INDICES to CRACKING THE CHINESE PUZZLES

解開漢字之謎

索引

by T. K. Ann

安子介著

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INTRODUCTION

This Indices is prepared for the use of readers of the Abridged Edition under the title of 'Cracking the Chinese Puzzles'. The contents of this book was originally a part of Volume 5 of the original work. As the Abridged Edition was already too voluminous consisting of 812 pages, this part was to be omitted.

Now that the author has prepared a translation - in fact, a rewriting in Chinese of the Abridged Edition, he thinks this Indices should be usable to the readers of both English and Chinese edition. However, it includes as well characters not included in the Abridged Edition which purports to teach only 3,650 characters obtained by him through a survey of 1.4 million characters in modern use excluding particularly those created in history for naming remote small rivers, mountains, towns and for superstitious reasons, personal names which have no else other meaning.

The author believes that simplifying Chinese Characters must also include making such characters of naming remote rivers, etc. obsolete and substitute them with ones of similar pronunciation which the authorities are gradually introducing. These unnecessary complications will be objected by any future learners, as they are all proper names and not known to people outside the region.

In order to fully appreciate the method invented by the author of locating Chinese characters in glossaries, the reader must know that 1) there are only 170 formations treated as Bushou (radical) in this book, whereas the ordinary dictionaries adopt 240 Bushou; 2) The Pinyin Method would require the learner first to know the pronunciation and to find the character, then he must again follow the respective tone order in order to find the character under search; 3) according to the traditional Four-corner Index Method, one numeral may denote more than 30 characters; 4) the conventional Telegraphic Code is arbitrarily arranged, and has no logic. This 'Axing the Bushou Method' is very convenient in use in conjunction with 'Cracking the Chinese Puzzles'. The learner can locate the required character entirely relying on its formation. The author, as the inventor, rightly claims it being the Fifth Method.

This work can be treated as a supplementary to the Abridged Edition of 'Cracking the Chinese Puzzles'. So in use the readers must familiarize himself with those formations accepted as Bushou on page 82-99 of the Abridged Edition or page 84-100 of the original work.

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引　言

作者以英文著述《解开汉字之谜》一书，全书五册 3,244 页，便利英文读者学习中文用。以分析汉字字形为经，观念化、哲学化诠解汉字为纬，既可加快学习汉字，又能使读者彻底了解汉字如何会连绵三千年不绝，完全可用以表达现代思潮，所以作者称“汉字”为在指南针，火药，纸，印刷术之外，中国在世界上之“第五大发明”。

经过统计，作者发现：如读者能识到 3,650个汉字，已能看懂汉字报章百分之九十九．八，故将该书出版《简缩本》，也有 812页之多，当时无从将原书第五册中 5,888字《索引》列入，是为憾事。

今经友人怂恿，将该《简缩本》改写，译成中文，便利国人参阅。以汉字解释“汉字”原是一件难事，既已事成，作者为便利中文读者查用，将此《索引》编成中英文读者合用本。应用本《索引》，无须如：1）“部首检字法”，读者须先依顺查得部首，再计笔划，极易误计；2）应用“拼音法”，须先知道读音，按字母顺序检到字后，须再分四声，逐声查看；3）用传统“四角号码检字法”，因有时一个数号可概括三十余字，也要再查第五码；4）至于传统电报编码，虽也按部首排列，更难于找寻。故作者称其发明之“部首切除法”为「检字法第五种」。

本《索引》是按作者的“部首切除法”编成，与《解开汉字之谜》一书合用，检字极为容易，惟读者必须先认识本书所谓之“部首”，只有 170个，载于中文《简缩本》第82至 102页，反之在一般字典中有 240个以上。能应用本《索引》者应已熟悉 170个部首形，所以本《索引》又为《解开汉字之谜》一书的附篇。

I. Four-corner Indexing Method

Below are patterns which are found at the four corners of a Chinese character; some of them may appear at any of the four corners while others could be limited to one or two corner positions, no matter whether it is in its Regular Script or *simplified form* :

Cipher	Name	Main Pattern	Subordinate Pattern
9	(Chinese) small	小	小 小 忄 ⺌ ⺍
8	(Chinese) Eight	八	八 ⺈ 人 人 ⺊ 𠂉 ⺍
7	Corner	「 ⌞ ⌝ 」	一 厂 厂 ⺊ ⺊ 亅
6	Square	口 囗	囗 冖
5	Thrust	丰	扌 攴 圭 丰 圭 圭 丰
4	Cross	十 乂	𠂇 十 弋 ⺀ 犭 扌
3	Dot or right slide	丶 ⺀	丶 ⺀
2	Vertical or left slide	丨 丿	丨 亅 丿
1	Horizontal	— (一)	丶 乚 ⺀
0	Head	亠 (⺍)	either of the unoccupied lower corners

When a corner carries any one of the named patterns, whether main or subordinate, the corresponding cipher is assigned to it. By going over all the four corners, a number index of 4 ciphers is obtained. The sequence is from upper left to upper right and then from lower left to lower right.

