

# CKC Chinese Input Method

## 纵横输入法

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Keyboard input methods can be classified into 3 main types: by encoding, by pronunciation, and by structure of the characters. Different people are most comfortable with different methods and each standard has its strengths and weaknesses. For example, for someone who is already familiar with Putonghua and therefore Pinyin, the Pinyin method can be learned most quickly. However, the maximum typing rate is limited, and learning the Pinyin system is not easy. Wubi takes much effort to learn, but expert typists can enter text much faster than the phonetic methods. For people who can speak the standard Putonghua, it is easy to use the Pinyin input method. But there are still many ethnic Chinese who cannot speak Putonghua, they speak with their own dialects such as Cantonese.

### Character Coding

The merit of CKC Chinese Input Method is that it does not require the user to master Pinyin because it makes use of the characteristics of the square shape of the Chinese characters. It partitions each character into 4 parts: upper left corner, upper right corner, lower left corner and lower right corner. The user only needs to perceive each character as a picture and divide it into 4 parts. Then each part is represented by a digit - that means the CKC Chinese Input Method can use up to 4 digits (0-9) to represent a character.

The strokes or the shapes of the Chinese characters components are classified into 10 groups.

“1” represents a horizontal stroke.



“2” represents a vertical stroke or the similar shapes.



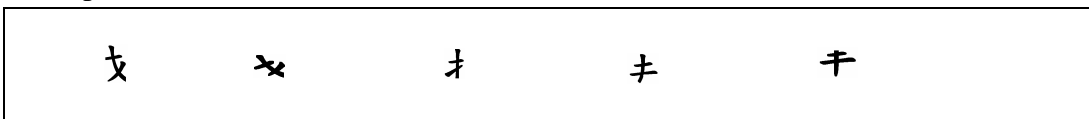
“3” represents a dot or a slanting downward stroke towards the right.



“4” represents a cross or the radical of “grass”.



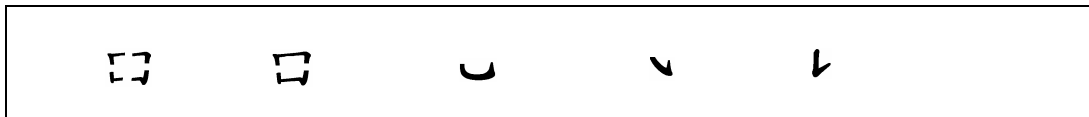
“5” represents a combination of strokes with two intersections.



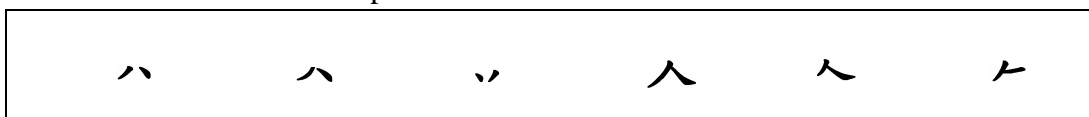
“6” represents a square.



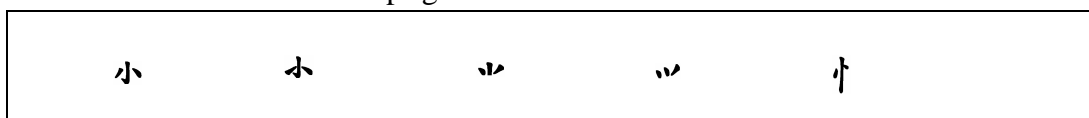
“7” represents a single corner, two upper corners, two lower corners or the shape of a hook facing right.



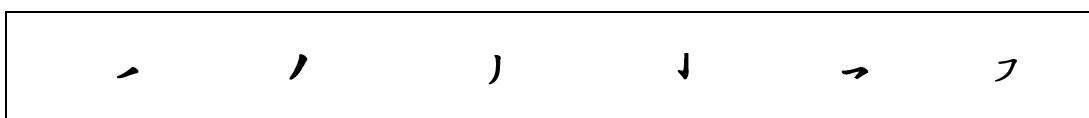
“8” refers to the shape of the number “eight” in Chinese or its shape in reverse. It also refers to the radical of “person”.



“9” represents the Chinese character which means “small” or its shape in reverse. It also refers to the radical of “upright heart”.



“0” represents a slanting stroke that looks like a slash or the shape of a hook facing left.



In case users forget the digit mapping, they can always click on the button in the input method bar to activate the hint. (see Figure 1)

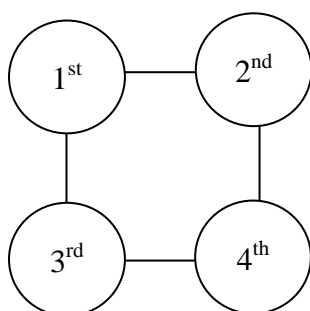
The main principle of composing CKC code to form a single Chinese character is:

Take the stroke of the upper left hand corner as the 1<sup>st</sup> code.

