

## Cultural adaptations in the World English lexicon: The case of China

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[https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phl/english/sections/ling/presentations\\_js.php](https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phl/english/sections/ling/presentations_js.php)  
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### Repetition Standards + backgrounds

Language **Standards** are fluid, flexible and controversial concepts, can be applied to pronunciation, lexicon, discourse, grammar, syntax, punctuation (in descending flexibility)

**Lexicon** is easiest to handle, as it is least controversial in sociolinguistic contexts express cultural contexts,

i.e. lexical standards are established by local -> (trans-)national speech communities no discussions about right or wrong, only integrated in Speech Community or not

**Tools** for data extraction from Social Media offer good and illustrative data, from images to phrases in context; usage, collocates

in East Africa: a **triglossic language ecology**

- local languages
- Kiswahili as national/regional lingua franca
- English as global language

## Lernbrücke Chemnitz - Lwiw 2.0

lecture series

based on my own research specialisations

based on my own writings → read and ask the author

“exotic examples” for “awareness raising” (Brecht: Verfremdung?)

Schmied, Josef (2012).

*Standards of English in East Africa*. In R. Hickey (ed.). *Standards of English. Codified Varieties around the World*. Cambridge: CUP, 229-255.

Schmied, Josef (2010).

English as a lingua franca of the European Union? Debates, concepts, projects. In M. Albi-Mikasa, S. Braun, S. Kalina (eds.). *Dimensionen der Zweitsprachenforschung - Dimensions of Second Language Research*. Festschrift für Kurt Kohn. Tübingen: Narr Francke Verlag, 141-158.

Schmied, Josef (fc.)

English in Kenya and Tanzania. *Hickey NewChEL [=Cambridge History of the English Language] Volume 6, Chapter 12*.

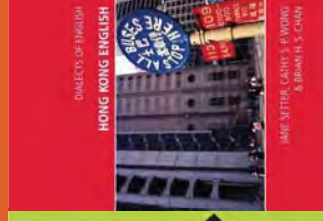
Albrecht, Sven (2021).

Current research on the linguistic features of Chinese English. *World Englishes* 40, 1–20.

state of the art survey of literature in a widely read journal

lecture style: text-based and interactive (close reading)!

## 1. Introduction: SL approaches to Chinese English lexemes



guanxi

/gwɑːn ˈxi/ /kwɑːn ˈxi/ 关

Source language: Mandarin (關係)

Definition: business connections and relationships, often corrupt.

Text example:

“Confucius and gentlemen wanting to be successful himself, helps others to be successful, and that is the basic principle of **Guanxi**: the system of connections and reciprocal favours and mutual backscratching whereby Chinese give each other a hand to get one ahead, sidestepping the law legitimacy where it is in the way.”

**sources of Chinese English lexemes:**

- traditional error analyses (anecdotal evidence)
- general textbooks on Hong Kong English?
- dictionaries of Hong Kong English?

# 1. Introduction: CL approaches to Chinese English lexemes

Chinese	proper names	food-related	political	time adverbs	relationship	others
一个 (yí gè), one	二/两个 (èr/liǎng ge), two	三个 (sān ge), three	中国 (zhōngguó, china), 元朝 (yuányuán, yuan), 黨 (dǎng, party), 毛 (máo, mao), 北京/北京 (běijīng/shìbēijīng, beijing), 上海/上海 (shànghǎi/shànghǎi, shanghai), 日本 (rìběn, japan), 台湾 (táiwān, taiwan), 广州 (guǎngzhōu, guangzhou), 万/万 (wàn, ten thousand)	生 (shēng, raw), 吃/吃饭/吃了 (chī/shí/jīnshí/chīliǎo, eat)	国民国家 (guómín guójiā, national), 国内 (guó nèi, domestic), 人人 (rén rén, everybody), 记者 (jì zhě, reporter), 万/万 (wàn, ten thousand), 最近/最近 (zuì jìn/jìn qī, recent), 经常/常常 (jīng cháng/cháng cháng, frequently), 然后 (ránhòu, then)	同学 (tóng xué, classmates), 老师/教师 (lǎo shī/jiāo shī, teacher), 大学 (dà xué, university), 公司 (gōng sī, company)
我 (wǒ), I, 敢 (gǎn, dare), 打架/格斗 (dǎ jiǎ/dǎ dòu, fight), 黑帮/帮派 (hēi bāng/bāng pài, gang), 头发/头发 (tóu fā/tóu fā, hair), 对比/比较 (duì bǐ/bǐ jiào, comparison), 比/比 (bǐ/bǐ, ratio), 部分 (bù fēn, part), 办法/方式/方法 (bàn fǎ/fāng shì/fāng fǎ, method), 翻译 (fān yì, translation), 更大 (gèng dà, bigger), 微型 (wēi xíng, micro), 功能 (gōng néng, functionality), 点/点 (diǎn, point), 需求/需求 (xū qiú, demand), 问题 (wèn tí, problem), 是 (shì, say), 手机 (shǒu jī, phone), 电话 (diàn huà, telephone), 可能 (kě néng, possible), 也/也 (yě/yě, also), 让 (ràng, let), 太 (tài, too)						

