

# 四角号码查字法

## The Four Corner Index (FCI)

### A Fast Lookup Method for Chinese Characters

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#### 甲 笔形和代号 / (i) Stroke categories and associated numbers

本查字法分笔形为十种，用0到9十个号码代表，如下：

The Four Corner Index defines 10 categories of strokes and associates a unique number (0-9) with each of these categories.

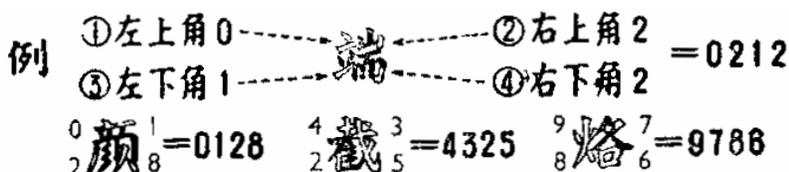
笔名	号码	笔形	字例	说明
单	0	丶	宝病广言	点和横相结合
横	1	一	天土	横
		ノ ㄣ	活培织凡风	挑、横上钩和斜右钩
垂	2	丨	旧山	直
		ノ 丿	千顺力则	撇和直左钩
点	3	丶	宝社军外去亦	点
		㇇	造瓜	捺
又	4	十	古掌	两笔交叉
		十 乂 ㄩ	对武皮猪	
串	5	丰	骨本	一笔穿过两笔或两笔以上
		才 戈 丰	打戈森申吏	
方	6	口	另扣国甲曲曲	四角整齐的方形
		口 口	目四	
角	7	ㄟ ㄥ ㄣ ㄩ	刀写亡表	一笔的转折
		ㄟ ㄥ ㄣ	阳兵又雪	两笔笔头相接所成的角形
八	8	八	分共	八字形
		人 入 ㄣ ㄩ	余央余羊午	八字形的变形
小	9	小	尖家	小字形
		㇇ ㇇ ㇇ ㇇	快本录当兴组	小字形的变形

0 = "Top" (头): dot & horizontal stroke below.  
 1 = "Horizontal" (横): includes strokes leading ㄟ (挑), horizontal strokes with a hook pointing upwards, and strokes leading ㄣ and ending in a hook pointing upwards (斜).  
 2 = "Vertical" (垂): includes strokes leading ㄟ (撇), and vertical strokes ending in a hook pointing to the left.  
 3 = "Dot" (点): includes strokes leading ㇇ but not ending in a hook (捺).  
 4 = "Cross" (又): two crossing strokes.  
 5 = "String" (串): a vertical stroke or a stroke leading ㄣ that crosses two or more other strokes.  
 6 = "Rectangle" (方): strokes forming a rectangle.  
 7 = "Corner" (角): a bent single stroke (折) or two strokes forming a corner.  
 8 = "Eight" (八): two strokes shaped like this character, or similarly.  
 9 = "Small" (小): three strokes shaped like this character, or similarly.  
 NB. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are single strokes; 0, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are compounds.

#### 乙 查字方法 / (ii) General numbering rules

一、取角顺序 每字按①左上角、②右上角、③左下角、④右下角的次序取四个角的号码。

1. Numbering sequence: The strokes appearing in each of the four corners of a Chinese character are given numbers according to their shapes (as per the above description). The numbering sequence is: ① upper left-hand corner, ② upper right-hand corner, ③ lower left-hand corner, and ④ lower right-hand corner. For example:



## 二、取角方法

### 1. 一笔可以分角取号。

例：以<sup>2</sup>以<sup>0</sup> 乱<sup>2</sup>乱<sup>0</sup> 七<sup>7</sup>七<sup>0</sup> 习<sup>7</sup>习<sup>0</sup> 乙<sup>7</sup>乙<sup>0</sup> 凡<sup>7</sup>凡<sup>0</sup>

### 2. 一笔的上下两段和别笔构成两种笔形的，分两角取号。

例：水<sup>1</sup>水<sup>2</sup> 火<sup>4</sup>火<sup>0</sup> 木<sup>4</sup>木<sup>0</sup> 美<sup>8</sup>美<sup>0</sup> 火<sup>8</sup>火<sup>0</sup> 米<sup>8</sup>米<sup>0</sup>

