

**A Handbook of
Chinese-English
Personages and
Appellations**

**汉英人物
称谓手册**

胡志挥 编著



金盾出版社
JINDUN CHUBANSHE

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内 容 提 要

本书是针对汉、英语编译实践和教学工作所汇编的一部较系统、实用的工具书。它以人物及称谓为基本内容,收集了各类词目 6000 余条。对常用的古今中外著名人物,除了附有相应的英语外,条文还罗列他们各自的生卒年代、身份及主要著作。至于称谓部分,除了罗列它们不同的含义外,条文有时还能通过括号来揭示它们各自的区别和特点(例如,古语,方言,褒义,贬义,等等)。本书不仅内容丰富,而且各种条目都经编者的严格精选,可供国内外广大编译人员、从事汉语和英语专业的师生及研究人员使用和参考。

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前 言

随着经济全球化和我国对外开放的不断深入，对外翻译人才紧缺和翻译质量不断下滑已越来越受到社会各界的关注。当然，造成这种局面的原因是多方面的。同样地，由于翻译所涉及的面十分广泛，要彻底解决这个老大难问题，非得启动一项专门的综合治理工程不可。然而，根据本人的长期考察和研究，我认为，加快工具书籍的建设步伐乃是其中最不可或缺的一个重要环节。这是因为出版一套针对汉译英所需的实用工具书籍具有如下五方面好处：

一、可以满足当前社会的急需。随着全球经济一体化和我国对外开放的不断深入，不仅外国人想了解的范围在日益扩大和深化，而且编译人员的队伍也在不断发展。然而，翻译的内容经常包罗万象，而译者的精力毕竟有限。他们正为缺乏各种得心应手的辞书而感到苦恼。因此，只有抓紧编撰和出版各类较系统、实用的工具书籍，才能满足这些日益增长的社会需要。

二、可以减少差错。例如，改革开放初期，有人曾把已故的著名美国汉学家“费正清”译成“Fei Zhengqing”，结果闹出美国青年竟写信到中国历史研究所来寻找的洋相。如今，同样也由于缺乏必要的辞书，这种差错和笑话仍在不断重演。例如，最近，有人把乾隆年间来华的意大利画家郎世宁译成“Lang Shining”；更可笑的是，最近，有人甚至还把他改名换姓（朗士宁）。但使我大吃一惊的是，有本专业辞书竟然把他

说成是“中国画家”。因此，为了减少或避免类似差错，我们有理由及早出版一些较系统、实用的翻译辞典或手册。

三、可以提高翻译质量。众所周知，创作都是抒写自己所熟悉的生活内容。但翻译却不同，很多翻译任务往往是被动的。然而，即使是译者主动挑选的，由于作品往往海阔天空，就必然会遇到这样、那样的“拦路虎”。如果缺乏必要的辞书，译者只好不是“依样画葫芦”就是“大海捞针”，从而因精力分散而影响翻译的质量。相反，要是我们能出版一套非常得心应手的工具书籍，那么，他们可以把好钢使在刀刃上，我国的对外编译水平肯定会大有起色。

四、可以节省大量人力和物力（人的精力和纸张、油墨，等等）。为了解决译名的准确性，有些报刊、杂志都先后采取了用括号加注音的办法。然而，由于缺乏统一的准绳，注音虽说前后一致，但同一书名的英译文却依然“因人而异，前后矛盾”。由此可见，这种英译加注音的办法既劳民伤财，又于事无补，反而还会使译名更加乱上加乱。总之，要想使译名真正准确、一致，只有及早编撰、出版一套符合对外编译实际需要的辞书，才能奏效，才能真正名至实归。

五、可以解决译名混乱的难题。由于我国缺乏各种工具书籍，一名多译的问题不仅毫无改进，反而日益严重。例如，同一个外国名人（例如美国总统克林顿或布什），大陆、台湾、港澳和海外各有不同的译法；同一条本国的书名（如曹禺的《原野》）或单位名称（如北京图书馆），在不同的书刊、甚至在同一篇文章里，其译法也往往前后矛盾。众所周知，一名多译除了给读者增添麻烦外，还会产生种种不良的后果。更严重的是，译名混乱势必使我们新闻出版的信誉、甚至国家形象都会蒙受不必要的损害。例如，有些外国读者曾埋怨说：“阅读贵国的书报，最最令人头痛的是那些没边没着的译名。任凭怎么反映都不管用，真是 hopeless（无可奈何）！”由

