



Final Report of Project

Project No. : 2009/0456

Part A

Project Title: Multi-function Chinese Character Database: An Infra-structure for Future Chinese Education

Name of Organization/School: Research Centre for Humanities Computing (RCHC), CUHK

Project Period: From January 2011 (month/year) to July 2014 (month/year)

Part B

*Please read the **Guidelines to Completion of Final Report of Quality Education Fund Projects** before completing this part of the report.*

Please use separate A4-size sheets to provide an overall report with regard to the following aspects:

1. Attainment of Objectives

A. Objective Statement

The project aims at constructing a Chinese character database with useful functions in support of quality education of the Chinese language and script for the future generation.

With the context of Hong Kong education in mind, the new database has included a new feature of English-Chinese lookup, and also retained useful features of our earlier work which have proven to be popular and indispensable. By integrating modern information technology with classical Chinese scholarship, the project aims at strengthening the infrastructure of basic Chinese language education.

B. Achievement of Objectives

The Multi-function Chinese Character Database had been launched online on achieving all proposed objectives, alongside the completion of additional features, details of which are as follows:

1) Listing of Basic Attributes under Each Head Character

Basic information including classification of traditional Chinese, simplified Chinese and Hong Kong characters, Unicode information, Cangjie code, four-corner number, important dictionary pagination, such as page numbers of the first and second edition of *Hanyu Da Zidian*, *Kangxi Dictionary* and *Matthew's Chinese-English Dictionary*, etc., Frequency Order, Frequency Count, Putonghua pinyin, Cantonese pronunciation, hyperlinks to *Kangxi Dictionary*, *Chinese Characters: A Genealogy and Dictionary*, *Guoyu Cidian*, and Unihan database, etc.



2) Listing of Archaic Script Forms

Archaic script forms including oracle bone scripts and bronze scripts are listed under 2083 head characters, which amount to all head characters the origins of which are traceable back to these two oldest archaic script forms. Selected tokens of bamboo, silk and other types of ancient scripts are also added as appropriate.

The screenshot displays the character '羊' (yáng) in a standard font. To its right, a table lists various encodings: UTF-8 (E7 BE 8A), Big5 (A6CF),倉頡碼 (存手), Matthews (7247), 漢語大字典 (3125; (二版) 3330), and 康熙字典 (878). Further right, another table lists Unicode (U+7F8A), GB2312 (4982), 四角號碼 (8050.1), 頻序 (1689), 類次 (652), and 音通話 (yáng).

Below this, a table shows archaic script forms for '羊':

小篆	金文	(部件樹)	甲骨	(部件樹)	籀帛文字	其他
		L-羊		L-羊		
字例: 1/1	字例: 12/73		字例: 3/3		字例: 10/10	字例: 13/13

3) Etymological Accounts

On the basis of relevant archaic script tokens, the 2083 head characters were carefully analyzed, resulting in an etymological account under each of the 2083 head characters. For each of these entries, the account is divided into two parts, namely, 1) Synopsis, i.e. a simple account; and 2) Elaboration, i.e. a detailed account. The Synoptic part is designed to provide concise information about the head character and should be of interest for all users, and is particular useful for junior learners such as primary school students and non-Chinese-speaking students, whereas the Elaborative part is designed for senior students, language teachers, advanced Chinese learners and researchers who want to know more.

形義通解

釋義 「羊」字甲金文象羊頭上長着一雙彎彎的角，本義是羊。 25字

詳解 「羊」字甲金文均象羊頭上有一對彎曲的羊角，本義是羊。古人認為「羊」是吉祥的動物，今天部分少數民族仍保留了在節日或喜慶時節佩戴羊角銀飾的習俗，所以從「羊」的漢字大都帶有美善吉祥的意義。古今詩文不乏「羊」、「祥」並述之例，如清代樂鈞《青芝山館詩集·宋畫苑待詔勾龍爽邨莊嫁娶圖卷子》：「比鄰羊酒祝宜男，入室公姑賀祥女。一日相歡百歲親，妾自紡績郎耕耘。」

「羊」與「祥」意思和讀音都很密切，所以金文和戰國竹簡「羊」字又可通讀為「祥」，表示吉祥，中山王方壺：「為人臣而徯(反)臣其主，不羊(祥)莫大焉。」《上博竹書五·季庚子問於孔子》簡10：「好型(刑)則不羊(祥)，好殺則作亂。」

「羊」字亦是漢字極重要的部首。《說文》：「羊，祥也。从𦍋，象頭角足尾之形。孔子曰：『牛羊之字以形舉也。』凡羊之屬皆从羊。」按「羊」古可通讀作「祥」，參見「祥」。段玉裁《說文解字注》：「《考工記注》曰：『羊，善也。』按善、義、美、美字皆从羊。」

甲金文用作本義，指羊隻。《合集》738正：「今日庚(癸)三羊、二豕、三犬。」全句指今天用三隻羊、二隻豬、三隻犬作燔祭。另用作人名，《合集》15314：「甯(婦)羊示十屯」，指名叫羊的婦人整理了十對牛胛骨。師寰說：「甯(婦)士女羊牛。」

金文又用作氏名，羊子戈：「羊子之給(德)戈。」又有「羊角」一詞，用作地名(何琳儀)，羊角戈：「羊角之宗(新)給(德)敵戈。」《左傳·襄公廿六年》：「齊烏餘以厲丘奔齊，襲羊角取之。」地在今山東鄒城西北。

另漢帛書「羊」字可讀作「詳」，指詳細。《馬王堆帛書·戰國縱橫家書·蘇秦獻書趙王章》第236行：「臣願王兵(與)下吏羊(詳)計某言而竺(黨)慮之也。」全句意謂臣子我希望君主與下屬詳細思考我的說話，並周詳地考慮它。 734字

相關漢字: 祥,詳

4) English-Chinese Lookup

For each Chinese head character, the database now provides English definitions listed under different parts of speech. Up to the date of reporting, 5543 head characters have been defined in



6) Bilingual User Interface

The database provides users with a bilingual user interface. Users can click on the button underneath the database logo to switch context-sensitively between Chinese and English.



7) Search Counts

The total number of searches for a particular head character is shown at the end of the relevant head character record. The total number of visits to the Database and the accumulative number of visits and of searches of the entire database are shown at the bottom of the database front-end. The number of currently hooked-up users is also shown to indicate real-time server usage level.

8) Recent Searches

The database provides 100 most recently searched head characters for the reference of interested users.

最近被搜索的 100 個漢字		
漢字	搜索次數	時間
𠄎	11	55秒前
𠄎	15	80秒前
𠄎	23	81秒前
𠄎	9	116秒前
𠄎	15	137秒前
𠄎	13	141秒前
𠄎	11	159秒前
𠄎	28	193秒前

- = 甲骨文
- = 甲骨文及金文
- = 金文
- 斜 = 簡帛或其他古文字
- 紅 = 小篆
- 綠 = 無小篆
- 藍 = Unicode 擴展A/B區用字
- 粗 = 附插圖

9) Basic Search

Apart from browsing the radical index and stroke index to find characters, users can use the search function. The Basic Search or Quick Search box at the top of the front-end entails the following functions:



|

a) Head Character Search (B)

User can input a Chinese character to search for a particular head character page.

人 進階搜索 普通話： 粵音： 粵音秀

人		UTF-8	E4 BA BA	U
9		大五碼	A448	C
0		倉頡碼	人	四
(2)		Mathews	3097	
		漢語大字典	101; (二版) 132	
		康熙字典	19	i

"人"字連結: ▾
單讀音字
繁簡對應
繁 簡

小篆	金文	(部件樹)	甲骨	(部件樹)
字例: 1/1	字例: 21/317		字例: 1/1	

b) Full-text Phrase Search

User can also input more than one character to launch the full-text phrase search of the etymological accounts.

天地

琮	聲。」「琮」常用作祭地，《周禮·春官·大宗伯》：「以玉作六器，以禮天地四方，以蒼璧禮天，以黃琮禮地。」「車釭」就是外按輻條，內以穿軸的車轂（王鳳陽），意指外面八隻角，中間是圓而空的（湯可敬）。簡言之，「琮」象古
諦	《說文》：「諦，審也」，即審度的意思。「諦」字後多用於佛教用語的翻譯上。《說文》：「諦，審也」，即審度的意思。《關尹子·九藥篇》：「諦毫末者，不見天地之大。」東漢佛學傳入中國後，「諦」多用以譯梵文的

c) English Search with "Sub-string" on

User can key in an English word to find Chinese characters the English definitions of which contain that English word. The English search in the Basic Search box works with sub-string



function turned on, which means any word containing the inputted string will be shown in the results.

sad 搜索 進階搜索 普通話：[選擇] 搜索 粵音：[選擇] 搜索 粵音

英語搜索

sad, 找到 38 個

漢字	詞類	意義
使	n.	envoy; messenger; ambassador
哀	adj.	grieved, sorrowful, sad
噢	int.	oh; interjection for pain or sadness
弊	n.	fraud; evil; disadvantage, harm
忡	adj.	worried; sad, uneasy
悵	adj.	sad; sorrowful or disappointed
怏	adj.	discontented, disgruntled, sullen; sad
怛	adj.	suffering; sadness; fear
悵	adj.	sad, worried

d) Partial Boolean Options (B)

i) The "AND" condition

In the Basic Search box, when keywords are delimited by single-byte space(s), i.e., inputted with a space in-between different words, it will return the results of the head characters containing all of the keywords.

