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统一汉字

简明速查字典

Zhong Ri Han Tongyi Hanzi Jianming Sucha Zidian

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编写说明

Edition Instruction

本字典收录了中日韩统一汉字集即通常说的 CJK 的全部 20902 个汉字,与《GB13000.1 字符集》一致。编写过程中,编者特别注重了两条原则:内容简明,使用方便。所以,一本字量超过常见工具书如《新华字典》近万字的辞书,翻检起来仍然得心应手,轻巧可意。

The dictionary embodies totally 20902 Chinese characters in CJK Unified Ideographs, which is the same as GB 13000.1 Character Set. The conciseness and convenience is mainly stressed on in the process of compilation, which makes the edition pocketable and easy to use since it surplus the Xinhua Dictionary by nearly ten thousand characters.

字典按易五码查字法(详见后)编排。易五码是不需要知道字音、部首、笔画数等汉字基础知识就能快速找到被查汉字的方法。相信这也将使已经学会这种方法并使用这本字典的人得益不少。这本字典是初学者的最好选择。不会(易五码)的人,通过自学也能很快学会。

The dictionary is edited with YIWUMA(5Yi code), a mean to look up the character directly and effectively without bearing the basic knowledge of Chinese character, such as pronunciation, character radical and stroke count. (Please refer to the YIWUMA as follows for detailed information) It is the best choice for the new learn-

er to study independently. / Even the one who knows nothing about YIWUMA, can master it quickly through studying independently.

本字典每个字头的注音均为该音节的汉语拼音，一律不用大写字母表示专有名词、姓氏等。多音字的各个读音，按常用度排序；常用度不明确的，按音序排序。韩文汉字的注音，主要参照韩国国立国语研究所制定的韩文罗马字标记法；日文汉字注音主要参照《大漢和辞典》、《広辞苑》标记的读音。

The pinyin phonetic system is applied before each upper corner of every word in the dictionary, the proper noun such as the surname is not capitalized. Entries of polyphone are listed in the order of the frequency of word usage. When the frequency of usage is not clear, the entries are followed in the phonetic sequence. Phonetic notation of Chinese characters in Korean refers to the Korean Language Roman Marking Method constituted by Korean National Language Research Institute. Phonetic notation of Chinese characters in Japanese refers to《大漢和辞典》and《広辞苑》.

本字典重点指出现代汉语通用字的常用义。多义字的各个义项，用句号隔开；如还有次一级的不同项目，用分号隔开。依次用“量:”“介:”“叹:”标注单音计量词、介词、叹词。

The dictionary pays much attention to the common-used sense of each word in modern Chinese. Every meaning item of a word is separated by a full stop. The secondary items in each meaning item are prompted by a semicolon. Monosyllabic measure word, preposition and exclamation are labeled with “量”, “介” and “叹” sequentially.

很多汉字都能表示姓氏。本字典只在可能发生歧义时标出某字是姓氏字。但在姓氏字是多音字时，一律指出其姓氏读音。例如“仇”作姓氏字音 qiú，“郗”作姓氏字有 xī、chī 两种读音。

Historically, the majority of Chinese characters could be used as surnames. In this case, the surname character is only labeled when the pronunciation brings ambiguity in this dictionary. However, when the surname is a polyphone, the pronunciations are marked without exception. For example, “仇” pronounces “qiú” as a surname, and“郗” pronounces “xī” or “chī”.

易五码查字法说明

A Guide to Using the Yiwuma

易五码查字法共取五码,其中前三码为外形码,后二码为内质码。外形码取字的相对而言的左上位、右上位、右下位笔型。共有10类,用数字0-9为代码。每一数字所代表的笔型如下:

An Yiwuma consists of 5 digits, the first three of which are called the outline code, and the last two of which the internal feature code. The digits of an outline code reflect the features of a Chinese character at the upper-left, upper-right, and lower-right corners with numbers from 0 to 9. The detailed meaning of each number is shown below:

1	7	3	5
码		法	
	7		3

口诀:1平2垂3捺点,4托5交6框圈,7角8人9米小,特殊笔型0在前。

Tips: 1 Píng 2 Chuī 3 Nà diǎn, 4 Tuō 5 Jiāo 6 Kuāng quān, 7 Jiǎo 8 Rén 9 Mǐ xiǎo, Tè shū bǐ xíng 0 zài qián.

