

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

文三、破除疑難 Article #3 “Solving the Difficulties and Problems”

有鑒於歐美青年及華僑子弟，年來赴中國大陸留學、或從事文化研究、商務考察，觀光旅遊而學習中華語文者，數以百萬計。There has been a dramatic increase in the number of people around the world who are trying to learn Chinese from students to overseas Chinese, and to any other non Chinese speaking foreigners, many of which go to China to study, research, visit, travel, or for business. 但在此眾多外籍人士中，以中西語文思維方式不同，語文結構法則相異而生出種種學習困難，使彼等畏難顧，誤認「中國文字為世界上最難學之語文」。Chinese is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. But there still lay obstacles from learning, due to the major differences between Chinese and Western language, i.e. the grammar, the sentence structure, the phonetics, the meaning ... etc. of language. The following are the most common complaints of difficulties that make one believe “Chinese is one of the most difficult languages to learn”.

本篇以十二信函方式，逐項破解外國留學生，學習中文之困難，除字典之難查外，使伊知其餘所謂「難」、實非「真難」，茲列各信要旨如下：These 12 articles use the correspondence form to analyze item by item and explain how to solve the foreign students’ difficulties of studying Chinese. Besides the dictionary is difficult to look up, none of so-called “difficulties” is “really a difficult”. Herewith listing the essence of eight (8) difficulties as follows:

(一) 祛「字典難查」之苦：Getting rid of the Difficulty in using Chinese dictionary

中文字典不僅留學生難查，連本國大學生，亦偶有查字之苦。乾隆 973 檢字法簡單易學，老少咸宜。Chinese dictionary not only foreign students have difficulties to look up characters, but also Chinese college students occasionally have troubles too.

今改用本乾隆檢字法，只需看字體右下方，最簡單之字形（術名字腳），依形查「字腳」表，看表中「字根」數，於字根中得「字身」數，即得欲查之字音、字形，據此字號，查字典頁碼，知其義例矣。But if it changes to the step 1-2-3 of QianLong 973 searching method, all the difficulties in using dictionaries are no longer exist. Starting from the lower right corner or the lowest of the character, match the simplest shape with the 24 Elements字腳of element table; do the similar process from the root table and form block list to get a set of three parts alpha-numerical code. Up to this step, you have already found the pronunciation/pinyin and typeface/penmanship of the Chinese character you are looking for.

Using the code can further search QianLong 973 dictionaries for the meaning and the usage of the words in either Chinese or English. 故本法自檢視字之右下字腳始，如順藤摸瓜，甚簡易，形音義一舉多得，檢字無「以字析碼，同音篩字」之繁，自然不繁不錯，不難不慢而為僑生、外國學生所專用、樂用。The analogy of this searching method is just as following the vine to get the melon. It is simple, easy and perfect for foreign students and overseas Chinese to study Chinese language.

(二) 除「電腦難用」之繁：**Eliminating the Difficulty in typing or inputting Chinese into the computer or electronic devices**

目前中文電腦，由於檢字法複雜難用，連帶使電腦輸入難用，同時今坊間電腦程式設計，皆以已會中文，能用語音者為對象，故以僑生、留學生用此類電腦，是強使「不知而知，病也」（老子語句），無怪其嘆乎難哉。At present, because of the complex and difficult radical searching method, as a result, the Chinese computer inputting method is also difficult to use. So far, all computer inputting programs are designed for person who know or can speak Chinese, such as the pronunciation inputting. Therefore it is almost impossible to let the overseas Chinese decedents and the foreign students to use these kinds of computer. It is forcing/obliging “Treating not to know as knowing, a serious problem” (Laotse). No wonder people constantly complain about the difficulty.

今用本檢字法，依字之右下方「字腳」，上求「字根」而「字身」，按下各該鍵號，即得字輸出不誤，如此可謂簡易實用至善矣。To use QL 973 searching and inputting method is just starting from lower right corner of any character, by picking, clicking or inputting each corresponding alpha-numerical keys of the “element” and then “root” as well as “form”. It is simple, practical and accurate finally.

(三) 釋「字多難記」之疑：**Solving the Difficulty of too many characters to memorize**

中文單字，單音獨立，充其量不足五萬個，比英文單字少一倍，況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，至於研究生，則酌增「少用」字、「罕用」字、也不會超過八千字，Chinese character is one syllable one character, at most is approximate 50,000. Compared with the English there are only half of the quantity. Moreover, Ministry of Education of Taiwan proclaims “commonly used” characters are 3,861 and “less commonly used” characters are 1,781, totaling 5,642 character. These are the requirement for university students. As for graduate school, there are “little uses” and “rarely use” characters to learn. It still won’t be more than 8,000 characters. 依傳統字典或西洋拼音法，各生字必須一一死記硬背，但依本乾隆 973 字典（楷

字、簡化字並舉，楷字 8,419 字、簡化 2,235 字），可舉一反三，則雖學八千字，用功視同三千字，此御眾如御寡，其多猶少也。Traditionally, all the characters must mechanically memorize one by one or learn by rote. However, the unique arrangement of QL 973 index and dictionary group Chinese characters with same or similar sound (phonetic) and shape (semantic) component together in the Index. It will dramatically reduce the total learning time to memorize Chinese characters as to raise one and infer three. Although the study is 8,000 characters, the diligence regards studiously only with 3,000 characters. With right tool, governing a crowd is just as driving a few, even numerous but is still manageable as few.

