新創
漢英超拼音
電碼詞典

An Innovative

Chinese-English Dictionary

using Super-Pinyin Computer Code

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尤扶西　編著
Jose Averia

序

　　前兩年訪菲，讀到一本很有新意的華語會話課本－－《華語不求人》，作者是尤扶西先生。原以爲這位尤扶西先生一定是一位辛勤耕耘的學者，後來相識，才知道原來他是一位儒商。

　　尤扶西先生深愛中華文化，熱心華文教育，面對因漢字難學而導致海外華人子弟及初學中文的外國人士望而生畏的現實，經多年潛心研究，他自創了漢語超拼音方案，積極探討以超拼音輔助中文學習的模式，并且身體力行，編寫了漢字配以超拼音，漢、英、菲三種文字對照并附有錄音帶的華語會話課本。由于該書符合海外學習者習慣于拼音文字的特點，方便易學，所以自推出以來，甚受海外中文學習者的喜愛和歡迎。爲進一步推廣超拼音輔助中文學習這一新的中文教學模式，爲了給中文學習者提供一部便捷的學習工具書，同時也爲了順應電腦化的時代潮流，尤扶西先生集數年之功，完成了《新創漢英超拼音電碼詞典》的編纂工作，這種矢志不渝、以弘揚漢字文化爲己任的精神，著實令人感佩。

　　《新創漢英超拼音電碼詞典》是一部學習中文的工具書。作爲一部工具書，其價值主要體現在科學性、實用性和創新性三個方面。本詞典的科學性顯而易見；體例科學嚴謹、檢索方便快捷、收詞豐富全面、中文注譯簡明精當、英文翻譯准確流暢，體現了作者在詞典編纂方面的精湛造詣。本詞典的實用性堪稱一流；繁簡兩種字體并列，漢語拼音、漢語超拼音、注音符號三種注音法皆用，部首檢字、漢語拼音索引等六種檢字法齊備，多音字分立條目，異體字另用括號標明，所有這些編排都充分考慮到了最大限度地適應全球不同類型學習者的需求。本詞典的創新性尤其值得稱道，漢語超拼音電碼方案實現了"音碼合一"，可以直接輸入電腦而沒有同碼字之煩。這用超拼音輸入碼既可以輕鬆地錄入中文，又能幫助初學者認讀、記憶漢字，學習華語，可謂一舉多得。誠然，以字母標調和表示部首前人均曾論及，漢語超拼音方案的創新之處在于創造性地將其付諸漢字輸入和中文教學的實踐，並將其成功推廣。

　　在這部科學性、實用性、創新性俱佳的詞典即將付梓之際，作者囑我作序，我自然是樂于從命，並引以爲榮。

　　是爲序。

二〇〇四年元月于馬尼拉　　　　　　　　　沙　　平

教授·博士生導師
福建師範大學海外教育院　院長

- Ⅲ -

Foreword

On my visit to the Philippines two years ago, I came across an interesting Chinese conversation book entitled "Learn Chinese Efficiently with Super-Pinyin" by Jose Averia. I assumed the author to be a purposeful prolific scholar. When I became acquainted with him later on, I discovered that he is actually a learned businessman.

Mr. Averia treasures the Chinese culture and is passionate in promoting Chinese language education. He believes that the main reason why children and young people of Chinese descent overseas and international students are afraid to study Chinese is because of its hard to learn characters. For this reason, he devoted many years researching for ways to alleviate this problem and developed the Super-Pinyin Phonetic System as a teaching tool for teaching Chinese after years of hard work. "Learn Chinese Efficiently with Super-Pinyin" is a trilingual (Chinese, English and Tagalog) conversation book that demonstrates the benefit of this phonetic system. The Chinese characters in the book are annotated with Super-Pinyin pronunciation which is less intimidating and easier to learn for students who are familiar with phonetic languages. It comes with a set of audio tapes. It has been widely accepted since its publication. In order to promote the use of this system as a faster and easier way for teaching and learning Chinese, and to advance its use in computer further, Mr. Averia has now completed "An Innovative Chinese-English Dictionary using Super-Pinyin Computer Code". His unswerving dedication in spending over a decade on this project and his willingness to take upon himself the responsibility of promoting the Chinese culture and language certainly deserve our thanks and admiration.

