

流行语数据填写指南

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快速开始

第一步：打开数据文件

编辑 `buzzwords.json` 文件

第二步：添加新词条

在 `buzzwords` 对象中添加新的词条，词条ID使用小写字母：

```
{
  "buzzwords": {
    "词条id": { ...词条数据... },
    "新词条id": { ...新词条数据... }
  }
}
```

第三步：更新主页搜索列表

编辑 `js/main.js` 文件（第97行附近）：

```
this.buzzwords = ["brat", "yyds", "躺平", "内卷", "新词条id"];
```

数据结构说明

每个流行语词条包含以下主要部分：

词条

- └─ 基本信息 (headword, language, partOfSpeech等)
- └─ 发音信息 (pronunciation)
- └─ 义项数组 (senses)
 - | └─ 流行义 (trending)
 - | └─ 现代主流义 (common)
 - | └─ 子义项 (subsenses)
 - | └─ 其他义 (other)
 - | └─ 子义项 (subsenses)
- └─ 词频数据 (frequencyData)
- └─ 历史信息 (history)
- └─ 来源 (source)
- └─ 相关词汇 (relatedTerms)

字段详细说明

1. 基本信息字段

headword (必需)

- **类型:** 字符串
- **说明:** 词条的标题
- **示例:** "brat", "YYDS", "躺平"

language (必需)

- **类型:** 对象
- **说明:** 来源语言, 中英双语
- **格式:**

```
"language": {  
  "en": "English",  
  "zh": "英语"  
}
```

partOfSpeech (必需)

- **类型:** 对象
- **说明:** 词类, 中英双语
- **示例:**

```
"partOfSpeech": {  
  "en": "noun",  
  "zh": "名词"  
}
```

常用词类:

- noun/名词
- verb/动词
- adjective/形容词
- adverb/副词
- abbreviation/缩写

pronunciation (必需)

- **类型:** 对象
- **说明:** 发音信息, 支持多种语言

英语词条格式:

```
"pronunciation": {  
  "uk": "/brat/",  
  "us": "/bræt/",  
  "audio": {  
    "uk": "assets/audio/brat-uk.mp3",  
    "us": "assets/audio/brat-us.mp3"  
  }  
}
```

中文词条格式:

```
"pronunciation": {  
  "pinyin": "tǎng píng",  
  "audio": {  
    "zh": "assets/audio/tangping-zh.mp3"  
  }  
}
```

俄语词条格式:

```
"pronunciation": {  
  "ipa": "/ˈtɒvərʲɪɕ/",  
  "romanization": "tovarisch",  
  "audio": {  
    "ru": "assets/audio/tovarisch-ru.mp3"  
  }  
}
```

德语词条格式:

```
"pronunciation": {  
  "ipa": "/ˈaɪtʃaɪt/",  
  "audio": {  
    "de": "assets/audio/zeitgeist-de.mp3"  
  }  
}
```

日语词条格式:

```
"pronunciation": {  
  "romaji": "kawaii",  
  "hiragana": "かわいい",  
  "audio": {  
    "ja": "assets/audio/kawaii-ja.mp3"  
  }  
}
```

韩语词条格式：

```
"pronunciation": {
  "romanization": "hallyu",
  "hangu1": "한류",
  "audio": {
    "ko": "assets/audio/hallyu-ko.mp3"
  }
}
```

发音字段说明：

字段	用途	适用语言
uk	英式发音（IPA）	英语
us	美式发音（IPA）	英语
pinyin	拼音	中文
ipa	国际音标	所有语言（通用）
romanization	罗马化拼写	俄语、韩语等
romaji	罗马字	日语
hiragana	平假名	日语
hangu1	韩文	韩语

音频文件语言代码：

代码	语言	文件名示例
uk	英国英语	word-uk.mp3
us	美国英语	word-us.mp3
zh	中文	word-zh.mp3
ru	俄语	word-ru.mp3
de	德语	word-de.mp3
fr	法语	word-fr.mp3
ja	日语	word-ja.mp3
ko	韩语	word-ko.mp3
es	西班牙语	word-es.mp3
ar	阿拉伯语	word-ar.mp3

注意事项：

- 音频文件是可选的，如果没有音频，可以省略 `audio` 字段
- 至少要提供一种发音表示方式（IPA、拼音、罗马化等）

- 可以同时提供多种发音方式（如IPA + romanization）
- 如果不确定使用哪个字段，统一使用 `ipa` 字段（国际音标）最通用

firstRecorded (可选)

- **类型：** 对象
- **说明：** 首次记录时间

```
"firstRecorded": {  
  "en": "2021, Chinese internet forums",  
  "zh": "2021年网络论坛"  
}
```

trendingPeriod (必需)

- **类型：** 字符串
- **说明：** 流行时间
- **示例：** `"2024"`, `"2021-2023"`

numberOfSenses (必需)