念思心 搜索

妄	而不知所利害，謂之妄舉。 胡亂想稱為「妄想」。佛教術語中，迷亂之、被煩惱污染之稱「妄」、「妄」。迷惘之發出的對事物的執着稱「妄執」(白川靜)。 金文「妄」讀為「荒」，表示荒廢，毛公鼎：「女(女)毋敢
念	很明顯表示二者應有所區別，而倒口(亼)使用的特點就是強調其「朝向下」。故字從今[亼]從，實意會一人之口舌朝向自己的說話，從而引起種種意念。希臘哲學家柏拉圖(Plato)曾把思想界定為「靈與其自身的對話」，正可作為漢字「念」字他山的註解。
思	古文字「思」從「囟」(指腦袋)從「心」，古人認為「腦」、「心」都是思維的器官，「思」字表示心、腦並用，進行思考。 金文、簡帛文字、小篆均從「囟」從「心」，「囟」象小兒的腦蓋門還沒合起來，借指腦袋，古人認為「腦」、
懷	「懷」字金文多寫作「褱」，簡帛文字才出現加從「心」的「懷」。由於「褱」本來已帶有「衣中夾淚眼」這一種跡近幽怨的意向，後來加注「心」旁的「懷」，便更進一步意會了吾人胸中所懷抱的種種思想或意念的意義。《說文》即曰：「懷，念思也。從心，褱聲。」後來，「褱」

e) Wildcards Supported

i) "?" wildcard



In the Basic Search box, “?” matches any single character. For example, the search for “—?—” will return all the entries containing the phrase with two “—” and an unknown character between the two “—”.

步	<p>「步」字甲、金、篆文皆從二「止」，其字取形於人走路時左右兩腳一前一後前進之狀，本義是步行。</p> <p>「步」從二「止」，「止」象足趾之形。二「止」多左右異向，一象左足，一象右足，兩足一上一下，以會左右二足前後相承之形，鄭樵《通志·六書略》：「步，行也。」</p>
冊	<p>甲金文象以繩索編在一起的竹簡之形，象有兩道編繩之形，本義是簡冊。</p> <p>甲金文象以繩索編在一起的竹簡之形，象有兩道編繩之形，本義是簡冊。師酉簠、弭弔簠「冊」字上部有兩豎筆上有圓點之形，豎筆上的圓點多延伸為一短橫，與「竹」</p>
遲	<p>「遲」甲骨文從「辵」，「犀」聲，金文作「遲」，從「辵」，「犀」聲。「辵」、「辵」意思相通，皆有行走之意，本義為慢慢地行走，引申為慢、遲、久。</p> <p>「遲」甲骨文從「辵」，「犀」聲，金文作「遲」，從「辵」，「犀」聲。「辵」、「辵」意思相通，皆有行走</p>
泉	<p>甲金文從「☉」從「水」，象泉水自石罅(縫隙)或岩穴中流出之形，甲骨文或加從T形的一橫一豎，象石隙之形。本義是泉水、泉源。</p> <p>後來於「泉」上疊增義符「厂」(「石」之省形)造「原」字，表示水源，參見「原」。《說文》：「泉，水原也。」</p>

ii) “*” wildcard

In the Basic Search box, “*” represents any string within a sentence, i.e., any number of words in a sentence, E.g. the search for “不*不” will return all the entries containing two “不” in one sentence, regardless of how many words are written in between

諫	<p>「束」，「束」是聲符。高田忠周曰：「《周禮》『司諫』注：『諫，猶正也。』以道正人，蓋言說正道也。其言也不可不束擇焉，諫之言束也。」</p> <p>言下之意，「諫」表示以善言勸戒，有規諫、勸諫之意，從「束」除了標聲之外，還表示進諫之言經過揀擇、節</p>
羈	<p>象兒童髮式的形狀)是古代兒童的髮式，後世泛指童年。現在「羈」多表示束縛，如「不羈」指不受限制、拘束。《紅樓夢》第25回：「天不拘地不羈，心頭無喜亦無悲。」「羈心絆意」、「羈絆心意」表示牽掛、留戀。又表示停留，「羈押」表示拘押、拘留。</p>



11) Random Characters

A random character is automatically generated after clicking “Random Char.”



C. Additional Features

1) Display of *Shuowen*

The most famous and indispensable etymological classic *Shuowen* is displayed beneath the archaic script forms. The *Shuowen* head characters, definitions, commentaries, *fanqie* (反切), and variant forms are digitized, proofread, and collated for display.

《說文》	解釋	相關異體
羊	祥也。从𦍋，象頭、角、足、尾之形。孔子曰：牛羊之字，以形舉也。凡羊之屬皆从羊。〔與章切〕 (78/72)	𦍋

The advanced search of *Shuowen*, however, cannot be implemented before the end of the project period, but will be handled in the new project.

2) QR Code

A QR code containing the URL of the respective head character is shown at the bottom of each head character page.

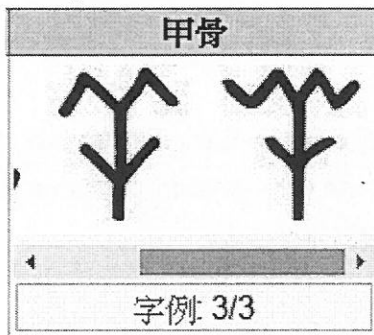
3) Illustration(s)



Didactically relevant pictures are occasionally added under different head character pages next to the QR code. For example, the oracle bone scripts of “羊” depict a ram with a pair of curved horns, this can be supported by real-life illustrations of rams. Users may click on the thumbnails of the pictures to view them in a larger format.



Compare:



4) Advanced Search

進階 | ADV.

- a) Head Character Search (same as Basic Search)
- b) Full-text Search
 - i) Full-text Phrase Search (same as Basic Search)
 - ii) Full-text search for a single character

Full-text single character search is designed for the search of a single character in all etymological accounts.

進階搜索

搜索範圍: 全文索引 ▾

搜索字串: 餅

選項: AND OR NOT

支援萬用字元: 「?」代表任一漢字, 「*」代表句內任一字串。

關鍵字、詞間以半形空格分開。NOT 「A B C D...」= 有A, 無B, C, D...

搜索



漢字	古文字	形義通解
帛		「帛(白)纒乘」，唐蘭認為指的是「四匹馬的白色的繩繩」。又如九年衛鼎：「帛(白)金一反(銀)」，古人稱銀為白金，這裏即指一塊銀。典籍中亦有「帛」通假為「白」的例子，如《禮記·玉藻》：「大帛不綷。」鄭玄注：「帛當為白，聲之誤也。大帛，謂白布冠也。」按俞樾《雜纂》：「白與帛，古字通。」參見「白」。
茨		谷，以草茨屋。」又泛指覆蓋。《廣雅·釋詁二》：「茨，覆也。」另參見「聖」。「茨」又表示蒺藜。《爾雅·釋草》：「茨，蒺藜。」《詩·鄘風·牆有茨》：「牆有茨，不可埽也。」表示堆積，《廣雅·釋詁一》：「茨，積也。」又通「餐」，米也。《周禮·天官·籩人》：「糗餌粉餐」漢鄭玄注：「故書餐作茨。」「茨」又是姓。
餐		小篆「餐」從「食」，「次」聲，本義是米、粉、糕，國人或稱為「糲粍」；廣東南海一帶稱之為「齊」(饊)。「餐」的本義是用米粉做成的。「餐」又寫作「饊」、「糲」、「糲」，《說文》：「餐，稻餅也。从食，次聲。饊，餐或从齊。糲，餐或从米。」「餐」是米類穀物製成的，因用料和做法有異，全國各地有不同的名稱。江蘇湖湘一

c) English Search

- i) Sub-string (same as Basic Search)
- ii) Accurate Match

Apart from the search for keyword as provided in the Basic Search box, the advanced English search executes an accurate match with the sub-string function turned off.

