

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

文一、論乾隆 973 字典 Article #1 “Features of QL 973 Dictionary”

本研發宗旨為創作一簡易，又人人可使用之乾隆 973 華文檢字法與字典，以破除學習中華語文之困難。Our Mission is to invent a quick and easy searching method for Chinese Characters - an innovative QianLong 973 Searching Method and Dictionary for anyone who is interested in the Chinese language. It also resolves all the misconception of learning difficulties.

本研究重點⁽¹⁾在於中文教學之用。中文教育不論在大陸、台灣、港澳，兩岸三地皆已出現了素質普遍降低之問題⁽²⁾，再加上一國兩字，其困擾不言而喻。此文化教育上的差異，非短時期、或一兩代可彌補，如不儘早糾正，此必為中華文化發展之障礙。Our “Research Emphasis” focus on improving both teaching and learning Chinese language. In general, the quality of Chinese education in China, Taiwan, Hongkong, and Macau are lowered by emphasizing vernacular literature and getting worse by running traditional and simplified characters parallel together. Those contemporary cultural differences among these three areas won't be rectified in short period of time, or even one or two generations. Should this confusion continually developed, it will definitely hinder the development of Chinese culture.

家父繼祖父教育工作之遺志，從事文化出版工作，以推廣中華古道文化為旨趣，為普及中文教育，使眾莘莘學子、僑生及外國人瞭解中華文化，率全家完成此部中外、繁簡通用之工具書。本人與家妹因專修理工不擅文學，僅在父親的薰陶下培養出文字學興趣，在他指導下責成此事。My father succeeds the aspiration of my grandfather in education. He does publishing to promote the Chinese ancient Daoism culture as his purport. He undertook this dictionary task from Professor Lin Yin. He has lead whole family to complete it. This QianLong 973 universal searching method and Chinese-English bilingual dictionary is a tool to popularize Chinese education for all overseas Chinese descendants and foreign students so as to understand Chinese culture. Please note that my sister and I all majored in engineering, and none of us have majored in Chinese literature or its history. With my father's nurturing and guidance, this became a hobby of ours to complete this dictionary. 今此費時十二年，成此濟世利眾之創作，拋磚引玉，苟能助益普濟，即是以文字做功德也。The QL 973 Searching Method and Dictionary take us twelve years to complete. It is a benefactor to society of whoever is interested in learning Chinese language and culture globally. Hopefully, our works will incur more others to do the same to benefit people. If so, this is a way to achieve the good deeds by words.

本字典以初學者入門之語文為標的，其檢字法突破固有之藩籬，其內容不僅為檢字釋義之工具書，更以九類分而述之，可為教學自修之輔助教課(科)書，下列為本字典特色：The main goal of QL 973 dictionary is to **let beginners enter the domain of Chinese language easily**. Its searching method eliminates all preset difficulties. It includes nine categories of reference to expand the characters usage. The dictionary is not only a toolbox for the literal meaning, but also a supplemental textbook for teaching or self-studying. The following are the features of this dictionary:

一、**內容新穎**：New Combination of Contents

將一般注釋形音義之字典、解釋詞性語法之詞典及輔導作文煉句之類書(古時按種類或單字編之詞典，又名類編)，三者融合於一字下。QL 973 Dictionary combines 3 types of dictionaries in one - literal meaning, the various parts of speech of a character, words and phrases combination, and the uses of a character in compositions.

1. 字音用國語注音符號、大陸拼音及同音字。The Pronunciation uses National language phonetic alphabet, Mainland Pinyin and Homophone together.
2. 而解字之形音義，採字身單字釋字方式 – 字義採傳統之解釋，然後依同類別、對偶字、反義字、廣義字、釋詞例、詞彙而梯次解釋。First, each character will have the traditional way to list all the literal meanings and examples. Second, it contains the analogue, antithesis, synonym, antonym and function characters to widen the application of the character. Third, the examples will show how the character is used in the words or phrase.

二、**一舉數得**：To Learn One and Know Three (Ten)

本檢字法，將右旁同韻字，並列一起，則學者可顧左右而舉一反三，覽全體而見一知十。又本法查字，不僅繁簡一法兩用，更由繁簡字形，知繁簡字間之母子、主從、體用關係，使學者由繁而學簡容易，不生同音合併，代替之錯別字，是故本法有舉一反三，覽一知十，省時省力（學 3,000 字猶如學 1,000 字），不生錯誤等諸利，實乃一舉數得也。The most important breakthrough of our dictionary is every character is listed in accordance with our identified elements and roots. Therefore, characters with common semantics (right side of a split character) group naturally together. This arrangement will allow the reader to learn multiple characters and definitions in the shortest time. In addition, the reader can compare and distinguish the similar characters, thus reducing

the chances of using incorrectly in a word. QL 973 dictionary also provides a direct link between traditional and simplified characters for convenience.

許慎部首法檢字，Han Dynasty, *Xu Shen* 許慎 (80 A.D.) devised the radical searching method 部首法 which is a system of listing and grouping Chinese characters based on the characters' radicals. 以其歸類不當，取法不一，自古論為病法，卻殊少改進，迄今不但中國人列其為難書，外國人更視之為「世界最難查之字典」。Due to its cluttered groupings and inconsistent rules for picking a radical, it creates confusion and makes it difficult to find the correct word. Even experts find the radical system difficult to use sometimes and it will be worse for a foreigner. 部首法將同韻(右旁)異類之字，分散各部首中，(如貴字，同韻近形之字 23 個，竟被分散於 18 個部首中)，學者須逐一由異時異文中認字，因其近似，時常弄錯，或顧此失彼，誤認錯讀。In the radical system, the right-side semantic graph of the character is usually ignored. For example, the semantic graph (or called component) “貴” (It is also a character, means “expensive”, Pinyin: *gui*), there are 23 characters can be found that are composed with this one character. However, they spread out in 18 different radicals. The reader would need to learn and memorize all 23 characters individually which creates possible confusion and leads to erroneous usages or wrong pronunciations.