(Tips: 1 for horizontal, 2 for vertical, 3 for dot, 4 for support, 5 for crossed, 6 for frame, 7 for angle, 8 for triangle roof shape, 9 for three strokes like 小, 0 for special stroke combinations when used as the first digit.)

一、外形码(前三码)Outline Code(the first three digits of the Yiwuma)

(一)笔型代码、名称及例字(前三字取左上位,中三字取右上位,后三字取右下位)

Code Number Name	Sample characters	Code definition
9 个 Ge	怕 崎 判 沙 消 嗽 啄 爬 除	Three strokes like in 个, 小, 卜; la parte superiore di 兴, 山, 米; la parte inferiore di 水, 木, 家, 聚, 瓜, 米.
8 人 Ren	短 仁 剑 绘 聪 浴 袄 陡 识	Two strokes with pie (丿) and heng (一), or shu (丨), na (丶), dot (.), etc. Pie is alone with no heng, shu, na, or dot crossed or connected with it.
7 Angle 角 Jiao	斤 成 壁 肃 亿 都 病 汹 都	Two strokes form an angle (excluding a 门); clockwise hook such as shugou (尢), shuwangou (乚), henggou (冫), etc.
6 Frame 框 Kuang	国 默 题 聘 浊 遇 替 媵 胎	Four strokes form an frame, which can hold other strokes crossed by it, such as heng (一), etc.
5 Crossed 交 Jiao	犯 长 曹 绕 曹 必 处 胶 延	Crossed strokes excluding 卅 as a top part and 彳 as an upper-left part.

Code Number Name	Sample characters	Code definition
4 Support or Suspended 托 Tuo	让 射 额 狼 糠 喧 载 代 亿	Dot (丶) or short pie (丿) is held by/above angle(s); counter-clock-wise hook such as xiegou (乚), shuwangou (乚), etc.
3 Dot 捺点 Na Dian	病 站 刻 啦 成 侪 长 必 边	Dot (丶), na (丶), pingna (丶), and na stroke in zhe (讠), excluding the dot in 门.
2 Vertical 垂 Chui	上 虑 颓 水 登 轧 梦 啸 修	A shu (丨) or pie (丿), but excluding or 門, or the first stroke of 彳 as the left part of the character.
1 Horizontal 平 Ping	对 登 骑 滤 顾 哨 姐 忙 榨	A heng (一) in zhe (讠), and ti (讠).
0 Speciale 特殊 Teshu	草 闷 筑 室 街 摊 鬲 (限于首码) (as the first code only)	A complete combination of strokes which cannot be subdivided, or some special radicals as the top or left part such as 艹, 竹, 門, 门(門), 扌, 彳, etc.

(二)外形码取码总则:从左到右,从上到下。左上位为第一码,右上位为第二码,右下位或者下边相对在右的笔型为第三码。注意:第一码常常不是写字时的第一笔。

The digits of the outline code are chosen moving across the character, from left to right, and from top to bottom. The first digit refers to the upper-left corner, the second digit to the upper-right corner, and the third digit to the lower-right corner or the right part of the bottom. Note: The first code is usually not the first stroke of a character.

