

Enhancing Mobile Learning by Linking Japanese Dictionary Apps

by

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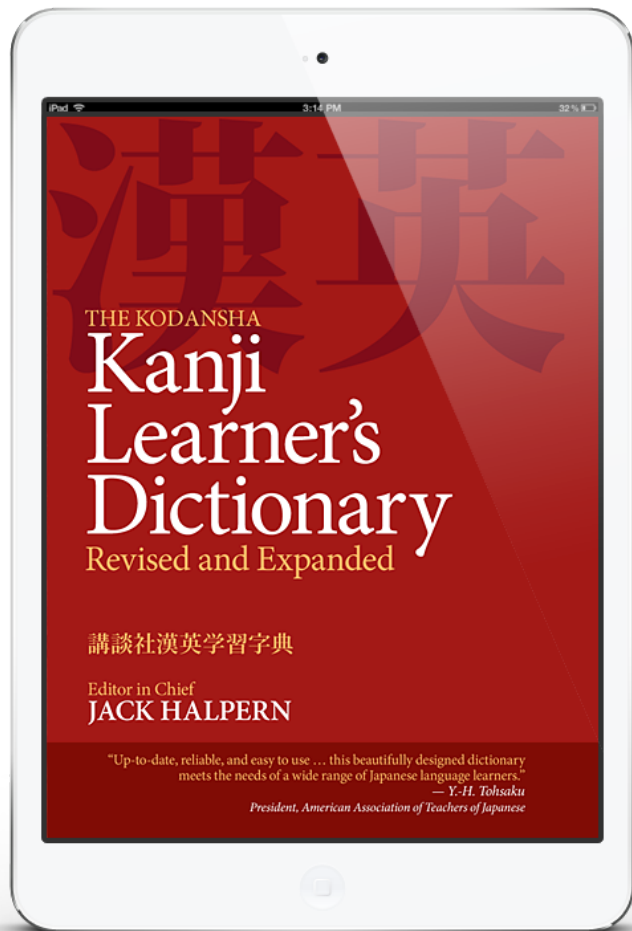
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Overview

- 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

5-5

2

【玄立切六世表】

留 ▶ **KEEP**
▶ **STAY**
リュウ ル と(める) -と(める) -ど(め)
と(まる) とど(まる)▲ ㊦とめ

1646

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

2-5-5

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

留

10

COMPOUNDS

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

㊦ 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

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

㊦ 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 ㊦ (remain in a given condition) **STAY**, remain, continue

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

㊦ 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

㊦ 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

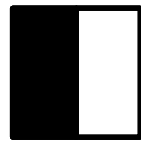
駐留する ちゅうりゅうする be stationed at,

The SKIP Indexing Scheme

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

SKIP Patterns 1 to 3

汉



1 -

3 - 2

Subsection number

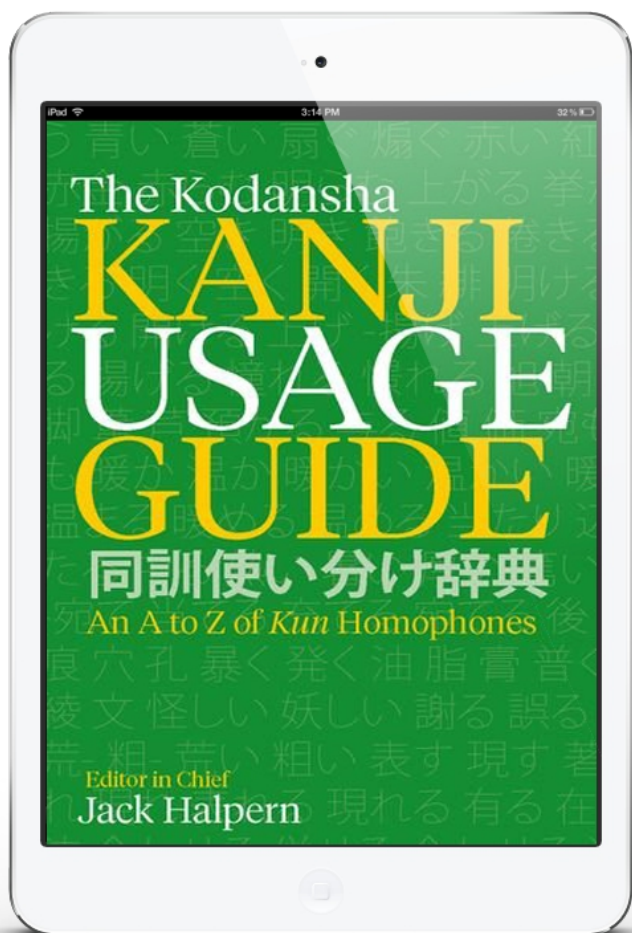
Stroke-count of blank part

Stroke-count of shaded part

Pattern number (1 = )