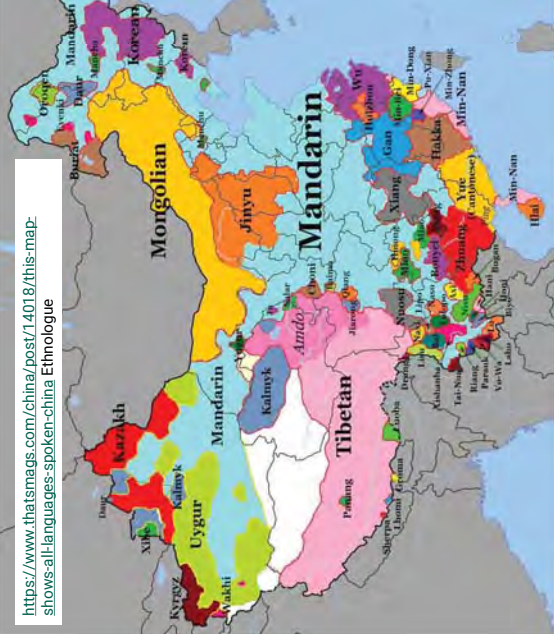
Table 3: Categories of language-meaning pairs ranked within the top 1000 for Indonesian, Malay, Dutch, Russian and Chinese (only lemmas are shown). Translation errors have been omitted.

# 1. Introduction: popular approaches to Chinese English lexemes

English	Direct origin	Word	Transliteration	Details
Bok choy	Cantonese	白菜	baai <sup>6</sup> coi <sup>6</sup>	A Chinese cabbage: lit. 'white vegetable'
Brainwash	Semantic borrowing	洗腦	xǐ nǎo	A calque of Chinese 洗腦, consisting of the characters 洗, 'wash' and 腦, 'brain'. A term first used by the People's Volunteer Army during the Korean War, then picked up by the American media. It may refer to a forcible indoctrination to induce someone to give up basic political, social, or religious beliefs and attitudes and to accept contrasting regimented ideas; or persuasion by propaganda or salesmanship. The term "brainwashing" came into the mainstream English
Cha	Cantonese	茶	cha <sup>4</sup>	lit. see 'tea' below
Cha siu	Cantonese	叉燒	cha <sup>4</sup> siu <sup>1</sup>	lit. fork roasted
Cheungnam	Cantonese	長衫 (褲)	cheung <sup>4</sup> saam <sup>1</sup>	lit. 'long clothes', popularity used during the 19th and early 20th centuries
Chi, qi	Mandarin	氣	qi <sup>1</sup>	Energy of an object or person, lit. 'air', 'spirit', '(v)
Ginkgo	Sino-Japanese	銀杏		From Japanese <i>ginkyō</i> or <i>ginnan</i>
Ginseng	Hokkien	人參	<i>jin sim</i>	From the name of the plant: some say the word came via the Japanese pronunciation, though 人參 now means 'carrot' in Japanese, while the modern word for 'ginseng' is 朝鮮人參, 'Korean carrot'.
Go	Sino-Japanese	圍棋	<i>go</i>	Japanese name for the Chinese board game, cf. Mandarin <i>wéiqí</i> .
Guansi	Mandarin	關係	<i>guānxi</i>	lit. 'relationship', refers to such in Chinese culture—occasionally a reference to nepotism or cronyism in Chinese business and bureaucracy

