

# **Dictionaries and Mobile Tools for Effective Language Learning**

by

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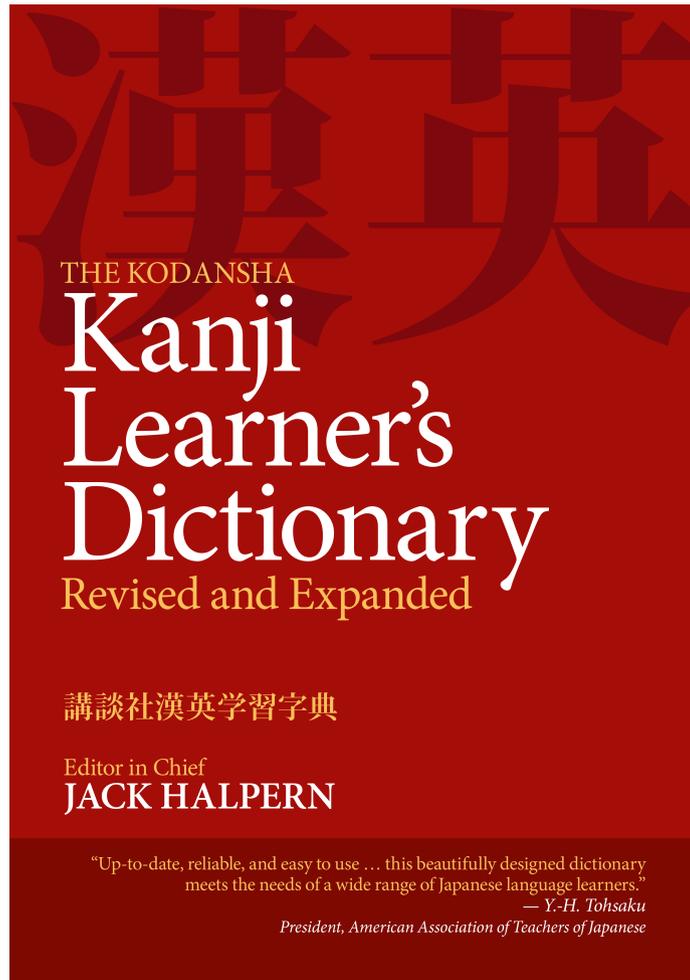
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ACTFL Annual Convention and  
World Languages Expo  
San Diego, CA

# 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

5-5

2

【玄立 留 共 世 夫】

留

▶ **KEEP**  
▶ **STAY**

リュウ ル と(める) -と(める) -ど(め)  
と(まる) とど(まる)▲ ④とめ

1646

2-5-5

田	Jōyō-5	S10-5-5	K4617
102	B0741	㊦2580	U7559

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

留

## COMPOUNDS

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** 係留する けいりゅうする moor, anchor

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

**c** 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

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 ていりゅうじょ (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

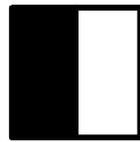
駐留する ちゅうりゅうする be stationed at,

# The SKIP Indexing Scheme

No.	Pattern	Examples
1	 LEFT-RIGHT	相 <sub>4-5</sub> 代 <sub>2-3</sub> 情 <sub>3-8</sub> 街 <sub>3-9</sub> 町 <sub>5-2</sub> 翻 <sub>12-6</sub> 髓 <sub>10-9</sub> 伺 <sub>2-5</sub>
2	 UP-DOWN	示 <sub>1-4</sub> 二 <sub>1-1</sub> 三 <sub>1-2</sub> 言 <sub>1-6</sub> 系 <sub>1-6</sub> 雀 <sub>4-7</sub> 券 <sub>6-2</sub> 春 <sub>5-4</sub> 寺 <sub>3-3</sub> 空 <sub>3-5</sub> 文 <sub>2-2</sub> 亭 <sub>2-7</sub> 堯 <sub>2-6</sub> 当 <sub>3-3</sub> 南 <sub>2-7</sub> 支 <sub>2-2</sub>
3	 ENCLOSURE	進 <sub>3-8</sub> 辻 <sub>4-2</sub> 刀 <sub>1-1</sub> 司 <sub>1-4</sub> 石 <sub>2-3</sub> 考 <sub>4-2</sub> 医 <sub>2-5</sub> 臣 <sub>3-4</sub> 旬 <sub>2-4</sub> 載 <sub>6-7</sub> 尾 <sub>3-4</sub> 病 <sub>5-5</sub> 肉 <sub>4-2</sub> 凶 <sub>2-2</sub> 回 <sub>3-3</sub> 国 <sub>3-5</sub>
4	 SOLID	下 <sub>3-1</sub> 耳 <sub>6-1</sub> 雨 <sub>8-1</sub> 子 <sub>3-1</sub> 由 <sub>5-2</sub> 自 <sub>6-2</sub> 坐 <sub>7-2</sub> 重 <sub>9-2</sub> 中 <sub>4-3</sub> 十 <sub>2-3</sub> 手 <sub>4-3</sub> 本 <sub>5-3</sub> 由 <sub>5-2</sub> 自 <sub>6-2</sub> 坐 <sub>7-2</sub> 重 <sub>9-2</sub>

