

Script Songs For Schools

Chinese script styles

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Chinese characters may be written using several major historical styles, which developed organically over the history of Chinese script. There are also various major regional styles associated with various modern and historical polities.

Arabi Malayalam script

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Arabi Malayalam script (Malayalam: അറബി-മലയാളം, Arabi Malayalam: عَرَبِيّ-مَلَايَالَم), also known as Ponnani script, is a writing system – a variant form of the Arabic script with special orthographic features – for writing Arabi Malayalam, a Dravidian language in southern India. Though the script originated and developed in Kerala, today it is predominantly used in Malaysia and Singapore by the migrant Muslim community.

Until the 20th century, the script was widely taught to all Muslims in the primary education madrasahs of Kerala. Arabi-Malayalam is currently used in some of the primary education madrasahs of Kerala and Lakshadweep.

Javanese script

Javanese script. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Javanese characters. Javanese script (natively

Javanese script (natively known as Aksara Jawa, Hanacaraka, Carakan, and Dentawyanjana) is one of Indonesia's traditional scripts developed on the island of Java. The script is primarily used to write the Javanese language and has also been used to write several other regional languages such as Sundanese and Madurese, the regional lingua franca Malay, as well as the historical languages Kawi and Sanskrit. It heavily influenced the Balinese script from which the writing system for Sasak developed. Javanese script was actively used by the Javanese people for writing day-to-day and literary texts from at least the mid-16th century CE until the mid-20th century CE, before it was gradually supplanted by the Latin alphabet. Today, the script is taught in the Yogyakarta Special Region as well as the...

Korean mixed script

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Korean mixed script (Korean: 한글 혼용; Hanja: 한글혼용) is a form of writing the Korean language that uses a mixture of the Korean alphabet or hangul (한글) and hanja (한자, 漢字), the Korean name for Chinese characters. The distribution on how to write words usually follows that all native Korean words, including suffixes, particles, and honorific markers are generally written in hangul and never in hanja. Sino-Korean vocabulary or hanja-eo (한자어; 漢字語), either words borrowed from Chinese or created from Sino-Korean roots, were generally always written in hanja, although very rare or complex characters were often substituted with hangul. Although the Korean alphabet was introduced and taught to people beginning in 1446, most literature until the early twentieth century was written in literary Chinese...

Tangut script

1036. The script was invented in a short period of time, and was put into use quickly. Government schools were founded to teach the script. Official documents

The Tangut script (Tangut: 𐞌𐞃; Chinese: 西夏文; pinyin: Xī Xià Wén; lit. 'Western Xia script') is a logographic writing system, formerly used for writing the extinct Tangut language of the Western Xia dynasty. According to the latest count, 5863 Tangut characters are known, excluding variants. The Tangut characters are similar in appearance to Chinese characters, with the same type of strokes, but the methods of forming characters in the Tangut writing system are significantly different from those of forming Chinese characters. As in Chinese calligraphy, regular, running, cursive and seal scripts were used in Tangut writing.

Music from the Unrealized Film Script: Dusk at Cubist Castle

recording songs on 4-track tapes for a studio album as early as 1993. Doss's ideas were more pop friendly while Hart wrote more experimental songs. Their

Music from the Unrealized Film Script: Dusk at Cubist Castle is the debut studio album by the American band the Olivia Tremor Control, released on August 6, 1996, by Flydaddy Records. It is an eclectic album that encompasses a variety of genres, including indie pop, neo-psychedelia, and psychedelic pop. The Olivia Tremor Control were influenced by bands of 1960s and 1970s, such as the Beach Boys and the Beatles, as well as experimental musicians like John Cage. Dusk at Cubist Castle purports to be the soundtrack to an unfinished film, and the lyrics focus on surrealist imagery.

The Olivia Tremor Control was formed in Athens, Georgia, and the line-up comprised Bill Doss, Will Cullen Hart, Eric Harris, and John Fernandes. Doss and Hart had been writing songs for a studio album as early as 1993...