三、**繁簡貫通**：Continuity between Traditional & Simplified Chinese

本檢字法典能使學者「既知其繁體，以知其簡體」，此繁簡關係亦可見於索引「自身格」中，其功能貫通繁簡字之本來、體用，導正繁簡字間之矛盾，使不生偏執之殆害，則治中華語文，方可古今相通，就不會因簡字之誤解而枉費功夫，貽害成果。For the sake of continuity of the Chinese culture, the QianLong 973 dictionary using our innovative searching method, which covers the learning gaps between the traditional and simplified Chinese characters. The “Form Block” in QianLong 973 “Index” provides the reader a quick reference between the two systems. The readers will always be able to learn the exact meanings for both traditional and simplified Chinese characters simultaneously. Since the traditional Chinese characters are treasure for Chinese culture. Because of the writing of characters being the same for the last 2,000 years, it links the present to the past without any gaps. To use QL 973 dictionary to learn Chinese language the reader won't be confused by those traditional and simplified systems. So there is no mistake, and there is no wasting time.

大陸簡化字 2,235 個，除去草字楷化 1,445 個，異體字、俗體字外，僅有同音合併、符號代替等共 553 字而已，以此不足千數新字，打亂上萬原字族群，造成別字誤解，字義混淆等缺失，殊使外國學者為之痛苦不已。The authorities promulgated Jianhuazi zong biao (簡化字總表), the final list of simplifications in 1986, which

contains 2,235 simplified characters, excluding the 1,445 simplified characters that are in Regular script from the Cursive written text. Only 553 single simplified characters (“basic characters”) cannot be generalized to other characters. Because of this small group of commonly used characters merging with one group of characters that is pronounced in the same or similar way and another group replacing with simpler shapes, either a new radical-radical or radical-phonetic compounds, it muddles with the meanings of thousands of words. The simplified words often lead to wrongly use and miscommunicate. The Chinese language is getting attention from American schools, but the accumulated learning frustrations are worse than before.

四、字體純正：**Co-exist the Traditional & Simplified Chinese Characters**

本詞典以譯解繁體楷字為標準，間亦附列大陸簡化字，使學者知中國 2000 年來不變之「母字」。For the sake of accuracy, QianLong 973 dictionary interprets the traditional characters only. However, both systems co-exist in the QianLong 973 Index and dictionary. All simplified characters link to their 2,000-year-old counterpart, the traditional forms in the index and vice versa. Therefore, the reader will always be able to learn both forms of the same character.

老子說：「既知其母，以知其子」引用在文字上則是既知繁體其母(如聲字)，則知簡化其子(如声字)，Laotse said in his **“5,000 Words Book”**, “By knowing his or her mother, you will know him or her as well.” This applies to Chinese characters similarly, such as the traditional character “聲” (meaning “sound”, Pinyin: *shēng*) as the origin or the mother, and the simplified character “声” as the derivation or the child. 或「既知其子，復守其母」，於文字上則既知其子（簡化声字），復守其母(當還知守繁體聲字)，從声到聲，Laotse continued, “Even if you have already known the child, you should still know its mother.” Applying this idea to Chinese characters, the person learning the simplified characters should also learn its traditional form, such as 声to聲. 人能如此繁簡貫通，則如老子說「歿身不殆」(治學終身不會枉費工夫) - 老子真本 48、49 句。Should the readers learn both simplified and traditional characters, he and she would then be truly learning the Chinese language. Laotse finally said, “By knowing both, you won’t waste any of your time and effort.” (For more information, see sentences 48 and 49 in Interpret Laotse 5000 Words, in our published series of books of Daoism philosophy.)

五、字詳詞約：**Completeness of each Character for its Meaning and Usage**

中文常用字約 4,000 個，每一個字居首處尾，或在上在下各自成詞，故 4,000 字可成數萬詞。There are approximately 4,000 commonly used Chinese characters. The

majority of Chinese words are multi-syllabic compounds, that is, most Chinese words are written with two or more characters by adding another character either before or after it. Each character represents one syllable. Only need a few thousand characters to understand the many tens or even hundreds of thousands of words.

據統計僅「一」字居前，約有 4,000 詞。又查中文大辭典一個愛字居首即有 1,000 多詞，是字有限而詞無限，故詞典不能儘收詞，還是詞之單字最重要，字真能懂，詞自衍生，故本詞典特詳單字釋義。而詞舉例外，列詞彙名不另作解。本公司正在籌劃之電子詞典將包含所有詞句之解釋及發音。For example, there are more than 4,000 words with 「一」 and 1,000 words with 「愛」. The number of commonly used characters is limited; however, word combinations are practically unlimited. Knowing the meanings of the individual characters of a word will often allow the general meaning of the word to be inferred, but this is not invariably the case. QianLong 973 dictionary focuses on the literal meaning and application of each character so that readers will be able to compose their own words. Our dictionary includes enough word examples for reference; however, they are not all interpreted. Our planned electronic dictionary is the “ONLY” device with our innovative inputting method. It will provide literal meaning as well as voice pronunciation for all the listed words in the dictionary.

(1) 參文二 研究重點 “Research Emphasis”

(2) 註：論口語化文字 “Discuss the Vernacular Language”

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。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。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. 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.