

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 字典之簡介 Synopsis of Qian 三 Long 973 Dictionary

大多數的人可能都聽膩了一句話：「**中文是最難學的一種語言**」！此乃因無有效工具之故也。學中文之程序不外乎「先認字明義、次聯字成詞，然後綴詞成句、連句成段，再合段成篇，即可為應用文章矣。」Most people get bored after hearing that **“Chinese has been considered as the one of the most difficult languages to learn by American learners”**. This statement is absolutely misleading, just because of lacking efficient tools or methods to facilitate the learning process. To learn Chinese language Nothing more than

或問：**中文數千年來本無詞類之分與文法，現在有必要嗎？**豈不自增其亂。People may ask: there have been no parts of speech or grammar in the Chinese language for thousands years, why now?

傳統上，中文本無詞類與文法，漢許慎之部首僅用於單字的分類及現代字典中的檢字法，這僅適用於中國人，但對外國初學中文者則不然。中文之語法無詞類與文法之繁，熟悉語法則文章寫作、閱讀能力自在其中，此乃中文之優美特色處，字不論詞類，但能語法通則情可傳、意能達也。Traditionally, there are no differentiations in parts of speech for Chinese characters. The radical is the only way to organize Chinese characters, and this method is used in all of the contemporary dictionaries, because we know how to write, but not for foreign learners. Chinese language does not have grammar but it has syntax. -After familiarizing with the syntax, students will be able to know why and how for their composition or for their reading comprehension. Those are the beauties of Chinese language. Any character can be freely used to express one's thoughts whenever its syntax makes sense.

任何學習中文者需記住三千至五千字，方可閱覽報紙。To study the Chinese language, students must learn and memorize the characters. Basically, to be able to read the newspaper requires learning a minimum 3000~5000 characters.

又云：**中國字的筆劃與筆順是初學者的一大難題！**Others might say: the Chinese logographic writing nature and unique syntactical structure have created special learning difficulties.

儘管此言不差，但唯有用新的方法學習則不難。自98年始，本公司研究之第一個主題“如何使外國學生使用中國字典”中，已解決學習中文之八難 -- 認字識義又為乾隆973檢字法特具之功能。This is true, but with an efficient tool, this learning

process will be much easier. Since 1998, we started our first research, “How to help American students use a Chinese dictionary”. In 2004, we had a breakthrough for searching Chinese characters and the method was completed in 2007. It is a graphic method but completely different from the radical method. We solved all the issues and difficulties of the radical method. It is patent pending. 下列四點為乾隆973檢字法的好處：The following are the benefits for any user:

- 不懂中文，亦可使用的乾隆 973 字典！You can use the QL 973 dictionary even if you do not know Chinese!
- 不用部首、不需算筆劃，亦不用注音、拼音即可查任何中國字！
No radical, no Pinyin, no pronunciation;
No stroke count required to search a Chinese character!
- 不懂中文的初學者，亦能即時查任何繁、簡中國字。An instant ability for all Beginners (In 10 minutes, all the 8000+ Chinese characters, either simplified or traditional form, will be at their fingertips for studying).
- 乾隆檢字法本身及從右下角著手的特色，其索引可使學者事半功倍。Learn as many characters in less time.

下列兩點為乾隆 973 字典的好處：The following are two noteworthy benefits for QL 973 Dictionary users:

一、**乾隆 973 檢字法** - 依筆劃組合分三步驟檢字，可增進學者識字能力。簡而言之，此檢字 1-2-3 其中蘊含了基本筆劃、筆法、基本筆劃組合。Our searching approach is a graphic method; any Character can be identified in accordance with the following sequence -- the **Step 1-2-3** in its corresponding table or chart to compose a **3-Part Code** (its exact location in the dictionary). Most importantly, these steps will enhance the users to familiarize with the structure of Chinese characters:

		單字	→	字族	→	字腳	→	字根	→	字身
	3	(Character)		(Element family)		(Element)		(Root)		(Form)
1	2									

1. **字族 Element family** → 單一筆劃 (七個字族) single stroke (at lowest or lower right corner).
2. **字腳 Element** → 四筆劃以內 (二十四個字腳) maximum of four strokes (from lower right corner).

