Enhancing Mobile Learning by Linking Japanese Dictionary Apps

by

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Overview

• The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary
• The Kodansha Kanji Usage Guide
• The Kodansha Kanji Synonyms Guide
• Libera: Parallel Text Reader
The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary for iOS and Android

- Based on The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary published by Kodansha in 1999 and 2013 (Revised)
- 3,002 main entry characters
- 31,300 words and word elements
- multiple search modes such as kana and English meaning
- intuitive interface for quickly looking up by SKIP or radicals
- toggle between kana/romaji
- animated stroke-order diagrams
The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1646</th>
<th>2-5-5</th>
<th>田102</th>
<th>Jōyō-5</th>
<th>S10-5-5</th>
<th>K4617</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>留留留留留留留留留留留留</td>
<td>B0741</td>
<td>@2580</td>
<td>U7559</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Compounds

1. cause to remain in a given place or condition:
   - **KEEP** in place, keep from moving, keep in position
   - **KEEP** in custody, detain
   - **KEEP** for future use, leave behind
2. **STAY** (remain in a given place) **STAY**, remain, continue
3. **STAY** (remain in a given condition) **STAY**, sojourn, reside

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 留置する</td>
<td>りゅうちする</td>
<td>detention, custody, retention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 拘留する</td>
<td>よくりゅうする</td>
<td>detain, intern, seize, arrest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 留保する</td>
<td>りゅうほする</td>
<td>reserve, withhold, keep back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>保留</td>
<td>ほりゅう</td>
<td>reservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>遺留品</td>
<td>いりゅうひん</td>
<td>article left behind, lost property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a.</td>
<td>(remain in a given condition)</td>
<td><strong>STAY</strong>, remain, continue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. b.</td>
<td>(remain in a given place)</td>
<td><strong>STAY</strong>, sojourn, reside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. 留任する</td>
<td>りゅうににする</td>
<td>remain [stay] in office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 留年する</td>
<td>りゅうねんする</td>
<td>stay more than two years in the same class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留年する</td>
<td>りゅうねんする</td>
<td>stay behind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>停留所</td>
<td>ていりゅうじょ</td>
<td>(bus) stop, station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留学生</td>
<td>りゅうがくせい</td>
<td>student studying abroad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留守</td>
<td>らす</td>
<td>absence (from home); caretaking; defending when the lord is absent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>駐留する</td>
<td>ちゅうりゅうする</td>
<td>be stationed at,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. 係留する | けいりゅうする | moor, anchor |
b. 慰留する | いりゅうする | dissuade from resigning |
# 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 4-5 2-3 3-8 3-9 5-2 12-6 10-9 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UP-DOWN</td>
<td>寺 空 文 亭 共 当 南 文 3-3 3-5 2-2 2-7 2-6 3-3 2-7 2-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>進 迟 刀 司 石 考 医 臣 3-8 4-2 1-1 1-4 2-3 4-2 2-5 3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SOLID</td>
<td>下 耳 雨 子 由 自 坐 重 3-1 6-1 8-1 3-1 5-2 7-2 9-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the SKIP Indexing Scheme with patterns for different characters and examples.
SKIP Patterns 1 to 3

漢 1 – 3 – 2

Subsection number

Stroke-count of blank part

Stroke-count of shaded part

Pattern number (1 = 1)

Pattern symbol (left-right)
The Kodansha Kanji Usage Guide

- Over 675 usage articles bring together etymologically kun homophones
- Thousands of compound words and examples
- Ability to jump from entry to corresponding entry in The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary and Synonyms app
- Covers the Jōyō Kanji, Jinmei Kanji and common non-Jōyō Kanji character sets
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry number</th>
<th>Headword</th>
<th>Kanji heading</th>
<th>KKLD number</th>
<th>Orthographic label</th>
<th>Compound word</th>
<th>Illustrative example</th>
<th>English equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>084</td>
<td>うたう</td>
<td>歌う</td>
<td>1621</td>
<td>[sometimes also 唄う]</td>
<td>sing, recite</td>
<td>楽しむうたいて singer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>express in a poem</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>神の徳を歌った歌 かみのとくをうたった うたた poem in praise of God</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1445</td>
<td>誕う</td>
<td>recite, chant (esp. from a noh drama text)</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td></td>
<td>recite an utai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0358</td>
<td>唄う</td>
<td>[usu. 歌う] recite, sing — used esp. in reference to traditional Japanese songs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>護う</td>
<td>@ (sing the joys of) extol, eulogize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>declare, state, express</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>護われる うたわれる be famous for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>護い文句 うたいもんく catchphrase, promotional line</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Kodansha Kanji Synonyms Guide

- 1,245 synonym groups, arranged alphabetically by shared concept
- Covers 5,630 synonym members from the Jōyō, Jinmei, and non-Jōyō Kanji characters sets
- Nearly 21,000 compounds illustrate the function of kanji as word elements
- Ability to search using on-kun readings of characters and/or compounds, and core meanings
The Kodansha Kanji Synonyms Guide

acts

行 招 業

行

› act
コウ ギョウ アン い(く) ゆ(く) - ゆ(き) おこなう
(something done) act, action, deed
・非行 ひこう delinquency, misdeed, misdemeanor
・悪行 あくぎょう misdeed, wicked act

挙

› noteworthy act
キョ アげる あかかる
noteworthy act, deed, scheme, attempt, undertaking
・暴挙 ぼうきょう rash act, reckless attempt
・壮挙 そうきょう grand scheme, heroic [daring] attempt
・快挙 かいきゅう brilliant achievement, heroic deed [feat]

業

› deed
ギョウ ゴウ わざ
deed, work, achievement
• 所業 しょうぎょう deed, one's doings
• 偉業 けいぎょう great work [achievement]
Learner’s Interactive Bitext
Electronic Reading Application

Libera
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 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
Interactive Parallel Text (IPT)

- Allows learners to effortlessly read vast amounts of L2 texts
- New medium for accessing comprehensible L2 texts
- 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
- Context-sensitive dictionary intelligently displays word meanings relevant to the specific context
Main Features of Libera

- Context-sensitive 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.

### Japanese

カシムは金持ちの商人です。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。

### Idiomatic English

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

### Romanized Japanese

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.

### Segment Bar

- しょうばいをする (phrase)
  - do business, engage in business, deal trade

### Customized Dictionary

- word info
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Furigana</th>
<th>Kana</th>
<th>Romanized</th>
<th>Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Dictionary</td>
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</table>

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

Kashimuro had a daughter, who later married a merchant. She worked in trade.
Full Audio Functionality

- Clear native recordings with multiple voice options
- Recordings of both sentences and individual segments
- Adjustable audio speed
Word Info Screen

For in-depth vocabulary study, a separate screen displays each dictionary with example sentences for each word.
Thank you
ありがとうございます
Muito obrigado

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jack@cjki.org