進階搜索

搜索範圍:

搜索字串:

選項: 子串(substring)

類次:

英語搜索

sad, 找到 26 個

漢字	詞類	意義
哀	adj.	grieved, sorrowful, sad
忡	adj.	worried; sad, uneasy
怊	adj.	sad; sorrowful or disappointed
悵	adj.	discontented, disgruntled, sullen; sad
悵	adj.	sad, worried
悵	adj.	afflicted, sad
悵	adj.	sad, sorrowful
悵	adj.	sad, sorrowful
悴	adj.	sad; be thin and pallid, withered; weak, tired
悵	adj.	sad; chilly, cold
悵	adj.	disappointed; sad, grieved
悵	adj.	sad, sorrowful
悵	v.	be on the alert against; distress, sad

- d) Oracle Bone Component Search: This search option allows user to enter a script



component, eg. 女, as search argument to match all those head characters that contain this argument as one of their constituent components. For flexibility reasons, two output formats are provided:

i) Head Characters / Head Characters with Components, Componential Trees, Oracle Bone Script and Etymologies

➤ Only Display Head Characters

For the search results of oracle bone components, user can opt for the simple display of head characters.

進階搜索

搜索範圍:

搜索字串:

選項: 包括子部件 只顯示字頭

漢字甲骨部件分析

部件: 女 (主部件) 共 41 字

主部件 | 包括子部件

漢字										
女	婦	媼	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	= 甲骨文 = 甲骨文及金文 = 金文 斜 = 簡帛或其他古文字 紅 = 小篆 綠 = 無小篆 藍 = Unicode 讀後A/B區用字 粗 = 附插圖
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	

➤ Display Relevant Contents

Alternatively, user can choose to show more contents of the head characters, including the component itself, componential trees, oracle bone script tokens and etymological accounts.

進階搜索

搜索範圍:

搜索字串:

選項: 包括子部件 只顯示字頭

漢字甲骨部件分析

部件: 女 (主部件) 共 41 字

主部件 | 包括子部件

上一頁 | 下一頁

1 - 10

頁 1

漢字	部件	甲骨	形義通解
女	女		甲金文象女子跪坐之形，本義是女子。 甲金文象女子雙膝和足尖着地，臀部坐於腳跟上，兩手交疊於胸前而微下垂之形，當今日本和韓國婦女坐姿仍然如此，保留了中國古代的風俗，後期金文為書寫簡便，漸失去臀部腳跟之跪坐形態。此外，甲金文「女」、「母」字相近，有讀「女」為「母」之例。《說文》：「女，婦人也。象形。王育說：凡女之屬皆从女。」 甲骨文用法有五。一，表示男女之女。二，讀為「母」，表示父母之母。三，讀為「母」，表示不。四，讀為「每」，通作「每」，表示後德。五，用作地名。金文用法有四。一，表示婦女，如「士女字牛」。二，讀為「母」，表示母親。可母成方鼎：「司女(母)成」。三，用為第二人稱代詞，後世典籍作「汝」。矢令方彝：「令我嗔令女(汝)二人」。四，讀為「如」，表示如同，中山王鼎：「事惠女(如)智」。
母	母 女		甲金文從「女」從兩點，兩點指示哺兒之兩乳，以哺乳的女子為母親之象徵。 甲金文從「女」從兩點，兩點指示哺兒之兩乳，以哺乳的女子為母親之象徵。《說文》：「母，牧也。从女，象懷子形。一曰象乳子也。」甲金文「女」、「母」為一字分化，「母」字有時以「女」字表示，如甲金文「母庚」，亦作「女庚」。此外，甲金文無「母」字，故借「母」字來表示「母」，後來才把母字兩點貫穿，分化出「母」字。 甲骨文用法有三。一，表示父母之母。二，表示殷先王的配偶。三，假借為「母」，表示不。金文「母」字用法有二。一，表示母親之母，哀成卣：「少去母父」。表示目小龜兒父母。二，假借作「母」，表示不。善夫山鼎：「母(母)敢不善」。中山王鼎：「母(母)富而壽(壽)，母(母)風而壽」。《論語·憲問》：「貧而無怨，富而無驕。」
囡	囡 女 口		甲骨文從「女」從「口」，本義為小女孩。 「囡」字甲骨文及篆文構形略同，均從「女」從「口」，「口」表示圍繞，本義為小女孩。 「囡」一說為「团」到後起字，屬於方言字，蘇漢方音稱小女孩作「团」。粵語稱呼小女孩也有「囡囡」之說，但「囡囡」實為「女女」，音「女」，並非「囡」字。粵語「囡」應與「南」、「男」等字同音，並不與「女」同音。

ii) Include Sub-components / Exclude Sub-components

➤ Include Sub-components

User can check the “Include Sub-components” box to expand the search results.

The concept of “sub-component” is relative to that of “main component”. Main components are the components that directly constitute the head character, e.g. 又 and 女 are the main components of 妻, whereas sub-components are the components which constitute the main components, e.g. 雨 and 妻 are the main components of 霽, while 又 and 女 are the sub-components of 霽. Therefore, the search scope will be broadened if sub-components are considered.

Head character	Componential tree	Main component	Sub-Component	Head character	Componential tree	Main components	Sub-components
妻		又	手	霽		雨	
		女				妻	又(sub-comp.手)
		口					女
							口

進階搜索

搜索範圍:

搜索字串:

選項: 包括子部件 只顯示字頭



漢字甲骨部件分析

部件: 女 (包括子部件) 共 46 字

主部件 | 包括子部件

漢字									
女	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁

■ = 甲骨文
▲ = 甲骨文及金文
□ = 金文
○ = 簡帛或其他古文字
紅 = 小篆
綠 = 無小篆
藍 = Unicode 擴展A/B區用字
粗 = 附插圖

➤ Exclude Sub-components

The above shows the search of oracle bone component 女 taking into account the factor of sub-components, with 46 matches in *toto*. Below shows the same search excluding sub-components, with the number of matches decreasing to 41.

漢字甲骨部件分析

部件: 女 (主部件) 共 41 字

主部件 | 包括子部件

漢字									
女	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁
姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁	姁

■ = 甲骨文
▲ = 甲骨文及金文
□ = 金文
○ = 簡帛或其他古文字
紅 = 小篆
綠 = 無小篆
藍 = Unicode 擴展A/B區用字
粗 = 附插圖

e) Bronze Component Search

- i) Head Characters / Head Characters with Components, Componential Trees, Oracle Bone Script and Etymologies (same as Oracle Bone Component Search)
- ii) Include Sub-components / Exclude Sub-components (same as Oracle Bone Component Search)

f) Illustrations Search

User can input keywords to search for all relevant pictures containing the keywords in their captions.

進階搜索

搜索範圍:

搜索字串:

選項: 沒有可用選項

插圖資料搜索

搜索詞: 山 (共 27 筆) 1 - 10
 [重新搜索]

漢字	插圖	插圖資料
設		<p>粵語「九大簋」本指九道菜，後來泛指盛宴。圖為香港西貢井欄樹村石鼓嶺莊的客家風味的「九大簋」。前左一是五香雞，順時針方向依次是乾炒粉絲、家鄉扣肉、田園青菜、蘿蔔炆鱸、豆卜枝竹、香炆豬肉及秘製煎鴨，而中間就是冬菇雞腳湯（太陽網）。</p> <p>http://i.uwants.com/u/attachments/day_080110/20080110_95bcaeda6bd</p>
卓		<p>「卓」的本義是人站在高處，挺然卓立。圖為登者站在台灣第一高峰玉的一個副峰上遠眺雲海上的日出。</p> <p>http://www.taiwanrock.50webs.com/jade_sea_clouds.jpg</p>
堯		<p>「堯」小篆從「垚」（像三個土）從「兀」（表示高而上平），本義是眾多高。圖為江西省安遠縣三百。</p> <p>http://184.22.234.26:81/sc/images/pbh3/wall/20070107/mountain007.jpg</p>

g) Boolean options

- i) The “AND” condition (same as Basic Search)
- ii) The “OR” condition

After selecting the option “OR”, user can input keywords which are delimited by single-byte space(s) so as to search for results which contain either one of the keywords. Take the search of historical characters as an example, the search for “伏羲” or “女媧” will return all the head character entries containing either one of the two arguments in the etymological accounts.

進階搜索

搜索範圍:

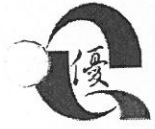
搜索字串:

選項: AND OR NOT

支援萬用字元: 「?」代表任一漢字, 「*」代表句內任一字串。

關鍵字、詞間以半形空格分開。NOT 「A B C

D...」 = 有 A, 無 B, C, D...



