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汉英双解中医大辞典

Chinese-English Dictionary
of Traditional Chinese Medicine

原一祥 任继学 黄龙 高光震(常务) 主编



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汉英双解中医大辞典

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出版者的话

在当今世界科技进步、国际间学术交流日益频繁的时代,中医学以其独特的理论体系和丰富的临床经验,越来越被世界人民所理解、接受和欢迎。为了满足外国人学习中医学,中国人向外传播中医的需要,我们组织编写了这部《汉英双解中医大辞典》,旨在提供一部系统、全面、规范、准确而实用的工具书。

《汉英双解中医大辞典》选收中医基础理论、临床、针灸、中药、方剂、人物、文献、推拿、按摩、气功、药膳等词目近九千条(包括单字及附条),于1990年7月开始编写,历时五载,几易其稿。在编写过程中,力求做到选词全面而实用,释文简明扼要,译文准确而规范,并充分揭示中医词汇的内涵。

本书在编写过程中,得到了国家中医药管理局、吉林省卫生厅、吉林省中医管理局有关领导及长春中医学院等单位的大力支持和协助,谨在此表示诚挚的谢意!

本书是国家新闻出版署“八五”规划的重点书目。我社以简体字本出版发行的同时,又与台湾知音出版社合作出版繁体字本。

编辞典难,编汉英双解中医大辞典更难,有其一定的特殊性,且初次尝试。由于水平所限,缺乏经验,很难达到预期的效果,诚望海内外同仁志识多提宝贵意见,以便提高、更正,不胜感激!

本书后附汉语拼音索引及英文字母索引,以供检索。

人民卫生出版社

1996年6月

Publisher's Note

In the times of the advance in science and technology and ever-increasing frequency of the international academic exchanges, Traditional Chinese Medicine is being intelligible, acceptable, and preferable in the world with its unique theoretical system and the abundant clinical experience. In order to meet the need that the foreigners learn TCM and the Chinese spread TCM over the world, Chinese-English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine is compiled and published to provide a systematic, comprehensive, authoritative, and practical reference book for the readers.

The dictionary collects about nine thousand entries from Basic Theory of TCM, Clinics of TCM, Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Traditional Chinese Drugs, Prescriptions of TCM, History of TCM, Literature of TCM, Massage of TCM, Qigong, Medicated Diet, etc. The compiling work started in July, 1990 and a great effort has been made for five years. In the process the editorial staff has been striving for comprehensiveness and practicality in the entry collection, conciseness and relevancy in the interpretations, and authoritativeness and accuracy in the translations, which can express the connotations of TCM terms properly.

A sincere acknowledgment must be made of the leaders of state Administrative Bureau of TCM, The Department of Public Health of Jilin Province, Administrative Bureau of TCM of Jilin Province, Changchun College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, etc. who gave us a great help and supports in the compilation of the dictionary.

The dictionary is one of the main publications of the Eighth Five-year Plan by the Press and Publications Administration of the P. R. C. . Both edition in the simplified Chinese characters and edition in their original complex forms will be published by the People's Medical Publishing House. The latter edition will be shared with our joint publisher, Taiwan Boson Friend Publishing House.

It is very difficult to compile a dictionary and no more difficult is it than to compile for the first time a Chinese-English dictionary of TCM which has its specific characteristics. And it is hard to achieve the desired results because of the lack of experience and the limited knowledge. We, therefore, appreciate sincerely the valuable suggestions and advice from the scholars at home and abroad so as to make the further improvement and revision.

Attached to the end of the dictionary are two appendices: The Chinese Phonetic Alphabet Index and English Index.

The People's Medical Publishing House

June, 1996

前 言

中医学是一伟大的宝库,是中华民族宝贵的文化遗产中的一颗璀璨的明珠。几千年来,它为中华民族的繁衍昌盛、人民的健康长寿,作出了不可估量的贡献。我国所经历的每个朝代的历史,不仅都有对它的光辉记述,而且随着社会发展的进程不断有新的突破。自古以来,特别是汉唐以来,它冲出国门传播世界,尤其在亚洲影响尤巨,使人受益匪浅。在世界医学史上,我国的传统医学有着光辉灿烂的一页。现在,中医学在防病治病方面的优势,越来越为全世界人民所接受。学习、研究、求治中医的人,越来越多。国际学术活动日益频繁。为适应这种学习、研究中医的历史趋势,我辈应效仿祖先,将祖国医学这一博大而浩瀚的科学,更系统而全面地向全世界各国传播,为全人类的健康服务。基于这样一种认识,我们觉得亟需一部令人满意的辞书做为桥梁,为中医学的国际交流服务。在英国皇家文学协会会员、南京师范大学黄龙教授与长春中医学院原一祥教授共同倡议之下,并得到全国著名老中医、长春中医学院任继学教授的赞许,共同担任主编,高光震教授慷慨出任主持编撰之常务工作。于是以长春中医学院的专家为主,并有白求恩医科大学、南京师范大学、佳木斯医学院、黑龙江中医学院、辽宁中医学院、吉林工业大学、长春税务学院等兄弟院校有关专家参与的编委会组成了,从1990年7月开始着手编撰这部《汉英双解中医大辞典》。

