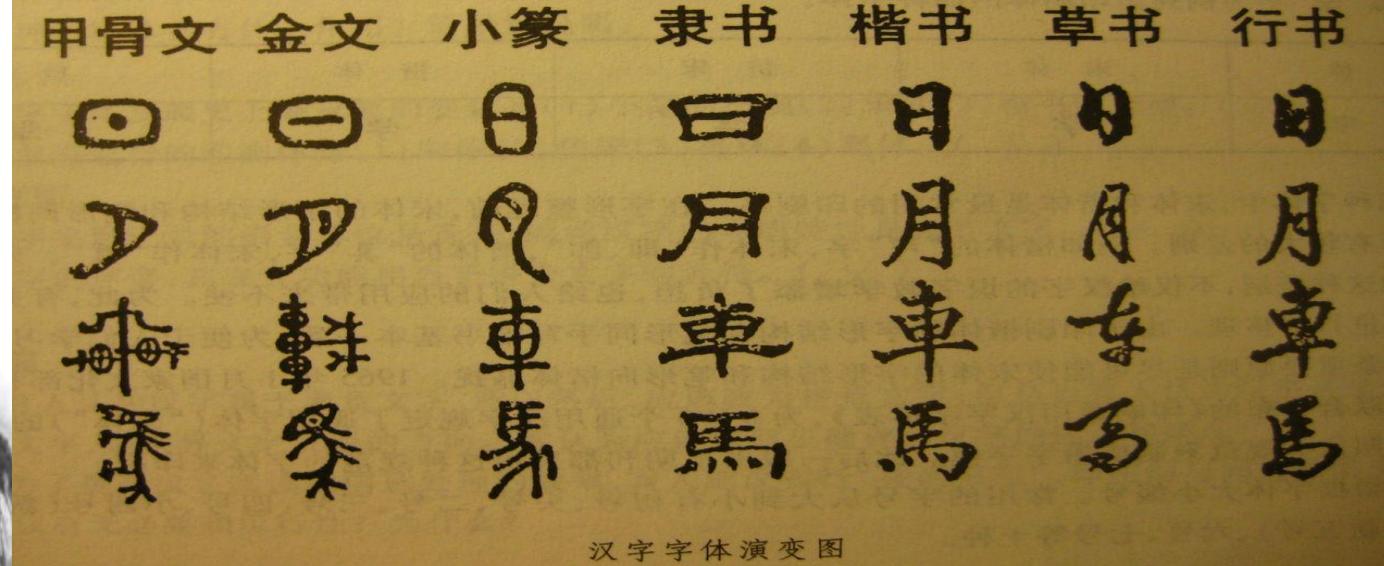
The Development of Chinese Characters





The Development of Chinese Characters

The official script is a common **solemn font** in Chinese characters. The official script has straight strokes and is convenient for writing. The emergence of official script was a turning point in the history of the evolution of Chinese characters and laid the foundation for regular script. **It is a connecting font form**. The style also tends to be diversified, which is



隶书
(lì shū)



The Development of Chinese Characters



书法欣赏 www.yac8.com



书法欣赏 www.yac8.com

楷书

(kǎishū)



书法欣赏 www.yac8.com

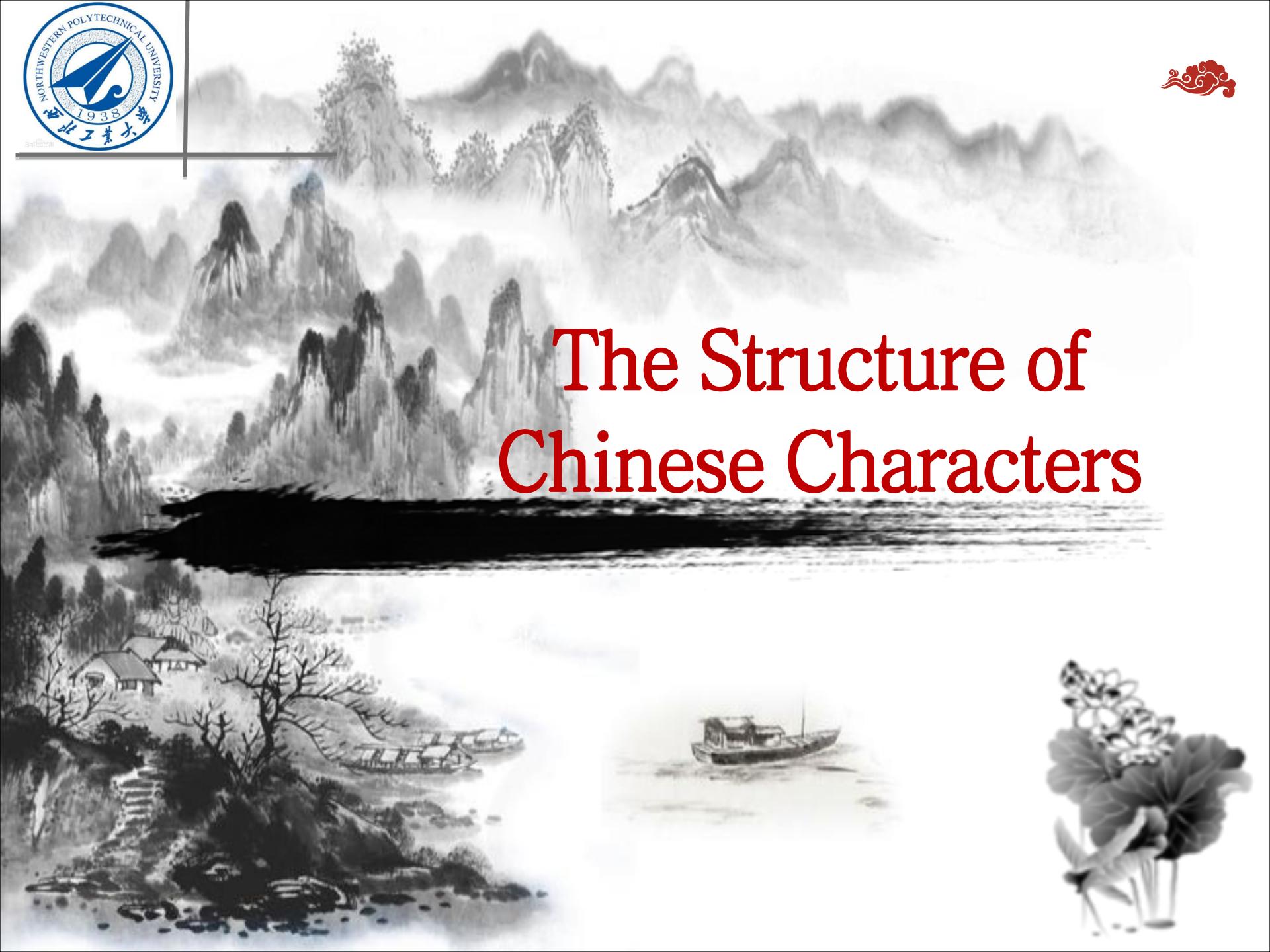


书法欣赏 www.yac8.com

Regular script gradually evolved from the official script and is more simplified than the official script. The meaning of regular script explained in the dictionary is that it **has a square shape and straight strokes**, which can serve as a standard for writing. So regular script is the most formal writing style of Chinese characters, and it is a popular modern handwritten Chinese character.



The Structure of Chinese Characters





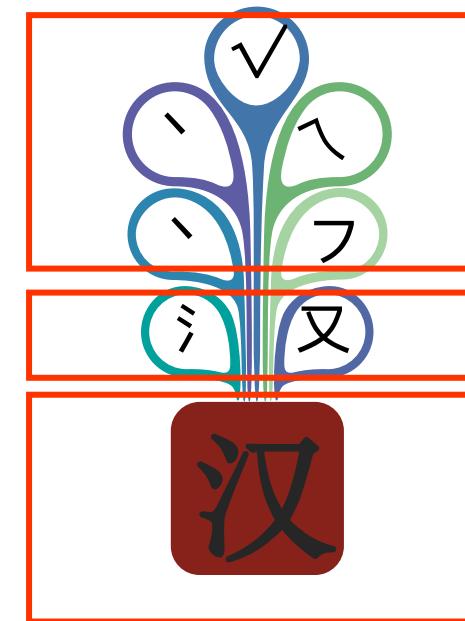
The Structure of Chinese Characters

I. The structural unit of Chinese characters

The form and structure of Chinese characters can be divided into **four** levels:

Chinese characters, components, strokes and writing shapes. The

Chinese character is the highest level, the component is the middle level, the stroke is the second lowest level, and the pen shape is the lowest level. For example, the four levels of "Han"





The Structure of Chinese Characters

According to the composition of Chinese characters, they can be divided into individual characters and combination characters. In combination words, there are mainly 12 types based on the relationship between the combination of various components.





The Structure of Chinese Characters

II Structure of Chinese

5. Character-based structure:

(1) .□ (right-top)

如: 句、司、式、戎、虱

(2) .□ (left-top)

如: 庙、病、房、尼、眉、历

(3) .□ (left-bottom)

如: 建、连、毡、尴、超、翅

(4) .□ (right-top-left)

如: 同、闹、周、凤、冈

(5) .□ (right-bottom-left)

如: 击、凶、函、幽、幽

(6) .□ (top-left-bottom)

如: 区、巨、臣、

6. □ (Full surround structure)

如: 囚、团、因、图、圆

7. □ (Mosaic structure)

如: 爽、夹、噩、巫、夷

1. □ (Left-Right)

如: 把、什、休、好、明、洗

2. □ (Top-Bottom)

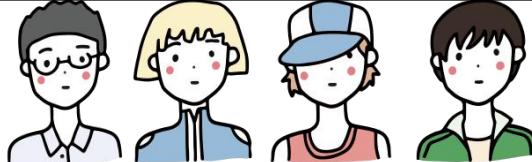
如: 家、花、字、男、岁

3. □ (Left-Middle-Right)

如: 湖、脚、粥

4. □ (Top-Middle-Bottom)

如: 奚、髻、稟、亵、莺、宴



Please Try

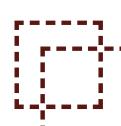
Please say the structure of the following Chinese characters.



A



B



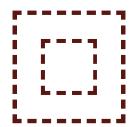
C



D



E



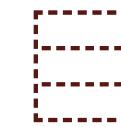
F



G



H



I

谢 医 国 坐 画 可 问 累 贵

A

B

F

C

E

G

D

H

I





The Structure of Chinese Characters

III Stroke of Chinese characters

The **points and lines** that make up Chinese characters are also the smallest structural units of Chinese characters. According to the writing requirements of regular script. For example, the Chinese character "木" consists of strokes "—", "|", "J" "フ". These strokes can be divided into basic strokes and combined strokes.

Which words have you learned with these strokes?

diǎn

点

héng

横

shù

竖

piě

撇

nà

捺

tí

提



The Structure of Chinese Characters

III Stroke of Chinese characters

1. 汉字复合笔画(1) Combined character strokes (1)

Stroke	Name	Example	Way to Write
フ	hénggōu	你	The horizontal stroke with a hook, is written like the fourth stroke in “你”.
フ	héngzhé	马	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn, is written like the first stroke in “马”.
フ	héngpiě	又	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn to the left, is written like the first stroke in “又”.
フ	héngzhégōu	门	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn and a hook, is written like the third stroke in “门”.
フ	héngzhétí	语	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn, and then an upward turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in “语”.
フ	shùgōu	丁	The vertical stroke with a hook, is written like the second stroke in “丁”.

1. 汉字复合笔画(2) Combined character strokes (2)

Stroke	Name	Example	Way to Write
フ	shùzhé	山	The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in “山”.
フ	shùtī	以	The vertical stroke with an upward turn to the right, is written like the first stroke in “以”.
フ	shùzhézhégōu	马	The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right, and then a downward turn and a hook, is written like the second stroke in “马”.
乙	héngzhéwāngōu	九	The horizontal stroke with a vertical turn, and then a horizontal turn to the right and an upward hook, is written like the second stroke in “九”.
フ	piězhé	么	The downward stroke to the left, and then a horizontal turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in “么”.
フ	piědiǎn	女	The downward stroke to the left and then an extended dot to the right, is written like the first stroke in “女”.



The Structure of Chinese Characters

IV Stroke order of Chinese characters

汉 字 规 则		例 字	笔画序列	
基 本 规 则	先横后竖	十	一	
	先撇后捺	人	/\\	
	从上到下	亏	一一フ	
	从左到右	孔	ノリレ	
	先外后里	月	ノフ一一	
	先外后里再封口	日	丨フ一一	
	先中间后两边	小	丨フ・	
补 充 规 则	带点的字	点在正上及左上先写点	门	・丨フ
		点在右上后写点	犬	一ノ・、
		点在里面后写点	瓦	一レ・、
	两面包围结构的字	右上包围结构, 先外后里	勺	ノフ・
		左上包围结构, 先外后里	庆	ヽ一ノ一ノ・
		左下包围结构, 先里后外	近	ノノ一丨・フ・
	三面包围结构的字	缺口朝上的, 先里后外	击	一一丨レ丨
		缺口朝下的, 先外后里	内	丨ノノ・
		缺口朝右的, 先上后下再右下	区	一ノ・レ

Write —first and then |

Write ノ first and then フ

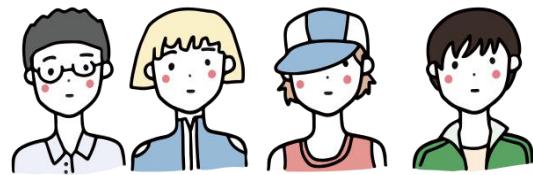
Write top first and then bottom

Write left first and then right

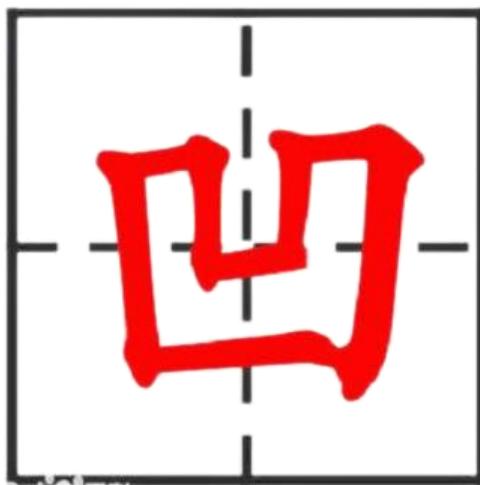
Write outside first and then inside

Write outside first and then inside
and then Closed

Write middle first and then sides

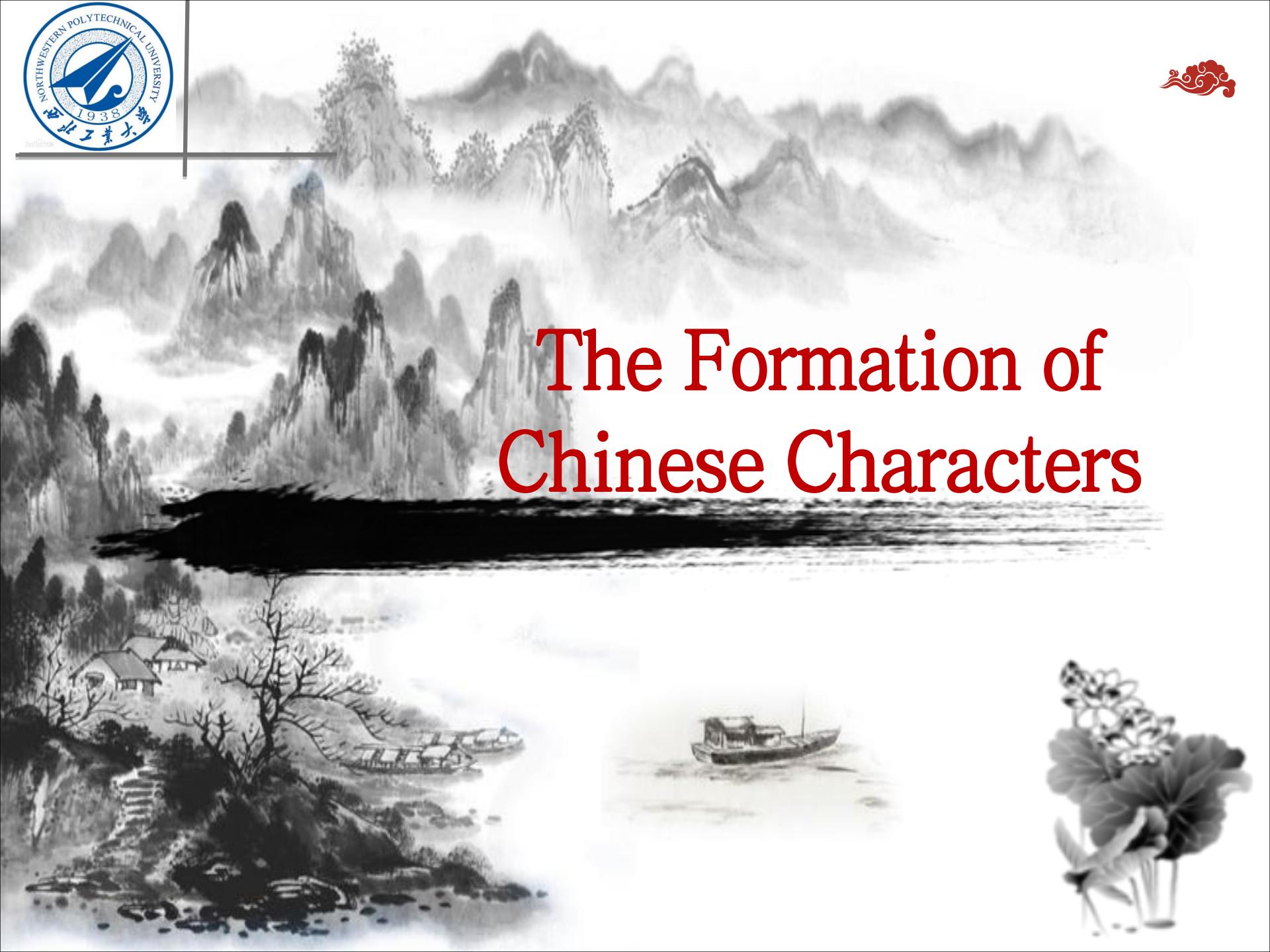


Please Try





The Formation of Chinese Characters





The Formation of Chinese Characters

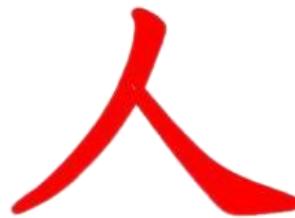
The ancient Chinese word-formation method is also called "六书". "六书" are **six** ways to create Chinese characters: pictographic characters, self-explanatory characters, ideographic character, pictophonetic characters, transliteration, and borrowing. Strictly speaking, **pictographic characters, self-explanatory characters, ideographic character, and pictophonetic characters**, are the methods of creating characters, while transliteration and borrowing are the methods of using characters. Today, we will mainly talk about the first four methods of word-formation.





