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Indosphere is a term coined by the linguist James Matisoff for areas of Indian linguistic and ... by hybrid prosodic properties akin to related Indospheric languages towards the west and also **Sinospheric** languages towards the east.

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Which 16th Century **Sinospheric** costume looks the most noble to you? - Page 6.

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1751-1757 nhìn chung là như vậy, trang phục truyền thống VN có cái xu hướng là "phanh" và "buộc", phanh ở ngực và buộc túm thắt lưng, có lẽ là tại mặc nhiều ...

[The Sinospheric Root – 黎翰良, Henri Lai, 려한량 – Medium](#)

<https://medium.com/@mayura97/the-sinospheric-root-c4b2d2045a52> ▼

Amongst the **Sinospheric** nations, New Year is celebrated — without question — on the same day i.e.

the first day of the lunar calendar. This means that China, ...

Comparison of the Sinospheric (Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese ...

https://www.reddit.com/r/VietNam/.../comparison_of_the_sinospheric_chinese_korean... ▼

Aug 23, 2017 - 13 posts - 12 authors

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Areal Diffusion and Genetic Inheritance: Problems in Comparative ...

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=0199283087>

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, Robert M. W. Dixon - 2006 - Language Arts & Disciplines

Matisoff (1991: 386, this volume) refines Hashimoto's basic classification by dividing the larger South-East Asian zone into two main areas: the **Sinospheric** and ...

New Challenges in Typology: Broadening the Horizons and Redefining ...

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=3110195925>

Matti Miestamo, Bernhard Wälchli - 2007 - Language Arts & Disciplines

Linguistically, **Sinospheric** languages are characterized by (strict) monosyllabicity, elaborate tone systems, and/or rudimentary morphology (Matisoff 1991: 485).

Which 16th Century Sinospheric costume looks the most noble to you?

www.eastbound88.com › Forum › Community Enlightenment › Asian Discussion ▼

https://33.media.tumblr.com/c259a04f479d5608a5b7870564634c63/tumblr_ndm6tqcwV1qhg58io1_1280.jpg.

Diversity in Sinitic Languages - Page 18 - Google Books Result

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=0191035734>

Hilary M. Chappell - 2015 - Language Arts & Disciplines

Sinospheric or Indospheric area. The **Sinospheric** area includes Southern Sinitic (basically Sinitic languages south of the Yangtze River) and the language ...

Origins and Migrations in the Extended Eastern Himalayas

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=9004226915>

Toni Huber, Stuart Blackburn - 2012 - Social Science

and **Sinospheric** profiles in general. The conclusion that I will draw from this is that an Indospheric typological profile could have been — and probably was ...

The Oxford Handbook of Modern Chinese Literatures

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=0199383324>

Carlos Rojas, Andrea Bachner - 2016 - Literary Criticism

... C. siwen, J. shibun). 18 Clearly, Meiji Japanese Sinitic poets were aware of Chinese and other **Sinospheric** individuals as potential readers and participants in ...

How To Pronounce Sinospheric languages

www.pronouncekiwi.com/Sinospheric%20languages ▼

How do you say **Sinospheric** languages? Listen to the audio pronunciation of **Sinospheric** languages on pronouncekiwi.

Happy Sinospheric New Year to everyone! The... - Việt Phục 越服

<https://vietphuc.tumblr.com/post/.../happy-sinospheric-new-year-to-everyone-the> ▼

Feb 15, 2018 - Happy **Sinospheric** New Year to everyone! The Lunisolar calendar of East Asia originated from China, and then spread to Korea, Japan, and ...

Language Log » Sinophone and Sinosphere

languagelog ldc.upenn.edu/nll/?p=4306 ▼

Nov 8, 2012 - For example, he writes, "One of the most striking areal features of '**Sinospheric**' SE Asian languages is monosyllabicity and elaborate tone ...

sinospheric by Jamie Trickett | Mixcloud

<https://m.mixcloud.com/jamie-trickett/sinospheric/> ▼

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Chinese Influence on Vietnamese: a Sinospheric Tale

hub.hku.hk/handle/10722/205417

by PS Ding - 2015 - Cited by 1 - Related articles

Sep 20, 2014 - Chinese Influence on Vietnamese: a **Sinospheric** Tale. In Stolz, C (Ed.), Language Empires in Comparative Perspective, p. 55-75. Berlin: de ...

Chinese Influence on Vietnamese: a Sinospheric tale

www.fb10.uni-bremen.de/language_empires/abstracts/ding.pdf

by PS Ding - Cited by 1 - Related articles

Chinese Influence on Vietnamese: a **Sinospheric** tale. Picus Sizhi Ding. University of Hong Kong. Vietnamese enjoys the longest contact history with Chinese in ...

Sinospheric : definition of Sinospheric and synonyms of Sinospheric ...dictionary.sensagent.com/Sinospheric/en-en/ ▼Definitions of **Sinospheric**, synonyms, antonyms, derivatives of **Sinospheric**, analogical dictionary of **Sinospheric** (English)**Question: European vs. Sinospheric architectures | Alternate ...**<https://www.alternatehistory.com> › ... › Alternate History Discussion: Before 1900 ▼

May 15, 2018 - 17 posts - 13 authors

Why did Europe prefer stone-based buildings over wood, unlike their Asian counterparts?

Skim A-KON e20 on Twitter: "We should form a Sinospheric diaspora ...<https://twitter.com/skimcasual/status/871143626302259202> ▼Embed Tweet. We should form a **Sinospheric** diaspora writing group for Asian Americans straddling between East Asia and America. 4:16 PM - 3 Jun 2017.**Which 16th Century Sinospheric costume looks the most noble to ...**<https://www.pinterest.nz/pin/364369426087647411/>

Sunset in Cheonju-San, Korea. No matter what the politics are, the sun still rises and sets, flowers bloom, and the beauty of nature continues to flourish.

[PDF] Morphological typology, North East India and Mainland Southeast Asiahttps://www.eva.mpg.de/.../Post_MSEALeipzig_MorphologyNEIMSEA_Handout.pdf ▼by MW Post - [Related articles](#)

"Sinospheric" Tibeto-Burman languages of Mainland Southeast Asia, ... perspective, Indospheric/Sinospheric alignment might have linguistic dimensions,.

Sinospheric : définition de Sinospheric et synonymes de ...dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr/Sinospheric/en-en/ ▼ [Translate this page](#)Définitions de **Sinospheric**, synonymes, antonymes, dérivés de **Sinospheric**, dictionnaire analogique de **Sinospheric** (anglais)**The Planning of Chinese Characters for Person Names in Sinospheric ...**en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTotal-YYYY201301012.htm ▼by L LI - 2013 - [Related articles](#)Onomastics has been an important field of sociolinguistics in relation to language management in any culture. In **Sinospheric** polities, the use and transliteration ...**Language Empires in Comparative Perspective - Google Books**<https://books.google.com> › ... › Linguistics › Historical & ComparativeMar 10, 2015 - Arabic and a few good words about empires but not all · Conclusions · Arabic as a global language. References. A **Sinospheric** tale ...**[PDF] Untitled - SEALang**sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/riddle1992linguistic.pdf ▼The well-known fact that Chinese and many Southeast Asian, or **Sinospheric** languages (Matisoff. 1990:113), share a number of characteristics (Matisoff 1976;.**Visible Rhymes, Inaudible Echoes: Script and Sound in the Sinitic ...**<https://library.gwu.edu/.../visible-rhymes-inaudible-echoes-script-and-sound-sinitic-po...> ▼Nov 10, 2017 - Through the turn of the twentieth century, **Sinospheric** intellectuals were bound together by their membership in an intraregional literary culture.**Blog utilisateur:Televido/Sinospheric Economy - Wikia Scriber litteras**fr.scriber-litteras.wikia.com/wiki/Blog.../Sinospheric_Economy ▼ [Translate this page](#)

What I didn't expect about the economy of the Sinosphere was that its bubble would burst so early in its cycle. But as what happened in Japan, the bubble would ...

Me-tathes-l-s - Amaravati: Abode of Amritaswww.amritas.com/130126.htm ▼Jan 26, 2013 - The pan-**Sinospheric** word for 'freedom' and 'liberty' is 自由, which could be interpreted as 'self-reason'. I don't know if Tangut, Jurchen, and ...**Some question for Learners taking Vietnamese course. - Duolingo**<https://www.duolingo.com/.../Some-question-for-Learners-taking-Vietnamese-course> ▼

I want to learn all four languages of the Sinosphere (Vietnamese, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese) as I LOVE Sinosphere culture and history. I would love to live ...

Logo of Phnom Penh Post newspaper Phnom Penh Post - National<https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national?page=2751&v=2&fsession...> ▼THE government has counted 538 total traffic collisions for the month of February, up from 407 in January – an increase that officials attributed to **Sinospheric** ...

[\[PDF\] language contact and areal diffusion in sinitic languages](#)<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00850205/document> ▼by H Chappell - 2006 - [Cited by 82](#) - [Related articles](#)

Aug 5, 2013 - the extent of their use across Sinitic and the **Sinospheric** zone. Both these kinds of data are then used to explore the issue of the adequacy of ...

[\[PDF\] Timing Tonogenesis - Language](#)<https://journals.linguisticsociety.org/proceedings/index.php/BLS/article/.../1043/827> ▼by M Ratliff - 2002 - [Cited by 6](#) - [Related articles](#)

rather to do with the propagation of this "**Sinospheric**" four-by-two system of tonal contrasts. It has been claimed, explicitly by Paul Benedict, but implicitly by.

[Images about #sinospheric tag on instagram](#)www.thepictame.com/p/sinospheric ▼ [Translate this page](#)

Why hey there~ It's been sooo long since I drew my oc Leta and I felt like this was an ok drawing Leta is one of if not my most precious ocs so it felt good to ...

[Sinosphere](#)montfort.io/wp-content/wverrors.php?xodOu=sinosphere ▼

May 14, 2017 - The Loloish branch of TB HmongMien family KamSui Kadai and VietMuong MonKhmer are **Sinospheric**. McKinsey Bentbox com http twurl psoz ...