这部辞书的出版,主要是提供给操英语的外国人学习中医之用;也是提供给学习、研究中医的国人使用这部辞书做为对外交流向国外传播中医学的媒介。不仅如此,因为它集揽了大量的中医药词汇并有精辟的解释,也是有志学习掌握中医学的人,必备的一部好的工具书。

这部辞典,是目前全国同类书中少见的大部头工具书。为适应读者的需要,同时又与其他已出版的中医中英词典、文库等相区别,在编写中有如下特点:

1. 大而全的广泛性。本书收集中医药名词术语近九千条,此数是国内此类辞书所罕见的。它囊括了中医学府通用的各科教材所用之名词术语,上至内经、伤寒、金匮,下至养生、气功及临床各科共达二十余类,并加以精辟之翻译,这是目前此类辞书所无者。

2. 选条及解释的精确性。本书所选之词条,皆经专家精心研究,紧紧围绕本书发行对象之特点,删繁就简,去粗取精而选定。每条释义力求准确,凡属众说纷纭者,则博采众长或取公认之解释。

3. 释义精辟的权威性。中医学有自己的独特理论体系,许多名词术语古奥难解,翻译工作很难找到参考之先例。凡此类名词均由在医学院校执教外语多年的专家亲自执笔,并与中医专家反复研究其真谛所在,通顺地表达其原意,并由全国著名翻译学权威逐条审核。

4. 编排新颖的实用性。本书编排新颖,所收集的词条正文皆为汉英名词对译,其释义

则采用汉英双向解释之形式,查阅时辅之以笔画、拼音顺序,及英文音序索引,确为方便而实用。

几年来在这部辞书编写过程中得到了国家中医管理局、人民卫生出版社、吉林省卫生厅、吉林省中医管理局、长春中医学院等单位的大力支持和赞助,并有全国中医界前辈担任顾问,当这部辞书完成之际,在这里一并表示衷心感谢!

这部书被列为国家新闻出版署“八五”规划的重点书目,我们深感欣慰!

相信这部辞书的出版,将会为中医走向世界架起一座坚实的桥梁。

编撰这样大部头的工具书,我们缺乏足够的经验,虽经几年的努力编写与反复修改,然而还难免有欠妥之处,为了再版时能得到订正,诚望海内外专家及广大读者批评指正。

编 委 会

1995年6月

Preface

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is one of the brightest pearls in the treasure house of the cultural heritage of China. For thousands of years, it has made a great contribution to the development and prosperity of the Chinese nation, and the health of the Chinese people. Every dynasty in the Chinese history witnessed the outstanding achievements and new breakthrough in TCM with the development of the society. Since the ancient times, especially the Han and Tang Dynasties, TCM has been spread all over the world, especially, in Asia, where the people got great benefit from it. TCM added its brilliant records to the world's medical history. Its superiority in the prevention and treatment of diseases is being recognized by the people of the world and more and more people are learning and studying TCM and favoring the treatment of TCM. The international exchanges of TCM are even more frequent than before. In order to conform to the historical trend we are ought to popularize TCM, a science with great amount of knowledge, more comprehensively and systematically over the world than our ancestors and serve all the human beings on our earth. Based on this knowledge we desire eagerly for a satisfactory dictionary as a tool to promote the international exchanges of TCM. The project of compiling Chinese-English Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine was initiated by Professor Huang Long of Nanjing Normal University, a member of The Royal Society of Literature, and Professor Yuan Yixiang of Changchun College of Traditional Chinese Medicine. The two professors took up the post of the editor in chief and won the approval of Professor Ren Jixue, a well-known experienced doctor of TCM in China, who was invited to share the post of the editor in chief. Professor Gao Guangzhen was in charge of executive work as a managing editor. The editorial staff consists mainly of the scholars from Changchun College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, as well as the scholars from Norman Bethune University of Medical Sciences, Nanjing Normal University, Jiamusi Medical College, Heilongjiang College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Liaoning College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jilin University of Technology, Changchun Taxation College, etc. The compiling work began in July, 1990.