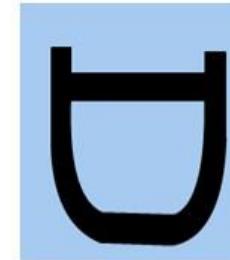
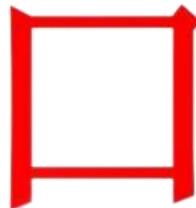
The Structure of Chinese Characters

r é n



people

k ḡ u

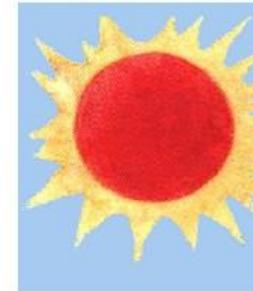
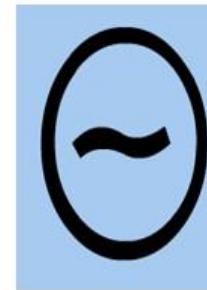
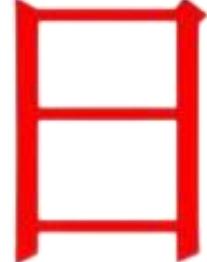


mouth



The Formation of Chinese Characters

r ì

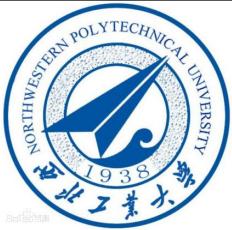


sun

hu ð



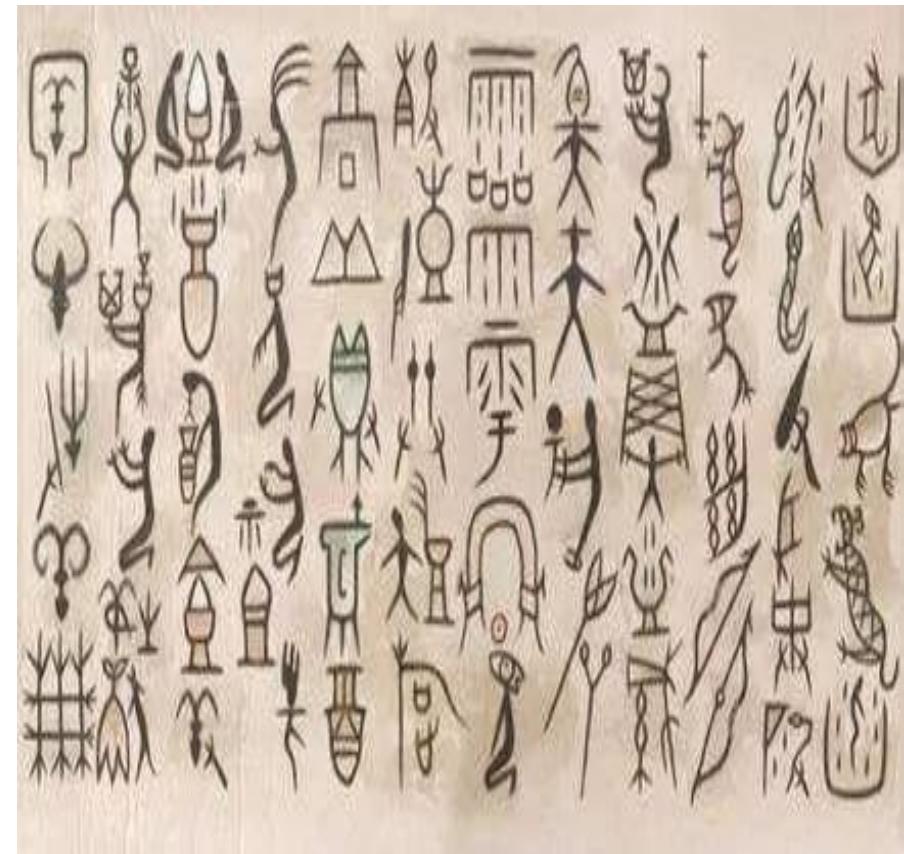
fire



The Formation of Chinese Characters

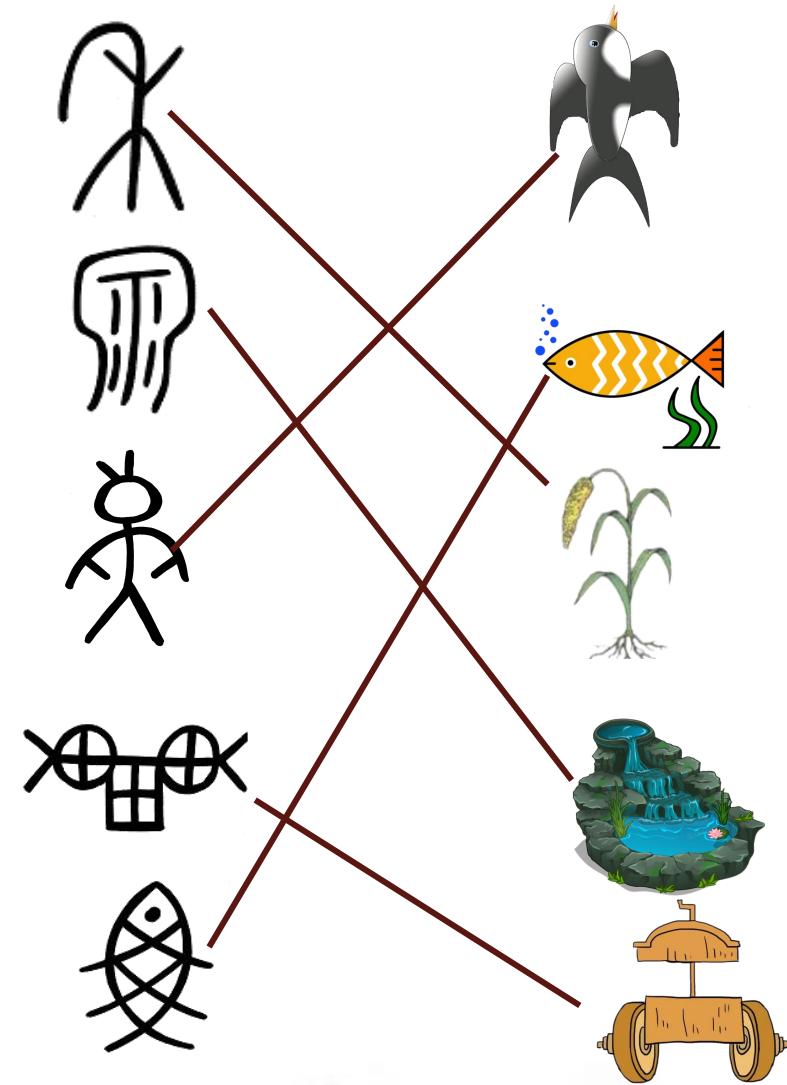
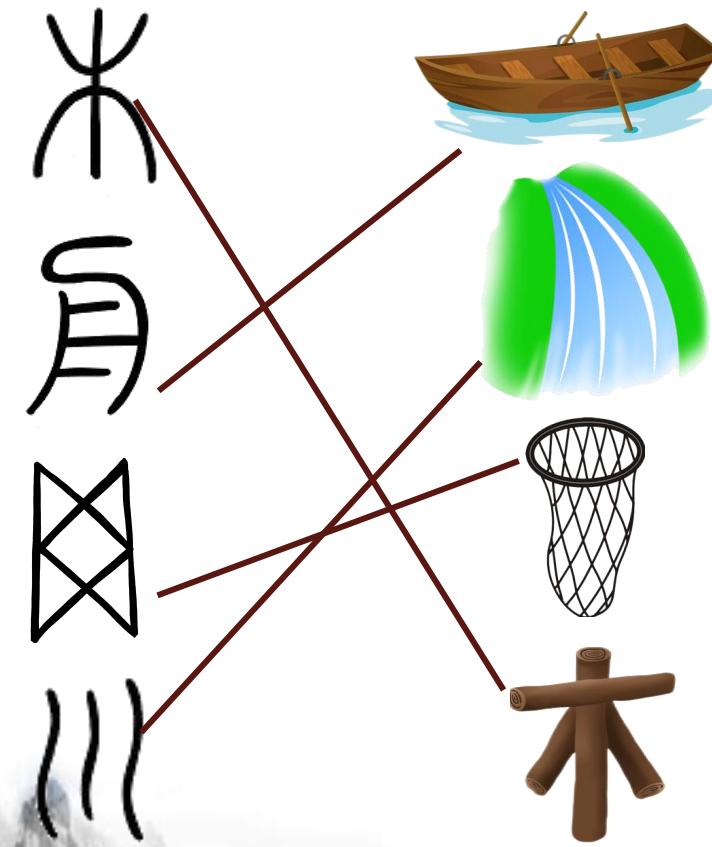
1. Pictographic characters

Pictographs are Chinese characters created by looking at the **shape of objects**. It means to express the meaning of words by describing the form of objective things. But complex things and abstract concepts cannot be hieroglyphics, so relying on hieroglyphics can only create a few characters, but it is **the basis of the formation of Chinese characters**.





Match





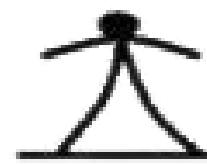
元



旦



天



立



亦

= = 𠂔 下



𠂔 小篆

“刀”字是采用
在“刀”字上加一个
“丶”的方法制造出
来的，“丶”表示的
是“刀 刃”所在的地方。

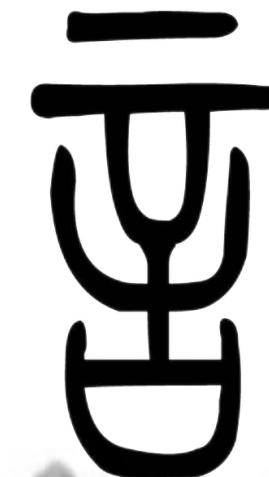
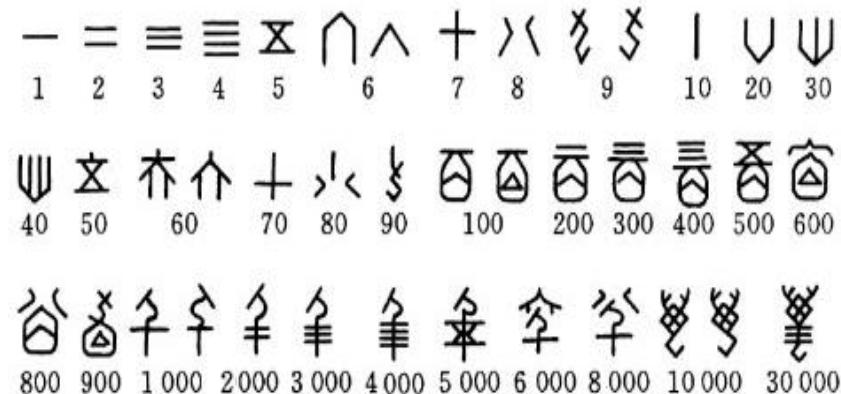


The Formation of Chinese Characters

2. Self-explanatory characters

The way of using symbols to express the meaning of characters is called "self-explanatory characters".

There are two types : one is **purely symbolic**, for example the numbers; Another type is to add a symbol to the **pictoglyphic**, such as adding a "—" on the "木", if it means the 末(end) of the tree at the top, and if it means the 本(root) at the bottom.





Take a Guess

甘

(gān)

sweet



亦

(yì)

armpit

凶

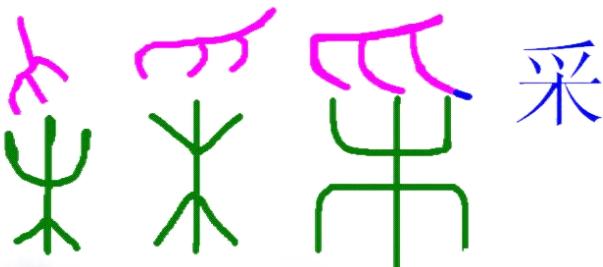
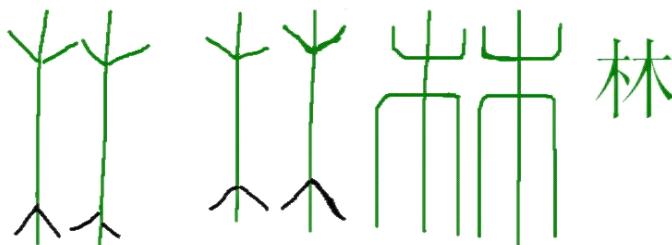
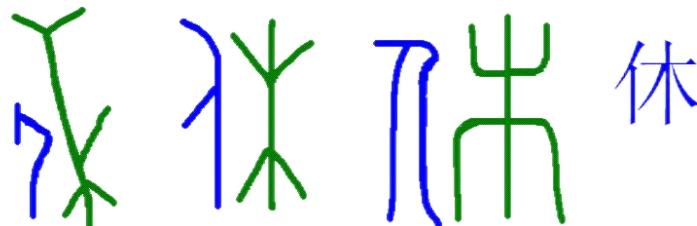
(xiōng)

inauspicious





The Formation of Chinese Characters



3. Ideographic Character

Ideographic Character is the method of combining the form and meaning of two **independent characters** to form a single character. "涉" plus "步" means "涉 (wading)"; "宀" (house) with "火" inside "refers to 灾 (disaster)" "亻 (or "人") with "戈" means "伐" (send armed forces to suppress)".



Take a Guess





The Formation of Chinese Characters

4. Pictophonetic Characters

Pictophonetic characters are composed of the meaning part and the pronunciation part.

Pictophonetic characters are the most commonly used method in Chinese character formation.

According to statistics, pictophonetic characters account for about 90% of Chinese characters.

For example, "月+要=腰 (waist) ; 月+干=肝 (liver) ; 月+土=肚 (belly)" in the above characters, "要", "干" and "土" indicate the pronunciation of the characters; "月" indicates the body parts and organs of human or animal.

扌

扑 扒 扣 扶 拒 把 抹 拢 担
拥 拦 拌 招 披 抬 挡 挣 拼
按 捞 揪 描 授 据 搂 揉 摸
搬 搞 摧 摔 撕 擦

qǐng qīng qíng qíng qīng
请 清 晴 情 蜻



Take a Guess

lún

仑

仑

昆仑山

lùn

论

讨论

discuss

lún

伦

天伦之乐

the happiness of a family union

lún

轮

车轮

wheel

lūn

抡

抡拳

swing a fist

lún

沦

沉沦

sink into

Summar

Chinese characters are the oldest characters still used today, with a history of 6000 years. Chinese characters are symbolic and ideographic characters.

In ancient legend, Cang Jie created characters.

There are seven writing forms of Chinese characters:
Inscriptions of bones of animal , Inscriptions on ancient bronze, seal script, official script, regular script, running script and cursive script.

The structure of Chinese characters has four aspects:
Chinese characters, Components, Strokes and Pen shapes.

There are four types of ancient Chinese character-making methods: pictographic characters, self-explanatory characters, ideographic character, and pictophonetic characters.

