

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

文八、研究發現 Article #8 “Study Findings of Chinese Characters”

由破除「字典難查」，至乾隆 973 字典完成，我們不但解除其後續之八個學習難題，同時還由中發現中華語文多個殊勝優點，今分別以十五函牘方式逐項解說，Starting from eradication “The difficult to look up Chinese dictionary”, until completing the QL 973 Dictionary, we not only solve its inherent eight study difficulties of Chinese language but simultaneously also discover many outstanding interests and merits of Chinese language. These are also illustrated respectively in 15 letters format. 其要旨如下：Their essences are as follows:

(一) 字字如畫：The Calligraphy - Each Character as Picture

字形獨立、字有物形、書體變化、美妙多姿、可供懸掛、怡情悅目，雖用西洋硬筆作書，亦藝術足觀，此拼音文字不可及也。昔俄戈巴契夫先生參觀台北故宮博物院唐懷素、張旭草書，線條之美，嘆為觀止，曾執筆臨書留念。The Individual Glyph, the shape, the beautiful and varied Calligraphy styles, they can be hanged as art display to please one's eyes or feeling. Even though, to write with the ink pen is also artistic enough for appreciation. Russia President Gorbachev, Mikhail used to visit the Taipei Palace Museum. He saw Tang dynasty, Huai Su 懷素, Zhang Xu's 張旭 grass script and praised to the heavens. He also held brush pen wrote as a memento.

(二) 組合科學：The Scientific Assembly - Phonetic & Semantic Composition of Pictograph

華字個個獨立而具形、音、義，三者同時俱到，故易辨、易記、易學，較西洋文字之無定形，有音而多變，殊勝多多。Each Chinese character is independence and has its shape/graph, sound/pronunciation, meaning. Students have to learn all the three simultaneously that will ease their study of Chinese language. Comparing with English, its roots of words only have the sound and they are variable. Chinese language is much easier.

如「愛」字，字形組合之原義，「𠂇」示手指，「ㄣ」示雙手兩邊抱，「心」即心，「久」會意字示足、行，則更有趣味，外國人一看就懂，一學就難忘記也。For example 愛: the meaning of each glyph combination, i.e. the upper 4 strokes 「𠂇」represents the fingers; 「ㄣ」shows to hug with both hands or wrap with two arms; 「心」is heart; 「久」expresses two legs and strolling. To learn this ideographic character 「愛」is fun. Once the students understand, they won't forget it.

(三) 表達最迅速：The Fastest and Most Accurate Communication:

聯合國曾以一文稿，作各國文字之打字，結果以華文用時最少（快），面積最小，錯誤最少。又昔日、韓二國以華文作交通號誌，與西文比較，結果華文能見度遠而清晰，駕駛反應遠勝西文。今美國交通號誌，有學華語者，如單行道作 one way 然。United Nation once reported an comparison for typing an article in various languages. It showed that Chinese language is the fastest and shortest.

(四) 歷史最悠久：Having the Longest History:

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，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。Since around 200 BC (Qin 秦、Han 漢 dynasties), the Clerical script (隸書 *Li Shu*) style of Chinese penmanship has stayed relatively the same until present. The consistency is a major advantage of studying Chinese ancient history. This allows scholars to be able to read and transcribe manuscripts and books dated back thousands of years ago with great fidelity. 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 antique works, such as Shakespearean literature. For example the Oxford dictionary could only trace far back to 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, anyone who studies the Chinese ancient history and literatures does not need to study the ancient writing at all.

(五) 溝通容易：Communicating Easily - the Standardization of Chinese Characters:

中國地大人眾，方言特多，以「書同文」，故「學會中國話，走遍滿天下」，「學會中華文，讀書通古今」，不是難事。China's land is vast, people are crowded. The dialects are even more, but only one standardized writing of Chinese language. So just thoroughly learn one Chinese language you can travel all around the whole China and read through Chinese history and culture.

(六) 保健廉價：An Inexpensive Healthcare Therapy:

據美賓大醫學院研究，書寫中文，大小腦並用，可增強腦內分泌使人記憶、領悟、判斷、推理力增強，更因書畫賞心悅目之心情，產生腦咖啡因而有止痛效果，凡此不藥癒病，故曰保健廉價。According to the U Penn Medical school's studies,

practicing Chinese calligraphy will use both cerebrum and cerebella brains and can strengthen one's endocrine, internal secretion and furthermore improve and enhance one's comprehension and judgment. To appreciate calligraphy and painting could increase the caffeine in the brain and relieve one's pain. Because of its analgesic effects to cure without the medicine, it is an economical health care therapy.

(七) 文法最靈活：Most flexible Syntax (Grammar):

中文語法文法一致、合體，無西洋語文二分之格位及性類、時間、數字之繁瑣變化，故語法、辭彙，不需分類，定規則及用法，故作文方便，只需「聯字成詞，綴詞成句，連句成段，合段成篇」，皆自然而然，是文法運用方便也。The syntax and grammar of Chinese language are identical and consistent, but without the tedious parts of speech, genders, numbers, tenses change ... etc. of western language. Therefore, it is easier to write a composition in Chinese. It only needs to join the characters into words or phrases; compose a sentences by joining words together; combine sentences into paragraph; join paragraphs become chapter or article of writing. All comes naturally because the syntax is flexible and convenient to use.

(八) 詩詞可歌：3, 5 or 7-Character Verses are Rhymed to be Sung:

因詩詞用字律有定則，平仄聲韻，可代入古「十八曲牌」，即可歌唱，抒情，以較西洋拼音、複音字之詩歌，必須個別作曲，實巧妙多多。Because the poetry has the rules for rhymed character and tone sound. They all may add into the ancient (Yuan Dynasty) 18 rhythm melody tunes to which the song are composed and then sing to express feelings. But the Western phonetic and diplophonia lyrics must compose music individually. The Chinese poetry is much ingenious to convert into songs to sing.

(九) 華字單音可移位、分合：Each Character May Switch, Separate and Assemble into a New Word or Phrase:

於是有字謎，巧聯、拆字、姓名學等文字遊戲，可怡情、鬥智、豐富生活趣味，此為外文所不能及，亦簡化字之先天不足。There are interests and word games originate from Chinese Characters, such as the anagram (words puzzle), clever couplet, art of taking a character apart and revealing hidden meaning or oracle, science of name study ...etc. to please the emotion or to compete the wisdom and enrich life. These are the foreign language cannot do, also being congenitally deficient and lost of the simplified Chinese character.

(十) 可建立自我學習：Eestablish the Self-Study

“師父領進門，修行在個人。”這句諺語亦明確的指出學生應有的心態，學習新語文如同接受任何新挑戰，可使行為上之確定、責任、信心，達成對中華文化之嚮往、可感、適應、力行性、自發自動，完成研究學習之宏願。You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. “師父領進門，修行在個人” This proverb points out teacher's responsibility but also shows the student's practices are crucial. Learning a new language is same as taking a new challenge. The process will improve and encourage one's mental determination, responsibility and confidence. So one's desire or yearning for the Chinese culture can promot one's ability to understand, adapt to, practice diligently, motivate, and finally reach one's goal to learn Chinese language.