Pattern symbol (left-right)

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

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**

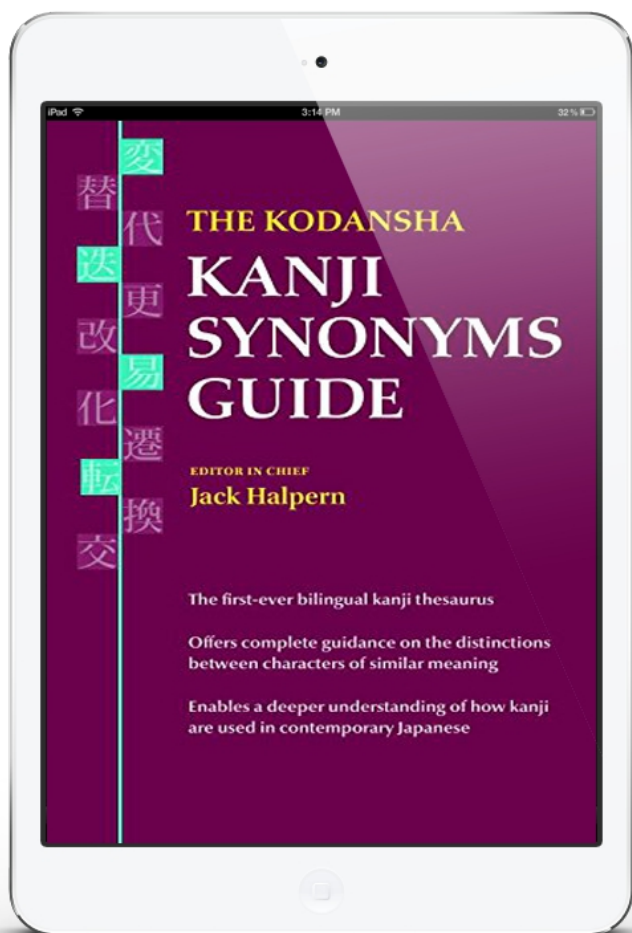
[usu. 歌う] **recite, sing**—used esp. in reference to traditional Japanese songs

謳う

㉔ (sing the joys of) **extol, eulogize**

㉕ **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 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 挙 業

行

▷act

コウ ギョウ アン い(く) ゆ(く) -ゆ(き)
-い(き) おこな(う) ㊞0187

(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 あ(げる) あ(がる) ㊞2169

noteworthy act, deed, scheme, attempt, undertaking

暴挙ほうきょ rash act, reckless attempt

壮挙そうきょ grand scheme, heroic [daring]

attempt

快挙かいきょ brilliant achievement, heroic deed
[feat]

業

▷deed

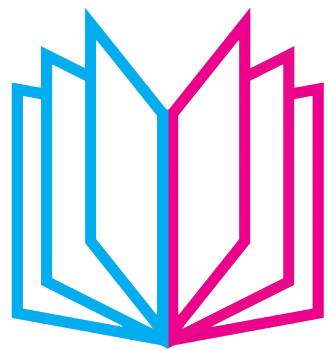
ギョウ ゴウ わざ ㊞2265

deed, work, achievement

所業しょぎょう deed, one's doings

偉業いぎょう 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 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.

☰ 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、彼と商売を 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 he worked with him in trade.</p>
<p>商売をする 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 shōbai o shite ita 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

