乾隆973 中、英 雙語字典

Qian三Long 973 Bilingual Dictionary

Chinese English

中華語文津梁

Communication with Chinese Language

美國中文教育的現狀與改進

The Chinese Language Education in United States Current Issues & Resolutions

今年全美中文大會在四月底才舉行，自從二〇〇八年第一次大會始，全美學習中文的學生人數大量增加，但素質方面仍需多方改進。This year's National Chinese language Conference was recently held. Since 2008 until now, there has been a dramatic increase in quantity of learning the Chinese language, but the quality still needs a lot of help for a drastic improvement.

亞洲協會**Asia Society**曾就第一次大會作出結論，有下列五方面的不足，及質與量間配套嚴重不均稱的問題：**Asia Society** had concluded the first **"National Chinese Language Conference"**, 2008 with the following present concerns for the field of teaching and learning Chinese:

1. 中文教學上面對的五個挑戰：**Five challenges** facing the field of teaching/learning Chinese:

   1) 缺少全國性中文教育的協調。Lack of national coordination of efforts,
   2) 缺少各年級合格之中文教師，亦無資格鑑定之標準與程序。Lack of teacher education capacity and teacher certification mechanisms,
   3) 缺少中小學中文教學基礎。Lack of capacity for early language learning,
   4) 缺少明確的方針以達語文二者流利的能力。Lack of K-16 articulation leading to the attainment of high language proficiency,
   5) 缺少接觸與學習中文的機會。Lack of opportunity and access to learn.

2. 強調並說明質與量在配套上，存有嚴重不平衡的問題，必需有一個長期性解決方案，才能對未來負起責任。To address the disparity between the rapidly growing interest and the **lack of infrastructure to sustain high quality programs**, we need a long-term commitment to the future.

上述第一項中所列五不足，主要為行政上的計劃與安排，從〇八年至今，這方面已有很多在課程與評估上的研究報告，但"不足"的實質問題則依然存在。第二項是一教學內容上的基本問題，簡言之如下：The challenges in **Item #1** are mainly administrative issues. There are plenty of discussions on curriculum and assessment. All available researches indicate those challenges are improving but still sustained in 2010! **Item #2** is a fundamental issue. In short, they are as following:

1) 現行電腦教材是配合科技的教學方案，其內容多著重於口語白話，而非語錄文，這問題並非只發生在美國，實乃大陸、台灣及港澳，二岸三地中文教學問題之延伸。整個中華歷史、文化並非以口語文字或我手寫我口之文體記載（參下頁），這也是中國與西方語法上的主要分歧。如要同時改善語、文二者，唯有重新安排教材，注重語錄文。本公司專家為發揚中華文化，而編中華語文教育津梁，特此獻曝，其中"新編三字經"（參下頁）可聊資為一參考比較。There are newly created online and PC educational programs or printed books; all are trying to improve the current systems, but the contents are still focusing on the vernacular language and very little for literary aspect. This problem not only arises for just American students, but also for students from China, Taiwan, Hongkong, and Macau for a long time. **The whole Chinese culture and history** is not based on this type of language as "I write what I spoke" (*See following article*). This is also the major difference between the Chinese and Western language. If schools want to improve on-literacy, then they have to modify and reorganize their textbooks for more literary language. CJ Guidance's experts also provide a series of textbooks for comparison.

中華語文教育津梁·First Series of Textbooks

(書目見本公司網站 購書欄 *www.CJguidance.com* *See our website under tab "Purchase Books"*)

三個字的短句為中文語法中最短的用法。
Three characters are the simplest syntax of Chinese language.

學生可朗朗上口。
Students can rap it to memorize.

<u>論口語化文字</u> **Discuss the Vernacular Language"** (*from QL 973 Dictionary*)

　　口語化文字，即是白話文，白話文雖有暫時「文字語言一致」之利，却因口語常變 (10 年一小變，30 年一大變)，而時久自生「不通、不懂，過時無價值」之弊，及阻礙「語文」發展，使今人不能讀古文而蒙降文化水平，失「語錄文」能力之害。The vernacular literature is a writing style of spoken language. Although the vernacular literature has temporary advantage that the word and language is consistent. Since the spoken language changes constantly, every 10 years one slightly change and a 30-year big change. And time spontaneously causes the expression doesn't make sense and obsolete. It hinders the development of literary language that people of our time cannot read the classical Chinese literature any more. It lowers our ability to understand our culture and do harm to the literacy and ability of writing.

