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牛津農藥英漢 POCKET ## ## ##

OXFORD

English-Chinese Dictionary



第 🕠 版 th Edition

Della Thompson 主編 賴世雄 總監修

牛津詳解英漢雙解辭典

Pocket Oxford English-Chinese Dictionary

Della Thompson 主編 類世雄 總監修

〈翻譯〉

霍慶文 陳 凱 宋德生 龍夢暉 孟慶升 蔡關平 何 沂 毛大威 張顯奎 李景峰 俞士琪 趙克榮 徐新燕 徐雪平 黃宜思 戴瑞亮 劉韻韶

> 《校對》 鄭婉坤 趙怡安 鄭如玲 呂丹芸 宋怡緻 陳俐君 蘇柏同

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電 話/(02) 2701-4598 (代表線)

傳 真/(02) 2701-4798 (代表線)

E-Mail /warmth12@ms35.hinet.net

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This edition owes much in its content and style to the eighth edition of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* edited by Dr Robert Allen, who also revised the etymologies for this dictionary. 此版在内容及體例方面應特別感謝《牛津詳解英漢雙解辭典》第八版的編輯羅伯·艾倫博士,艾倫博士亦對本辭典的字源資料作了修訂。

總監修序

《牛津辭典》一向是我經常使用的工具書,也是啟蒙我對學習英語產生熱愛的第一本字典,不但以往專攻英文的時候如此,現在從事英語教學工作亦然。好的英文辭典,確實是英語學習上的好幫手,發音需要它,查生字需要它,甚至寫作也需要它,而個人則認為附有英英解釋的雙解辭典,最能發揮工具書的效用,既是辭典,又是讀本兼同義字或反義字辭典。因此,積極發掘並善用手邊辭典的功能,常有出人意表的驚喜發現。

牛津大學出版社所出版的辭典家族中,除了鎮社之寶 OED (Oxford English Dictionary)為全世界的知名權威辭典外,應以 COD (Concise Oxford Dictionary)、POD (Pocket Oxford Dictionary)、LOD (Little Oxford Dictionary)系列最具代表性,也長久不捨釋出英漢版本的授權,旺文社股份有限公司能夠一次獲有這三本辭典的權利,實屬難得,我想也是因為之前出版 NOID 《牛津當代大辭典》(New Oxford Illustrated Dictionary)的製作品質得到廣大讀者肯定之故,畢竟牛津對辭典品質要求是超過一切的。

為了切實反應這三本辭典的特質與豐富性,在中文名稱上,我們以《牛津學生英漢雙解辭典》來表現LOD的小而美,適合學生使用:《牛津詳解英漢雙解辭典》來強調POD的實用性:《牛津現代英漢雙解辭典》來顯示COD的份量夠。不過,詞條新穎、內容可靠則是三本辭典的共同點,其中不時穿插的「Usage用法說明」更是讀者不可忽視的小專欄,對於提升英語應用的準確精練,會有很大的幫助。

《牛津學生英漢雙解辭典》(LOD)有51,000餘詞條,中英文的解釋雖然簡潔,但不失其完整性,適合國中程度或是初學者使用。

《牛津詳解英漢雙解辭典》(POD)有68,000餘詞條,其中並包括將近3000個現代生活中出現的例如 airbag(安全氣囊),blue chip(績優股、藍籌股),chat room(網路聊天室)等涵蓋各種生活層面的新詞條,適合高中以上程度使用。

《牛津現代英漢雙解辭典》(COD)的詞條數超過12萬,適合大學以上程度使用, 是這個系列之中的重量級產品,其內容寬廣度與功能性不用贅言,而最具特色的是收錄了大量語源資料,增加許多查字典時知其然也知其所以然的樂趣。

本人有幸參與牛津辭典的監修工作,雖知編輯人員無不兢兢業業,但過程瑣碎浩繁,難免有誤失之處,謹代表編輯團隊祈請讀者不吝指正。

教品。

Preface to the Revised Eighth Edition

The eighth edition of the *Pocket Oxford Dictionary* takes even further the aims of the seventh edition towards making information easier to find and easier to understand. This is evident firstly in the continuation of the policy of denesting, i. e. the listing of words in a single alphabetical sequence of main entries with fewer items 'nested' at the end of entries. For example, in this edition, compound nouns written as two words (e. g. *German measles*) as well as some phrases (e. g. *long in the tooth*) are now main entries, while phrasal verbs and idioms remain listed under their first or main element (e. g. *look up to*, *look smart*). This makes words easier to find and reduces very long entries to a more manageable length.