# SKIP Patterns 1 to 3

汉



1 -

3 - 2

Subsection number

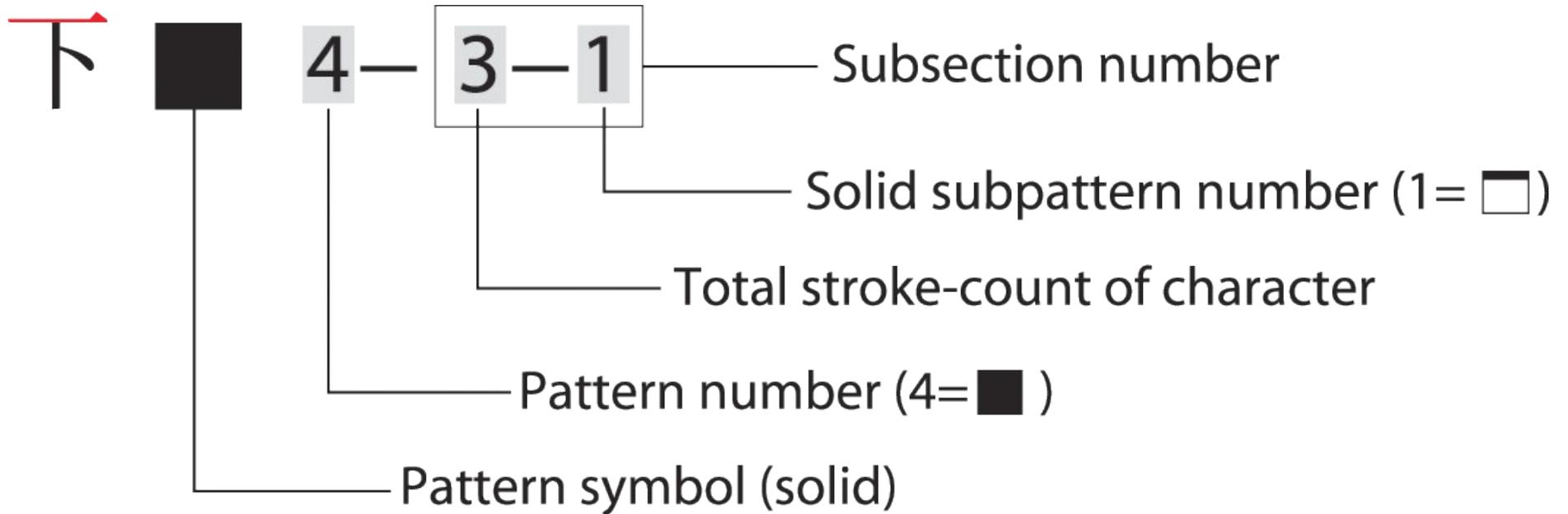
Stroke-count of blank part

Stroke-count of shaded part

Pattern number (1 =  )

Pattern symbol (left-right)