"An Innovative Chinese-English Dictionary using Super-Pinyin Computer Code" is a tool for teaching and learning the Chinese language. It is scientific, practical and innovative. Its layout and format is punctilious; its indexing system is easy to use; its vocabulary is exhaustive; its Chinese explanatory notes and annotations are concise; its English meanings are accurate and easy to understand. They reflect the consummate expertise of the compiler. Its usefulness is first rank. It

contains both the standard traditional characters and the simplified characters. (They are placed side by side). It uses the Hanyu-pinyin, the Super-pinyin and the National Phonetic Symbol (Guoyu Zhuyin Fuhao) systems. It has six indexes which include the radical index and the Hanyu-pinyin index. It separates the words formed by a character that has two or more pronunciations and puts the variant forms of a character in parenthesis. This dictionary was meticulously designed to meet the different needs of prospective users all over the world. Its innovativeness is specially noteworthy. Super-pinyin successfully combined the symbols that represent the form and the pronunciation of a Chinese character into one. Users can use this tool to easily input Chinese characters into the computer without going through the step of choosing one from scores of homonyms. Beginners can use it to help them recognize and read characters, and to commit them to memory. Using this system is, as it were killing many birds with one stone. To be sure, many had discussed in theory the use of phonetic symbols to represent both the pronunciation and the form of the Chinese character in the past, what is significant about the Super-pinyin Phonetic System is that it has successfully demonstrated the feasibility of this idea in practice.

I was asked to write a foreword for this remarkable work by the compiler before it goes to press. I feel very honored and hereby gladly comply.

Sha Ping

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January 2004
Manila

前　言

　　隨著時代的進步，資訊工業的發達，數千年來一直爲數以億計華人服務的漢字文化，勢將被迫向外擴展，一求自存，二求發揚光大。

　　漢字文化在面對其他強勢文化的競爭下，似有不斷衰退的現象，數百年來，可能由於國勢的積弱，漢字文化圈正在日漸縮小，大的方面，安南和朝鮮早已退出漢字文化圈，并改用自創的拼音文字，日本也在逐漸疏離中，改而親近西方文化，漢字文化無疑已失去當年的光輝。

　　在民間方面，目前存在於海外華裔家庭的普遍現象是：年青一代的華裔青年已開始疏遠漢字文化。形成海外漢字文化薪傳的空前危機，令人擔憂。

　　唯一尚存的一線曙光是：寄望中國的強大，中國近年來國際地位的提高，海峽兩岸在經濟領域的擴展以及其他方面的急起直追，使漢字文化再度受到世人的重視，并多多少少產生起時斷時續的“漢語熱”。

　　漢字文化以其龐大的人口，五千年悠久歷史的优勢，加上散佈在世界各地的華僑，華裔，的確具有與其他強勢文化并駕齊驅，互爭一日長短的潛力，但一切得視華人如何自強，竭力爭取，積極面對而定。

　　今日有所謂三種語言之說：即「英語、華語與電腦」。華語幸而得居其一，可是試看，英語的擴展何其迅速，電腦的發展更是一日千里，只有華語卻是蹇滯不前，吾人又將如何面對這一嚴峻的挑戰呢？

　　地球村的概念是：人際間的關係，國與國之間的文化交流將進一步加強，吾人既應該多吸收外來文化以豐富自身的文化，亦應該歡迎外人瞭解本國文化以眞正達到文化交流的理想，是以，吾人得考量不同文化之間相互接軌的問題，換言之，應想法如何爲國際人士提供一種比較簡易的學習工具。

　　中共於一九五八年宣佈實施“漢語拼音方案”，這是漢文走向國際化的第一步。

　　一九六四年中共出版了《漢語拼音詞匯（增訂稿）》是漢語走向國際化的第二步。

　　一九八八年中共出版了《漢語拼音正詞法基本規則》是漢語走向國際化的第三步。

　　一九八九年北京語文出版社出版了《漢語拼音詞匯（重編本）》是漢語走向國際化的進一步實踐。

　　一九九七年、由北京語言文化大學出版的《漢英雙解詞典》，將所有漢字全部加上漢語拼音，是漢語走向國際化的更進一步實踐，該書甚至於同年與新加坡聯邦出版社首次聯合出版，并於一九九九年三月第四次印刷，足見該書廣受學界的歡迎。