7) Putonghua Syllable Table

The Putonghua Syllable Table is put up to facilitate users who are more familiar with Putonghua pronunciation to navigate through our database.

Putonghua Syllables

	-	b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l	g	k	h	j	q	x	zh	ch	sh	r	z	c	s	y	w		
a		阿	巴	怕	媽	發	大	他	那	拉	嘎	卡	哈				扎	插	紗		雜	擦	撒			a
o		哦	波	坡	摸	佛																				o
e		額			麼		的	特	呢	樂	哥	科	嗎				遲	車	蛇	熱	則	測	色			e
er		兒																								er
ai		愛	拜	拍	買		帶	台	耐	來	該	開	海				插	拆	曬		災	菜	賽			ai
ei		該	被	配	妹	非	得		內	累	給	黑					這				賊					ei
ao		奧	包	跑	毛		到	桃	腦	老	高	考	好				找	炒	燒	繞	早	草	掃			ao
ou		偶		韻	某	否	都	倫	獨	樓	狗	口	後				問	醜	手	肉	走	露	想			ou
an		安	班	盤	慢	飯	單	談	男	豎	肝	看	汗				站	產	山	然	贊	奢	三			an
en		恩	本	盆	門	分		嫩		讓	肯	很					真	陳	神	人	怎	岑	森			en
ang		昂	幫	旁	忙	房	當	幫	裳	滾	港	康	杭				張	長	上	讓	邦	幫	幫			ang
eng		萌	鵬	夢	風	等	疼	能	冷	更	抗	橫					正	城	生	扔	增	層	僧			eng
ong							動	痛	農	龍	工	空	紅				中	蟲		容	宗	從	送			ong
i		比	皮	米		地	提	你	李				雞	氣	戲	之	吃	李	日	字	詞	死	一			i
ia (a)									備				家	指	下									牙		ia (a)
iao (ao)		表	票	秒		調	條	鳥	聊				教	巧	小									要		iao (ao)
ie (e)		別	營	滅		跌	鐵	鐵	列				借	切	寫								野			ie (e)
iou (iu ou)				膠		丟		牛	汝				就	球	休								有			iou (iu ou)
ian (an)		變	片	免		點	天	年	臉				見	鏡	先									眼		ian (an)
in		賓	品	民				您	林				金	親	新									音		in
iang (ang)								娘	量				講	強	鄉									羊		iang (ang)
ing		病	平	命		定	停	凝	令				井	請	形									影		ing
iong (ong)													容	窮	熊									用		iong (ong)
u		不	鋪	木	父	讀	土	怒	路	古	哭	虎					豬	出	書	如	粗	租	素	無		u
ua (a)										瓜	誇	花					爪	款	刷					挖		ua (a)
uo (o)					多	拖	拖	落	國	關	火						桌	戳	說	弱	作	錯	所	我		uo (o)
uai (ai)									怪	快	壞						換	踹	摔					外		uai (ai)
uei (ui ei)						對	選		貴	虧	會						追	吹	水	瑞	最	親	錢	為		uei (ui ei)
uan (an)						捲	團	暖	亂	管	寬	換					難	寬	栓	軟	賺	還	算	玩		uan (an)
uen (un en)						頓	吞	磨	論	棍	困	混					準	春	順	聞	選	村	孫	問		uen (un en)
uang (ang)									光	狂	黃						裝	床	雙					王		uang (ang)
ueng (eng)																								翁		ueng (eng)
ü (ü)							女	綠					句	去	須									魚		ü (ü)
üe (üe)							虐	掠					覺	缺	學									月		üe (üe)
üan (üan)													卷	全	選									遠		üan (üan)
ün (ün)													君	群	訓									暈		ün (ün)

8) Cantonese Transcription Schemes

a) Initials, Finals and Tones Table

The database provides seven Cantonese transcription schemes for users, including (1) Jyutping, (2) S. L. Wong, (3) Yale, (4) Guangzhou, (5) IPA, (6) HKIEd, (7) Sidney Lau. The initials, finals and tones of the seven schemes are collated in tables for users’



reference.

i) Initials Table

Initials

	Jyuping	S.L. Wong	Yale	Guangzhou	IPA	HKIEd	Sidney Lau
波	b	b	b	b	[p]	b	b
婆	p	p	p	p	[p ^h]	p	p
摸	m	m	m	m	[m]	m	m
科	f	f	f	f	[f]	f	f
多	d	d	d	d	[t]	d	d
拖	t	t	t	t	[t ^h]	t	t
挪	n	n	n	n	[n]	n	n
孳	l	l	l	l	[l]	l	l
哥	g	g	g	g	[k]	g	g
卡	k	k	k	k	[k ^h]	k	k
何	h	h	h	h	[h]	h	h
我	ng	ŋ	ng	ng	[ŋ]	ng	ng
左	z	dz	j	z	[tʃ]	dz	j
知				j			
初	c	ts	ch	c	[tʃ ^h]	ts	ch
雌				q			
梳	s	s	s	s	[ʃ]	s	s
思				x			
姑	gw	gw	gw	gu	[k ^w]	gw	gw
箍	kw	kw	kw	ku	[k ^{hw}]	kw	kw
也	j	j	y	y	[j]	j	y
莘	w	w	w	w	[w]	w	w

ii) Finals Table



Finals

	Jyuping	S.L. Wong	Yale	Guangzhou	IPA	HKEd	Sidney Lau
呀	aa	a	a	a	[a:]	a	a
挨	aai	ai	aai	ai	[a:i]	aai	aai
拋	aaü	au	aaü	ao	[a:u]	aaü	aaü
監	aam	am	aam	am	[a:m]	aam	aam
晏	aan	an	aan	an	[a:n]	aan	aan
嬰	aang	aŋ	aang	ang	[a:ŋ]	aang	aang
鴨	aap	ap	aap	ab	[a:p]	aap	aap
押	aat	at	aat	ad	[a:t]	aat	aat
客	aak	ak	aak	ag	[a:k]	aak	aak
猴	ai	ei	ai	ei	[ei]	ai	ai
歐	au	eu	au	eo	[eu]	au	au
塵	am	em	am	em	[em]	am	am
恩	an	en	an	en	[en]	an	an
登	ang	eŋ	ang	eng	[eŋ]	ang	ang
急	ap	ep	ap	eb	[ep]	ap	ap
不	at	et	at	ed	[et]	at	at
德	ak	ek	ak	eg	[ek]	ak	ak
談	e	ɛ	e	é	[ɛ:]	e	e
非	ei	ei	ei	éi	[ei]	ei	ei
揮*	eu	(eu)	(eu)	(éu)	[ɛ:u]	(eu)	(eu)
誼*	em	(em)	(em)	(ém)	[ɛ:m]	(em)	(em)
鏡	eng	eŋ	eng	éng	[ɛ:ŋ]	eng	eng
夾*	ep	(ep)	(ep)	(éb)	[ɛ:p]	(ep)	(ep)
尺	ek	ɛk	ek	ég	[ɛ:k]	ek	ek
衣	i	i	i	i	[i:]	i	i
挨	iu	iu	iu	iu	[i:u]	iu	iu
淹	im	im	im	im	[i:m]	im	im
晏	in	in	in	in	[i:n]	in	in
茨	ing	iŋ	ing	ing	[iŋ]	ing	ing
兼	ip	ip	ip	ib	[i:p]	ip	ip
勉	it	it	it	id	[i:t]	it	it
益	ik	ik	ik	ig	[i:k]	ik	ik
何	o	ɔ	o	o	[ɔ:]	o	oh
哀	oi	ɔi	oi	oi	[ɔ:i]	oi	oi
奧	ou	ou	ou	ou	[ou]	ou	o
安	on	ɔn	on	on	[ɔ:n]	on	on
廉	ong	ɔŋ	ong	ong	[ɔ:ŋ]	ong	ong
鴻	ot	ɔt	ot	od	[ɔ:t]	ot	ot
益	ok	ɔk	ok	og	[ɔ:k]	ok	ok
烏	u	u	u	u	[u:]	u	oo
輝	ui	ui	ui	ui	[ui]	ui	ooi
禱	un	un	un	un	[u:n]	un	oon
薑	ung	uŋ	ung	ung	[uŋ]	ung	ung
活	ut	ut	ut	ud	[u:t]	ut	oot
豐	uk	uk	uk	ug	[u:k]	uk	uk
纛	oe	œ	eu	ê	[œ:]	oe	euh
香	oeng	œŋ	eung	êng	[œ:ŋ]	oeng	eung
約	oek	œk	euk	ég	[œ:k]	oek	euk
去	eoü	œy	eui	ëu	[œy]	oey	ui
春	eon	œn	eun	ên	[œn]	oen	un
律	eot	œt	eut	êd	[œt]	oet	ut
於	yu	y	yu	ü	[y:]	y	ue
筠	yun	yn	yun	ün	[y:n]	yn	uen
月	yut	yt	yut	üd	[y:t]	yt	uet
唔	m	m	m	m	[m]	m	m
五	ng	ŋ	ng	ng	[ŋ]	ng	ng

