

汉语学习词典编写之我见

On compiling learner's dictionaries of Chinese

Liwei Jiao (焦立为)

Brown University (布朗大学)

Liwei_jiao@brown.edu

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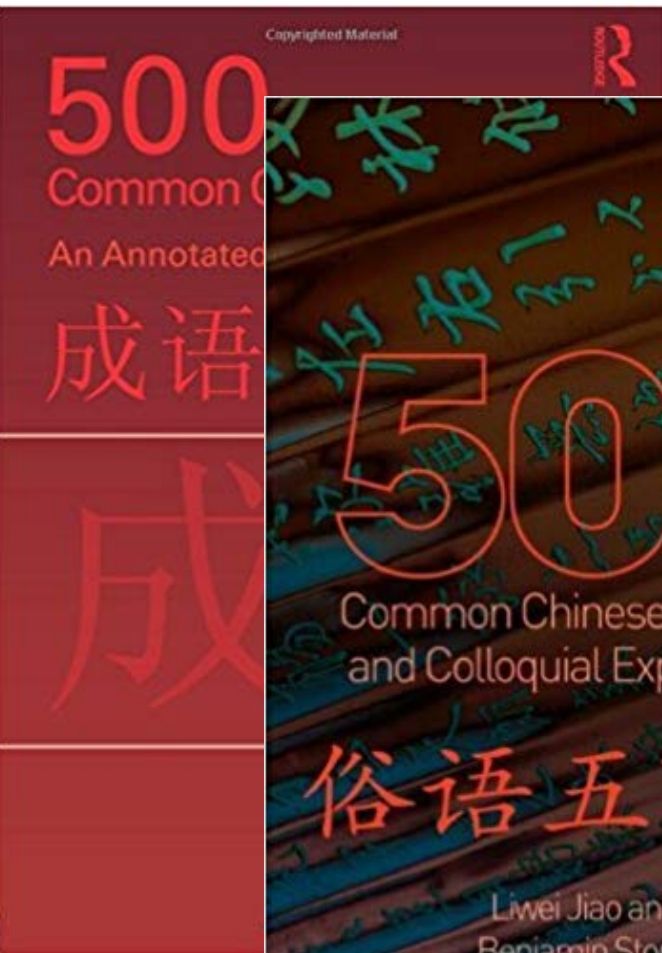
1. Purposes 目的
2. Foundation 基础
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Purposes

本研究之目的

- Not calling for new lexicographers
不是提倡编写词典
- Sharing insider knowledge
分享编写秘辛与甘苦
- Helping instructors select good dictionaries
帮助中文老师选择词典
- Helping instructors prepare examples for
classroom instruction
帮助中文老师编写教学用例

Foundation: 本研究之基础



Forthcoming 2019

Take-home message 重要的信息

2, 20, 200

- 2: Took 2 months to write the 1st book proposal
用了两个月时间写第一本书的申请
- 20:
 - (1) knowledge from 20 relevant books
了解20本相关的书
 - (2) examples not to be outdated for 20 years
例句20年不过时
- 200: Every sentence basing on 200 examples
每个例句都基于对200个例证的观察

Question 1: Are printed dictionaries still needed? 纸质词典还需要吗?

- Too many free online or electronic dictionaries, or apps
无数免费的电子词典
- Are they of high quality? 质量高吗?
Not many. 不多.
- E-dictionaries are like fast food.
电子资源如快餐。救急可以，久之不行。
- Read-Note-Knowledge
翻阅-笔记-知识

Question 2: What kinds of dictionaries are needed? 需要什么样的词典?

1. Super comprehensive 超大型

- 商务印书馆 《现代汉语学习词典》 (2010)
1740 页 (内向型)
- 北语社 《当代汉语学习词典》 (初级本, 2005)
1183页 (外向型)
- 区别: 例句中出现 “凤姐” (《红楼梦》) 之类的词

2. Super practical 超实用型

Question 3: Are the structures balanced
and the indexes complete?

结构巧妙? 索引完整?

Structure:

- **Balanced:**
整体和局部匀称.
- **Tidbits:**
不时有个亮点

《成语五百条》典故成语的安排

1 实事求是	40 纸上谈兵	79 截然不同	118 任重道远
2 艰苦奋斗	41 名副其实	80 愚公移山	119 无家可归
3 千方百计	42 日新月异	81 所作所为	120 入木三分
4 全心全意	43 得天独厚	82 后顾之忧	121 意味深长
5 无论如何	44 情不自禁	83 德才兼备	122 继往开来
6 前所未有	45 不以为然	84 相辅相成	123 耳目一新
7 坚定不移	46 络绎不绝	85 讨价还价	124 循序渐进
8 引人注目	47 不约而同	86 同心同德	125 挺身而出
9 因地制宜	48 千千万万	87 理直气壮	126 滔滔不绝
10 自相矛盾	49 齐心协力	88 身体力行	127 天翻地覆
11 成千上万	50 卧薪尝胆	89 义不容辞	128 不言而喻
12 卓有成效	51 大街小巷	90 画龙点睛	129 再接再厉
13 当务之急	52 不由自主	91 琳琅满目	130 杞人忧天
14 独立自主	53 应运而生	92 耐人寻味	131 风云变幻
15 脱颖而出	54 形形色色	93 繁荣昌盛	132 淋漓尽致
16 无可奈何	55 名列前茅	94 难能可贵	133 忧心忡忡
17 莫名其妙	56 家喻户晓	95 一模一样	134 直截了当
18 自力更生	57 兴高采烈	96 突飞猛进	135 眼花缭乱
19 一如既往	58 排忧解难	97 刮目相看	136 不屈不挠
20 扑朔迷离	59 自强不息	98 风风雨雨	137 语重心长
21 不可思议	60 走马观花	99 旗帜鲜明	138 栩栩如生
22 坚持不懈	61 长治久安	100 破釜沉舟	139 呕心沥血
23 供不应求	62 安居乐业	101 独一无二	140 毛遂自荐
24 行之有效	63 惊心动魄	102 兢兢业业	141 方兴未艾
25 众所周知	64 脚踏实地	103 不折不扣	142 聚精会神
26 全力以赴	65 徇私舞弊	104 五花八门	143 比比皆是
27 理所当然	66 不知所措	105 求同存异	144 高瞻远瞩
28 四面八方	67 来之不易	106 无能为力	145 无动于衷
29 兴致勃勃	68 发扬光大	107 一无所知	146 迫在眉睫
30 一鸣惊人	69 顾全大局	108 一席之地	147 触目惊心
31 想方设法	70 八仙过海	109 轻而易举	148 无济于事
32 千家万户	71 自然而然	110 亡羊补牢	149 应有尽有

《俗语五百条》：褒贬义程度的指示杠

182. 赶鸭子上架 (赶鸭子上架) gǎn yāzi shàng jià

Translated character by character, 赶鸭子上架 means 'drive-duck-mount-trellis,' whereas the implied meaning of this proverb would be 'to force someone to do what they cannot.' Its functional translation is 'to force someone to put a square peg into a round hole.'

Example 1:

A: 请你今晚在宴会上给大家唱一个。

B: 我根本不会唱歌, 现在你逼着我唱, 这不是赶鸭子上架嘛?

A: Qǐng nǐ jīn wǎn zài yànhuì shàng gěi dàjiā chàng yíge.

B: Wǒ gēnběn búhuì chànggē, xiànzài nǐ bīzhe wǒ chàng, zhè búshì gǎn yāzi shàng jià ma?

A: Please sing everyone a song at tonight's banquet.

B: I really can't sing, and now you're forcing me to. Isn't that like forcing me to put a square peg into a round hole?

Example 2:

A: 她是出色的工程师, 对行政一窍不通啊! 让她当市长管理这么大的一个城市, 简直是赶鸭子上架。

A: Tā shì chūsè de gōngchéngshī, duì xíngzhèng yíqiào-bùtōng a! Ràng tā dāng shìzhǎng guǎnlǐ zhème dà yíge chéngshì, jiǎnzhí shì gǎn yāzi shàng jià.

A: She is an accomplished engineer, but she doesn't know the first thing about administration! Making her govern such a large city as mayor really is like forcing her to put a square peg into a round hole.

Usage: Functions as predicative or predicate.

Variant: 打鸭子上架 (in some Chinese dialects)

Note: Slightly derogatory and humorous in meaning.



《义类词典》的Tips

Tips:

1. 她: 她 means 'her' or 'she' which is presumably a common word, however, this character was actually coined by the writer and professor Liu Fu (1891-1934) in 1918 during the New Culture Movement.
2. 女: 女 is a character as well as a common radical, both meaning 'female.' Characters with the radical 女 include 姓 (surname), 她 (her/she), 姐 (elder sister), 妇 (housewife), 姑 (aunt, father's sister), 娘 (mom), 姨 (aunt, mother's sister) in this unit.
3. *们: 们 is a suffix to pronouns denoting plurals, e.g. 我们, 你们, 他们, 她们, 它们, 孩子们, 学生们 mean 'us/we, you, them/they (males), them/they (females), them/they, children, students,' respectively. If a person's name is generalized to refer to a kind of people, it can be in plural form, for example, 爱因斯坦们 *Ai in si tan men* (Einstein *plural*.)
4. 自: The original meaning of 自 is 'nose.'
5. 性: The 性 in the words 性别, 男性, 女性 in this unit means 'gender,' however, its original meaning is 'nature (of a person).'
6. Change of terms of address 称呼的变迁: In the era of Mao Zedong, 同志 (comrade) was the dominant term of address to almost everybody, old or young, male or female, cadre or ordinary worker. But after Chinese economic reform in late 1970s, 先生 (Mr./Sir), 小姐 (Miss), and 太太 (Mrs.) etc. revive. Nowadays, 同志 has a strong connotation of 'gay/lesbian,' albeit the Chinese Communist Party is endeavoring to use this term of address not only in written, but also in spoken forms, between themselves.
7. LGBT+: LGBT+ stands for L (女同性恋者,) G (男同性恋者,) B (双性恋者,) T (跨性别者) and others. It is translated into Chinese as 非异性恋者 (non-heterosexual,) 彩虹族群 (literally 'rainbow group') or 性少数群体 (sexual minority.)

