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## PREFACE.

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OWING to the great demand for English and Chinese dictionaries we have prepared at considerable expense the COMMERCIAL PRESS ENGLISH AND CHINESE PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, which we sell at a moderate price, and believe it will be found the best Dictionary in the market.

THE PUBLISHERS,  
COMMERCIAL PRESS.

SHANGHAI, *March, 1902.*

者商務印書館。知時用之所缺。乃延中西淹通之士。卽彼中善本。如納韜耳羅存德韋柏士特諸家之著。薈萃綴譯。以爲是編。雖未謂卽臻於精極。要亦不封於故。而知進於時之所宜者矣。上之有以副。

明詔之所欲爲。下之有以佐勸學者之日力。以視坊市前行之數種。遜乎遠矣。夫始於微。終於著。始於簡約。終於繁富者。天演之公例也。同類爭存。存其最宜者。又天演之公例也。然則是編之獨出冠時。而爲世之所寶貴而競取者。又何疑焉。侯官嚴復

詔求本末兼備之才。與通知外國事者。將尊顯之。於是天下之士。咸弁然向風。思自進於時之所宜。而無封於其故。故綜而計之。今之治西文習西學者。蓋千萬於同光之間者不止也。則亦利祿之路然爾。且夫始於微。終於著。始於簡約。終於繁富者。天演之道。何適而不然歟。字典者。羣書之總匯。而亦治語言文字者之權輿也。尙憶三十年以往。不佞初學英文時。堂館所頒。獨有廣州一種。寥落數百千言。而義不備具。浸假而有五車韻府等書。則大抵教會所編輯。取便西人之學中國文字者耳。卽至晚出數種。雖較前爲富。然於一字數義。至夫名物動作區別形況之異用。皆緼而不分。學者叩其所不知。而黠闇愈甚。用以侈譯。則事義違反。鼠璞相質。往往多可笑者。故僕疇曩課教南北子弟。常勗其勉用西文字典。不得以華文字典之譯義。望文駢疊爲之。初學爲此。蹶蹶其難。必遲又久。而後從順。此皆字典之不精。致成學之難期。而譯才之乏。至如此也。頃



商務書館華英音韻字典集成序

海禁開。中土之習西文者日益衆。而尤以英文爲獨多。蓋商業之盛。甲於諸邦。日中之市。人物總至。所以售酤取予。必通其言語。而後有以廉其情。而券其利。泊夫同光之際。樞府當軸。沿海疆吏。以交涉之日繁。象寄之才。不可獨出於市井。思有以濬其源。而澄其流。於是乎京師海上。訖於閩粵。所謂同文館。廣方言館。前後學堂諸制。稍稍興矣。廿稔以來。中國疆場之事。日棘。而政之所宜師資於彼。以自輔其所不逮者。亦日以殷。聰強早知之士。審不通其語言。終無以得彼己之實。則往往奮發於旁行斜上之書。考中西政教學術之異同。此西學之號。所由昉也。洪惟

聖上當陽。厯天步之艱難。深知世運方日趨於通。而塗塞耳目。自相嬗阿者之終歸於無當也。則幡然改易科目。廣厲學官。

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

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HAVING been requested to write an Introduction for this COMMERCIAL PRESS ENGLISH AND CHINESE PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY I take the liberty of expressing three opinions. The first is my great hope that the present emperor of China will follow the example of the illustrious emperor Kanghi in literary activity and among other works prepare a foreign and Chinese dictionary worthy of the present times. The second is my pleasure at the enterprise of a private company—the “Commercial Press,” Shanghai—in publishing a number of educational Anglo-Chinese books which are greatly needed in China now. The third is that this dictionary of the “Commercial Press,” though not meant for the advanced student, will be found most useful to the many who are striving to get a general knowledge of the English language.

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

SHANGHAI, *March, 1902.*

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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MANY foreign scholars have not disdained to undertake the preparation of elaborate Chinese-English dictionaries to which foreign students of the Chinese language can turn for assistance. But Chinese students of the English language have had hitherto nobody to help them except Mr. KWONG KI-CHIU.

The work of Mr. KWONG KI-CHIU was simply that of extracting and copying from the work of Dr. LOBSCHIED. The laborious work of Dr. LOBSCHIED, first published in Hongkong,—as far as I have been able to learn,—was original. In many respects, the work is very faulty. It is disfigured by Cantonese colloquialism, and the translation he gives of a demi-god 半箇上帝 has become one of the curiosities of literature. Nevertheless, Dr. LOBSCHIED'S work, as far as I know, has not hitherto been improved upon. Dr. T. INOUE many years ago republished the work in Japan, where, I believe, it has helped in no considerable degree the present "Renaissance" of the Japanese nation. In Japan, however, where there are many foreign educated natives, a new and large English-Japanese dictionary has recently been published.