此可见，统一译名委实事关紧要，决非小题大做。而要想一劳永逸地解决这个难题，一方面应及早制定统一的处理方案，另一方面应大力出版各类工具书籍。

以上所述，尽管十分繁复，但毕竟“万变不离其宗”，都跟促进我国对外编译工作和加速工具书籍的基本建设有关。另外，也确实本人“千虑一得”的几点心得和体会。孔子曰：“工欲善其事，必先利其器”，真是一点不假。那就权作向读者敞开心扉的前言吧。

胡志挥

2006年4月2日

于北京圆梦斋

Foreword

With the rapid development of China's reforms and opening to the outside world, the international cultural exchanges are getting more and more prevalent in every trade and profession. Besides, the number of Chinese learners has also seen a great rise. According to the latest statistics, it has reached as high as over thirty millions.

It is known to all; there are many differences between Chinese and English. As a consequence, either translators or language-learners will encounter a great lot of problems tough to overcome. Confucius once said: "A handy tool makes a handy man." Many facts show that the teaching of this world-known educator remains quite instructive. But, what a pity, due to some historical reasons, we fail to see any kind of the dictionaries or handbook compiled exclusively for the above-mentioned groups.

There is a popular saying in China: "Let's produce ample food and clothes with our own hands!" So, encouraged by this self-reliant spirit, I started to collect successful examples of English rendition by way of insisting on intensive and extensive reading ever since the beginning of 1980s. Then, with the insistent effort for more than twenty years, I've succeeded in setting up a data bank of my own. Totaling several billions in number, the entries of my private collection fall into more than one hundred categories covering almost all spheres of social science, including politics, military, education, literature, Chinese traditional painting and so on. It is precisely with the assistance of this instrument that I have not only raised the quality of my professional work, but also enlarged the scope of my translation.

The frequent gratitude from my colleagues, friends and

students, who have been also greatly benefited from the application of this treasure, reminded me from time to time that, only by way of turning so much valuable information into wordbooks and making them well-received, could we bring it into a full play. In such a case, under the earnest support from the Jindun Press, I made up my mind in November last year to compile a wordbook series on the basis of this voluminous data bank.

As the first volume of this series, *A Handbook of Chinese-English Personages and Appellations* is devoted to provide the background knowledge of well-known personages as well as the English equivalents for the frequently-used Chinese appellations. In addition to the three appendices appeared most probably for the first time in English version, it boasts a total volume of over ten thousand entries. Arranged in alphabetical order and classified systematically, this well-planned thesaurus should have become an efficient assistant to all their owners.

Being the first product of our gigantic project, the present book is, in fact, a bold innovation in many fields of the reference industry, including design, content, entry selection and layout. Therefore, apart from looking forward to either criticism or suggestion, we are in urgent need of the active support from both readers and experts.

Hu Zhihui
August 5, 2006

体例及使用说明

本书的宗旨是通过把我们多年积累起来的一套有关人物及称谓用语的英译信息，汇编成一本专题手册，供广大从事英、汉语学习和从事对外编译工作的读者参考或使用。

顾名思义，全书内容涉及各种著名人物（包括社会、历史、宗教和文学等领域）以及人的各种称谓（如，“令尊”、“老泰山”、“独眼”、“胆小鬼”、“麦客”、“多产作家”，等等）。全书共收录各类词目 6000 余条。

由于本书的定位是手册，为此，所收录的条目只提供一 些主要的信息，均不作任何解析。例如，对本书所收录的著名人物，至多也只罗列了他们各自的姓名、生卒、身份和主要成果。

为了使读者能切实了解某些汉语的真实含义，我们有时也在英译文之前，用括号附有简要的注解。例如，（colloq.）（俗语）、（dial.）（方言）、（anc.）（古文）和（derog.）（贬义），等等。

为了适应电脑操作的需要，本书的条目都一律采取单列的编排方式。因此，遇到某些近似概念具有多种表达形式时（例如，“小气鬼”、“吝啬人”和“抠门精”），我们全把它们分别立成条目。