3. **字根 Root** → 可左右或上下分拆單字之全右半部或下半部 (一字腳一字根表) partial or whole right side (of a left-right split character), whole or lower portion (of a top-bottom split character).
4. **字身 Form** → 即索引中單字 (一字根，一字身格表) the character in the form block list.

乾隆 973 檢字法從最下或右下角始，形聲字右側相同者，依本字典之原理，皆集於字身格表中同一編碼內。(參下列索引例頁) **QL 973 Index** groups phonograms, phonetic compounds, or picto-phonetic characters -- the similar or same sound (phonetic) and shape (semantic) component of characters together in the Index. It will dramatically reduce the total learning time to memorize Chinese characters. The groupings also exhibit the irregular variations of the simplification for Chinese characters.

2-B-土									
B-31	01 皇 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	02 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	03 B3111 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	04 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	05 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	06 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	07 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	08 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	09 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng
	10 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	11 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	12 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	13 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng	14 惶 ^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ} Huáng				
B-32	01 全 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	02 銓 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	03 詮 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	04 詮 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	05 詮 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	06 詮 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Shuān	07 詮 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	08 詮 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Shuān	09 B3204 詮 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán
	10 B3202 銓 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	11 銓 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	12 銓 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	13 銓 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán	14 銓 ^{ㄑㄨㄢˊ} Quán				
B-33	01 主 ^{ㄓㄨˇ} Zhǔ	02 註 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	03 註 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	04 住 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	05 往 ^{ㄨㄤˋ} Wǎng	06 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	07 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	08 B3303 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	09 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù
	10 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	11 B3312 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	12 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	13 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù	14 柱 ^{ㄓㄨˋ} Zhù				
B-34	01 玉 ^{ㄩˋ} Yù	02 鈺 ^{ㄩˋ} Yù	03 珏 ^{ㄩˋ} Yù	04 B3402 鈺 ^{ㄩˋ} Yù	05 瑩 ^{ㄩㄥˊ} Yíng	06 瑩 ^{ㄩㄥˊ} Yíng	07 璧 ^{ㄅㄧˋ} Bì	08 璽 ^{ㄒㄧˋ} Xì	09 B3408 璽 ^{ㄒㄧˋ} Xì
	10 J1627 寶 ^{ㄅㄠˇ} Bǎo	11 B3405 瑩 ^{ㄩㄥˊ} Yíng	12 B3406 瑩 ^{ㄩㄥˊ} Yíng						
B-35	01 生 ^{ㄕㄨㄥˊ} Shēng	02 牲 ^{ㄕㄨㄥˊ} Shēng	03 性 ^{ㄒㄩㄥˋ} Xìng	04 牲 ^{ㄕㄨㄥˊ} Shēng	05 姓 ^{ㄒㄩㄥˋ} Xìng	06 Q0821 勝 ^{ㄕㄨㄥˊ} Shèng	07 旌 ^{ㄓㄨㄥˊ} Jīng	08 笙 ^{ㄕㄨㄥˊ} Shēng	09 甦 ^{ㄕㄨˊ} Sū
	10 甦 ^{ㄕㄨˊ} Rui								

二、乾隆 973 字典內容詳實，足可供大學生使用，每一單字內容皆依下列三步驟彙集：**The QL 973 Dictionary is a college-level tool book**, but it can also suit all levels of study. The contents of the dictionary are not only a thorough tool book but also a supplementary textbook. Every character compiles the information by the following three-step process.