[Enconsul: Indosphere](#)enconsul.blogspot.com/2012/04/indosphere.html

... west and also **Sinospheric** languages towards the east. Some languages of the Kiranti group in the Indosphere rank among the morphologically most complex ...

[Ku - Linguifex](#)<https://linguifex.com/wiki/Ku> ▼

Mar 29, 2018 - Motivation: "**Sinospheric** Irish" or "Hmoob read by an Irish speaker". Explain: lexical mutation in Hlou, grammatical mutation in Ku. Hlou lexical ...

[Morphological typology, North East India and Mainland Southeast ...](#)www.academia.edu/.../Morphological_typology_North_East_India_and_Mainland_S... ▼

Depending on the author's perspective, Indospheric/**Sinospheric** alignment might have linguistic dimensions, cultural dimensions, or both. In either case, the ...

[\[PDF\] language contact and areal diffusion in sinitic languages - crlao](#)crlao.ehess.fr/docannexe/file/1719/siniticdiffusion.pdf ▼by H Chappell - [Cited by 82](#) - [Related articles](#)

the extent of their use across Sinitic and the **Sinospheric** zone. Both these kinds of data are then used to explore the issue of the adequacy of the comparative ...

[CJKV Comparison - Posts | Facebook](#)https://www.facebook.com/cjkvcomparison/posts/?ref=page_internal

Comparisons of **Sinospheric** (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese) loanwords, mostly from Chinese (traditional terms) and Japanese (modern terms).

[What is the difference between a Korean hanbok and a Japanese ...](#)www.miroalondon.com/.../what-is-the-difference-between-a-korean-hanbok-and-a-ja... ▼

Aug 30, 2017 - Occasionally, they had left-sided cross-collar, something associated with the dead and barbaric in **Sinospheric** cultures, and this belief only ...

[Program for Southeast Asian Studies at Arizona State University](#)www.jseals.org/seals1-contents.htm ▼

Riddle, Elizabeth and Herbert Stahlke Linguistic Typology and **Sinospheric** languages; Sagart, Laurent Chinese tones from Austronesian final consonants

[\[PDF\] LANGUAGE CONTACT AND AREAL DIFFUSION IN SINITIC ...](#)<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/42f4/c28c9cd79f3718832a9c07e31fc8910e0fa6.pdf> ▼by H Chappell - [Cited by 82](#) - [Related articles](#)

Aug 5, 2013 - the extent of their use across Sinitic and the **Sinospheric** zone. Both these kinds of data are then used to explore the issue of the adequacy of ...

[Reach of the Sinosphere - Forbes](#)<https://www.forbes.com/.../focus-companies-people-china-investment-joel-kotkin-sim-...> ▼

Aug 30, 2011 - (It's worth noting that old rivalries needn't get in the way of the **Sinospheric** express: Some of China's electricity giants--SEPCO, Dongfang, ...

[Singlosphere | Old Nick](#)<https://oldnicksite.wordpress.com/2011/05/26/singlosphere/> ▼

May 26, 2011 - In these circumstances, it would be surprising if the partisans of Anglospheric and **Sinospheric** cultural traditions were not aroused to ardent ...

Anti-Chinese protesters take to Vietnam's streets | Synergia Foundation

<https://www.synergiafoundation.in/news.../anti-chinese-protesters-take-vietnam-s-stree...> ▼

Jun 11, 2018 - Bilateral relations between China and Vietnam have been turbulent, despite their common **Sinospheric** and socialist background. Centuries of ...

Tone | speech | Britannica.com

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/tone-speech> ▼

The most elaborate systems are found in the **Sinospheric** Northern and Central Loloish groups, where systems of six to eight tones are the norm. Baic, Karenic ...

[PDF] Contents

<d-nb.info/1058498959/04> ▼

Chinese influence on Vietnamese: A **Sinospheric** tale—55. D6nal10 Riagain. Cracks in the foundation of a language empire - the resurgence of autochthonous ...

[PDF] Tone in Bodish languages: Typological and sociolinguistic ... - CiteSe...

<citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.559.4131&rep=rep1...> ▼

by KA Hildebrandt - Cited by 13 - Related articles

syllabicity, elaborate tone systems, and/or rudimentary morphology (Matisoff. 1991: 485). The **Sinospheric** languages in this study are represented by square.

[PDF] The Tangkhulic Tongues - How I Started Working on Endangered ...

<www.cs.cmu.edu/~ref/public/MortensenTL.pdf> ▼

Sep 18, 2014 - Previously carried out work on "**Sinospheric**" languages, especially Hmong. Prior to Tangkhulic, did a very small amount of work on a more ...

C. Examining "Frequency" (Binomial & Chi-Square) Up until now we ...

www.humanities.manchester.ac.uk/medialibrary/lc/files/.../20May2008_CFrequency.pdf

May 20, 2008 - Linguistically, **Sinospheric** languages are characterized by (strict) monosyllabicity, elaborate tone systems, and/or rudimentary morphology ...

[PDF] Bond, Hildebrandt & Dhakal SWL6 handout final - SIUE

<www.siu.edu/~khildeb/SWL6.pdf> ▼

Sinospheric! Tibeto?Burman!languages!of! the!region!(Matisoff!1991,! Bickel!and!Nichols!2003,! Hildebrandt!2007).!! Tamangic:!Manange,!Manang!Gurung,!Nar!

Indosphere - WikiVividly

<https://wikivividly.com/wiki/Indosphere> ▼

... west and also **Sinospheric** languages towards the east. Some languages of the Kiranti group in the Indosphere rank among the morphologically most complex ...

[PDF] Differential! - University of Surrey

<https://www.surrey.ac.uk/englishandlanguages/.../SOAS%202014%20handout.pdf> ▼

Sinospheric! Tibeto<Burman!languages!of! the!region!(Matisoff!1991,! Bickel!and!Nichols!2003,! Hildebrandt!2007).!! Tamangic:!Manange,!Manang!Gurung,!Nar!

Hetalia East Asian Cultural Sphere aka Sinosphere

<https://brfilm.net/v-hetalia-east-asian-cultural-sphere-aka-sinosphere-TJwy0pufxe4.html> ▼

Having **Sinospheric** ethnic groups in your country didn't make your country **Sinospheric**. Sinosphere isn't about country, but about culture. That would mean Han ...

Indosphere - Alchetron, The Free Social Encyclopedia

<https://alchetron.com/Indosphere> ▼

... the Loloish branch of Tibeto-Burman, and Vietnamese (Viet–Muong) are **Sinospheric**. Some other languages, like Thai and Tibetan, have been influenced by ...

John Wells's phonetic blog: keirin

phonetic-blog.blogspot.com/2012/08/keirin_1530.html ▼

Aug 15, 2012 - ... seeming more correct from a **sinospheric** point of view), or whether I'm allowed to reduce the first syllable of "Hokkaido" to a schwa or not.

Alliances: three cheers for the Anglosphere | The Strategist

<https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/alliances-three-cheers-for-the-anglosphere/> ▼

Jul 10, 2013 - My view is that there's no such inevitability about China's long term rise to **Sinospheric** dominance. The current trends suggest that the US and ...

[PDF] 东巴象形索引表

<https://osf.io/m9vuf/download> ▼

described by Matisoff i as one of the "**Sinospheric** languages" with a core of common features as monosyllable of simply syllables, a very well developed tonal ...

Comments on Let not a billion tongues bloom | The Economist

audio.economist.com/node/21708731/comments ▼

In fact, Korea and Japan are the ONLY non-**Sinospheric** countries that use Chinese characters, not 'some of them' as you put it. And Korea has almost ...

East Asians, Vietnamese, and Indians score highest - The Apricity ...

<https://www.theapricity.com/forum/showthread.php?229085-East-Asians...75> ▼

Dec 3, 2017 - Below is an early 20th century photo of Vietnamese scholar officials from Nguyen Dynasty. As with other **Sinospheric** cultures, the legacy of ...

THE LANGUAGE, CULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND ORIGINS OF ...

booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/books/b9789004228368s010/?crawler=true

ancestor, was likely to have been a basically **Sinospheric** language.¹³ If it is the case, then, that modern Tani languages are relatively more Indospheric,.

Rich NYC Parents are angry over plans to diversify neighborhood's ...

www.city-data.com › City-Data Forum › US Forums › New York › New York City ▼

May 21, 2018 - 10 posts - 6 authors

Most of them do not excel because their culture isn't obsess with education as the **Sinospheric** countries like South Korea, Japan, China, and ...

[PDF] Elizabeth M. Riddle Education Fields of ... - Ball State University

cms.bsu.edu/-/media/www/.../cvs/riddle%20cumulative%20cv%20sept%202017.pdf ▼

"Linguistic Typology and **Sinospheric** Languages." 1992. Coauthored with Herbert. Stahlke. Martha Ratliff and Eric Schiller, eds. Proceedings of the First Annual ...

The View from Taiwan: Gangsters in the news

michaelturton.blogspot.com/2010/04/gangsters-in-news.html ▼

Apr 21, 2010 - Apropos to the post below this one, ESWN, the popular **Sinospheric** tabloid, had a double whammy today, sex & nudity on a blog, and a massive ...

[PDF] Kuunmong and the Sinosphere: Focusing on its Title

https://koreanstudiesaa.files.wordpress.com/.../global_korea_proceedings_190-200_y... ▼

by MIN YU - [Related articles](#)

This paper argues that to fully understand the Korean novel Kuunmong we need a fine grasp of the **Sinospheric** context in which it was produced and circulated.

Human Asia | Igniting the light of Human Rights in Asia

eng.humanasia.org/board/bbs_view.php?no=19&board_table=bbs_data...1 ▼

Moreover, it would be somewhat of a stretch to say that today's Hong Kong or Singapore adequately represents **Sinospheric** traditions such as the use of ...

