THE ERBI INPUT METHOD

Technical Field

This invention relates to an input method of Chinese character, and in particular, to a category of Erbi Input Method.

Background Art

The encoding of Chinese characters is always a difficulty encountered by Chinese. In the last half century, quite numbers of Chinese work on this with perseverance. And a series of encoding ways are put forward from time to time, it can be included as the following three categories—Sound code, Form code, Sound and form code.

Sound code can be represented by "Pinyin IME", "Smart ABC IME", "Microsoft Pinyin", "Sogou Pinyin", the encoding methods of which are on the basis of Chinese Pinyin and information of character form and strokes are not added into this method. Those people who have the background of Pinyin are available to use this method without training. However, for some characters of which Pinyin are unfamiliar to those people, the Pinyin method can not be applied. In addition, there are a number of homophones in Chinese characters and those rare-used can be inputted after paging several times.

Form code can be represented by "Zheng code", "Five strokes", its features rely on that it regards Chinese as being consisted of lots of word roots. During the encoding, it splits the word root in accordance with characters' form structures. All the Chinese characters can be encoded less than four codes. Thus the typing speed is fairly fast, but it can be used after constant typing trains.

The sound and form code is mainly represented by the Erbi Input Method, which absorbs the respective advantages of sound code and form code. During the encoding, the initial Pinyin letter of the characters should be typed. In terms of structure, the characters can be categorized as visualized single characters and compound characters, and then they can be inputted according to their orders of strokes. Therefore, the Erbi method owes the features of "easy to learn", "easy to type", and "easy to remember".

However, the existing Erbi Input Method solely defines 11 radicals：钅,木,氵,土,艹,日,月,

人,亻,口,扌.But other radicals such as"土","曰"etc, which can only be input by using their strokes, and thus the inputting speed is greatly decreased. Moreover, the keyboard's corresponding relations with radicals and strokes are unreasonable, thus the overall layout is inconvenient for memorizing, which increase the burden of Erbi users.

Contents of the Invention

The embodiment of this invention provides an Erbi Input Method. It expands the categories of radicals, encodes and processes the radicals of synonyms and homographs into the same key. It optimizes the corresponding relations between computers' keyboard and radicals, stroke. It alleviates users' burden, by facilitating the inputting ways as well as improving the inputting speed of Chinese characters.

The embodiment of this invention provides an Erbi Input Method comprising the parts of:

Encoding Chinese characters into 30 keys on the keyboard. The 30 keys are divided into Horizontal area, Vertical area, Left-falling Stroke area, Dot area, Turning area, Single stroke area which includes 5 keys each.

Classifying the strokes of Chinese characters into 5 categories, which are Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning. Every two categories of these five strokes are grouped to be 25 kinds of double strokes, and each double stroke corresponds to one key on the keyboard. Besides, double strokes are configured to the corresponding Horizontal area, Vertical area, Left-falling Stroke area, Dot area and Turning Stroke area according to first strokes of the double strokes.

Defining five single strokes as Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning, which are configured to the single stroke area on the keyboard.

The corresponding relations of double strokes, single strokes with keyboard are as follows:

Horizontal Stroke area:

G—horizontal horizontal F—horizontal vertical D—horizontal left-falling S—horizontal dot A—horizontal turning

Vertical Stroke area:

H—vertical& horizontal J—vertical vertical K—vertical left-falling L—vertical dot ;—vertical turning

Left-falling Stroke area:

T—left-falling horizontal R—left-falling vertical E—left-falling left-falling W—left-falling dot Q—left-falling turning

Dot Stroke area:

Y—dot horizontal U—dot vertical I—dot left-falling O—dot dot P—dot turning

Turning Stroke area:

B—turning horizontal V—turning vertical C—turning left-falling X—turning dot Z—turning turning

Single stroke area:

N—horizontal M—vertical ,—left-falling .—dot /—turning

In addition, definite 18 radicals, comprising 金, 钅, 木, 水, 氵, 土, 士, 草, 艹, 日, 曰, 月, 月, 人, 亻, 口, 手, 扌 on the ten keys of keyboard; the corresponding relations between radicals and keyboard are as follows:

N—金钅 M—木 ,—水氵 .—土士 /—草艹

S—日曰 U—月月 J—人亻 K—口 L—手扌

Classifying Chinese characters into two categories of single characters and compound characters: single characters are those characters whose structures cannot be further divided into components and radicals, while those characters composed of two or more single characters and whose structures can be disassembled to up and down, left and right, or internal and external respectively are compound characters.