Secondly, this edition no longer contains lists of undefined entries as were previously found for words with prefixes such as over - , re - , and un - . Instead, each is now treated as a main entry.

Thirdly, the use of sense numbers within each part of speech section (noun, verb, adjective, etc.) makes it easier to distinguish senses which in previous editions were divided only by semicolons.

The amount of information given in the dictionary about the forms of nouns, adjectives, and verbs has been greatly increased. Many more difficult plural forms of nouns are specified (e.g. for callus, larynx, and racoon), the treatment of verb conjugations is fuller (see, for example, cry dye, and veto), and more comparative and superlative forms of adjectives (e.g. for dry, noble, and unwieldy) are provided.

More prominence has been given in this edition to guidance on disputed and controversial usage, and special usage notes have been introduced to this end. These are based on the current norms of standard English, i. e. the form of written and spoken English most generally accepted as a normal basis of communication in everyday life in the United Kingdom. Similarly, words that may cause great offence have been marked with the label offens. (offensive), in order to warn the reader of the likely effect of their use. Their inclusion in the dictionary does not in any way imply that their use is generally acceptable.

The *Pocket* has now been compiled for the first time online. This has greatly aided processes such as cross-reference checking and has allowed updating throughout the text right up to the time of printing.

D. J. T.

前 言

《牛津詳解英漢雙解辭典》第八版較之第七版提出了更高的目標:使資訊更易於查找,更易於理解。它首先表現在不落窠臼,重定詞條,即單字均以主詞條形式按字母順序排列,使原"棲息"在詞條之後的項目大爲減少。例如:在本版中,寫成兩個字的複合字(如 German measles)以及某些片語(如 long in the tooth)現在都作爲主詞條;但是,片語動詞和成語仍在其首詞或主詞的詞條下列出(例如 look up to,look smart)。這個改進使得詞條更易於查找,而且也把一些非常長的詞條縮短到了便於閱讀的程度。

其次,本版中不再有一大串未加定義的字,而以往這些諸如帶有 over-,re-,un-等前 綴的字是不給定義的。現在則每個單字都作爲主詞條對待。

第三,詞條中每一個詞性(名詞、動詞、形容詞等)的釋義都使用數字區隔。如此一來,使得釋義之間的區別更清楚了。而在以往的版本中,釋義間僅用分號隔開。

對於名詞、形容詞和動詞的字形,本版所提供的資訊也大爲增加。許多令人困惑的名詞複數形式(如 callus,larynx,racoon 的複數形式)本辭典均一一列出,並且對動詞的字形變化(參看 cry,dye,veto)做了更加詳盡的提示;本版也提供了更多形容詞的比較級和最高級的變化形式(例如 dry,noble,unwieldy)。

本版更加爲那些有爭議和分歧的用法提供指導,因而在相關詞後面增設了"用法 説明"。這些"用法説明"是以標準英語的當代用法爲基礎,即以在英國日常交際中爲 人們所普遍接受的書面和口語的形式爲基礎。同樣地,那些會導致冒犯的詞語也都用 offens.(冒犯語)予以標出,目的在於告知讀者,這些字詞的使用可能會造成的後果。 雖然這些字詞都被收錄辭典中,但這絲毫不意味著它們可以在一般場合使用。

