

Dictionaries and Mobile Tools for Effective Language Learning

by

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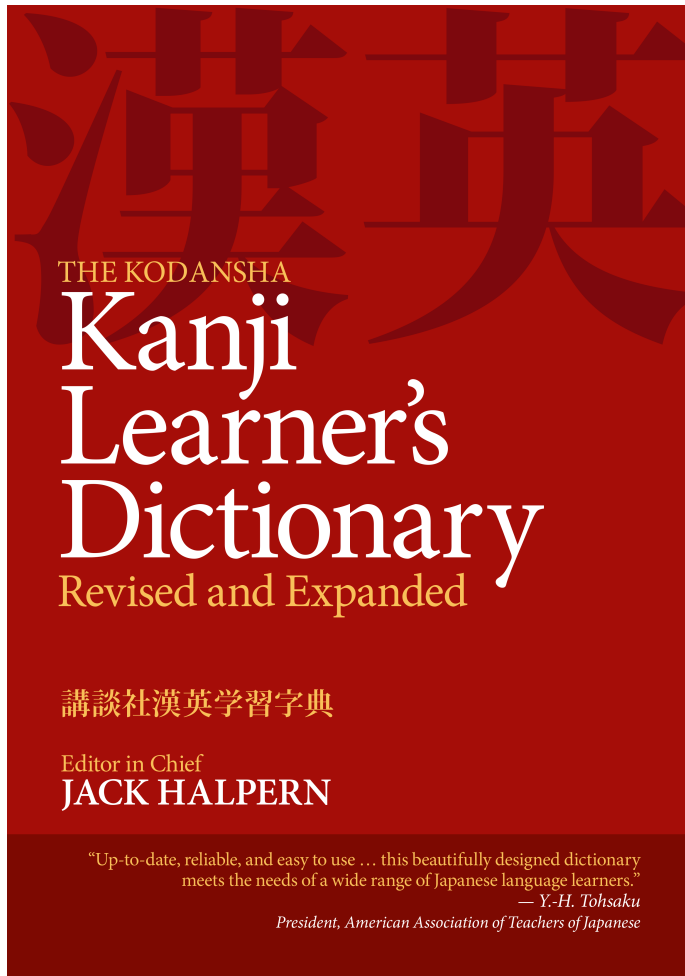
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ACTFL Annual Convention and
World Languages Expo
San Diego, CA

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)▲ ㊦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 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

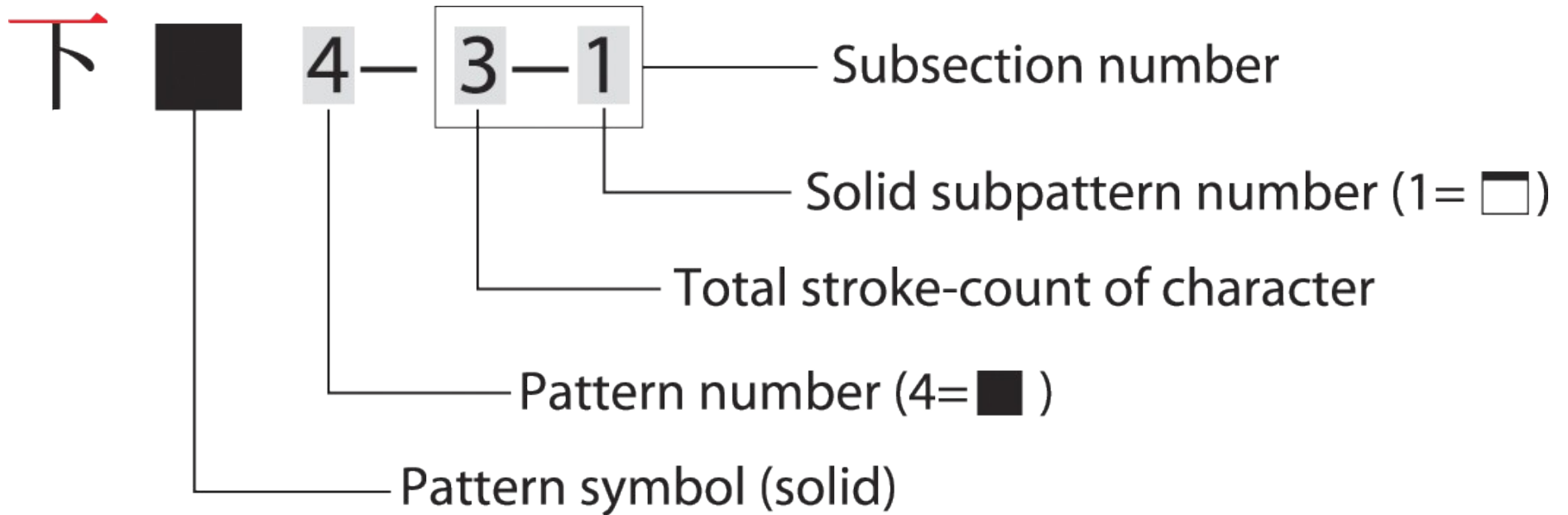
Stroke-count of blank part

Stroke-count of shaded part

Pattern number (1 = )