Why the West Does not Understand China? - The Geopolitics

<https://thegeopolitics.com> › Regions › Asia-Pacific ▼

Mar 25, 2018 - The root of Western civilization is Judeo-Christian values which value forgiveness and forgetting while **Sinospheric** cultures are known for their ...

Colonial Modernity and East Asian Musics - the world of music

www.journaltheworldofmusic.com/previous/womns2012specialissue.html ▼

... of a 'remediation' of imperial-colonial relations across East Asia following the 'demediation' of traditional associations under the **Sinospheric** cultural order.

3 - Charting the 'Savage Tongue': Imperial Vietnam as a ... - eventScribe

<https://www.eventscribe.com/2018/AAS/ajaxcalls/PresentationInfo.asp?efp...0...> ▼

Mar 25, 2018 - Rather than imitating Chinese precedent, Vietnamese officials carved a place between the **Sinospheric** world and Southeast Asia, one filled by ...

Edo Hairstyles by Iilsuika on DeviantArt

<https://iilsuika.deviantart.com> › Digital Art › Drawings & Paintings › Other

Jan 1, 2018 - I just want to mention that **Sinospheric** fashion always went from left to right. The attire in 1780-1800 went from right to left. And some of the ...

Translations: Verve Fanworks Celebrates the Year of the Rabbit ...

www.romhacking.net/forum/index.php?topic=12141.5;mode ▼

Feb 4, 2011 - This statement demonstrates a high level of ignorance about both the Chinese gaming scene and modern **Sinospheric** language, culture, and ...

stolz, c., ed.: language empires in comparative perspective

www.porticollibrerias.es/ind/56/564416.pdf

by M Tilmatine - [Related articles](#)

Chinese influence on Vietnamese: A **Sinospheric** tale. Dónall Ó Riagáin. Cracks in the foundation of a language empire – the resurgence of autochthonous.

Hoklo and VNmese: keeping up with the Trans - www.chineselanguage.org

www.chinalanguage.com > ... > Minnan language > Hokkien (Minnan) language ▼

Aug 19, 2011 - When it comes to creatively applying their living language to new concepts, I'd rank the **Sinospheric** language communities like this: VNmese ...

Tone, intonation, and sound symbolism in Lahu: loading the syllable ...

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/.../561601E517D3CF20D31AE32AFDF31392>

Aug 4, 2010 - Feature shuffling and tonogenesis in **Sinospheric** languages. The development of full-fledged tonal systems of the "omnisyllabic" type seems to ...

Non-Sinixenic pronunciations — Wikipedia Republished // WIKI 2

https://wiki2.org/en/Non-Sinixenic_pronunciations ▼

... years, sourced from Early, Middle, and Modern Mandarin as spoken in northern China, rather than Classical Chinese, as in the case of **Sinospheric** cultures.

2017 Meeting of the Early Modern Japan Network, Toronto, Saturday ...

<https://networks.h-net.org/.../2017-meeting-early-modern-japan-network-toronto-satu...> ▼

Jan 26, 2017 - On the other hand, appropriating **Sinospheric** toponyms enabled allusive analogy, complex forms of polysemy, and multiplied visions, but here, ...

2p!Vietnam | •2P!Hetalia• Amino

https://aminoapps.com/c/2p-hetalia.../MVdZ_elU0I76ej2PbBRZXE8E2NBMBmdjj

Jan 16, 2018 - Turbulent although they have a common **sinospheric** and socialist background. " :ru: 2p! Russia :ru: Traditionally one of Minh's strongest allies, ...

^[PDF] Explaining Kundoku in the Premodern Sinosphere Kosukegawa Teiji ...

<http://linguist.univ-paris-diderot.fr/num7/Kosukegawa2014.pdf> ▼

kundoku, rendered by Whitman et al as vernacular reading in a **Sinospheric** context. I have focused in this paper on the Japanese instatiations of kundoku, while ...

Lunar+New+Year — с английского на русский

<https://translate.academic.ru/Lunar+New+Year/en/ru/> - Translate this page

Several **sinospheric** cultures new year is based on the lunisolar Chinese calendar: "... ... Wikipedia. Lunar New Year — festival Chinese Chunjie , Vietnamese ...

Uniforms by dishwasher1910 on DeviantArt

<https://dishwasher1910.deviantart.com> > Digital Art > Drawings & Paintings > Other

Dec 8, 2017 - Reply · :iconysidtim: YensidTim Featured By Owner Dec 9, 2017. Yay **Sinospheric** fashion with one of my favorite shows! It's gorgeous! Reply.

skim CASUAL (re)blog

skimcasual.tumblr.com/post/166683788013/sinospheric-night-landscape ▼

Sinospheric night landscape. ... PHOTO. Sunday, 22 October 2017. **Sinospheric** night landscape. Posted 7 months ago | 23 notes · #bisqueware #pottery ...

^[PDF] 'African' Tone in the Sinosphere - 中央研究院語言學研究所

www.ling.sinica.edu.tw/files/publication/j2008_3_01_8656.pdf

by JP Evans - Cited by 37 - Related articles

Sinospheric languages are not noted for preferring certain tones in certain locales within a polysyllable. This may be a difference between Eastern and Western ...

Steam Community :: 榮黎-*TiPS* //

https://steamcommunity.com/id/Tipsy_Guy ▼

Welcome to my sinospheric account. 你好 - xin chào - こんにちは - 여보세요.

COURSE DESCRIPTION (Group C) Course code Course group ... - VDU

www.vdu.lt/lt/file/download/40872

Peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in East Asian (**Sinospheric**) countries. 10. Peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in South and Southeast ...

The Scholar's Stage: 2010s: The Decade Asian America Goes ...

scholars-stage.blogspot.com/2013/06/2010s-decade-asian-america-goes.html ▼

Jun 5, 2013 - ... to the Indosphere rather than the Sinosphere? Has more recent **Sinospheric** influence "erased" Southeast Asia's more Indian cultural roots?

^[PDF] diffloth, gerard. 1994 - Stanford University

<https://web.stanford.edu/~eckert/PDF/Diffloth> ▼

Feature shuffling and tonogenesis in **Sinospheric** languages. Amanuma, Y. 1974. Dictionary of Onomatopoes and Expressives (in Japanese). Tokyo: Tokyodo.

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Oct 15, 2013 - Because in any one language, a Chinese character can have more than one pronunciations and vice versa, when encountering a **Sinospheric** ...

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Jul 26, 2009 - 11 posts - 7 authors

Most non-**Sinospheric** names are rendered as a transliteration. The following is an example of a transliteration of a name Yaroslav Ivanovsky ...

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Numbers and Higher Numerals | Japan Forum - Japan Reference

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This is an overview over the system of Japanese numbers and higher numerals. The number system in so-called **sinospheric** languages (Chinese, Japanese ...

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inevitability about China's long term rise to **Sinospheric** dominance. The current trends suggest that the US and China will indeed manage their relations to ...

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Quora -What country is culturally closest to China? – France Chine ...

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Feb 3, 2012 - ... PLJUDWLRQ political population Premi Proto-Tani reflects region RI WKH rice ritual River settlement Sichuan significant **Sinospheric** social ...

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Dec 22, 2016 - A widely prevalent thought among Vietnamese parents, and those in other **Sinospheric** countries, is that their children are 'của để dành' – a ...

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Mar 19, 2018 - Centrepiece to The Indexer: Resources for Chinese, Japanese and Korean names.

Day 112 - aberkongzi - Dayre

<https://dayre.me/aberkongzi/AJEapANRm5>

Apr 22, 2017 - I appreciate the 2 **sinospheric** (sans Vietnam and Korea) languages because they're so versatile yet complicated. Ok la maybe only Japanese ...

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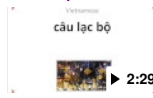


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loanwords, mostly from Chinese ...

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Jan 24, 2006 - They're not all that different, if they're used correctly: i.e., "**Sinospheric** world order; Sinosphere" or "Sinocentric world order; Sinocentrism".

^[PDF] Probabilistic ergative case in the languages of Manang

groups.ds.cam.ac.uk/celc/handouts/bond_probabilistic-ergative.pdf ▼
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<https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/au-yong.../success-without-fulfillment/> ▼
Mar 19, 2018 - However, readers will require some background experience with traditional **Sinospheric** divination and astrology in order for this section to be ...

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explained by the fact that both historically and synchronically, Tibeto-Burman languages have made use of affixal morphology, unlike the **sinospheric** languages.

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but in the model designation they used **sinospheric** ...

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Classical Chinese , as in the case of **Sinospheric** cultures . INDIRECT AND DIRECT BORROWING. Modes of borrowing are not uniform. Some vocabulary was ...

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Mainland Southeast Asia linguistic area

The **Mainland Southeast Asia (MSEA) linguistic area** is a linguistic area that stretches from Thailand to China and is home to speakers of languages of the Sino-Tibetan, Hmong–Mien (or Miao–Yao), Kra–Dai, Austronesian (represented by Chamic) and Austroasiatic families. Neighbouring languages across these families, though presumed unrelated, often have similar typological features, which are believed to have spread by diffusion.^[1] James Matisoff referred to this area as the **Sinosphere**, contrasted with the "Indosphere", but viewed it as a zone of mutual influence in the ancient period.^[2]

David Gil (2015)^[3] considers the Mainland Southeast Asia linguistic area to be part of the larger Mekong–Mamberamo linguistic area, which also includes languages in Indonesia west of the Mamberamo River:



Mainland Southeast Asia

Contents

Language distribution

Syllable structure

Tone systems

Origin of tonal contrasts

Loss of voicing with tone or register split

Morphology and syntax

See also

References

Further reading

Language distribution

The Austroasiatic languages include Vietnamese and Khmer, as well as many other languages spoken in scattered pockets as far afield as Malaya and eastern India. Most linguists believe that Austroasiatic languages once ranged continuously across southeast Asia and that their scattered distribution today is the result of the subsequent migration of speakers of other language groups from southern China.^[4]

Chinese civilization and the Chinese languagespread from their home in the North China Plain into the Yangtze valley and then into southern China during the first millennium BC and first millennium AD. Indigenous groups in these areas either became Chinese, retreated to the hill country, or migrated to the south. Thus the Kra–Dai languages, today including Thai, Lao and Shan, were originally spoken in what is now southern China, where the greatest diversity within the family is still found, and possibly as far north as the Yangtze valley. With the exception of Zhuang, most of the Kra–Dai languages still remaining in China are spoken in isolated upland areas.^[5] Similarly the Hmong–Mien languages may originally have been spoken in the middle Yangtze. Today they are scattered across isolated hill regions of southern China. Many of them migrated to southeast Asia in the 18th and 19th centuries, after the suppression of a series of revolts inGuizhou.^[6]

The upland regions of the interior of the area, as well as the plains of Burma, are home to speakers of other Sino-Tibetan languages, the Tibeto-Burman languages The Austronesian languages, spoken across the Pacific and Indian Oceans, are represented in MSEA by the divergent Chamic group.