　　基於上述前後將近四十年的進化歷程，漢語拼音化作爲學習漢文的一種輔助工具是受歡迎的，它甚至已起了相當積極的作用，是應時代需求，大勢所趨。

　　鑒於文字是語言的載體，任何語言都需要文字作爲載體方能成長茁壯，雖說漢字是漢語的載體，但是由於漢字重表形，不重表音，結構複雜，缺規律性，難學難用，往往讓初學的外國人士望而生畏，失去學習的熱情，是以在“漢語拼音方案”的基礎上，

爲適應時代需求，配合外國初學人士習慣，將"漢語拼音方案"加以深化，以作爲學習漢字的輔助工具，將有助於外人學習漢字的方便，更有助於漢字的普遍化和世界化。

對於這麼一種具改革性的更新，其性質有如推廣教學改革一樣，目的在於方便教學、書寫快便，簡易，科學化，大衆化。

本"新創漢英超拼音電碼詞典"所採用的拼寫方法只是"漢語拼音方案"的深化而已，其主要對象爲外國人士以及所有將漢語當作第二語言學習的中外人士，主要目的在於：

1.作爲漢字的表音工具。

2.爲漢語走向世界作準備。

3.爲外國人士、海外華裔、在華外勞，以及所有將漢語當作第二語言學習的國際人士，提供一種學習漢語的捷徑。

此外，本詞典還有下列特點：

1.**超拼音輸入碼**：乃唯一「音碼合一」，既表音又表碼，直接輸入，無需衆中選一。

2.**英文翻譯**：新式英語，語句流暢。

3.**拼寫普通話**：音形俱全，明確可靠，可獨立使用。

4.**收詞豐富**：收錄詞匯成語凡三萬多條，單詞一萬多條。

5.**連寫多字詞**：爲拼寫普通話製造條件。

6.**繁簡并列**：適合海外從繁識簡，可供繁簡對照參考之用。

7.**注音字母化**：除國語注音符號外，採用漢語拼音，超拼音，適用範圍廣。

8.**索引多樣化**：部首檢字法，難字筆畫檢字法，常用字筆畫檢字法（簡体），三千常用字筆畫檢字法（繁体），國語注音檢字法，漢語拼音索引等六種檢字法，任君選擇，繁簡通用。

9.**中文簡釋**：適合外國人士學習中文入門之用。

10.**多音字明確區分**：破音字個別表明，分開排列。

11.**異体字註明**：舉凡通用字，異体字，皆予詳細註明。

相信以本詞典作爲母本將會有更多採用漢字附上超拼音的讀物（如"華語不求人"）陸續出現。再以本詞典所有詞組作爲母本，製作軟件，學員只要熟練超拼音，即可借電腦之助讀寫漢字，如此一種體系，將會爲國際人士在學習中文時省卻許多繁雜程序，反而讓他們能如在學習本國拼音文字一樣輕鬆地學習中文，應用中文。

拼寫普通話自來已有嘗試，以字母代表調號，以字母作爲部首代號皆屬前人作出的芻議，只是未曾付之施行而已。如今，借電腦之助，應時代之需求，同仁等經數年籌劃，精細研究，總算將此初稿，呈與學界先進，尚祈多賜建言，藉作南針。

編排工作繁重，錯誤在所難免，尚祈多予指正。

<div align="right">一編者一</div>

Foreword

With the many great advances in modern time and the rapid development of information and communications technology, Chinese character, the Hanzi, which has served billions of Chinese people through the centuries, is now being seriously challenged. In order not to just survive but on the contrary, flourish, it has no choice but to break out of its old mold.

Perhaps because of her diminished international status in the past few hundred years, and because of the competition from the less cumbersome phonetic languages, the sphere of influence of Chinese culture, together with her writing system, seem to have declined steadily. Annam and Korea had long quit using the characters and invented their own phonetic writings. Japan is drifting further from the influence of Chinese culture and becoming more and more westernized. No doubt Chinese writing has lost its past glory.

The common plight among the overseas Chinese communities everywhere is the estrangement of the younger generations from their cultural root and language. They are in danger of losing their cultural heritage. What is of real concern is fewer and fewer people in these communities are competent enough to pass on the torch of their culture to the next generation. This is an unprecedented crisis that worries many Chinese people.

Fortunately, there is still a ray of hope Chinese language has gained international recognition and prestige steadily in recent years. The catching up and modernization of China and the rapid economic, social and other developments on both sides of the Taiwan strait have called attention to the importance and the need to know and understand Chinese culture and language. There has been an intermittent interest in the study of Chinese language and culture, the so called "Chinese fever", over the past two, three decades. It shows that Chinese culture has regained the respect and recognition of the world.

