

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

文二、研究重點 Article #2 “Research Emphasis”

首先瞭解華字之源由與使用，再徹底革新字(詞)典檢字法，可藉以破除諸學習困難^[1]，並發現多種華字獨有之優點^[2]，可為欣賞與中文教學之用。First, to understand the history and origin of Chinese characters, and then to innovate the searching method for Chinese characters will eradicate all the problems mentioned in Article #3.^[1] Furthermore, during the process of resolving the problems, we sorted out several unique characteristics^[2] of Chinese characters that are worth promoting for appreciation and for educational purpose.

^[1] 參文三 破除疑難 See Article #3 “Solving the Difficulties and Problems”

^[2] 參文八 研究發現 See Article #8 “Studies & Findings of Chinese Characters”

一、中國文字之歷史有多久遠? How old are Chinese characters?

黃帝作雲書，命倉頡造形聲，作雲書字，風后發明指南車，義和創曆法。Yellow Emperor 黃帝(Huáng Dì) initiated Yun-Shu 雲書 about 4,500 years ago. He ordered his Cabinet Minister Cang Jie 倉頡 to create pictograph characters with their phonetic and semantic contents. Those further developed into Yun-Shu Zi 雲書字, along with Fang Hou 風后 inventing the compass and Xi He 羲和 creating the Chinese calendar. 據考古學家的發現，中國文字可推至 8,000 年前左右，但完整的文字系統，則成於商殷 3,400 年前左右。Archeological research indicates that possible precursors of Chinese characters appearing as early as 8,000 years ago, but the complete writing system of Chinese characters was formed during the Shang Dynasty 商殷 (1324 BC) about 3,400 years ago.

1. 甲骨文 - 用於商代(1600~1066 BC)，刻記於龜甲或動物骨上；Oracle script 甲骨文(jiǎ gǔ wén) - used during Shang (商) Dynasty (1600~1066 BC) Inscribed on tortoise shells and animal bones;
2. 鐘文 - 使用於周代(西周 1066~771 BC, 春秋 770~476 BC)，銘刻於銅器上，鐘文又稱金文：大篆；Bronze script 鐘文(zhōng wén) – also called 金文(jīn wén) and large seal script, used during Western Zhou (西周) Dynasty (1066~771 BC) the Spring-Autumn (春秋) period (770~476 BC) Inscribed on bronze vessels;
3. 書體雜亂 - 為東周及戰國時期(475~221 BC)，各國使用不同故；Messy & Various scripts happened during Eastern Zhou (東周) & Warring-State (戰國) period (475~221 BC);

4. 篆書 - 秦國(255~206 BC)使用小篆，今用於印章上；**Seal script** 篆書(*zhuàn shū*) - Small Seal script used during Qin (秦) Dynasty (255~206 BC) Inscribed on seals;
5. 隸書 - 通行於秦(255~206 BC)與兩漢(206 BC~220 AD)時期。**Clerical script** 隸書 (*lì shū*) - 通行於秦與西漢時期。Used during Qin (秦) Dynasty (255~206 BC) Western Han (兩漢) Dynasty (206 BC~220 AD).

中華文字，自秦、漢隸書，迄今二千餘年，書體大致無變，故今人可溯讀秦、漢古籍，Since around 200 BC (Qin 秦、Han 漢 dynasties), the Clerical script (隸書) style of Chinese writing/penmanship has stayed relatively the same till now. This allows scholars to be able to read and transcribe manuscripts and books dated back thousands of years ago with great fidelity. 而西洋「語變字變」，今之牛津字典，只能遠溯至公元八世紀（相當中國唐末宋初），故研究中國古史，不必另學古文字也。Conversely, “the Western language constantly changes, the words change to fit its current society”. Consequently, this makes it difficult for people in the modern day that are unable to extract meanings clearly from antiques works, such as Shakespearean literature. For example the Oxford dictionary, now could only trace far back to the 8th century which is around the end of Tang 唐 dynasty (618~907 A.D.) and the beginning of Song 宋 dynasty (960~1279 A.D.). Therefore, studies the Chinese ancient history does not need to study the ancient writing. The consistency is a major advantage of studying Chinese ancient history and literatures.

中華文字歷經數千年的累積，其中僅有二次主要的文字改革。Chinese characters have gradually accumulated over several millennia. There have only been two major attempts for the standardization of Chinese characters.