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_English\\_words\\_of\\_Chinese\\_origin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_English_words_of_Chinese_origin)

# 2. Close reading of article "Chinese" language: definitions



p. 489: [Chinese English is] a developing variety of English, which is subject to ongoing codification and normalization processes. It is based largely on the two major varieties of English, namely British and American English. It is characterized by the transfer of Chinese linguistic and cultural norms at varying levels of language, and it is used primarily by Chinese for intra and international communication. (Xu, 2006 etc.)

triglossic?:

- minority language
- regional Chinese (Yue)
- standard Chinese

# 2. Close reading of article Albrecht 2021 backgrounds

p. 487: the term **Chinese English presupposes** that there is a coherent language 'Chinese' that is the shared L1 of all speakers of Chinese English. However, this is **far from the truth**. In fact, China has a very diverse linguistic landscape consisting of different dialects that are unique in their variety and complexity (Ramsey, 1989, p. 6). Most of the dialects belong to the Sino-Tibetan language family with some exceptions mostly found in Northern Central China and Northwest China. From a Western perspective, 'Chinese', as in the language spoken in the PR China, which denotes **Putonghua ('common language')**, the official national language in the PR China, is closely **modeled on Beijing Mandarin** (Ramsey, 1989, p. 8). A second dialect that people in the West might know about is **Cantonese (guangdonghua)**, originating from Guangzhou (also known as Canton), which might commonly, but incorrectly, be used to refer to the entire Yue language family (Norman, 1988, p. 242). Most importantly, the majority of these varieties are not mutually intelligible ...

p. 488: **due to the role of Chinese English as a norm-dependent** (Kachru, 1998). Expanding Circle variety, codification and nativization processes (see for example Schneider (2014) are ongoing. Thus, differentiating between an accepted feature and developmental mistake is a matter of **frequency and attitude** and is therefore difficult, especially since many of the studies that will be reviewed only recruited relatively small numbers of participants from small communities (such as a single university). There is another dimension to the fact that many studies recruited their participants from a single university. While good universities (high ranking) attract students from different provinces, the different social strata of a society are not equally represented at these higher education institutions. In addition, it has to be kept in mind that **English still only plays a minor role in most Chinese people's daily lives** (Bolton & Graddol, 2012).

## 2. Close reading of article Lexis

p. 494:

The lexis of Chinese English can be categorized into three groups:

- (1) Chinese loanwords in English corresponding to Inner Circle CE lexis in Xu (2010),
  - (2) Chinese nativized English words corresponding to Outer Circle CE lexis in Xu (2010), and
  - (3) common English words used in Chinese English (Xu, 2020, p. 269),
- of which the first two are of particular interest, especially since Xu (2020) does not give examples of words from category three.
- The three categories are notably a non-exhaustive subset of 'refer[ing] to things Chinese.' Chinese loanwords in English (category one mentioned above) stem either from Cantonese, for example *bok choy*, *dimsum*, or from Mandarin (or Putonghua), for example *fangshui* and *guanxi*.

Early accounts of this phenomenon include Chang (2001), who states that the word propaganda has a neutral or even positive connotation in Chinese English, whereas it is usually perceived as negative in Inner Circle varieties. Other examples of words with changed denotation include *cadre* and *migrant worker*, words with changed connotation including *individualism* and *comrade* (see Xu, 2020, pp. 27-28 for a detailed discussion).

Liang (2015) identifies a number of collocations which are overused in Chinese English as well as a number of collocations relating to sociopolitical ideology.