Pattern symbol (left-right)

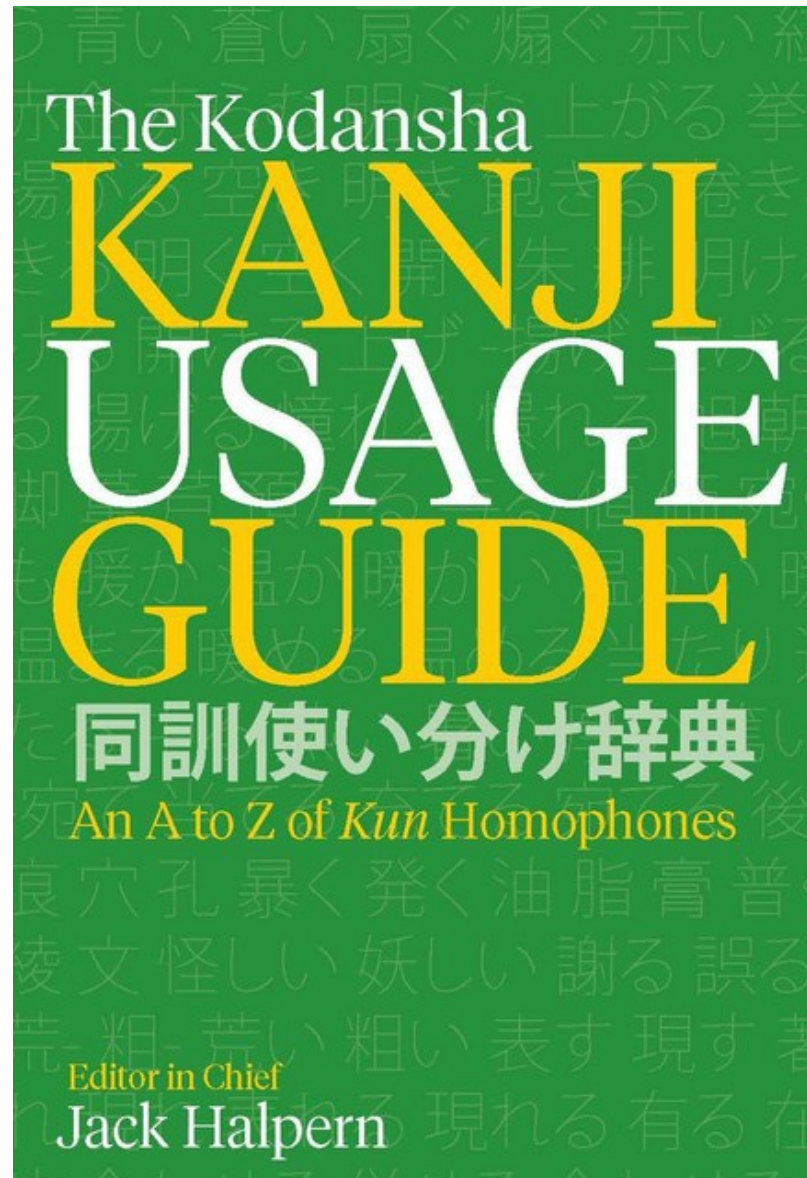
SKIP Pattern 4



SKIP Index

	彳	丁	1252			夂	2036'
	尸	午	1253	2-5	一	忘	1284
	尸	欠	1254			亨	1285
	一	乏	1227 ^p			辛	1286
2-3	一	玄	1255			享	1295 ^s
		立	1256		人	含	1287
		市	1257			余	1288
	人	令	1258		八	谷	1289
	尸	写	1259		一	弟	1290
	刀	召	1260		十	克	1291
	十	古	1261		子	孟	1411 ^s
	一	占	1262		一	角	1292
	厶	弁	1263		一	希	1293
		台	1264	2-6	一	育	1294
	一	主	1230 ^p			享	1295
	マ	矛	1265			京	1296
	尸	矢	1266			盲	1297
2-4	一	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

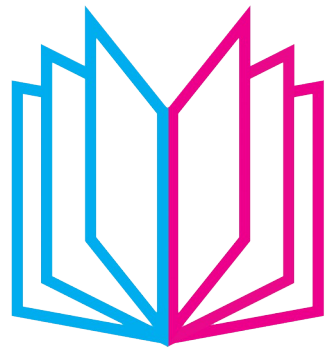
㉑ (sing the joys of) **extol, eulogize**

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 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、なぜその商売をしていたか。" (Qasim wa... because of that trade, he worked...).