iii) Tones Table



Cantonese Transcription Schemes Conversion Tables

Tones

	Jyuping	S.L. Wong	Yale	Guangzhou	IPA (number)	IPA (letter)	HKIEd	Sidney Lau
High Falling	i1	i	i	i ¹	i ⁵³	i\	i1	i ¹
High Level			i		i ⁵⁵	i\		i ^{1*}
High Rising	i2	i	i	i ²	i ³⁵	i/	i2	i ²
Mid Level	i3	i	i	i ³	i ³³	iH	i3	i ³
Low Falling	i4	j	ih	i ⁴	i ²¹	i\	i4	i ⁴
Low Level			ih		i ¹¹	i\		
Low Rising	i5	j	ih	i ⁵	i ¹³	i/	i5	i ⁵
Low Level	i6	j	ih	i ⁶	i ²²	i\	i6	i ⁶
High Level	it1	it	it	id ¹	it ⁵	it\	it7	it ^{1*}
Mid Level	it3	it	it	id ³	it ³	itH	it8	it ³
Low Level	it6	it	iht	id ⁶	it ²	it\	it9	it ⁶

b) Shift between Cantonese Schemes

Users can context-sensitively switch between different Cantonese schemes by choosing from the pull-down menu on the top right corner of the database front-end.

The screenshot shows the Lexis database front-end for the character '藏'. The search results are displayed in a table with columns for different transcription schemes: 小篆, 金文, (部件樹), 甲骨, (部件樹), 常用文字, and 其他. The '常用文字' column is selected, showing the character '藏' and its pinyin 'cáng zāng zàng'. A pull-down menu in the top right corner allows users to switch between different transcription schemes, including '粵音', '國語', 'IPA', and 'IPA(調聲)'. The main content area provides detailed information about the character, including its etymology and usage in various contexts.



漢語多功能字庫 Mul x

humanum.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/Lexis/lexi-mf/pho-rel.php?initial=&final=ak&tone=

冷餘字 [文字] 搜索 進階搜索 普通話: [選擇] 搜索 粵音: [選擇] 搜索 粵音系統: [選擇]

音節 粵音

ak1	ㄎ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ
bak1	ㄅ ㄞ ㄛ
cak1	ㄘ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ
dak1	ㄉ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ
dak6	ㄉ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ
hak1	ㄏ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ
lak6	ㄌ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ
mak1	ㄇ ㄞ ㄛ
mak3	ㄇ ㄞ ㄛ
mak6	ㄇ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ
nak6	ㄋ ㄞ ㄛ
ngak1	ㄍ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ
sak1	ㄙ ㄞ ㄛ
zak1	ㄗ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ

聲母 韻母 聲調

-	aa aai aau	1
b	aam aan aang	2
p	aap aat aak	3
m	ai au am	4
f	an ang ap	5
d	at ak	6
t	e ei eu	
n	em eng ep	
l	ek	
g	i iu im	
k	in ing ip	
h	it ik	
ng	o oi ou	
z	on ong ot	
c	ok	
s	u ui un	
gw	ung ut uk	
kw	oe oeng oek	
j	eoi eon eot	
w	yu yun yut	
	m ng	

用粵文 甲骨文及金文 金文 簡帛或其他古文 小篆 無小篆 Unicode 擴展A/B區用字 附圖

死, 腐, 該, 鯢

詭, 猓, 詭, 陌, 羸, 羸, 默

ㄎ ㄞ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ ㄛ

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9) Putonghua Search

Users can select Putonghua Pinyin so as to search for head characters. To launch the search, they can select a Putonghua initial, final, and tone or any one of them. The database will return all matching head characters listed in alphabetical order.



冷僻字 [文字] | 搜索 | 進階搜索 | 普通話: [選擇] ?a? | 搜索 | 粵音: [選擇] | 搜索 | 粵音系統: [粵拼]

音節	粵音	聲母	韻母	聲調	漢字
a	啊, 阿	-	a o e	-	
ā	俺, 鋼, 鋼	b	er ai ei	-	
á	嘎	p	ao ou an	-	
ǎ	阿	m	en ang eng	-	
à	阿	f	ong	-	
ba	叭, 吧, 罷	d	i ia iao	-	
bā	叭, 叭, 叭	t	ie iou (iu)	-	
bá	拔, 湃, 拔	n	ian in iang	-	
bǎ	把, 把, 把	l	ing iong	-	
bà	伯, 坝, 壩	g	u ua uo	-	
cā	嚓, 拆, 擦	k	uai uei (ui)	-	
cǎ	擦	h	uan uen (un)	-	
		j	uang	-	
		q	ü (u)	-	
		x	üe (ue)	-	
		zh	üan (uan)	-	
		ch	ün (un)	-	
		sh		-	
		r		-	
		z		-	
		c		-	
		s		-	
		y		-	

音節表

話 ?a?

| 粵音分類

漢字

芭, 罷, 把

拔, 罷, 罷

罷, 罷

Legend:

- = 甲骨文
- ▲ = 甲骨文及金文
- = 金文
- 斜 = 簡帛或其他古文字
- 紅 = 小篆
- 綠 = 無小篆
- 藍 = Unicode 擴展A/B區用字
- 粗 = 附插圖

10) Cantonese Search

Users can also select the Cantonese pronunciation so as to search for relevant head characters. They again can switch between different Cantonese schemes via the pull-down menu on the top right corner.

冷僻字 [文字] | 搜索 | 進階搜索 | 普通話: [選擇] | 搜索 | 粵音: [選擇] ?aa? | 搜索 | 粵音系統: [粵拼]

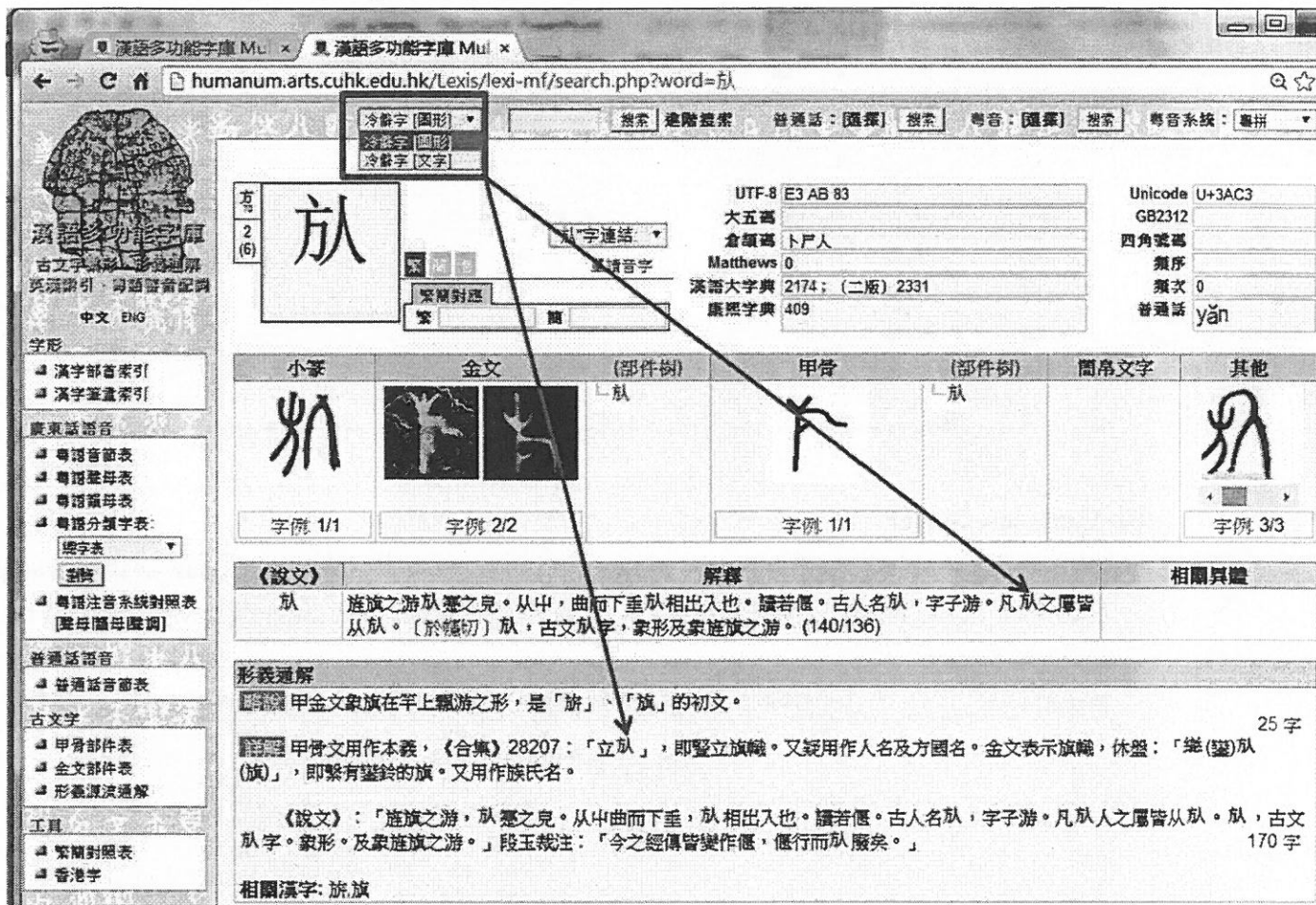
音節	粵音	聲母	韻母	聲調	漢字
aa1	丫, 呀, 呀, 啊, 啞, 亞, 呀, 呀, 經, 雅	-	aa aai aau	1	
aa2	啞, 啊, 嘎, 經, 阿	b	aam aan aang	2	
aa3	亞, 啊, 啞, 經, 經, 意, 西, 鈞, 鋼, 經	p	aap aat aak	3	
aa4	啊	m	ai au am	4	
baa1	叭, 吧, 峇, 巴, 爸, 芭, 把, 芭, 罷	f	an ang ap	5	
baa2	把, 把, 把	d	at ak	6	
baa3	伯, 坝, 壩, 把, 把, 把, 把	t	e ei eu		
baa6	吧, 叭, 彈, 罷, 罷	n	em eng ep		
caa1	叉, 叉, 啞, 啞, 啞, 啞, 啞, 啞, 啞, 啞	l	ek		
caa3	佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬	g	i iu im		
caa4	佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬, 佬	k	in ing ip		
daa1	啲, 打	h	it ik		
		ng	o oi ou		
		z	on ong ot		
		c	ok		
		s	u ui un		
		gw	ung ut uk		
		kw	oe oeng oek		
		j	eoi eon eot		
		w	yu yun yut		
		m	ng		