Take the stroke of the upper right hand corner as the 2<sup>nd</sup> code.

Take the stroke of the lower left hand corner as the 3<sup>rd</sup> code.

Take the stroke of the lower right hand corner as the 4<sup>th</sup> code.



For example, the character of “陕”, the 1<sup>st</sup> code is “7”, the 2<sup>nd</sup> code is “4”, the 3<sup>rd</sup> code is “2”, the 4<sup>th</sup> code is “8”. The CKC code is “7428”.

7 4  
陕  
2 8

However, the CKC code of some Chinese characters may not necessarily be a 4 digit code. For example, the character of “西”, the 1<sup>st</sup> code is “1”. Since the horizontal stroke can represent both the upper left and upper right corners so it does not need the 2<sup>nd</sup> code. This rule also applies to the lower left and lower right corners, that means only 1 digit “6” is needed. For this character the CKC code is “16”.

1  
西  
6

To input a Chinese character with the CKC Input Method, the most convenient way is to use the numeric keypad. After keying in the code, users have to complete the input with the key “slash” or “space”. If more than 1 character can be represented by the same CKC code, the system will show all the characters for selection. Users can use numeric pad “0-9” for selection, and use the key “minus” for page up and “plus” for page down.

(see Figure 2) Though users are advised to use the numeric keypad for input, the IME also allows direct input using the top numeric keys on a QWERTY keyboard.

## Phrase Coding

Chinese input is based on phrase as an entity. This is like typing a word in English. In English, we think of a word as an entity and we type it on the keyboard without breaking it down to alphabets. For example, for the word “today”, we type the 5 alphabets naturally without thinking into the individual alphabets that forms the word. Unfortunately many popular Chinese input methods such as the Cangjie, Wubi and Q9 do not evolve to this stage yet. Though these Chinese input methods provide the association words that can form a phrase with typing the first word and then choose the other words. This kind of method is inconvenient and inefficient.

Contrary to many popular Chinese input methods, the CKC Chinese Input System allows input of phrases rather than characters to increase the input speed. To input an arbitrary phrase, we only need to specify up to 6 digits. The system has predefined more than 250,000 common Chinese phrases. The principle of coding a phrase is to iteratively apply the coding principle for each individual character that forms the phrase, from the 1<sup>st</sup> till the 5<sup>th</sup> character of the phrase. The rest of the phrase do not contribute nor affect the formation of its CKC code and therefore can be safely ignored. This implies we have limited the number of keystrokes required to input any arbitrary phrase to 6, saved lots of keystrokes and time required.

There are four variations of theme or rules that can be applied to derive the corresponding CKC code:

### 2-character phrase

Get the first 3 digits at most of each character. This is known as the “3 + 3” rule. The minimum number of digit of this phrase is 2 and the maximum is 6, it is because a minimum of 1 digit can represent a single character. For example the phrase “一日” (one day) requires only 2 digits , that is “16”. After entering the CKC code, users have to complete the input with the key “asterisk”. If a phrase has the maximum of 6 digits, the completion key can be saved.

### 3-character phrase

Get the first 2 digits at most of each character. This is known as the “2 + 2 + 2” rule. The minimum number of digit of this phrase is 3 and the maximum is 6. For example the phrase “一定会” (surely will) only 5 digits are needed, that is “13887”.

### 4-character phrase

Get the first 2 digits at most of the 1<sup>st</sup> character, then the first digit of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> characters. Finally get the first 2 digits at most of the 4<sup>th</sup> character. This is known as the “2 + 1 + 1 + 2” rule. The minimum number of digit of this phrase is 4 and the maximum is 6. For example the phrase “一试就知” (you will know immediately with a trial) only 5 digits are needed, that is “13386”.

### Long phrase

Any phrase which is composed of more than 4 characters is considered as a long phrase. Get the first 2 digits at most of the 1<sup>st</sup> character, then the 1<sup>st</sup> digit of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> characters, the rest of the phrase are ignored. This is known as the “2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1” rule. The minimum number of digit of this phrase is 5 and the maximum is 6. For example the phrase “中华人民共和国” (the People’s Republic of China) can be entered with just 5 digits “50874”.

From the above illustration, you can see that if users input “中华人民共和国” one by one character, they have to type in 5, 044, 8, 777, 48, 069, 6 with number of strokes for slash key and selection in between. Now, we just need to key in “50874” and the asterisk key, the phrase can be entered successfully.