Culture Words

hàn zì

汉字

cāng jié zào zì

仓颉造字

jiǎ gǔ wén

甲骨文

bǐ huà

笔画

xiàng xíng zì

象形字

liù shū

六书

Practice

e

1. What is the earliest written form of Chinese Aharacters?
A: Inscriptions of bones of animal B: Regular script
C: Inscriptions on ancient bronze D: Seal script
2. Which of the following options does not belong to the characteristics of BChinese characters?
A: Stroke is the basic unit of Chinese characters
B: Chinese characters can be spelled with pinyin, so they are spelled characters
C: Chinese characters are square characters
D: Chinese characters are basically monosyllabic
3. Which of the following options is a pictograph?
A: 吹 B: 本 C: 云 D: 七

Practic

4. Look at the following Chinese characters. How many pictures are there? What kind of orthography do they belong to?

转



8strokes
pictophonetic chara

象



11 strokes pictograph



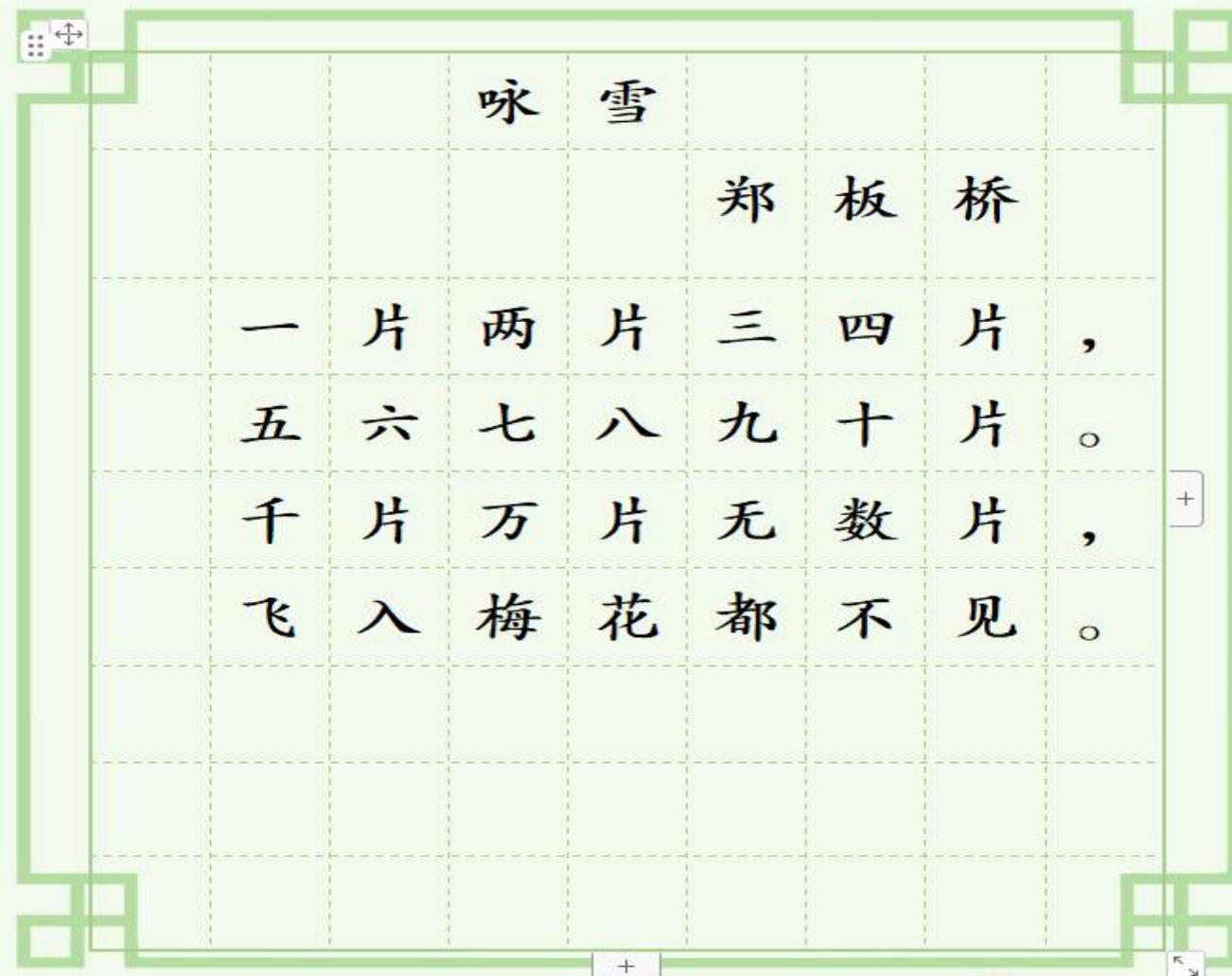
左



5 strokes ideographic character

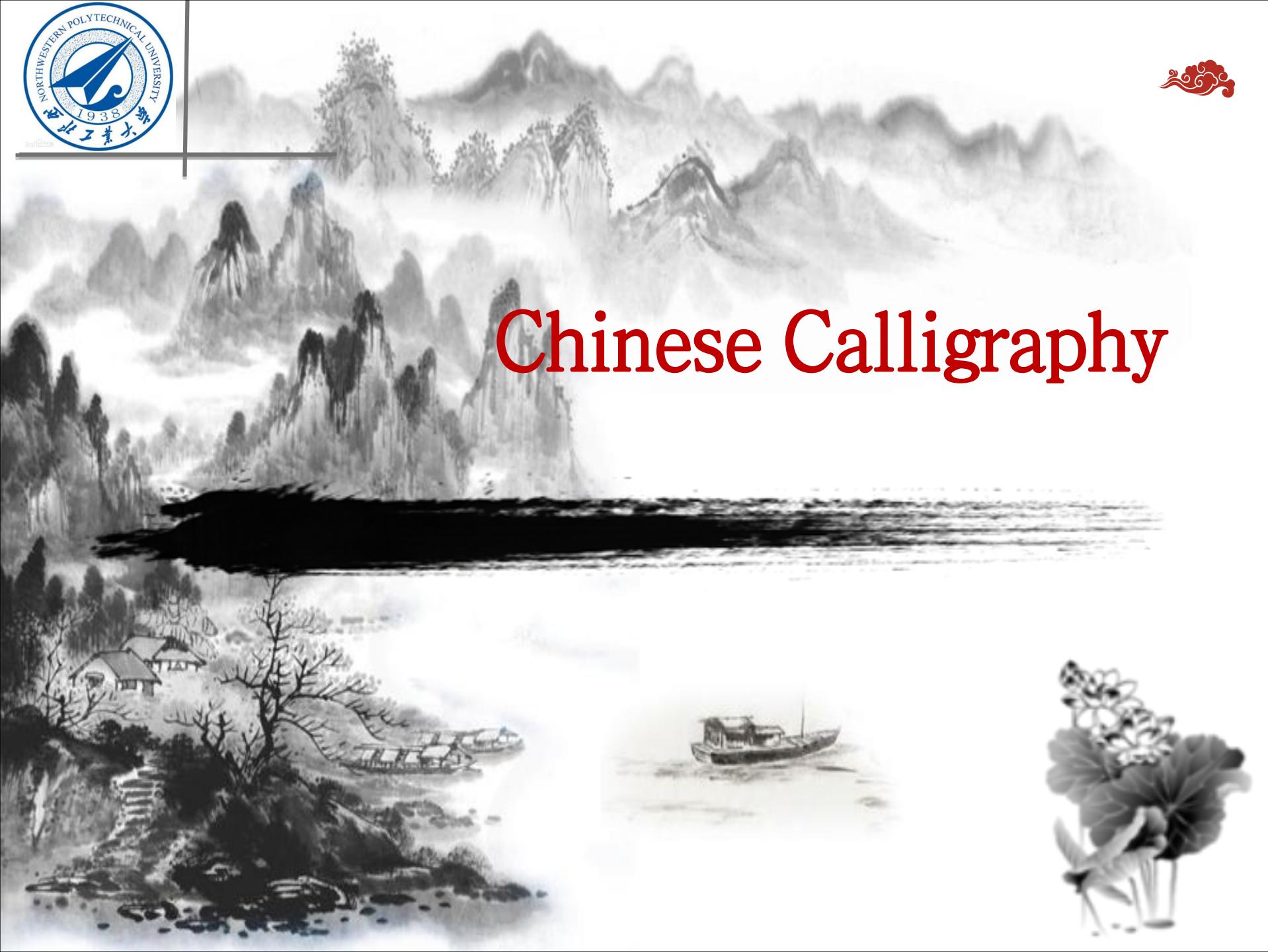


Try a Poem





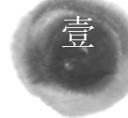
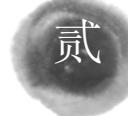
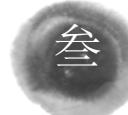
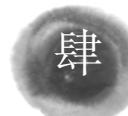
Chinese Calligraphy





Content

目 录

-  one What is the Chinese Calligraphy?
-  two Common Calligraphy Tools
-  three Styles of Calligraphy
-  four Famous Ancient Calligraphers

Writing is not art, but calligraphy is art.





What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

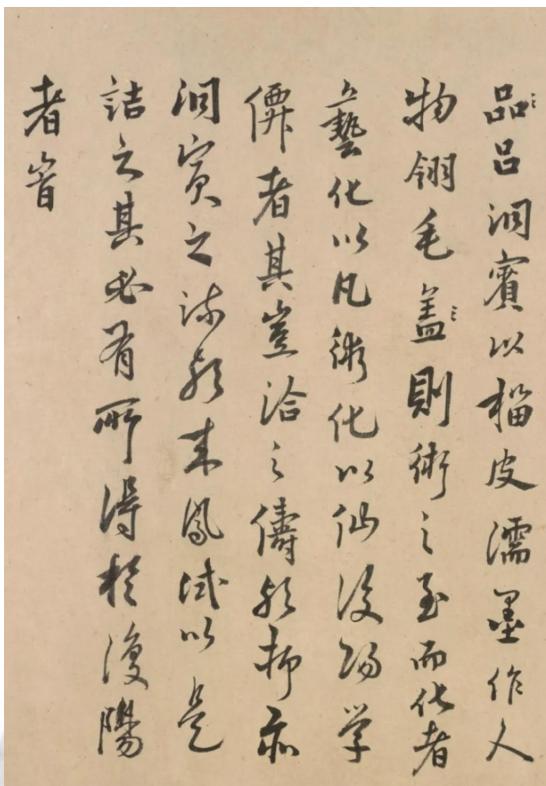
The formation and development of Chinese calligraphy art are closely related to the emergence and evolution of Chinese characters. Calligraphy is an **abstract symbolic art** with four-dimensional characteristics based on Chinese characters and written with a brush. It reflects the basic law of "**unity of opposites**" of all things, and also reflects the **spirit, temperament, knowledge and cultivation of people**.



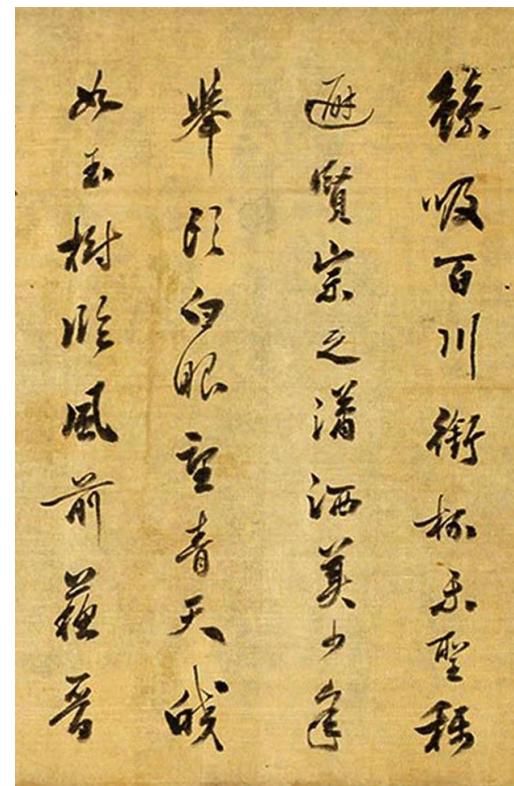


What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

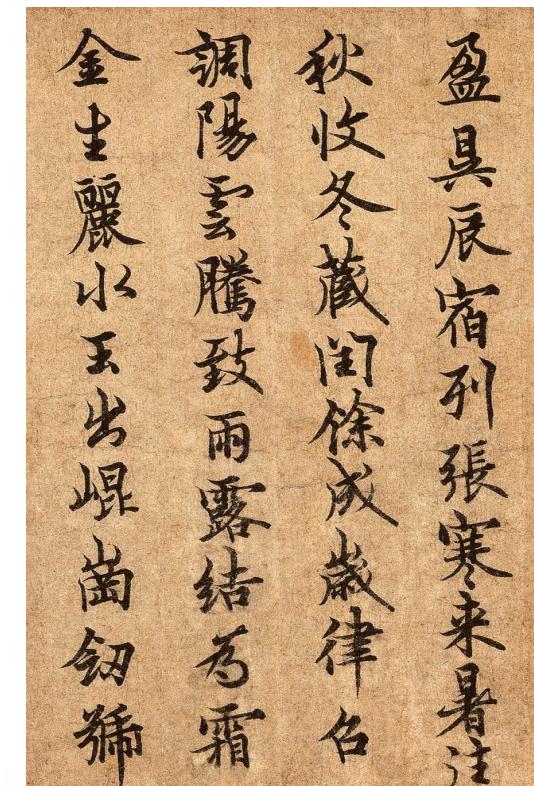
Which calligraphy work do you think is more beautiful



Calligraphy of Xu Youzhen, Prime Minister of the Ming Dynasty



Calligraphy of Li Guangdi, a grand secretary of the Qing Dynasty

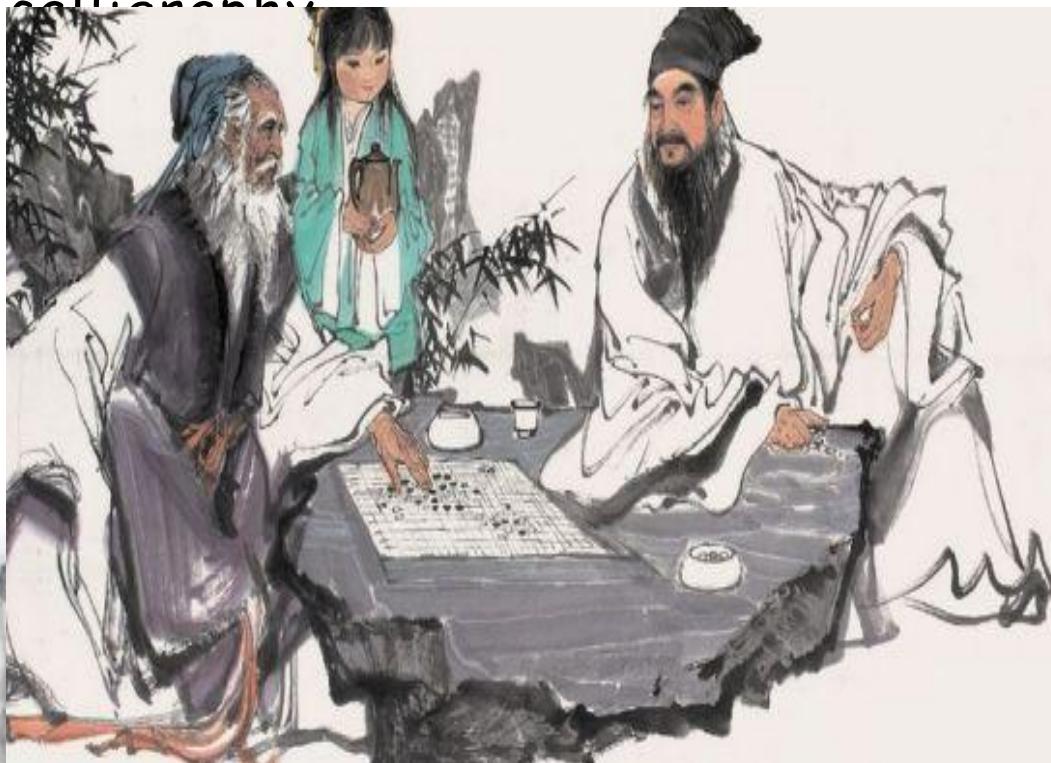


Calligraphy of Ouyang Xun, a famous calligrapher of the Tang Dynasty



What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

- Good education person can learn it in ancient time.
- A "good man " can write a good-looking characters.
- A harmonious feelings contain in calligraphy. To exercise their patience and perseverance by practicing calligraphy.



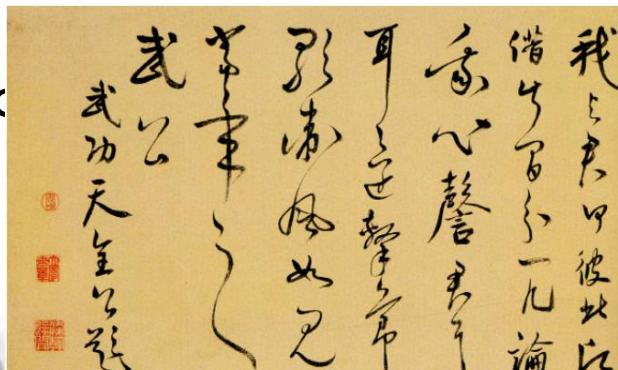
zì rú qí rén
字如其人





What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

In 1457, the emperor was seriously ill in the Ming Dynasty. Xu Youzhen and some other people planned to launch the coup. **He slandered and killed loyal officials**, but after being found by the emperor, he was convicted and exiled to end



Xu Youzhen, Prime Minister of the Ming Dynasty



What is the Chinese Calligraphy?