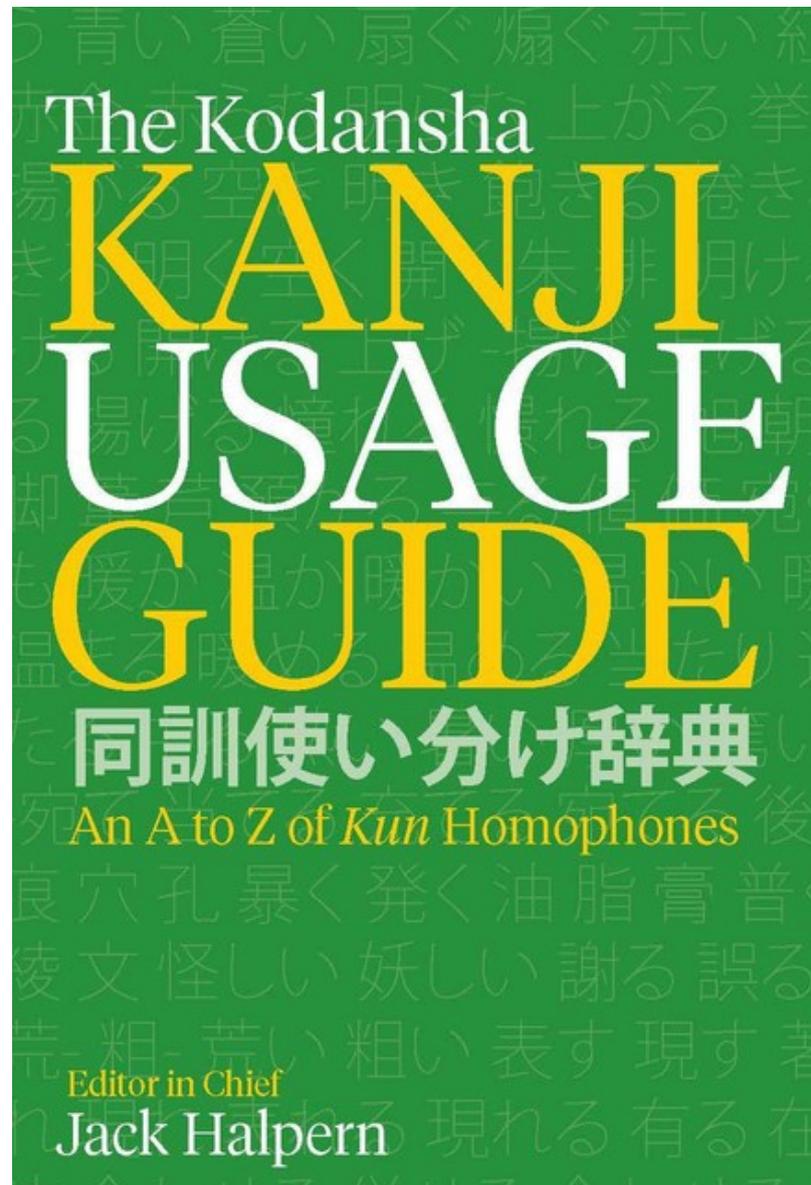
# SKIP Pattern 4



# SKIP Index

	彡	丁	1252			又	2036'
	フ	午	1253	2-5	十	忘	1284
	フ	欠	1254			亨	1285
	彡	乏	1227 <sup>p</sup>			辛	1286
2-3	十	玄	1255			享	1295 <sup>s</sup>
		立	1256		八	含	1287
		市	1257			余	1288
	八	令	1258		八	谷	1289
	フ	写	1259		彡	弟	1290
	刀	召	1260		十	克	1291
	十	古	1261		子	孟	1411 <sup>s</sup>
	フ	占	1262		フ	角	1292
	ム	弁	1263		メ	希	1293
		台	1264	2-6	十	育	1294
	彡	主	1230 <sup>p</sup>			享	1295
	マ	矛	1265			京	1296
	フ	矢	1266			盲	1297
2-4	十	亦	1267			齐	1298
		玄	1268			六	1299

# The Kodansha Kanji Usage Guide



# The Kodansha Kanji Usage Guide

Entry number **084** **うたう** Headword

Kanji heading **歌う** **㊦1621** KKLD number

Orthographic label

① [sometimes also 唄う] **sing, recite**  
歌い手 うたいて singer

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 Compound word

② **express in a poem**  
神の徳を歌った歌 かみのとくをうたつ たうた poem in praise of God Illustrative example