《牛津詳解英漢雙解辭典》第八版首次採用電腦線上編輯。這對於諸如"交互參照"這一類的編輯過程大有助益,並使本辭典的內容能夠隨時更新,直至付梓之日。

Guide to the Use of the Dictionary 用法指南

1. Headword 主詞條

- 1.1 The headword is printed in bold type, or in bold italic type if the word is not naturalized in English and is usually found in italics in printed matter. 主詞條用黑體印出。如果主詞條是尚未被英語採用的外來語或在印刷品中通常作斜體的詞語,則該主詞條用黑斜體印出。
- 1.2 Variant spellings are given before the definition (e. g. **cabby** n. (also **cabbie**); in all such cases the form given as the headword is the preferred form. 不同拼法的變體形式列於釋義之前(如 **cabby** n. (also 亦 **cabbie**); 在此類情況下, 主詞條的拼法是較可取的。
- 1.3 Words that are different but spelt the same way (homographs) are distinguished by superior figures (e. g. **bat**¹ and **bat**²). 字義不同但拼法相同的字(同形異義字)用上標數字加以區别(如 **bat**¹ 和 **bat**²)。
- 1.4 Variant American spellings are indicated by the designation US(e.g. **favour**... US **favor**). 美語的變異拼法以符號 US 表示(如 **favour**... US[美]**favor**)。

2. Pronunciation 發音

Guidance on pronunciation follows the system of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Only the pronunciation standard in southern England is given. 發音採用國際音標系統 (IPA),以英格蘭南部地區的標準發音爲準。

3. Part-of-speech label 詞性標記

- 3. 1 This is given for all main entries and derivatives. 所有的主詞條及其衍生詞均標出詞性。
- 3. 2 Different parts of speech of a single word are listed separately. 單字的不同詞性均分 别列出。
- 3.3 Verbs, whether transitive, intransitive, or both, are given the simple designation v. The

designation absol. (absolute) denotes use with an implied object (as at **abdicate**). 動詞無論及物、不及物或兩者兼可,都用符號 v. 標記。符號 absol. (absolute)表示它的用法中隱含受詞(如 **abdicate**)。

4. Inflexion 字形變化

4.1 Plurals of Nouns 名詞的複數形式:

Regular plurals are not given. Plural forms of those ending in -o (preceded by any letter other than another o) are always given. Other irregular forms are also given, except when the word is a compound of obvious formation (e. g. footman, schoolchild). 名詞的規則複數形式概不列出。以-o結尾的複數形式(前接另一個 o 之外的任一字母)則一概列出。除了那些結構淺顯的複合字外(如 footman, schoolchild),其他不規則形式亦分别列出。

4.2 Forms of Verbs 動詞形式:

- 4.2.1 Regular forms receive no comment. 規則形式不予注釋。
- 4.2.2 A doubled consonant in verbal inflexions (e. g. rubbed, rubbing; sinned, sinning) is shown in the form (-bb-,-nn-,etc.). Where practice differs in American usage this is noted (as at cavil). 動詞字形變化中的雙寫子音(如 rubbed, rubbing; sinned, sinning),本辭典以(-bb-,-nn-,等)形式標出。如果美語用法有差異,亦予以注出(如 cavil)。
- 4.3 Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives and Adverbs: 形容詞和副詞的比較級與最高級:

Regular forms receive no comment. 規則形式不予注釋。

5. Definition 定義

- 5.1 Definitions are listed in order of comparative familiarity and importance, with the most current and important senses first. 詞條釋義按其相對熟悉程度和重要性的順序予以排列,最常用的和最重要的排列在先。
- 5.2 They are separated by a number, or by a letter when the two senses are more closely related. 釋義之間用數字區隔,如果兩個釋義之間關係較爲密切,則以字母區隔。
- 5.3 Round brackets enclose letters or words that are optional (as at **crash** v. where '(cause to) make a loud smashing noise' can mean either 'make a loud smashing noise' or 'cause to

make a loud smashing noise'), and indicate typical objects of transitive verbs (such as 'milk' and 'the skin' in two senses of **cream** v.).括弧内的字母或單字是可選性的,(如動詞 **crash**(使)"發出響亮的粉碎聲",既有"發出響亮的粉碎聲"之意,又有"使發出響亮的粉碎聲"之意。)括弧内的詞語用以指出及物動詞所接的具代表性的受詞(如動詞 **cream** 釋義—和釋義三中的 milk 和 the skin)。