Li Guangdi, a grand secretary of the Qing Dynasty



Li Guangdi built water conservancy when he was an official. Ask the emperor to exempt the people from taxes. Concern about the life of the lower class.



What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

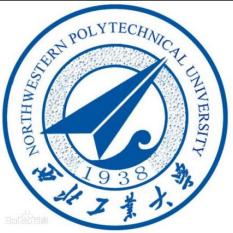
Ouyang Xun was born in a troubled world. He looked very ugly, was captured several times, and was cursed. But from beginning to end, Ouyang Xun understood that "all appearances are false". His appearance and life experience are just the body of temporary living in the world. Only with strength and works can we break the illusion and remain immortal!

為歡幾何古人
秉燭夜遊良有
以也况陽春召
我以煙景大塊

德	轂	臺
瑞	潛	弊
寧	漢	澗
辟	養	閣
機	蕩	蔽



Ouyang Xun, a famous calligrapher of the Tang Dynasty

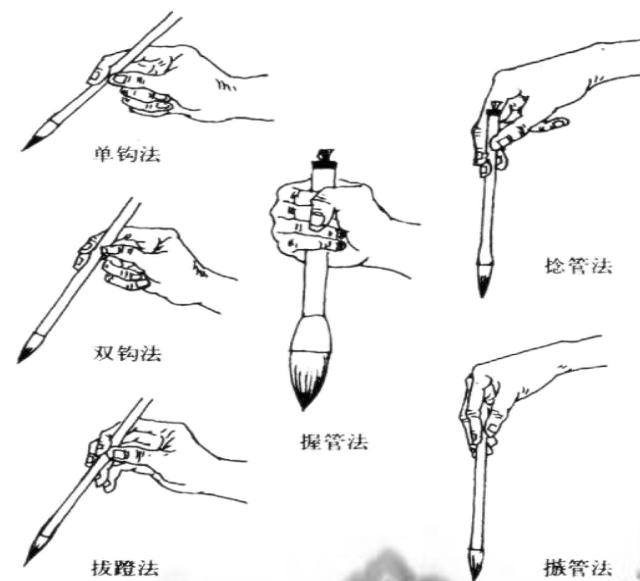


What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

Beauty of brush and line: line is the life of Chinese calligraphy, is the basic modeling element, and has a high aesthetic standard.



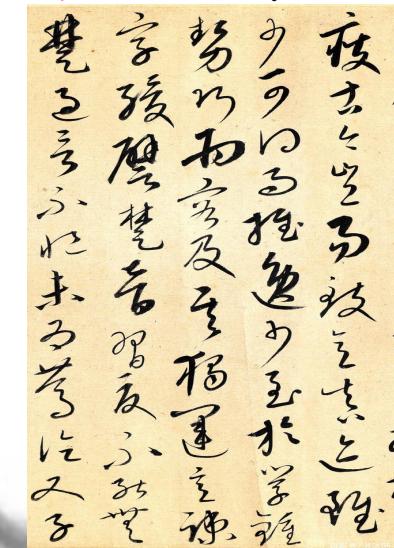
公 之
一 事





What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

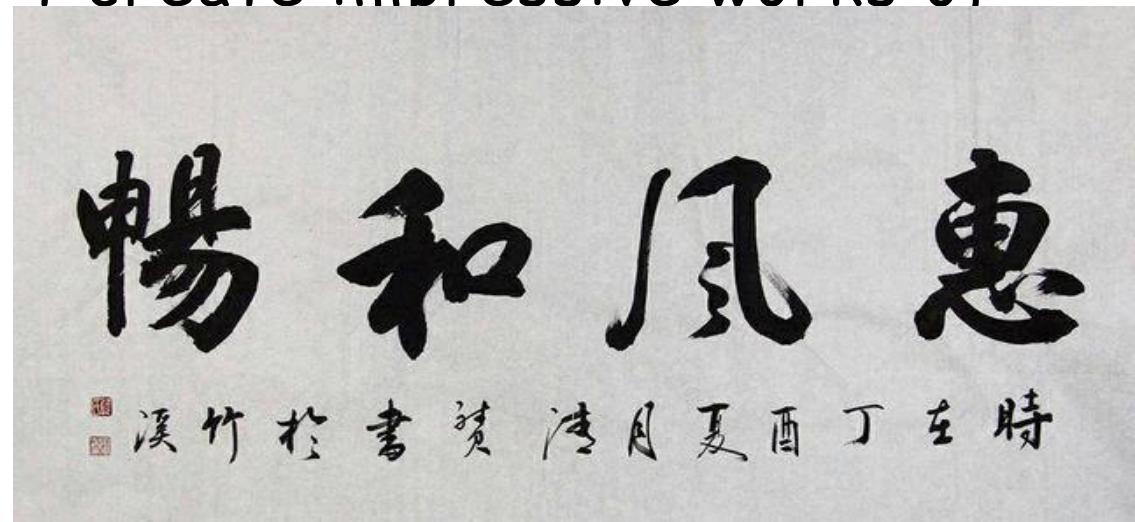
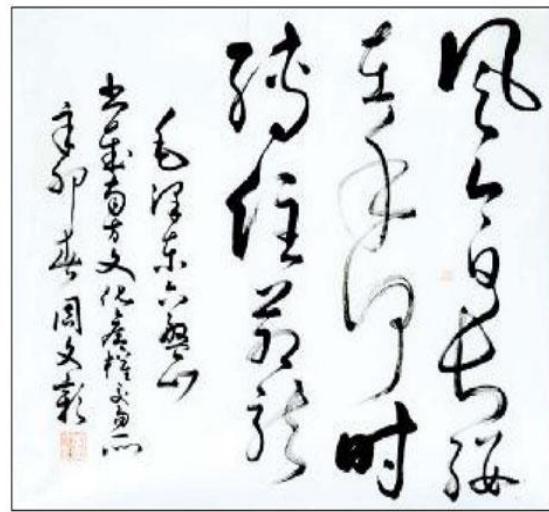
The beauty of structure: the structure is the arrangement and combination of Chinese character stippling. This combination will not be a good one without changes. Different patterns of stippling arrangement will produce different styles of calligraphy. For example, the **Qin seal character** is beautiful and long, tight at the top and loose at the bottom; **Han official character** was broad and flat, and stretched; **Tang regular character** is upright and solemn; There are many changes in the structure of **running character**.





What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

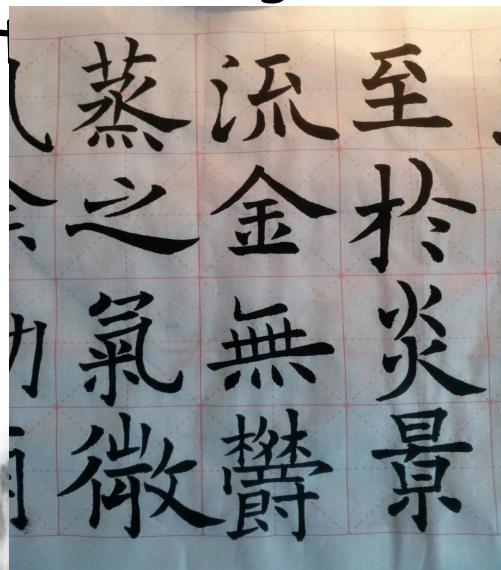
Artistic beauty: expressing thoughts and feelings is an important part of the artistic beauty of calligraphy. A successful book must be the expression of the author's thoughts and feelings. Without sincere, rich and profound thoughts and feelings people can't create impressive works of





What is the Chinese Calligraphy?

Composition Beauty: refers to the beauty of the overall image layout of the calligraphy art. An excellent calligraphy work must reflect the beauty of composition, which has the function of controlling the whole and commanding the overall situation.



景善曰公孙衍張儀包
不誠大丈夫哉一怒而
諸侯惧安居而天下熄
孟子曰是焉得為大丈夫
之夫乎子未學禮乎文夫
之嫁也冠也父命之女子之
正者妾也立天下之大道得志
下之房居立天下之正道得志
其與俗行天下之大德為敬天
正必戒之也母命之往送之門
不能移威武不得志窮貧贱行
之謂大丈夫



Common Calligraphy Tools





Common Calligraphy Tools

The four treasure of study

wén fáng sì bǎo

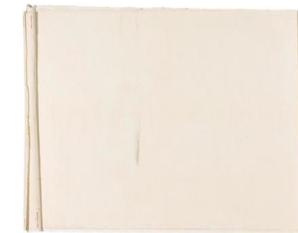
文房四宝



笔 (bǐ)



墨 (mò)



纸 (zhǐ)



砚 (yàn)





Common Calligraphy Tools

1. The writing brush

A brush comprises two parts: the hair and pen tube.

The hair is made of goat, wolf, rat or rabbit's hair, which is softer than bamboo, pencil, or ballpoint pen. The pen tube is made of bamboo,

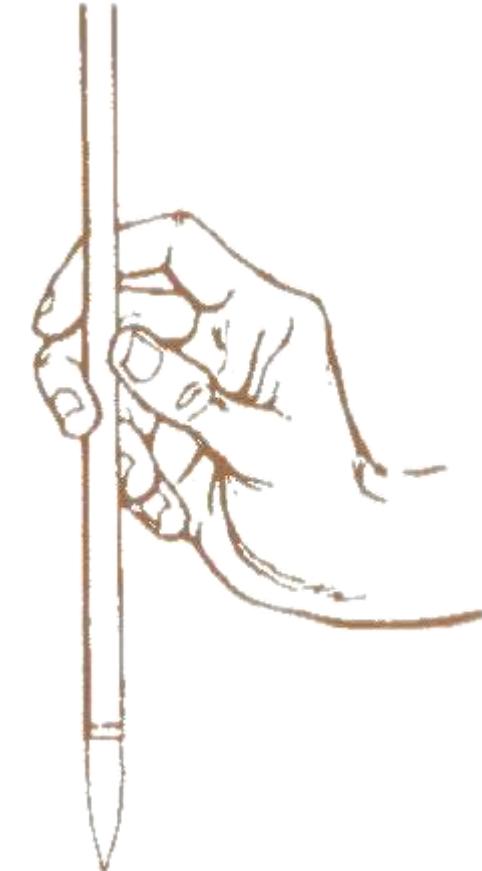
resin, as well as some
other materials.





Common Calligraphy Tools

2. The Rules of Writing Brush





Common Calligraphy Tools

3. The ink



The main raw materials of ink are soot, pine smoke, gum, etc. It is the existence of carbon in the form of amorphous. Ink for writing can be produced by grinding the inkstone with water, which exists in colloidal solution in water. The main schools of ancient ink are Huizhou ink and Sichuan ink.

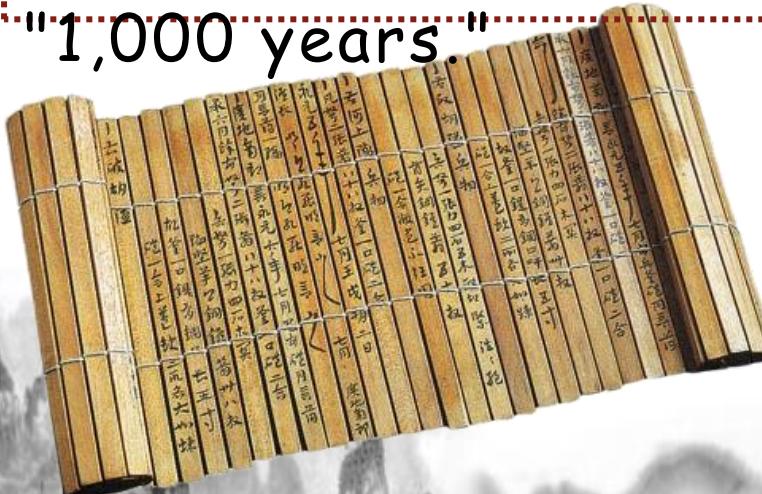




Common Calligraphy Tools

4. The Xuan Paper

Special types of paper are used in Chinese calligraphy. This particular form of paper, known as Xuānzhǐ (宣纸), which is soft, fine-textured, moth resistant, and has a high tensile strength, remarkable longevity for such a product - so much so that it has a reputation for lasting "1,000 years."





Common Calligraphy Tools

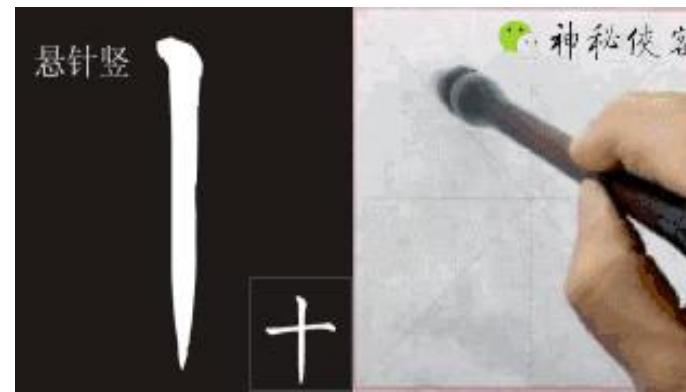
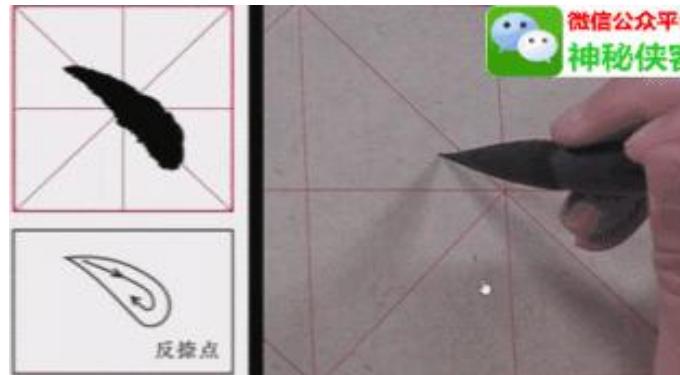
5. The Inkstone

Inkstone is one of the traditional Chinese handicrafts, and is also a necessary tool for Chinese calligraphy. Inkstone materials are also widely used. Inkstone evolved from the grinder of primitive society. Inkstones are mostly made of stone, and there are also precious materials, which are also valuable. Such as gold, jade and other