The input methods of single characters are as follows:

The encoding of single characters consists of 4 keys: the first encoding character is the initial Pinyin letter of the single characters, and the second encoding character is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the single characters' first and second strokes, the third encoding character is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the single characters' third and fourth strokes, and the final encoding character is the corresponding single-stroked key or "U" key of the single characters' fifth strokes.

The input methods of compound characters are as follows:

Compound characters are divided into two parts, which are initial half parts and later half parts. The initial half part is written ahead of the later half part. The encoding of compound characters consists of 4 keys: the first encoding character is the initial Pinyin letter of the compound characters, and the second encoding character is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the first and second strokes in the initial half part , the third encoding character is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the first and second strokes in the later half part, and the final encoding character is the corresponding single-stroked keys or "U" key of the third and fourth strokes in the later half part.

During the input process of Chinese characters, if at least one of 18 said radicals is encountered, then clip the corresponding keys of the radicals directly, and the said radicals mustn't be disassembled into strokes; If the strokes of Chinese characters are less than four encoding characters, then break codes directly; If the double strokes can not be acquired for the lack strokes and disassembled radicals, then single strokes are applied.

During implementing this embodiment, the advantages founded are as follows:

The embodiment of this invention provides an Erbi Input Method. It expands the categories of radicals on the basis of the existing Erbi Input Method. It includes 18 radicals of 金, 钅, 木, 水, 氵,土, 士, 草, 艹,日, 曰, 月, 月, 人, 亻, 口, 手, 扌.And it encodes and processes the radicals of synonyms and homographs into the same key. It alleviates users' burden by facilitating the inputting ways and the inputting speed of Chinese characters. It optimizes the corresponding relations between computers' keyboard and radicals, double-stroke, single-stroke. The overall layout tends to be more reasonable, and convenient for the instant reaction of users' brain. It accelerates the inputting speed of Chinese characters. The overall layout is convenient for memorizing, which alleviates the burden on Erbi users.

Explanations to the Appended Figure

Figure 1 is the schematic diagram of this embodiment, which provides the corresponding relations of the keyboard with strokes and radicals.

Mode of Carrying out the Invention

Hereinafter, combining with the figure in this embodiment, we are going to describe the technical project in this embodiment with lucidity and integrity. Apparently, the said

embodiment is solely a part of the embodiment in this invention rather than whole of it. On the basis of the embodiment, all the other embodiment acquired by those of ordinary skill in the art without exerting creative jobs in this field are contemplated by this invention.

The Erbi Input Method of this invention will input Chinese characters by a refined keyboard. The specific items are as follows:

A. To encode the Chinese characters with the 30 keys on the keyboard. And every five keys will be divided into one area. Thus Horizontal Stroke area, Vertical Stroke area, Left-falling Stroke area, Dot area, Turning Stroke area and Single strokes area are formed. As of Figure 1,the specific items are as follows:

Horizontal area comprises 5 keys of "G", "F", "D", "S", "A";

Vertical area comprises 5 keys of "H", "J", "K", "L", ";";

Left-falling Stroke area comprises 5 keys of "T", "R", "E", "W", "Q";

Dot area comprises 5 keys of "Y", "U", "I", "O", "P";

Turning Stroke area comprises 5 keys of "B", "V", "C", "X", "Z";

Single stroke area comprises 5 keys of "N", "M", ",", ".", "/".

B.To classify the strokes of Chinese characters into 5 categories-Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning. Every two categories of these five strokes are grouped to be 25 kinds of double strokes, and each double stroke corresponds to one key on the keyboard. Besides, double strokes are configured to the corresponding Horizontal area, Vertical area, Left-falling Stroke area, Dot area and Turning Stroke area according to first strokes of the double strokes.

In addition, five single strokes of Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning, are defined and configured to the single-stroke area.

