The Stroke Encoding Of Dictionary Consultation

笔形编码查字

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of Dictionary Consultation

by   Li Jinkai   Li Yimin

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序

本书是用笔形查字法编排的查检中文字典的工具书。

早在一九六一年，为了给各种字典和词典选择便于学习和使用的查字法，文化部、教育部、文字改革委员会和语言研究所组成了查字法整理工作组。我代表教育部参加了这项工作。经过几年的审议，工作组决定推荐四个试用方案，让它们在实际应用中去比赛。其中三个方案是已经通行的"部首查字法"、"四角号码查字法"和"拼音字母查字法"。另外一个方案是丁西林先生和李金铠、李毅民三位新创的"笔形查字法"。丁先生不仅是著名的物理学家，独具风格的喜剧作家，而且是文字改革的热心倡导者。他领导拟订的笔形查字法的特点是简单易学，检查方便，很适合初学汉字的少年儿童、国内少数民族和外国人使用。一九六五年十月，国务院文教办公室根据查字法整理工作组的推荐，指示文化部和教育部试用笔形查字法。不久即进入动乱的十年，这种查字法没有得到推广应用。

丁西林先生逝世后，李金铠在李毅民的协助下，把笔形查字法发展成为用作电子计算机汉字信息输入方法的笔形编码法，经过应用，得到中外专家的好评。最近笔形编码法在英国完成了专利权的登记手续。

本书用笔形编码法编排，使字典和词典的查字法与计算机的汉字信息输入方法一致。希望出版这本书，既有利于促进汉

字查字法的改革和统一，又有助于中文电子计算机在我国的推广应用。

叶圣陶 胡拉日峰

Foreword

This dictionary is arranged by the Stroke Form System and as such it is a valuable resource for the purpose of Chinese language dictionary consultation.

As early as 1961, a Dictionary Consultation Work Group was formed by the Ministries of Education and Culture, the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Writing System and the Institute of Linguistics for the purpose of selecting a convenient and useful system of dictionary consultation of the various word and character dictionaries. I represented the Ministry of Education in the work effort. After several years of consideration, the Work Group recommended four different experimental systems which were then allowed to compete through actual application.

Of the four methods, three had previously been in use, these being "The Radical Method", "The Four Corner System" and "Pin Yin Romanization". The fourth was the Stroke Form System invented by Ding Xilin, Li Jinkai and Li Yimin. Ding Xilin was a well-known physicist, distinguished playwright and enthusiastic initiator of the reformation of the Chinese writing system. He lead the group in the development of the Stroke Form System, which is easy to study, convenient and especially suitable for use by minority groups, foreigners and young children in the initial stages of learning Chinese characters.

In October 1965, on the recommendation of the Work

Group, the State Council's Office of Education and Culture instructed the Ministries of Education and Culture to begin use of the Stroke Form System on an experimental basis. Unfortunately, soon after, China entered ten years of turmoil and the system did not receive wide application.

Ding Xilin has since passed away. Through the assistance of Li Yimin, Li Jinkai developed the Stroke Form System into a Chinese Character Stroke Encoding System. The Stroke Encoding System has met favorable reception from both Chinese and foreign experts, and recently the registration procedure for a British patent has been finalized.

The arrangement of the Stroke Form System used in this book enables the uniform application of word and character dictionaries to the Chinese language computer. It is my hope that the publication of this book will not only facilitate a rapid reform of the writing system into a unified system but also aid in widening the popular use of the Chinese language computer in China.

Ye Shengtao
July 13, 1981

出　版　说　明

　　"学中文，最大的困难是查中文字典"，很多外国朋友这样说。查中文字典，必须事先认识要查的字，或者知道其标准字音，或者能够判断以字义为根据的"部首"才行。但是，往往正是由于不认识这个字，想要知道其标准字音和字义才去查字典的。

　　本书是用笔形查字法给中国目前最通用的三部字典《新华字典》、《现代汉语词典》、《汉英词典》做的索引。笔形查字法的最大特点就是方法简单，容易学习。初学中文的人看了方法说明，就能掌握。其基本原则是把汉字的笔画看成汉字的字母，按照笔画的位置依次编码，按码查字。在容易学习和查检迅速这两个方面，都可以同外国拼音文字的字母查字法相比。

　　笔形查字法作为中文电脑的中文信息输入方案称作笔形编码法，于1981年5月在英国申请了专利。美国、英国、日本、法国和香港的很多专家认为笔形编码法是"至今为止最理想的中文电脑方案"。为了便于在中文电脑方面的应用，本书标注出《中华人民共和国国家标准信息交换用汉字编码字符集（ＧＢ 2312—80）》的汉字编码。

Publisher's Note

Many foreign Chinese scholars have said, "The most difficult aspect of studying Chinese is looking up characters in the dictionary." One must first recognize the character, know its standard pronunciation or determine its "radical" according to its meaning before it is possible to locate it. But frequently the reason one consults the dictionary is because one does not recognize the character and its pronunciation and meaning.