　　所謂中華「語錄文」，是在「口語」之外，乃介乎古文、語體之間，比普通口語精簡，較古文用詞淺易，于書面上自成超越口語、時空之體系，因有思維、組織、雅達、統一、簡潔等功能，==故語錄文不純然為「文言」==，是故唐詩中全首稱「詩」，單句為「語錄文」者甚多。The literary writing is different from the vernacular style. It is short and simple and works for all beginners. It lies in between the vernacular and classical. Since it contains logical thoughts, syntactic words, rhetoric elegance, integral idea, succinct expression, etc. are far beyond vernacular language. It is a system surpasses time and space. But it does not have to be counted as a classical literary language, just because it is terse. Therefore, the entire Tang poetry is called poem, many individual sentences either 5 or 7-character are literary writing style.   此「語錄文」不論古今口語詞彙之多變，恆能面對現實，表達思想，傳承久遠，紹古常青。No matter how changeable spoken language, i.e. the ancient and modern glossary, words and phrases, the literary words can always face reality to express thoughts to pass onto future generations and succeed far away.

　　在學習上，由語錄文而學白話文甚易，不教自會。由白話轉換語錄文，快則需時二年，故外僑習華文，當自語錄文直入，則白話、語錄一舉兩得，不必先學白話文後學語錄文，枉費時光。It is easy to study literary language first then the vernacular will become naturally without any additional learning. But reverse it usually takes at least two more years to learn. So the foreign students and the overseas Chinese decedents should start directly from the literary language. It kills two birds with one stone, otherwise wasting the time.

　　當學者嘗試運用成語時，他已開始使用了語錄文。When a student is trying to apply the Idioms or phrases in a sentence, he or she has already started the literary language.

<u>新編三字經</u>上下二冊（含教師手冊），概用語錄文，如上冊共 36 課、一課三節、一節四句，一句三字，共一理念，全書可明 108 理念，共識 1,132 單字。但依乾≡隆 973 字典，可舉一反三，則雖學一千字，則功同三千字。All the contents of the two (2) Volumes of **New 3-Character Primer** (<mark>includes teacher's manuals</mark>), are focused on the literary language, and they will suit for students on all levels.   For example, the Vol I Textbook is a one or two-year course for beginners. It includes 36 lessons, 3 sections per lesson; each section has four primers; each primer is 3-character syntactical verses (or syntax of composition). Every section represents one notion of Chinese philosophy, ethics, or history, a total of 108 notions and 1,132 characters. If students study with QL 973 dictionary, they will be able to learn one character and infer three others. So if the students learn 1,000 characters from a textbook, in actuality, they can learn more than 3,000 characters from the QL 973 dictionary given the same efforts.

2) 中國文字大約有五萬字，一般大學生或閱覽報紙僅需學會五千字左右。但在傳統教學下，這些字要一個個強記，新式的電腦教學亦然，但它恐更有計算機效應（降低了心算能力）。下列為一般學習中文者面對的難題：There are almost **50,000** Chinese characters, but students only need to learn and memorize **5,000 to be college level and read newspapers**. So far, they either mechanically memorize one by one or learn by rote. The computer programs may assist with definition and pronunciation. But it won't help them to memorize the characters. I believe this is similar to the calculator syndrome of "losing ability to do mental math". The followings are the typical difficulties they are facing now:

 Image from: Chinese World Journal 世界日報

1. <u>字典難查</u>**Difficulty** in using the Chinese dictionary;

2. <u>字多難記</u>**Difficulty** in memorizing the Chinese characters;

3. <u>字形難辨</u>**Difficulty** in recognizing the similar shape of characters;

4. <u>字體難寫</u>**Difficulty** in writing the Chinese characters;

5. <u>字音難讀</u>**Difficulty** in pronouncing;

6. <u>字義難明</u>**Difficulty** in understanding the meaning of characters;

7. <u>教材乏味</u>**Lack** of interest of textbooks for literacy;

8. <u>電腦難用</u>**Difficulty** in inputting Chinese characters into computer… etc.

<u>Qian≡Long 973 Dictionary</u>
<u>乾隆 973 中英‧雙語字典</u>

It has solved all the above difficulties! (a 2,500-page Chinese-English bilingual dictionary for American students.
本字典(此二千五百頁之中英雙語字典)已解決了上述諸難題。

The searching process will facilitate users to memorize more characters,
also enhance their ability to distinguish between the similar characters.
本檢字法程序可增加學生認字、識字的能力。

It can be used for individual or group study.
可為個人及小組學習之用。

Used for in-school or after school.
可用為教學與自修。

Parents' involvement!
小學生的父母皆可介入輔助。

3) 中文輸入法基本上，是為懂中文者或中國人使用而設計，但乾≡隆輸入法則專為初學中文者而設計，此輸入法與檢字法程序完全相同。Chinese inputting systems are mainly designed for Chinese to use. **QL 973 Inputting Method** is specifically designed for beginner of learning Chinese language. Its procedure is exactly the same as searching method.

Simple, Easy, Straight-Forward!
簡單、易學、直截了當!

(不是複製與粘貼 not copy & paste)