

# Verwendung der Datenbank „Thesaurus Linguae Sericae“

RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM

ANLEITUNG

[http://tls.uni-hd.de/home\\_en.lasso](http://tls.uni-hd.de/home_en.lasso)

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# Überblick

**Web:** [http://tls.uni-hd.de/home\\_en.lasso](http://tls.uni-hd.de/home_en.lasso)

**Autor:** Christoph Harbsmeier und 蔣紹愚 (Jiang, Shao-Yu)

**Volltext durchsuchbar:** Ja

**Gescannte Versionen:** Nein

## Beschreibung der Datenbank: „Thesaurus Linguae Sericae“:

„Thesaurus Linguae Sericae“ (TLS) wird von Christoph Harbsmeier und 蔣紹愚 (Jiang, Shao-Yu) herausgegeben. TLS hat ein System syntaktischer Kategorien zur Analyse chinesischer Texte entwickelt und enthält ein Korpus klassischer chinesischer Texte, die oftmals mit interlinearen Übersetzungen versehen sind.

Zunächst können Sie auf „Basic Search“ klicken.

Dann wählen Sie aus, ob Sie nach einem Stichwort in Chinesisch (traditionelle Schriftzeichen) oder in Englisch suchen möchten.

Hier können Sie auswählen, welche Art von Ergebnis angezeigt werden soll. „A Word“ zeigt zum Beispiel sämtliche Übersetzungsmöglichkeiten für das Wort an, während „A word in a Text“ nach Belegstellen des Wortes sucht.

Ihr Suchwort können Sie hier einfügen.

# TLS - Thesaurus Linguae Sericae

An Historical and Comparative Encyclopedia of Chinese Conceptual Schemes  
General Editor: Christoph Harbsmeier 柯莫邪; Associate Editor: Jiang Shaoyu 蔣紹愚

漢學文典

Basic Search / Search in Chinese for a Headword

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Search in Chinese for Search in English for

a Headword a Word a Synonym Group a Word in a Text a Word Attributed to a Text a Character Definition

## Search in Chinese for a Specific Headword

**Perform Search**

Input a word consisting of one or more Chinese characters in the box above. Use traditional characters only.

By clicking the "Perform Search" button, you will search for headwords written with the character/characters you have input. Such headwords are called "Lexemes" in TLS.

If more than one Lexeme is found, you will be shown a hitlist. By clicking the arrow to the left of a Lexeme on the hitlist, you will be taken the detail page of the Lexeme in question. If only one Lexeme is found, you will be shown the detail page right away.

The search is performed in the **Character(s)** field of the **Lexemes** file. In order to find more search options and full explanations of the contents of the Lexemes file, select the "Lexemes" file in the "Select File" menu.

# Beispiel 1: Suche nach den Bedeutungen von „君“

Die Suche soll auf Chinesisch durchgeführt werden.

Die Suche soll nach dem Suchwort als Wort suchen.

Das zu findende Stichwort ist 君.

漢學文典

Basic Search / Search in Chinese for a Word

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Search in Chinese for | Search in English for

a Headword | a Word | a Synonym Group | a Word in a Text | a Word Attributed to a Text | a Character Definition

### Search in Chinese for a Specific Word

君

Perform Search

Perform Search

Input a word consisting of one or more Chinese characters in the box above. Use traditional characters only.

By clicking the "Perform Search" button, you will search for the Chinese words that are written with the character/characters you have input. These words are called "Lexeme Entries" in TLS.

If more than one Lexeme Entry is found, you will be shown a hitlist. By clicking the arrow to the left of a Lexeme Entry on the hitlist, you will be taken to the detail page of the Lexeme Entry in question. If only one Lexeme Entry is found, you will be shown the detail page right away.

The search is performed in the **Character(s)** field of the **Lexeme Entries** file. In order to find more search options and full explanations of the contents of the Lexeme Entries file, select the "Lexeme Entries" file in the "Select File" menu.

# Beispiel 1:

Das Ergebnis: eine Tabelle mit möglichen Bedeutungen von 君 .

Hier finden Sie Textstellen, bei denen eine Verwendung von 君 im Sinne der in der letzten Spalte der Zeile angegebenen Definition auftritt.

Hier stehen Synonymgruppen, denen die Bedeutungen zugeteilt wurden.

Hier findet sich die dazugehörige syntaktische Kategorie. Eine ausführliche Erklärung dazu erhalten Sie über das kleine „i“ Symbol.

Hier finden sich die Definitionen zu den einzelnen Verwendungsweisen von 君 .

Character(s) ⓘ	Phonological Profile(s) ⓘ	Synonym Group ⓘ	Construction Type ⓘ	Syntactic Category ⓘ	Semantic Category ⓘ	Definition ⓘ
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		n(post-N)		the contextually determinate N's ruler
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		n[post-N]		the lexically determinate N's ruler; [one's] ruler; [one's own] ruler
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	YOU		n[post-npro_1.] [post=npro_2:]adN	honorific	your, my lord, your lordship's
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	YOU		n[post-npro_1.] [post=npro_2:]adN		your
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	YOU		n[post-npro1.] [post=npro2]		you, my ruler; your lordship; you, my master
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	FATHER		n		the ruler (i.e. my father)
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	HUSBAND		n		master and husband
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		n	def.dead	our deceased ruler
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		n	nonref	the ruler as being primarily administratively in charge of people
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		npost-npro.+Npr		其君隴公 [can 主 be used this way? If not, should we not establish this as a lexicalised feature of 君?]
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	WOMAN		npost=Npr		Lady N
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		npost=Npr	Npr=place	ruler of Npr
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		nt	def	the ruler (of a state)
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		nt	indef	人君 a ruler
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	GOVERN		vi	act	act as ruler
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		vi	act	act to deserve the name of a ruler, behave as a ruler should
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	GOVERN		vtoN		rule over as a ruler; lord it over (subjects or a state)
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		vtoN	caus	cause to be a ruler
君	jūn *kjiun 見文平 **klun (?)	RULER		n{PRED}	potential	be a potential ruler