Here in China, the "Commercial Press," an enterprise owned and conducted by Chinese in Shanghai, have spared neither labour nor expense to enlarge and



correct the work of Dr. LOBSCHREID and to make the most complete and reliable dictionary hitherto offered to the public. As far as I have been able to judge from seeing a copy of the dictionary, the present work is a decided advance upon that of Mr. KWONG KI-CHIU and should certainly supersede it in meeting the needs of the Chinese students of the English language.

I should like, in conclusion, to warn the Chinese students who make use of this dictionary that a dictionary merely gives an *explanation of words*,—some times in a round-about-way,—and not a “translation” of words. The use of a dictionary is to help students to understand the meaning of words; but in order to translate English into Chinese, or *vice versa*, the student must not depend upon the dictionary: he must depend upon other studies.

KU HUNG-MING.

WUCHANG, *March, 1902.*

## INTRODUCTION

### ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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THE three great languages of literature are the English, the German and the French. It is almost necessary to be acquainted with at least one of these in order to obtain a thorough education in any of the great departments of human knowledge. Russian is spoken by a greater number of people than either German or French; but the Russians are far behind the other great nations of Europe in literature and in scientific progress, while a large part of the Russian people can scarcely claim to be civilized. French was at one time the leading language of Europe, but even in diplomacy, as well as in literature and in science, French can no longer claim superiority to the language of England.

The English language is spoken in all parts of the civilized world, and one who has learned to speak it, can travel all over the earth, and in every great commercial city of every nation he will find those with whom he can converse. The number speaking English is variously estimated, but it cannot be much less than 140,000,000, while the two great nations which make use of it, rule over 460,000,000 of people. At the beginning of the last century the English language was spoken by less than 21,000,000, and the French, Russian, German and Spanish languages were all spoken by a larger number than the English; but at the end of the century English had advanced to the first place among European languages, and only one of these,—the Russian,—is spoken by half as many people. The Mandarin language of China, in its various forms, is spoken by a larger number of people; but the number who can read it and write it is comparatively small, while a large majority of those who speak English can both read and write.

A majority of the newspapers of the world are printed in the English language, and the foreign commerce of English speaking nations exceeds all the rest of the world combined. The greatest number of English speaking people live in the United States of America, whose 80,000,000 of people are nearly all speakers of English. This is the wealthiest nation of the world, and only the Pacific Ocean separates it from China. Most of the other speakers of English live in some part of the British Empire;—whose sovereign rules over more territory than that of any other nation, and whose population is nearly if not quite as great as that of the Chinese Empire.

To acquire a sufficient knowledge of the spoken language for ordinary business purposes, is no great task, but to be able to read intelligently the books and periodicals which are published in the English language will require years of earnest and patient study. The task is not an easy one, but the reward is great; for he who has learned to read English has been introduced into the company of the greatest writers and most advanced thinkers of the world. The greatest and best books of the world are found in the English language. The student will find carefully prepared works on all the great subjects which learned men delight to study:—religion, natural science, government, medicine, navigation, history, art,—in short, every branch of knowledge has been investigated by English and American scholars, and the best books of other nations have been translated into English for the instruction and enjoyment of the many millions who read that great language.

In view of these facts, the true friends of China should rejoice to see that many thousands of Chinese students are learning English, and may it not be expected that this will result in the introduction of many new and helpful ideas, and even in the enrichment and remodeling of the Chinese language to meet the demands of modern thought and modern progress? The truest patriot will gladly receive help from other nations in all branches of knowledge wherein they excel, while loyally endeavouring to make the best use of his own language in order to educate and

elevate his own people. That which he learns from other nations must be remodeled and improved upon for the use of his own countrymen, but every effort should be made to gather in the best results of the intellectual labors of scholars who live in other countries throughout the world.

Those who help their countrymen to get this knowledge are doing a great work for China, and the Commercial Press of Shanghai is greatly to be congratulated upon the success which is attending its efforts to provide good books for the help of those who are studying the English and other language. Its publications have already done much for the help of these students, and we have admired the vigor and enterprise which the Commercial Press has shown in publishing these books and in pushing forward their sale. But now their former efforts are eclipsed in the publication of an **ENGLISH AND CHINESE PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY**, which they may justly claim to be the most complete and carefully prepared work of its kind ever published in China. Containing as it does 1,886 pages of closely printed letter-press, with many thousands of useful words and phrases, it will be a great boon to the thousands of Chinese who are studying English, as well as to those from foreign lands who are studying the Chinese language. The proprietors of the Commercial Press deserve great praise for the success which has crowned their efforts. No doubt the future may produce a better book than the one which is before us, but it will doubtless be several years at least before the **COMMERCIAL PRESS ENGLISH AND CHINESE PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY** will be superseded by any work which can compare with it in completeness, convenience and cheapness.