6. Subject and Usage labels 學科標記和用法標記

- 6.1 These are used to clarify the particular context in which a word or phrase is normally used. 學科標記和用法標記用以表明某個字或片語通常使用時的前後關係。
- 6.2 Words and phrases more common in informal spoken English than in formal written English are labelled *colloq*. (colloquial) or *slang* as appropriate. 有些字或片語較少用於正式的書面英語而比較常見於非正式的英語口語中,則分别注以 *colloq*. (口語)或 *slang* (俚語) 標記。
- 6.3 Some subject labels are used to indicate the particular relevance of a term or subject with which it is associated (e. g. Mus., Law, Physics). They are not used when this is sufficiently clear from the definition itself. 某些學科標記用以表示某一術語或與之有關的某學科的特殊相關性(例如 Mus. 音樂、Law 法律、Physics 物理)。如果釋義本身已經夠清楚,則不用這些標記。
- 6.4 Two categories of deprecated usage are indicated by special markings; coarse slang indicates a word that, although widely found, is still unacceptable to many people; offens. (offensive) indicates a use that is regarded as offensive by members of a particular ethnic, religious, or other group. 兩種具貶義的用法以特殊字體標出。 coarse slang(粗俗俚語)表示某字雖然被廣泛使用,但仍有許多人無法接受。 offens. (冒犯語)指的是其用法會被某個特定民族、宗教或群體的成員視爲具有冒犯性。
- 6.5 Usage notes found at the end of entries give guidance on the current norms of standard English. Some of the rules given may legitimately be broken in less formal English, and especially in conversation. 詞條末尾的 Usage (用法説明)對標準英語的流行準則提供了指引。在不甚正式的英語中,尤其在會話中,某些準則並非牢不可破。

7. Compounds 複合字

7.1 Compound terms forming one word (e. g. **bathroom**, **jellyfish**) are listed as main entries, as are those consisting of two or more words (e. g. **chain reaction**) or joined by a hyphen (e. g. **chain-gang**). 形成單字的複合詞語(如 **bathroom**, **jellyfish**) 作爲主詞條列出,由兩個或更多的單字構成的複合字(如 **chain reaction**)或由連字符號連接的複合

字(如 chain-gang),都同樣作爲主詞條列出。

7.2 When a hyphenated compound in bold type is divided at the end of a line the hyphen is repeated at the beginning of the next line to show that it is a permanent feature of the spelling and not just an end-of-line hyphen. 如果以黑體印出,並由連字符號連接而形成的複合字在行末被分斷,那麼,連字符號在下一行的開頭則予以重複,以表明這裏的連字符號是該字詞原本所具有的,而非行末的連字符號。

8. Derivatives 衍生字

- 8.1 Words formed by adding a suffix to another word are in many cases listed at the end of the entry for the main word (e. g. chalkiness and chalky at chalk). In this position they are not defined since they can be understood from the sense of the main word and that given at the suffix concerned; when further definition is called for they are given main entries in their own right (e. g. changeable). 由主要字彙與後綴構成的衍生字大多排列在主詞條之後 (例如 chalk 詞條下的 chalkiness 和 chalky)。列在這個位置的衍生字不加釋義,這是 因爲它們的字義可由參照主詞條的釋義和相關後綴的定義而得知。如果衍生字有必要進一步定義,那麼,這樣的衍生字本身即被作爲主詞條列出(例如 changeable)。
- 8.2 For reasons of space words formed by certain suffixes are not always included except when some special feature of spelling or pronunciation or meaning is involved. These suffixes are -ABLE, -ER¹(in the sense '... that does'), -ER² and -EST (see also 4.3), -ISH, -LESS, -LIKE, -LY², and -NESS. 限於篇幅,由單字與某些後綴構成的衍生字不一定都收錄進來,除非它們在拼法、發音或意義上有某些特殊特徵。這類後綴包括-ALBE, -ER¹(意爲"行事者"), -ER², -EST(亦見 4.3), -ISH, -LESS, -LIKE, -LY²和-NESS。

9. Etymology 字源

- 9.1 This is given in square brackets [] at the end of the entry. In the space available it can only give the direct line of derivation in outline. Forms in other languages are not given if they are exactly or nearly the same as the English form. 字源資料置於詞條末尾的[]內。限於篇幅,只能簡要地列出衍生字最近的演變。如果英語字形與其他外來語的字形完全或基本上相同,則外來語字形不另列出。
- 9.2 'Old English' is used for words that are known to have been used before AD 1150. "古 英語"指的是那些已知在——五○年之前曾被使用的英語。
- 9.3 'Anglo-French' denotes the variety of French current in England in the Middle Ages after the Norman Conquest. "英國法語"指的是中世紀諾曼人征服英國後流行於英格蘭