# Literaturangabe

Die Angaben zum Autor und der Quelle werden für die Erstellung der bibliographischen Angabe benötigt.

Titel: **Einträge zu Jun 君**

Autor: **Christoph Harbsmeier und Jiang, Shao-Yu 蔣紹愚**

Quelle: **tls.uni-hd.de**

Link: LINK MISSING

## Bibliographische Angabe:

Harbsmeier, Christoph und Jiang Shaoyu 蔣紹愚, Einträge zu Jun 君, *tls.uni-hd.de*, LINK MISSING, [Zugang 19.11.2019].

# Beispiel 2: Suche nach Textstellen, die „重“ enthalten

Die Suche soll auf Chinesisch durchgeführt werden.

Die Suche soll nach dem Suchwort als Wort in einem Text suchen.

Das zu findende Stichwort ist 重.

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a Headword

a Word

a Synonym Group

a Word in a Text

a Word Attributed to a Text

a Character Definition

### Search in Chinese for a Specific Word in a Text

Perform Search

Input a word consisting of one or more Chinese characters in the box above. Use traditional characters only.

By clicking the "Perform Search" button, you will search for all occurrences of the expression you have input in the Chinese texts translated and annotated in TLS.

If more than one text passage is found, you will be shown a hitlist. By clicking the arrow to the left of a text passage on the hitlist, you will be taken the detail page of the text passage in question. If only one text passage is found, you will be shown the detail page right away.

The search is performed in the **Chinese Text** field of the **Texts** file. In order to find more search options and full explanations of the contents the Texts file, select the "Texts" file in the "Select File" menu.

Note for advanced users: If you select the Standard Search form for the Texts file, and write an asterisk ("\*") into the search field for "Translation", in addition to your Chinese expression in the search field for "Text", you will find all occurrences of the Chinese expression in question which are translated in TLS.

# Beispiel 2:

Das Ergebnis: eine Tabelle mit Stellen aus dem Textkorpus die 重 enthalten.

Der Textkorpus enthält Schriften aus unterschiedlichen Zeiten. Die hier vorliegenden Ergebnisse stammen zum Beispiel aus dem "Middle Chinese"

Hier ist der Originaltext des entsprechenden Abschnitts dargestellt.

Hier finden sich z. T. Translationen der Originaltexte.

Hier können Sie sich die Textstelle genauer ansehen.

Dating ⓘ	Text ID ⓘ	Text Reference ⓘ	Text ⓘ	Translation ⓘ
Middle Chinese	BAIYU 4.0.0.0.0.1	百喻經·婦詐稱死喻/1	昔有愚人，其婦端正；情甚愛重，婦無貞信。後於中間其他交往，邪淫心盛，欲逐傍夫，捨離己婦。	Once upon a time there was a fool, and his wife was outwardly neat and proper, as for his feelings for her he loved her intensely, but the wife lacked chaste good faith. Afterwards, in the meantime, she had relations with other men, and her wicked lecherousness got stronger. She desired to team up with a lover so as to separate from her own husband.
Middle Chinese	BAIYU 10.0.0.0.0.1	百喻經·三重樓喻/1	往昔之世有富愚人，癡無所知；到餘富家，見三重樓。高廣嚴麗，軒敞疏朗；心生渴仰，即作是念：	In times gone by there was a rich fool who silly and devoid of knowledge. He went to another rich home and noticed there a three-storeyed house which was high and broad, imposing and beautiful. The place was big, spacious and bright, and in his mind he developed a craving for such a house, and he thought to himself as follows:
Middle Chinese	BAIYU 10.0.0.0.0.3	百喻經·三重樓喻/3	木匠答言：「是我所作。」即便語言：「今可為我造樓如彼。」是時木匠即便經地壘作樓。愚人見其壘作舍，猶懷疑惑；不能了知，而問之言：「欲作何等？」木匠答言：「作三重屋。」	The carpenter answered and said: "But this building is my work!" Then the man spoke to him as follows: "You go ahead and build a house like that for me!" At that point the carpenter laid out the terrain and piled up the clay in preparation for the house. When the fool saw the carpenter piling up the clay foundations for making the house he still had his doubts and uncertainties, and unable to understand the situation he asked the carpenter: "What are you trying to do?" The carpenter replied: "I am building the three-storey house."
Middle Chinese	BAIYU 10.0.0.0.0.4	百喻經·三重樓喻/4	愚人復言：「我不欲下二重之屋。」	The fool went on to say: "I don't want the rooms in the lower two storeys."

## Literaturangabe

Beim 2. Beispiel sollte die Literaturangabe nicht auf das TLS, sondern auf den chinesischen Originaltext verweisen.