With over five thousand years of history and countless number of people including the overseas Chinese using the language, Chinese language surely has the potential to keep pace with the widely used computer friendly phonetic languages. However, it depends critically on what the Chinese people themselves will do to realize this potential.

Chinese language has been favored as one of the three candidates to be considered as an international language besides English and computer language. The use of the English language is widespread and well accepted all over the world. Computer use is spreading in an astonishing speed. What will happen to the Chinese language depends on how the Chinese people treat this great challenge and opportunity.

Living in a global village, interpersonal communications and cultural exchanges among nations cannot but increase day by day. It is right for China to absorb the invaluable culture of the countries to enriched her own. At the same time, China needs to welcome her international friends to explore and understand her culture to really achieve the goal of cultural exchanges. To do so, Chinese people need to be concerned with the matter of linkage. They need to provide their nonnative friends a bridge to cross over to what seems to be an unfamiliar and

strange cultural landscape to them.

To provide such a bridge, the Chinese government has undertaken the following steps to internationalize the Chinese language.

First, The Chinese government published and adopted the "The Scheme For The Chinese Phonetic Alphabet", (Hanyu-Pinyin Fang'an) in 1958 to transcribe Chinese phonetically.

Second, the government published the revised and enlarged draft of "Hanyu-Pinyin Glossary" (Hanyu-Pinyin in Cihui Zengding Gao) in 1964.

Third, it published "The Basic Morphological Rules for Hanyu-Pinyin", (Hanyu-Pinyin Zhengcifa Jiben Guize), in 1988.

Fourth, it had the Language and Literature Publishing House (Yuwen Chuban She) in Beijing, publish the revised edition of "Hanyu-Pinyin Glossary" (Hanyu-Pinyin Cihui), in 1989.

Fifth, it had Beijing Language and Culture University (Beijing Yuyan Wenhua Daxue) publish the bilingual Chinese/English Dictionary" (Hanying Shuangjie Cidian), in 1997. The dictionary transcribed all the Chinese characters in Hanyu-pinyin. The government also jointly published this dictionary with the Federal Publications Singapore Ltd. In the same year. The dictionary was so popular. It went through four printings by March 1999.

From the brief history of the development of the Hanyu Pinyin System in the last four decades, it is evident that it has become a very welcome and useful tool for learning the Chinese language. It has met the need of the time and the demand of the general public.

Writing is the medium of the spoken language. All languages require a   written form, as vehicle to persist and flourish. Without any question, Chinese character is the medium of the spoken Chinese, However, it emphasizes the form of each word more than its pronunciation. The structure of the Chinese character is quite complicated. There are no hard and fast rules on its construction. It is hard to learn. Nonnative beginners are often terrified by the sight of the Chinese character. The difficulties involve in learning it often dampen their enthusiasm very quickly... It is for this reason, that this editor designed to meet the timely need for all nonnative speakers who are interested in learning Chinese. It was purposely designed as a learning tool to popularize and internationalize Chinese writing.

The revolutionary nature of this pioneering work is similar to that of an educational reform. The purpose is to make it convenient to teach and learn the Chinese language, to make it simple and easy to write, easy to pronounce and to systematize it so that it can be learned without much difficulties.

The phonetic scheme formulated was designated "Super-Pinyin". It is simply a modified and refined version of Hanyu-Pinyin. It was designed for people who are interested in learning Chinese as a second language. Its major goals are:

1. To provide the Chinese language with a phonetic tool.
2. To prepare the Chinese language to go beyond its own cultural boundary into the international arena.

3. To provide all nonnative Chinese, overseas Chinese, and all who are interested in learning Chinese as a second language, a convenient shortcut for learning the language.

In addition, it has the following important features:

1. Besides being a pronunciation tool, it is a computer input code. Each Super-pinyin spelling corresponds to a discrete character. It is the only computer code that retrieves a Chinese character in one process. A user does not have to choose the character he has in mind out of the many homonyms.

2. It is a Chinese/English dictionary. The English meanings are given in easy to understand modern English.

3. The Super-Pinyin scheme used in this dictionary transcribed the Chinese characters in this volume individually, giving each character or word its unique spelling. Any word with such spelling can be used in lieu of the character it stands for, and be treated and recognized as a word in its own right.