Legend:

- = 甲骨文
- ▲ = 甲骨文及金文
- = 金文
- 斜 = 簡帛或其他古文字
- 紅 = 小篆
- 綠 = 無小篆
- 藍 = Unicode 擴展A/B區用字
- 粗 = 附插圖

11) Display of Rare Character as Image or Text

Rare characters can be shown as images or text, user can switch between the two display modes via the “Rare Char. [Img] / [Text]” pull-down Menu at the top bar of the database. Note that showing rare characters as text requires the user to have relevant fonts installed. In this “text” mode, users can use cut and paste to handle rare characters and can use them as search arguments. For users who have not installed the necessary fonts for the rare characters, choosing the “image” mode will enable them render the rare characters at least readable.



2. Project Impact on Learning Effectiveness, Professional Development and School Development

A. Broadening Students’/ Teachers’ Horizons

The Multi-function Chinese Character Database broadens teachers’ and students’ horizons by providing them with philological, literal, historical, and cultural knowledge of the Chinese language and script. Relevant pictures not only can arouse students’ study interest, but also help junior students understand the complex ideas behind the characters.

B. Enhancing Teachers’ Professional Development

The database provides a broad range of information concerning archaic scripts elaborated in etymological accounts. For each character entry, the project team consulted no less than 20 high quality academic reference books and related materials with the aim of enhancing school teachers’ professional knowledge of the Chinese characters.



3. Cost-effectiveness

A. Utilization of Available Resources

1) Utilization of Equipment

As stipulated in the approved budget, two desktop PCs and two notebook computers were purchased. The notebook computers facilitated the preparation of workshops, lectures and briefing sessions. They also served as immediate backup when desktop PCs encountered operational problems or disorders.

a) Decommission of Window XP

Microsoft decided to end support for its operating system Windows XP in June 2014. Therefore, in April 2014, the two desktop PCs had to be reinstalled. The two notebook computer acted as the immediate replacement of the desktop PCs during this period.

b) Utilization of Facilities

The Beta-release and Official Release briefing sessions of the Database were conducted in lecture theatres located at the CUHK.

2) Utilization of Human Resources

c) Server Breakdown: Help from ITSC, CUHK

In July 2013, the server on which the project was being implemented collapsed. We had to move the database on to a virtual server monitored by the ITSC of the CUHK. During this process, ITSC colleagues provided essential support for the migration of database and change of OS and programme versions.

d) Help from the Department of Philosophy, CUHK

In preparation for the Database Official Release, which attracted 151 guests, the Department of Philosophy of the CUHK has supplied five research assistants to render assistance. Their help is essential as RCHC, apart from the PI, has only two research assistants. It would be impossible for the project team to manage the briefing session properly without their help.

B. Sustainability of the Learning Programme and Materials Developed

The output database will continuously serve the school sector in the future. As the PI has obtained another round of QEF funding, the database will be continuously revised and enriched in the coming three years.

C. Alternative Approaches for Equivalent Benefits at Less Cost

a) Authorization in the Use of Archaic Script Tokens

We are especially grateful to Professor Ho Che Wah, Director of D. C. Lau Research Centre for Chinese Ancient Texts, Institute of Chinese Studies, CUHK, for granting us the right to use the oracle bone and bronze script tokens as well as the *Shuihudi* Qin Bamboo Scripts and

Mawangdui Han Silk Manuscripts developed by his research centre, so that most archaic Chinese script forms used in this project can be displayed at no extra cost.

4. Deliverables and Modes of Dissemination; Responses to Dissemination

A. Deliverables and Modes of Dissemination

The online Multi-function Chinese Character Database is the ultimate achievement of the project. To disseminate and further make known the database, 1) hyperlinks to the output database had been established in 6 linguistic websites of the Research Centre for Humanities Computing; 2) a beta-release and an official release briefing sessions were held for school teachers and the general public; 3) invitation letter and posters, leaflets were distributed to the school sector and to educational and language workers. Details are as follows:

Table 3: Dissemination Value of Project Deliverables

Item description (e.g. type, title, quantity, etc.)	Evaluation of the quality and dissemination value of the item	Dissemination activities conducted (e.g. mode, date, etc.) and responses	Is it worthwhile and feasible for the item to be widely disseminated by the QEF? If yes, please suggest the mode(s) of dissemination.
1000 invitation letters and 1000 posters of the database beta-release briefing session		mailed to about 1000 local secondary schools and primary schools.	
80 PowerPoint printouts and 80 Leaflets of introduction of the database		distributed to 40 participants at the database beta-release briefing session in March 2014; about 25 teachers from 20 schools indicated that they would use the database for instructional design. The remaining copies were used in the database official release.	
1000 invitation letters and 1300 posters of the database official release briefing session		mailed to 500 local secondary schools, 500 local primary schools, 50 kindergartens, about 250 others mailed to Chinese Department or research centres in all HK universities, publishers, book stores, Child care centres, language therapists, etc.	



300 Leaflets introducing the contents and functions of the database		distributed to 151 participants at the database official release briefing session in July 2014, involving 74 teachers and 54 schools. Some of the remaining copies were distributed to teachers in the CUHK, others will be mailed to local schools.	
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B. Academic Articles

Apart from the above, some academic articles on the Chinese language and script were composed and published by the project team during the project period. Details are listed below:

● Prof. Kwan Tze-wan 關子尹教授

- (1) "Abstract Concept Formation in Archaic Chinese Script Forms: Some Humboldtian Perspectives", *Philosophy East & West*, Vol. 61, no. 3 (July 2011), pp. 409-452.
- (2) "Phenomenological Interpretation of the 'Six Ways' of Chinese Script Formation", *Visualizing Knowledge in Signs: Encoding Meanings in Logographic and Logophonetic Writing Systems*, Vol. 23, *Berliner Beiträge zum Vorderen Orient* (BBVO), Berlin: Pe-We-Verlag, Autumn 2013.

● Dr. Xu Yuhang, Hommy 徐宇航博士

- (3) The Phonological System of the Chaozhou Dialect in the Nineteenth Century 十九世紀的潮州方言音系, *Journal of Chinese Studies*, CUHK 香港中文大學中國文化研究所學報, 2013.07.

● Leung Yuet-Ngo, Linda 梁月娥

- (4) A supplementary exegesis of the bronze inscription on Maogong Ding 毛公鼎銘文補釋, forthcoming in *Studies in Language and Linguistics of Excavated Texts* 出土文獻語言研究, volume 2.

