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(54) Title: METHOD FOR CONVERTING NON-PHONETIC CHARACTERS INTO SURROGATE WORDS FOR INPUTTING INTO A COMPUTER

(57) Abstract

A method for specifically converting non-phonetic characters representing vocabulary in languages into surrogate words for inputting into a computer includes the steps of (a) alphabetizing a pictographic/ideographic radical of each character according to its pronunciation in a respective language, with the resulting spelling then being used as a prefix for a newly created surrogate word; (b) alphabetizing a phonetic radical according to its pronunciation in the respective language, with the resulting spelling then being used as a suffix for the newly created surrogate word; and (c) combining the prefix and suffix together and separate them with a separate mark such as a hyphen "-", thus creating the surrogate word for each specific "character" used in the written form of the respective language. Such newly created surrogate words are unique for and can precisely represent the non-phonetic characters used in the written oriental languages such as Chinese, Japanese, Korean language, and Indian language, thus facilitating the easy input of the information in these languages into a computer either manually or orally.

Chart

Illustration of the five steps used to convert the characters into English-style alphabets

Process/ description	Choose the characters used by the Chinese as through with the five steps of conversion process							
The original, whole characters having the same pronunciation	试 Pronounced *shi* in *pin yin*		誓 Pronounced *shi* in *pin yin*		是 Pronounced *shi* in *pin yin*		識 Pronounced *shi* in *pin yin*	
Divide into two radicals	言 Pictographic radica	式 Phonetic radical	言 Pictographic radical	折 Phonetic radical	言 Pictographic radical	是 Phonetic radical	言 Pictographic radical	識 Phonetic radical
Phoneticalize both radicals (steps one and two)	*yan* (prefix)	*shi* (suffix)	*yan* (prefix)	*shi* (suffix)	*yan* (prefix)	*shi* (suffix)	*yan* (prefix)	*shi* (suffix)
Add the indicators of intonation (step three) to each radical (prefix and suffix)	*yan*	*shif* The prefix is unique. Intonation indicator is not needed for the prefix. All the four characters are pronounced in the fourth intonation, an *f* is added to the end of the suffixes.	*yan*	*shif*	*yan*	*shif*	*yan*	*shif*
Put the prefix and the suffix together (step four)	*yan-shif* The spelling for all four characters are exactly the same. Without adding a "marker," it is impossible to differentiate one from the others.		*yan-shif*		*yan-shif*		*yan-shif*	
Add markers to the prefix and the suffix (step five)	*yan-shif* No marker is needed for unique prefix. Since this character is the first of the four to appear in the dictionary, it does not require a marker.		*yan-shiff* No marker is needed for the unique prefix Since this character appears secondly in the dictionary, the last letter is repeated once as a maker.		*yan-shifff* No marker is needed for the unique prefix. Since this character is the third one to appear in the dictionary, the last letter is repeated twice as markers.		*yan-shiffff* No marker is needed for the unique prefix Since the character appears fourthly in the dictionary, the last letter is repeated thrice as markers.	
The final product: unique, new "word" for each character	*yan-shif*		*yan-shiff*		*yan-shifff*		*yan-shiffff*	
Spellings made of *zhuyin zimu*	ㄧㄢ-ㄕ		ㄧㄢ-ㄕㄈ		ㄧㄢ-ㄕㄈㄈ		ㄧㄢ-ㄕㄈㄈㄈ	

Please remember that the markers have no effect in the way the new "words" are pronounced and the first of the two rules: the prefix is silent.