J. A. SILSBY.

South Gate, Shanghai,  
March, 1902.

字音另切而成本書音韻以西士納韜爾氏爲本卽用此法簡便明白甚益學者惟數字母之音不能明顯立四例如左

一 a 之以大利音如在 speakable 內者以 a 別之

a 之以大利音如在 father 內者以 a 別之

二 e 之柔音如 gard 者以 gerd 別之

三 i 之長音如在 mind 內者易誤作短音特寫作 mine'd 或作 i 以別之

四 u 之柔音如在 bull 內者以 u 別之

四英字除單音者之外俱有高聲卽重讀其音以別於餘諸音也字典內以 / 標於字母之右上隅而別之多音之字更有次高聲今亦詳列無遺通例雙音之字高聲多在首音多音之字高聲多在末向前之第三音然背此例者多至不可勝數故必以字典爲準

五釋義爲字典之全神所注本書並列華英二解務求簡明大抵以羅氏爲宗博採前賢以補之新增字義間取諸日本字典

六附卷列減筆字解外國語解各等記號皆講英文者所必需又以中西地名繁雜學者每苦檢閱無從茲以謝君洪資所輯華英地名表殿之卷末以爲譯學一助

光緒二十八年春季

編者識



fling.

苟。與其前之無音字母有涉如 *so* 之柔聲或其前亦爲。則反前例如 *singe*, *singing*; *see*, *seeing*.

一單音字尾爲獨無音字母前無長音又多音字尾之獨無音字母而居高聲者且其續詞之首爲有音字母則字尾之無音字母宜疊之如 *fit*, *fitted*, *fitting*; *compel*, *compelled*.

然有時恐致其前有音字母之誤讀故有長音者尾字不疊如 *feared*, *defiled*, *bloated*.

字尾爲獨無音字母而非高聲者則不疊之如 *limit*, *limited*; *civil*, *civility* 偶有背此例者如 *leveller*, *traveller*.

三字尾爲 *ll* 成合字時去其一如 *all*, *always*; *fill*, *fulfil* 偶有背此例者如 *recall*, *refill*. 四字尾爲 *y* 其前緊接無音字母續詞時 *y* 變爲 *i* 如 *holy*, *holier*. 但於 *ing*, *ish*, *e*, 之前 *y* 字不改如 *flying*, *babyish*.

*y* 之前爲有音字母則亦不變如 *boy*, *boyish*; *day*, *days*, 間有變者如 *gaiety*, *paid*. 三音韻之理頗繁茲不及述學者當求之專書自來編字典者注音韻之法有二派一將字母四十餘音各編記號標諸字母之上下其法似厭煩瑣一則旁註一字按其

## 例言

一英文字典所當重者三事曰拼法或曰正字法曰音韻或曰正音法曰解義本書爲英華字典更於英文解義之外增以華文譯義事益繁重編者以數年之力擷數十家字典之精華成此巨帙爲習英文者之津梁當亦學人之所樂觀豈僅編輯者私心愉快而已乎

二英美同文而二國字學家於拼字之法微有不同茲編概循英例初學檢字典者每昧英字有語幹變狀之別變字由語幹而出其關係微者字典每畧不書以省地位如 *desire* 語幹也其變狀 *desiring, desires, desireth* 等皆從畧不列故檢字典者宜先知拼法總例今擇其要者畧列數條於左

一英字尾爲 *e* 續詞則去之如 *give, giving*.

其續詞爲 *ty* 與 *ty* 則 *e* 改爲 *i* 如 *pure, purify, purity*.

如 *e* 無聲其前爲 *c* 或 *s* 之柔音而續詞爲 *able* 或 *ous* 則 *e* 不去如 *peaceable; courage, courageous*.

苟續詞爲 *ful, less, ly, ment, ness, some*. 則 *e* 亦不去如 *peaceful, nameless, wisely, excitement, whiteness, wholesome*.

字尾爲 *e*. 其前爲長音續音之首爲有音字母則 *e* 當省如 *file, filer (not fileer)*.