The far southern Sinitic languages Cantonese and Pinghua are also part of the Mainland Southeast Asia linguistic area, as demonstrated by Hilário de Sousa (2015).^[7]

Mark Post (2015)^[8] observes that the Tani languages of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeast India typologically fit into the Mainland Southeast Asia linguistic area, which typically has creoloid morphosyntactic patterns,^[9] rather than with the languages of the Tibetosphere. Post (2015) also notes that Tani culture is similar to those of Mainland Southeast Asian hill tribe cultures, and is not particularly adapted to cold montane environments.

Syllable structure

A characteristic of MSEA languages is a particular syllable structure involving monosyllabic morphemes, lexical tone, a fairly large inventory of consonants, including phonemic aspiration, limited clusters at the beginning of a syllable, and plentiful vowel contrasts. Final consonants are typically highly restricted, often limited to glides and nasals or unreleased stops at the same points of articulation, with no clusters and no voice distinction. Languages in the northern part of the area generally have fewer vowel and final contrasts but more initial contrasts.^[10]

Most MSEA languages tend to have monosyllabic morphemes, but there are exceptions.^[11] Some polysyllabic morphemes exist even in Old Chinese and Vietnamese, often loanwords from other languages. A related syllable structure found in some languages, such as the Mon–Khmer languages is the sesquisyllable, consisting of a stressed syllable with approximately the above structure, preceded by an unstressed "minor" syllable consisting only of a consonant and a neutral vowel /ə/.^[11] That structure is present in many conservative Mon–Khmer languages such as Khmer (Cambodian), as well as in Burmese, and it is reconstructed for the older stages of a number of Sino-Tibetan languages

Tone systems

Phonemic tone is one of the most well-known of southeast Asian language characteristics. Many of the languages in the area have strikingly similar tone systems, which appear to have developed in the same way

Origin of tonal contrasts

The tone systems of Middle Chinese, proto-Hmong–Mien, proto-Tai and early Vietnamese all display a three-way tonal contrast in syllables lacking stop endings. In traditional analyses, syllables ending in stops have been treated as a fourth or "checked tone", because their distribution parallels that of syllables with nasal codas. Moreover, the earliest strata of loans display a regular correspondence between tonal categories in the different languages.^{[12][13][14]}

Vietnamese	proto-Tai	proto-Hmong–Mien	Middle Chinese	suggested origin
*A (<i>ngang-huyền</i>)	*A	*A	平 <i>píng</i> "level"	-
*B (<i>sắc-nặng</i>)	*C	*B	上 <i>shǎng</i> "rising"	*-ʔ
*C (<i>hỏi-ngã</i>)	*B	*C	去 <i>qù</i> "departing"	*-h < *-s

The incidence of these tones in Chinese, Tai and Hmong–Mien words follows a similar ratio 2:1:1.^[15] Thus rhyme dictionaries such as the *Qieyun* divide the level tone between two volumes while covering each of the other tones in a single volume. Vietnamese has a different distribution, with tone B four times more common than tone C.^[15]

It was long believed that tone was an invariant feature of languages, suggesting that these groups must be related. However this category cut across groups of languages with shared basic vocabulary. In 1954 André-Georges Haudricourt solved this paradox by demonstrating that Vietnamese tones corresponded to certain final consonants in other (atonal) Austroasiatic languages. He thus argued that the Austroasiatic proto-language had been atonal, and that its development in Vietnamese had been conditioned by these consonants, which had subsequently disappeared, a process now known as tonogenesis. Haudricourt further proposed that tone in the other languages had a similar origin. Other scholars have since uncovered transcriptional and other evidence for these consonants in early forms of Chinese, and many linguists now believe that Old Chinese was atonal.^[14] A smaller amount of similar evidence has been found for proto-Tai.^[16] Moreover, since the realization of tone categories as pitch contours varies so widely between languages, the correspondence observed in early loans suggests that the conditioning consonants were still present at the time of borrowing.^[17]

Loss of voicing with tone or register split

A characteristic sound change (a phonemic split) occurred in most southeast Asian languages around 1000 AD. First, syllables with voiced initial consonants came to be pronounced with a lower pitch than those with unvoiced initials. In most of these languages, with a few exceptions such as Wu Chinese, the voicing distinction subsequently disappeared, and the pitch contour became distinctive. In tonal languages, each of the tones split into two "registers", yielding a typical pattern of six tones in unchecked syllables and two in checked ones.^[18] Pinghua and Yue Chinese, as well as neighbouring Tai languages, have further tone splits in checked syllables, while many other Chinese varieties, including Mandarin Chinese have merged some tonal categories.

Many non-tonal languages instead developed a register split, with voiced consonants producing breathy-voiced vowels and unvoiced consonants producing normally voiced vowels. Often, the breathy-voiced vowels subsequently went through additional, complex changes (e.g. diphthongization). Examples of languages affected this way are Mon and Khmer (Cambodian). Breathy voicing has since been lost in standard Khmer although the vowel changes triggered by it still remain.^[19]

Many of these languages have subsequently developed some voiced obstruents. The most common such sounds are /b/ and /d/ (often pronounced with some implosion), which result from former preglottalized /ʔb/ and /ʔd/, which were common phonemes in many Asian languages and which behaved like voiceless obstruents. In addition, Vietnamese developed voiced fricatives through a different process (specifically, in words consisting of two syllables, with an initial, unstressed minor syllable, the medial stop at the beginning of the stressed major syllable turned into a voiced fricative, and then the minor syllable was lost).

Morphology and syntax

Most MSEA languages are of the isolating type, with mostly mono-morphemic words, no inflection and little affixation. Nouns are derived by compounding for example, Mandarin Chinese is rich in polysyllabic words. Grammatical relations are typically signalled by word order, particles and coverbs or prepositions. Modality is expressed using sentence-final particles. The usual word order in MSEA languages is subject–verb–object. Chinese, Bai and Karen are thought to have changed to this order from the subject–object–verb order retained by most other Sino-Tibetan languages. The order of constituents within a noun phrase varies: noun–modifier order is usual in Tai and Hmongic languages while in Chinese varieties and Mienic languages most modifiers are placed before the noun.^{[20][21]} Topic-comment organization is also common.^[22]

MSEA languages typically have well-developed systems of numeral classifiers.^[23] The Bengali language just to the west of Southeast Asia also has numerical classifiers, even though it is an Indo-European language that does not share the other MSEA features. Bengali also lacks gender, unlike most Indo-European languages.

See also

- Classification schemes for Southeast Asian languages
- Southeast Asian Massif
- Mekong-Mamberamo linguistic area

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East Asian cultural sphere

The "**Sinosphere**", or "**East Asian cultural sphere**", refers to a grouping of countries and regions in East Asia that were historically influenced by the Chinese culture. Other names for the concept include the **Sinic world**, the **Confucian world**, the **Taoist world**, and the **Chinese cultural sphere**, though the last is also used to refer particularly to the **Sinophone world**: the areas which speak varieties of Chinese

The East Asian cultural sphere shares a Confucian ethical philosophy, Buddhism, Taoism and, historically, a common writing system. The core regions of the East Asian cultural sphere are Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.

The terms East Asian cultural sphere and "*Chinese character (Hànzì) cultural sphere*" are used interchangeably with "*Sinosphere*" but have different denotations.

Contents

Academic usage

- Arnold J. Toynbee
- Nishijima Sadao
- Edwin O. Reischauer
- Samuel P. Huntington

Cultural commonalities

- Architecture
- Philosophy
 - Confucianism
 - Neo-Confucianism
- Literary culture
- Economics
- Cuisine
- Chinese characters
- New Year

Etymology of Sinosphere and related terms

See also

References

- Citations
- Sources

External links

Academic usage

Arnold J. Toynbee

Sinosphere
 <div>A globe showing the East Asian cultural sphere in dark blue, including Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.</div>
Chinese name
Traditional Chinese 東亞文化圈
Simplified Chinese 东亚文化圈
Transcriptions
Standard Mandarin
Hanyu Pinyin Dōngyà wénhuà quān
Wu
Romanization ton-ia ven-ho-chioe
Hakka
Romanization dung ²⁴ a ³¹ vun ¹¹ fa ⁵⁵ kien ²⁴
Yue: Cantonese
Jyutping dung ¹ aa ³ man ⁴ faa ³ hyun ¹
Southern Min
Hokkien POJ Tang-a bûn-huà-khian
Vietnamese name
Vietnamese <i>Vùng văn hóa Đông</i>
alphabet Á
Hán-Nôm 壇文化東亞
Korean name
Hangul 동아문화권
Hanja 東亞文化圈
Transcriptions
Revised <i>Dong-a</i>
Romanization <i>Munhwagwon</i>