## 3. Concepts: cultural keyword approach: ask Perplexity

### what is a cultural keyword approach

#### Sources

- (PDF) A Computational Approach to Discovering...  
psyarxiv · 1
  - Cultural Keywords in Discourse | Edited by...  
benjamins · 2
  - Keywords as method - Marie Moran, 2021 - Sage...  
sagepub · 3
- View 2 more

#### Answer

A cultural keyword approach is a method used to identify and analyze words that are central to a particular culture and are difficult to translate into other languages. These cultural keywords are significant because they reveal important aspects of a culture's values, beliefs, and social organization. The approach is influenced by the work of scholars such as Wierzbicka and Goddard, who have studied the concept of cultural keywords and their role in shaping discourse and thought across different cultures. This approach is often used in the fields of semantics, pragmatics, cultural discourse studies, and linguistic ethnography to better understand the unique ways in which different cultures conceptualize and express their experiences.

Share Rewrite

## 3. Concepts: cultural keyword approach: ask Google

Ungefähr 333.000.000 Ergebnisse (0.43 Sekunden)

### Wissenschaftliche Artikel zu cultural keyword approach

Cultural keywords in discourse - Levisen - Zitiert von: 76  
From argument analysis to cultural keywords (and back ...) - Riggotti - Zitiert von: 63



Cultural keywords are words around which whole discourses are organised. They are culturally revealing, difficult to translate and semantically diverse. They capture how speakers have paid attention to the worlds they live in and embody socially recognised ways of thinking and feeling.

John Benjamins  
https://benjamins.com › catalog › pbns

### Cultural Keywords in Discourse - John Benjamins

Informationen zu hervorgehobenen Snippets · Feedback geben

2017

#### OSF

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### A Computational Approach to Identifying Cultural ...

von ZW Lim — Our approach is heavily influenced by work on "cultural keywords" carried out by Wierzbicka (1997), Goddard (2015), and others. A cultural keyword (or key word)...

## 4. Projects: ask Perplexity

Here is a list of Chinese loanwords in English with their meanings:

- Chow mein (Cantonese): Stir-fried noodles.
- Confucius (Jesuit Latinization): The Latinized name of the Chinese philosopher 孔子.
- Cumshaw (Hokkien): A gift or bribe.
- Dim sum (Cantonese): A style of Chinese cuisine prepared as small bite-sized portions of food served in small steamer baskets or on small plates.
- Kaolin (Chinese): Tall mountain peak.
- Ketchup (Chinese): Tomato sauce.
- Kowtow (Chinese): To kneel and touch the ground with the forehead in worship or submission.
- Kumquat (Chinese): A small, orange-like fruit.
- Bok choy (Cantonese): White vegetable.
- Tycoon (Japanese): Great official.
- Typhoon (Chinese): Hurricane.
- Wok (Cantonese): A versatile round-bottomed cooking vessel.

These words have been borrowed from Chinese and have become part of the English language, reflecting the cultural exchange between the two languages.

## 4. Projects: ask ChatGPT

Certainly, English has borrowed a significant number of words from Chinese. Here are some examples along with their meanings:

- Feng Shui (风水):** The Chinese art of arranging objects to achieve harmony and balance, especially in one's home or workplace.
- Dim Sum (点心):** A style of Chinese cuisine prepared as small bite-sized portions of food served in small steamer baskets or on small plates.
- Wok (镬):** A versatile round-bottomed cooking pan, originating from China, used for stir-frying and other cooking techniques.
- Tofu (豆腐):** A food made from condensed soy milk, pressed into solid white blocks used in various Chinese and Asian cuisines.
- Kung Fu (功夫):** Originally referring to any study, learning, or practice that requires patience, energy, and time. In the West, it's commonly associated with Chinese martial arts.
- Typhoon (台风):** A tropical storm or hurricane in the Northwest Pacific region.
- Qi (气):** In traditional Chinese culture, the vital energy inherent in all things, often associated with traditional Chinese medicine and martial arts.
- Yin and Yang (阴阳):** The concept of dualism in ancient Chinese philosophy, representing the interdependence and balance of opposites.
- Chopsticks (筷子):** A pair of thin, tapered sticks used in Asian countries, including China, for eating.
- Mandarin (普通话):** A group of related Chinese dialects spoken across most of northern and southwestern China, considered the standard Chinese language.
- Bamboo (竹):** A type of fast-growing, woody grass, native to China, often used for various purposes, including construction and crafts.
- Peking Duck (北京烤鸭):** A famous Chinese dish consisting of roasted duck served with thin pancakes, hoisin sauce, and sliced scallions.
- Tea (茶):** The beverage made from steeping processed tea leaves, a practice with ancient origins in China.