# ABBREVIATIONS OF THE "PARTS OF SPEECH"

AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL SIGNIFICATIONS.

## 表字略之法文用所中編

The words that constitute the English language are classified under eight different heads, called "Parts of Speech," and, independently of the articles *a*, *an* and *the*, consist of the NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION and the INTERJECTION; and each word in the Dictionary is referred to one or other of these categories according to its function, thus:—

<i>n.</i>	representing noun.	<i>adv.</i>	representing adverb.
<i>a.</i>	" adjective.	<i>prep.</i>	" preposition.
<i>pron.</i>	" pronoun.	<i>conj.</i>	" conjunction.
<i>v.</i>	" verb.	<i>interj.</i>	" interjection.

As the first four parts of speech vary in inflection or otherwise, these changes are indicated thus:—

<i>n. pl.</i>	representing noun plural.	<i>ppr.</i>	representing present participle
<i>v. t.</i>	" verb transitive.	<i>pp.</i>	" past. "
<i>v. i.</i>	" verb intransitive.	<i>pret.</i>	" preterite,
<i>v. imp.</i>	" verb impersonal.		

成集典字韻音英華館書務商

COMMERCIAL PRESS

ENGLISH AND CHINESE

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

A.

A. The first letter of the English Alphabet; 英語字母首字; its broad and open sound is expressed by 亞 or 阿. A, the indefinite article is expressed by the numeral 一, and is followed by the Classifier defining the noun; as: —a band of robbers, 一羣賊; a' bean, 一粒荳; a blow of hand, 一下手; a boat, 一隻艇; a book, 一部書; a bottle, 一個罇; a bouquet of flowers, 一朵花; a broom, 一把掃帚; a bundle of pencils, 一扎筆; a bundle of straw, 一把乾草; a burden (of &c., &c.), 一擔; a cannon, 一門炮; a cap, 一頂帽; a carriage, 一架(輛或乘)馬車; a cash, 一文錢; a chair, 一隻椅; a clod of earth, 一團泥; a cluster (or bundle) of incense sticks, 一炷香; a criminal, 一名犯; a decree, 上諭一道; a dog, 一隻狗; a dollar, 一圓銀; a door, 一扇門; a double-edged sword, 雙口劍; a dress, 一件衫; a fan, 一把扇; a feast, 一席酒; a fish, 一尾(條)魚; a flock of sheep, 一群羊; a flock of birds, 一群雀; a game of chess, 一局棋; a gentleman, 一位客; a gong, 一面鐘; a government officer, 一員官; a horse, 一匹馬; a house, 一間屋; a knife, 一把刀; a lamp, 一盞燈; a leaf (of a book), 一頁; a letter, 一封信; a man, 一個人; a lump of beef, 一團牛肉; a mosquito curtain, 一堂蚊帳; a needle, 一隻針; a noble affair, 一件美事; a number of people, 一堆人, 一群人; a packet of paper, 一包紙; a pagoda, 一座塔; a

pair of shoes, 一雙鞋; a pair of blankets, 一合洋氈; a pair of trousers, 一條褲; a pane of glass, 一塊玻璃; a pearl, 一顆珍珠; a pencil, 一枝(管)筆; a piece of calico, 一疋布; a piece of cloth, 一疋布; a piece of ground, 一段地; a plant of bamboo, 一竿竹; a plaster, 一張膏藥; a play (one act of), 一樁戲; a procession, &c., &c., 一班春色; a puff of smoke, 一陣烟; a quire of paper, 一刀紙; a river, 一條河; a room, 一間房; a row of boats, 一行船; a row of trees, 一排樹木; a sedan chair, 一頂轎; a set of books, 一套書; a set of instruments, 一副器具; a section of regulations, 一款章程; a sentence, 一句話; a sheet of paper, 一張紙; a shirt, 一件汗衫; a shoal of fish, 一隊魚; a shower of rain, 一場雨; a slab of stone, 一塊石; a spot of rust, 一筴鏽; a small piece of wood, 一片木; a star, 一點星; a story (of house), 一層; a succession of doors, 幾重門; a suit of clothes, 一身(套)衣服; a swarm of bees, 一群蜜蜂; a sword, 一口劍; a table, 一隻檯; a teacher, 一位先生; a tree, 一棵(株或根)樹; a volume, 一本書; a (large) volume, 一部書; a wall, 一幅牆; a year, 一年 (twice a year, 一年兩次).

A, after a verb, to go  
a hunting, 去打獵

Aard-vark, (ard'-  
vark) n. 食蟻獸  
(此獸產於亞非利  
加之南)



食蟻獸圖