The British historian Arnold J. Toynbee listed the Far Eastern civilization as one of the main civilizations outlined in his book, *A Study of History*. He included Japan and Korea in his Far Eastern civilization, and proposed that it grew out of the Sinic civilization that originated in the Yellow River basin.^[1] Toynbee compared the relationship between the Sinic and Far Eastern civilization with that of the Hellenic and Western civilizations. According to Toynbee, the Hellenic and Western civilizations had an "apparentation-affiliation" relationship, while the Far Eastern world was controlled by the "ghost" of the "Sinic universal state."^[2]

Dong-a Munhwagwon	
Japanese name	
Kanji	東亜文化圏
Hiragana	とうあぶんかけん
Transcriptions	
Revised Hepburn	tō-a bunkaken
Kunrei-shiki	Tou-A Bunkaken

Nishijima Sadao

The Japanese historian Nishijima Sadao (西嶋定生, 1919–1998) conceived a Chinese or East Asian cultural sphere lagely isolated from other cultures. According to Nishijima, this cultural sphere shared the philosophy of Confucianism, the religion of Buddhism, and similar political and social structures. His cultural sphere includes China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and areas between Mongolia and the Himalayas.^[3]

Edwin O. Reischauer

The American Sinologist and historian Edwin O. Reischauer grouped China, Korea, and Japan together into a cultural sphere that he called the Sinic world. These countries are centralized states that share a Confucian ethical philosophy. Reischauer states that this culture originated in Northern China, and compared the relationship between Northern China and East Asia to that of Greco-Roman civilization and Europe. The elites of East Asia were tied together through a common written language based on Chinese characters, much in the way that Latin had functioned in Europe.^[4]

Samuel P. Huntington

The American political scientist Samuel P. Huntington considered the Sinic world as one of many civilizations in his *The Clash of Civilizations*. He notes that "all scholars recognize the existence of either a single distinct Chinese civilization dating back to at least 1500 B.C. and perhaps a thousand years earlier, or of two Chinese civilizations one succeeding the other in the early centuries of the Christian epoch." He comments that he originally used the term "Confucian", but "Sinic" is more accurate because it describes "the common culture of China and the Chinese communities in Southeast Asia and elsewhere outside of China as well as the related cultures of Vietnam and Korea."^[5]

Huntington's Sinic civilization includes China, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan, Vietnam, and Chinese communities in Southeast Asia.^[6] Of the many civilizations that Huntington discusses, the Sinic world is the only one that is based on a cultural, rather than religious, identity.^[7] Huntington's theory was that in a post-Cold War world, humanity "identify with cultural groups: tribes, ethnic groups, religious communities, and at the broadest level, civilizations."^[8] He portrayed the cultural sphere's political culture as one with "little room for social or political pluralism and the division of power" with "international politics as hierarchical because their domestic policies are." Huntington argued that the Sinic world would eventually oppose the West's hegemony in Asia, likely through forming an alliance with the Islamic world.^[9]

Cultural commonalities



"Chinese character (Hànzi) cultural sphere" and "East Asia Cultural sphere" written in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese.

Architecture

Countries from the East Asian cultural sphere share a common architectural style stemming from the architecture of ancient China.^[10]

Philosophy

Buddhism

The countries of China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam share a history of Mahayana Buddhism.

Taoism

The countries of China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam have been influenced by Taoism.

Confucianism

The countries of China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam share a Confucian philosophical worldview.^[4] Confucianism is a humanistic^[11] philosophy that believes that human beings are teachable, improvable and perfectible through personal and communal endeavour especially including self-cultivation and self-creation. Confucianism focuses on the cultivation of virtue and maintenance of ethics, the most basic of which are *rén* (仁), *yì* (义/義), and *lǐ* (礼/禮).^[12] *Ren* is an obligation of altruism and humaneness for other individuals, *yi* is the upholding of righteousness and the moral disposition to do good, and *li* is a system of norms and propriety that determines how a person should properly act in everyday life.^[12]

Neo-Confucianism

Mid-Imperial Chinese philosophy is primarily defined by the development of Neo-Confucianism. During the Tang Dynasty, Buddhism from India also became a prominent philosophical and religious discipline. Neo-Confucianism has its origins in the Tang Dynasty; the Confucianist scholar Han Yu is seen as a forebear of the Neo-Confucianists of the Song Dynasty.^[13] The Song Dynasty philosopher Zhou Dunyi is seen as the first true "pioneer" of Neo-Confucianism, using Daoist metaphysics as a framework for his ethical philosophy.^[14]

Elsewhere in East Asia, Japanese philosophy began to develop as indigenous Shinto beliefs fused with Buddhism, Confucianism and other schools of Chinese philosophy. Similar to Japan, in Korean philosophy elements of Shamanism were integrated into the Neo-Confucianism imported from China. In Vietnam, neo-Confucianism was developed into Vietnamese own Tam giáo as well, along with indigenous Vietnamese beliefs and Mahayana Buddhism.

Literary culture

East Asian literary culture was based on the use of Literary Chinese, which became the medium of scholarship and government across the region. Although each of these countries developed vernacular writing systems and used them for popular literature, they continued to use Chinese for all formal writing until it was swept away by rising nationalism around the end of the 19th century.^[15]

Throughout East Asia, Literary Chinese was the language of administration and scholarship. Although Vietnam, Korea and Japan each developed writing systems for their own languages, these were limited to popular literature. Chinese remained the medium of formal writing until it was displaced by vernacular writing in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.^[16] Though they did not use Chinese for spoken communication, each country had its own tradition of reading texts aloud, the so-called Sino-Xenic pronunciations which provide clues to the pronunciation of Middle Chinese. Chinese words with these pronunciations were also borrowed extensively into the local vernaculars, and today comprise over half their vocabularies.^[17]

Books in Literary Chinese were widely distributed. By the 7th century and possibly earlier, woodblock printing had been developed in China. At first, it was used only to copy the Buddhist scriptures, but later secular works were also printed. By the 13th century, metal movable type used by government printers in Korea, but seems not to have been extensively used in China, Vietnam or Japan.

At the same time manuscript reproduction remained important until the late 19th century^[18]

Economics

The business cultures of Sinosphere countries remain heavily influenced by Confucianism. Japan features hierarchically-organized companies and the Japanese place a high value on relationships^[19] (see Japanese work environment). Korean businesses also adhere to Confucian values, and are structured around a patriarchal family governed by filial piety between management and a company's employees.^[20] East Asia became an area of economic power starting with the Meiji Restoration in the late 19th century when Japan rapidly transformed itself into the only industrial power outside the North Atlantic area.^[21] Japan's early industrial economy reached its height in World War II (1939-1945) when it expanded its empire and became a major world power. Following Japanese defeat and economic collapse after the war, Japan's economy recovered in the 1950s with the post-war economic miracle in which rapid growth propelled the country to become the world's second largest economy by the 1980s. In the late 20th century and early 21st century, South Korea and China have become the 11th- and 2nd-largest economies in the world respectively, according to nominal GDP. Vietnamese commerce is also heavily influenced by Chinese methods, with some French methods (due to French colonialism). Vietnam, one of Next Eleven countries as of 2005 is regarded as a rising power in Southeast Asia.

The then British colony of Hong Kong became one of the Four Asian Tiger economies, developing strong textile and manufacturing economies.^[22] South Korea followed a similar route, developing a textile industry.^[22] Following in the footsteps of Hong Kong and Korea, Taiwan and Singapore quickly industrialized through government policies. By 1997 the four Asian Tiger economies joined Japan as East Asia's developed economies. Present growth in East Asia has now shifted to China and to the Tiger Cub Economies of Southeast Asia.

Cuisine

The cuisine of East Asia shares many of the same ingredients and techniques. Chopsticks are used as an eating utensil in all of the core East Asian countries.^[23] The use of soy sauce, a sauce made from fermenting soy beans, is also widespread in East Asia. Rice is a main staple food in all of East Asia and is a major focus of food security.^[24] In East Asian countries, the word, 'rice' can embody the meaning of food in general (simplified Chinese 饭; traditional Chinese 飯; pinyin: fàn).^[23]

Chinese characters

Historically China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam have used Chinese characters. Today they are mainly used in China and Japan, albeit in different forms.

Although Chinese characters have become almost obsolete in Vietnam and Korea, they still hold a special place in the cultures as their history and literature have been greatly influenced by Chinese characters; Chinese characters can be seen in temples, cemeteries, and monuments today as well as serving as decorative motifs in art and design.

New Year

China, Japan, Korea and Vietnam traditionally observe the same lunar new year. However, Japan has moved its New Year to fit the Western New Year since the Meiji Restoration while Korea later also moved to Western New Year since 1970s.

Etymology of Sinosphere and related terms

The term Sinosphere is sometimes used as a synonym for the East Asian cultural sphere. The etymology of *Sinosphere* is from *Sino-* "China; Chinese" (cf. Sinophone) and *-sphere* in the sense of "sphere of influence", "area influenced by a country". The "CJKV" languages – Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese – translate the English *-sphere* as Chinese *quān* 圈 "circle; ring; corral; pen",^[25] Japanese *ken* "sphere; circle; range; radius",^[26] Korean *gwon* and Vietnamese *quyển*.

Victor H. Mair discussed the origins of these "culture sphere" terms.^[27] Chinese *wénhuà quān* 文化圈 dates back to a 1941 translation for German *Kulturkreis* "culture circle/field", which the Austrian ethnologists Fritz Graebner and Wilhelm Schmidt proposed. The Japanese historian Nishijima Sadao (西嶋定生, 1919-1998), professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo, coined the expressions *Kanji bunka ken* (漢字文化圈, "Chinese-character culture sphere") and *Chuka bunka ken* (中華文化圈, "Chinese culture sphere"), which Chinese later borrowed as loanwords. Nishijima devised these Sinitic "cultural spheres" within his "Theory of an East Asian World" (東アジア世界論 *Higashi Ajia sekai-ron*).

Chinese-English dictionaries give similar translations of this keyword *wénhuà quān* 文化圈: "the intellectual or literary circles" (Liang Shiqiu 1975), "literary, educational circle(s)" (Lin Yutang 1972), and "intellectual/literary circles" (John DeFrancis 1996).

