

乾隆973 中、英 雙語字典

Qian ≡ Long 973 Bilingual Dictionary

Chinese English

中華語文津梁

Communication with Chinese Language

乾隆 973 字典之緣起 The Origin of the Qian 三 Long 973 Dictionary

家父學術一則秉外祖父劉氏家學（為劉氏家乘，「帝師傳人」第二十一世傳人），二則遵雁蕩山天仙宗之主流傳承（為四十七代傳人）^[1]，父為保存與延續中國古道文化，中年後專注於著作出版，其叢書貫儒釋道三家及養生法，已出版書目見本公司網站 www.CJguidance.com。 My father learned two sources of Daoism; **first**, from his maternal grandfather's family heritage and **second**, from his Shi-Fu 師父 who handed down the Daokong 道功 and a copy of manuscript "Laotse 5,000 Words" which is from Yangdang Mountain 雁蕩山 Purest Fairy Sect 天仙宗; it is one of the mainstreams of Daoism ^[1]. For the sake of the continuity of Daoism (also called Taoism) philosophy and culture, after forty, my father has dedicated himself to write and publish cultural books. They are in five different categories (see our web site, tab "Purchase Book").

家父語余云：汝祖 超演公早年留學法國，吾生長於外祖家，外祖劉鳳詔公家富藏書，嘗與瑞安科名文章盛一方之孫詒讓（著「墨子閒話」）；同有「海內師表」之譽之陳黻宸（字介石著「論史學諸子」），二先生互為講友。與陳甥林損（字公鐸著「老子口義」），皆北大名教授，林侄尹（娶湖北黃侃教授甥女李氏為室，後庶吳氏），同為世講，故陳、孫、黃、林之學，皆浸潤浙東學子也。我家伯叔祖多陳氏門下，我大姑為介石先生孫媳，姑丈陳德曾字仲公，嘗為大公報主筆，二叔超構為新民晚報社長，小叔超普、超燮、超歐等各為名校教授，凡此實受陳孫餘風使然。 I was told that while my grandfather studied in France, my father was born and raised in the home of his maternal grandfather, Liu Feng-Zhao. His home had a very rich collection of books and antiquities. In modern history, there were four influential scholars, Chen Fu-Chen 陳黻宸、Sun Yi-Rang 孫詒讓、Lin Gong-Duo 林公鐸 and Huang Kan 黃侃, in the academic and political society. His maternal grandfather knew Chen Fu-Chen 陳黻宸 and Sun Yi-Rang 孫詒讓 very well. They exchanged knowledge among one another. Our family also had either direct or indirect relations with all four scholars. Lin Gong-duo 林公鐸 is Chen's nephew and student. His nephew, Lin Yin 林尹^[1], was educated by all four scholars, and he excelled in his education and became a professor at barely the age of twenty. Most of my father's granduncles were Chen's students; and the oldest grandaunt married Chen De-Zeng 陳德曾, Mr. Chen Fu-Chen's grandson. He was

the chief editor of Ta-Kung Po 大公報. My grandfather's 1st younger brother, *Chao-Gou* 超構 was the Director of Xin-Min Evening News 新民晚報. Several of his other brothers were professors of famous universities in China. They are all influenced by Mr. Chen.

外祖承劉 伯溫公家學，僅傳堂舅父松君一人，舅居杭，曾拜印光法師學佛，其時逢夏必請法師至南田避暑，法師慈悲，為鄉人說心經、阿彌陀經。父幼長于外祖家，亦沐佛恩矣，迄今父尚保有當年印光法師持贈外祖父之「特製唵珠」一串。My father's maternal grandfather carried *Liu Bo-Wen's* 劉伯溫 family heritage and his uncle, *Song-Jun* 松君, was the only male heir who could carry on the family heritage (for each generation only one male in the family is allowed to carry on the Dao Heritage). When he lived in Hangzhou 杭州, he learned Buddhism from Yin-Guang Dharma Master 印光法師. Every summer he would invite Dharma to stay in his Nantian 南田 house. The Dharma was very kind and interpreted 「The Heart Sutra 心經」, 「The Buddha Speaks of Amitabha Sutra 阿彌陀經」 to the countryman. My father grew up in Nantian 南田 house where he was exposed to and influenced by Buddhism. The Dharma gave a special-made rosary to my father's maternal grandfather, which to this day is still in my father's possession.