4. It has a wealth of word stock. It contains over 45,000 words, phrases and proverbs.

5. It creates polysyllabic spelling for compound words (words written with two or more character) and phrases, paving the way for transcribing Chinese phonetically.

6. It places the simplified Chinese characters side by side with the traditional characters.

7. Besides the National Phonetic Symbol, this dictionary uses the Hanyu-pinyin and the Super-pinyin systems. It has a wider scope of usefulness than most Chinese-English dictionary.

8. It has six different indexes. Users can approach the dictionary from a variety of angles.

Radicals Index; arranged numerically by the strokes of the radicals.

- Index for Hard to find characters with obscure radicals, arranged numerically by the stroke of the characters.

- Index of Frequently used Simplified characters, arranged numerically by the stroke of the characters.

- Index to the Three thousand most frequently used Traditional Characters, arranged numerically by the strokes of the characters.

- National Phonetic Symbol Index; arranged by the traditional order for the index of a common Chinese dictionary using the National Phonetic Symbols.

- Hanyu-pinyin Index, arranged alphabetically according to the pinyin pronunciation of all the single character entries.

Users may look up whatever word with whichever index that is most familiar to them or appropriate to the task.

9. In addition to the English meaning of each word, a short and concise Chinese meaning is given for each main entry as well.

10. Characters with two or more pronunciation are separately grouped. It groups the words formed with the same character but pronounced differently in their various combinations separately.

With this dictionary available as a base for Super-Pinyin in Chinese pronunciation, it is anticipated that more and more Chinese reading materials will be annotated with Super-Pinyin for the convenience of beginning learners. Computer programs can be designed to assist beginners in learning the language. If a learner is familiar with the Super-Pinyin scheme, he could learn to read and write Chinese characters with the help of a computer. All he needs to do is to type in the Super-Pinyin spelling of word and its corresponding character will appear on the screen. This should eliminate one very important factor that hindered nonnative Chinese from learning the Chinese language in the past, It should allow them to enjoy learning Chinese as if they are learning their own phonetic language.

Many attempts were made to transcribe the Chinese language phonetically in the past. Efforts were also made to use alphabet to represent the different tones, and to use it for the radicals as well. However, these efforts were not widely publicized or promulgated in a large-scale. After years of painstaking research and planning; and making full use of the computer, this dictionary is finally completed with the help of many supportive colleagues. It is presented here with great hope that it will meet the challenges of the time. Advices and comments from all concerned personages are sincerely welcome.

The task of compiling a dictionary is enormous and manifold. Mistakes are virtually unavoidable. This editor takes full responsibility for all the undetected errors that remain in the dictionary.

吳　序

　　一九八三年暑假，筆者從美國回菲探親，當時剛出版拙作「中英兒童插圖字典」（BO
PO MO FO Chinese-English Pictorial Dictionary）得到美國圖書館公會（American
Library Association）出版的新書評介刊（Booklist）优等的評價，所以大膽地帶
了一批到中正母校贈予泉笙培幼園的蘇秀康老師，後來又得到母校高中第十三屆級友會
的邀請，在母校校友樓作了一場以「中文爲第二語言教學」爲題的專題報告。使我很感
激的是他們爲我製造了一個非常難得的機會，那就是與許多多年失去聯絡的同學會面，
其中的一位就是本詞典的編者尤扶西學長，會後談話中。發現他對海外華文教育非常關
心。他熱愛中華文化，懇切希望海外華校能夠真正負起薪傳，弘揚中華文化的重任，他
深信借重漢語拼音必能使中文易於學習，海外華人，華裔不再因中文難學難用而失去他
們寶貴的文化遺產。因此，在過去的數年中，他費盡心血，著手研究，編著了這部「漢
英超拼音電碼詞典」。在他編著這書的過程中，爲考驗其實用價值，特別以本書爲母本，
製成一套超拼音輸入軟件，以每個個別詞匯的超拼音爲輸入碼，直接輸入漢字，無需眾
中選一，同時又編寫了一部以漢字附上超拼音的書寫型式，用中，英，菲三種文字互相
對照的會話工具書（附錄音帶）。他邀我爲該書作英語翻譯，可能爲此，編者又邀我爲本
書作序。