### Other Features

Besides providing a large number of predefined phrases, the CKC Chinese Input System also allows users to define their own phrases, such as “陕西师范大学国际汉学院” (International College of Chinese Studies, Shaanxi Normal University) with any code they like. Users just need to click on the button in the input method bar to activate the “Phrase builder”, then they can define any phrase up to 40 Chinese characters with any code they choose. (see figure 1)

On top of that, there are many other features in CKC Chinese Input System to help the users to input Chinese characters more easily and quickly, such as the quick key (快速键), wild card key (万能键) and associated key (联想键). (see figure 2)

For more detail of the input method, please visit the homepage of “纵横码” at <http://www.ckcsys.com.hk>, “CKC Center for the Development of Information Technology in Chinese Language Teaching” at [www.ckcitlang.net](http://www.ckcitlang.net) and try the “CKC Chinese Dictionary 纵横码字典 V0.02” at [ckc.ied.edu.hk/](http://ckc.ied.edu.hk/)

Figure 1

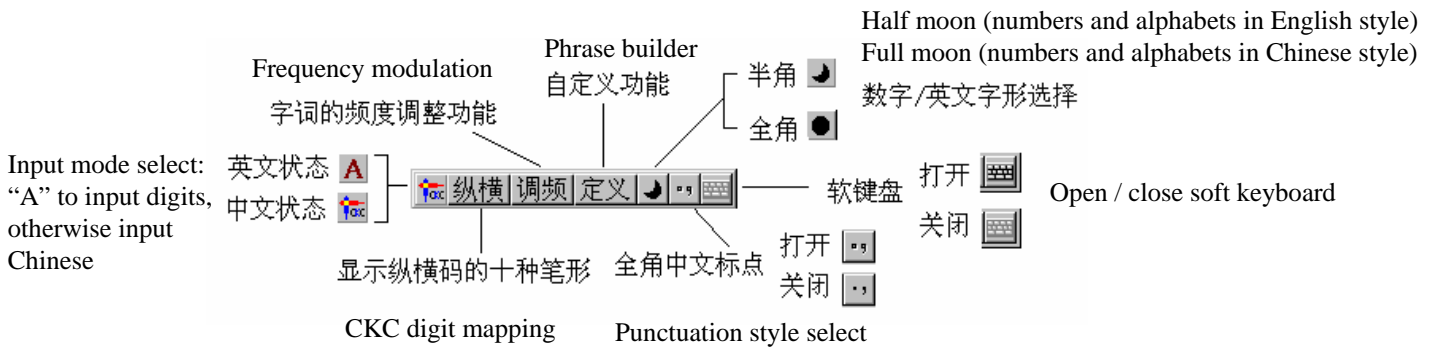
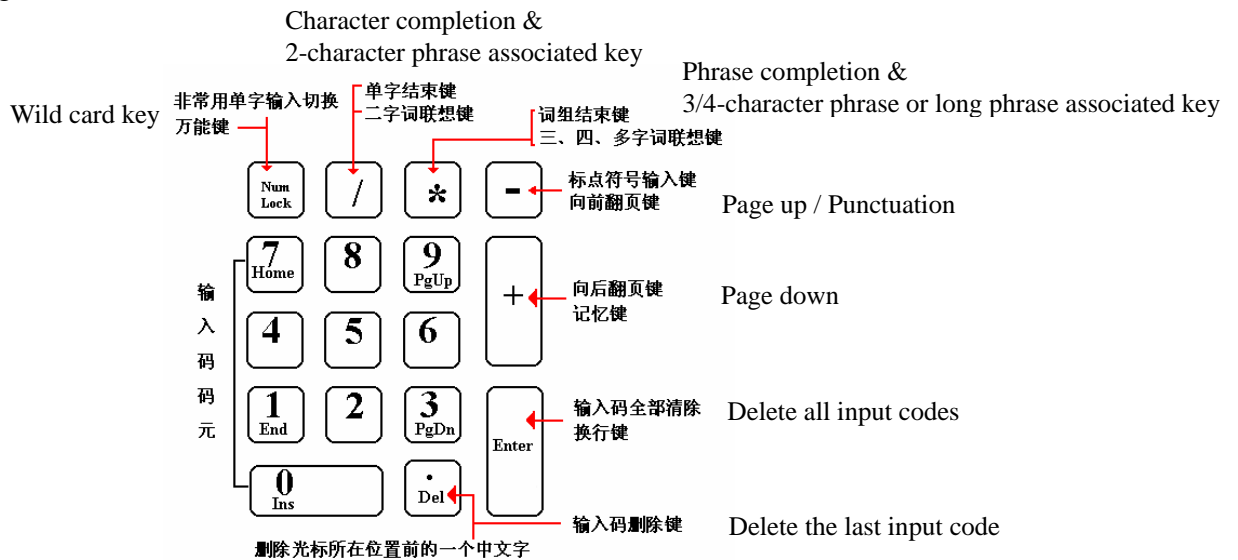


Figure 2



Reference:

Chinese Input Methods for Computers -

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\\_input\\_methods\\_for\\_computers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_input_methods_for_computers)

CKC Chinese Input System - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CKC\\_Chinese\\_Input\\_System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CKC_Chinese_Input_System)