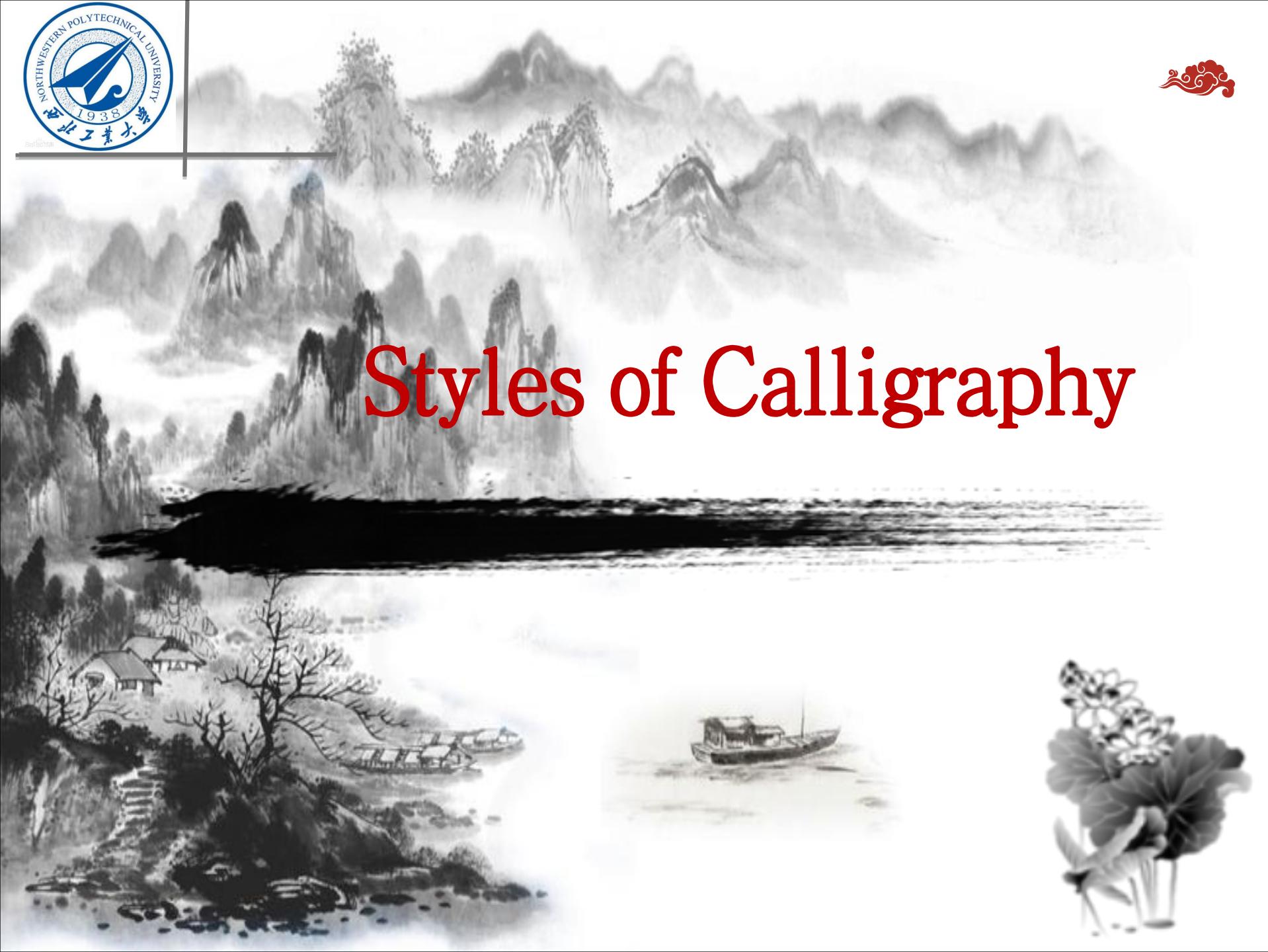


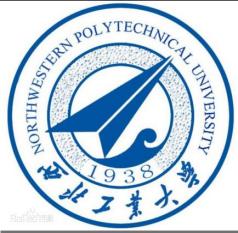
Please Try





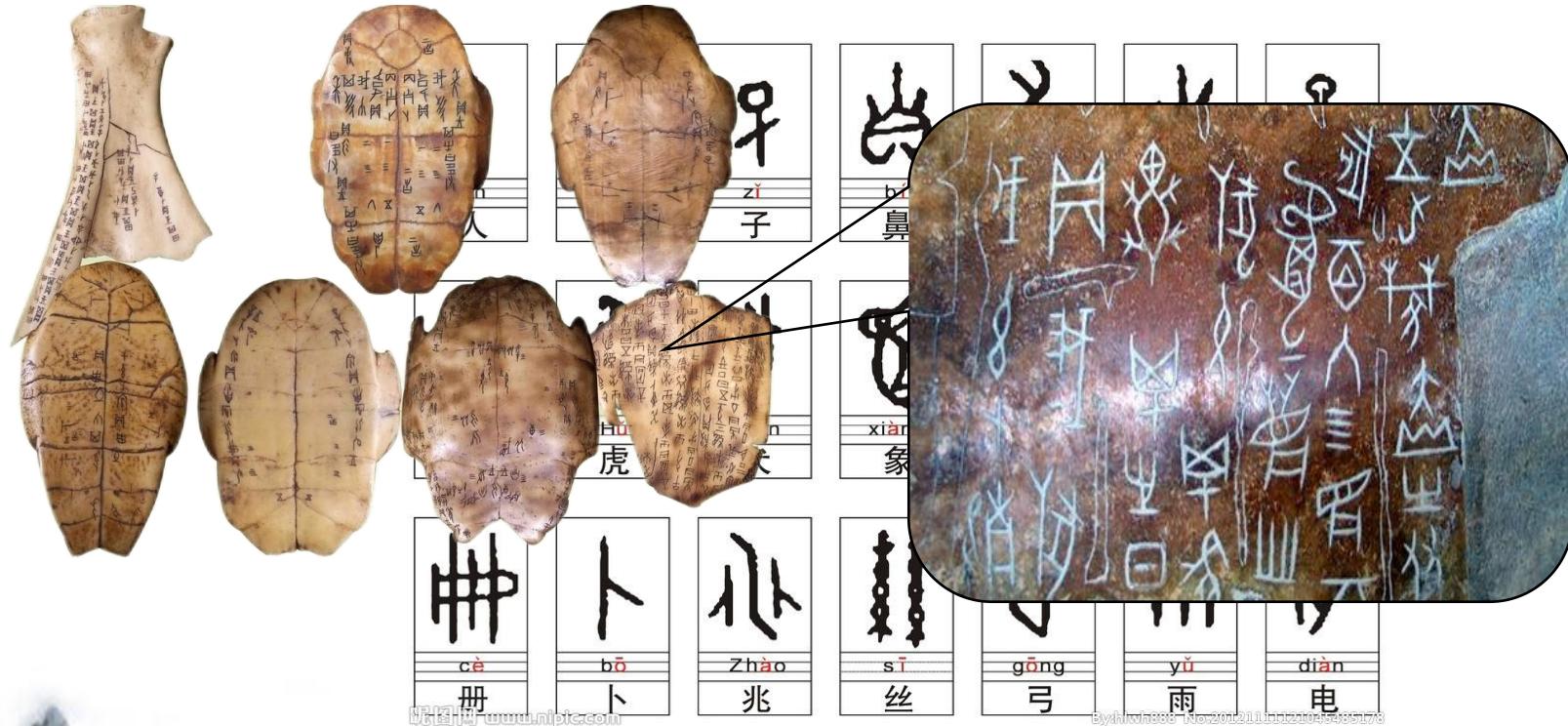
Styles of Calligraphy





Styles of Calligraphy

1. The infant period of calligraphy -- oracle bone inscriptions





Styles of Calligraphy

2. The growth period of calligraphy --

Jinwen



zhèng yuè jì chūn yuán rì jǐ chǒu, yú chù sūn
shū yě zé qí jí jīn , yǐ zuò zhù fǒu。 yǐ
jì wǒ huáng zǔ, yú yǐ qí méi shòu.
luán shū zhī zǐ sūn, wàn shì shì bǎo 。

“正月季春元日己丑，余畜孙
书也择其吉金，以作铸缶。以
祭我皇祖，虞（余）以祈眉寿。
来书之子孙，万世是宝。”

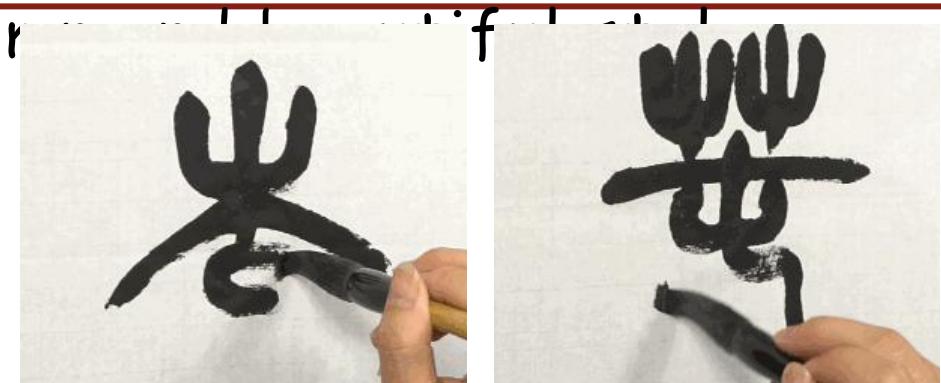




Styles of Calligraphy

3. The unified period of calligraphy -- seal script

Seal script is an official script in the Qin Dynasty.
Seal script is only suitable for solemn occasions.
Such as recording merit and carving stone, the
imperial edict and Soldier Tiger Talisman and so on.
The style of the standard seal script is arranged
neatly. Turn your pen round. The lines are even and
long. It presents a solar

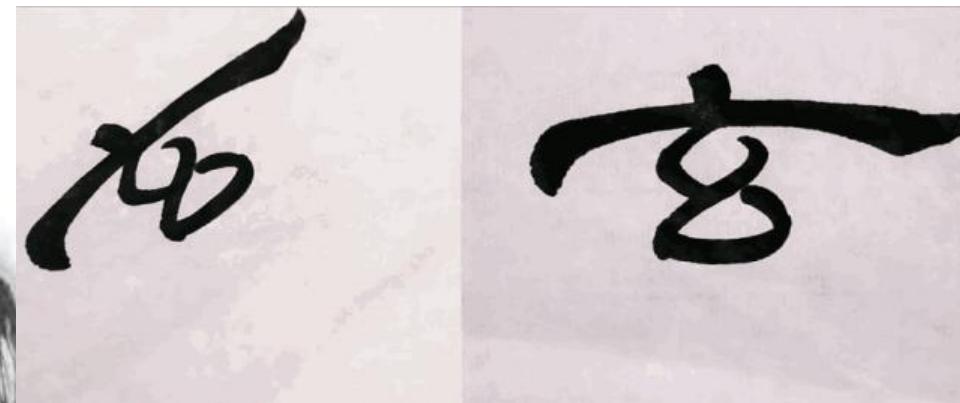




Styles of Calligraphy

4. The first mature period of calligraphy -- official script of the Han Dynasty

It is a font based on seal script to meet the needs of convenient writing. Simplify the seal character, and turn the uniform and round lines of the seal character into straight and square strokes for easy writing.



来





Styles of Calligraphy

5. The heyday of calligraphy -- regular script in the Tang Dynasty

Regular script is the most popular style of calligraphy in China's feudal society to the Tang Dynasty. Before regular script came into being, it was the first standardized script in the history of Chinese calligraphy. By the end of the Tang Dynasty, regular script had reached its peak, and



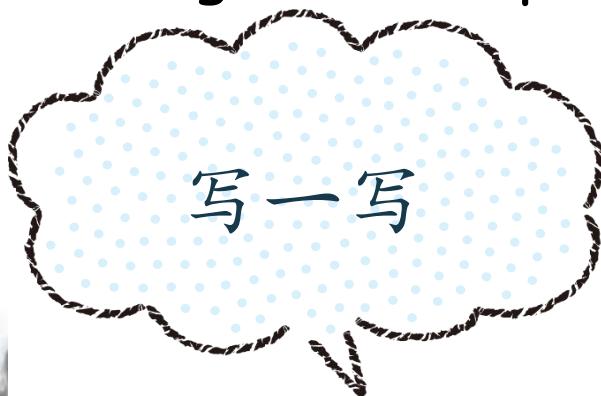


Styles of Calligraphy

6. The heyday of calligraphy -- running script

Running script is a general term for calligraphy, which can be divided into two types: running regular script and running cursive script.

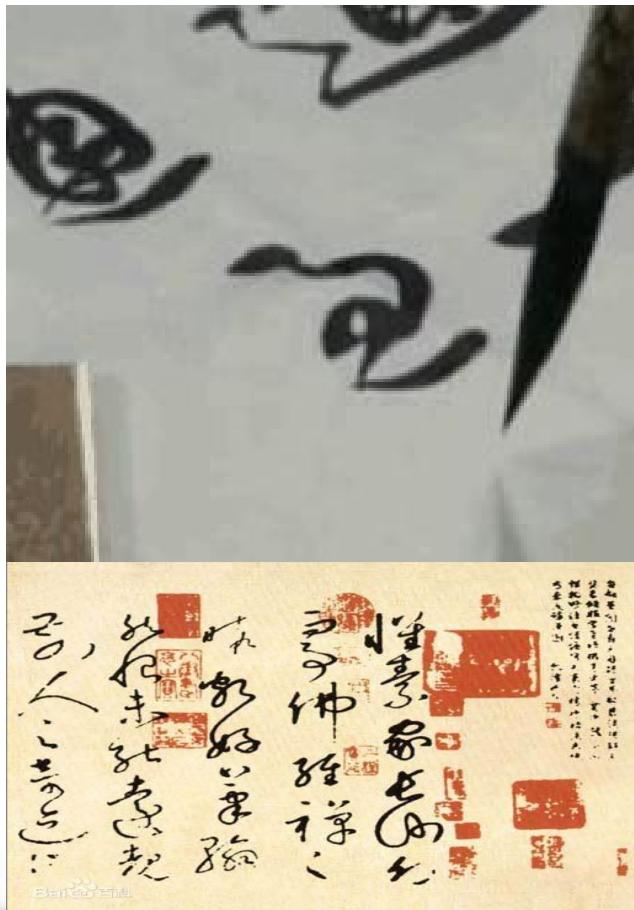
It developed and originated from regular script.





Styles of Calligraphy

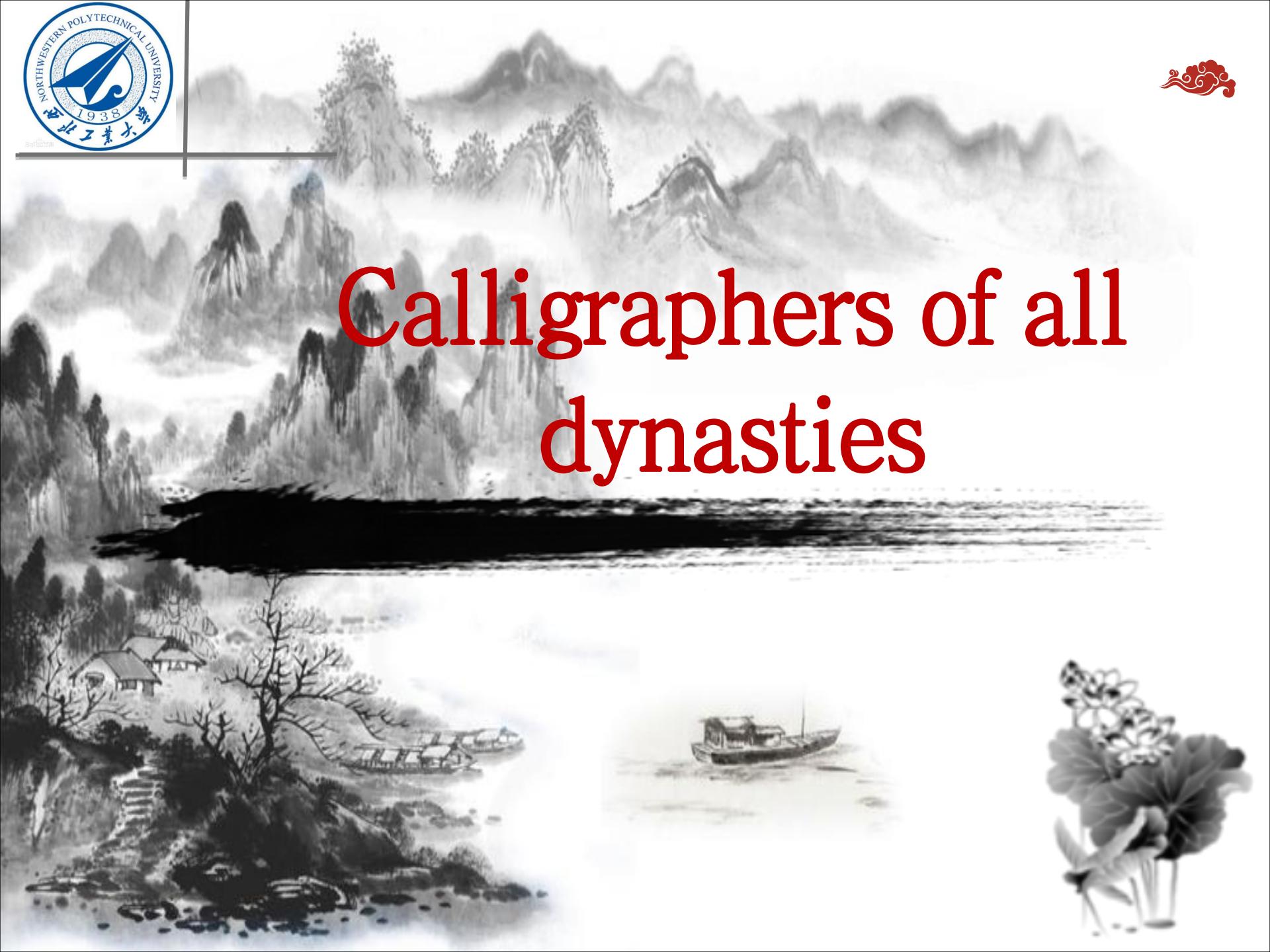
7. The pure art of calligraphy -- cursive script



Cursive script is a font of Chinese characters. Cursive script was formed in the Han Dynasty. Before the printing technology, people wrote a large number of books by hand. The speed of people's writing accelerated, and cursive script appeared.



Calligraphers of all dynasties





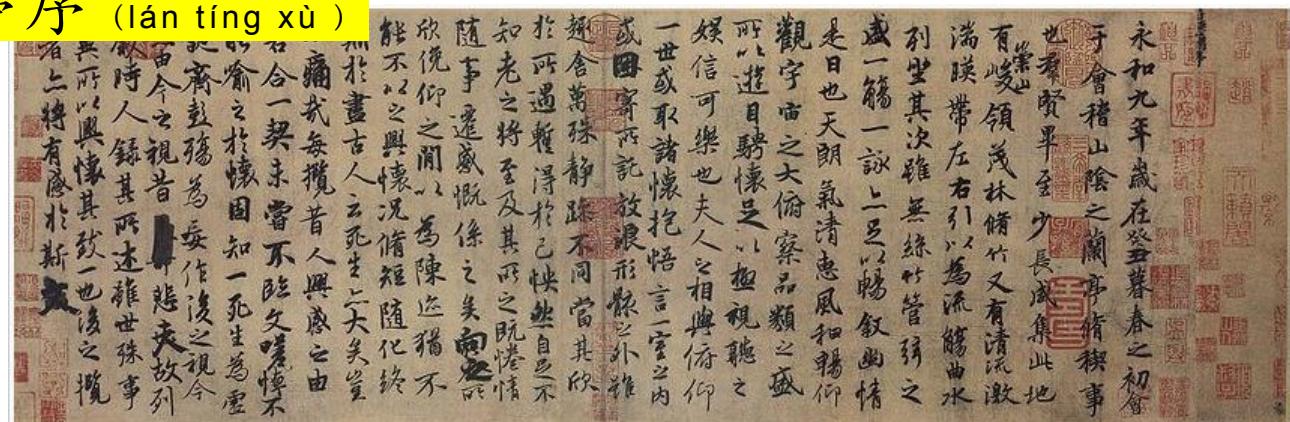
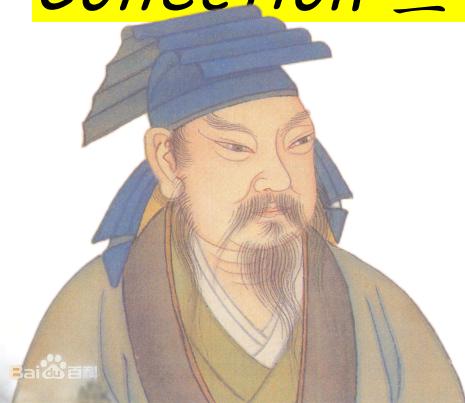
Calligraphers of all dynasties

王羲之 Wáng xī zhī

(321-379) most famous early calligrapher.