- 第一次變革，是秦始皇命宰相李斯統一六國文字，刪減並簡化大篆書體而成小篆。又由程邈變小篆為隸書。The first change was occurred under China's First Emperor 秦始皇. He ordered the Prime Minister 李斯(Lǐ Sī) and other two ministers to unify the other six States' characters (Warring States 戰國, 475~221 BC). They reduced the complexity of Seal script (篆書 *Zhuàn shū*) or large Seal script (大篆) by simplifying the shapes and then created small Seal script (小篆 *Xiǎo zhuàn*), totaling 9,000 characters. *Cheng Miao* 程邈, a warder collected and organized other 3,000 simplified characters that were used for judicial processing during Warring States period, converted them into Clerical script (隸書 *Lì shū*) and contributed to the First Emperor.
- 第二次變革，是中華人民共和國於一九五六年間，開始推行楷字簡化及減化，但未對語文及語義作太多的改進。The second change happened during the 1950s under the Communist Government to reduce the complexity of Chinese characters, but the

number of characters was also reduced. This movement continues in China. There are little to none improvements on the phonetic and semantic information.

二、中國文字如何創造與使用? How the Chinese characters created and applied?

中國文字實際僅源於二百多個簡單的象形及指事文字，自西漢（西元 80 年）許慎作說文解字 14 篇，費時 30 年，集中國古代文字，鑑定這些文是真正中國文字的基本元素，他發明了 540 個部首法，將同一物類性、左上偏旁的字，定為部首，謂之「依韻類字」；復集合形聲相同、或相近、或意象不同之字列於右旁，稱「依聲納字」。並用部首來整合他的字典，以利使用。Chinese characters are all derived from a couple hundred simple pictographs and ideographs in Six Categories 六書 of characters. These wen 文 (pictographs and ideographs) are the true radicals of Chinese characters as identified by Han dynasty, Xu Shen 許慎 (80 A.D.) in his classics "Shuowen-Jiezi" (說文解字). This book contains fourteen chapters of his collection of ancient Chinese characters. It took him thirty years to complete the dictionary. He also devised the radical 部首 (Pinyin: Bù shǒu) system, meaning "section headings", and according to the numbers of strokes of the individual radical to organize his dictionary into more manageable groups. 歷 2000 年殊少改進，這部首法仍是現今字典的基本查字法，迄今仍有 200 餘部首，及每一萬單字中有約 1,000 餘無部首以筆劃檢查之難字。Since he identified 540 radicals 部首, there are very little improvements and changes to this system for the last two Millenniums. This radical system has been the foundation of almost all subsequent Chinese dictionaries. So far, there are still more than 200 radicals left and about 1,000 for every ten thousand characters are in a unique group called un-checkable characters 難字表. The reader can only search this group by using the stroke number that the specific character writes in its Regular (Standard) script.

今雖增有拼音、注音、筆劃、筆順等輔助查字法，但仍以部首法為主，奈如此雜集的部首法⁽³⁾，其部首部位(位置)上下、左右失據，取用混淆，中間、內外分裂、定位無則，界限不清、歸類不當，部首太多、既難且亂等缺失仍在⁽⁴⁾，連華文專家都有難查之苦。Besides the radical system⁽³⁾ there are other new searching methods for Chinese characters. However, it is still the major method for all the dictionaries. It is so inconvenient for its cluttered groupings and confusing rules for picking a radical⁽⁴⁾, even experts have difficulty using this method. 使不會華語，不識華字，不知部首，不能數筆劃之外國人，難以迅速學會查字，自然連帶難用之於電腦，此為學習中文之絆石。

This is also the reason why students who don't know anything about Chinese language, i.e. the radical, count the strokes, etc. feel helpless to learn how to use the dictionary. This is definitely difficult for them to use inputting Chinese character into the computer. This is a huge obstacle for learning Chinese.

(3) 將字之屬性分類，以類相從為部，部類之首言者為部首，如樹木為一類，則首言者木，乃以為部首。

First, grouping Chinese characters based on their property, and then further classify the same or similar property into category by the key element called radical, such as 樹, 木 have common property and both share the wood 木 component, so wood 木 is their radical.

(4) 部首法取位不定及歸類雜亂，以下例述之： Examples for its cluttered groupings and inconsistent rules for picking radicals:

1. 「初」作刀部，「叨」從口部；「初」→ pick 刀, 「叨」→ pick 口;
2. 「和」用口部，「秋」為禾部，「萩、瞅」作艹目部；「和」→ pick 口, 「秋」→ pick 禾, 「萩, 瞅」→ pick 艹、目;
3. 「愛」取心部；pick 心;
4. 「捨」作手部，「舍」為舌部，而「舌」又為口部；「捨」→ pick 手, 「舍」→ pick 舌, but 「舌」→ pick 口;
5. 「之」為丿部；「相」為目部；「之」→ pick 丿, 「相」→ pick 目;
6. 「行」彳、亍各自為部；「行」→ pick 彳 or 亍;
7. 「聞」在耳部，其它如「問、開」等，皆為門部；「聞」→ pick 耳, but all other similar form of characters, i.e. 「問, 開」→ pick 門;
8. 「賽、實」等作貝部，獨「寶、賓」作宀部；「賽, 實」→ pick 貝, only 「寶, 賓」→ pick 宀;
9. 長部僅長一字，辰部亦僅「辱、麓」二字，其餘「長、振、震」等，皆入其它部首中；There is only one character 「長」→ pick 長, and only two characters 「辱, 麓」→ pick 辰; but 「長、振、震」are in different radicals;
10. 子部：「孔、孜」取左部；「乳、教」取左下部；「孟」取上部；而「呆、疑、棄」入子部不當；「吼、獠」則取中部。Radical 子: 「孔, 孜」→ pick left side, 「乳, 教」→ pick lower left part, 「孟」→ pick the upper part, but 「呆, 疑, 棄」→ have to use radical 子, 「吼, 獠」→ pick the middle part;
11. 匕部：「陞、皆」取上部；「尼」取下部；「頃」取左部；「傾」取中部；「穎」取左上部；「稽、嗜、嘗」取中部。Radical 匕: 「陞, 皆」→ pick 匕 from the top of the right side, 「尼」→ pick the lower, 「頃」→ pick the left side, 「傾」→ pick the middle part, 「穎」→ pick the upper of the left side, 「稽, 嗜, 嘗」→ pick the middle part of right side;
12. 水部：「泉」取下，而「原」入水部不當。「泉」→ pick the lower part 水, but 「原」→ also use radical 水;

13. 育部：「徹、撤」取中上；「育」取上部亦不當。「徹,撤」→ pick the top of the middle part, 「育」→ pick the top for radical.

三、中國字到底有多少? How many Chinese characters are there?

華文通常一字一音、一形一義，中文單字，單音獨立，充其量不過近五萬字。中國辭語大多以二字組成⁽⁵⁾，儘管單字數千，但其辭句可達數十萬。Chinese characters are usually defined as one character one syllable sound, and one phonetic one semantic information contents. At most, there are approximately 50,000 Chinese characters. Since Chinese words are generally composed of two characters,⁽⁵⁾ only a few thousands characters are needed to compose many tens or even hundreds of thousands of words.

- 乾隆 973 華文檢字法及字典，初版集 8,419 繁體字及 2,235 簡體字；QianLong973 dictionary compiles 8,419 traditional characters and 2,235 simplified characters, totaling 10,654 for its First edition of dictionary;
- 漢·許慎的說文解字，集小篆 9,353，鐘文 1,163 個，成書 14 篇 30 卷，為中國第一部字書（當時不知有甲骨文，今發現有 4,000 餘字，分載于中文大辭典）。Han Dynasty, Xu Shen's 許慎 dictionary "Shuowen Jie-Zi 說文解字" had collected 9,353 small Seal script (小篆) and Bronze script (鐘文) 1,163 characters. He divided them into 14 chapters and 30 sections. This is the first dictionary in Chinese history. Back then, people did not know Oracle script (甲骨文 *Jia Gu Wen*). So far, archaeological historians have found more than 4,000 Oracle script (甲骨文) characters and all have been included in the new Chinese dictionaries;
- 中華文字隨文化延續進展，自然而與時俱增(不增即不進步，反減少即是退步)，至清初(西元一七一六年)，完成康熙字典，集四萬七千餘字(47,035)；Chinese characters have gradually accumulated over several millennia along with the continuation of Chinese cultural (the increasing number of characters represents its progress; otherwise is retrogress.). The Kangxi 康熙 dictionary was compiled in the early Qing dynasty (1716 AD) with 47,035 characters;
- 台灣及香港一般中文電腦輸入法，約有一萬三千字⁽⁶⁾；Most common computer encoding system⁽⁶⁾ in Taiwan and Hong Kong incorporates about 13,000 characters;
- 一般中國大陸版電腦輸入程式則有六千五百字左右⁽⁷⁾，字少差異的原因是由於簡化過程中，同音合併刪去了幾百中國字，更多的是由於簡體字筆劃少減字故也。The standard input software in China is about 6,500 characters.⁽⁷⁾ The difference between Taiwan and China's system is the elimination of several hundred

characters during character reform in China. Nevertheless, the difference is mostly caused by the simplified writing style.

^[5] Note that Chinese characters should not be confused with Chinese words, as the majority of modern Chinese words, unlike their Ancient Chinese and Middle Chinese counterparts, are multi-morphemic and multi-syllabic compounds, that is, most Chinese words are written with two or more characters; each character representing one syllable. 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.