- Top-Left Panel:** Shows the original Japanese text. A dropdown menu is open over the word "商売" (shōbai), listing options: English, Japanese, Furigana, Kana, Romanized, and Dictionary. The "Japanese" option is selected.
- Top-Right Panel:** Shows the English translation: "Qasim worked because of that trade, and he worked in trade." A dropdown menu is open over "商売", with "English" selected.
- Bottom-Left Panel:** Shows a detailed analysis of the phrase "商売をする" (shōbai o suru). It includes the phrase, its English translation "do business trade", and a "Word info" button. A dropdown menu is open over "商売", with "Dictionary" selected.
- Bottom-Right Panel:** Shows the Romanized Japanese text: "Kashimu shōnin de wa kaner musume shōbai o..." A dropdown menu is open over "商売", with "Romanized" selected.

At the bottom of the interface, there is a summary bar with the following text: "商売をしていた" (shōbai o shite ita), "しょうばいをしていた" (shōbai o shite ita), 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。

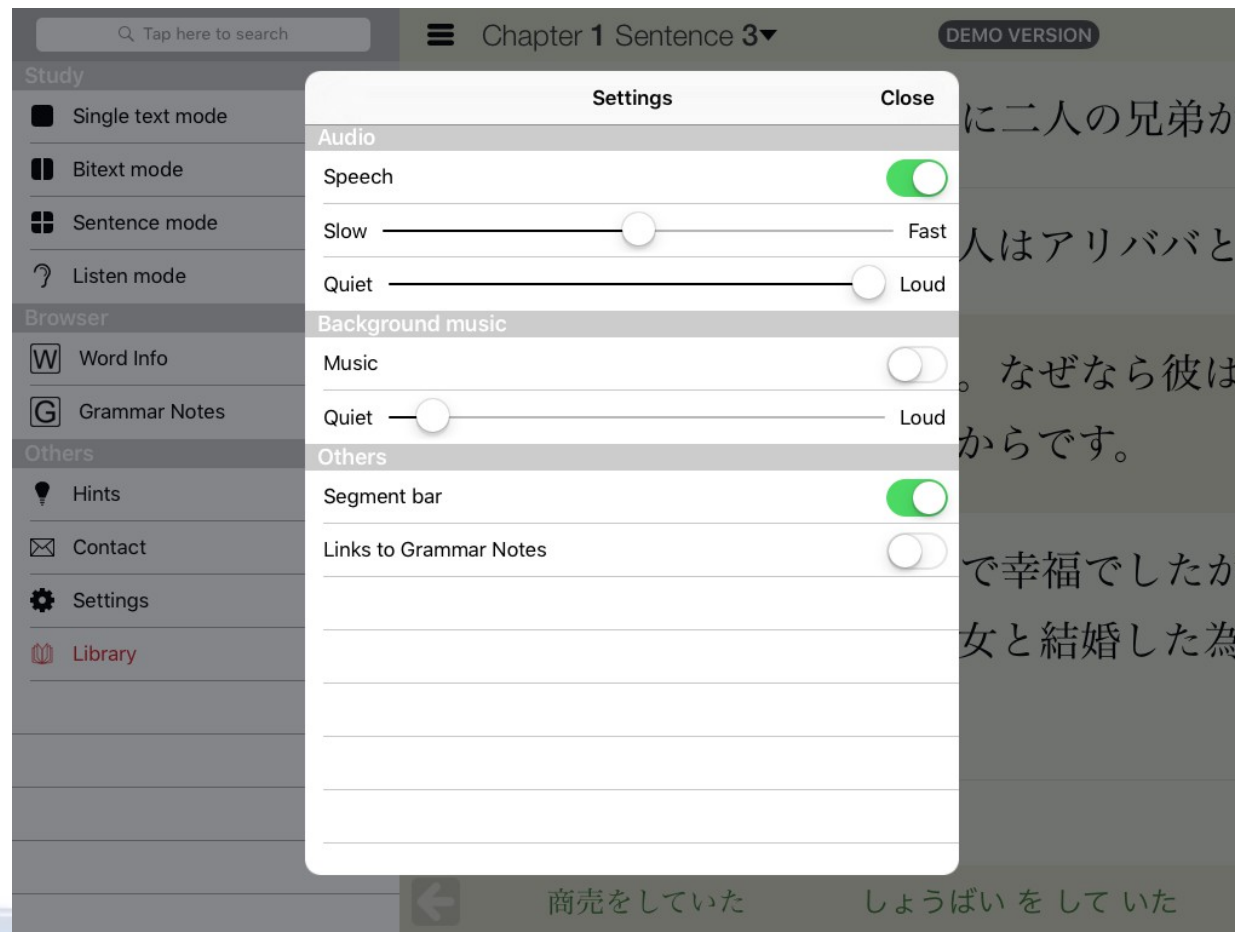
カシムは金持ちの商人でした。なぜなら彼は金持ちの商人の娘と結婚し、彼と**商売をしていた**からです。

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 nazenara 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. 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

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

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