He is known as the "Saint of Calligraphy" in the history of Chinese calligraphy, is one of the most outstanding calligraphers in Chinese history. His representative work: *Preface to the Orchid Pavilion Collection* 兰亭序

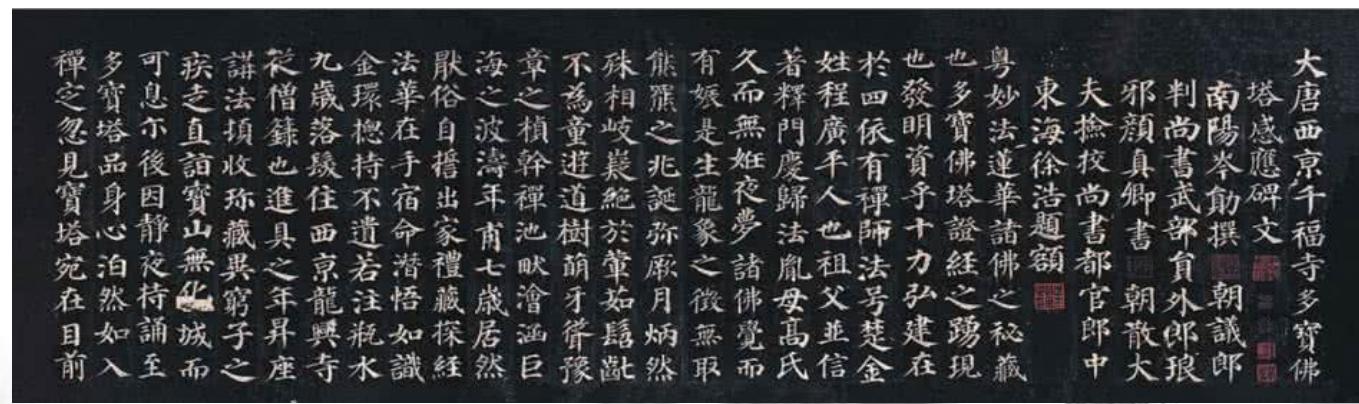
(lán tíng xù)





Calligraphers of all dynasties

Yan Zhengqing's calligraphy is exquisite, and he is good at writing and regular script. Its regular script is dignified and majestic, and its running script has a powerful momentum. It created a "Yan style" regular script, which has a great impact on future generations. He is also good at poetry and prose, and is also an outstanding politician in the Tang Dynasty.





Calligraphers of all dynasties

Liu Gongquan is good at calligraphy, regular script, and running script. At first, I learned the words of Wang Xizhi, who was equally famous with Yan Zhenqing and was known as "Yan Liu". Known for his regular script, it is known as the "Four Masters of Regular Script" along with Ouyang Xun, Yan Zhenqing, and Zhao Mengfu.

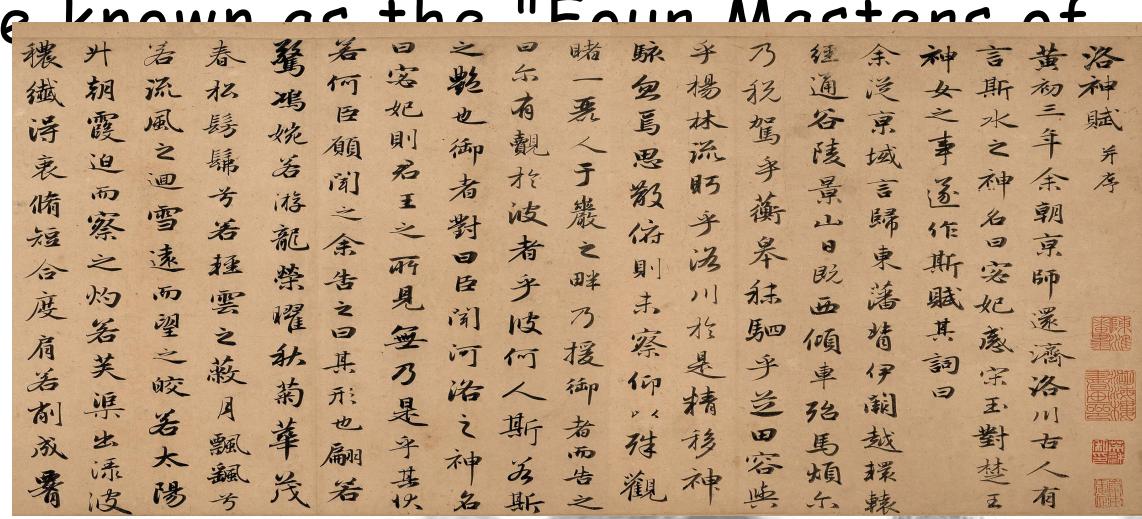


琉璃器使吞之
且曰三藏大教
盡貯汝腹矣自
是經律論無敵
於天下囊括川
注逢源會委滔
酒然莫能濟其
畔岸矣夫將欲
伐株杌於情田
雨甘露於法種



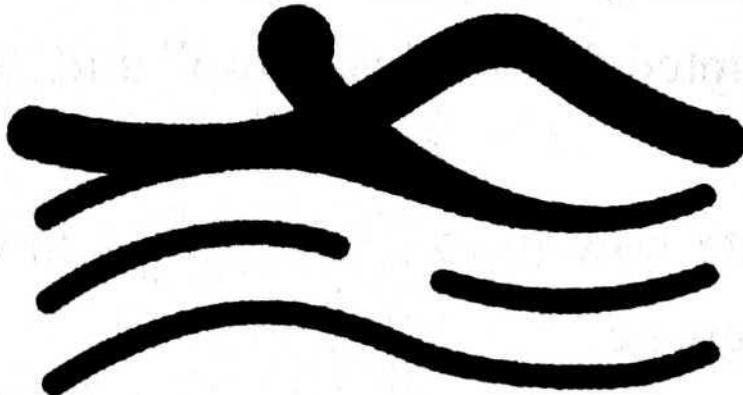
Calligraphers of all dynasties

Zhao Mengfu He is knowledgeable and versatile, capable of poetry and literature, proficient in economics, calligraphy, painting, music, etc. Calligraphy is good at Zhuan, Li, Zhen, Xing, and Cao, especially in regular script and running script; Together with Ouyang Xun, Yan Zhenqing, and Liu Gongquan, they are known as the "Four Masters of Regular Script".





Graceful Olympic Symbols



游泳

Swimming



田径
Athletics

These symbols demonstrate how modern Olympics have revitalized the charm of the ancient Chinese language.





Summary



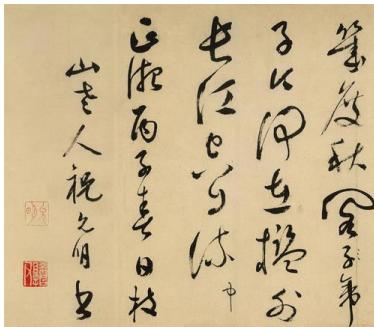
- The unified characters of Qin Shihuang are called seal script.
- The formation of the Official script is an important turning-point in history because it lays a foundation for the squatter shape of Chinese characters.
- The Regular script is a kind of more beautiful and simpler form and could set an good example for writing.
- The writing brush was invented in China, together with the ink stone, ink and xuan paper, these four writing implements form the Four Treasures of the Study.
- A "good man " can write a good-looking



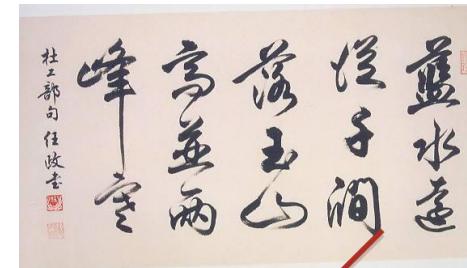
Practice



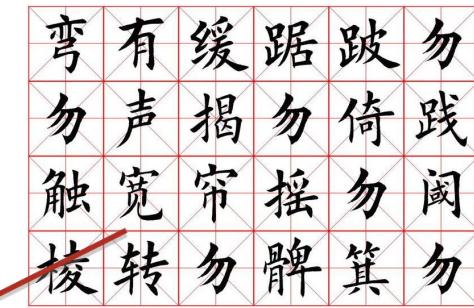
1. What are the following calligraphy pictures?



Cursive script



Running script



Regular script



Seal script



Official script



Practice

1. Four treasures of study are _____, **Writting Brush**, **Ink**, _____, **Xuan Paper**
and **Ink Stone**.
2. Wang Xizhi 's most famous calligraphy work is called _____.
Lan Ting Xu
3. Yan zhenqing, one of the four greatest masters of _____.
Regular Script
4. Please find three sports _____, _____, _____.





Ancient Chinese Literature





Content

壹

貳

叁

The Book of Songs and Li Sh

Tang Poetry and Song lyrics

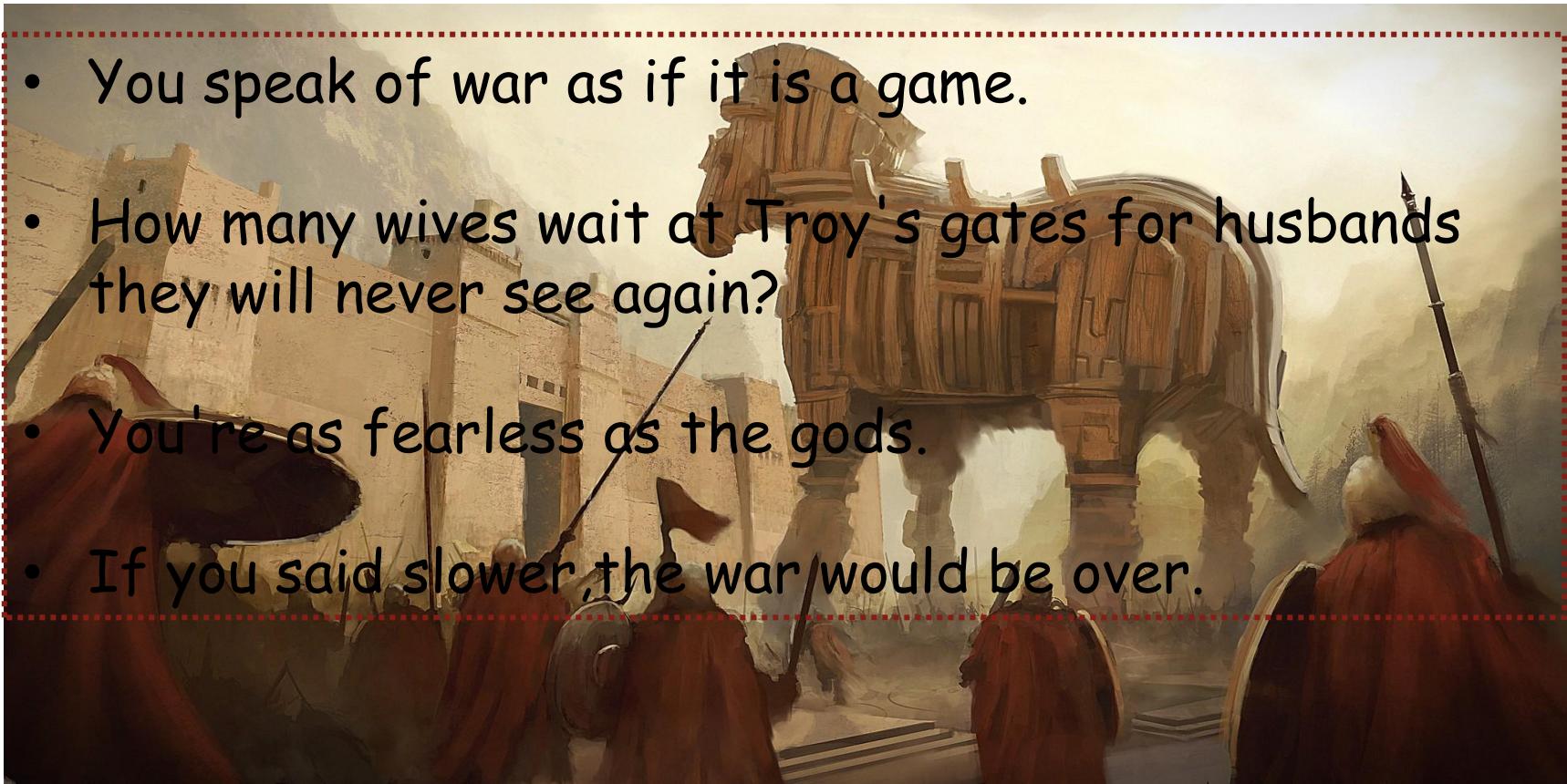
Four famous works of
Ming and Qing Dynasties





Warming Up

- You speak of war as if it is a game.
- How many wives wait at Troy's gates for husbands they will never see again?
- You're as fearless as the gods.
- If you said slower, the war would be over.



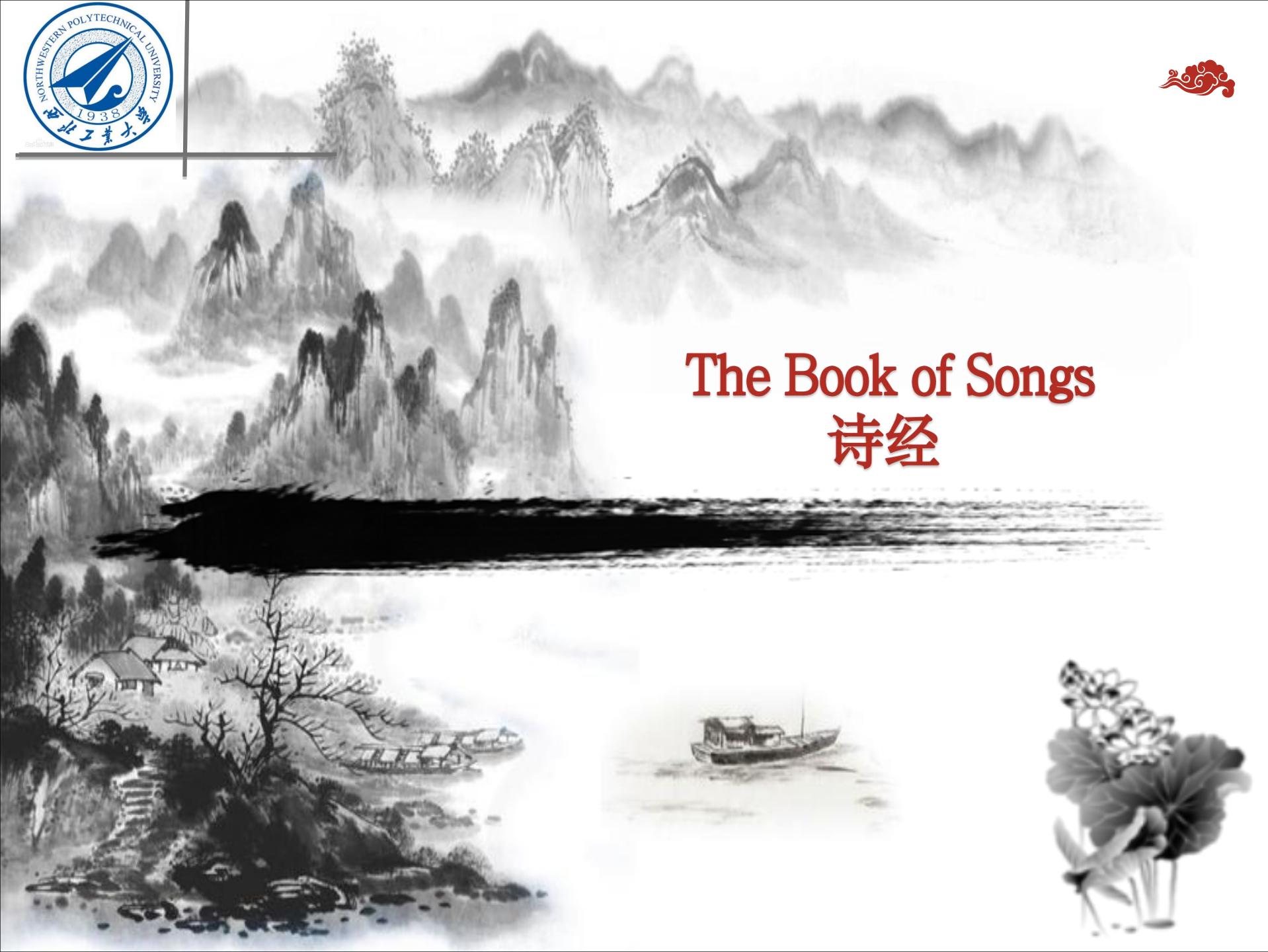
Homer's Epic, The Iliad





The Book of Songs

诗经





The Book of Songs

Chinese first collection of poems, with a total 305 poems from a period of over 500 years from the early Western Zhou dynasty to middle of Spring and Autumn Period.