The only qualifying rule is that *when one pattern occupies two corners,* the second corner is given '0'. *A corner showing no conspicuous shape* will also take '0'.

For characters that have enveloping structures, such as: 囗, 門 (simplified form: 门) and 鬥 , the lower corners of the inner mini-character are taken for the third and fourth cipher.

一．四角号码检字法

汉字四角号码检字法，由发明到今天已历时63年。中间有人作了一个有很大贡献的修改，就是凡在一字下部有跨形不牵涉上部的，一律编为８或80。一个汉字必定有四个角。这四个角的笔形，尽于下表。其中有一些笔形可能把四个角包办了，也有一些要占及两个角，大部分是一角一形，它们可能是繁写体或者简化体。

角　号	名　称	主要笔形	从属笔形
9	小（中文）	小	小 小 忄 ⺌ ⺍
8	八（中文）	八	八 ⺈ 人 入 ⺊ 厂 ⺍
7	角	冂 乚 ㇕ 亅	㇕ 厂 厂 ㇗ ㇜ 亅
6	方	口 囗	口 冃
5	插	丰	扌 戈 耒 丰 圭 聿 聿
4	叉	十 ⺀	𠂇 十 弋 ⺀ 犭 才
3	点或捺	丶 ㇏	丶 ⺊
2	竖或撇	丨 丿	丨 亅 丿
1	横	一（一）	丿 乚 乚
0	头	亠（亠）	形占两个角

凡一个角具有上述笔形，不论它是主要或从属笔形，就给予它相应的“角号”。给号的先后顺序是从左上到右上，然后左下到右下。四个角按此顺序给码后，就得到了一个字的四角检字号码。

当一个笔形占有两个角时，第二角就给予角号“０”。一个角没有明显的形态时也给予“０”。

遇到一种笔形包办了四个角的结构的汉字，如“口”，“門”（简化体是“门”）和“鬥”，就从包办体内部的微型汉字的下边两个角，获取一个汉字的第三和第四角号。

II. Rules to be Followed in Locating a Character in Ordinary Printed Style

1) By the 'Four-corner Indexing Method', the reader should work out a four-figure number and try to find the character concerned in ANN's Words List A.

2) If he cannot find the character, he should *axe* the Bushou from its habitual position and work out a new number, and again try to find it in ANN's Words List A. If unsuccessful, axe another Bushou when there is a further one in existence. Generally, the axe falls on the west, north or south position.

3) Whenever there are two Bushou in one character, the *axe* shall fall on the one that according to the Bushou List is more popular or that according to ANN's Morpheme Table A has a larger number of derivatives. (The reader will imperceptibly be enlightened of such popularity when he has been exposed to more Chinese characters).

4) If he still cannot find the character concerned in ANN's Words List A, despite one or two attempts, the reader has to take the remaining pattern to ANN's Words List B. There he will *definitely* locate the Chinese character in question. Note that this is not an exhaustive dictionary, but the reader will certainly locate every character in daily use.

二．确定一个普通印刷体汉字四角号码的一些规则

1. 运用了“四角号码检字法”，读者就可以计出任何一个汉字的四个号码，这样读者就可在“安氏字表A”中试找这个汉字。

2. 如果找不到这个汉字，就应从它惯常的位置上切去“部首”，再计出一个新的号码，然后再从“安氏字表A”中试找它。假如仍然不成功，就去掉另一个距离较远的“部首”。一般地说，切去的“部首”是在左边，上边或下边。

3. 遇到一个汉字有两个“部首”的时候，切去的“部首”通常是“部首表”中最常见的，或者根据“安氏词素表A”有大量衍生字的字。

4. 假如作了一次或两次尝试，仍不能在“安氏字表A”中找到这个汉字，那就应该到“安氏字表B”中去找寻。当然先要切去“部首”，对余下的笔形给予一个新的号码，它也有四个角，所以仍可有一个四角号码，在传统上没有这样的给号法。但是应用这个方法，读者可找到全部常用字。通常这是一本详尽字典的任务。