- **类型：** 数字
- **说明：** 义项总数（包括所有子义项）
- **示例：** `7`, `3`

2. 义项 (senses)

义项类型 (type)

- `"trending"` - 流行义
- `"common"` - 现代主流义
- `"other"` - 其他义

流行义示例

```
{  
  "type": "trending",  
  "title": {  
    "en": "Trending Sense",  
    "zh": "流行义"  
  },  
  "label": {  
    "en": "Confident, Independent Person or Attitude",  
    "zh": "自信独立者"  
  },  
  "definition": {  
    "en": "A confident, independent, and unapologetic person...",  
    "zh": "指一种自信、独立、无拘无束的个体..."  
  },  
  "examples": [ ...例句数组... ],  
  "etymology": {  
    "en": "Originally emerged from...",  
    "zh": "最初出现在..."  
  }  
}
```

注意: `etymology` 字段可以为 `null`, 如果没有词源信息。

带子义项的义项示例

```
{
  "type": "common",
  "title": {
    "en": "Common Modern Sense",
    "zh": "现代主流义"
  },
  "subsenses": [
    {
      "label": {
        "en": "Spoiled or Mischievous Child",
        "zh": "被宠坏的孩子"
      },
      "definition": {
        "en": "A child, especially one who is ill-mannered...",
        "zh": "指无礼、顽皮或被宠坏的孩子..."
      },
      "examples": [ ...例句数组... ]
    }
  ],
  "etymology": {
    "en": "The origin is uncertain...",
    "zh": "词源不确定..."
  }
}
```

3. 例句 (examples)

每个例句包含完整的句子和位置信息:

```
{
  "year": 2024,
  "sentence": {
    "en": "To be a brat is to be confident and unapologetic...",
    "zh": "\"做一个 brat\"意味着要自信且毫不道歉..."
  },
  "source": {
    "author": "Gwen Tam",
    "title": "BRAT: a shiny, lime green breakdown",
    "url": "https://berkeleybside.com/brat-a-shiny-lime-green-breakdown/"
  },
  "keyword": "brat",
  "keywordPosition": {
    "start": 5,
    "end": 9
  }
}
```

计算 keywordPosition

方法：在英文句子中找到关键词的位置

示例句子: "To be a brat is to be confident..."

1. 找到关键词 "brat" 的位置
2. 从0开始计数字符
3. "To be a " = 8个字符, 所以 start = 8
4. "brat" = 4个字符, 所以 end = 8 + 4 = 12

快速计算工具 (Python) :

```
sentence = "To be a brat is to be confident..."
keyword = "brat"
start = sentence.find(keyword)
end = start + len(keyword)
print(f"start: {start}, end: {end}")
```

注意：

- 如果没有URL, 可以设置为空字符串 ""
- source 字段不能省略, 至少要有 author

4. 词频数据 (frequencyData)

记录每年的使用频次:

```
"frequencyData": [
  {"year": 2020, "count": 150},
  {"year": 2021, "count": 300},
  {"year": 2022, "count": 800},
  {"year": 2023, "count": 2500},
  {"year": 2024, "count": 15000}
]
```

注意：

- 至少提供3个年份的数据
- 年份按时间顺序排列
- count 为整数

5. 历史信息 (history)

```
"history": {
  "en": "The term 'brat' has undergone a significant semantic shift...",
  "zh": "\"brat\"一词在2024年经历了显著的语义转变..."
}
```

6. 来源 (source)

```
"source": {  
  "en": "Global Buzzwords Report 2024",  
  "zh": "《2024年全球流行语报告》"  
}
```

7. 相关词汇 (relatedTerms)

```
"relatedTerms": ["aesthetic", "confidence", "authenticity", "rebellion"]
```