**謡う** **㊦1445**

**recite, chant (esp. from a noh drama text)** English equivalent

謡を謡う うたいをうたう recite an *utai*

**唄う** **㊦0358**

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

**謳う**

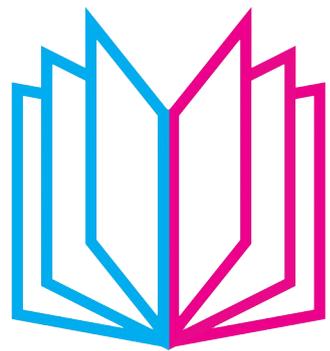
㉑ (sing the joys of) **extol, eulogize**

㉒ **declare, state, express**  
謳われる うたわれる be famous for  
謳い文句 うたいもんく catchphrase, promotional line

# 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 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.

☰ Chapter 1 Sentence 3 ▾ DEMO VERSION ▷ + ⌂

<p>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<b>商売を</b> していたからです。</p>	<p>Qasim was a rich merchant because he had married the daughter of a rich merchant and <b>he worked</b> with him <b>in</b> <b>trade</b>.</p>
<p><b>商売をする</b> しょうばいをする <i>phrase</i> do business, engage in business, deal trade</p> <p>W Word info</p>	<p>Kashimu wa kanemochi no shōnin deshita. Nazenara kare wa kanemochi no shōnin no musume to kekkon shi, kare to <b>shōbai o shite ita</b> kara desu.</p>

← 商売をしていた しょうばいをしていた he worked...in trade →

Japanese

Idiomatic  
English

Customized  
Dictionary

Romanized  
Japanese

Segment Bar

# 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

The screenshot displays a software interface for Japanese sentence analysis, titled "Chapter 1 Sentence 3" and "DEMO VERSION". It is divided into four panels, each showing a different view of the same sentence: "カシムは、なぜその人の娘と結婚していたのか。" (Qasim wa... because of that person's daughter and he married...).

- Top-Left Panel:** Shows the original Japanese text. A dropdown menu is open over the word "結婚" (marriage), listing options: English, Japanese, Furigana, Kana, Romanized, and Dictionary. The "Japanese" option is selected.
- Top-Right Panel:** Shows the English translation: "Qasim was... because of that person's daughter and he worked in trade." A dropdown menu is open over the word "結婚" (marriage), listing options: English, Japanese, Furigana, Kana, Romanized, and Dictionary. The "English" option is selected.
- Bottom-Left Panel:** Shows the Japanese text with a "phrase" box containing "結婚をする" (do business trade) and a "Word info" box with "W". A dropdown menu is open over the word "結婚" (marriage), listing options: English, Japanese, Furigana, Kana, Romanized, and Dictionary. The "Dictionary" option is selected.
- Bottom-Right Panel:** Shows the English translation with a dropdown menu open over the word "結婚" (marriage), listing options: English, Japanese, Furigana, Kana, Romanized, and Dictionary. The "Romanized" option is selected.

At the bottom of the interface, there are three text boxes: "結婚をしていた" (he worked...in trade), "しょうばいをしていた" (he worked...in trade), and "he worked...in trade".