As of figure 1, the corresponding relations of double strokes, single strokes with keyboard are as follows:

Horizontal Stroke area:

G—horizontal horizontal F—horizontal vertical D—horizontal left-falling S—horizontal dot A—horizontal turning

Vertical Stroke area:

H—vertical& horizontal J—vertical vertical K—vertical left-falling L—vertical dot ;—vertical turning

Left-falling Stroke area:

T—left-falling horizontal R—left-falling vertical E—left-falling left-falling W—left-falling dot Q—left-falling turning

Dot Stroke area:

Y—dot horizontal U—dot vertical I—dot left-falling

O—dot dot P—dot turning

Turning Stroke area:

B—turning horizontal V—turning vertical C—turning left-falling X—turning dot Z—turning turning

Single stroke area:

N—horizontal M—vertical ,—left-falling .—dot /—turning

The Erbi Input Method provided in embodiment of this invention configures the relations of double strokes, single stroke with keyboard in a new way. As of figure 1, taking bold black boundaries on the keyboard as a benchmark, double strokes distributed symmetrically from inside to outside on the keyboard according to the types of the second strokes. The examples are as follows:

As of in figure 1,taking bold black boundaries in the middle of the keyboard as a benchmark, "G,F,D,S,A" in horizontal area and" H,J,K,L,; "in vertical area are distributed symmetrically in location.

Double strokes are corresponding to "G, F, D, S, A" in horizontal area, the second strokes of which are "Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning" respectively. While the double strokes that are corresponded by"H, J, K, L" in vertical area, of which the second strokes are also "Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning" respectively. Apparently, the second strokes of double strokes in both horizontal area and vertical area are distributed symmetrically from inside to outside.

In the same way, the second stroke of double strokes in Left-falling area and Dot area are distributed by the bold black boundary in the middle of the keyboard. So are the second

strokes of double strokes in Turning area and Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning in Single stroke area.

In conclusion, the Erbi Input Method provided in embodiment of this invention optimizes the corresponding relations of double-stroke and single-stroke on keyboard. The overall layout tends to be more reasonable. It is in accordance with symmetrical rules in natural world and symmetrical rules in engineering as well as in somatology thus are convenient for the instant reaction of users during the operation. It accelerates the inputting speed of Chinese characters additionally and is convenient for memorizing, which alleviates the burden on Erbi users.

C. To define 18 radicals by 10 keys on the keyboard.

In specific, the 18 radicals comprises 金, 钅, 木, 水, 氵,土, 士, 草, 艹,日, 曰, 月, 月, 人, 亻, 口, 手, 扌.

To encode and process the radicals of synonyms and homographs into the same key, that is "金"and "钅"are on the same key on the keyboard. The same rules can be used for"水"& "氵","土" and "士","草" and "艹","日" and "曰","月" and "月","人" and "亻","手" and "扌".

As of the Figure 1, the corresponding relations of radicals and keyboard are as follows,

N－金钅　　M－木　　,－水氵　　.－土士　　/－草艹

S－日曰　　U－月月　　J－人亻　　K－口　　L－手扌

In the embodiment of this invention, "水","氵","土","士","草","艹"are distributed on three symbolic keys, which reduce the possibility of producing repeated codes in single characters and phrases. In addition, implied meanings are exerted in the corresponding relations of radicals and keyboard. for example, the comma "," looks like a drip of water and hence are corresponding with"水","氵"； the full stop"." looks like a pile of dirt and hence are correspond with "土","士"; the Slash "/" looks like a straw and hence are correspond with "草","艹".Furthermore, homonym is exerted in the relations between radicals and keyboard, such as the key "K" is in accordance with "口"(in Chinese Pinyin, "K" and"口"are pronounced similarly,) the key "M" is in accordance with"木",and the key "U" is in

accordance with"月",which is very convenient to remember.

D. Hereinafter, the input process of this embodiment will be described in details.

In the embodiment of this invention Chinese characters are classified into two categories, which are the single characters and compound characters. Single characters are those whose structures cannot be further divided into components and radicals, such as "里", "中",etc. While those composed of two or more single characters and whose structures can be disassembled to up and down, left and right, or internal and external respectively are compound characters, such as "明", "类", "园" ,etc.

Compound characters are divided into two parts. They are the initial half parts and the later half parts. The initial half part is written ahead of the later half part. Taking the compound character "明"as an example, the "日"is the initial half part and "月"is the later half part.

a. The input methods of the single characters are as follows:

The encoding length of single characters consists of 4 keys: the first one is the initial Pinyin letter of the single characters, and the second is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the single characters' first and second strokes, the third is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the single characters' third and fourth strokes, and the final one is the corresponding single-stroked keys or "U" key of the fifth strokes of the single character. Apart from this, other strokes are not encoded. The simplified formula is as follows:

single characters＝initial Pinyin letters＋（first and second strokes）＋（third and fourth strokes）＋fifth strokes； or

single characters＝initial Pinyin letters＋（first and second strokes）＋（third and fourth strokes）＋U.