A、左、右侧有点时,只要点的上方无其他笔型,均视为左上位、右上位,代码为3。例如:Dots at the left or right side with no other strokes above them are regarded as upper-left corner or upper-right corner, and encoded as 3 as in examples below:

瘦 345 州 320 扑 023 心 330 沁 330

但: 必 353 办 530

B、托块、框块以及左、右侧的角块优先取码。Supports (广), frames (口), and angles (厂, 冂) are recognized with priority. For example:

户 407 由 600 申 600 虫 603 成 734

帜 768 病 349

注意:当字的整体是框块(被方框全部包围)时,第1码取6,第2码取剩余部分的左上位,第3码取剩余部分的右下位,例如:

Note: If the whole outline of the character is a frame, the first digit of the outline code is 6, and the second and third digits refer to the features at the upper-left corner and lower-right corner *inside* the frame. For example:

四 儿 624 田 十 650 图 冬 623 目 二 611

圃 甫 657

C、门(门、門)字框、草头(艹)、竹头(竹)、宝盖头(宀)

自成一体或占据字的整个上部、提手旁(扌)、双人旁(亻)自成一体或占据字的整个左部时,为特殊块,代码为0,它们只作第一码。其第二码为剩余部分左上位,第三码为剩余部分的右下位。例如:

If 门(門 or 鬥) forms the enclosure of the character, or 冫 or 夂 for the entire top section of the character, or if 扌 or 亻 form the entire left part of a character, they are regarded as special features, and encoded as 0 in the first digit only. The second and third digits refer to the upper-left and lower-right corners of the remainder of the character. For example:

阁各 026 鬲斗 035 苕巨 071 筑巩 014
家 019 推隹 081 彻切 057

但是,当它们只占一个角位而不是占据整个上部或整个左部时,就不是特殊码,不取0,而按一般笔型取码。例如:

If the special features do not form complete enclosures, or do not take up the whole top or side of a character, they are not treated specially, but rather as common strokes. For example:

们 870 攥 089 荆 527 喏 656 喧 641

(三)一码多位。若一个笔型占了多个角位,第一个用本码,后面一律记作0。例如:

One code type (feature) sometimes may cover more than one corner. In this case, the first digit should encode the feature, while the following digits should be 0 if they still refer to the same feature. For example:

冫 000 门 000 夂 000 亻 000 亻 000
扌 000 鬥 000 小 900 人 800 巾 700
口 600 义 500 丶 300 丨 200 一 100
崇 909 矢 808 鸯 707 串 606 友 505

讠 404 亦 303 乡 202 王 101 从 880

朋 770 蝮 660 斟 550 心 330 川 220

比较: 义 500 希 507 仪 850, 而刹 527。

Please compare 义 500 希 507 仪 850 and

刹 527

注意: 共用同一笔段构成的角块, 除最前面一码取 7, 其后均为 0; 不共用同一笔段时, 仍然取 7。例如:

Note: Three angles with shared strokes will be encoded as 700, but angles with no shared strokes will be encoded as 7 separately.

巾 700(第 1、第 2 码共用平段, 第 2、第 3 码共用垂段)

[*Heng* (一) is shared by the first and second digits, and *chui* (丨) is shared by the second and third digits.]

尹 170(第 2、第 3 码共用垂段)

[*Chui* (丨) is shared by the second and third digits.]

凹 770(第 1、第 2 码未共用, 取 77; 第 2、第 3 码共用垂段, 取 70)

[No stroke is shared by the first and second digits, but *chui* (丨) is shared by the second and third digits.]

β 707(第 1、第 2 码共用平段, 取 70; 第 3 码未共用, 取 7)

[The *heng* (一) is shared by the first and second digits, which makes the first two codes 7 and 0; but no stroke is shared by the third digit, so the third is encoded as 7 instead of 0.]

(四) 一种笔型的某个部分同时又与别的笔段构成某种笔型时, 分别取码。如:

Partial strokes of a code type are encoded twice if they also form another code type with some other

strokes, i. e. they are shared by two code types. For example:

到 127〔右上“竖”上部构成垂段 2, 右下“顺时针钩”构成“角块”7〕

〔The upper right vertical stroke is encoded as 2 by itself, and the lower right hook is a type of angle, giving 7.〕

火 908〔上方“点、撇、点”构成“个块” 9, 下方“撇、捺”两段构成“人块” 8〕

〔The upper dot (丶), *pie* (丿), and second dot encode as 9, and the lower *pie* (丿) and *na* (㇇) encode as 8.〕

