Dictionaries and Mobile Tools for Effective Language Learning

by

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Sponsored by Kodansha USA

ACTFL Annual Convention and World Languages Expo
San Diego, CA
The CJK Dictionary Institute

- specializes in CJK and Arabic computational lexicography
- maintains CJK and Arabic lexical databases currently covering over 24 million entries
- provides high-quality lexical resources and professional consulting services to software developers and IT companies, including Fujitsu, Sharp, Sony, IBM, Google, Microsoft, Yahoo, Amazon, and Baidu
- have released over 60 dictionary and language-learning applications for iOS and Android
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
The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary

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
- 390 variant forms used in prewar literature and in names
- 9,200 character readings, including 2,400 name readings
- Appendixes on stroke counting, pronunciation, kana, and more
The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary

留
1646

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>田</th>
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<th>S10-5-5</th>
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<tr>
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**Componds**

**1** cause to remain in a given place or condition:

- a [original meaning] **KEEP in place, keep from moving, keep in position**
- b **KEEP in custody, detain**
- c **KEEP for future use, leave behind**

a 留置する けいりゅうする moor, anchor
b 慰留する いりゅうする dissuade from resigning

b 留置 りゅうち detention, custody, retention
抑留する よくりゅうする detain, intern, seize, arrest

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

2 a (remain in a given condition) **STAY, remain, continue**
b (remain in a given place) **STAY, sojourn, reside**

a 留任する りゅうにんする remain [stay] in office
留年する りゅうねんする stay more than two years in the same class
残留する ざんりゅうする stay behind
停留所 でいりゅうじょ (bus) stop, station

b 留学生 りゅうがくせい student studying abroad
留守 るす absence (from home); caretaking; defending when the lord is absent
駐留する ちゅうりゅうする be stationed at,
## The SKIP Indexing Scheme

<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 随 伺</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>4-5 2-3 3-8 3-9 5-2 12-6 10-9 2-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP-DOWN</td>
<td>寺 空 文 亭 竜 当 南 玉</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3-3 3-5 2-2 2-7 2-6 3-3 2-7 2-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>進 迟 刀 司 石 考 医 臣</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>SOLID</td>
<td>中 十 本 由 自 坐 重</td>
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<td>3-1 6-1 8-1 3-1 5-2 7-2 9-2</td>
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SKIP Patterns 1 to 3

汉

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern symbol (left-right)</th>
<th>Stroke-count of shaded part</th>
<th>Stroke-count of blank part</th>
<th>Subsection number</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 = [ ]</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 -</td>
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SKIP Pattern 4

Subsection number

Solid subpattern number (1 = □)

Total stroke-count of character

Pattern number (4 = ■)

Pattern symbol (solid)
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<td>午</td>
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<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>1295^</td>
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<td>艮</td>
<td></td>
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<td>齐</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Kodansha Kanji Usage Guide

An A to Z of Kun Homophones

Editor in Chief
Jack Halpern
The Kodansha Kanji Usage Guide

Entry number 084 うたう

Kanji heading 歌う

Orthographic label ① sometimes also 歌う sing, recite

Orthographic label ② express in a poem

Orthographic label 謡う recite, chant (esp. from a noh drama text)

Orthographic label 唄う [usu. 歌う] recite, sing — used esp. in reference to traditional Japanese songs

Orthographic label 謡う @ (sing the joys of) extol, eulogize

Orthographic label b declare, state, express

Illustrative example 歌い手うたいて singer

Compound word 歌い上げるうたいあげる sing at the top of one’s voice; express one’s feelings fully in a poem

Illustrative example 神の徳を歌った歌 かみのみとくをうたったうた poem in praise of God

English equivalent recite an utai

Example 謡うを謡う うたいをうたう recite an utai
The Kodansha Kanji Usage Guide Features

- Over 700 usage articles bring together etymologically kun homophones under a single entry
- Thousands of compound words and examples illustrate how each homophone is used in context
- Covers the Jōyō Kanji, Jinmei Kanji and non-Jōyō Kanji character sets
- Multiple indexes for quickly locating entries by SKIP pattern, by On-Kun reading, by English meaning and by radical
Learner’s Interactive Bitext
Electronic Reading Application

Libera
The Benefits of Parallel Texts

- Frees learners from tedious dictionary lookups
- Facilitates rapid vocabulary acquisition
- Presents new vocabulary in authentic contexts
- Exposes learners repeatedly to frequently used words
- Enables learning through the pleasure of reading
Voluntary Reading and Comprehensible Input

