The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Subject Description Form

Please read the notes at the end of the table carefully before completing the form.

CBS1M41				
Chinese Language: Myths vs Facts				
3				
1				
Nil				
Chinese is the most widely spoken language in the world, which has numerous geographical variations. It also has a system of writing so obviously different from the alphabetic scripts. Perhaps most Westerners and no little proportion of native speakers mistakenly believe a number of erroneous claims about Chinese language, for example that (a) Chinese is the hardest language to learn in the world; (b) Chinese has no grammar; (c) Chinese is monosyllabic, or (d) Chinese is pictographic. The subject aims to help students to debunk the many myths and inaccurate claims about the spoken and written forms of Chinese language. In the process, an understanding on the evolution of Modern Chinese language will be developed. The subject is designed equally for both native and non-native speakers of Chinese, who would like to develop an informed understanding of the language. No specific level of Chinese language is required.				
 Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to: a. Develop an informed understanding of the evolution of modern Chinese language; b. Develop an informed and personally relevant understanding of the linguistic structure of Modern Chinese; c. Describe intellectually the characteristics of Chinese language, including its phonology, syntax, and scripts; d. Evaluate whether a claim on the Chinese language is sound or unsound; and e. Compare in an informed way the difference between Chinese language and other languages. f. Enhance students' literacy skills in reading and writing 				

Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus (Note 2)	 Defining Chinese Language Where did Chinese language come from? Does everyone in China speak Chinese? How many dialects are there in Chinese? Are they dialects or different languages of China? Is Mandarin one of the dialects? How Mandarin became China's official language? What are the differences between Mandarin, <i>Putonghua</i>, <i>Guoyu</i> and <i>Huayu</i>? The sounds of Chinese Does Chinese have a complex phonology? What are the areas of phonology that make the Chinese Language difficult to master? The grammar of Chinese Are Chinese words monosyllabic? Does Chinese have case, tense, aspect, mood? What are the basic Chinese grammar rules? How is Chinese grammar different from English? What are the major differences between early Mandarin and modern Mandarin? The Chinese writing system When did Chinese characters still legible for modern Chinese person? Why does Chinese have two concurrent writing systems? Does simplified Chinese characters with fewer stroker make learning easier? Are Japanese and Chinese characters the same? How does the phonetization of Chinese evolved from Matteo Ricci? Should Chinese beromanized? 				
Teaching/Learning Methodology (Note 3)	The subject will contain both lectures and seminars. The lectures are to provide key concepts and theories enhanced with web- based demonstrations. As seminars are designed to be more interactive in nature, students are required to reflect on the assigned readings critically in those discussions. The project and final term paper are also designed to facilitate learning of this subject.				

Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning Outcomes	Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate)						
(Note 4)			а	b	c	c d	e	f	
	1. Exercises and Assignments	40%	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark			
	2. Required Reading	10%	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark			
	3. Essay	50% (10% from ELC)	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	V	\checkmark	
	Total	100 %			1				
	A number of exercises focus and covering spi- help them grasp the ba- identifying the structu Towards the end of the conduct a project on re- to produce an 2,000-w a linguistic phenomen students to make use of demonstrate that they outcomes.	ecific topics, asic concepts re of the Chi e study perio esolving a pr yord essay co on. This fina- of the knowle	, will s and t inese od, stur roblen ontain al piec edge l	be giv to dev langua idents n in C ing in ce of v earnt	ven to velop tage. will l chines -deptivork v in thi	stude their a be rec e lang h disc would s subj	ents te abilit quirec guage ussic l requ ect a	o ies in l to e and on of iire	
Student Study Effort Expected	Class contact:								
	Lectures 2 x 13						26 Hrs.		
	 Seminars 1 x 13 						13 Hrs.		
	Other student study effort:								
	 Exercises, Assignments and Essay 						40 Hrs.		
	Reading					30 Hrs.			
	Total student study effor	rt					109	Hrs.	
Reading List and References	Required Reading Chen, Ping. <i>Modern Chinese: History and Sociolinguistics</i> . Cambridge University Press, 110 Midland Avenue, Port Chester, NY 10573-4390, 1999.								

Reference Reading
 Bagley, Robert W. "Anyang Writing and the Origin of the Chinese Writing System." Chapter 7 (pp. 190–249) in Stephen D. Houston, ed., <i>The First Writing</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
Chen, Ping. "Toward a phonographic writing system of Chinese: A case study in writing reform." (1996): 1-46.
DeFrancis, John. <i>The Chinese language: Fact and fantasy</i> . University of Hawaii Press, 1986.
DeFrancis, John. "How efficient is the Chinese writing system?." <i>Visible Language</i> 30.1 (1996): 06.
 Erbaugh, Mary S. Difficult Characters: Interdisciplinary Studies of Chinese and Japanese Writing. Pathways to Advanced Skills Series, Volume 6. Foreign Language Publications. 198 Hagerty Hall, 1775 South College Road, Columbus, OH 43210, 2002.
Gil, Jeffrey. "Will a character based writing system stop Chinese becoming a global language? A review and reconsideration of the debate." <i>Global Chinese</i> 6.1 (2020): 25-48.
Kane, Daniel. <i>The Chinese language: Its history and current usage</i> . Tuttle Publishing, 2006.
Lee, Keekok. Warp and Weft, Chinese Language and Culture. Strategic Book Publishing, 2008.
Mair, Victor H. "Modern Chinese writing." <i>The world's writing systems</i> (1996): 200-208.
Takashima, Ken-Ichi. A Little Primer of Chinese Oracle-Bone Inscriptions with Some Exercises. Beltz Verlag, 2019.
Tsu, Jing. Kingdom of Characters: The Language Revolution that Made China Modern. Riverhead Books, 2022.
Wang, William SY. "The Chinese language." Scientific American 228.2 (1973): 50-63.
Wei, Li, and Zhu Hua. "Soft power struggles: A diasporic perspective on the competing ideologies and innovative practices regarding the Chinese writing system." <i>Journal</i> <i>of Sociolinguistics</i> 25.5 (2021): 737-753.

Note 1: Intended Learning Outcomes

Intended learning outcomes should state what students should be able to do or attain upon subject completion. Subject outcomes are expected to contribute to the attainment of the overall programme outcomes.

Note 2: Subject Synopsis/Indicative Syllabus

The syllabus should adequately address the intended learning outcomes. At the same time, overcrowding of the syllabus should be avoided.

Note 3: Teaching/Learning Methodology

This section should include a brief description of the teaching and learning methods to be employed to facilitate learning, and a justification of how the methods are aligned with the intended learning outcomes of the subject.

<u>Note 4: Assessment Method</u> This section should include the assessment method(s) to be used and its relative weighting, and indicate which of the subject intended learning outcomes that each method is intended to assess. It should also provide a brief explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes.

(Form AR 140) 8.2020