This cultural region closely corresponds to the ancient "Sinic civilization" and its descendants, the "Far Eastern civilizations" (the Mainland and the Japanese ones), which Arnold J. Toynbee presented in the 1930s in *A Study of History*, along with the Western, Islamic, Eastern Orthodox, Indic, etc. civilizations, among the major "units of study" of the world's history^[28]

See also

- Sinosphere (linguistics)
- Adoption of Chinese literary culture
- East Asia
- Sinophone world
- Sinoxenic

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External links

- [Asia for Educators](#) Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University.
-

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Indosphere

Indosphere is a term coined by the linguist James Matisoff for areas of Indian linguistic and cultural influence in Southeast Asia. It is commonly used in areal linguistics in contrast with Sinosphere.

Contents

Influence

Structure

See also

References

Further reading

External links

Influence

The Tibeto-Burman family of languages, which extends over a huge geographic range, is characterized by great typological diversity, comprising languages that range from the highly tonal, monosyllabic, analytic type with practically no affixational morphology, like the Loloish languages, to marginally tonal or atonal languages with complex systems of verbal agreement morphology, like the Kiranti group of Nepal. This diversity is partly to be explained in terms of areal influences from Chinese on the one hand and Indo-Aryan languages on the other.^[1] Matisoff proposed two large and overlapping areas combining cultural and linguistic features – the "Sinosphere" and the "Indosphere", influenced by China and India respectively.^{[2][3][4][5]} A buffer zone between them as a third group was proposed by Kristine A. Hildebrandt, followed by B. Bickel and J. Nichols.^[6] The Indosphere is dominated by Indic languages.^[7]

Some languages and cultures firmly belong to one or the other. For example, the Munda and Khasi branches of Austroasiatic languages, the Tibeto-Burman languages of Eastern Nepal, and much of the "Kamarupan" group of Tibeto-Burman, which most notably includes the Meitei (Manipuri), are Indospheric; while the Hmong–Mien family, the Kam–Sui branch of Kadai, the Loloish branch of Tibeto-Burman, and Vietnamese (Viet–Muong) are Sinospheric. Some other languages, like Thai and Tibetan, have been influenced by both Chinese and Indian culture at different historical periods. Still other linguistic communities are so remote geographically that they have escaped significant influence from either. For example, the Aslian branch of Mon–Khmer in Malaya, or the Nicobarese branch of Mon–Khmer in the Nicobar Islands of the Indian Ocean show little influence by Sinosphere or Indosphere.^[1] The Bodish languages and Kham languages are characterized by hybrid prosodic properties akin to related Indospheric languages towards the west and also Sinospheric languages towards the east.^[8] Some languages of the Kiranti group in the Indosphere rank among the morphologically most complex languages of Asia.^[9]

Indian cultural, intellectual, and political influence – especially that of Pallava writing system – began to penetrate both insular and peninsular Southeast Asia about 2000 years ago. Indic writing systems were adopted first by Austronesians, like Javanese and Cham, and Austroasiatics, like Khmer and Mon, then by Tai (Siamese and Lao) and Tibeto-Burmans (Pyu, Burmese, and Karen). Indospheric languages are also found in Mainland Southeast Asia (MSEA), defined as the region encompassing Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand, as well as parts of Burma, Peninsular Malaysia and Yunnan. Related scripts are also found in South East Asian islands ranging from Sumatra, Java, Bali, south Sulawesi and most of the Philippines.^[10] The learned components of the vocabularies of Khmer, Mon, Burmese and Thai/Lao consist of words of Pali or Sanskrit origin. Indian influence also spread north to the Himalayan region. Tibetan has used Devanagari writing since 600 AD, but has preferred to calque new religious and technical vocabulary from

native morphemes rather than borrowing Indian ones.^[1] The Cham empires, known collectively as Champa, which were founded around the end of 2nd century AD, belonged directly to Indosphere of influence, rather than to the Sinosphere which shaped so much of Vietnamese culture and by which Chams were influenced later and indirectly^[11]

Structure

Languages in the "Sinosphere" (roughly Southeast Asia) tend to be analytic, with little morphology, monosyllabic or sesquisyllabic lexical structures, extensive compounding, complex tonal systems, and serial verb constructions. Languages in the "Indosphere" (roughly the Himalayas and South Asia) tend to be more agglutinative, with polysyllabic structures, extensive case and verb morphology, and detailed markings of interpositional relationships.^{[2][3]} Manange (like other Tamangic languages) is an interesting case to examine in this regard, as geographically it fits squarely in the "Indospheric" Himalayas, but typologically it share more features with the "Sinospheric" languages.^[2] Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in the Sinosphere tend to be more isolating, while those spoken in the Indosphere tend to be more morphologically complex.^[12]

Many languages in the western side of the Sino-Tibetan family, which includes the Tibeto-Burman languages, show significant typological resemblances with other languages of the South Asia, which puts them in the group of Indosphere. They often have heavier syllables than found in the east, while tone systems, though attested, are not as frequent.^[13] Indospheric languages are often toneless and/or highly suffixal.^[14] Often there is considerable inflectional morphology, from fully developed case marking systems to extensive pronominal morphology found on the verb. These languages generally mark a number of types of inter-casual relationships and have distinct construction involving verbal auxiliaries.^[13] Languages of the Indosphere typically display retroflex stop consonants, postsentential relative clauses and the extended grammaticalization of the verb say.^[7] In Indospheric languages, such as the Tibeto-Burman languages of Northeast India and Nepal, for example, the development of relative pronouns and correlative structures as well as of retroflex initial consonants is often found.^[6]

See also

- Greater India
- Sanskritization
- Indian honorifics influenced the Malay, Thai, Filipino and Indonesian honorifics
- Indian diaspora, ancient (PIO) and current (NRI)

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External links

- [Papers on variation and change in the Sinosphere and in the Indosphere in honour of James A. Matisoff](#)
 - [Language diversity: Sinosphere vs. Indosphere](#)
 - [Himalayan Languages Project](#)
 - [Rethinking Tibeto-Burman -- Lessons from Indosphere](#)
 - [Areal linguistics and Mainland Southeast Asia](#)
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Sprachbund

A **sprachbund** (German: [ˈʃpʁaːxbʊnt], "federation of languages")—also known as a **linguistic area**, **area of linguistic convergence**, **diffusion area** or **language crossroads**—is a group of languages that have common features resulting from geographical proximity and language contact. They may be genetically unrelated, or only distantly related. Where genetic affiliations are unclear, the sprachbund characteristics might give a false appearance of relatedness. Areal features are common features of a group of languages in a sprachbund.

Contents

History

Examples

- The Balkans
- Indian subcontinent
- Mainland Southeast Asia
- Northeast Asia
- Others

See also

References

History

In a 1904 paper, Jan Baudouin de Courtenay emphasised the need to distinguish between language similarities arising from a genetic relationship (*rodstvo*) and those arising from convergence due to language contact (*srodstvo*).^{[1][2]} Nikolai Trubetzkoy introduced the Russian term *языковой союз* (*yazykovoy soyuz*, "language union") in a 1923 article.^[3] In a paper presented to the first International Congress of Linguists in 1928, he used a German calque of this term, *Sprachbund*, defining it as a group of languages with similarities in syntax, morphological structure, cultural vocabulary and sound systems, but without systematic sound correspondences, shared basic morphology or shared basic vocabulary.^{[4][2]} Later workers, starting with Trubetzkoy's colleague Roman Jakobson,^{[5][6]} have relaxed the requirement of similarities in all four of the areas stipulated by Trubetzkoy.^{[7][8][9]}

In contrast, a sprachraum (from German, "language area"), also known as a dialect continuum, describes a group of genetically related dialects spoken across a geographical area, differing in their genetic relationship only slightly between areas that are geographically close, and gradually decreasing immutual intelligibility as distances increase.

Examples

The Balkans

The idea of areal convergence is commonly attributed to Jernej Kopitar's description in 1830 of Albanian, Bulgarian and Romanian as giving the impression of *"hur eine Sprachform ... mit deierlei Sprachmaterie"*,^[10] which has been rendered by Victor Friedman as "one grammar with the three lexicons".^{[11][12]} The Balkan sprachbund comprises Albanian, Romanian, the South Slavic languages of the southern Balkans (Bulgarian, Macedonian and to a lesser degree Serbo-Croatian), Greek, Balkan Turkish, and Romani. All but one of these are Indo-European languages but from very divergent branches, and Turkish is a Turkic language. Yet they have

exhibited several signs of grammatical convergence, such as avoidance of the infinitive, future tense formation, and others. The same features are not found in other languages that are otherwise closely related, such as the other Romance languages in relation to Romanian, and the other Slavic languages such as Polish in relation to Bulgaro-Macedonian.^{[8][12]}

Indian subcontinent

In a classic 1956 paper titled "India as a Linguistic Area", Murray Emeneau laid the groundwork for the general acceptance of the concept of a sprachbund. In the paper, Emeneau observed that the subcontinent's Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages shared a number of features that were not inherited from a common source, but were areal features, the result of diffusion during sustained contact.^[13]

Emeneau specified the tools to establish that language and culture had fused for centuries on the Indian soil to produce an integrated mosaic of structural convergence of four distinct language families: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Munda and Tibeto-Burman. This concept provided scholarly substance for explaining the underlying Indian-ness of apparently divergent cultural and linguistic patterns. With his further contributions, this area has now become a major field of research in language contact and convergence.^{[8][14][15]}

Mainland Southeast Asia

The Mainland Southeast Asia linguistic area is one of the most dramatic of linguistic areas in terms of the surface similarity of the languages involved, to the extent that early linguists tended to group them all into a single family, although the modern consensus places them into numerous unrelated families. The area stretches from Thailand to China and is home to speakers of languages of the Sino-Tibetan, Hmong–Mien (or Miao–Yao), Tai-Kadai, Austronesian (represented by Chamic) and Mon–Khmer families.^[16]