注：这里所谓的“部首”限于《解开汉字之谜》内被公认的170个“部首”，并非一般字典内用的240余个“部首”。

EXAMPLES 举　　例

A . One Attempt 第一种情况

Character 汉　字	Bushou Axed 须切去的部首	Remaining Pattern 余下的笔形	Morpheme Number 词素号	Character Number 字　号	Character Pronunciation 汉字拼音
京	一	京	0090	0769	jīng
右	一	右	4060	0259	yòu
五	一	五	1010	0192	wǔ
門 = 门	一	門 = 门	7700 =3722	0054 0055	mén
八	一	八	8000	0133	bā
人	一	人	8000	0001	rén
去	一	去	4073	0109	qù
年	一	年	8050	0728	nián
鬥	一	鬥	7700	0108	dòu
知	一	知	8680	0301	zhī
因	一	因	6080	0440	yīn
愛 = 爱	一	愛 = 爱	2040	3635	ài
尖	一	尖	9080	4653	jiān
空	一	空	3010	3863	kōng kòng

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B . Two Attempts 第二种情况

Character 汉字	Bushou Axed 须切去的部首	Remaining Pattern 余下的笔形	Morpheme Number 词素号	Character Number 字号	Character Pronunciation 汉字拼音
節 = 节	𥫗	即 节	7772 4422	0784 0785	jié
刊	刂	干	1040	2605	kān
把	扌	巴	7771	0331	bǎ
書 = 书	曰	聿 = 聿 书	5000 5302	0165	shū
語 = 语	言 =讠	吾	1060	3451	yǔ
狀 = 状	爿 =丬	犬	4380	0654	zhuàng
波	氵	皮	4024	4054	bō
景	曰	京	0090	2133	jǐng
恙	心	羊 = 羊	8050	3934	yàng
躬	身	弓	1702	3860	gōng
財 = 财	貝 = 贝	才	4020	0798	cái
宜	宀	且	7710	2938	yí
遥	辶	䍃	B2077	5380	yáo
載 = 载	車 = 车	𢦏	B4305	4270	zǎi zài
難 = 难	隹	𦰩 = 又	B4480 7740	5050	nán nàn
探	扌	罙	B3790	0373	tàn
賽 = 赛	貝 = 贝	寒	B3080	2975	sài

C . Three Attempts 第三种情况

(在“安氏字表A”中有 255个，在“安氏字表B”中有65个会发生这种情况)
(about 255 characters in ANN's Word List A, 65 characters in ANN's Word List B)

Character 汉字	Bushou Axed 须切去的部首	Remaining Pattern 余下的笔形	Morpheme Number 词素号	Character Number 字号	Character Pronunciation 汉字拼音
謎 = 谜	言=讠，辶	米	9090	4910	mí mèi
聰 = 聪	耳，心	囪 总	2600 =8033	1580	cōng
漲 = 涨	氵，弓 氵，弓	長 长	7173 =4273	4166	zhǎng
個 = 个	亻，口	古 个	4060 8020	1486 0286	gè
喫	口，大	契	B5702	1934	chī
薄	⺾，氵	尃	B5334	2862	báo bó
範 = 范	竹，車 艹，氵	㔾	B7771	1120	fàn
攪 = 搅	扌，見 扌，见	覺	B7737 B9037	5070	jiǎo

III. Guiding Principles of the Compilation of ANN's Word Lists

First: The two lists are respectively in the numerical order of the Four-corner Index of Character Morphemes and Non-character Morphemes. (A fifth number adopted in the Conventional System is purposely omitted, since it is not too difficult to locate here *one particular morpheme out of a few* which may bear the same number, the occasions on which this happens are rare).

Second: Under each character in the wake of each Morpheme or its derivatives are found one or two numbers which are the very *Character Number* and/or *Location Number* found in the margin of any particular page in Volumes 1 to 4 where the character concerned is explained. Note that a few have two Character Numbers or two Location Numbers. When there are two numbers, it is because the character has been briefly explained on the first occasion near the first number and gone into in more detail with its involvement in bisyllabic expressions at the location indicated by X plus a number.