According to renowned linguist Stephen Krashen:

- Free voluntary reading is “the most powerful tool”
- Learners rapidly absorb grammar and vocabulary
- Reading should be interesting and enjoyable
The Limits of Traditional Parallel Text

- Non-interactive, static texts in rigid, inflexible paper medium
- Only two texts allowed to be displayed, whereas some languages require three or more
- Location of grammar and vocabulary notes can be inconvenient
- Difficult to identify word-level correspondences for non-adjacent words (e.g. picked the baby up)
Interactive Parallel Text (IPT)

- Allows learners to effortlessly read vast amounts of L2 texts
- New medium for accessing comprehensible L2 texts
- Libera is a cutting edge platform for reading enjoyably
- Texts precisely linked on segment (word or phrase) level
- Interactive links highlight L2 segment and activates glosses, grammar notes, audio, and transcriptions
Main Features of Libera

- Customized dictionaries
- Segment bar
- Word Info screen
- Favorite word list
- Full-form search
- Grammar Notes
- Full audio recordings
- Multi-panel interface
## Four-Panel Sentence Mode

- Texts are precisely linked at segment (word or phrase) level.
- Tapping a segment in any one text simultaneously highlights the linked segment in all other texts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Romanized Japanese</th>
<th>Idiomatic English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>カシムは金持ちの商人でし なぜなら彼は金持ちの商人の娘と結婚し、彼と商売をしていたからです。</td>
<td>Kashimu wa kanemochi no shōnin deshita. Nazenara kare wa kanemochi no shōnin no musume to kekkon shi, kare to shōbai o shite ita kara desu.</td>
<td>Qasim was a rich merchant because he had married the daughter of a rich merchant and he worked with him in trade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment Bar</th>
<th>Customized Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Customizable Multi-Panel Interface

- Sentence-level analysis with up to four versions of text
- User free to choose contents for each panel
- Four-panel mode ideal for in-depth study
Single Text Mode

- Best suited for advanced learners
- Segment bar provides meanings and pronunciation

昔々、古代ペルシアのある国に二人の兄弟がいました。

一人はカシムといい、もう一人はアリババといいました。

カシムは金持ちの商人でした。なぜなら彼は金持ちの商人の娘と結婚し、彼と商売をしていたからです。

彼は金持ちになり、その運命で幸福でしたが、アリババは自分とちょうど同じように貧乏な女と結婚した為に、ずっととても貧乏なままでした。

商売をしていた しょうばい を していた he worked...in trade
Full Audio Functionality

- Clear native recordings with multiple voice options
- Recordings of both sentences and individual segments
- Adjustable audio speed
 Grammar Notes

- Help learners understand difficult grammatical points
- Accessible by color coding from main text

なぜなら nazenara  because, as

The conjunction なぜなら  forms a subordinate clause indicating cause or reason for an event described in the main clause. It is usually followed by such combinations as noun/stem of an adjectival noun plus だから, predicative form of a verbal stem plus から, and noun/stem of an adjectival noun plus なので.

For example, (私は)心配なので meaning 'since I am worried about ...'.

▼ Examples

他と 乏

商売をしていた しょうばいをしていた he worked...in trade
Word Info Screen

For in-depth vocabulary study, a separate screen displays each dictionary with example sentences for each word.

結婚する けっこん する  verb
marry, get married, wed

Qasim was a rich merchant because he had married the daughter of a rich merchant, and he worked with him in trade.

彼は金持ちになったり、その運命で幸運でした。しかし彼は自己とちょっと同じように貪欲な女と結婚した為に、ずっととても貪欲なままでした。

he worked...in trade
IPT in the Classroom

- Ability to motivate: students feel that they can put their language skills to use right away
- Bridges gap between classroom and independent learning
- David Nunan argues that free learning outside the classroom can significantly enhance guided study
- Augments rather than replaces traditional textbook learning and classroom work
- Students can read texts several levels above their level
- Can be used as supplementary material or extra credit to stimulate students to read independently
Available Languages

Available Now:

- Arabic for English Speakers
- English for Japanese Speakers

Coming Soon:

- Japanese for English Speakers
- Chinese for English Speakers
- English for Chinese Speakers
- Spanish for English Speakers
- Russian for English Speakers
Thank You for Attending

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