建议: 3-6个相关词汇

填写示例

示例1: 简单的中文流行语

```
"摆烂": {  
  "headword": "摆烂",  
  "language": {  
    "en": "Chinese",  
    "zh": "中文"  
  },  
  "partOfSpeech": {  
    "en": "verb",  
    "zh": "动词"  
  },  
  "pronunciation": {  
    "pinyin": "bǎi làn"  
  },  
  "firstRecorded": {  
    "en": "2022, Chinese internet",  
    "zh": "2022年网络流行"  
  },  
  "trendingPeriod": "2022-2024",  
  "numberOfSenses": 1,  
  "senses": [  
    {  
      "type": "trending",  
      "title": {  
        "en": "Trending Sense",  
        "zh": "流行义"  
      },  
      "label": {  
        "en": "Give Up and Let Things Fall Apart",  
        "zh": "放弃努力, 破罐破摔"  
      },  
      "definition": {  
        "en": "To give up trying and let a situation deteriorate, often used to describe a passive-aggressive response to difficulties.",  
        "zh": "放弃努力, 任由事态恶化, 常用于描述面对困难时的消极态度。"  
      }  
    }  
  ],  
}
```



```

"examples": [
  {
    "year": 2023,
    "sentence": {
      "en": "I'm just going to give up trying. (Wo jiu bai lan le.)",
      "zh": "我就摆烂了。"
    },
    "source": {
      "author": "Social Media User",
      "title": "Weibo Post",
      "url": ""
    },
    "keyword": "摆烂",
    "keywordPosition": {
      "start": 2,
      "end": 4
    }
  }
],
"etymology": {
  "en": "Originally from gaming culture, meaning to intentionally play poorly.",
  "zh": "原本来自游戏文化，指故意打得很差。"
},
"frequencyData": [
  {"year": 2022, "count": 5000},
  {"year": 2023, "count": 25000},
  {"year": 2024, "count": 18000}
],
"history": {
  "en": "The term originated in gaming communities and spread to describe general life attitudes.",
  "zh": "该词源于游戏社区，后扩展用于描述一般的生活态度。"
},
"source": {
  "en": "Chinese Internet Slang Report 2023",
  "zh": "《中国网络流行语报告2023》"
},
"relatedTerms": ["躺平", "佛系", "放弃", "破罐破摔"]
}

```

示例2：英语流行语

```

"rizz": {
  "headword": "rizz",
  "language": {
    "en": "English",
    "zh": "英语"
  },
  "partOfSpeech": {
    "en": "noun",
    "zh": "名词"
  },
  "pronunciation": {
    "uk": "/rɪz/",

```

```
"us": "/rɪz/"
},
"firstRecorded": {
  "en": "2021, TikTok",
  "zh": "2021年, TikTok"
},
"trendingPeriod": "2023-2024",
"numberOfSenses": 1,
"senses": [
  {
    "type": "trending",
    "title": {
      "en": "Trending Sense",
      "zh": "流行义"
    },
    "label": {
      "en": "Charisma or Charm",
      "zh": "魅力, 吸引力"
    },
    "definition": {
      "en": "Charisma or charm, especially in a romantic or social context.  
Short for 'charisma'.",
      "zh": "魅力或吸引力, 尤其在浪漫或社交场合。是charisma的缩略。"
    },
    "examples": [
      {
        "year": 2023,
        "sentence": {
          "en": "He's got so much rizz, everyone loves him.",
          "zh": "他太有魅力了, 所有人都喜欢他。"
        },
        "source": {
          "author": "TikTok User",
          "title": "Viral Video",
          "url": ""
        },
        "keyword": "rizz",
        "keywordPosition": {
          "start": 17,
          "end": 21
        }
      }
    ],
    "etymology": null
  }
],
"frequencyData": [
  {"year": 2021, "count": 100},
  {"year": 2022, "count": 2000},
  {"year": 2023, "count": 50000},
  {"year": 2024, "count": 30000}
],
"history": {
  "en": "Popularized on TikTok and became Oxford word of the Year 2023.",
  "zh": "在TikTok上流行, 并成为2023年牛津年度词汇。"
},
"source": {
  "en": "Oxford Dictionary 2023",
```

```
"zh": "《牛津词典2023》",
},
"relatedTerms": ["charisma", "charm", "game", "vibe"]
}
```

常见问题

Q1: 如果没有音频文件怎么办？

A: 省略 `audio` 字段即可：

```
"pronunciation": {
  "uk": "/brat/",
  "us": "/bræt/"
}
```

Q2: 如果没有词源信息怎么办？

A: 将 `etymology` 设为 `null`：

```
"etymology": null
```

Q3: 子义项没有例句怎么办？

A: 将 `examples` 设为空数组：

```
"examples": []
```

Q4: 如何确定义项数量？

A: 统计所有义项和子义项的总数：

- 1个trending义项
- 1个common义项（包含2个subsense）
- 1个other义项（包含3个subsense）
- 总数 = 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 3 = 8

Q5: keywordPosition 计算错误会怎样？

A: 关键词高亮位置会错误，但不影响整体功能。建议使用Python脚本计算。

检查清单

在提交数据前，请检查：

- ☐ 词条ID使用小写字母
- ☐ 所有必需字段都已填写
- ☐ 多语言字段包含 `en` 和 `zh` 两个键
- ☐ 例句的 `keywordPosition` 计算正确
- ☐ `frequencyData` 至少包含3个年份

- ☐ numberOfSenses 数量正确
- ☐ JSON 格式正确（无语法错误）
- ☐ 已更新 js/main.js 中的搜索列表

JSON 验证

在线验证工具: <https://jsonlint.com/>

本地验证 (Python) :

```
import json

with open('buzzwords.json', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    data = json.load(f)
    print("☑ JSON格式正确！")
    print(f"共有 {len(data['buzzwords'])} 个词条")
```