# Comparative Study of the Definitions of Extroversion Chinese Learning Dictionaries

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## Abstract

This paper focuses on the definition of extroverted Chinese dictionaries. Based on the eight extroversion-oriented Chinese dictionaries published in recent years and the practice of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, this paper discusses the interpretation and a series of practical measures were put forward.

*Keywords: comparative study, definitions, extroversion Chinese learning dictionaries*

## 1   Introduction

The Chinese-foreign dictionary is a dictionary for foreigners to learn Chinese, and the demand for such a dictionary is growing. For the second language learners, the dictionary is an indispensable tool to learn the language, is a special, more convenient teachers, learners manual a book, the quality of the dictionary directly affects the learning effect. At the same time, the dictionary is also the main basis for teachers to teach and prepare teaching materials, teachers to explain words, textbooks commentary, are based on dictionary interpretation, therefore, the dictionary is an indispensable tool for teachers of Chinese as a foreign language, the quality of the dictionary is also directly related to teaching Quality and quality of teaching materials.

Due to the short history of the extroversion-based Chinese dictionary and its lack of theoretical guidance and experience, there are many problems in the compilation of this kind of dictionary at present, and the authors have not got a clear understanding of the nature and characteristics of the extroverted Chinese

dictionary. Han ", some of the surface looks very" outside ", but in essence is still" within the Han "(Zhou Shang 2005).

Interpretation is the main content of the dictionary, interpretation of the quality of the quality of the dictionary is the key. Extensive Chinese dictionary has special requirements on the principles of interpretation, the content of interpretation, the method of interpretation and the language of interpretation. Different types of dictionaries, its interpretation of principles, content, interpretation methods and interpretation of language is different.

## 2 The compilation status quo of extroversion Chinese learning dictionaries

Learning foreign languages should be used as soon as possible the original dictionary, with the global warming of Chinese language, the number of foreigners learning Chinese is increasing. A number of specifically for foreigners to learn Chinese and the actual needs of the Chinese dictionary has been compiled one after another come out. There have been several published Chinese learning dictionaries (excluding special lexicon):

"Modern Chinese Learning Dictionary", Sun Quanzhou, Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 1995. (Hereinafter referred to as "Sun Ben")

Dictionary of Modern Chinese Words and Phrases, Li Yimin, Beijing Language and Culture University Press, 1995. (Hereinafter referred to as "Li Yimin")

Dictionary of Commonly Used Words in Chinese, Li Xiaoqi, Peking University Press, 1997. (Hereinafter referred to as "Lee")

"Chinese 8000 word dictionary", Liu sickle, Beijing Language and Culture University Press, 2000. (Hereinafter referred to as "Liu sickle of this")

"Contemporary Chinese Learning Dictionary" (Elementary) Xu Yumin, Beijing Language and Culture University Press, 2005. (Hereinafter referred to as "Xu")

Liu Chuanping, Beijing Language and Culture University Press, 2005. (Hereinafter referred to as "Liu Chuanping this")

"Commercial Library Learning Chinese Dictionary", Lu Jianji, Lv Wenhua, Commercial Press, 2006. (Hereinafter referred to as "Ruben")

The following are from the dictionary of the word size, applicable to the object, the characteristics of the compilation of several aspects of the above several Chinese learning dictionary to introduce:

The size of these Chinese-language learning dictionaries is mainly medium-sized dictionaries, the income of word words are commonly used words, or the Chinese learning outline specified in the words. Sun Ben is a "commonly used words of medium-sized dictionary", a total of more than 23,000 words. Li Yimin based on "common words and common words", "modern Chinese frequency dictionary" and students' feedback disease screening materials, a total of more than 3700 words.

# 3 The principle study of the interpretation of the foreign-oriented Chinese learning dictionary

For a dictionary, the interpretation must have a unified principle. Zigusta in the "Introduction to Lexicography" proposed four principles of interpretation: First, the text appears in the interpretation of any word should be interpreted in the dictionary; Second, the interpretation of the dictionary should not be included in the interpretation of the words than the interpretation of the word Thirdly, neither the interpreted word nor its derivative or compound words should appear in the text unless it has been interpreted elsewhere in the dictionary. Fourthly, the interpretation should be consistent with the word class of the word being interpreted. It should be said that these four principles is the dictionary interpretation of the most important principles, regardless of which type of dictionary has an important guiding significance and test effect.

The research on the definition of Chinese learning lexicon is mainly based on the interpretation of the whole as a research object to make a general exposition, from a macro perspective, interpretation should follow the principle. While the study of the theoretical principles and practical operation of the interpretation from the microscopic point of view combined with the nature of the word is still relatively rare. The study of Chinese learning dictionaries is still in its early stage, and it has not yet got rid of the impact of native language dictionaries on both the macrostructure and the microstructure. The deficiencies in theoretical research are reflected in the practice of dictionary compilation, which leads to the problems of interpretation, lack of pertinence and readability, so the actual effect of dictionary is far from the purpose of compilation.

# 4 The content of the interpretation

Inclusive dictionary is relatively simple interpretation, generally only explain the meaning of words, do not explain the part of speech, usage and combination with, export-oriented negative Chinese Dictionary is also true. Outward-oriented Chinese learning dictionaries are different, if only to explain the meaning of words, students only know their meaning, I do not know usage, still can not be properly used. Errors caused by the simple interpretation of the learning process abound. The discussion here is devoted to the interpretation of the Chinese-English dictionary. We believe that the definition of the Chinese-learning dictionary should include the following contents.