b. The input method of the compound characters are as follows:

Compound characters are divided into two parts. They are the initial half parts and the later half parts. The initial half part is written ahead of the later half part. The encoding of compound characters consists of 4 keys: the first one is the initial Pinyin letter of the compound characters, and the second is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the initial half parts' first and second strokes, the third is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the later half part s' first and second strokes, and the final one is the corresponding single-stroked

keys or "U" key of later half part s' third and fourth strokes. Other strokes are not encoded. The simplified formula is as follows:

Compound characters＝initial Pinyin letters＋（initial half parts' first and second strokes）＋（later half part s' first and second strokes）＋（later half part s' third and fourth strokes）,or

Compound characters＝initial Pinyin letters＋（initial half parts' first and second strokes）＋（later half part s' first and second strokes）＋U.

c. For those Chinese characters which comprises at least one of the 18 radicals:"金, 钅, 木, 水, 氵,土, 士, 草, 艹,日, 曰, 月, 月, 人, 亻, 口, 手, 扌",the inputting methods are as follows:

In the input process of Chinese characters, if at least one of 18 radicals is encountered, then clip the corresponding keys of the radicals directly and those radicals mustn't be disassembled into strokes. For examples, the compound character "明", the initial Pinyin letter is "M", the initial half part is"日"（in accordance with the key S）,the later half part is "月"（ in accordance with the key U）,and thus the code of "明"is "MSU".

However, for those Chinese characters without radicals, no radicals can be disassembled. For example,"里" can not be disassembled to "日"and"土","中" can not be disassembled to "口"and"丨",the strokes should be applied.

d. If the strokes of Chinese characters are less than four encoding characters, then break the code directly regardless of the single characters or compound characters without adding distinguishable codes, such as, the code of "利"is L(the initial Pinyin letter)T(double strokes' Left-falling and Horizontal accordingly) J（double strokes' Vertical and Vertical accordingly）

e. If the double strokes can not be acquired for the lack of strokes and disassembled radicals, then single stroke is applied. such as, the code of "干" is G（the initial Pinyin letter）G（double strokes' Horizontal and Horizontal accordingly）M（single strokes' Vertical accordingly）. the code of "副"is F（the initial Pinyin letter）N（"口" is the radical and cannot be disassembled, single strokes' Horizontal can be acquired solely）J（double strokes' Vertical and Vertical accordingly）.

The character inputting progress of this Erbi Input Method is almost the same as the existing Erbi Input Method. But comparing with the existing Erbi Input Method, this Erbi

Input Method expands the categories of radicals to be 18 ones on the basis of 11 radicals of the existing Erbi Input Method. And it encodes the radicals of synonyms and homographs into the same key, that is ,"金""钅"are on the same key,"水""氵" are on the same key,"土""土" are on the same key,"草""艹" are on the same key,"日""曰" are on the same key,"月""月" are on the same key, and"手""扌" are on the same key, which alleviates the burdens on users. Taking"胃"as an example, its later half part is not"月",but still use key "U"; the initial half part of character"冒"is not"日", but still use key "S"; the later half part of character "声" is not"士", but still use key ".". While the existing Erbi Input Method, due to the lack the seven radical of"金,水,土,艹,曰,月,手",thus to the Chinese characters like"胃","冒" ,"声"must be input by disassembling their strokes which increases the burdens on users and decreases the input speed of Chinese characters.

E. To configure several fault-tolerant codes, this makes one Chinese character correspond to several codes i. e "several codes for one character"

All the existing coding method for Chinese characters emphasizes on "normalization", especially the Erbi input method is. A subtle mistake on the order of stroke will lead to input unavailable which makes it difficult for its popularization. In addition, although there are truly rules in the strokes of Chinese characters, it is not so even for some characters themselves. Calligraphers would have strokes' chaos; therefore perfectly correction on strokes for everyone is impossible. In order to solve this problem, this invention installs quite number of Fault-tolerant Codes and encodes some common error in strokes. For example, the correct strokes of "飞"is "Turning ,Left-falling ,Dot". However, users are able to input "飞" with the wrong strokes of "Turning ,Dot ,Dot" as well. In the same way, those characters which are unable to be classified as single characters or compound characters can be encoded in two separate encoding ways. On one way, they are encoded as single characters, and on another way, they are encoded as compound characters. For example, "丽"is indistinguishable, thus in this invention, it is encoded as a single character as well as a compound character.