的一種法語變體。

- 9.4 'Latin' denotes classical and Late Latin up to about AD 600; 'medieval Latin' that of the period about 600 1500; 'Anglo-Latin' denotes Latin as used in medieval England. "拉丁語"指的是古典拉丁語和其後直至西元六〇〇年左右的拉丁語; "中世紀拉丁語"指的是六〇〇至一五〇〇年期間的拉丁語; "英國拉丁語"指的是在中世紀英格蘭所使用的拉丁語。
- 9.5 Where the origin of a word cannot be reliably ascertained, the form 'origin uncertain' or 'origin unknown' is used. 如果字源無確切的把握,則注以 origin uncertain (字源不確定)或 origin unknown(字源不詳)標記。
- 9.6 Names of the rarer languages that have contributed to English (such as Balti at **polo**, and Cree at **wapiti**) are given in full without explanation; they may be found explained in larger dictionaries or in encyclopedias. 作爲英語字源的一些罕見語言(如 polo 詞條中的 Balti, wapiti 詞條中的 Cree),其名稱以全名印出,但不加解釋。對這些詞語的解釋,可在規模較大的辭典或百科全書中找到。

10. Prefixes and suffixes 前綴和後綴

- 10.1 A large selection of these is given in the main body of the text; prefixes are given in the form **ex** ,**re** ,etc. ,and suffixes in the form **ion**, **ness**, etc. These entries should be consulted to explain the many derivatives given at the end of entries (see 8.1). 辭典正文中選輯了許多前綴和後綴。前綴的形式爲 **ex-**, **re-**等,後綴的形式爲**-ion**, -ness 等。要解釋詞條後面列舉的許多衍生字的意義,應該查閱這些詞綴條目(見8.1)。
- 10.2 Prefixes and suffixes are not normally given a pronunciation since this can change considerably when they form part of a word. 一般而言,前綴和後綴的發音不予標出,因爲它們在構成了單字的一部分之後,發音可能會有很大的改變。

11. Cross-Reference 交互參照

- 11.1 Cross-reference to main entries is indicated by small capitals (e. g. **calk** *US* var. of CAULK; **put a person wise** see WISE). 與主詞條交互參照用小號大寫字母表示(如 **calk** 爲 CAULK 的美語變體, **put a person wise** 見 WISE)。
- 11.2 Cross-reference in italics to a defined phrase or compound refers to the entry for the first word unless another is specified. 以斜體印出供交互參照的某一已經定義的片語或複合字,如無特别表明,即指參閱該片語或複合字的首字詞條。

Abbreviations Used in the Dictionary 略 語 表

英文略語	英文全稱	文全稱 中文略語 中文名			
abbr.	abbreviation	[縮略]	縮略語		
absol.	absolute	[隱含受詞]	及物動詞隱含受詞		
adj.	adjective		形容詞		
adv.	adverb		副詞		
Aeron.	Aeronautics	【空】	航天,航空		
Anat.	Anatomy	【解】	解剖,解剖學		
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	[印英]	印度英語		
Antiq.	Antiquities, Antiquity	[古]	古物,古代		
Archaeol.	Archaeology	【考古】	考古學		
Archity	Architecture	【建】	建築學		
assim.	assimilated	[同化]	被同化的語言,被吸收的語言		
Astrol.	Astrology	【占】	占星術,占星學		
Astron.	Astronomy	【天】	天文學		
attrib.	attributive(ly)		定語		
attrib. adj.	attributive adjective		定語形容詞		
Austral.	Australian	[澳]	澳洲英語		
aux.	auxiliary		助動詞		
Bibl.	Biblical	【聖經】	聖經(用語)		
Biochem.	Biochemistry	【生化】	生物化學		
Biol.	Biology	【生】	生物學		
Bot.	Botany	【植】	植物學		
Chem.	Chemistry, chemical	【化】	化學,化學用語		
Cinematog.	Cinematography	【電影】	電影製片術,電影攝影術		
collect.	collective(ly)		集合名詞		
colloq.	colloquial(ly)	[口]	口語		
comb.	combination; combining		複合字		
compar.	comparative		比較級		
compl.	complement		補語		
conj.	conjunction		連接詞		
contr.	contraction	[縮寫]	縮寫語		