### 3. 下角笔形偏在一角的，按实际位置取号，缺角作0。

例：产<sup>0</sup>产<sup>3</sup> 户<sup>0</sup>户<sup>3</sup> 亏<sup>1</sup>亏<sup>2</sup> 飞<sup>1</sup>飞<sup>2</sup> 弓<sup>1</sup>弓<sup>2</sup> 妒<sup>4</sup>妒<sup>3</sup>

但‘弓’‘亏’等字用作偏旁时，取2作整个字的左下角号码。

例：张<sup>1</sup>张<sup>2</sup> 鄂<sup>6</sup>鄂<sup>2</sup>

### 4. 凡外圈是‘口’‘门’‘冂’的三类字，左右两下角改取里面的笔形。

例：园=6021 田=6040 闹=3724 (鬧)=7721

但上·下·左·右有附加笔形的字，都不在此例。

例：苗=4460 思=6033 泪=3610 睛=6502

简=8622 润=3712

### 5. 一个笔形，前角已经用过，后角作为0。

例：王<sup>1</sup>王<sup>0</sup> 冬<sup>2</sup>冬<sup>3</sup> 之<sup>3</sup>之<sup>0</sup> 直<sup>4</sup>直<sup>0</sup> 中<sup>5</sup>中<sup>0</sup> 全<sup>8</sup>全<sup>0</sup> 卜<sup>2</sup>卜<sup>3</sup> 心<sup>3</sup>心<sup>0</sup>  
斗<sup>4</sup>斗<sup>0</sup> 持<sup>4</sup>持<sup>0</sup> 时<sup>4</sup>时<sup>0</sup> 一<sup>1</sup>一<sup>0</sup> 十<sup>4</sup>十<sup>0</sup> 口<sup>6</sup>口<sup>0</sup> 八<sup>8</sup>八<sup>0</sup> 小<sup>8</sup>小<sup>0</sup>

## 丙 附则 / (iii) Additional rules

### 一、笔形以新定规范字形为准。

例：正	佳 <sup>0</sup>	路 <sup>2</sup>	比 <sup>2</sup>	反 <sup>2</sup>	禹 <sup>2</sup>	木 <sup>2</sup>	户 <sup>2</sup>	安 <sup>2</sup>	卜 <sup>2</sup>
误	佳 <sup>5</sup>	路 <sup>7</sup>	比 <sup>7</sup>	反 <sup>7</sup>	禹 <sup>7</sup>	木 <sup>7</sup>	户 <sup>7</sup>	安 <sup>7</sup>	卜 <sup>7</sup>
正	斥 <sup>2</sup>	业 <sup>2</sup>	亦 <sup>2</sup>	灰 <sup>2</sup>	免 <sup>2</sup>	草 <sup>2</sup>	披 <sup>2</sup>	衣 <sup>2</sup>	么 <sup>2</sup>
误	斥 <sup>2</sup>	业 <sup>3</sup>	亦 <sup>3</sup>	灰 <sup>3</sup>	免 <sup>3</sup>	草 <sup>3</sup>	披 <sup>3</sup>	衣 <sup>3</sup>	么 <sup>3</sup>

### 二、取笔形应注意的几点：

#### 1. 角形尽量取复笔。

例：正	庄 <sup>0</sup>	寸 <sup>0</sup>	扎 <sup>2</sup>	厂 <sup>0</sup>	养 <sup>0</sup>	介 <sup>0</sup>	气 <sup>0</sup>	少 <sup>0</sup>
误	庄 <sup>0</sup>	寸 <sup>1</sup>	扎 <sup>1</sup>	厂 <sup>1</sup>	养 <sup>1</sup>	介 <sup>1</sup>	气 <sup>1</sup>	少 <sup>1</sup>

#### 2. 点下带横折的，如‘空’‘户’等字的上角取点作3。

### 三、取角应注意的几点：

#### 1. 角形有两单笔或一单笔一复笔的，不论高低，一律取最左或最右的笔形。

例：症<sup>0</sup> 非<sup>1</sup> 帚<sup>2</sup> 白<sup>2</sup> 物<sup>2</sup> 旬<sup>2</sup> 州<sup>2</sup> 梁<sup>2</sup>  
治<sup>2</sup> 巾<sup>2</sup> 掉<sup>2</sup> 插<sup>2</sup> 鸣<sup>2</sup> 郑<sup>2</sup>

#### 2. 角有两笔可取的，在上角取较高的复笔，在下角取较低的复笔。

例：功<sup>2</sup> 丸<sup>2</sup> 力<sup>2</sup> 内<sup>2</sup> 皮<sup>2</sup> 池<sup>2</sup> 军<sup>2</sup> 成<sup>2</sup>