木 509〔上方“竖、横”构成“交块” 5, 下方“撇、竖、捺”构成“个块” 9〕

〔The upper *shu* (丨) and *heng* (一) encode as 5, and the lower *pie* (丿), *shu* (丨) and *na* (㇇) as 9.〕

白 406〔上方“短撇”与“日”上双角构成“托块”4, 下方“日”构成“框块”6〕

〔The upper short *pie* (丿) and two corners of 日 encode as 4, and the lower corner of 日 as 6.〕

大 508〔上方“竖、撇”构成“交块”5, 右下“撇、捺”构成“人块”8〕

〔The upper *shu* (丨) and *pie* (丿) encode as 5, and the lower right *pie* (丿) and *na* (㇇) as 8.〕

厂 402〔上方“点”与“厂”的角构成“托块”4, 下方“厂”的“撇”自成垂段 2〕

〔The upper dot (丶) and the corner of 厂 encode as 4, and the lower *pie* (丿) of 厂 is treated as a *chui* (丨), giving 2.〕

山 907〔上方三“竖”构成“个块”9, 右下“竖、横”构成“角块”7〕

〔The upper three *shu* (丨) encode as 9, and the low-

er right *shu* (丨) and *heng* (一) as 7.]

二、内质码(后二码) Internal Feature Code [last two digits of the Yiwuma]

(一)第四码(平段码):取字中平段数为代码。平段是横和折笔中的横段、提(不包括空心竖提、点下的提,如:三点水、两点水中的提)的总称。全字平段总数在9笔内时,按实际笔数取码;总数10段时取0为码,超过10段时一律取1为码。例如:

The fourth digit is also called the horizontal number code. It is a count of the number of horizontal strokes in the character, including independent *heng* (一) strokes, a *heng* in *zhe* (𠃉), a *ti* in *zhe* (𠃊), but excluding *shuti* (丨) and *ti* below a dot as in $\dot{\text{丨}}$ and $\dot{\text{丿}}$. 10 horizontal strokes is encoded as 0, but if the number of horizontal strokes exceeds 10, the number 1 is used instead. For example:

义⁰ 又¹ 羽² 毛² 这² 汞³ 扔⁴
 龄⁴ 弼⁰ 瞿¹

(二)第五码(交点码):取字中交点数为代码。全字交点总数在9点以内时,按实际交点数取码;总数为10点时取0为码,超过10段时一律取1为码。例如:

The fifth digit is the number of crossed strokes in the character. As with the horizontal code, counts of crossed strokes numbering 10 are encoded as 0, and above 10 as 1. For example:

须⁰ 六⁰ 中² 申³ 井⁴ 聿⁶ 鞞⁹
 鞞¹

注意:计算平段数时,“雷霆”一类字中“铸字头”中的短横不算。计算交点数时,“存、在、老”(以及包含它们的字)中,下方左边的竖段和撇段有交叉关系,但是不很明显,常常被人忽视,为方便起见只计2个交点。“孝”字

的“子”和撇段的交叉关系虽然也被忽视,但是很明显,应该计4个交点。还有的字如“很、良”,右下方撇、捺并不相交,不能计交点。

Please note; The *heng* (一) strokes in the radical 雨 (found in characters like 雷 and 震) are not counted as horizontal strokes. Also the vaguely crossed strokes of *shu* (丨) and *pie* (丿) in characters like 存, 在, 老 are not counted in as crossed strokes, and all three are considered to have only 2 crossed strokes. In contrast, crossed strokes in 孝 and its element 子 are clearer and so are counted, giving 4. Other *pie* (丿) and *na* (㇇) strokes at the lower-right corners of characters like 很 and 良 don't cross, so are not counted.

三、易五码的简使用法 Simplified Yiwuma

有时在一个收字较少的字典(例如本字典)里查字时,可以只取前四码,甚至前三码,而不必用五码,例如:“醺”字的码为12396,如果不想细数交点,可以查简码1239或123。

Sometimes only the first four or three of five Code is used instead of five when a dictionary has fewer entries (like this very dictionary). For example; Yiwuma Code of 醺 is 12396, but you can refer to 1239 or even 123 if you don't want to count the number of crossed strokes.