# Single Text Mode

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

☰ Chapter 1 Sentence 3 ▾ DEMO VERSION ▷ + ā

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。

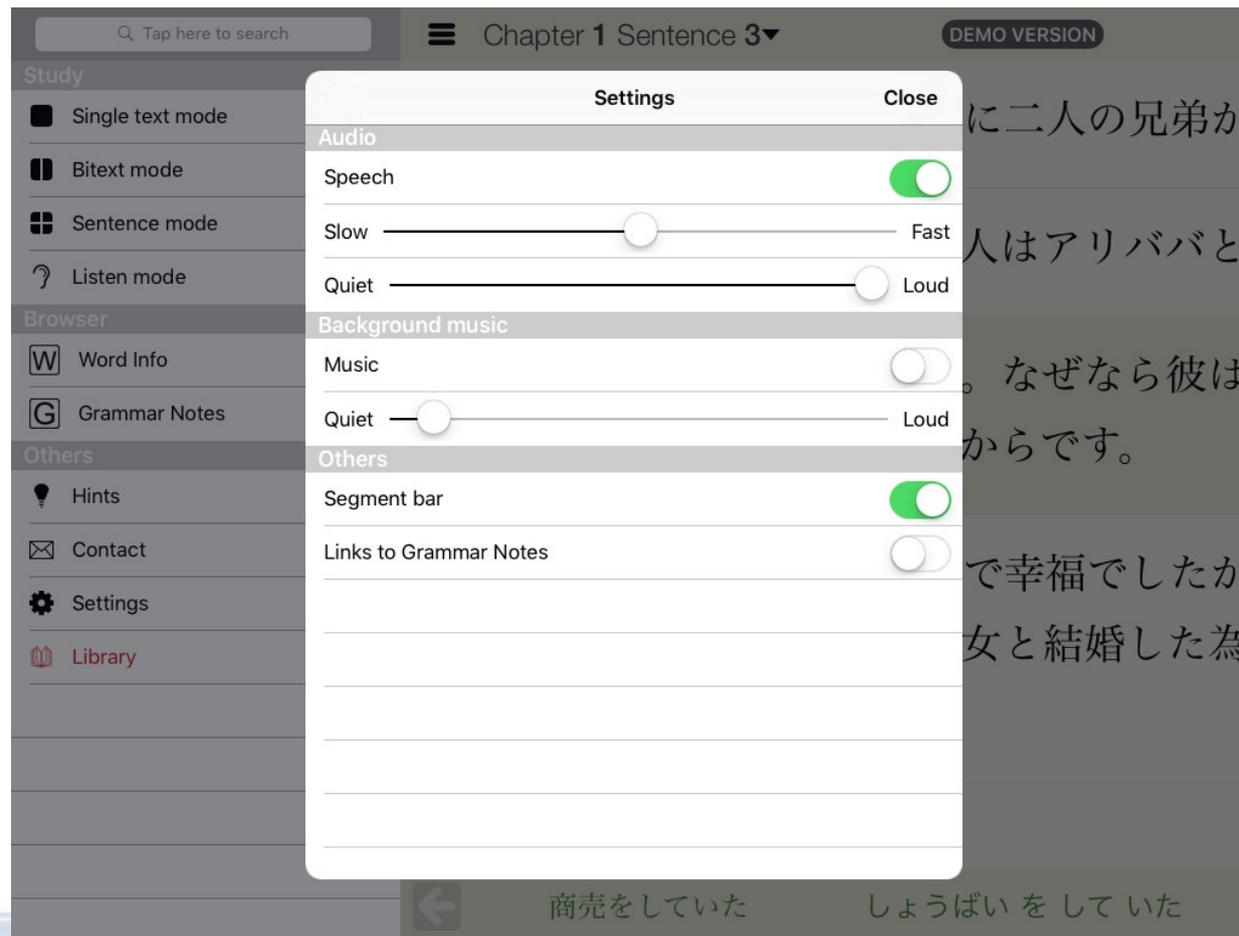
カシムは金持ちの商人でした。なぜなら彼は金持ちの商人の娘と結婚し、彼と**商売をしていた**からです。

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

Chapter 1 Sentence 3 ▾ DEMO VERSION ▶ + あ

Browser	Grammar Notes	Close
昔 なぜなら	<p>なぜなら <b>nazenara</b> because, as</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For example, (私は)心配なので meaning 'since I am worried about ...'.</p> <p>▼ Examples</p>	
一		
カ		と
結		
彼		、
と		貧
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.

Chapter 1 Sentence 3 ▾ DEMO VERSION ▶ + a

Words Favorites

All words

W 同じように

W 女

W カシム

W 金持ち

W 金持ちの

W から

W 彼

W が

W 兄弟

W 国

W 結婚する

W 幸福な

W 古代

Word info Close

結婚する けっこんする verb

marry, get married, wed

▶ 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。

カシムはかねもちのしょうにんでした。なぜならかれはかねもちのしょうにんのむすめとけっこんし、かれとしょうばいをしていたからです。

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。

かれはかねもちになり、そのうんめいでこうふくでしたが、アリババはじぶんとちょうどおなじようにびんぼうなおんな

← 商売をしていた しょうばいをしていた 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**

Jack Halpern

**The CJK Dictionary Institute**

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