For those compound characters that are able to be disassembled to more than three parts, which part does the middle part belong to? Is it the initial half part or the later half part? It is not defined definitely in the existing Erbi input method. But it is acceptable in this Erbi Input

Method to take it to initial half or later half part. For example, the middle stroke "口"in"享"is encoded both as the initial half part and the later half part.

This is the method of "several codes for one character".

F. To configure several repeated codes, this makes one code correspond to several Chinese characters i. e "several characters for one code".

Existing Five-stroke input method and Erbi input method are inclined to avoid Repeated Codes. Nevertheless, under the circumstance of less than ten characters in repeated codes, it exerts no influence on the input speed by using numeric keys to select characters. In terms of this, numerous Brief Codes and Repeated Codes are installed artificially in this invention （under the principle of one code corresponding to less than ten characters）.Moreover,242 lever-one brief codes,4457 level-two brief codes,6540 level-three brief codes are installed particularly, which embodies the principle of "single characters are prior". Thereby, the great majority of common-used Chinese characters are able to be input with two keys. And for the rare-used Chinese characters, three keys are achievable. Four keys can be applied in the minority of Chinese characters. For example, Press "JY", "将", "减", "竞", "竣", "竭", "京", "交", "脊", "竟", "浆"will appear for choice. As for this ten Chinese characters, its initial Pinyin letter is "J" and its first and second strokes are Dot and Horizontal. The press of "PaDn" is unnecessary.

G. To define assistant keys of "I", "U", "V".

To define the key "I" on keyboard as assistant key of Chinese Pinyin. Moreover, in the process of Chinese characters' input, if the initial code of Chinese character is uncertain, then clicks the said key "I" as the initial code of the Chinese characters. For example,"邗", to click the keys of "I" "G" "V" will be achieved. Furthermore, as another choice, all the Chinese characters are encoded with "I", which make users who are ignorant to Pinyin be able to use the embodiment of this invention.

To define the key "U" on keyboard as assistant key of Chinese strokes. Moreover, in the process of Chinese characters' input, if the second, third or final encoding characters of Chinese characters are uncertain, the said key "U" can instead of the corresponding second, third or final code of the Chinese characters. Taking "业"as an example, "YU" are achievable

for the input, when the first and second stroke are unclear as "Dot Vertical" or "Vertical Vertical".

To define the key "V" on keyboard as assistant key of symbols. When the symbols are required, input the key "V" ahead of inputting alphanumeric keys of said symbols. For example, "α" is in accordance with "vaf"; "☆"is in accordance with "vwj", "‰"is in accordance with "vq", "π" is in accordance with "vpi", etc. Or input the key "V" first and using bottoms of PaUp or PaDn（or numeric key）to select characters.

The embodiment of this invention provides an Erbi Input Method. On the basis of the existing Erbi Input Method, this Erbi Input Method expands the categories of radicals to be 18 ones, which are 金, 钅, 木, 水, 氵,土, 士, 草, 艹,日, 曰, 月, 月, 人, 亻, 口, 手, 扌.And it encodes the radicals of synonyms and homographs into the same key. It alleviates the burdens on users, which facilitates the inputting ways and the inputting speed of Chinese characters. Moreover, it optimizes the corresponding relations between keyboard and radicals, double-stroke, single-stroke. The overall layout tends to be more reasonable, which is convenient for the instant reaction of users. It accelerates the inputting speed of Chinese characters. The overall layout is convenient for memorizing, which alleviates the burden on Erbi users.

It is understood that those of ordinary skilled in the art are able to understand and realize partial or all the technological process in the methods of embodiment above-mentioned. The process can be achieved through programming relevant hard wares on computer. The said programs can be stored in readable storage media of computer, during the operation of which all the technological processes in the executive examples can be included. Among this, the said Memory media can be disk storage media, CD-ROM, Read-Only Memory（ROM）or Random Access Memory（RAM）,etc.

All the contents above-mentioned are the preferred embodiment of this invention. What should be indicated is that this invention can be further improved and embellished therein by those ordinary skilled in the art without departing from the theory of the invention. And those improvement and embellishment are regarded as being contemplated by this invention.

Claims

1. An Erbi input method comprising:

(i) encoding Chinese characters into 30 keys on the keyboard with every 5 of the keys being divided into Horizontal area, Vertical area, Left-falling Stroke area, Dot area, Turning area, and Single stroke area.