（四）破「字形難辨」之惑：**Resolving the Difficulty in distinguishing similar characters**

傳統字典，將相似字如櫃潰饋等，分散於各不相同之 22 部首，以致相遇難辨，今將相似字集中一起，如瞿瞿、東東…一目了然，The traditional dictionaries use the radical method that all the resemble or similar characters, such as 櫃潰饋...etc. are dispersed in (22) different radicals, and treated as nothing in common. So when they come across, it is definitely difficult to distinguish from among another. But the QL 973 searching method uses its own rules that groups all the similar characters together, such as 瞿瞿, 東東...etc. It is obvious at one glance for the comparison. 況象形、指事，字如圖畫，一字一印象，一概念，諸事物，在諧音、平衡、對稱，獨立之系統，規律性下不難瞭若指掌，而牢記不忘。Especially, the pictographic and ideographic are characters that like drawings - one character one impression or one concept. Any user will easily find out its regularity of various characters in QL 973 indexing system, and clearly identify them all as one's fingers in the palm. They won't forget it.

（五）解「字體難寫」之情：**Solving the Difficulty to write the Chinese characters**

華字若知其筆順法則（另附），則字易寫，不易忘記，如更知華字有哲學味、科學趣、美術感與所有字皆由字腳之分合、重組、換位、增減筆劃而成，Knowing the principle of stroke order, then the character is easy to write, won't forget. If one knows more of Chinese character, such as the philosophical, scientific, fine arts aspects; all characters are formed from those basic pictographs and ideographs by dividing, joining, re-grouping, converting, and adding or removing strokes. 學者得其理、悟其妙、會其趣、則字無百日工，故不覺字難學矣。If one could capture above mentioned principles, realize its wonderful nature, and comprehend its interest, then it won't take hundred days to learn the writing. Therefore, it is not difficult any more.

(六) 正「字音難讀」之誤：Correcting the Difficulty in pronouncing

華字原則上以形示音，以音示義，故稱形聲字。通常以左、上為部首，以右、下為音，右旁音相同，則義相通，故知字形、則音義了然，或由右旁因而揣字義。本字典採注音、拼音及同音字並列。In principle, Chinese character shows the sound by the shape and shows meaning by the sound. Thus is called the phonogram, also known as phonetic compound or picto-phonetic character. Usually, Chinese character takes left, top as the character radical; takes the lower, right component as the phonetic value. If the characters have same right side component, then their meanings are interlinked, or from the phonetic component of the right side of a character to figure out the meaning. So recognizing the phonetic component of a Chinese character, one should be able to figure out its pronunciation and meaning. The pronunciation of QL 973 dictionary juxtaposes phonetic symbols, pinyin and homophones. 華字偶有一字二音者，如行、行之音義，人常自平時生活中學會。又有單字如姓氏難懂者，則拆字說明之，如賀姓曰加貝賀，余則人未余，何姓則人可何也。Some characters may have two or more sounds, such as 行(hang, xíng, xìng) has three pronunciations and each has different meaning. People might learn those pronunciations from their daily life. In addition, the characters used for surnames are difficult to convey, then dividing the character to explain it, such as surname 賀 as 加貝賀；余 as 人未余；何 as 人可何。

(七) 析「字義難明」之困：Analyzing the Difficulty to Learn the Meaning of Characters

釋字體用兼備。華文通常一字一音、一形一義，然古籍有邇，使音、義通用，這畢竟少數，可由上下句明義。Typically, character in QL 973 dictionary includes both literal meaning and usage. Chinese characters are usually one character one syllable sound, one shape one meaning. However, in ancient classics there were interchangeable characters (通假) that were characters interchanging its sound and meaning with others. These are after all minorities in Chinese characters. Its meaning can still extract from its front or rear phrases of a verse. 今大陸行「同音合併」之簡(減)化字，若一文章，上下句，滿篇白字，要解此「難」，真「難」矣。So far, the simplification reform of characters in China has caused confusions due to the inconsistency of rules. Especially, the rule that adopts “the unison merge” to simplify (or reduce) the character causes error or wrongly used characters. If there are too many errors or wrongly characters in an article, then to interpret this “error” is really “challenge”. (近日於某網站上見一電影說明：「遇到一个恶毒的老师是人生最大杯具」。然杯具非悲劇，其謬千里也！) Recently, I read a movie introduction, its written supposes to mean “to have a vicious teacher is a terrible tragedy”. The tragedy should be

written as “悲劇” in Chinese, but the unison error turns tragedy into “cups 杯具”. What a mistake!