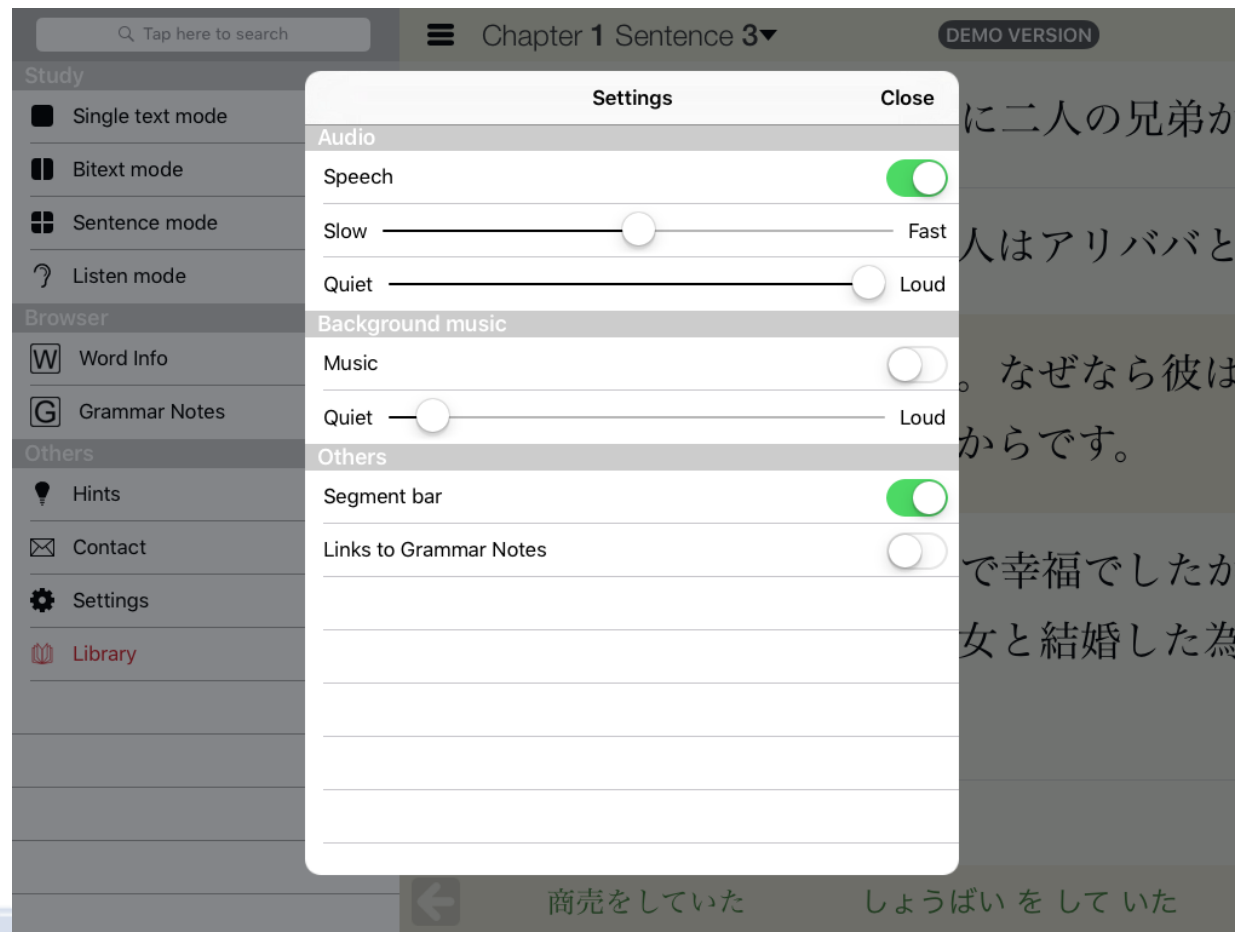
- Sentence-level analysis with up to four versions of text
- User free to choose contents for each panel
- Four-panel mode ideal for in-depth study

The screenshot displays a multi-panel interface for language learning. At the top, there is a menu icon, the text "Chapter 1 Sentence 3", and a "DEMO VERSION" label. The interface is divided into four panels, each showing a different view of the same sentence: "Qasim worked as a merchant because he had a daughter and he worked in trade." Each panel has a dropdown menu with options: English, Japanese, Furigana, Kana, Romanized, and Dictionary. The bottom of the interface shows the original Japanese text "カシムは... 商売をしていた" and its Romanized form "Kashimu... shōbai o... he worked...in trade".

Panel	Text	Language
Top-Left	カシムは... 商売をしていた	Japanese
Top-Right	Qasim worked as a merchant because he had a daughter and he worked in trade.	English
Bottom-Left	商売をする phrase do business trade	Japanese
Bottom-Right	Kashimu... shōnin de... wa kaner... musume... shōbai o... hi no... ara kare... nin no... i, kare to... desu.	English

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.

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

Thank you
ありがとうございます
Muito obrigado

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