[1] 附註一：家父更因緣於溫州 仙岩 梅雨潭觀瀑亭，獲雁蕩山 太荒道長授道功及天台桐柏宮鎮宮之寶「老子真本」之抄本，講授經句後委以「汝 49 之年，予以釋解佈世」之鴻任。Note #1: My father learned the Daoist régime, 道功 and Laotse 5,000 words from Tai-huang Dao Master 太荒道長 at Wenzhou 溫州 Fairy Rock 仙岩 梅雨潭 觀瀑亭 in Yangdang Mountain 雁蕩山. He passed on an authentic copy of manuscript "Laotse 5,000 words" 「老子真本」 and a great mission to my father. The manuscript is the Temple Treasure 鎮宮之寶 of Tiantai Mountain 天台 Tongbai Palace 桐柏宮. The great mission told by Master Tai-huang, "You at year 49 should interpret and publish this book".

家父又云：民六十七年初，林 尹表叔電邀午餐。席間林叔稱：「文大國文研究所繼中文大辭典、國民字典後，又完成一部大學字典，心甚愉快」，He continually said: In the beginning of the year 1978, Uncle Lin invited me for lunch at his house. During lunch, he excitedly mentioned that the Chinese Research Institute of Chinese Cultural University had completed another college-level dictionary. This new dictionary was the third one after his other two dictionaries (The Encyclopedia Dictionary of the Chinese Language 中文大辭典 and 國民字典). He showed me the dictionary and asked me to read the two prefaces. I finished reading the prefaces and skimmed through several pages of dictionary then returned to him. 林叔問對辭字二典，有何意見？余以「中文大辭典」尚有許多字義混

淆不清，不能明斷學術疑難，遂使字典不能為解決疑難，示人真知之「工具書」。故二典多有缺失，此非叔編輯門人之失，實博士弟子，力有不逮也。

Uncle Lin asked my opinion of the dictionary; and I said: many of the characters' literal meanings are still confusing and unclear, especially the characters and words with academic difficulties. A dictionary is not a truly useful tool unless it fully provides clear, precise, and correct meanings of words and phrases. Those shortcomings of the dictionary are not your disciples' error and omission; the disciples who edited the dictionary are experts only in a certain specific field.

又答：大辭典與字典，皆為供中國高知識份子用之文字工具書，二十年內，不修正也可以，但鑒于不識華文之僑生，外國留學生及外國人在其本國修學中華語文者之需要，叔應再編一易學，而易查、易知、易用之僑生用大學字典（盱衡今日大陸極力向海外推行漢語之情勢，尤有必要，允宜視此為當務之急）。Furthermore, both dictionaries are tools for higher education users. It doesn't matter revise those difficulties or not within next 20 years. But in regards to the needs of Chinese descendants overseas and foreign students who are studying Chinese in their own native countries. The dictionaries should be useable for people of all levels of education. The current searching method still uses mainly radicals. Before a dictionary can be used, the 200+ radicals need to first be either memorized or recognized. However, there are many exceptions to some of these radicals, even for the advanced users, these rules can sometimes be confusing. My suggestion: there should be a dictionary that eliminates the radical searching method, and it should be easy to use. (These days China has been integrating the education of the Chinese language into schools overseas. But the current method is both ineffective and difficult to be taught to large groups. It should regard the use of a method which is simple and intuitive.) 林叔聞言，笑曰：「汝言誠是，即由汝責成，吾樂觀焉。」余聞言一驚！答以：「侄不敏！茲事體大，難副託付」，餐後告辭。Uncle Lin smiled and said to me, "Your sayings are absolutely right. Put your thoughts and ideas together, and carry out your scheme. I am sure you can do it". I was stunned with his response and said to him, "I dare not take it! This is a big task. I am afraid of disappointing you." He assured me of it and I took my leave after the meal.

民八十三年家父母來美東小住，閒話家常中，得知父受托編僑生字典事，不敢接手，及至八七年方惶恐代父擔夯此事，期抵於成。父喜而以撰寫大綱及參考書授我。Time went by fast. In 1994, my parents visited me in United States. I learned about this dictionary during family conversations, but I was hesitant to put it into action until 1998. My father was so happy that I undertook the task of creating the dictionary. He

equipped me with the program, main principles, and the reference list for the dictionary. 我檢視大綱，深入了解後，知撰僑生詞典，首在揚棄固有不便查字之部首法，與僑生無法使用之拼音、筆劃等檢字術，而應自為另類新法，否則仍如坊間中英字典，則無濟僑生教學，空忙一陣，於是擬新法，作測試焉。I started by inquiring my father's program thoroughly and analyzing all the available dictionaries. In general, to use the common dictionary, the user needs to know how to write (counting & understanding strokes), how to pronounce (either Pinyin or Zhuyin, the 16 vowels & 21 consonants), and they need to memorize the majority of the radicals (comprised of 200+, 17 strokes max). At first, we had to develop a new way of searching for characters to eliminate ~~these~~ common barriers. Otherwise, the non-Chinese speakers will be frustrated using the dictionary. All the effort will be in vain. After 12 years of continual tests and trials, we have finally completed the QianLong 973 searching method and Chinese-English bilingual dictionary!

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