

I'm not robot!



How do i change my phone from chinese to english. How to change wps language from chinese to english android. How do i change the language from chinese to english on my android tablet. How to change wps office language from chinese to english in android. How to change language from chinese to english on android tablet. How do i change boot language from chinese to english in android. How do i change the language on my android phone from chinese to english. Android box change language from chinese to english.

By Adrian Grahams i Brendan Smialowski/Getty Images News/Getty Images Switching your Apple iPhone to Russian or another language setting can make switching the iPhone back to English difficult. The Russian language uses a different alphabet and special character set, which makes guessing the correct menu options more challenging than with an unfamiliar Western language. However, you can change the iPhone's language setting back from Russian to English if you know the correct graphic icon or position for each Settings menu option. Tap the "Settings" app button with the gears icon image on the iPhone's home screen. Touch the "General" tab, which has the same gears icon image as the main Settings app. The General settings screen contains multiple menu options arranged into groups. Tap the "International" tab, which is the third tab in the sixth group of menu options on the General settings screen. It is in the only group with four choices. Touch the "Language" tab, which is the first menu option on the International screen. Select "English" from the list of available language options. English is at the top of the list. Tap the blue "Done" button in the top right corner of the screen to complete the procedure and change the iPhone's language setting from Russian to English. You can change the language of your Android device by tapping Settings on your device. To access System Languages & input, tap the System Languages tab. The languages of the world. Select Languages & input Languages if you can't find "System.". Select a language from the list. You can choose the language you want to use by clicking on the language link. The language you want to be displayed at the top will appear first. About Author