^[6] The *Chinese Standard Interchange Code* ([CNS11643](#))—the official national encoding standard—supports 48,027 characters, while the most widely-used encoding scheme, [BIG-5](#), supports only 13,053.

^[7] [GB2312](#), an early version of the national encoding standard used in the [People's Republic of China](#), has 6,763 code points. [GB18030](#), the modern, mandatory standard, has a much higher number.

但字多並非日常用多，台灣省教育部頒國人「常用」字 3,861 個，「次常用」字 1,781 個，合之 5,642 個，為大學用字^[8]，至於研究生，則酌增「少用」字、「罕用」字，也不會超過八千字，There are tens of thousands of Chinese characters, but the commonly used characters are limited. Taiwan Education Department decrees 3,861 characters are commonly used; 1,781 characters are less used. Knowing these 5,642 characters is required for the common college level.^[8] Graduate schools will require learning additional uncommon and rarely used characters, but will not exceed eight thousand characters. 依傳統字典或拼音法，各生字必須一一死記硬背，但依本乾隆 973 華文檢字法·典，依字根而及字身，可舉一反三，永絕別字，則雖學八千字，用功視同三千字，此事半功倍，因本法御眾如御寡，視多猶少也。Traditionally, students have to memorize them one by one. Since the QianLong Code index groups homogeneous characters either traditional or simplified together. By learning others, and which shapes are closely related characters, students can use the index for comparison and cross-referencing to avoid the mistaken use or typo. To illustrate one character with other multiples of similar characters simultaneously will reduce at least half the efforts to learn all 8,000 characters.

- ^[8]
- [台灣教育部](#)規定小學生要認識 1,500 字，大學程度需認識 5,000 字，要能看一般報紙則需識字 4,000。[In Taiwan](#), which uses Traditional Chinese characters, the Ministry of Education's 常用國字標準字體表 (*Chángyòng Guózi Biāozhǔn Zìtǐ Biǎo*; Chart of Standard Forms of Common National Characters) lists 4,808 characters; the 次常用國字標準字體表 (*Cì Chángyòng Guózi Biāozhǔn Zìtǐ Biǎo*; Chart of Standard Forms of Less-Than-Common National Characters) lists another 6,341 characters. Students are required to memorize 1,500 characters for Elementary level and 5,000 characters for College level. To read the newspaper and common purpose papers requires 4,000 characters.
 - [中國大陸](#)大學程度可能只需 3,000 字，在 1952 年，中國農民識字規定為 1,500 字，工人為 2,000 字。[In Mainland China](#), the People's Republic of China, which uses Simplified Chinese characters, the 现代汉语常用字表 (*Xiàndài Hànyǔ Chángyòng Zìbiǎo*; Chart of Common Characters of Modern Chinese) lists 2,500 common

characters and 1,000 less-than-common characters, while the 现代汉语通用字表(*Xiàndài Hànyǔ Tōngyòng Zìbiǎo*; Chart of Generally Utilized Characters of Modern Chinese) lists 7,000 characters, including the 3,500 characters already listed above. In 1952, literacy among peasants was defined as having knowledge of 1,500 characters and for workers it was 2,000 characters. Only 3,000 characters could be adequate for college level. At present, it is usually said that about 3,000 characters are needed for basic literacy in Chinese (for example, to read a Chinese newspaper), and a well-educated person will know well in excess of 4,000 to 5,000 characters. The 漢語水平考試(*Hànyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì*) proficiency test covers approximately 5,000 characters.

四、如何配合華文學習的要求? How to meet the learnig requirements?

華文字典部首不定之痼疾，自古華人以為不便，外人以為最難。解決之道，首先徹底革新字典檢字法，捨棄電腦使用檢一字成六個數析碼，及視窗同音多字篩選一字，「以字析碼，同音篩字」之繁，此法可破除華人或任何外國人學習華文的障礙，將上述學習困難，逐一突破。Due to the rule for picking a radical from a character is indefinite. This chronic defect bothers the Chinese as well as foreigners, convincing them that Chinese is the most difficult language. The QL 973 Searching Method discards the system of Radical (部首), Cang-Jie (倉頡), Pinyin (拼音) and its associated learning obstacles. Its innovative character searching method totally breaks through all the mentioned learning difficulties. 以供歐美青年及華僑子弟應用，進而也串通了中國大陸簡體字與繁體字的連貫性（參文三 破除疑難、及文六 簡化字之構造）。It is intended for all American students, American born Chinese, and all non Chinese speaking foreigners to use this method to learn Chinese literacy. It also establishes consistent ties between the simplified and traditional Chinese characters. (See Article#3 “Solving the difficulties and problems” and 6 “The Rules for Making the Simplified Chinese Characters”)