## 4. Projects: ask official Chinese media

China General Television Network + China Daily

The screenshot shows the CGTN website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Home', 'China', 'World', 'Europe', 'Politics', 'Business', 'Opinions', 'Tech & Sci', 'Culture', 'Sports', 'Travel', 'Nature', 'Picture', 'Video', 'Live', 'Documentary'. Below this is a search bar with the word 'guanxi' entered. The search results are filtered by 'All News' and 'Podcasts'. A video thumbnail is visible with the title 'Live: Get a taste of traditional Hakka culture - Guangxi New Post'. Below the video, there is a text snippet: 'Guangxi New Post is located about 15 kilometers east of Longnan County in east China's Jiangxi Province'. The date '14:48 | 31-Apr-2023' is also visible.

## 4. Projects: verifying lexemes in China Daily

guanxi  
"connections",  
"networking", "special  
relationship",  
German "Vitamin B"?  
not very common in  
China Daily today


The screenshot shows search results for 'guanxi' in China Daily. The first result is titled 'BRI success calls for high compliance standards (HK EDITION) 2023-05-05 13:41'. The text below it says 'China's culture of guanxi (personal and business relationships) had led to a lack of focus on compliance'. The second result is titled 'Crime drama is a knockout success' by Xu Fan (CHINA DAILY) 2023-02-09 07:50. The text below it says 'After tasting the benefits brought by guanxi, or "a special relationship", Gao is seduced by the lure'. The third result is titled 'Medics battle COVID-19 in the countryside' by ZHU LIXIN in Hebei, LIU MINGTAI in Changshu, ZHU YOUFANG in Changsha, and CHEN BOWEN in Haikou (China Daily) 2022-12-28 08:36. The text below it says 'writers at zhuixin@chinadaily.com.cn A worker disinfects Guanxi'. The fourth result is titled 'Understanding society' by Fang Aiqing (China Daily) 2022-04-15 08:51. The text below it says 'powerful interpretation for Chinese guanxi (networking) traditions. In 1852, Yenching was closed and part'. There are also several small images related to the search results.

## 4. Projects: verifying lexemes in China Daily

Comrade  
address for CP member in  
China and beyond  
very common in  
China Daily today

The screenshot shows search results for 'Comrade' in China Daily. The first result is titled 'CPC Policies on the Governance of Xizang in the New Era: Approach and Achievements (China Daily) 2023-11-11 12:11'. The text below it says 'China (CPC) held in 2012, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has practiced a'. The second result is titled 'Inspiring legal minds' by Gu Qian (China Daily) 2023-11-08 08:17. The text below it says 'comrade Huang, Lei found himself in a torturous struggle with his emotions that conflicted with the'. The third result is titled 'Xi meets Cuban prime minister, calling for further strategic coordination' (Xinhua) 2023-11-06 16:05. The text below it says 'greetings from Comrade Raul Castro and Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel, Mariano expressed his pleasure'. The fourth result is titled 'Remains of Li Keqiang cremated in Beijing' (Xinhua) 2023-11-02 15:07. The text below it says 'Xi Jinping shakes hands with a family member of Comrade Li Keqiang in Beijing, capital of China'. There are also several small images related to the search results.

## 4. Projects: verifying lexemes in China Daily


**Chinese national flag flies at half-mast to mourn death of Comrade Li Keqiang**  
 (Xinhua) 2023-11-02 09:48  
 A Chinese national flag flies at half-mast to mourn the death of Comrade Li Keqiang at Tiananmen Square in Beijing, capital of China. Nov 2, 2023 [P]

**Ministry: Cuban PM's visit to help deepen ties**  
 By WANG QINGYUN (chinadaily.com.cn) 2023-11-01 23:23  
 of Cuba. "China and Cuba are good friends on a shared journey and comrades with a shared vision," the

**Remains of Li Keqiang to be cremated on Nov. 2**  
 (Xinhua) 2023-10-31 10:03  
 BEIJING -- The remains of Comrade Li Keqiang will be cremated in Beijing on Thursday. Li was a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau

**China and Vietnam to enhance military exchanges and cooperation**  
 (chinadaily.com.cn) 2023-10-28 22:26  
 friendship of "comrades plus brothers" with Vietnam, said Vice-Chairman of the Central Military

plural exists but also in political jargon

## 4. Projects: verifying lexemes in China Daily

**Access to the heart of Europe**  
 By Stephen Evans (China Daily) 2015-06-25 16:41  
 center outside Asia for renminbi denominated "dimsum" bonds, with more than 60 issuances valued at

**The omanthus room**  
 By Pauline D. Loh (Shanghai Star) 2014-08-29 13:17  
 varieties of snacks and pastries in the dimsum selection. For me, I will go back for the almond sweet

**The ascendancy of the yuan: Analyzing recent trends in trade financing**  
 By Xu Ying (chinadaily.com.cn) 2023-11-21 14:21  
 funding owing to its relative cost competitiveness. Surging Dim Sum and Panda Bond Issuances One

**Modern touches help safeguard Suzhou's past**  
 By Gang Wei in Suzhou, Jiangsu (China Daily) 2023-10-26 07:22  
 lines-honored dim sum, create ancient Chinese New Year prints, and enjoy the Suzhou Pingtan art form

**Explore Chinese culture through its gastronomy**  
 (chinadaily.com.cn) 2023-10-12 16:45  
 to the delicate dim sum of Guangdong, each region has something unique to offer— evolving into a

dim sun is more frequent

## 4. Project: Chinese loanwords in Oxford English Dictionary

Central and Eastern Asian languages (1,235)  
 Japanese (552)  
 Sino-Tibetan (362)  
 Chinese (272)  
 Tibeto-Burman (89)  
 Altaic (237)  
 Korean (41)  
 Thai (23)  
 Austroasiatic (22)  
 Middle Eastern and Afro-Asiatic languages (835)  
 Austronesian (877)  
 African languages (573)  
 Indigenous languages of the Americas (446)  
 Australian Aboriginal (190)  
 Dravidian (106)  
 Uralic (65)  
 Eskimo-Aleut (38)  
 Creoles and pidgins (36)  
 Basque (4)  
 Sumerian (2)

**1943-**  
**Gān, n.<sup>2</sup>**  
 The Chinese dialect spoken in the Jiangxi province and in south-eastern areas of Hubei province. Also attributive or as adj.

**1912-**  
**Kuomintang, n.**  
 A nationalist radical party founded in China under Sun Yat-Sen in 1912 and led, after his death in 1925, by Chiang Kai-Shek, constituting the...

**1669-**  
**Shang, n.<sup>1</sup>**  
 The name of a dynasty which ruled China during part of the second millennium b.c., probably from the 16th to the 11th century b.c. Also attributive...

**1671-**  
**yīn, n.<sup>1</sup>**  
 In Chinese philosophy, the feminine or negative principle (characterized by dark, wetness, cold, passivity, disintegration, etc) of the two opposing...

**1904-**  
**YU, n.**  
 An ancient Chinese wine vessel in the form of a small metal pail with a swing handle and a decorative cover, popular in the Shang and Early Zhou...

**1912-**  
**YUAN, n.<sup>2</sup>**  
 A Chinese unit of currency introduced in 1914, equal to 10 jiao; a coin of this value.

USAGE

## 4. Project: Chinese loanwords in Oxford English Dictionary

**Meaning & use**
[Etymology](#)
[Pronunciation](#)
[Frequency](#)

In Chinese contexts: a network of personal connections and social relationships one can use for professional or other advantage.