#### 3. 当中起笔的撇，下角有他笔的，取他笔作下角。

例：衣<sup>2</sup> 左<sup>2</sup> 奎<sup>2</sup> 友<sup>2</sup> 右<sup>2</sup> 寿<sup>2</sup> 春<sup>2</sup> 复<sup>2</sup>

但左边起笔的撇，取撇笔作角。

例：辟<sup>2</sup> 尉<sup>2</sup> 倉<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Numbering rules in special cases:

2.1. When a stroke extends to another corner and changes its shape, it is given numbers consecutively, according to the shape in each corner.

2.2. When the upper or lower portion of a stroke joins with another stroke to form a compound in another corner, numbers are given accordingly.

2.3. A stroke in the lower part of a character is given a number at the corner which is closer; the other (empty) corner is numbered '0'.

However, when 弓, 亏, etc. are forming the left side (旁) of a character, the lower left-hand corner is numbered 2.

2.4. When a character contains an outer enclosure such as 口, 门 (門), or 冂, the lower left-hand and right-hand corners are numbered according to the strokes inside this enclosure. However, the above rule does not apply when other strokes are added outside of an enclosure.

2.5. When a stroke that has already been given a number in the previous corner extends to another corner without changing its shape, this corner is numbered '0'.

### 1. Stroke shapes follow the official PRC standards.

In the table on the left side, the rows marked ‘正’ show standard shapes, while those marked ‘误’ show alternative (non-standard) shapes.

### 2. Single stroke or stroke compound?

2.1. For numbering, stroke compounds are given preference over single strokes, see samples in the table on the left side (‘正’ = correct numbering, ‘误’ = incorrect numbering).

2.2. However, a ‘dot’ (comma-shaped stroke) is numbered ‘3’, not ‘0’, when it is located on top of horizontal stroke that ends in a hook or corner, such as in ‘空’ or ‘户’.

### 3. Competing cases:

3.1. Strokes in left- and right-most positions (this can be two single strokes, or a single stroke and a compound) have priority over other strokes that ascend higher or descend lower.

3.2. When two compounds compete in the upper corners, priority is given to the compound that ascends higher; in the lower corners, priority is given to the compound that descends lower.

3.3. When a stroke coming from the center and leading ✓ (撇) competes with another stroke or compound that descends lower, the latter is used for numbering the lower corner(s). However, when the ✓ stroke (撇) is entirely on the left side of a character, it is used for numbering the left-hand lower corner (‘2’).

Note: The above rules are the “new” Four Corner Index rules as used, for example, in the popular Xinhua Dictionary (新华字典). They can be used for simplified and traditional characters alike, while the “old” Four Corner Index rules were defined with only traditional characters in mind. A short comparison of “new” and “old” Four Corner Index rules can be found below. In order to stay compatible with both and avoid possible confusion, KeymanIMX for CS-Pinyin will eventually include both “new” and “old” FCI codes.

## 新“四角号码查字法”和旧“四角号码查字法”比较，主要修改的项目

1. 原规定每笔用过后，如再充他角，都作“0”。现规定一笔的上下两端和他笔构成两种笔形的，分两角取号。如“大”字形下角号码原作“03”，现规定下角号码改作“80”。同样，“泰”“水”字下角笔形原作“13”、“23”，也一律改作“90”。
2. 原规定字的上部或下部，只有一笔或一复笔时，无论在何地位，都作左角，它的右角作“0”。现改为下角笔形偏在一角的，按其实际位置取号，缺角作“0”。如“气”字下角原作“10”，现改作“01”。
3. 原规定撇为下面他笔所托时，取他笔作下角。现改为左边起笔的撇，取撇笔作角。如“辟”字下角原作“64”，现改作“24”；当中起笔的撇，下角有他笔的，取他笔作下角。如“复”字下角原作“24”，现改作“40”。
4. 原规定“行”笔形所成的字，它的第3、4两角取内部的笔形。现改照一般规则取号。如“行”、“衍”二字下角号码原分别作“22”、“70”，现一律改作“22”。
5. 原“附角号码”改称“附号”，原以左下角(第四角)上方最贴进而露锋芒的一笔作附角，现改取左下角之上的一个笔形为附号。如“工”字的附号原作“0”，现改作“2”。
6. 字形改照《印刷通用汉字字形表》规定的为准。