　　縱觀本書的編著型式和其主要內容，自有有其獨特之處，諸如：超拼音輸入碼，既
能表音，又是輸入碼，直接字對碼，讀者可通過讀音（輸入碼）借電腦軟件之助認識漢
字，無需像其他的輸入法皆需精通漢字，掌握輸入程序才能作電腦輸入，（因爲精通漢
字在海外是第一難關，掌握輸入法又是另一難關）。此外中英對照，其英文翻譯甚適合
學習中，英兩種語文的讀者參考之用。拼寫普通話，爲拼寫法製造條件，帶來新貌。繁
簡兩種字體并列以適應海內外讀者。三種注音法，六種索引法皆在適應全球性華人需
求，尤其多音字詳細分開闡明等等，都是本書特點所在。

　　本書介紹的「超拼音電碼方案」，對所有以中文爲第二語言教學的國際人士來說是
個好信息，至少，它可作爲中文入門的好枴杖，而對廣大熱愛中華文化的華人，華裔來
說，它將有助於華語走向世界，最終成爲主要國際語言之一，換言之，它是中文面對目
前電腦資訊時代種種嚴峻挑戰而作出的一種具創造性的回應，值得所有熱愛文化教育和
研究對外華文教學的人士們予以探討和參考，企望更多熱心中華文化的社會人士共同推
介和採用。

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吳　珍　娜

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二〇〇三年四月廿八日　　　　　　　　明尼蘇大州　漢林大學　現代語文系
馬尼拉　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　中文部　榮譽教授

Preface

Reckoning from the early 1980's when he first became interested in the use of Hanyu Pinyin in teaching Chinese as a second language, Jose Averia has been studying and working on his goal of developing a phonetic system that is user friendly, efficient, and suitable for computer application for over twenty years now. This stems from his concern with the cumbersome ways in which Chinese is inputted in the computer. Because of this problem, Chinese people who know Chinese alone are fettered from taking full advantage of the electronic information conduits and networks that are easily accessible and utilized by people using phonetic languages. In addition, he is particularly distressed about the loss of interest among the younger generations of overseas Chinese in their cultural heritage due to what they perceived as the slow and tedious process of learning the Chinese language. These are the reasons that prompted him to spend all these years working on the arduous task of producing this dictionary., It is only by steady and patient industry, that these years of labor and effort have resulted in this Dictionary of extraordinary usefulness and vision.

In contains 11,475 single characters and a total 33,075 entries. The dictionary has the following distinct features that are not found together in ordinary Chinese-English dictionaries:

First, each Super-Pinyin transcription in the dictionary corresponds to one and only one character, term or phrase. It is a code for direct computer input. This dictionary is a positive demonstration of the effective application of the code.

Second, the Super-Pinyin phonetic transcription for each Chinese character, term or phrase is not merely a representation of its pronunciation but it is the spelling of each word in the dictionary, The system has overcome the difficulty of dealing with the countless homonyms in the Chinese language. The Super-Pinyin spellings of the entries of this dictionary could be regarded as the prototypes of Latinized or Romanized Chinese and can be used in lieu of the characters.

Third, for each entry, the dictionary gives the phonetic transcriptions of all three systems: the Super-Pinyin, the Hanyu Pinyin, and the Guoyu Zhuyin. It is a handy reference for those who are familiar with one system and wish to learn the other systems. It also gives both, the traditional and simplified forms of the Chinese characters.

In addition to the goal mentioned above, this dictionary is designed for people using phonetic languages and people of Chinese descent who no longer speak Chinese. The purpose is to make Chinese look more like the language they are familiar with, hence less intimidating. It is hoped that eventually people can learn Chinese by just learning the Romanized spellings of the language and skipping the characters if they do not wish to learn them. This is a practical tool for teaching and learning Chinese as a second language.

This dictionary combines five functions in one convenient volume. It serves as:

1. A Chinese-English dictionary;
2. A Chinese dictionary that gives the Chinese meaning and usage for each character;
3. A source for the Super-pinyin romanized spellings of Chinese words;
4. A handbook of computer codes for Chinese characters, and
5. A ready reference for traditional and simplified characters, and for the Guoyu Zhuyin and the Hanyu Pinyin systems.

It enables the users to accomplish a variety of objectives.

This is a trailblazing and unique dictionary that deserves serious considerations for use. It is my distinct privilege to follow the realization of this dictionary from its inception to its completion. I recommend it highly to all who are interested in teaching or learning the Chinese language.