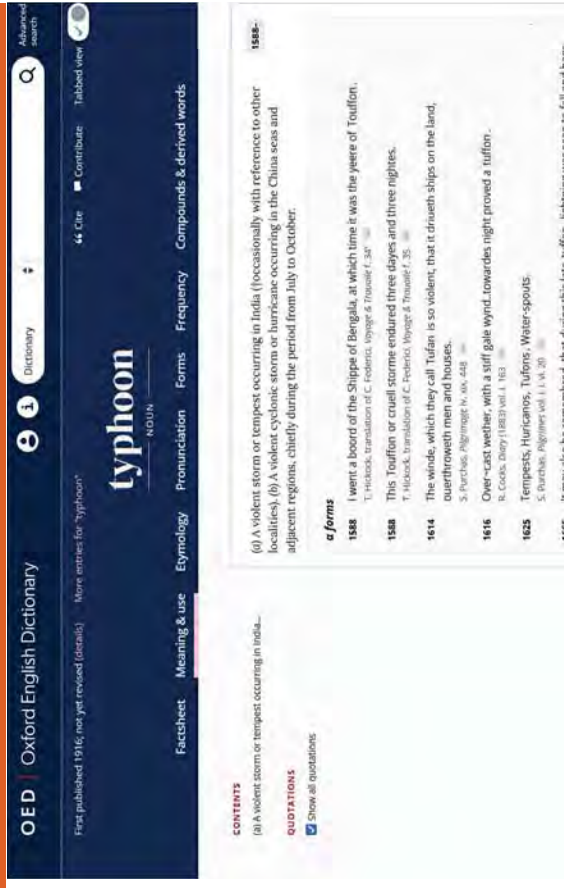
**1979**
[guanxi](#).  
*Washington Post* 19 December at 16/1 ...

**1989**
 For doctors without guanxi, the price is five thousand yuan.  
 B. B. Lord, *Transitions in Legacies* (1990) 198 ...

**1996**
 You never know the extent...of an individual's guanxi, so you must cultivate a temperate approach in your dealings with all people.  
 R. Gibbons, *Joint Ventures China* III, 26 ...

**2014**
 There's a...four-year wait to get in. My father was ushered in through the back door, thanks to a good guanxi there.  
*South China Morning Post* (Hong Kong) (Nexis) 27 October 15 ...

## 4. Project: Chinese loanwords in Oxford English Dictionary



**OED | Oxford English Dictionary**  
 First published 1916; not yet revised (details) | None entries for "typhoon" | 44 Cit | Contribute | Tabbed view | Advanced search

**typhoon**  
 NOUN

**Contents**  
 (a) A violent storm or tempest occurring in India...  
 (b) A violent cyclonic storm or hurricane occurring in the China seas and adjacent regions, chiefly during the period from July to October.

**QUOTATIONS**  
 Show all quotations

**et forms**  
**1588** I went a board of the Shippe of Bengalia, at which time it was the yeere of Toulfon.  
T. Hickock, translation of C. Hensden, *Voyage & Trauaire* f. 34r.  
**1588** This Toulfon or cruell storme endured three dayes and three nightes.  
T. Hickock, translation of C. Hensden, *Voyage & Trauaire* f. 35r.  
**1614** The winds, which they call Tufan is so violent, that it driueth ships on the land, ouerthroweth men and houses.  
S. Purchas, *Pilgrimage* iv. sig. 448r.  
**1616** Over-cast weather, with a stiff gale wynd, towards night proved a tuffon.  
N. Cooke, *Italy* (1616) vol. 1. 163.  
**1625** Tempests, Hurricanes, Tufons. Water-spouts.  
S. Purchas, *Pilgrimes* vol. 1. iv. 20.