		VII			
derog.	derogatory [貶]		貶義(用語)		
dial.	dialect	alect [方] 方言,土語			
Eccl.	Ecclesiastical 【教會】		教會用語		
Econ.	Economics 【經】		經濟學		
Electr.	Electricity 【電】		電學		
ellipt.	elliptical(ly) [省略]		省略用語		
emphat.	emphatic	[强調]	强調用語		
esp.	especially		尤其,尤指		
euphem.	euphemistic	[婉]	委婉語		
Exod.	Exodus		《出埃及記》		
fem.	feminine		陰性		
foll.	followed		後接		
Gen.	Genesis		《創世記》		
Geol.	Geology	【地質】	地質學		
Geom.	Geometry	【幾】	幾何學		
Gk	Greek	·[希]	希臘語		
Gram.	Grammar	【文法】	文法學		
Hist.	History	【史】	歷史學		
hist.	with historical reference	[史義]	歷史上的意義		
imper.	imperative		祈使語氣,祈使語氣動詞		
Ind.	of the subcontinent com -		(由印度、巴基斯坦和孟加拉		
	prising India, Pakistan,		組成的)印度次大陸的,南亞		
	and Bangladesh		次大陸的		
infin.	infinitive		不定詞		
int.	interjection		感嘆詞,感嘆語		
interrog.	interrogative		疑問詞,疑問句		
interrog. adj.	interrogative adjective		疑問形容詞		
interrog. adv.	interrogative adverb		疑問副詞		
interrog. pron.	interrogative pronoun		疑問代名詞		
Ir.	Irish	[愛爾蘭]	愛爾蘭英語		
iron.	ironical	[諷]	諷刺語		
joc.	jocular [詼]		詼諧語		
Judg.	Judges		《士師記》		
Lev.	Leviticus		《利未記》		
masc.	masculine		陽性		
Math.	Mathematics 【數】		數學		
Matt.	Matthew		《馬太福音》		
Mech.	Mechanics	hanics 【機】 機械			
Med.	Medicine	e 【醫】 醫學			

Meteorol.	Meteorology	【氣】	氣象學		
Mil.	Military	【軍】	軍事(學)		
Mineral.	Mineralogy	礦物(學)			
Mus.	Music 【音】		音樂		
Mythol.	Mythology 【神話】		神話(學),傳説		
n.	noun	名詞			
Naut.	Nautical	【海】	航海學(用語)		
neg.	negative		否定詞		
N. Engl.	Northern English	[英北]	英格蘭北部英語		
n. pl.	noun plural		名詞複數		
NZ	New Zealand	[紐]	紐西蘭英語		
obj.	objective(case)		受詞		
offens.	offensive	[冒犯]	冒犯性語言		
opp.	opposite; (as) opposed		反義		
	(to)				
orig.	originally		最初,原來,原義		
Parl.	Parliament(ary)	[議]	議會用語		
part.	participle		分詞		
past part.	past participle		過去分詞		
Pharm.	Pharmacy; Pharmacolo – gy	【藥】	藥學,藥理學		
Philos.	Philosophy	【哲】	哲學		
Phonet.	Phonetics	【語音】	語音學		
Photog.	Photography	【攝】	攝影術		
phr.	phrase		片語,詞組		
Physiol.	Physiology	【生理】	生理學		
pl.	plural		複數		
poet.	poetical	[詩]	詩歌用語		
Polit.	Politics	【政】	政治學		
ooss.	possessive		所有格		
ooss. pron.	possessive pronoun		所有格代名詞		
orec.	preceded		前接		
oredic.	predicate; predicative(ly)		述語;表語		
oredic. adj.	predicative adjective		述語形容詞		
orep.	preposition		介系詞,前置詞		
ores.	present		現在的		
ores. part.	present participle		現在分詞		
oron.	pronoun	.41	代名詞		
oronunc.	pronunciation		發音(法)		