Who is the author of "The Book of Songs"?

- A. Confucius X
- B. Mencius X
- C. King of Zhou X
- D. First Emperor of Qin X

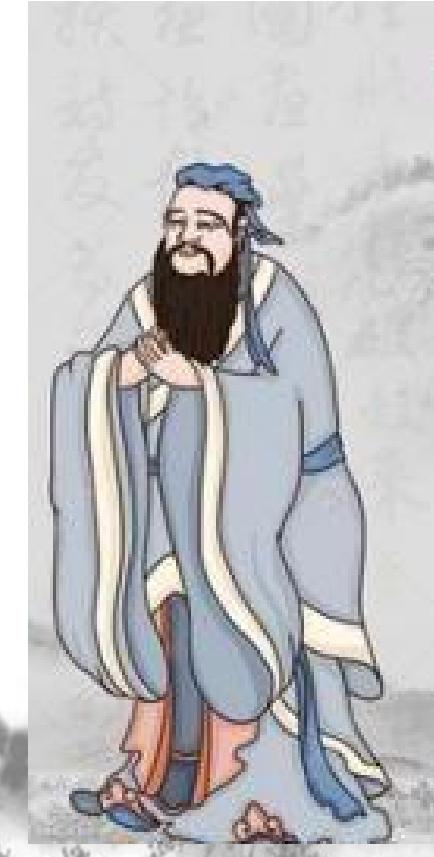
"The author's name cannot be found in any of the poems in the Book of Songs. The Book of Songs" is rich in content, reflecting labor and love, war and corvée, oppression and resistance, customs and marriage, ancestor worship and banquets, and even aspects of celestial phenomena, landforms, animals, plants, etc. It is a mirror of social life in the Zhou Dynasty.

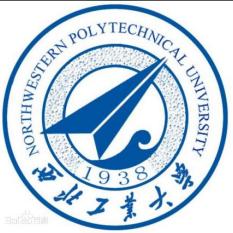




The Book of Songs

The book later became **one of the six classics** : (《诗经》《尚书》《仪礼》《乐经》《周易》《春秋》) of the **Confucian school**; And also the fountainhead of Chinese literature.





The Book of Songs

关雎

先秦·无名氏

guān guān jū jiū zài hé zhī zhōu
关 关①雎 鸩， 在 河 之 洲②。
yǎo tiǎo shū nǚ jūn zǐ hǎo qiú
窈 窆 淑 女③， 君 子 好 述④。
cēn cī xìng cài zuǒ yòu liú zhī
参 差⑤荇 菜， 左 右 流 之⑥。
yǎo tiǎo shū nǚ wù mèi qíú zhī
窈 窆 淑 女， 宕 寤 求 之。
qiú zhī bù dé wù mèi sī fú
求 之 不 得， 宕 寤 思 服⑧。
yōu zāi yōu zāi zhǎn zhuǎn fǎn cè
悠 哉 悠 哉⑨， 辗 转 反 侧⑩。
cēn cī xìng cài zuǒ yòu cǎi zhī
参 差荇 菜， 左 右 采 之。
yǎo tiǎo shū nǚ qín sè yǒu zhī
窈 窆 淑 女， 琴 瑟 友 之⑪。

A Fair Maiden

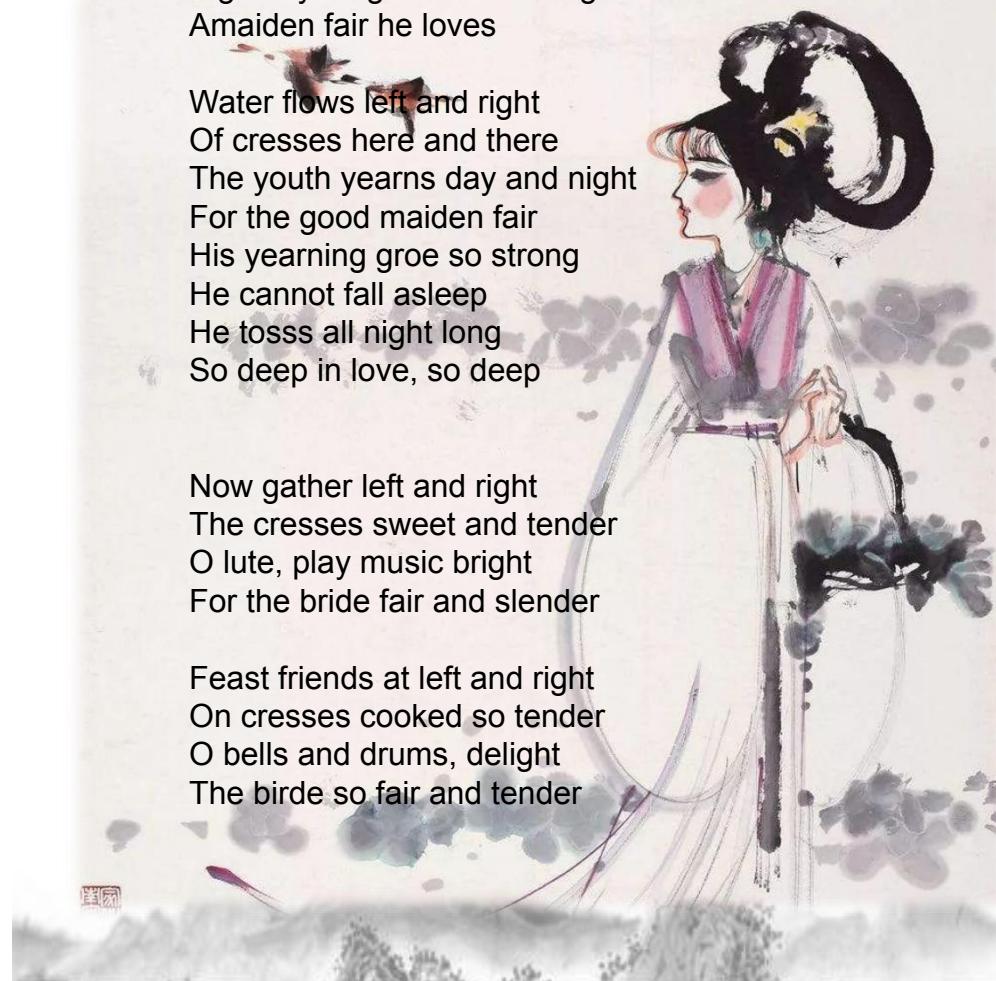
By riverside are cooing
Apart of turtledoves
A good young man is wooing
A maiden fair he loves

Water flows left and right
Of cresses here and there
The youth yearns day and night
For the good maiden fair
His yearning groe so strong
He cannot fall asleep
He tosses all night long
So deep in love, so deep

Now gather left and right
The cresses sweet and tender
O lute, play music bright
For the bride fair and slender

Feast friends at left and right
On cresses cooked so tender
O bells and drums, delight
The birde so fair and tender

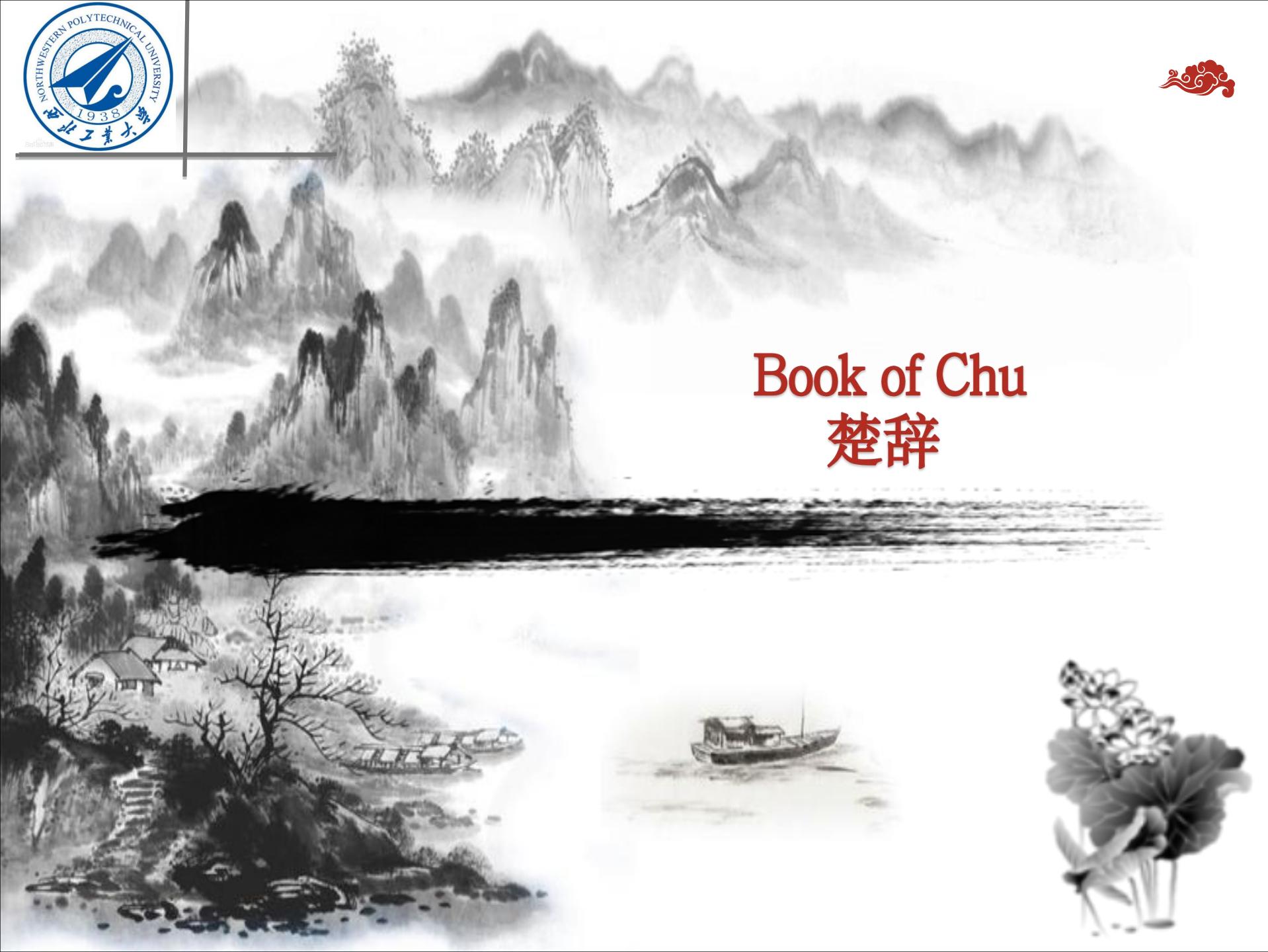
关雎





Book of Chu

楚辭

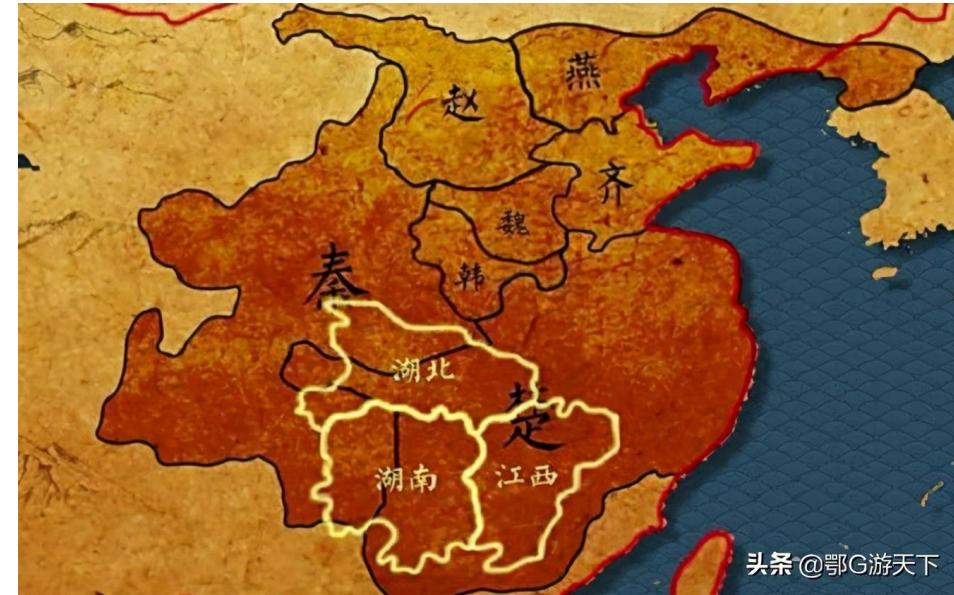




Book of Chu

The cultural and political background of the emergence of Book of Chu: The product of the integration and exchange of the northern historian culture and the southern with official culture in the pre Qin period, is the crystallization of the unique local culture formed in the Chu State since the Spring and Autumn Period.

"Lisao" is characterized by the dialect of the Southern Chu State.



Rosefinch, also known as "Zhu bird" physical may Phoenix, the ancient Chinese myth of the God of the South



Li Sao and Qu Yuan



Qu Yuan is the most important representative figure of "Book of Chu". Born between 340 BC and 277 BC, he was named Ping and a nobleman of the State of Chu. "He is well versed in diplomatic language and has insight into political situations.". Qu Yuan once held a prominent position and participated in major political activities in the internal and diplomatic affairs of the State of Chu. However, he was later adulterated and ostracized. Filled with grief and anger, he threw himself into

15:27

5G 88% 

< 屈原英语小故事

1人正在看



+ 关注



正在缓冲

00:00



05:50



发个友善的弹幕见证当下

倍速

自动





Li Sao and Qu Yuan

"Li Sao" is Qu Yuan's representative work, the longest lyric poem in Chinese classical literature, and also a masterpiece of romanticism that shines through the ages.

"Li Sao" is divided into three paragraphs. The first paragraph first describes the poet's own family background, as well as his talent, cultivation, and ambitions. In the second paragraph, the poet uses his imagination to carry out a large number of surreal descriptions. Expressing his desire and persistent pursuit of his ideal, "The road is long and long, and I will search up and





Excerpts from "Li Sao"

dì gāo yáng zhī miáo yì xī, zhèn huáng kǎo yuē bó yōng

帝高阳之苗裔兮，朕皇考曰伯庸。

shè tí zhēn yú mèng zōu xī, wéi gēng yín wú yǐ jiàng
摄提贞于孟陬兮，惟庚寅吾以降。

huáng lǎn kuí yú chū dù xī, zhào xī yú yǐ jiā míng
皇览揆余初度兮，肇锡余以嘉名。

yú yuē zhèng zé xī, zì yú yuē líng jūn

名余曰正则兮，字余曰灵均。

fēn wú jì yǒu cǐ nèi měi xī, yòu zhòng zhī yǐ xiū néng

纷吾既有此内美兮，又重之以修能。

hù jiāng lí yǔ pì zhǐ xī, rèn qiū lán yǐ wéi pèi

扈江离与辟芷兮，纫秋兰以为佩。

gǔ yú ruò jiāng bù jí xī, kǒng nián suì zhī bù wú yǔ

汨余若将不及兮，恐年岁之不吾与。

cháo qīān pí zhī mù lán xī, xī lǎn zhōu zhī sù mǎng

朝搴阰之木兰兮，夕揽洲之宿莽。

A prince am I of ancestry renowned,
Illustrious name my royal sire hath found.
When Sirius did in spring its light display,
A child was born, and Tiger marked the day.
When first upon my face my lord's eye glanced,
For me auspicious names he straight advanced,
Denoting that in me Heaven's marks divine
Should with the virtues of the earth combine.
With lavished innate qualities indued,
By art and skill my talents I renewed;
Angelic herbs and sweet selineas too,
And orchids late that by the water grew,
I wove for ornament; till creeping Time,
Like water flowing, stole away my prime.