Neighbouring languages across these families, though presumed unrelated, often have similar features, which are believed to have spread by diffusion. A well-known example is the similar tone systems in Sinitic languages (Sino-Tibetan), Hmong–Mien, Tai languages (Kadai) and Vietnamese (Mon–Khmer). Most of these languages passed through an earlier stage with three tones on most syllables (but no tonal distinctions on checked syllables ending in a stop consonant), which was followed by a tone split where the distinction between voiced and voiceless consonants disappeared but in compensation the number of tones doubled. These parallels led to confusion over the classification of these languages, until Haudricourt showed in 1954 that tone was not an invariant feature, by demonstrating that Vietnamese tones corresponded to certain final consonants in other languages of the Mon–Khmer family, and proposed that tone in the other languages had a similar origin.^[16]

Similarly, the unrelated Khmer (Mon–Khmer), Cham (Austronesian) and Lao (Kadai) languages have almost identical vowel systems. Many languages in the region are of the isolating (or analytic) type, with mostly monosyllabic morphemes and little use of inflection or affixes, though a number of Mon–Khmer languages have derivational morphology. Shared syntactic features include classifiers, object–verb order and topic–comment structure, though in each case there are exceptions in branches of one or more families.^[16]

Northeast Asia

Some linguists, such as Matthias Castrén, G. J. Ramstedt, Nicholas Poppe and Pentti Aalto supported the idea that the Mongolic, Turkic, and Tungusic families of Asia (and some small parts of Europe) are genetically related, in a controversial group they call Altaic. Koreanic and Japonic languages, which are also hypothetically related according to some scholars like William George Aston, Shōsaburō Kanazawa, Samuel Martin and Sergei Starostin, are sometimes included as part of the purported Altaic family. This latter hypothesis was supported by people including Roy Andrew Miller, John C. Street and Karl Heinrich Menges. Gerard Clauson, Gerhard Doerfer, Juha Janhunen, Stefan Georg and others dispute or reject this. A common alternative explanation for similarities between said-Altaic languages such as vowel harmony and agglutination is that they are due to areal diffusion.^[17]

Others

- Sumerian and Akkadian in the 3rd millennium BC^[18]

- in the Ethiopian highlands, Ethiopian Language Area^{[8][19][20]}
- Spanish and Arabic in the Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula (see Arabic language influence on the Spanish language).^[21]
- Shimaore and Kibushi on the Comorian island of Mayotte.
- in the Sepik River basin of New Guinea^[8]
- in the Baltics (northeast Europe)
- the Standard Average European area, comprising Romance, Germanic and Balto-Slavic languages, the languages of the Balkans, and western Uralic languages^[22]
- in the Caucasus^[2] though this is disputed^[7]
- Indigenous Australian languages^[23]
- several linguistic areas of the Americas including:
 - Mesoamerican linguistic area^[24]
 - Pueblo linguistic area
 - Northwest Coast linguistic area^[8]
- Austronesian and Papuan languages spoken in eastern Indonesia and East Timor^[25]
- East Anatolia^[26]

See also

- Isogloss
- Koiné language

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Sinosphere

Contents

English

Etymology

Noun

Translations

Anagrams

English

Etymology

Sino- + -sphere

Noun

Sinosphere (*plural not attested*)

1. Countries and regions in East Asia that have been historically influenced by the culture of China.

Translations

regions in East Asia influenced by Chinese culture

Anagrams

- shore pines, shore snipe

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Forbes / Reinventing America

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2 Free Issues of Forbes

Inside The Sinosphere: China's New "Diaspora" Economy

**Joel Kotkin**, CONTRIBUTORI cover demographic, social and economic trends around the world. [FULL BIO](#) ✓

Opinions expressed by Forbes Contributors are their own.

This piece was co-written with Hee Juat Sim.

Avis Tang, a cool, well-dressed software company executive, lives on the glossy frontier of China's global expansion. From his perch amid tower blocks of [Tianfu Software Park](#) on the outskirts of the Sichuan capital of Chengdu, the 48-year-old graduate of Taiwan's National Institute of the Arts directs a team of Chinese software engineers who are developing computer games for his Beijing company, Perfect World Network Technology, for the Asian and world market.



Image via Wikipedia

A glossy software office in Chengdu seems a long way from the images of centrally directed, belching factories seeking to dominate the global economy. But a close examination of the emerging Sinosphere--or Chinese sphere of influence--shows an economy that is globally dispersed, multinational and increasingly focused on the high-tech and service sectors.

Yet if Tang came to China to work for [Interserv](#), a Taiwan game developer, he would see that the future of his industry--including its creative side--lies not only in the coastal cities but, increasingly, in those stretching across the vast Chinese interior. "In ten years perhaps all these cities will follow the path of Shanghai," says Tang, as technology allows businesses that once had to situate themselves in coastal megacities to expand into the interior.

Widely considered one of the most "livable" of China's big cities, Chengdu seems to Tang something of an incipient Silicon Valley. The area's software revenues increased more than tenfold over the past decade, while an estimated 200,000 people are expected to be working in the city's software industry by 2012.

Like many of his fellow managers at the sprawling park, home to over 800 foreign-owned companies, Tang is not a citizen of China. He's from Taiwan and never set foot in the

People's Republic before 2001. His wife remains in Taiwan (Tang flies there every month or two to see her).

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Continued from page 1

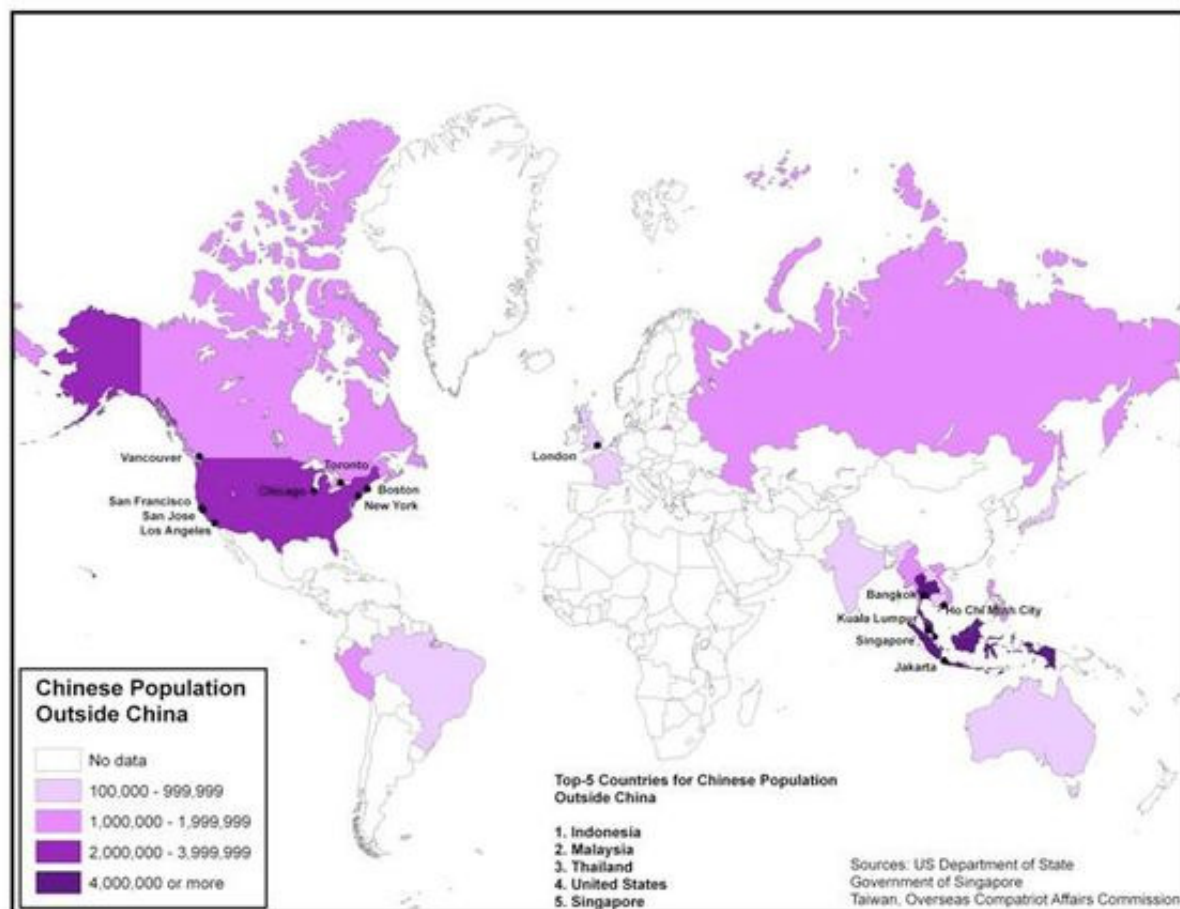
Chinese capitalism has relied on diaspora entrepreneurs like Tang. In this sense, the rise of China represents the triumph of a race and a culture. Indeed for most of its history China's most important export was not silk or porcelain but people. To measure the rise of the Sinosphere, one has to consider not just China itself but what historian Lynn Pan has described as the "sons of the Yellow Emperor."

The Sinosphere's roots lie with the Han expansion into southern China during the Tang dynasty (618-907). By the 12th century, the newly Sinofied southern Chinese had started moving south. There they created trade-oriented colonies like Vietnam, Burma, Malaya and the island of Java. In the 1600s Chinese settlers overcame the aboriginal inhabitants of Taiwan, creating another powerful base in the South China Sea.

At its height, during the expeditions of the legendary eunuch Admiral Zheng Hein in the early 15th century, China's maritime "sphere of influence" extended all the way to the Indian Ocean and beyond.

Although ensuing Chinese regimes pulled back from expansion and all but abandoned their scattered children, the colonies, particularly in Southeast Asia, survived. They developed business and industries suitable to their new homes, but also maintained their cultural heritage and language. After the Chinese Communist takeover of the mainland in 1949, the diaspora colonies retained their capitalist orientation. Many established trading operations and sent their children to the United States, Canada and Australia, where they enjoyed remarkable success.