Indexes:

- Complete: 各种索引

Question 4: Examples: authentic/borrowed or original? 引用书证还是自编例句?

- Copyright issues? 版权问题
- Famous writers=good sentences?
名家的语言一定好吗?
- Advantages and disadvantages of making sentences by compilers? 自编例句的优劣
 - Advantages: Creative 自造自想
 - Disadvantages: limited viewpoint 视野不宽

Question 5: English, Chinese, SC, TC, Taiwan usages

英语、汉字繁简体、台湾词汇

- English: British? American? Vernacular? Academic?

英语: 英式、美式、口语、学术?

- 4 formats?
 - TC, SC, pinyin, English?
繁体字、简体字、拼音、英文翻译?
 - Exact conversion of TC and SC?
繁简字完全对照?
- Toplects and words?
方言与地方性词汇?
 - 台湾词汇的问题: 捷运、叫菜

Question 6: **Neutral** political and cultural position of the compiler

编写者的政治和文化立场

- Toward CPC/China: Pro or against
对中国/中共的态度
 - 党妈 vs. 世仇
- Toward Chinese and the Western cultures
对中西文化的态度
 - Neutral 冷眼近观
- Women; LGBTQ; religions
对女性、性少数群体/彩虹族群、宗教等的态度
 - Pigs?

Question 7: Life experience and compilation of dictionaries

生活经历与词典编纂

Consider these aspects: 考虑以下诸多方面

- 宗教/哲学/心理 religion/philosophy/psychology
- 政治/媒体/名人 politics/media/celebrities
- 经济/商业/商人 economy/business/business leaders
- 军事/外交/冲突 military/diplomacy/conflicts
- 教育/儿童/文学 education/children/literature
- 艺术/娱乐/休闲 arts/entertainment/leisure
- 体育/宠物/异闻 sports/pets/oddity (gossip)
- 医疗/科技/饮食 medicine/technology/food
- 文化/社会/历史 culture/society/history
- 动物/环境/自然 animal/environment/nature

Speaking less of these things: 少说这些事

- Quiz/test/exam 考试
- Library/classroom/teacher 图书馆/教室/老师

Browsing Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 浏览美国职业工种分类

- Truck drivers? 卡车司机
- Bakers? 面包师
- Janitors? 清洁工

Question 8: What are good exemplary sentences? 什么样的句子是好例句?

斩尽杀绝

1. 皇叔要争夺皇位，于是把皇侄们~。
 2. 虽然我们的公司很强大，可是毕竟不能垄断市场，所以不能把对手们~。
- 中国语言的杀伐气太重！！
 - Good examples should be corpus-based. They must include information of usage/grammar.
好的例句一定要基于语料库, 并且附带用法信息
 - Observation of 200 examples.
观察两百个例句

Question 9: Factual/specific or imaginary/general?

例句需要真实吗？

- 那家公司去年收入一千万人民币。
- 北京第四毛纺厂去年收入一千万人民币。
- Which is better?

Question 10: Use ~/- to replace the entry word/character(s)?

如何使用符号~和-来代替词条/汉字？

- 例1：我们应该坚持**实事求是**的原则，把理论和实践结合起来。
- 例2：
A: 我已经决定要离开现在这家公司了，可是公司又提出给我加薪。你看我应该走还是留？
B: **好马不吃回头草**。你还是走吧。
- 例3：各位 [-]
- 例4：诸位 [諸-]

Discussion:

- Feedback of users? 词典使用者的反馈?

Conclusion:

- Severe shortage of good dictionaries for learners
严重缺乏良好的学习词典
- It takes a life to write a good sentence.
好例句的背后都大有文章
- Be thoughtful when recommending dictionaries to students
向学生推荐词典时要谨慎
- Every instructor of Chinese is making his/her own dictionaries, consciously or unconsciously.
每位中文教师实际上都在编写自己的词典。编纂字典和教学一样，是一种态度、一种功夫。

参考资料:

- 章宜华教授谈外向型汉语学习词典编研工作，作者：新型辞书编辑室 来源：今日语言学 时间：2018-04-25
http://ling.cass.cn/xzfc/xzfc_xzft/201804/t20180425_4213449.html

- 感谢胡龙华老师提出宝贵意见！
- 问题？