为了节省篇幅起见，同时，也使读者便于寻找并减少视力疲劳，我们将所有条目一律按汉语拼音的词首顺序进行分段编排。

对于那些多字或多音的条目，第一个相同的多字词条，按第二个字的汉语拼音或笔画多少排列。第二个相同时，按第三个字排列，以此类推。

一个汉语条目若有多个相应的英语表达方式时，我们把

它们罗列出来。但为节省篇幅，一律不加编号，只用斜杠“/”或“;”将它们依次隔开。

为说明问题，在提供英语译文时，我们有时也使用简单明了的例句。

为了节省篇幅，本书在英译文里，常有省略现象（例如，没放应有的冠词或使用缩写的形式，等等），读者使用时务必根据具体的上下文再进行适当的处理。

CONTENTS

目 录



前 言	(1)
体例及使用说明	(1)
A	(1)
B	(6)
C	(20)
D	(34)
E	(48)
F	(50)
G	(58)
H	(71)
J	(83)
K	(98)
L	(104)
M	(118)
N	(125)
O	(131)
P	(132)
Q	(136)
R	(144)
S	(146)
T	(167)
W	(179)
X	(188)

Y	(203)
Z	(220)
编后记	(245)
附录一:中国历代纪元表	(247)
附录二:中国历代帝皇表	(251)
作者简介	(269)



阿 Q main figure in Lu Xun's novel "The True Story of Ah Q"

阿爸 father (chiefly used among national minorities)

阿城 (Ah Cheng, 1949-), contemporary Chinese novelist.
Main works: "The Chess King" and "The King of Children"

阿乌婆 Aksobhya / Second Dhyani Buddha

阿旬 Religious imam

阿斗 (pet name of Liu Shan, 207-271) Emperor of the
Kingdom of Shu (221-263) / people call those inca-
pable and unambitious Ah Dou

阿尔克莫斯 Arkermos, Greek artist

阿尔普 Arp, Hans(1887-1966), French artist

阿飞 hooligan / teddy boy / youth given to rowdy behav-
iour and queer dress

阿哥 elder brother / brother(used for any young man who
is approximately of one's own age)

阿公 husband's father / uncle(a term of respect for elderly
man)

阿狗阿猫 people of small importance

阿骨打 Wanyan Aguda

阿訇 a respectful title for a Moslem mullah, transliteration
from Persian akhund

阿克顿 (Harrod • Arkerton) British sinologist

阿克曼 (Michael Kahn-Ackermann) German sinologist

阿拉曼人 Alaman



- 阿赖勤 Italian sinologist
- 阿里 Muhanmmad Ali, a famous boxing player of the United States
- 阿里奥斯多 Ariosto, L. (1474-1533), Italian poet. Main works: "Orlando furioso"
- 阿连壁 C. F. R. Allen (1844-1920), British sinologist
- 阿林顿 L. C. Arlington, American sinologist
- 阿伦特 German sinologist
- 阿罗里 Allori, Alessandro (1535-1607), Italian artist
- 阿玛 father (used among Nuzhen), an ancient nationality in China
- 阿芒·让 Aman-Jean, Edmond (1860-?), French artist
- 阿妹 younger sister / sister (used for any young girl)
- 阿弥陀佛 Amitabha / Buddha of Infinite Light
- 阿母 mamma / wet nurse
- 阿木林 one liable to be fooled / a fool
- 阿难陀 Ananda
- 阿难 Ananda (the most learned disciple of Buddha)
- 阿诺德 Arnold, Mathew (1822-1888), British translator
- 阿毗达摩 Abhidharma
- 阿特拉猿人 Atlanthropus (of Ternifine, Algeria)
- 阿·托尔斯泰 Tolstoy, Count A. N. (1882-1945), Russian poet, novelist and dramatist. Main works: "The Road to Calvary" and "Peter the Great"
- 阿姨 aunt / aunty / auntie / mother's sister / a child's form of address for any woman of its mother's generation / nurse
- 阿英 Ah Ying (1900-1977), modern Chinese writer. Main works: "A History of Late Qing Fiction" and "Hong Xuejiao"
- 阿谀奉承之流 malicious and flattering persons
- 阿育王(印度) Asoka (India, reigned 273-232 B. C.)
- 埃尔加 Edward Elgar (1857-1934), British musician