Hong Kong, Singapore, Taipei, Rangoon, Bangkok and Jakarta can be seen as the original testing grounds for Chinese capitalism. In the past few decades North American regions such as Silicon Valley, Southern California, Toronto, Vancouver and New York-New Jersey have been added to the mix. Overall the entire overseas Chinese population has risen to nearly 40 million. Taiwan, which is de facto independent, is home to an additional 23 million, and Hong Kong and Macau, officially part of China but governed under different laws, boasts some 7.5 million.



Even today the ties between overseas Chinese and their home country remain close. The original diaspora countries—including Hong Kong—remain principal sources of investment into China. Among the ten largest sources for inbound investment to the PRC are Hong Kong, by far the largest investor, fourth-ranked Singapore and ninth-ranked Taiwan. Each brings more investments into China than such major powers as Germany, France, India and Russia. The United States, home to the largest overseas Chinese population outside Asia, ranks fifth.

Other investments come from places like British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Samoa, which often act as conduits for investors who do not want to be too closely monitored. This seems to include many Chinese investors, particularly in Taiwan, who may not want too much scrutiny of their outlays into the PRC. This includes even Chinese government-owned firms such as China Mobile Communication Corp., which has established an investment HUB in the far away British Virgin Islands.

As China itself has become wealthier, financial flows from the diaspora have continued to increase. Hong Kong's investment into China grew from \$18 billion in 2005 to \$45 billion four years later. Singapore's investment surged from \$2.2 billion to \$4.1 billion in the same years. This has occurred while new investment from such powerhouses as the United States, Japan, Korea and Germany has stagnated or even dropped.

The second phase of the Sinosphere has been dominated largely by industrial projects, many of them financed or helped technologically by the diaspora. Much of trade, initially, was targeted to the rich consumer markets of North America, Europe and Japan. Between just 2007 and 2009 China's [share of world exports](#) expanded from 7% to 9%.

But today the Sinosphere's trade flow is shifting. An analysis of trade growth between 2005 and 2009 shows a significant change in focus away from advanced countries to the developing world. In the second half of the last decade, for example, trade with the United States, Japan, Germany, South Korea and the Netherlands grew by less than 50%. In contrast, commerce with key developing countries--including Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Mauretania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia Turkmenistan, Iraq and Laos--grew *ten* times. Trade with large emerging economies, notably Brazil, India, Mexico and South Africa, increased five times during the same period.

China's thirst for resources is a big driver of this shift. Now the world's largest car market and consumer of energy, China is in great need of oil, gas, and other natural resources. It also requires vast amounts of foodstuffs, notably corn and soybeans, for its increasingly urbanized population.

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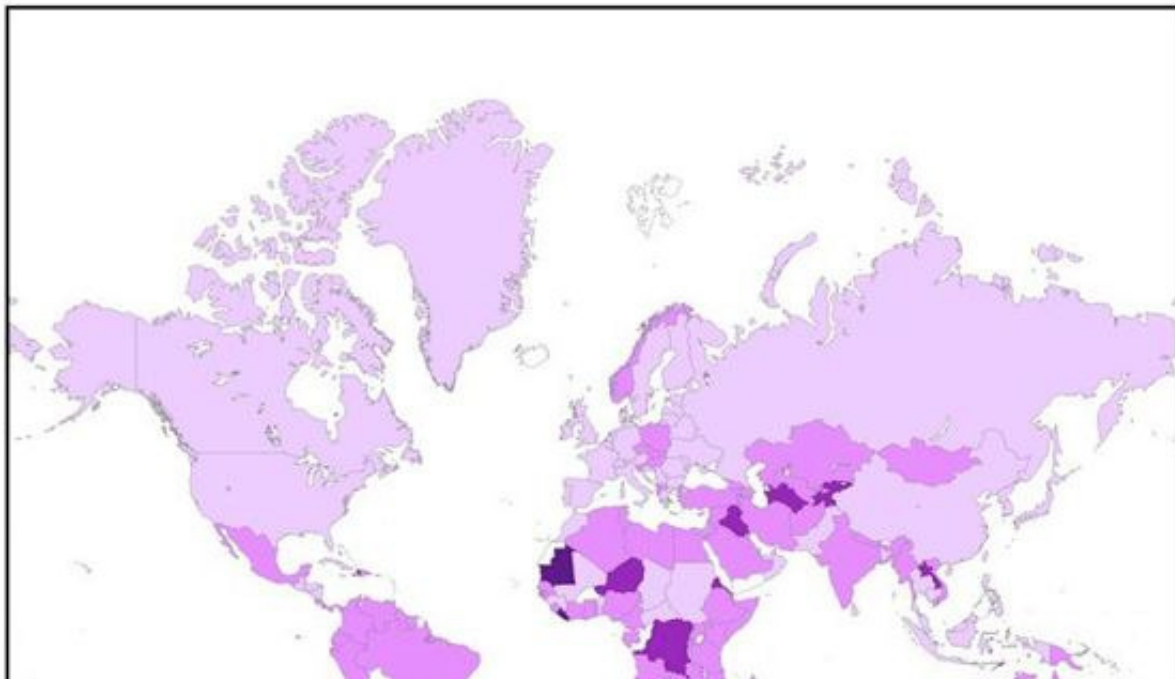
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Continued from page 2

Two of China's new trade thrusts follow historic patterns of expansion, the first being growing investment in the Mekong Delta and Southeast Asia (Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Malaysia). For 2010, Chinese invested \$7.15 billion in energy projects alone in [Myanmar](#). On the military side, this also includes moves by China to secure offshore islands for energy development, which is a potential source of conflict with Vietnam, the Philippines and Japan.

The second big expansion is along the old "[silk road](#)" connecting eastern China to the energy and mineral rich "stans" of Central Asia. This shift enhances the importance of inland Chinese cities, such as Xi'an, Chengdu and [Chongqing](#), which are natural entrepôts for central Asian trade. Perhaps even more important may prove the role of Kashgar, which was designated last year as the Special Economic Zone. Sitting on the western edge of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Zone near the border of Tajikistan, the Chinese envision Kashgar as the main rail and air link to the stans. Recent [disturbances](#) by the local Muslim majority, however, could threaten these ambitious plans.





As China's economy and wealth has grown, it has moved from being merely a recipient of inbound investment into a major exporter of capital. China's outbound investment is growing much faster, rising 21% in just the past year; its overseas investment overall has grown from 53.3 billion in 2005 to 224.4 billion in 2009.

Although still the largest destination for foreign investment, the country has vaulted into the top four in terms of **outbound outlays** just behind the U.S., Japan and the U.K. It is not inconceivable that China could challenge the U.S. as the world's top foreign investor.

The country's investment strategy seems to be following two powerful trends. One has to do with the acquisition of resources to feed the Chinese industrial machine and its growing consumer market. This explains the rapid growth of investment into the Middle East, South America and Africa. Four of the five fastest-growing investment areas for large scale investments--South Africa, Canada, Nigeria and Australia--are all major commodity exporters. Chinese investment in these countries has been growing from three to five times as quickly as those in the U.S. or Western Europe.

The second, less obvious, trend relates to the idea that these countries, with generally faster growing populations, represent the most lucrative future markets for Chinese exporters. This may be best seen in the rapid growth of Chinese government grants as

well as the provision of interest-free and concessional bank loans, such as those provided by the government's Exim bank, primarily to Chinese companies seeking to invest in developing nations, especially Africa, over the past decade. PRC financial backing for companies and projects in countries such as Angola, India, Equatorial Africa, Turkey, Egypt, the Congo and Algeria have grown over 100 times since 2005. Other key developing countries such as South Africa, Ethiopia, Somalia and Ghana all saw increases of tenfold or more.

These developments tell us something of the future of the Sinosphere. It will be largely funded by the Chinese and their diaspora, less focused on the West and more on developing countries, including increasingly those outside the traditional stomping grounds of Chinese entrepreneurs. The emerging Sinosphere is also likely to be somewhat less focused on manufacturing and more on services like real estate, finance and high-technology exports. This is partially due to the appeal, for manufacturers, of less expensive, more youthful countries like [Bangladesh](#), Vietnam and Myanmar. Wages for [manufacturing workers](#) in the Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia are now less than half of those in China.

These shifts are already evident by looking at recent trends in inbound investment to China, much of it from the diaspora and tax havens. Between 2005 and 2009, for example, industrial investment fell from 70% to barely 50% in 2009. The total investment in industry has remained stagnant while dollars into scientific research have grown almost five-fold. We can expect more of this as China prepares to challenge America, Japan and other advanced countries in [basic research](#). At the same time investment into real estate has tripled, while both software and financial flows have more than doubled.



All this explains the importance Chinese officials place on expatriates like the Taiwan-born Tang. In the 1980s and 1990s Taiwanese and Hong Kong firms spearheaded the development of China's manufacturing prowess. Now the mainland leadership hopes that high-tech executives such as Tang will nurture and direct China's leap into the first ranks of the global digital economy, with Perfect World's Chengdu engineers epitomizing the future imagined by China's aggressive regional officials. The fact that the company's games are based largely on Chinese mythology makes the effort an even more natural fit. But Perfect World is not just looking at the Chinese or diaspora markets; it is also marketing aggressively to young gamers in Europe and North America.

All this can be seen as a direct challenge to the long dominant software and entertainment

industries of the West, heretofore largely unchallenged by China. In a world increasingly 'SINOFIED' there may be huge potential for Sinosphere companies to move beyond exporting tangible goods, and increase their trade in ideas and culture to the rest of the world.

"We are well on our way," Tang explains from his perch in Chengdu. "China's move into this kind of business is just beginning."

Joel Kotkin, a regular columnist for Forbes.com, is a presidential fellow in Urban Futures at Chapman University and an adjunct fellow for the Legatum Institute, which supported this research. He is a senior visiting fellow at the Civil Service College in Singapore.

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