Summary

Book of Songs

Time: Western Zhou - Spring and Autumn Period

Author: Anonymous

Region: North China

Status: The earliest and longest collection of **realistic poetry**

Theme: Various Social Patterns

Language characteristics: popular and simple

Li Sao

Time: Eastern Zhou and Warring States Period

Author: Qu Yuan

Region: Located in the Yangtze River Basin in southern China

Status: The earliest collection of **romantic poetry** written by nobles

Theme: Local dialects and strong personal emotions

Language characteristics: enthusiastic and gorgeous



長安一時辰

药善药美官微



Tang Poem

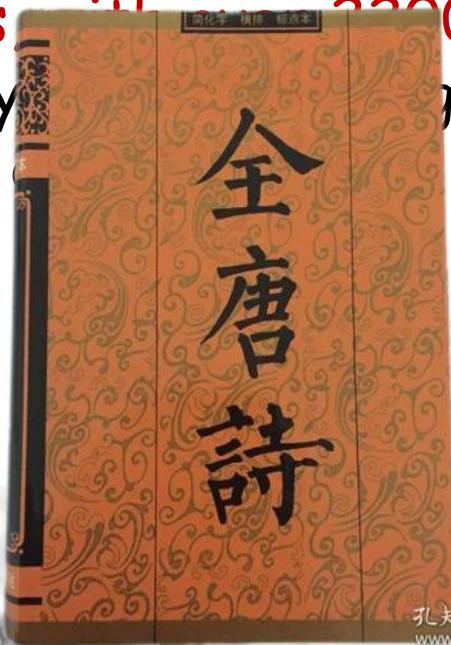
唐诗





Tang Poetry

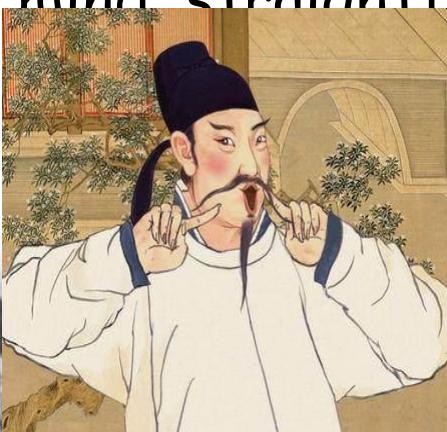
Tang Dynasty literature is one of the most brilliant and creative periods in the history of ancient Chinese literature. The prosperity of literature in the Tang Dynasty was manifested in the comprehensive development of poetry, prose, novels, and lyrics, of which poetry was the most famous. "The Complete Tang Poetry" has collected nearly 50000 poems with 2200 authors. Moreover, the quantity and quality of poets and their works are unparalleled in other dynasties.





Tang Poetry

Li Bai poet-immortal is the most personalized and romantic poet after Qu Yuan. His poetry has a strong artistic appeal. His unrestrained enthusiasm, romantic ideals, magnanimous mind, straightforward and heroic style can be said to be the representative of Tang Dynasty.

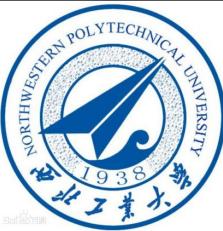


Li Bai (February 28, 701 - December 762) The Great Romantic Poet of the Tang Dynasty

望庐山瀑布

唐 · 李白

rì zhào xiāng lú shēng zǐ yān
日 照 香 炉^①生 紫 烟^②,
yáo kān pù bù guà qián chuān
遥 看^③瀑 布 挂^④前 川。
fēi liú zhí xià sān qiān chǐ
飞 流 直^⑤下 三 千 尺,
yí shì yín hé luò jiǔ tiān
疑^⑦是 银 河^⑧落 九 天^⑨.



Tang Poetry

Du Fu, poet-sage. The era and unique and rich life experiences have made Du Fu's poetry a mirror of chaotic times. His language was straightforward, allowing people to intuitively feel the hardships of people's lives at that time. The ideological core of Du Fu's poetry is to worry about the country and the people.

春望

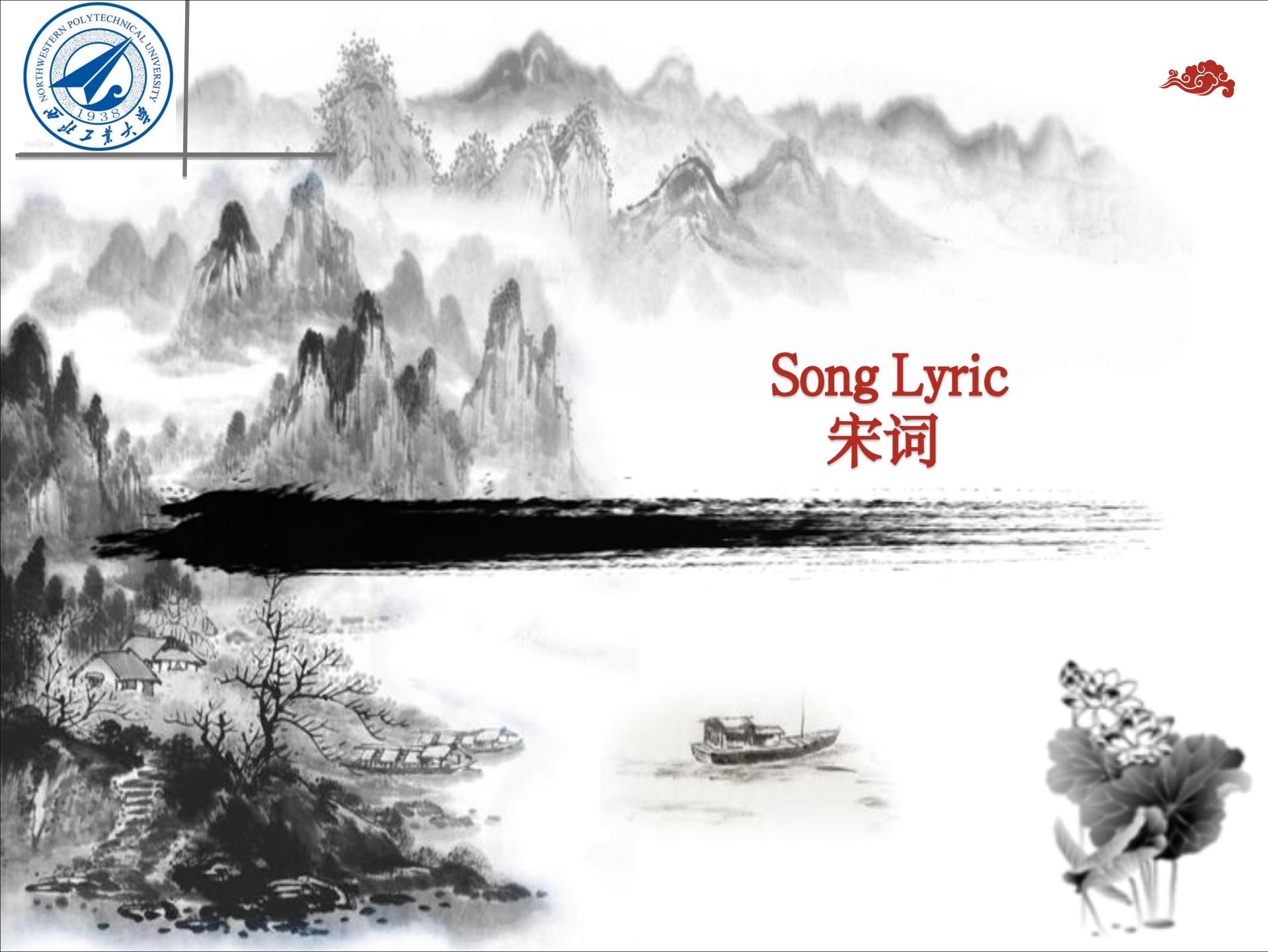
唐·杜甫

guó pò shān hé zài chéng chūn cǎo mù shēn
国^①破山河在，城^②春草木深。
gǎn shí huā jiàn lèi hèn bié niǎo jīng xīn
感时^③花溅泪，恨别^⑤鸟惊心。
fēng huǒ lián sān yuè jiā shù dǐ wàn jīn
烽火^⑥连三月，家书抵^⑦万金。
bái tóu sāo gèng duǎn hún yù bù shèng zān
白头^⑧搔^⑨更短，浑^⑩欲不胜^⑪簪。





Song Lyric 宋词





Song Lyric

Song Ci, a popular form of Chinese literature in the Song Dynasty. Song lyrics have long and short sentences that are easy to sing. Because it is the lyrics of poem, the sentences are long and short .

The representative figures of Song Ci mainly include
The bold and unconstrained style: Su Shi and Xin Qiji
The graceful poets Liu Yong and Li Qingzhao.



Su Shi



Xin Qiji



Liu Yong



Li Qingzhao



Song Lyric

The most accomplished and self-reliant female poet in the Song Dynasty was Li Qingzhao. Her words were euphemistic in meaning, exquisite in language, and felt natural and fresh. She was a representative figure of the graceful and restrained school.



Li Qingzhao

rú mèng lìng • zuó yè yǔ shū fēng zhòu
如梦令 • 昨夜雨疏风骤

sòng lǐ qīng zhào
[宋] 李清照

zuó yè yǔ shū fēng zhòu nóng shuì bù xiāo cán jiǔ shì
昨夜雨疏风骤，浓睡不消残酒。试

wèn juǎn lián rén què dào hǎi táng yī jiù zhī fǒu zhī
问卷帘人，却道海棠依旧。知否，知

fǒu yīng shì lǜ féi hóng shòu
否？应是绿肥红瘦。

Like a Dream (Rumengling)—Last Night's Light Strong Wind





Song Lyric

Su Shi (January 8th, 1037 to August 24th, 1101), known as a scholar of Dongpo, is known as Su Dongpo. Northern Song Dynasty litterateur, calligrapher, gourmet, painter, and water control celebrity. Su Shi was a leader in the literary world in the mid Northern Song Dynasty, and achieved great achievements in poetry, lyric literature, calligraphy, and painting. His poems have broad themes, are fresh and bold, are good at using exaggerated metaphors, and have a unique

míng yuè jǐ shí yǒu? bǎ jiǔ wèn qīng tiān.
明月几时有？把酒问青天。
bù zhī tiān shàng gōng què, jīn xī shì hé nián.
不知天上宫阙，今夕是何年。
wǒ yù chéng fēng guī qù, yòu kǒng qióng lóu yù yǔ.
我欲乘风归去，又恐琼楼玉宇，
gāo chù bù shèng hán.
高处不胜寒。
qǐ wǔ nòng qīng yǐng, hé sì zài rén jiān.
起舞弄清影，何似在人间。
zhuǎn zhū gé, dī qǐ hù, zhào wú mián.
转朱阁，低绮户，照无眠。
bù yīng yǒu hèn, hé shì zhǎng xiàng bié shíyuán.
不应有恨，何事长向别时圆。
rén yǒu bēi huān lí hé, yuè yǒu yīn qíng yuán quē.
人有悲欢离合，月有阴晴圆缺，
cǐ shì gǔ nán quán.
此事古难全。
dàn yuàn rén cháng jiǔ, qiān lǐ gòng chán juān.
但愿人长久，千里共婵娟。

The Midautumn Festival Tune: "Prelude to W





Four famous works of Ming and Qing

The Chinese ancient novels bud in the pre-qin, and it is known as the note novels. The late Yuan and Ming and Qing Dynasties Novels develop to peak, and appeared long novels. Representative works are:

A Dream in Red Mansions 红楼梦 (hóng lóu mèng)

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms 三国演义 (sān guó yǎn yì)

Journey to the West 西游记 (xī yóu jì)

All Men Are Brothers 水浒传 (shuǐ hǔ zhuàn)



Journey to the West 西游记 (xī yóu jì)

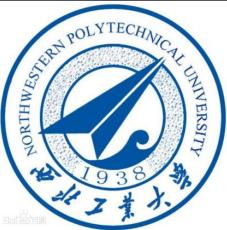
Written by: Wu Chen'en

"Journey to the West" mainly describes the story of Sun Wukong, Zhu Bajie, and Sha Seng protecting Tang Seng as he traveled westward to obtain scriptures. Tang Seng encountered 81 difficulties from reincarnation to the return of scriptures. He subdued demons and demons all the



Xuanzang Monkey King Zhu Bajie Sha Wujing

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| • Diligent | • Honest | • Loyal | • Low profile | • Brave and fearless | • Resourceful | • Competent | • Just | • Humorous | • Lovely | • Lustful | • Good nature | • Decency | • Kind-hearted | • Stubborn | • Perseverant |
|------------|----------|---------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|------------|---------------|



A Dream in Red Mansions 红楼梦 (hóng lóu mèng)

Written by: Cao Xueqin

Taking the love between Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu as the main line, it shows the rise and fall of the four major families, Jia, Xue, Wang, and Shi, reflecting all manner of life and worldly sophistication. Through rich imagination, exquisite emotional description, and precise control of human nature, the author presents the reader with a true and objective world, as if people and things are truly happening around him.

- One of the four great classical novels in China
- A triangular love
- A decay of a noble family





Feudal noble class

Aristocratic

Rebellious

Contempt the tiresome men

Sympathize with women

Distinct democratic thoughts

Passionate

Fragile emotionally

Sentimental

Prone to fits of jealousy

Lonely, proud and ultimately tragic figure

Pursuit for true love

Restrained



Traditional woman

Reserved

Follow the rules of decorum

A foil to Daiyu



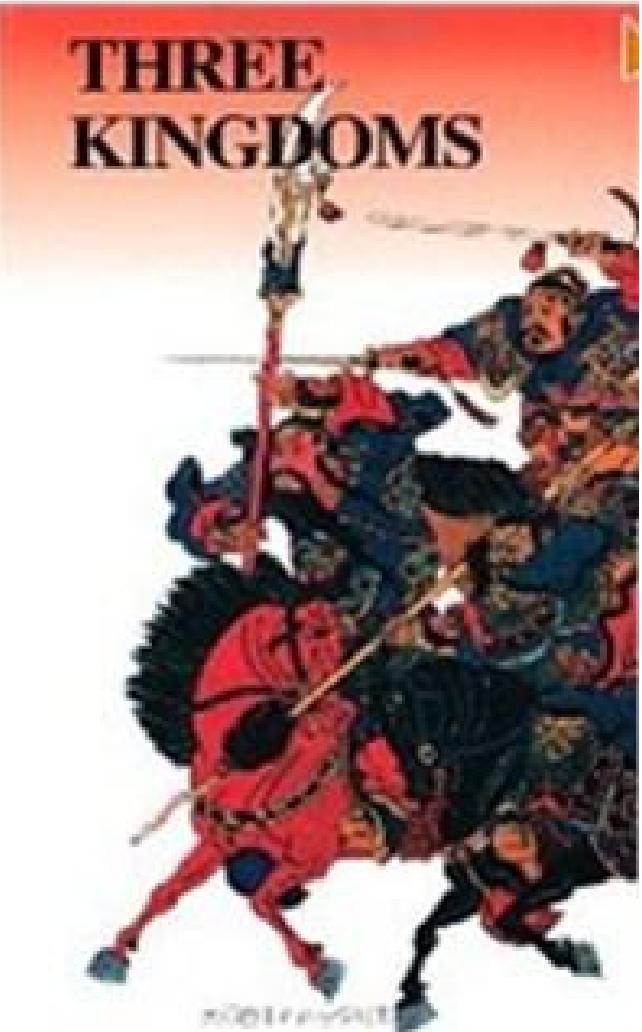


The romance of the Three Kingdoms

三国演义 (sān guó yǎn yì)

Written by:Luo Guanzhong

"The Romance of the Three Kingdoms" describes the historical situation of nearly a hundred years from the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty to the beginning of the Western Jin Dynasty. It focuses on describing wars, and recounts the political and military struggles between the warlords and the three kingdoms of Wei, Shu, and Wu in the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty. Finally, Sima Yan unified the three kingdoms and established the Jin Dynasty. It reflects the transformation of various social struggles and contradictions in the Three Kingdoms era, summarizes the





Wearing a robe and holding a fan
made of crane feathers.
Intelligent and learned person
Outstanding strategist and statesman
Great scholar and inventor.
Straw boat borrows arrows

Handsome young man with many talents
Well versed in music and poems. (Should
the tune be in error, Zhou Yu takes note.)
Open-hearted and make friends with all
walks of life.

Serve Sun Quan with humility and loyalty
The War of Red Cliff(describe the union of
Zhuge liang and Zhou Yu defeat Cao Cao.

Humane ruler who cares for his
people and picks good advisors.
Ideal ruler who adheres to the
benevolent poltcs





All Men Are Brothers 水浒传 (shuǐ hǔ zhuàn)

Written by: Shi Nai'an

The entire book All Men Are Brothers depicts the grand story of the heroes of the Green Forest resisting the dark forces that oppressed the government, and finally being recruited by the Song Dynasty government to attack and invade the enemy troops for the government, leading to their eventual demise. It artistically reflects the entire process of the Songjiang Uprising in Chinese history from its occurrence, development, to its failure, profoundly revealing the root





All Men Are Brothers 水浒传 (shuǐ hǔ zhuàn)

There are 108 heroes in the novel, each of which has a unique story and a reason for going to Liangshan. Going to Liangshan meant that he was no longer controlled by the government at that time and became a hero in



Wu Song Beats the Tiger





Summary

- The Book of Songs is the first collection of realistic poetry, known as the Confucian classics. Its author is anonymous.
- Book of Chu is the first collection of romantic poetry written by Qu Yuan
- Fairy Poet: Li Bai Saint Poet: Du Fu
- Four Great Works of Novels:
 Cao Xueqin

A Dream in Red Mansions 红楼梦 (hóng lóu mèng)

Luo Guanzhong

The romance of the Three Kingdoms Wu Chen en 三国演义 (sān guó yǎn yì)

Journey to the West 西游记 (xī yóu jì) Shi Nai'an



Practical assignment: share a famous poem from your own country (audio)

Deadline: Next Monday, 18th, 12:00 noon





Thank you!