This publication uses the Stroke Form System as a cross index of the three most commonly used dictionaries in China today, *Xin Hua Zi Dian* (*Xinhua Dictionary*), 新华字典, *Xian Dai Han Yu Ci Dian* (*A Modern Chinese Dictionary*), 现代汉语词典 and *Han Ying Ci Dian* (*A Chinese-English Dictionary*) 汉英词典. The Stroke Form System is characteristically simple and easy to study. Chinese language students can immediately master it after seeing how it works. The basic principle of the method uses character stroke forms as the alphabet of Chinese characters, and according to their positional sequence forms code numbers which are used to locate characters in the dictionary. It compares favourably with the dictionary consultation of Romanized scripts in both its facile study and efficiency.

The method can now be used as "A Chinese Character Stroke Encoding System" to input information into the Chinese language computer. In May 1981 the application for a patent was completed in Great Britain. Many scholars

and experts in the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Hong Kong now believe that the Chinese Character Stroke Encoding System is the ideal method of computerizing the Chinese language.   In order to facilitate the use of the Chinese language computer this publication also provides the code numbers listed in the *Book of Standard Chinese Character Encoding for Information Exchange of the People's Republic of China (GB 2312-80.)*

凡　例

一、本书收字范围包括《新华字典》(1979年修订重排本)、《现代汉语词典》(中国社会科学院语言研究所词典编辑室编，1979年出版)、《汉英词典》(北京外国语学院英语系汉英词典编写组编，1979年出版)、《中华人民共和国国家标准信息交换用汉字编码字符集(ＧＢ2312—80)》(国家标准总局发布，1981年5月1日实施)四部字书的全部单字，总计约一万三千字。

二、本书按笔形查字法排列次序，单字后边标注读音和《新华字典》、《现代汉语词典》、《汉英词典》三部字书的页码和《中华人民共和国国家标准信息交换用汉字编码字符集》中的汉字编码。

编排格式如下表：

笔形码	汉字	注音	汉英词典	现代汉语词典	新华字典	国家标准汉字编码
1	一	yī	808	1337	524	50 27
		yí		1347		
		yì		1355		
11	二	èr	178	284	110	22 94

三、本书标注的字音包括四部字书所收录的全部注音。其

中有异读的,一律以普通话审音委员会发表的《普通话异读词三次审音总表初稿》(1963年出版)为准。

四、本书所收的简化字根据中国文字改革委员会编的《简化字总表》(1964年出版)。

五、本书采用的字形以中华人民共和国文化部和中国文字改革委员会公布的《印刷通用汉字字形表》(1964年)为准。

Notes

1.   The characters listed in this publication include all single characters found in *Xin Hua Zi Dian* (*Xinhua Dictionary*), 1979 revised edition;   *Xian Dai Han Yu Ci Dian* (*A Modern Chinese Dictionary*), compiled by the Institute of Linguistics, the Chinese Academy of Social Science, published in 1979; *Han Ying Ci Dian* (*A Chinese-English Dictionary*), compiled by A Chinese-English Dictionary Compilation Group, English Department, the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute and published in 1979; *Book of Standard Chinese Character Encoding for Information Exchange of the People's Republic of China* (*GB 2312-80*), issued by the State Bureau of Standards and implemented on May 1, 1981. The complete list of single characters from these four sources totals over 13,000 characters.

2.   Each single character which is listed according to

Enteries appear as follows:

Stroke Form Code	Character	Pronun-ciation	A Chinese-English Dictionary	Xian Dai Han Yu Ci Dian	Xin Hua Zi Dian	Standard Chinese Character Encoding
1	一	yī	808	1337	524	50 27
		yí		1347		
		yì		1355		
11	二	èr	178	284	110	22 94

the Stroke Form System is followed by its standard pronunciation, the corresponding page numbers in *Xin Hua Zi Dian*, *Xian Dai Han Yu Ci Dian*, *Han Ying Ci Dian* and the code numbers listed in the *Book of Standard Chinese Character Encoding for Information Exchange*.

3. Standard pronunciation of characters in this publication includes all pronunciations listed in the forenamed sources. For the different pronunciations, the "Overall Orthoepic Table of *Putonghua* with Variant Pronunciations" (first draft), compiled by the *Putonghua* Orthoepic Committee and published in 1963, is as a rule, taken as standard.

4. The simplified characters listed in this publication are in accordance with the "Summary Table of Simplified Characters" compiled by the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Writing System and published 1964.

5. The characters selected for this publication take their printed forms from the "Table of Commonly Printed Chinese Character Forms", compiled by the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Writing System (1964), as standard.
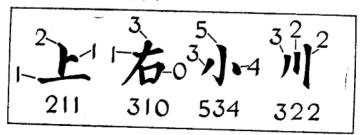
笔形编码法说明

一、笔形代码

笔形分为八种，以八个号码来代表：

代码	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
名称	横	竖	撇	点	折	弯	叉	方
笔画	一二	∣	ノノ	冫	乛	乚	十乂	吕口
特征	→	↓	↗	↘	⌒	↻	十	口

二、编码方法

1.按笔画在字中的位置依次编码，不管笔顺。笔画的位置次序为：先高后低，先左后右。

（以笔画的起点为准）

上	右	小	川
211	310	534	322

12