(八) 補「教材乏味」之途：**Rectifying the boresome textbooks**

通常病在以兒童口語白話教材，作大學外國留學生語文讀本，此「小材大用」也，或教材全冊都是會話口語，不及文雅之語錄文（參文一註 2），故學者乏味，Teaching adult or college students, even they don't know any Chinese, with a children's book is a terrible mistake. This is “waste of talent”. The worse is whole textbooks are vernacular contents. There is little or no literary language with syntactical words at all. How can these improve the literacy of Chinese language for foreign students? This is one of major reasons the learners feel tedious. 是故本公司專家及編輯部人等重編新三字經上下二冊(含教師手冊)，概用語錄文，是一套專門為海外學生編寫的中文教材，適用於任何青少年學生。（書目見本公司網站 www.CJguidance.com）Therefore, our senior editors and experts rewrite and recompile the two (2) Volumns of **New 3-Character Primer** (include teacher's manuals). All contents are focusing on the literary language, and are specially compiled for the overseas students. They will suit for all levels of students. 如第一冊 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。For example, the Vol I 3-Character Primer 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, history, totally 108 notions and 1,132 characters. If students study with QL 973 dictionary, any reader can learn one character and infer three others. So the students learn 1,000 characters from the textbook, they actually can learn more than 3,000 characters from the dictionary with the same efforts.

(九) 謀「師資乏善」之策：**Seeking solutions for Lack of certified teachers**

這是學校沒有教育設計故然，本華文津梁，於新三字經，編有教師手冊，使教者毋照本宣科，自然授受適趣怡情，倍增教學效果。However, this is because the Educational Department lacks of the planning. Our proposed “the 2-Volume Series of QL Textbooks” and other supplemental (see our web site: www.CJguidance.com) - both have teacher's manuals. The teaching will be more flexible and fun. It will not just go by the book word-by-word reading script, so the achievement of teaching and learning will increase dramatically.

如為教學機構採納，可為教科(課)書，則亦可用以為資格鑑定標準，以解教師不足之困境。Furthermore, the QL Textbooks could standardize the teaching materials; qualify teachers to solve the shortage of teacher's problem.

總之，乾隆 973 字典、教科(課)書、及電腦輸入法，為一系列工具，可解決所有教學之難題，進而在這多語言文化的大環境中發揮其功效。Together with our QL 973 dictionary, 2-Volume QL 973 textbooks and QL 973 inputting software, CJ Guidance could help all the schools to develop their Chinese language programs and also train more teachers to meet the Multilingualism global business.

(十) 話「一國兩字」之病：Discussing the confusion of One country Co-Existing Two character systems

中國大陸推行楷字簡化，⁽³⁾「獨重拼音而棄形義」、再加上「同音合併」，因此每年全國增加數千萬小白字生；Mainland China has tried to popularize the simplified Chinese characters⁽³⁾ and focuses mainly on the phonetic Romanization approach to simplify the characters and ignore all their inheritant phonetic and semantic meanings. Together with merging a character or characters into another one that sounds the same or similar, it increases hundreds of thousands of young Ignorant 白字先生every year. This is not a gain but a lost in education. 尤有甚者，其發展下白字引發的誤解，不勝枚舉，幾成中國現代文學的新一章「白字文學」是也！嗚呼！失百年計矣。There are worse for its uncontrolled development, nowadays, the misunderstanding caused by the error or wrongly used characters are too many to mention. This should be another chapter of Chinese modern literature – Erroneous Literature. Alas! What a big lost for education. 留學生尋求中華文化，要直入古人堂奧，不需用簡體「二手資料」。American students and overseas Chinese pursuing to learn the Chinese Culture should learn directly from the original manuscripts and books instead of those translation of simplified Chinese. 故本書為留學生謀，以長遠中國文化計，釋解概取繁體楷字，然簡體字中之符號字與同音合併字，同列索引中以為參考用，庶幾無誤也。For the sake of foreign students' learning and long-lasting of the Chinese culture, this dictionary interprets only the traditional Regular (standard) script 楷書 of characters. In order to avoid confusion, all simplified characters that are symbols and those characters merged by the same or similar pronunciation are also listed in the QianLong 973 Index for easy cross reference.

故首先瞭解華字之源由與使用，再徹底革新字典檢字法，更可藉以破除上述諸學習困難，並發現多種華字獨有之優點⁽⁴⁾，可為欣賞與中文教學之用。After understanding the history and origin of Chinese characters, an innovative searching method for

Chinese characters is demanded to eradicate the previously mentioned problems. Furthermore, during the process of resolving the problems, we found out several unique characteristics^[4] of Chinese characters that are worth promoting for appreciation and for educational purpose.

^[3] 參文六 簡化字之構造 See Article #6 “**The Rules for Making Simplified Chinese Characters**”

^[4] 參文八 研究發現 See Article #8 “**Studies & Findings of Chinese Characters**”