Tinna Keh Wu

Professor Emeritus
Chinese Language Division
Department of Modern Languages
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April 28, 2003
Manila

贈　言

　　欣聞菲律濱中正學院尤扶西董事經過多年潛心研究後即將出版《新創漢英超拼音電碼詞典》。該詞典採用字母標調的漢語拼音來幫助學生學習普通話。詞典中的英語釋義對雙語學生們尤其有用。

　　中文是當今世界上碩果僅存的非字母文字。由於字符繁多和表音能力差，中文在學習和使用上與字母文字存在不可忽視的差距。要消除這種差距必須從教育入手，而字母輔助教學是個良好的開端。當前有必要讓越來越多人認識到字母的好處，進而形成世代相傳的文化基因。本人相信尤董事的努力肯定將會對提升華人子女的語文程度和對培育字母文化基因發揮重要的作用。

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吳文超敬賀

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前聯合國紐約總部中文翻譯員
香港高威軟件公司總經理

二○○三年八月廿三日

Words of Encouragement

Director Jose Averia:

It was a pleasure to learn that you will soon publish a "An Anovative Chinese-English Dictionary using Super-Pinyin Computer Code", which is the fruitful result of many years of dedicated research. Its use of letters to represent tone will help students in learning Putonghua. The dictionary's English explanations are also especially helpful to bilingual students.

Chinese if the only non-alphabetic writing system today. Because of its numerous characters and poor phonetic representation, the gap between Chinese and English in learning and use cannot be ignored. To reduce the disparity in learning efficiency, alphabetic assisted teaching of Chinese is a good approach. It is high time to let more and more Chinese people realize the benefit of alphabet, so as to form a new cultural gene capable of passing down from generation to generation. I believe your great effort will certainly increase the language competency of overseas Chinese students and contribute to the development of an alphabetic cultural gene.

Please accept my highest respect and congratulations.

Apollo Wu

Former Chinese Translator
United Nations Headquarter, New York
General Manager
Gowell Software Limited in Hong Kong

August 23, 2003

體例說明

　　爲求適應全球華人，以及所有將華文當作第二語言學習的外國人士之所需，本書特採用繁簡並列，漢英對照，甚至在索引方面亦採用多種方案，以讓讀者依其所需自作選擇。

I. 詞匯：本書收錄短詞，成語凡三萬三仟五佰，單詞一萬一仟多條，合共四萬五仟多條。

II. 體制：本書採用繁體，簡體並列，根据部首筆畫排列，簡體字則根据"簡化字總表"（1986 年新版）所列的簡化字，附於各相關繁體字之旁，繁簡並列，一目瞭然。異體字則用 {} 標明。

　　單字條目中，如有形同而音、義不同者，分立條目。

　　多字詞條目分立在單字詞欄下，以第二單字筆畫爲序排列。

III. 檢索說明：

1. 部首檢字法：附有部首表，可根据部首所處的頁數，再根据相關單字的筆畫檢出相關的單字以及以該單字組成的詞匯和成語。
2. 漢語拼音索引；附有「漢語拼音索引表」。可根据拼音字母排序，檢出相關單字所處之頁數（繁簡通用）。
3. 國語注音符號索引：可根据國語注音符號，首先在「國語注音符號與漢語拼音對照表」中找出相等的漢語拼音，然後再根据漢語拼音檢索法，檢出相關單字所處的頁數。
4. 難字筆畫檢字法：附有「難字筆畫檢字表」。可根据筆畫檢出相關單字所處之頁數。
5. 簡體常用字筆畫檢字法；適合熟悉簡體字之讀者。
6. 繁體三千常用字筆畫檢字法；適合熟悉繁體字之讀者。

IV. 注音說明：爲求普遍化，大眾化，本書採用三種注音法：

1. 漢語拼音。
2. 漢語超拼音。（同時亦是該字、詞的直接輸入碼）。
3. 國語注音符號。

　　漢語超拼音其實只是漢語拼音的深化而已，爲達到電腦直接輸入的目的，特在標調方面以 b, k, d 分別代替 "ˊ"，"ˇ"，"ˋ" 標調，陰平 "ˉ" 不標，同時在同音詞尾部加上部首代號，但不表音，（主在表形及電腦輸入）。

　　韻母 ü 在與 1 及 n 連拼時，用 "v" 代替，以利電腦輸入。