How to change the system language on your Android phone (Image credit: Harish Jonnalagadda / Android Central) Bought a phone from China or selected the wrong language when setting up your phone? No need to worry. You can easily change the system language on your Android phone by heading into the settings. You can also add as many languages as you want, which is helpful for bilingual users. We'll show you how to do it in this easy guide. To make things easier for you, I switched the language on my phone to Simplified Chinese (the language that's installed by default on phones in China), and in the guide below I'll show you how to change it to English. Save up to \$200 on Samsung's upcoming Galaxy devices For the purposes of this guide we used a OnePlus 7 Pro (opens in new tab), but you can use just about any Android phone and the steps will be the same. Open Settings from the app drawer or home screen. Scroll down to the bottom of the page. Tap System (gear icon). Source: Harish Jonnalagadda / Android Central (Image credit: Source: Harish Jonnalagadda / Android Central) Tap Language & input (globe icon). Tap Languages (icon with multilingual characters). Choose Add a language (plus button). Source: Harish Jonnalagadda / Android Central (Image credit: Source: Harish Jonnalagadda / Android Central) Pick a language from the list. Most languages have their own regions. Select a region for your desired language. Once the language is added, press and hold the two horizontal lines and move your preferred language to the top. Source: Harish Jonnalagadda / Android Central (Image credit: Source: Harish Jonnalagadda / Android Central) That's it! You can add as many languages as you want, and just change the order to switch your phone's system language. If you don't immediately see the language changing, you may need to restart your device for the changes to take effect. Android natively supports dozens of languages, including both U.K. and U.S. English, multiple types of Chinese, French, Spanish, and more. Whether you accidentally selected the wrong language when you were setting up your phone, or purchased your device in a foreign country, you can easily change the language on your Android device by going into Settings. With more than 100 languages to choose from, you'll likely be able to find one that's suitable for you. Here's how to change the language on your Android device. Check out the products mentioned in this article: Samsung Galaxy s10 (From \$859.99 at Walmart) How to change the language on Android: 1. Open the Settings app on your Android device. 2. Tap "System." Scroll down to find "System." Christina Liao/Business Insider 3. Tap "Languages & input." 4. Tap "Languages." 5. Tap "Add a Language." 6. Select your preferred language from the list by tapping on it. If prompted, select the region for your chosen language. Some languages offer an additional region-specific option. In such instances, after selecting your preferred language, you'll be brought to a new page with a list of regions to choose from. Select your preferred region by tapping on it. Christina Liao/Business Insider 7. Press firmly on the two horizontal lines to the right of your preferred language and drag it up to the first spot. Once your preferred language has been added, make it your Android's default language by pressing firmly on the two horizontal lines and moving it to the top. Christina Liao/Business Insider You should automatically see the default language of your phone change. If not, restart your device. Related coverage from How To Do Everything: Tech: Android operating system has built-in support for dozens of languages, and it is important to know where to change the language settings, especially from Chinese to English, German, Spanish, or any other languages that you are familiar with. Most Android devices come with English as a default language. However, if you are purchasing a device from overseas, it may arrive with a foreign language set as default. If you buy a Chinese tablet, for instance, the dealer may have changed the system language to English. The problem arises when you do a factory reset. It will switch back to the default language which is Chinese. There is a simple solution to these problems, even if you don't read Chinese or any other foreign languages that your kids may have accidentally changed to. Guide to change the system language on Android 1. Go to "Settings" From your app drawer, look for the Android settings icon. Depending on your Android version, usually it will look like a gear. 2. Go to "Language & Input" In the settings menu, scroll down until you find a menu with an "A" icon. Tap on it to open language settings. 3. Change language In the Language & Input menu, select the top option. Even if you do not understand the text, it says language. Then the following menu should show a list of languages. Tap on the language that you are familiar with, and the system language will change accordingly. In April, the editors of the Oxford English Dictionary did something unusual. For the previous 20 years, they had issued quarterly updates to announce new words and meanings selected for inclusion. These updates have typically been made available in March, June, September, and December. In the late spring, however, and again in July, the dictionary's editors released special updates, citing a need to document the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the English language. Although the editors have documented many coronavirus-related linguistic shifts, some of their observations are surprising. They claim, for example, that the pandemic has produced only one truly new word: the acronym COVID-19. Most of the coronavirus-related changes that the editors have noted have to do with older, more obscure words and phrases being catapulted into common usage, such as reproduction number and social distancing. They've also documented the creation of new word blends based on previously existing vocabulary. The Oxford English Dictionary aspires to be the most extensive and complete record of the language and its history. In 1884, parts of the first edition were released. It wasn't completed until 1928. Over the ensuing years, additional volumes of new words were published to supplement the first edition, and these were integrated into a second edition that appeared in 1989. This is the version you'll find in most libraries. A digital release, on CD-ROM, followed in 1992. In March 2000, the dictionary launched an online version. For this new edition, the editors have been revising definitions dating from the first edition that are, in many cases, over a century old. Due to its size, this third edition will not appear in printed form, and these revisions may not be completed until 2034. At the same time, the editors continue to document the language as it grows, changes, and evolves. The quarterly updates provide a list of new words and revisions. The September update, for example, includes "craftivist" and "Cookie Monster." Something old, something new The special, coronavirus-related updates give us a glimpse into how language can quickly change in the face of unprecedented social and economic disruption. For example, one of the effects of the pandemic is that it's brought previously obscure medical terms to the forefront of everyday speech. Traditionally, dictionary editors include scientific and technical terms only if they achieve some degree of currency outside of their disciplines. This is the case for the names of drugs, since there are many thousands of these. For example, you'll see Ritalin and Oxycotin in the dictionary, but you won't see arpiprazole. However, the pandemic has seen at least two drug names jump into public discourse. Hydroxychloroquine, a malaria treatment touted by some as a magic bullet against the virus, was added to the Oxford English Dictionary in July, although the drug's name had appeared in print as early as 1951. Another newly famous drug is dexamethasone, a corticosteroid that has reduced the COVID-19 death rate. It appeared in print as early as 1958 and was included in the dictionary's second edition. In the July update, the editors provided a quotation illustrating the drug's current use to combat the coronavirus. The updates also include new citations for such terms as community transmission, which dates to 1959, and community spread, which was first documented in print in 1903. The language of quarantining Terms related to social isolation existed long before the COVID-19 pandemic, but they've become much more common in 2020. Self-isolate, self-isolated, and shelter in place all received new citations to illustrate their current usage. Some terms have seen a shift in meaning. Originally, sheltering in place referred to seeking safety during a circumscribed event, such as a tornado or an active shooter attack. It's now being used to refer to a prolonged period of social isolation. Similarly, elbow bump has evolved from a gesture akin to a high five, as documented in 1981, to its present form: a safe way to greet another person. Some regional differences are also emerging in COVID-19 language. Self-isolate has been the preferred term in British English, whereas self-quarantine is more commonly employed in the U.S. "Rona" or "the rona" as slang for coronavirus has been observed in the U.S. and Australia, but the dictionary editors haven't documented wide enough usage to warrant its inclusion. A perennial issue for lexicographers is deciding whether or not a term has enough staying power to be enshrined in the dictionary. The COVID-19 pandemic has produced its fair share of new terms that are blends of other words, and many of these are on the editors' watch list. They include "maskne," an acne outbreak caused by facial coverings; "zoombombing," which is when strangers intrude on videoconferences; and "quarantini," a cocktail consumed in isolation. Other new blends include "covidiot," for someone who ignores public safety recommendations; "doomscrolling," which happens when you skim anxiously-inducing pandemic-related stories on your smartphone; and the German term "hamsterkauf," or panic buying. Whether such terms will be in common usage after the pandemic is anyone's guess. "COVID" or "Covid"? And what of COVID-19 itself? According to the dictionary's editors, it first appeared in a February 11 World Health Organization situation report as shorthand for "coronavirus disease 2019." But should it be COVID-19 or as Covid-19? The dictionary's editors report regional differences for this term as well. "COVID" is dominant in the U.S., Canada, and Australia, while "Covid" is more common in the U.K., Ireland, New Zealand, and South Africa. Because the Oxford English Dictionary is edited and published in England, British forms take precedence: In the online dictionary, it appears under the headword Covid-19. Earlier health crises also spawned new acronyms and terminology. Nearly 40 years ago, the terms AIDS and HIV entered the language. However, they didn't appear in the dictionary until the second edition was published at the end of the 1980s. By releasing updates online, the editors can track language changes as they occur in near real time, and the arbiters of the English language no longer have to play catch-up.

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