Lao script

or other symbols instead of Lao script. Lao script or Akson Lao (Lao: ອັກສອນລາວ [ʔák.sǎːn láːw]) is the primary script used to write the Lao language

Lao script or Akson Lao (Lao: ອັກສອນລາວ [ʔák.sǎːn láːw]) is the primary script used to write the Lao language and other languages in Laos. Its earlier form, the Tai Noi script, was also used to write the Isan language, but was replaced by the Thai script. It has 27 consonants (ພະຍີ່ນຊະນະ [pʰā.ɲán.sā.nāʔ]), 7 consonantal ligatures (ພະຍີ່ນຊະນະປະສົມ [pʰā.ɲán.sā.nāʔ pā.sǒm]), 33 vowels (ສະຫລະ/ສະຫຼະ [sā.láʔ]), and 4 tone marks (ວິນະຍຸດ [wán.nā.ɲūt]).

The Lao abugida was adapted from the Khmer script, which itself was derived from the Pallava script, a variant of the Grantha script descended from the Brāhmī script, which was used in southern India and South East Asia during the 5th and 6th centuries AD. Akson Lao is a sister system to the Thai script, with which it shares many similarities and roots...

Nüshu

Nǚshū; [ny˥˥ɿʃu˥˥]; 'women's script') is a syllabic script derived from Chinese characters that was used by ethnic Yao women for several centuries in Jiangyong

Nüshu (𐂔𐂔; simplified Chinese: 𐂔𐂔; traditional Chinese: 𐂔𐂔; pinyin: Nǚshū; [ny˥˥ɿʃu˥˥]; 'women's script') is a syllabic script derived from Chinese characters that was used by ethnic Yao women for several centuries in Jiangyong, a county within the southern Chinese province of Hunan. From the early 21st century there have been official efforts to revitalise the script, as well as indications of renewed interest among the wider public.

Nüshu is phonetic, with each of its approximately 600–700 characters representing a syllable. Nüshu works were a way for women to lament by communicating sorrows, commiserating over Chinese patriarchy, and establishing connections with an empathetic community. Typically a group of three or four young, non-related women would pledge friendship by writing letters...

Ancient Script Texts

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In Chinese philology, the Ancient Script Classics (Chinese: 𐂔𐂔; pinyin: Gǔwén Jīng; Wade–Giles: Kuwen Ching), commonly known as the Old Texts, refer to some versions of the Five Classics discovered during the Han dynasty, written in a script that predated the one in use during the Han dynasty, and produced before the burning of the books. The term became used in contrast with "Current Script Classics" (𐂔𐂔, commonly called the "New Texts"), which indicated a group of texts written in the orthography currently in use during the Han dynasty.

Historical sources record the recovery of a group of texts during the last half of the 2nd century BC from the walls of Confucius's old residence in Qufu, the old capital of the State of Lu, when Prince Liu Yu (d. 127 BC) attempted to expand it into a palace...

Debate on the use of Korean mixed script

simplifications of Hanja for the same purpose. Mixed script has been in continual use since the introduction of Hangul. The Songs of Dragons Flying to Heaven

There has been much debate over the use of Chinese characters (domestically known as Hanja (한자) in Korea) in Korean orthography, otherwise known as Korean mixed script (Korean: 한글 혼용; Hanja: 韓契混用; RR: hanja honyong). The questions surrounding the use and relevance of mixed script over Hangul exclusivity (한글 전용; 한글 전용; hangeul jeonyong) are still hotly contested topics to this day in Korea and garner the attention of many, as the issue concerns education from its earliest years to university.

The debate itself is over whether Korean should be written with Hanja mixed into the text, or purely in Hangul (e.g. 한글만~ vs. 한글한자~). The debate also oftentimes centres around the education of Hanja in schools, the effects of which are also debated. It is a controversial debate which concerns the

orthography...

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