## 4. Project: ask Perplexity tea vs. chai

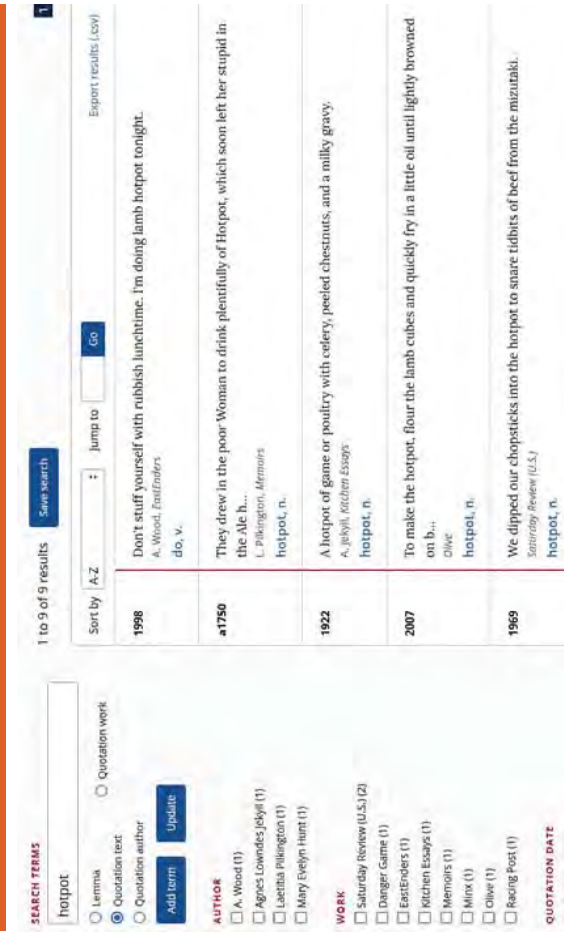
The word "tea" is called "cha" in some languages due to the historical transmission of tea drinking culture and trade from China to various parts of the world. The word "cha" originated from a northern Chinese pronunciation, which traveled overland to Central Asia and Persia, where it picked up a Persian ending "i". This form then spread to Eastern Europe and the eastern half of Southern Europe via Russian, thanks to Russia's trade relations with Central Asia.

On the other hand, the word "tea" was introduced to Western Europe via the Dutch, who acquired it either indirectly from the Malay "teh" or directly from the Min Chinese pronunciation "tê." The Portuguese, who traded in Macao, were the first to bring tea to Europe and borrowed the word "chá" from Cantonese-speaking regions of China. The Dutch, who played an essential role in the introduction of tea in Western Europe in the 17th century, borrowed the word "thee" from Min-Chinese-speaking parts of China, and the entire Western Europe, except the Portuguese, have adopted some variation of the Dutch word [2][3].

The spread of the word "tea" and "cha" can be linked to the different trade routes, with [Cantonese, Hokkien] "tea" spreading by sea and [Mandarin] "cha" spreading by land [5].

Citations: [https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/1078c1q/the\\_word\\_for\\_tea\\_in\\_languages\\_of\\_europe/](https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/1078c1q/the_word_for_tea_in_languages_of_europe/) [2] <https://jakubarian.com/tea-in-european-languages-map/> [3] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etymology\\_of\\_tea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etymology_of_tea) [4] <https://www.liveabout.com/words-for-tea-around-the-world-7658415> [5] <https://qz.com/1176962/map-how-the-word-tea-spread-over-land-and-sea-to-conquer-the-world>

## 4. Project: Chinese loanwords in Oxford English Dictionary



**SEARCH TERMS**  
 hotpot

1 to 9 of 9 results | Save search | Sort by A-Z | Jump to | Go | Export results (.csv)

Quotation text  
 Quotation author  
 Quotation work

**1998** Don't stuff yourself with rubbish lunchtime. I'm doing lamb hotpot tonight.  
A. Wood, *EastEnders* do, v.

**at1750** They drew in the poor Woman to drink plentifully of Hotpot, which soon left her stupid in the Ale h...  
L. Pilkington, *Memoirs* hotpot, n.

**1922** A hotpot of game or poultry with celery, peeled chestnuts, and a milky gravy.  
A. Jibyll, *Kitchen Essays* hotpot, n.

**2007** To make the hotpot, flour the lamb cubes and quickly fry in a little oil until lightly browned on b...  
Olwe hotpot, n.

**1969** We dipped our chopsticks into the hotpot to snare tidbits of beef from the misuzaki.  
Saturday Review (U.S.) hotpot, n.

**QUOTATION DATE**

## 5. Conclusions: take-home message?

a cultural keyword approach can be followed in most language communities

- Lexemes from
- natural environments
  - food
  - people references, titles, occupations, etc.
  - clothes
  - traditions & customs
  - political institutions and traditions
- are usually easiest to find and not controversial



**Corpus of Global Web-Based English (GloWbE)**  
 SEARCH | FREQUENCY | CONTEXT | ACCO

ON CLICK:

HELP | ALL | US | CA | GB | IE | AU | NZ | IN | LK | PK | BD | SG | MY | PH | HK | ZA | NG  
 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 146