

Min

Min

Look up MIN, Min, min, -min, or min. in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Min or MIN may refer to: Fujian, also called M?n, a province of China Min Kingdom

Min or MIN may refer to:

Min Chinese

(9.40%) Leizhou Min (6.20%) Pu-Xian Min (3.50%) Northern Min (3.50%) Shao-Jiang Min (1.20%) Central Min (0.90%) Datian Min (0.30%) Min is usually described

Min is a broad group of Sinitic languages with about 75 million native speakers. These languages are spoken in China in a region centered on modern Fujian Province, stretching from Southern Zhejiang to Eastern Guangdong, as well as on Hainan Island and the neighbouring Leizhou Peninsula. Min varieties are also spoken in Taiwan, and by a large international diaspora, particularly in Southeast Asia. The name Min is shared with the Min River in Fujian, and is also the abbreviated name of Fujian Province. Min languages are not mutually intelligible with one another nor with other varieties of Chinese.

The most widely spoken variety of Min outside of China is Hokkien, a variety of Southern Min which has its origin in Southern Fujian. Amoy Hokkien is the prestige dialect of Hokkien in Fujian, while...

Eastern Min

Eastern Min or Min Dong (traditional Chinese: ???; simplified Chinese: ???; pinyin: M?nd?ngy?, Foochow Romanized: Mìng-d??ng-ng??) is a branch of the Min group

Eastern Min or Min Dong (traditional Chinese: ???; simplified Chinese: ???; pinyin: M?nd?ngy?, Foochow Romanized: Mìng-d??ng-ng??) is a branch of the Min group of the Chinese languages of China. The prestige form and most commonly cited representative form is the Fuzhou dialect, the speech of the capital of Fujian.

Northern Min

Northern Min (simplified Chinese: ??; traditional Chinese: ??; pinyin: M?nb?i) is a group of mutually intelligible[citation needed] Min varieties spoken

Northern Min (simplified Chinese: ??; traditional Chinese: ??; pinyin: M?nb?i) is a group of mutually intelligible Min varieties spoken in Nanping prefecture of northwestern Fujian.

Southern Min

Southern Min (simplified Chinese: ???; traditional Chinese: ???; pinyin: M?nnány?; Pe?h-?e-j?: Bân-lâm-gí/gú; lit. 'Southern Min language''), Minnan (Mandarin pronunciation: [mìn.n?n]) or Banlam (Min Nan Chinese pronunciation: [bàn.l?m]), is a group of linguistically similar and historically related Chinese languages that form a branch of Min Chinese spoken in Fujian (especially the Minnan region), most of Taiwan (many citizens are descendants of settlers from Fujian), Eastern Guangdong, Hainan, and Southern Zhejiang. Southern Min dialects are also spoken by descendants of emigrants from these areas in diaspora,

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most notably in Southeast Asia, such as Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Southern Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Southern and Central Vietnam, as well as major...

Min Min light

The Min Min light is a light phenomenon that has often been reported in outback Australia. Stories about the lights can be found in several Aboriginal

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Central Min

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Central Min, or Min Zhong (simplified Chinese: 闽中; traditional Chinese: 閩中; pinyin: Mǐnzhōng), is a part of the Min group of varieties of Chinese. It is spoken in the valley of the Sha River in Sanming prefecture in the central mountain areas of Fujian, consisting of Yong'an, the urban area of Sanming (Sanyuan and Meilie districts) and Sha County.

Min (Ten Kingdoms)

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Min (Chinese: 闽; pinyin: Mǐn) was a dynastic state of China and one of the Ten Kingdoms in existence between the years of 909 and 945. It existed in a mountainous region of modern-day Fujian province of China and had a history of quasi-independent rule. Its capital was Fuzhou. It was founded by Wang Shenzhi (Emperor Taizu).

Pu–Xian Min

Pu–Xian Min (Hinghwa Romanized: Pó-sing-g??; traditional Chinese: 莆仙; simplified Chinese: 莆仙; pinyin: Púxiānhuà), also known as Putian–Xianyou Min, Puxian

Pu–Xian Min (Hinghwa Romanized: Pó-sing-g??; traditional Chinese: 莆仙; simplified Chinese: 莆仙; pinyin: Púxiānhuà), also known as Putian–Xianyou Min, Puxian Min, Pu–Xian Chinese, Xinghua, Henghua, Hinghua or Hinghwa (Hing-hua?-g??; traditional Chinese: 興化; simplified Chinese: 兴化; pinyin: Xīnghuà?), is a Chinese language that forms a branch of Min Chinese. Pu-Xian is a transitional variety of Coastal Min which shares characteristics with both Eastern Min and Southern Min, although it is closer to the latter.

The native language of Putian people, Pu-Xian is spoken mostly in Fujian province, particularly in Putian city and Xianyou County (after which it is named), parts of Fuzhou, and parts of Quanzhou. It is also widely used as the mother tongue in Wuqiu Township, Kinmen County, Fujian Province...

Shao–Jiang Min

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Shao–Jiang or Shaojiang Min (simplified Chinese: 邵江; traditional Chinese: 邵江; pinyin: Shàojiāng) is a Min Chinese language centered on Western Nanping in Northwest Fujian, specifically in the Nanping counties of Guangze, Shaowu, and Western Shunchang and the Northern Sanming county of Jiangle.

Shao–Jiang developed from Northern Min (Min Bei), and was deeply influenced by Gan Chinese and Hakka Chinese. The classification of Shao–Jiang is disputed. It is frequently classified as a variety of Northern Min, but sometimes it is excluded from Min and classified as Gan Chinese instead. But it is mutually intelligible with neither other Northern Min nor other Gan. Actually it is a collection of dialects which have limited mutual intelligibility with each other instead of a coherent language. Some Chinese...

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