The dictionary is designed for the foreigners who are eager to learn TCM and the Chinese who intend to use it as a tool in their international exchanges of TCM. In addition, the dictionary collects a large number of the terms of TCM with the detailed interpretations, which makes the dictionary a necessary reference book for the persons who intend to learn TCM. In this sense, the dictionary can be considered as one of the largest reference books which are rare in China. In order to meet the need of the users and to be distinct from the current dictionaries and libraries of TCM, this dictionary has the distinctive features as follows:

1. **Extensiveness.** The dictionary has collected about 9000 terms and expressions in TCM, including more than 20 divisions of TCM, such as Study of "The Yellow Emperor's Internal Classic", Study of Treatise on Febrile Diseases, Study of Synopsis of Prescriptions of the Golden Chamber, Health Preservation, Qigong, Clinics of TCM, etc. with accurate Eng-

lish translations. This makes the dictionary outstanding from the like.

2. Accuracy. All the selected entries in the dictionary are chosen by means of the careful research, simplification and refinement in favour of its users. A great effort has been made to present the precise interpretations for each entry and the acceptable interpretations are selected in case of the polysemous ones.

3. Authoritativeness. TCM has a unique theoretical system. Some terms, therefore, are so abstruse and unintelligible that it is very difficult to find out the references for translations. Such terms were translated by the English teachers working in the college of TCM for years, who consulted the authorities on the subjects to grasp the connotations of the terms so that they could translate them into English properly and accurately. The whole English versions have been checked by the nationally well-known scholars on translation.

4. Originality and practicality. The dictionary is laid out originally with Chinese-English entries and interpretations. Indexes of strokes of Chinese-character, the Chinese phonetic alphabet system and English alphabet make the dictionary more convenient and practical to its users.

At the moment of completion of the dictionary, we would like to acknowledge The state Administrative Bureau of TCM, The People's Medical Publishing House, The Department of Public Health of Jilin Province, The Administrative Bureau of TCM of Jilin Province, Changchun College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, etc. for their help and financial supports and the seniors in TCM for their valuable advice and instructions.

We are very gratified that the compiling plan of this dictionary is listed in the main publications of the Eighth Five-year Plan of China by the Press and Publications Administration of the P. R. C. . It is convinced that the publication of the dictionary will promote the worldwide popularization of TCM.

Although a great effort has been made by the editorial staff to compile and revise the manuscript, the dictionary is inevitable to be somewhat imperfect since we lack the experience in compiling such a large dictionary. Therefore, the valuable suggestions and criticism are sincerely invited from the scholars at home and abroad and these imperfections will be revised in the second edition.

The Editing and Translating Committee

June 1995

编写说明

一、本辞典共收中医药常用词、常用术语 8760 余条。包括当前中医学 20 个科属,即内经、伤寒、金匱、温病、中医基础理论、诊断、中药、方剂、医史、文献、内科、外科、骨伤、针灸、推拿、妇科、儿科、五官,以及药膳、气功等。

二、本辞典收词标准,突出实用性。选词来源是全国中医院校通用教材、1980 年以后公开出版的当代中医名著,如《实用中医学》等。考虑到中医药学的传统特点,对历代医学名著中使用的术语,亦酌情收入。如《内经》中薄厥、煎厥、肥气、伏梁等,虽然现代已不作为疾病名称运用于临床,但仍有存在的价值,所以也收入本辞典之中。

三、本辞典对医史人物及历代医学典籍的收入,只取对后世影响较大者。其上限为医史记载的上古传说人物,如黄帝、炎帝;下限为当代已故名家,如秦伯未等,其年代为 1970 年以前逝世者。

四、本辞典为中英文双解大辞典,其读者对象为操英语的外国人,以及既学习中医,又学习英语的国人。根据此特定的读者对象,所以每条词目皆不注明出处(方剂词目除外)。

五、本辞典鉴于英语翻译中医术语的难度及准确性,在撰写中文词条之释文时,尽力使用现代汉语,少用或不用古汉语,亦不引用古代医学著作之原文。这是与当今出版的各种中医辞典区别之处,敬请读者鉴谅。

