Major Issues in Compiling Multilingual Kanji Dictionaries

presented by
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The CJK Dictionary Institute
日本語辞典研究所

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The Kanji Learner’s Dictionary Series
based on
The Kodansha Kanji Learner’s Dictionary
Editor-in-chief
Jack Halpern
ハルペン・ジャック
List of Languages

Arabic    Korean
Esperanto Portuguese
French    Russian
German    Spanish
Indonesian Vietnamese
Thai      Hebrew
The Kanji Learner’s Dictionary Series (KX)

- A series of foreign language editions of *The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*
- 12 languages, including French, Indonesian, Portuguese, Arabic, and Esperanto
- Satisfies urgent need for kanji dictionaries in non-English languages
- Particular focus on languages used in countries with high number of Japanese language learners
KX Series
Samples

Portuguese

PEQUENO
ショウ ちい(さい) こー おー ささ

小
0002
1-1-2

小 Jōyō-1 S3-3-0 C0034
42 F0035 K0007 U5C0F

COMPOSTOS

1 [também prefixo] [sentido original] (menor em tamanho, extensão ou quantidade) PEQUENO, pouco, menor, curto, minúsculo, miniatura, diminuto
小国 しょうこく pequena nação, potência menor
小説 しょうせつ romance, história, narrativa de ficção
小額 しょうがく pequena soma (de dinheiro)

Indonesian

KECIL
ショウ ちい(さい) こー おー ささ

小
0002
1-1-2

小 Jōyō-1 S3-3-0 C0034
42 F0035 K0007 U5C0F

KATA MAJEMUK

1 [juga awalan] [makna asal] (kurang dalam ukuran, tingkat, atau kuantitas) KECIL, sedikit, minor, pendek, mungil, miniatur, renik
小国 しょうこく negara kecil
小説 しょうせつ novel, cerita, fiksi
小額 しょうがく nilai yang kecil (untuk mata uang)
小アジア しょうあじあ Asia Kecil
小規模 しょうきぼ skala kecil
小東京 しょうとうきょう Tokyo kecil miniatur
KX Series
Samples

Arabic

Russian
The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary

- Originally published by Kodansha International in 1999
- Revised and Expanded edition published by Kodansha USA in 2013
- Standard reference work in Japanese language education
- IOS and Android versions also available
雲龍雲龍龍龍龍龍
Summary

- Background and Aims
- Core Meaning
- Sense Ordering
- Transparency and Productivity
- Semantic Levels
- Character Meanings
- Compounds and Examples
- Innovative Lookup System
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>畏水病</th>
<th>kyōsuibyō</th>
<th>fear-water-illness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hydrophobia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquarium</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>水族館</td>
<td>suizokukan</td>
<td>water-family-building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waterwheel</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>水車</td>
<td>mizuguruma</td>
<td>water-wheel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major Features

- Core meanings concisely define most dominant sense of character
- SKIP enables learners to locate characters with accuracy and speed
- Senses are presented in manner that shows their interrelatedness
- 3,002 main entries, including all in the Jōyō and Jinmei Kanji lists
- Covers all high-frequency compounds
- Stroke order diagrams for all 2,136 Jōyō entry characters
- 1,300 homophones with core meanings
- 9,200 character readings, including 2,400 name readings
- Appendixes on stroke counting, pronunciation, kana, and more
Presentation of Meaning

- Core Meaning
- The Equivalent
- Logico-semantic ordering
- Interrelatedness of Senses
Character Meanings

- clear, complete, and accurate
- illustrated by numerous compounds and examples
- a concise keyword that defines the most dominant meaning of each character
- grouped around the core meaning in a logically structured manner
- allows meanings to be perceived as an integrated unit
留
Kanji: 1646
Jōyō: 102
S10-5-5
K4617
B0741
@2580
U7559

**COMPONDS**

1. cause to remain in a given place or condition:
   - [original meaning] **KEEP in place, keep from moving, keep in position**
   - **KEEP in custody, detain**
   - **KEEP for future use, leave behind**

2. a. **STAY**
   - 留置 りゅうち detention, custody, retention
   - 抑留する よくりゅうする detain, intern, seize, arrest

3. 留保する りゅうほする reserve, withhold, keep back
   - 保留 ほりゅう reservation
   - 遺留品 いりゅうひん article left behind, lost property

4. (remain in a given condition) **STAY, remain, continue**

5. (remain in a given place) **STAY, sojourn, reside**

6. 留任する りゅうにんする remain [stay] in office

7. 留年する りゅうねんする stay more than two years in the same class

8. 残留する ざんりゅうする stay behind

9. 停留所 ていりゅうじょ (bus) stop, station

10. 留学生 りゅうがくせい student studying abroad

11. **stay** absence (from home); caretaking; defending when the lord is absent

12. 駐留する ちゅうりゅうする be stationed at,
The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary

破

BREAK

ハ やぶる (やぶる)

1064
1-5-5

石 Jojō-5 S10-5-5 C0596
112 F0649 K1478 U7834

破

10 COMPOUNDS

1. [original meaning] BREAK, smash
2. BREAK through, penetrate
   - 破壊する はかいする break (down), destroy, wreck
   - 破片 はん fragment, broken piece, scrap
   - 破損 はそん damage, breakdown
   - 破砕する はさいする crush, smash, crack to pieces
   - 破滅 はめつ ruin, destruction, wreck, collapse, downfall
   - 爆破 ばくは blasting, blowing up, explosion
   - 難破 なんば shipwreck

打破する だはする break down, overthrow, abolish
a. 破破する とっぱする break[smash] through; surmount; exceed
b. 破破る かんぱする see through, penetrate, read (another's thoughts)

2. BREAK the enemy, defeat
   - 撃破する げきはする defeat, rout; destroy
   - 論破する ろんぱする refute, defeat in argument
   - 連破する れんぱする defeat one's enemy in succession

3. (act contrary to) BREAK (as a promise), breach, violate
   - a. 破棄 はき breaking (a treaty), annulment
   - 破談 はだん cancellation, breaking off
   - 破約 はやく breach of contract
   - b. 破廉恥 はれんち shamelessness, infamy, impudence

4. BREAK down, go to pieces, go broke
The SKIP Indexing Scheme

System of Kanji Indexing by Patterns (SKIP), a system that enables users to locate characters as quickly and as accurately as in alphabetical dictionaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LEFT-RIGHT</td>
<td>相 代 情 街 町 翻 髑 伺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP-DOWN</td>
<td>寺 空 文 亭 粄 弁 南 支</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>進 辻 刀 司 石 考 医 臣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SOLID</td>
<td>下 耳 雨 子 由 自 坐 重</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SKIP Patterns 1 to 3

漢

1 - 3 - 2

- Subsection number
- Stroke-count of blank part
- Stroke-count of shaded part
- Pattern number (1 = □)
- Pattern symbol (left-right)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ハルベン</th>
<th>ジャック</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>春遍בק雀来たる</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ハルベン</th>
<th>ミ ハル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>春遍く美しく晴るる</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ハルベン</th>
<th>バ ラ キ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>春遍く薔薇の樹咲かば</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ハルベン</th>
<th>ケ レン</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>春遍く蓮の花近し</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank You
谢谢你们
有難う御座いました

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