## 4.1 Interpretation of meaning

Accurate, simple to explain the meaning of words, is the basic link of interpretation, any dictionary is so.

### 4.2 Description of speech, grammatical features and syntactic functions

It is important to note that part of speech, grammatical features and syntactic functions can help learners understand the usage of words. Students in these areas there are a lot of bias.

### 4.3 Description of the position of words, combination with the applicable object and sentence

These are the conditions for the use of words, which are very important for the generation of sentences. Students have many errors in these respects. The compound word is a special verb, and students are most likely to make mistakes in their study.

Now Han, Shao, Reuben only interpretation, did not explain the "meet" the characteristics and restrictions on the use, examples are not fully demonstrated usage. Among the several dictionaries, only Liu Ben's interpretation is more meticulous, and with the example sentences more complete display of the "meet" the various usage, and add a prompt, specify the "meet" features and usage. Unfortunately, several dictionaries do not say "meet" can not be with the object, it still can not completely solve the problem of bias. The interpretation of idioms in the dictionary has always been only to explain the meaning, do not explain the syntax function and conditions of use.

## 5 The interpretation of the methods and means

There are many problems in the definition of the extroversion-oriented Chinese dictionary at present, such as inaccurate interpretation, deep interpretation and difficult interpretation. These problems are mainly caused by unreasonable and unscientific methods of interpretation.

There are many experts and scholars on the dictionary interpretation methods, such as Hu Mingyang (1982), Wang Yaonan (1990), Zhao Zhenduo (1998), Fu Huaiqing (1999), Cao Wei (2001), Li Ergang (2006) and so on. But these are for the inward-looking dictionary, for the export-oriented Chinese dictionary research is still very little immature. Here, based on our experience of teaching Chinese as a foreign language and the practical experience of writing out-oriented Chinese dictionaries, this paper attempts to propose some common methods of interpretation of extroverted Chinese dictionaries by referring to the methods of inward-looking Chinese dictionaries.

### 5.1 Word Definitions

Word interpretation is the most commonly used dictionary method. "Word Interpretation" is commonly used "synonyms Interpretation" and "synonyms + antonyms interpretation" approach. This method is suitable for the purpose of

doubt-seeking inversion-oriented dictionary and export-oriented negative dictionary, but not suitable for extroversion to learn the dictionary.

### 5.2 Explanatory Interpretation

Explanatory interpretation refers to the use of simple and clear sentences to explain the semantic information of the word, rather than words and expressions, also known as direct interpretation, description and definition is commonly used means. This interpretation method is the most important interpretation method of the outward-looking Chinese dictionary, which is suitable for the passive dictionary as well as the active dictionary.

### 5.3 Simple example sentence

In the dictionary, examples are generally used to explain the interpretation is the interpretation of the auxiliary means. In the past there is no dictionary with a simple sentence to carry out the interpretation. Xu is the only use of simple examples of a dictionary interpretation. It is not directly interpreted, but with the "guide sentence + explanation sentence + illustration sentence" to explain: first lead the sentence leads to the release of the word, and then explain the sentence to further explain the meaning of the boot, in the interpretation of the interpretation of the words Meaning, and finally a number of complete sentences from different angles to reveal the use of the word was released.

This interpretation way out of the traditional way of interpretation, inventive, like a compilation of sentences, so that learners from the shallow sentences to understand the meaning of words, understand the usage, access to language sense, in order to grasp the usage is indeed refreshing. But this interpretation of the meaning and usage of the general lack of clarity and description, in particular, the usage is more complex, meaning more virtual words, with this entirely rely on the learner's understanding of the method may be problematic. In our opinion, the simple example sentence method is suitable for the primary Chinese learning dictionary with fewer words, and it is not suitable for middle-level or higher-level dictionaries.

### 5.4 Interpretation of Foreign Language

The foreign language interpretation seems to be the characteristics and patents of the export-oriented Chinese dictionaries. Many dictionaries use foreign language interpretation. There are two ways: one is foreign language pair translation, such as Shao Ben, Liu Ben, Xu Ben, Yang Ben; the other is the interpretation of the language all translated into foreign languages (full translation), such as Lu Ben, Li Xiaoqi this. Of the eight dictionaries, only Reuben does not have a foreign language interpretation and is a monolingual dictionary with a purely objective interpretation.

We believe that the "outside" of the outward-looking dictionary refers not to the formal "outside" but to the foreigner's learning needs; whether the foreign-oriented dictionary interpretation language is easy for foreigners to accept is not

to use foreign language interpretation, but in the interpretation of language easy to understand and explain the contents of the means of interpretation is reasonable. Whether the foreign-oriented dictionary is used in foreign language interpretation, with which foreign language interpretation should be based on the user's level: full translation is only applicable to the primary dictionary, high-level dictionary, especially the dictionary function dictionary can purely purpose Language interpretation and this is more conducive to the mastery of the target language.

## 6. Conclusion

In short, we often common words, simple sentences and basic technical terms to interpret and it is the basic requirements of the export-oriented Chinese dictionary interpretation language, which can greatly reduce the difficulty of interpretation of language, so that foreigners are easy to understand. In addition, in the interpretation, the sentence is very important, it should be said that sentence is part of the interpretation.

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