1. **首先**, 依字典基本模式註釋各單字-- 形、音、義及詞例。**First**, each character has the traditional way to list all the literal meanings, examples and words or phrases
2. **其次**, 增加該字之詞性-- 同類、對偶、反義、廣義。**Second**, if the character contains reference information, such as the analogue, antithesis, synonym, antonym or functional word, all these will be contained in the dictionary to broaden its applications.
3. **第三**, 除認字工具外，又提示該字在知識上，於任事方法、處世態度之運用 -- 字的妙用與智慧。**Third**, certain characters include the clever words and wisdom words to show the reader how the character is used in the various fields.

乾隆 973 為一字典，其單字內容可包含下列九類：**The QL 973 is a character dictionary**. Every character's literal meanings are explained with word example(s). The following are the **9 Categories** of our dictionary generated from above the processes, but not every character has all the listed headings. 一般字典、詞典僅包含下列項目中第一及第六項。
A typical printed dictionary includes only items 1 and 6.

- 1) **字義 Literal Meaning**：單字本身依傳統形音義之解釋。QL dictionary lists all the literal meanings according to its parts of speech and pronunciations.
- 2) **同類字 Analogue**：不同形音而義相近、相同，類似通段之字，包含下列三種：⊖此字與彼字音同、義近，或音近義通者，以代本字，為通段字。通常用其形不用其義，但用其音求本字。如：指向 xx，乃直向也。直為本字，指為通段。⊕同義字：指字義相同等字。⊕近義字：字義相近之字。It includes the following three types of characters: ①Borrowing (通段): characters are phonetically related and interchangeable. They are either pronounced the same with close meanings; or similarly pronounced with closely related meanings. They are mainly used by its characteristics, not by its meaning, i.e. “指向(zhǐ xiàng) xx” means point towards, aimed at, or facing; and “直向(zhí xiàng)” means straightforward, directly toward, 直 is the original character and 指 is the phonetically interchangeable character. ② Synonym: characters that have the same meanings, but different pronunciation. ③ Characters with similar meanings.

- 3) **對偶字 Anti-thesis**：此乃同類字中，義相反(背、對)之字稱之，詞亦如之，查對偶單字僅 321 個。使聯偶相當，兩兩相對組合為 642 組，倘再兩兩交而置換搭配，則數無窮，量無盡矣。而此對偶詞皆表現整齊、和諧、巧妙音韻之美。These are the same type characters but have contrasting or opposite meanings. There are 321 of such characters. Usually, they are used in a pair for emphasizing relative opposing or difference, and they can be composed into 642 pairs (2 characters). Words and phrases do the same like these types of characters. When these pairs of characters further form opposing or crossing over phrases, there are unlimited compositions (4 characters). All of these types of words and phrases are composed in a neat, harmonious, rhymed or ingenious way to express their phonological beauty.
- 4) **反義字 Antonym**：形音不同，字義相反，對立，互相否定，排斥，但又互相依存者。可對比增加語言明確不同時用之。Antonyms are the same type of Characters with a different pronunciation or opposite meaning. Individually, they are exclusive but also inter-dependent to each other. They can be used in contrast to emphasize the differences.
- 5) **廣義字 Functional Word**：此類字多為無字義、一字多用之虛字，用以助實字者，本身不是詞彙，卻有介連助嘆等詞性。文言中「之乎也者、已焉哉」，與白話中「的了麼呢啊」同。Characters with multi-usage, and are used to enhance the “substantive” word as conjunctions, prepositions, exclamations and particles, such as “之乎也者、已焉哉” in classics; or “的了麼呢啊” in vernacular language.
- 6) **釋詞例、譯詞例 Examples**：學習中華語文，必須自華文語文契入，不可徒事口語白話而行若文盲。(Words & Phrases, a minimum of 2 characters to form a word): examples of words and phrases are used to explain the usage of the character with specific literal meaning. This is important for the literacy of the Chinese language.
- 7) **妙用字 Clever Word**：此妙用字本岳飛：「運用之妙存乎一心」句。單字百餘，出兵經、36 計、長短術、素書。今之領導統御、企業管理、指揮運用皆賴該字之妙用。The clever use of these +100 characters is adept in deliberate thinking. They are from the following four books: Military Strategies (兵經), Thirty-Six Stratagems (36 計), The Length (長短術) also called Strategies of the Warring States (戰國策), the Book of Prime (素書). They are essential for today's leadership skills, business management, or directing use.
- 8) **智慧語 Wisdom Words**：似格言之精簡扼要之短句，語出於諸子百家。They are proverbs or short sentences abstracted from the books of Hundred Schools of Thought.