5. Activity List

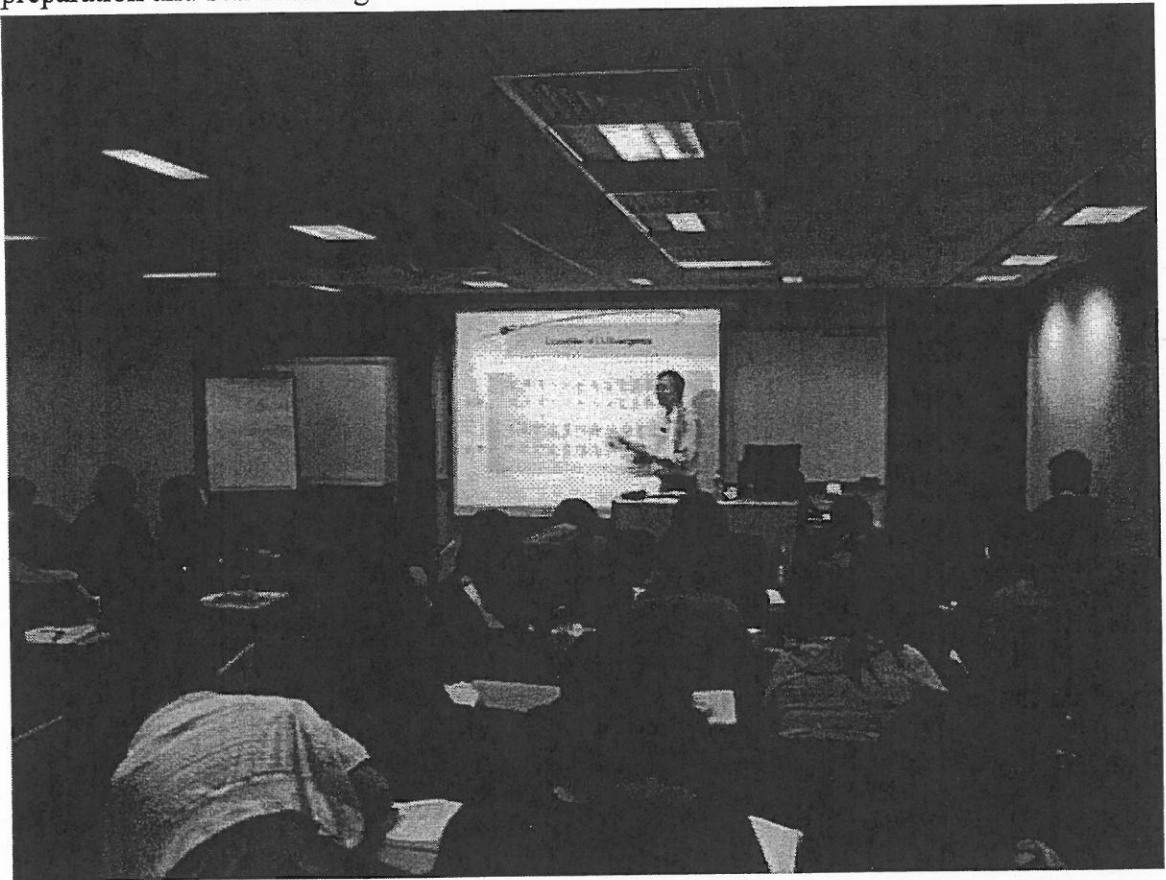
Apart from some academic lectures, two workshops and two briefing sessions of the output database were conducted in the project period. Details are as follows:

A. Two Lectures / Workshops

Professor Kwan Tze-Wan was invited by the "Read & Write—A Jockey Club Learning Support Network", Faculty of Education, CUHK, to give two public lectures to school teachers at Hong Kong Productivity Council, 78 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon.

- 1) The first one entitled "Archaic Script Components and Cognitive Analysis of Chinese Characters—Animals" was delivered on 21 Nov 2011 (Monday) from 1:30pm to 4:30pm. 24 teachers from 14 schools attended the workshop. A name list is attached as follows, with contacts suppressed:

Teachers were excited about the undergoing database and they were eager to use it for class preparation and self-learning.



B. Professor Kwan Tze-wan's Related Academic Lectures

(1) Lecture 1: 2011-05-19, Seattle, USA

“Archaic Chinese Script Components: From Concrete to Abstract”, opening lecture of the Philosophy Club Annual Conference co-organized by the Seattle University Department of Philosophy, Bannan Auditorium, Seattle University, USA

(2) Lecture 2: 2011-10-19, Hildesheim, Germany

“Bildung abstrakter Begriffe in archaischen chinesischen Schriften: Humboldt'sche Perspektiven”, invited lecture presented at Institut für Philosophie, Stiftung Universität Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany.

(3) Lecture 3: 2011-12-20, Beijing, China

「漢字六書學說的現象學詮釋」(Phenomenological Interpretation of the ‘Six Ways’ of Chinese Character Formation), 哲學家講壇－中國人民大學哲學院邀請演講, 2011年12月20日, 北京中國人民大學周濂教授主持、北京首都師範大學陳嘉映教授講評。Invited lecture of the “Philosopher’s Forum”, organized by the School of Philosophy, Renmin University of China, 20 December 2011 at the Renmin University of China,



- Beijing. (Chinese)
- (4) Lecture 4: 2012-11-16, Taipei, Taiwan
「漢字六書學說的現象學詮釋」(Phenomenological Interpretation of the ‘Six Ways’ of Chinese Character Formation), 國立台灣大學人文社會高等研究院邀請演講, 2012年11月16日。Invited lecture of the , organized by the Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, National Taiwan University, 16 November 2012, in Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. (Chinese)
- (5) Lecture 5: 2012-11-18, Tamkang University 淡江大學
「洪堡特思想為『漢宋之爭』帶來的啟示」, invited lecture by Taiwan Association for Chinese Studies 台灣中文學會.
- (6) Lecture 6: 2013-11-19 Leuven, Belgium
“Husserl’s Concept of ‘Categorical Intuition’ and its Relevance in Chinese Script Formation”, paper presented on 19 November 2013 at Husserl Archief, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium. (English)
- (7) Lecture 7: 2013-11-22, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany
“Husserls Begriff der ‘kategorialen Anschauung’ und dessen Relevanz für chinesische Schriftbildung”, presented as an evening lecture for the conference “Phänomenologie und Metaphysikkritik”, jointly organized by Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Universität Wien, and Universität Oldenburg, held 22-23 November 2013, at the Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany. (German)
- (8) Lecture 8: 2014-3-3, Honolulu, USA
“Husserl’s Concept of ‘Categorical Intuition’ and its Relevance in Chinese Script Formation”, First lecture as Uehiro Foundation Distinguished Speaker, Philosophy Department, University of Hawai’i at Manoa, Honolulu, USA, 3 March 2014. (English)
- (9) Lecture 9: 2014-5-20, Hong Kong
“The Fourfold Root of the Notion of ‘being’ in Chinese Language and Script”, presented at “Kairos and Topos: Phenomenology & the Celebration of Thinking”, being 6th International Conference of P.E.A.CE (Phenomenology for East Asian Circle), 20-24 May 2014, at CUHK. (English)
- (10) Lecture 10: 2014-9-28, Münster, Germany
“Die vierfache Wurzel des Gedankens von ‘sein’ in der chinesischen Sprache und Schrift”, to be presented as invited lecture at the colloquium “Sprachen des Denkens - Denken in Sprachen”, XXIII. Deutsche Kongress für Philosophie, 28 September - 2 October 2014, in Münster, Germany. (German)

C. Database Beta-release

The project team had held a briefing session on the beta-release of the Multi-function Chinese Character Database on 22 March 2014 in Lecture Theatre 3, ELB, CUHK. Participants were



After years' of intensive work and preparation, a briefing session on the official release of the Multi-function Chinese Character Database was held on 5 July 2014 in Lecture Theatre 3, Yasumoto International Academic Park, CUHK.

1) Preparation

All functions of the database have been double checked. Documentation of the database has been revised and proofread. After a few months' edition and collation, the *Shuowen* e-text was finally ready and the display of *Shuowen* was preliminary finished at early July, before the official release of the database.

2) Promotion and Dissemination

About 1000 invitation letters and promotion posters were mailed to all local secondary and primary schools. Students and teachers in tertiary educational sector, educational psychologist, speech and language therapists, researchers, editors etc., were also invited to the event. Participants were given updated promotion packages such as leaflets introducing the functions and contents of the database, name cards of project team, etc.