propr.	proprietary term	[商標]	專利商標詞		
Psycho.	Psychology	[心]	心理學		
RC Ch.	Roman Catholic Church	【天主教】	羅馬天主教(用語)		
ref.	reference		參見		
refl.	1. reflexive		反身的		
rel. adj.	adj. relative adjective		關係形容詞		
rel. adv.	relative adverb		關係副詞		
rel. pron.	relative pronoun		關係代名詞		
Relig.	Religion	【宗】	宗教用語		
Rev.	Revelation		《啓示録》		
rhet.	rhetoric	【修】	修辭學		
Rom.	Roman	[羅馬]	(古)羅馬的		
S. Afr.	South African	[南非]	南非英語		
Sc.	Scottish	[蘇格蘭]	蘇格蘭英語		
Sci.	Science	【科】	科學		
sing.	singular		單數		
Stock Exch.	Stock Exchange	【股】	股票及證券(交易)		
superl.	superlative		最高級		
symb.	symbol	[符]	符號		
Theatr.	Theatre	【戲】	戲劇(藝術)		
Theol.	Theology	【神】	神學		
JS	American, in American use		美國的,美國英語用語		
isu.	usually		通常		
Sec.	verb	v	動詞		
ar.	variant(s)		變體		
aux. auxiliary verb			助動詞		
. refl. reflexive verb			反身動詞		
pol. Zoology		【動】	動物學		

*關於專利名稱地位的説明

在本辭典所收錄的詞中,有些詞是(或被聲稱是)專利名稱或商標。收錄這些詞既不意味著它們在法律上已不再具有專利意義或已具有了一般意義,也不意味著對它們的法律地位做出任何判斷。如果辭典編輯有證據説明某詞是作爲專利名稱或商標使用,那麼,該詞用符號 propr. (商標)加以標示,但並不意味以此對這類詞的法律地位做出判斷或暗示。

音標對照表

		母	音			子 育	Ē
K. K.	IPA		Example	K. K.	IPA	Example	
i	i;	see	[si,si:]	р	p	pen	[pen,pen]
Ĭ	I	sit	[sit,sit]	b	b	bad	[bæd,bæd]
3	e	ten	[ten,ten]	t	t	tea	[ti , ti:]
æ	æ	hat	[hæt,hæt]	d	d	dog	[dog,dog]
a	aı	palm	[pam,pa:m]	k	k	cat	[kæt,kæt]
æ		ask	[æsk,a:sk]	g	g	gad	[gæd,gæd]
а	D	watch	[watf,wbtf]	t∫	tſ	chin	[tʃm,tʃm]
0		accost	[əˈkəst,əˈkɒst]	d3	d_3	June	[dzun,dzum]
0	ıc	saw	[so, so:]	f	f	fall	[fəl,fəːl]
U	υ	put	[put,put]	v	v	voice	[sicv,sicv]
u	uI	too	[tu,tu:]	θ	θ	thin	$[\theta_{\rm In},\theta_{\rm In}]$
Λ	Λ	cup	[kap,kap]	ð	ð	then	[ðen,ðen]
3º	31	fur	[f3,f31]	s	S	so	[so,səu]
э	э	ago	[əˈgo,əˈgəʊ]	z	z	Z00	[zu,zuː]
Ð₁.		never	['nɛvə', 'nevə]	ſ	ſ	ship	[ʃɪp,ʃɪp]
e	eī	page	[ped3,peId3]	3	3	vision	['vɪʒən,'vɪʒən]
0	ອບ	home	[much,mod]	h	h	how	[haʊ,haʊ]
aı	aı	five	[faɪv,faɪv]	m	m	man	[mæn,mæn]
au	aυ	now	[nau,nau]	n	n	no	[no,nou]
)IC	ЭI	join	[nicgb, nicgb]	ņ		button	[ˈbʌtṇ,ˈbʌtən]
Ir	ıə	near	[eɪn, nɪn]	ŋ	ŋ	sing	[sɪŋ,sɪŋ]
εr	еə	hair	[her,hea]	1	1	leg	[leg,leg]
Ωr	บอ	tour	[tur,tuə]	ļ		able	['ebļ,'eɪbl]
				r	r	red	[red, red]
				j	j	yes	[jɛs,jes]
				w	w	wet	[wet,wet]