Third: Characters of *similar* pronunciation are grouped together.

Fourth: ANN's Word List A contains nothing but Characters. With regard to any character, if by *axing* the Bushou the remaining portion or co-component becomes a *non-character* which may be called Non-character Morpheme it shall be found in ANN's Word List B.

Fifth: The so-called similarity in the third principle is not guided by the consonant but by the *vowel*, irrespective of intonation. Even the vowels sometimes differ somewhat.

Sixth: It is not uncommon that two to three derivatives with basically different pronunciations are grouped together, but the *axing principle* as explained in Chapter Five, Volume 1 and repeated again on the previous page is *never* violated.

Seventh: When the derivatives of one Morpheme consist of several pronunciations in spite of the sixth principle, such characters are still grouped together, for they are few and are more exceptional than usual. (First, their meanings are still related or inter-related. Secondly, to separate them into several groups would only confuse our objective and is therefore meaningless).

Eighth: The reader will *not* find in the two lists *obsolete* characters or rare characters which have no other use except to indicate rare surnames or first names of historical personages or geographical names of provincial rivers, mountains, counties or towns. For these, he must consult a dictionary.

Ninth: In the Lists, the derivatives following the Morpheme or a first character are generally arranged according to the alphabetical order of their pronunciation, except *the ones immediately following* the Morpheme which are of the same pronunciation and intonation as the Morpheme.

Tenth: The basic idea underlying the above arrangement is: first, to enable the reader to understand and memorize Chinese characters through *pattern analysis;* secondly, to show that the pronunciation of Chinese characters is to a large degree quite consistent and far from being arbitrary. These non-Bushou co-components are therefore traditionally called *sound component* or Sheng-pang (声 旁) which is not 100% true. **The author has discovered that rather they are meaningful co-components,** *a fact which is almost 100% correct* **when sensibly interpreted as this Book is attempting.**

三．编辑“安氏字表”的指导原则

第一．　A、B两表是分别按照汉字词素和非汉字词素的笔形的四角号码数字顺序编排的（传统四角号码检字法中有第五个码，应用“部首”切除法后，没有这个必要，故予省略）。

第二．　随在每一个词素号码后面有一个汉字和它的读音，跟着列出它的衍生字。每一个出现的汉字下边就有一个或两个数字。它们是那个汉字在本书里的字号和（或）字位，是在安氏著作《解开汉字之谜》一至四册的字页边上顺号排印着的号码。由此即可查到该汉字的解释。有些字有两个字号或两个字位。当有两个号码时，第一个号码是在教学过程中已经有过简明初步的介绍，第二个号码冠有X字母是在另一处详加说明的所在。

第三．　如此，发音相似的汉字被编排在一起了。

第四．　“安氏字表A”中只包含现代用的汉字。少数的人名、地名、山川名不在其中。读者应注意任何汉字如果去掉“部首”，其余下的部分可能成为一个“非汉字”，叫做“非汉字词素”。它可在“安氏字表B”中找到。

第五．　在第三项原则中所谓“发音相似”，指的不是辅音，而是指元音，且也不考虑声调。其中，有时候元音也会有一点儿不同，所以被称为“声旁”，事实上并不如此。

第六．　将两、三个根本发音不同的衍生字编排在一起，是根据安氏著作《解开汉字之谜》第一册第五章所述“部首切除法”而来。

第七．　当一个词素的所有衍生字，发音不同而依然被编排在一起，因为这种字，为数很少也可说是例外。何况它们的意义依然有关或有内在的联系。如果把它们分散到不同的地方去，只会引起混淆，且毫无意义。

第八．　读者在两个字表中找不到那些被废弃了的或罕见的汉字，有些是罕见的姓氏或历史人物的名称，大部分是不出名小河川、小山峯、小城镇的名称。这些字需要到字典中去查取。

第九．　两个字表中，在紧随词素后面的衍生字，通常是根据它们发音依照字母的顺序编列。那些紧随在词素后面，发音、声调与词素相同者，不在此例。

第十．　上述编排的基本概念如下：第一，使读者懂得和记住汉字的笔形分析；第二，显示汉字的发音有相当的一致性，并不乱来。那些非部首的部件通常被叫做“声旁”，这样叫法並非百分之百准确。作者发现，倒不如说它们是“有意义的部件”，这句话事实上却是近乎百分之百正确的，只需对每个部件能给予合理的解释，这也就是本书所做的空前尝试。

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