- 埃格斯 Kurt Egges, German sinologist
埃根 (伦纳尔德·C. ~), American sinologist
埃及木乃伊 Egyptian mummies
癌科专家 oncologist
矮胖子 pudge
矮子 dwarf / pygmy
艾青 Ai Qing (1910-1996), modern Chinese poet. Main works: "Ode to Dayanhe—My Wet Nurse", "The Reed" and "Snow Falls on the Chinese Land"
艾芜 Ai Wu (1904-1992), modern Chinese writer. Main works: "The First Lesson", "Mrs. Shi Qing" and "Mountain Wilderness"
艾中信 Ai Zhongxin (1915-?), modern Chinese painter
爱吵架的人 a quarrelsome person
爱出风头的人 showboar
爱德华兹 Evangeline Dora Edwards (1880-1957), the original name of Lady Ye (叶女士)
爱打架的男孩 an aggressive boy
爱狗人和爱猫人 dog people and cat people
爱管闲事者 busy body / snoop(er)
爱国民主人士 patriotic personages from China's democracy / non-Communist parties
爱国者 patriot
爱国志士 patriot
爱好读书的人 an intent reader
爱好养花的人 flower fanciers / plant lovers
爱好者 enthusiast / fan
爱开快车者 speed demon
爱开慢车者 slow poke
爱伦堡 Erenburg, I. G. (1891-1967), Soviet novelist, poet and journalist. Main works: "The Fall of Paris" and "The Ninth Wave"
爱猫女性 a cat-fancying woman
爱默生 Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), American man



of letters

爱情策划人 the wedding planner

爱人 sweetheart

爱斯基摩人 an Eskimo / Eskimoes / the Eskimo

爱斯嘉拉 Escarra, Jean(1885-1955), French sinologist

爱笑的人 those on the laugh track

爱因斯坦 Albert Einstein(1897-1955), physicist, who e-
nounced the theory of relativity in 1916

安藏札牙答思 (? -1293), a translator of the Uygur nation-
ality during the Yuan Dynasty

安德罗尼柯 Andronicus, Livius(284-204 B. C.), a well-
known translator of ancient Rome

安德生 Andersson, Johan Gunnar(1874-1960), Swedish ge-
ologist and archaeologist, discovered in 1921 the site
of Yangshao Culture at Yangshao Village, Mianchi
in Henan Province. A Neolithic culture of five to
six millennia ago, known as the Yangshao Culture

安第斯人 Andean

安东尼(罗马) Marcus Autonius (Rome, 83? -30 B. C.)

安抚大使 pacification commissioner-in-chief / military com-
missioner

安抚使 pacification commissioner / military commissioner

安格尔 Ingres, J. A. D. (1780-1867), French painter. Main
works: "La Baronne Betty de Rothschild" (《罗斯
恰尔德男爵夫人像》) and "La Source" (《泉》)

安格尔 Paul Engle, Nie Hualing's husband

安禄山 An Lushan (703-757), a general of the Tang Dy-
nasty who led the rebellion

安清 An Qing (date unknown), the prince of Parthia, who
had translated a couple of religious work

安徒生 H. C. Anderson(1805-1875), Danish playwright and
fairy tales writer

安志敏 An Zhimin(1924-2005), modern Chinese archaeolo-
gist



- 俺家的 my husband
按察使 surveillance commissioner / provincial inspecting
commissioner / judicial commissioner
按排名排列种子选手(乒乓球) seeding by ranking
按摩女 masseuse
按摩女郎 massage girl
按摩师 masseur / massagist
按摩医生 orteopath
按日计酬的杂工 wage-earner
案犯 criminal involved in a certain case / persons having
committed a crime or offence
暗箭伤人者 back-stabbers
凹眼 deep-set eyes
傲慢自得的当权人物 complacent and arrogant elites
奥尼尔 Eugene O'Neil(1889-1953), American playwright
奥斯卡获奖电影幕后有才智的人 the mind behind an Os-
car-winning movie
奥斯特洛夫斯基(阿) Ostrovsky, A. N. (1823-1886), Rus-
sian dramatist. Main works: "The
Thunderstorm", "Easy Money" and
"The Forest"
奥斯特洛夫斯基(尼) Ostrovsky, N. A. (1904-1936), Soviet
novelist. Main works: "How Steel Is
Tempered?" and "Born in the Storm"
奥斯汀 Jane Austen(1775-1817), British novelist. Main
works: "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sen-
sibility"
奥运会先生 Mr. Olympics
奥运吉祥物 Olympic mascots
澳大利亚人种 Australoids