六、本辞典每条释文之前,皆标有本词之分类语。如“当归,中药名”。“合谷,腧穴”。“热痰,病证名”。其中临床各科词目的分类语有:病名、证名、病证名、病机、症状、诊法、治法、舌象、脉象等。除病名、证名、病证名三类列举“治宜”之外,其他一律不出治法治则。

七、根据国家有关规定,有关禁猎动物的药品,如虎骨、犀角等,均不作词目收入本辞典。古典方剂中使用者,为保存原方的准确性,不予删除。

八、一词多义者,分 1、2、3 逐项解释。内容互见者,列“详见××”或“参见××”,以示引导。

九、本辞典列汉字笔画目录。其排列顺序,以汉字的笔画多少为序。笔画相同者,以一丨ノ、㇇先后排列。首字相同的词目,其排列顺序按第二字的笔画排列。第二字相同者,按第三字的笔画排列。余以此类推。

十、本辞典使用简体字,其依据为 1964 年中国文字改革委员会公布的《简化字总表》。其中对中医特殊用字,如“瘀血”的瘀,“癥瘕”的癥等,为避免误解,仍依其旧,未作简化。

Compiler's Note

1. The dictionary collects 8760 entries which are the common terms of TCM, covering the 20 current divisions of TCM, i. e. Study of The Yellow Emperor's Internal Classic, Study of Treatise on Febrile Diseases, Study of Synopsis of Prescriptions of the Golden Chamber, Study of Doctrine of Epidemic Febrile Diseases, Basic Theory of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Diagnostics of TCM, The Chinese Materia Medica, Prescriptions of TCM, History of TCM, Literature of TCM, Internal Medicine of TCM, Surgery of TCM, Bone Diseases of TCM, Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Massage of TCM, Obstetrics and Gynecology of TCM, Pediatrics of TCM, Diseases of the Five Sense Organs, the Chinese Medicated Diet and Qigong.

2. The collection of the entries is focused on practicality. The sources of the entries selected are the national textbooks for TCM colleges, the famous works of TCM published since 1980, such as "Practical Traditional Chinese Medicine", etc. Considering the characteristics of TCM, the terms in the ancient classics of TCM are selected according to the practical needs. For example, in "The Yellow Emperor's Internal Classic", such terms as Syncope due to emotional upset, Scorching syncope, Lump at the left hypochondrium, Mass in the upper or lower abdomen, etc. are no longer used in the clinical practice as a name of diseases but they are still useful. Therefore, they are also collected in the dictionary.

3. As for the historic figures in TCM and the ancient classics of TCM, the dictionary only selects the influential ones, arranging from the figures in the ancient tales such as Yellow Emperor to the modern famous persons such as Qin Bowei, who were alive until 1970.

4. As a Chinese-English dictionary, it is designed for the foreigners who speak English and the Chinese who learn both TCM and English. Considering such users the sources of the terms are not presented in the dictionary with exception of the terms of Prescriptions of TCM.

5. Considering the difficulties and accuracy in translation, the interpretations are made in the modern Chinese instead of the ancient Chinese and the original of the ancient classics of TCM are avoided. The allowance is expected from the readers, for this is a difference of the dictionary from the other current dictionaries of TCM.

6. Each term in the dictionary is labelled by a classifying word. For example, "**Chinese Angelica Root**, A name of TCD", "**Hegu** An acupoint", and "**Heat-phlegm** A disease and syndrome". The classifying words for the clinical divisions are disease, syndrome, disease and syndrome, pathogenesis, symptom, diagnostic method, treatment, picture of the tongue, pulse condition, etc. The therapeutical principles are only given to disease, syndrome, and disease and syndrome.

7. According to the regulations of the Chinese government, such drugs as Os Tigris, Cornu Phinocerotis, etc. are not selected because they are derived from the animals which are prohibited from killing. But there is an exception in the ancient prescriptions.

8. For the terms with the polysemous connotations the separate interpretations are listed

out with "1.", "2.", "3", etc. The reference entries are introduced by "cf."

9. The entries are arranged according to the number of strokes of the Chinese characters. If the characters have equal strokes in number, the order of —, |,), \ and 7 will be followed. If the characters are exactly the same, the next ones will be considered according to the number of strokes.

10. The simplified Chinese characters are used in the dictionary based on "The General List of the Simplified Chinese Characters" issued by The Committee of Reforming Chinese Writing System in 1964. In order to avoid the misunderstandings the characters uniquely used in TCM are not simplified, such as "瘀" in the entry of "Blood Stasis" and "癥" in the entry of "Mass in Abdomen".