3) Details of registered participants

A total of 233 people registered online or through traditional means for the briefing session, among which 151 people showed up. Participants included teachers from 6 Kindergartens, 30 primary schools, 10 secondary schools, 1 special school and 5 tertiary institutions. The number of teachers involved is listed as follows (T = teacher; S = student):

Category 類別	Participating Schools						Other Registered Schools			
	Kinder-garten 幼兒/幼稚園	Primary School 小學	Secondary School 中學	Special School 特殊學校	Tertiary Inst. 大學	Macau Secondary School 澳門中學	Kinder-garten 幼兒/幼稚園	Primary School 小學	Special School 特殊學校	Tertiary Inst. 大學
Sch. No.	6	30	10	2	5	1	2	10	1	8
No. of T	12 T	39 T	12 T 1 S	2 T	8 T 10 S	1 T	3 T	14 T	1 T	6 T 6 S

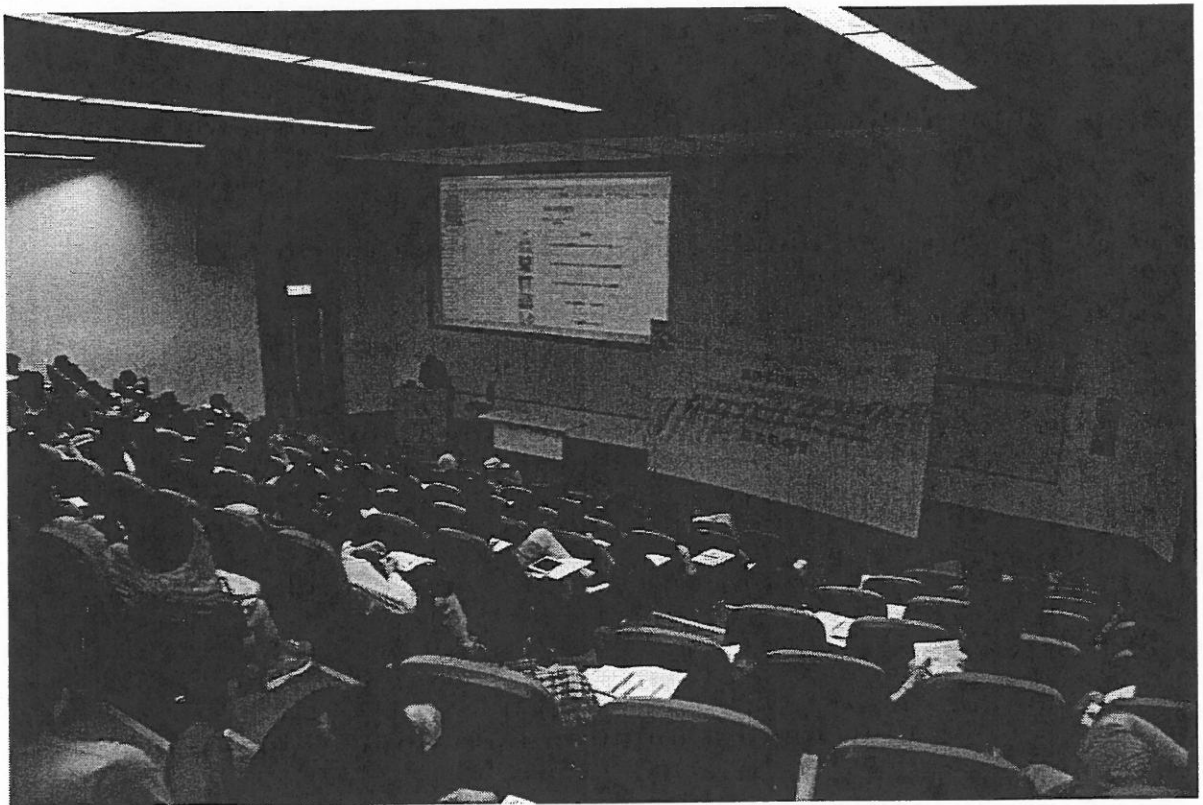
entries in the database.

- ◇ Project team's response: In the future, the project team will create a list of suggested characters and classify them into relevant categories such as history, geography, literature, astronomy, agriculture, warfare, economy, etc., for teachers' convenience.

d) Both primary and secondary school teachers:

- More Information on Putonghua pronunciation and standard style of written Chinese characters and their relevant variant forms would be of use.

- ◇ Project team's response: These contents are not included in the plan of the new project in the coming three years, but they would be considered if RCHC obtained new funding in the future.



Teachers raising questions:

e) Further Collaboration

As recorded in the collected questionnaires, 8 local secondary and primary school teachers and 4 teachers from other educational organizations would like to cooperate with the project team. Through such cooperation, the project team could help teachers apply the knowledge recorded in the database to their teaching.

6. Difficulties Encountered and Solutions Adopted

A. Budget Re-allocation: Establishment of the Post of Part-time Computer Technician II

After using the funds under budget item “Services: Contract for Services” twice from 1 March 2012 to 30 April 2012, the CUHK Bursary rejected further payment through this means of contract for service. The CUHK Bursary suggested that payment to the same person should be made on a more regular basis rather than continuously under “contract for services”. To comply with this request, we established the post of part-time Computer Technician II on the assumption that such an establishment serves exactly the same purpose as prescribed under “Services: Programming, Web page Design & Construction”. However, the post was eventually left unfilled because of lack of suitable candidate. Consequently, technical tasks were taken up by an outstanding student helper.

B. Project Extension:

We requested extension of project duration for a period of 7 months for the following reasons:

- 1) The PI of the project Prof. Kwan Tze-wan had been approved to take sabbatical leave from



the Chinese University to do research at the Free University of Berlin and to give lectures in a number of universities in Europe in the 2013 fall semester.

- 2) The server on which the project was being implemented became unstable and finally broke down. We had to migrate the entire database together with the back-end on to a virtual server monitored by the ITSC of the CUHK. Due to change in OS and programme versions, this stagewise migration process had cost us unexpected time and energy and literally slowed down our progress.
- 3) As we had expected and alerted the QEF in our earlier reports, the remaining part of the write up work for etymological explanations became more and more difficult.
- 4) Dr. [redacted] research assistant of our project, took up a teaching appointment at the Department of Chinese, CUHK starting from 1 Sep 2013. We therefore needed to replace suitable manpower, which inevitably requires time to run in.

C. Change of Implementation Plan

Owing to heavy workload of the writing of etymological accounts which used up most of our time and resources, parts of Phase One, Phase Two and Phase Three had to be implemented in phase four, i.e., the extended period of the project.

D. Problem of Timing: Database Beta-release and Official Release

We had a relatively small number of participants (43) in the Database Beta-release briefing session on 22 March 2014 (Sat), whereas a much bigger audience (151) was attracted to the Database Official Release briefing session on 5 July 2014 (Sat), despite the fact that for both events, we had sent invitations to all local primary and secondary schools. This difference might be the consequence of the following factors:

- 1) March was the middle of the spring term in the school sector, a very busy period for teachers, whereas July was the end of the spring term, when teachers generally have more free time. In fact, a group of three to four teachers from one school told us they were very interested in the Database Official Release in July, but it was the graduation day of their school and for this reason they could not come.
- 2) Poster, banner, hyperlink to online registration of the 5 July Database Official Release briefing session were set up in all linguistic websites of the Research Centre for Humanities Computing; additionally, a Facebook page for the event was set up for further publicity.
- 3) Posters of the 5 July Database Official Release were displayed in 36 Hong Kong public libraries and some book shops

Last but not least, it is worthy of note that the “Chinese Character Database: With Word-formations Phonologically Disambiguated According to the Cantonese Dialect”, predecessor of the “Multi-function Chinese Character Database”, won the 2013 Meritorious Website Contest sponsored by the Office for Film, Newspaper, and Article Administration and co-organized by the Education Bureau, HKSAR.

To conclude, after more than three years of solid research, the Multi-function Chinese Character Database had been successfully launched. The search count of the database exceeded 100 thousands within three months since the 5 July official release i.e., by the end of September 2014. The project team considers this new release to be only the first step towards its long-term goal to construct a user-friendly and content-rich online Chinese dictionary in support of quality Chinese education. In this regard the project team is grateful to the QEF for its approval of a “built-upon” project that opens up the next phase of its work.

Table 2: Budget Checklist

Budget Items <i>(Based on Schedule II of Agreement)</i>	Approved Budget (a)	Actual Expense (b)	Change [(b)-(a)]/(a) +/- %
Staff Cost	\$1,391,358	\$1,351,002	-2.90%
Equipment	\$50,000	\$34,738	-30.52%
Services	\$177,460	\$109,560	-38.26%
General Expenses	\$311,200	\$99,653	-67.98%
Contingency	\$18,882	\$0	-100%

