

CHINESE WRITING SYSTEM

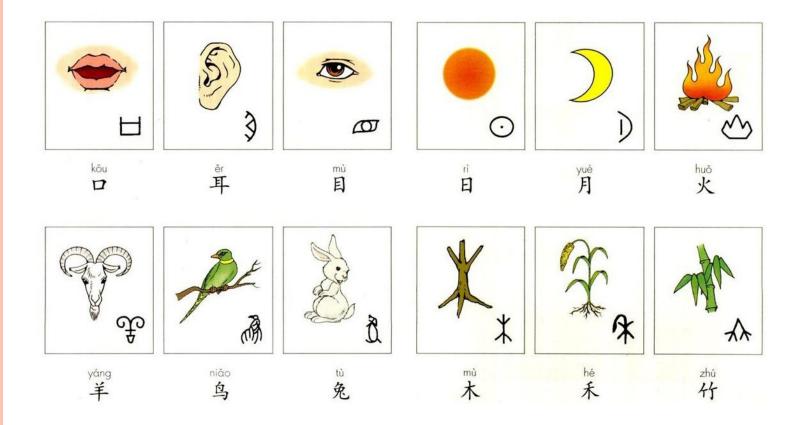
6 WRITINGS

Traditional Chinese lexicography divided Chinese characters into 6 categories, known as Liù shū ($6 \ddagger$, '6 writings').

象形 (xiàngxíng) Pictograms
指事 (zhǐshì): Ideograms
会意 (huìyì): Associative compounds
形声 (xíngshēng): Semantic-phonetic compounds
假借 (jiǎjiè): Phonetic loan characters
转注 (zhuǎnzhù): Mutually explanatory characters

PICTOGRAMS

Pictograms: a pictorial depiction of the objects they denote.



IDEOGRAMS

Ideograms





IDEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERS

Ideograms express an abstract idea through an iconic form, including iconic modification of pictographic characters.

Ņ	9	六	Ð
上	ፑ	亦(腋)	Ð
凖	米	末	り
本	朱	末	刃

"亦"是"腋"字的初文。在人的两腋加短划指示部位。

"曰"字在口上标出短横代表口中发出的言语声音。

IDEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERS

本(běn) ("root")
 - a tree (木 mù) with the base indicated by an extra stroke.

• <u>末(mò)</u> ("apex")

- the reverse of 本 (běn), a tree with the top highlighted by an extra stroke.

ASSOCIATIVE COMPOUNDS

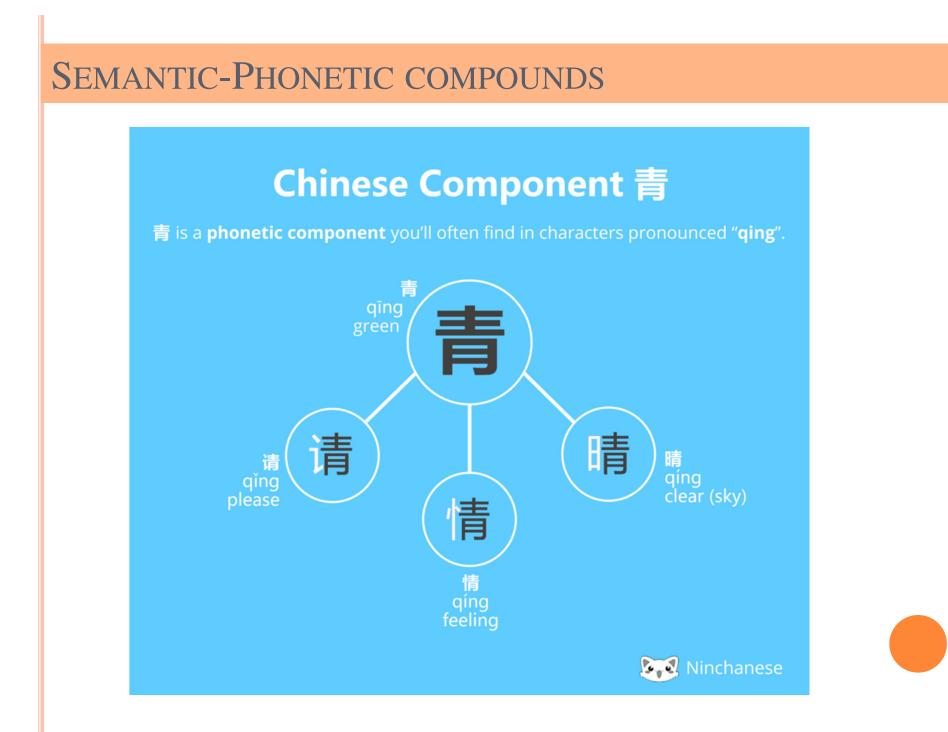
Associative compounds refer to graphemes in which two or more pictographic or ideographic characters are combined to suggest a third meaning.

木(林,森) Wood (grove, forest) 人,言(信) man, word (trust) 日,月(明) sun, moon (bright)

SEMANTIC-PHONETIC COMPOUNDS

Semantic-phonetic compounds refer to graphemes in which one part indicates the general semantic category of the character (such as water-related or eye-related), and the other part is another character, used for its phonetic value.





6 WRITINGS

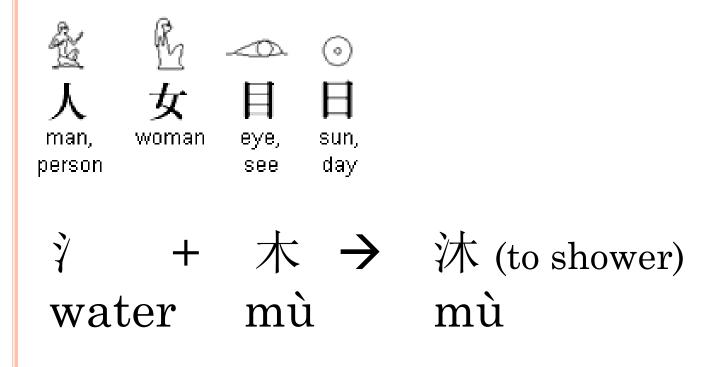
Question 1:

Which category forms the majority of Hanzi in Chinese?



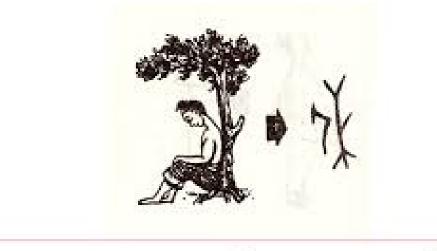
QUIZ

Q2: What Category do the following Hanzi belong to?









你你你休休

xiū 'to rest'

kàn 'to look'