(ii) classifying strokes of the Chinese characters into 5 categories, which are Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning; wherein every two categories of these five strokes are grouped to 25 kinds of double strokes, and each double stroke corresponds to one key on the keyboard; and wherein double strokes are configured to the corresponding Horizontal area, Vertical area, Left-falling Stroke area, Dot area and Turning Stroke area according to first strokes of the double strokes;

(iii) defining five single strokes as Horizontal, Vertical, Left-falling, Dot and Turning, which are configured to the single stroke area on the keyboard;

wherein the corresponding relations of double strokes, single strokes with the keyboard are as follows:

(a) Horizontal Stroke area: G—horizontal horizontal F—horizontal vertical D—horizontal left-falling S—horizontal dot A—horizontal turning

(b) Vertical Stroke area:

H—vertical& horizontal J—vertical vertical K—vertical left-falling L—vertical dot ;—vertical turning

(c) Left-falling Stroke area:

T—left-falling horizontal R—left-falling vertical E—left-falling left-falling W—left-falling dot Q—left-falling turning

(d) Dot Stroke area:

Y—dot horizontal U—dot vertical I—dot left-falling O—dot dot P—dot turning

(e) Turning Stroke area:

B—turning horizontal V—turning vertical C—turning left-falling X—turning dot Z—turning turning

(f) Single stroke area:

N—horizontal M—vertical ,—left-falling .—dot /—turning;

(iv) defining 18 radicals comprising 金, 钅, 木, 水, 氵, 土, 士, 草, 艹, 日, 曰, 月, 月, 人, 亻, 口, 手, 扌 on the ten keys of keyboard; the corresponding relations between radicals and keyboard are as follows:

N—金钅 M—木 ,—水氵 .—土士 /—草艹

S—日曰 U—月月 J—人亻 K—口 L—手扌

(iv) classifying the Chinese characters into two categories of single characters and compound characters: single characters are those characters whose structures cannot be further divided into components and radicals, while those characters composed of two or more single characters and whose structures can be disassembled to up and down, left and right, or internal and external respectively are compound characters;

wherein the input methods of single characters are as follows:

encoding single characters into 4 keys: the 4 keys comprising a first encoding character which is the initial Pinyin letter of the single characters, a second encoding character which is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the single characters' first and second strokes, a third encoding character which is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the single characters' third and fourth strokes, and a final encoding character which is the corresponding single-stroked key or "U" key of the single characters' fifth strokes;

and wherein the input methods of compound characters are as follows:

dividing the compound characters into two parts, the two parts comprising an initial half part and a later half part and the initial half part is written ahead of the later half part; encoding compound characters into 4 keys: the 4 keys comprising a first encoding character which is the initial Pinyin letter of the compound characters, a second encoding character which is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the first and second strokes of the initial half part, a third encoding character which is the corresponding double-stroked keys of the first and second strokes of the later half part, and a final encoding character which is the corresponding single-stroked keys or "U" key of the third and fourth strokes of the later half part;

wherein, (v) during the input process of Chinese characters, if at least one of 18 said radicals is encountered, then clip the corresponding keys of the radicals directly, and the said radicals mustn't be disassembled into strokes;

wherein (vi) if the strokes of Chinese characters are less than four encoding characters, then break codes directly;

and wherein (vii) if the double strokes can not be acquired for the lack strokes and disassembled radicals, then single strokes are applied.

2. The Erbi input method of Claim 1, further comprising defining the key "I" on keyboard as assistant key of Chinese Pinyin; wherein , in the process of Chinese characters' input, if the initial code of Chinese character is uncertain, then input said key "I" as the initial code of said Chinese characters.

3. The Erbi input method of Claim 2, further comprising defining the key "U" on keyboard as assistant key of Chinese strokesl wherein, in the process of Chinese characters' input, if the second, third or final encoding characters of Chinese characters are uncertain, then input said key "U" instead of the corresponding second, third or final code of Chinese characters.

4. The Erbi input method of Claim 3, further comprising defining the key "V" on keyboard as assistant key of symbols, and when the symbols are required, input the key "V" ahead of inputting letter keys of said symbols and using bottoms of PaUp or PaDn to search characters.

5. The Erbi input method of any of Claims 1 to 4, further comprising configuring several Fault-tolerant codes, which makes one Chinese character correspond to several codes.