

CHINESE

Chinese loan-words, like Japanese, are only partly assimilated, and occur in reference to a Chinese context - social life, cooking and so on. The first recorded loan-words belong to the late 16th and early 17th century:

17th century

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>MnE</i>
jin shin; the root of the plant; used as a medicine.	1654	ginseng
kin ku 'gold orange'; a fruit	1699	kumquat
li-chi; a fruit	1588	lychee/litchi
san-pan, boat.	1620	sampan
yang; in Chinese philosophy, the masculine or positive principle.	1671	yang
yin; in Chinese philosophy, the feminine or negative principle.	1671	yin

18th century

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>MnE</i>
kechiap; a sauce.	1711	ketchup
pek-ho; a superior kind of black tea.	1712	pekoe
siao-chung 'small sort'; a variety of tea	1760	souchong

19th century

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>MnE</i>
shap sui, 'mixed bits'; a Chinese dish.	1888	chop-suey
ko-tou, f. ko 'knock' + tou 'the head';	1804	kow-tow

20th century

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>MnE</i>
chow mein 'fried flour'; fried noodles.	1903	chow mein
dim sum; a savoury Cantonese-style snack.	1948	dim sum
kung 'work' + ho 'together'; a slogan adopted in the war of 1939-1945 by the United States Marines.	1942	gung ho
ma- tsiang, 'sparrows', from ma, 'hemp' + tsiang, 'small birds'; a game.	1922	mah jong
shizigou f. shi lion + zi son + gou dog; a small long-coated dog.	1921	shih-tzu
wok; a bowl-shaped pan used in Chinese cookery.	1952	wok