00000~09921

00000 **chì** [彳于]形容走路慢。

彳

00010 **mén** 出入口/椽门的/门类/方法/宗教或学术思想的派别/量:用于知识;炮。

门

宀

mián 房子,屋子/部首,宝盖头。00012 **cǎo** 草/部首,草字头。

艹

00022 **shǒu** 手/部首,提手旁。

扌

00060 **mén** 见 00010 门。

門

00062 **dòu** 争斗/使动物互争高低/斗嘴/古同“逗”。

斗

01020 **shuān** 门闩/用门闩插上门。

闩

01070 **shuān** 见 01020 闩。

闩

01102 **xiè** 藟头,草本植物名。

藟

01140 **jiāng** 生姜,草本植物。

薑

01110 **kǔn** 宫中道路/宫中门/广/古同“壺(壺)”。

闕

01113 **wù** 违背。

藎

闕

yīn 城,城门/古同“堙”,堵塞,堆成的土山。01115 **zhuó** 捕鱼的竹器。

籊

01116 **quǎn** 草本植物芦苇、竹等的嫩芽。

藎

01130 **jìng** 小路/径直/直径。

径

徑

jìng 见 01130 径。

征

zhēng 远征/征讨/征召/征收/征寻/证明/表征。01131 **wǎng** 急行的样子。

往

莖

01132 **piè** [苳蓝]球茎甘蓝,蔬菜名。

莖

wú [苳蕒]一种落叶小乔木的果实。01140 **shì** 古时指用蓍草占卦。

筮

闫 yán 姓。
竺 zhú 姓/[天竺]印度古名/古同“笃”，厚。
竺 zhú [天竺]通常作“天竺”(印度古名)。

01141 **宝** bǎo 珍贵的/珍贵的东西/[宝贝儿]宝物;孩子;情侣/敬辞,称对方家眷、商铺等/金属货币/一种赌具。

闰 rùn 历法指增加一天(闰日)或一个月(闰月)/偏,副。

01142 **茎** jīng 草木的主干/量:用于长条形的东西。

莖 jīng 见 01142 茎。

01142 **扛** kāng 用肩承担/支撑,忍耐。
扛 gāng 手举/抬。

扞 pī 披。
扞 pēi 双手捧。
扞 yà 〈方〉硬把东西给人或卖给人。
扞 yǎ 挥动/舀取。

01151 **室** shì 屋子/机关团体内部的工作单位/家族/妻子/器官、机器等内部的空腔/二十八宿之一。

01152 **豆** dòu 见 10140 豆。

撞 kēng 同“撞”,撞击。
牵 qiān 牵,连。
拯 zhěng 拯救,救助。

01153 **荳** chí 刺榆树/[荳蓆]五味子。

扭 kuàng [扭攘]纷乱的样子。

枉 wǎng 弯曲,冤屈。

在 zài 古同“在”。

扭 niǔ 身体转动,摆动/用手拧/拧伤(筋骨)/揪住/违拗/争执/不正。

葬 zàng 见 01544 葬。

01160 **徘徊** pái [徘徊]随意地来回走/犹豫。

宣 xuān 公开说出/疏导/皇帝的命令/宣纸/姓。

征 zhēng 见 01130 征。

01162 **菹** huān 菹菜类草本植物,用来调味。

莛

01163 **拉** mēng 拉,拽/拔。

搯

盞 yíng 菊花。

搯 zhì 搯/拟声:收割谷物声/刺。

01170 **箆** dēng 有柄的笠。

箆

01172 **菲** fēi 花草茂盛,香气浓郁/有机化合物。

菲 fěi 古指萝卜一类的菜/[菲薄]谦辞,微薄;轻视。

拯 zhěng 古同“拯”,救助。
拯 chéng 接触。

01174 **藜** diào 藜类植物。

藜

01175 **藿** huò [藿香]多年生草本植物,可入药/豆类作物的叶子。

藿