9) 詞彙 Words & Phrases List：詞不可勝數，豈可盡列！故此亦舉例也。There are innumerable words and phrases. The listed are only examples for learners.

三、頁例 **Sample page** of the dictionary with：「学」 P-14-23, 「學」 P-14-20. (為求正確無誤故，乾隆 973 字典手稿概採繁體字。字典發行時，其內容將有繁體版及簡化字版，今頁例為繁體版。For the purpose of accuracy, QL 973 Dictionary interprets only the traditional characters. There will be two versions of published QL 973 Dictionary – the traditional and simplified characters for all of the contents. The sample page is in traditional version.)

<p>14 20</p> <p>學 <small>ㄒㄩㄝˊ</small> Xué 学</p> <p>【學】(穴得平) ㊦ 求知識的地方；㊦ 學校。㊦ 各種事物，因研究而得到它的大綱、條目的；㊦ 科學。㊦ 由研究而得到的知識；㊦ 學識。㊦ 研習、學習；㊦ 學習、學技術。㊦ 模仿、仿效；㊦ 學話。㊦ 覺悟、領會。 (效得平) ㊦ 仿效；㊦ 學國語。 ■n. 1 school, college, ㊦ 學校(-xiào): ditto. 2 a branch of study, -ology, ㊦ 科學(kē-): science. 3 learning, knowledge, ㊦ 學識(-shì): ditto. ■v. 1 to learn, study, ㊦ 學習. 2 to copy, imitate, ㊦ 學話(-huà): imitating the speech. 3 to aware, understand, comprehend. (Xiáo) ■v. to imitate, take as a model, ㊦ 學國語(-guó yǔ): imitating to learn Chinese language (mandarin).</p> <p>〈釋詞例〉 examples： 【學理】 xué lǐ 學術上的原理、法則。 【學問】 xué wèn 求學所得到的知識。 【學術】 xué shù 專門的學問。 【學說】 xué shuō 研究學問的結果，所發表的主張。 【學貫中西】 xué guān-zhōng xī 通達國內、外的學問。 【學然後知不足】 xué-rán hòu-zhī-bù zú 學問的範圍廣大，沒有止境，從事精研的人，然後知道自己學問的淺薄。</p>	<p>〈譯詞例〉 examples： 學生 xué shēng student 學問 xué wèn scholarship, learning 學習 xué xí learn, study 博學多聞 bó xué-duō wén well versed in a wide range of studies.</p> <p>〈詞彙〉 words & phrases： 學力、學分、學位、學府、學制、學派、學者、學風、學徒、學院。</p> <p>14 22</p> <p>孖 <small>ㄇㄚˊ</small> Zi</p> <p>【孖】(子) ㊦ 雌的家畜。㊦ 雌牛。㊦ 雌馬。 ■n. 1 female of domestic animals. 2 cow. 3 mare.</p> <p>14 23 P1420</p> <p>学 <small>ㄒㄩㄝˊ</small> Xué 學</p> <p>「學」的簡化字。 解見楷字。 simplified character of 學.</p> <p>14 24 P1425</p> <p>孖 <small>ㄇㄚˊ</small> Lǎn 孖</p> <p>「學」的簡化字。 解見楷字。 simplified character of 學.</p> <p>14 25</p> <p>孖 <small>ㄇㄚˊ</small> Luán 孖 Luán 孖</p> <p>【孖】(孖) 又音(孖) ㊦ 孖生：一胎生兩個小孩，就是「孖生子」。 ■n., adj. 孖生(-shēng): twins, commonly called 孖生子(shuāng shēng-zǐ).</p>
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