

牛津 **英语搭配**
OXFORD **词典**

Collocations
Dictionary

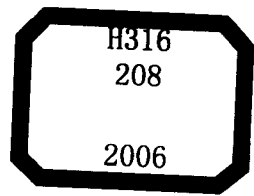
英汉双解版

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

牛津大学出版社

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《牛津英语搭配词典》(英汉双解版) 出版前言

牛津出版的各种双解学习词典早已为广大读者熟悉和认可。但囿于篇幅所限,这类内容包罗万象的词典一般难以详尽介绍英语单词的各种搭配组合,如习语(idiom)、短语动词(phrasal verb)或词语搭配(collocation)等^①。而这些范畴却又是有志于进一步提高英语水平的学习者所必须掌握的。

《牛津英语搭配词典》(英汉双解版)的出版目的即在于此。它以2002年出版的*Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English*为蓝本翻译,收词9,000余条,以名词、动词和形容词为主,涵盖了中高阶英语学习者需要掌握的大部分单词。在具体处理每个词条时,编纂者从英语学习者的角度出发,根据权威的British National Corpus(英国国家语料库)的真实语料,列出每个词的完整搭配序列——从相当松散的搭配,到“中等习惯性”搭配,再到最紧密、最固定的搭配。这一序列有助于英语学习者认识词与词之间的内在关系,在一个渐变的过程中掌握词与词之间的搭配,从而学会准确地表达自己的思想。为方便使用本词典,编纂者依据词性给各搭配词进行分类,每个词性内又依据意义或范畴分组。所以,在同一词性下,每组搭配词的意义和范畴有所不同;而在一组词内,有时搭配词是近义词关系,有时各搭配词意思截然不同,而有时则是其中几个搭配词意义近似。根据这一特色,在翻译本词典时,我们采取了“归并”的翻译原则,即如果一组词是近义词关系,不管该组有多少搭配词,我们取所有搭配词共有的意思给出译文,译文数量不超过五个。如weight词条第一个义项下的ADJ.项,considerable, enormous, great, heavy, immense,这五个搭配词皆有“巨大的”的意思,所以就作了归并处理,译作“相当大的重量;极大的重量”。又如whip(verb)词条,第二个义项下的ADV.项中gently, lightly只有一个译文“轻轻地摆”。如果一组搭配词意义各不相同,则一一对应译出每个搭配词,如visa词条下的VISA + NOUN项,regulations, requirements, restrictions分别对应译文“签证规定;签证要求;签证限制”。如果一组搭配词里只有一部分词意义相近,这一部分词也采用“归并”的翻译原则,只译出第一个表示该意思的词,如activity词条下的ADJ.项,business, commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, intellectual, political, scientific这一组,business和commercial意义近似,但与同组其他词意义则完全不同,此时business和commercial就归并译作“商业活动”。由于搭配词的意义太泛,没有具体语境的情况下不易确定。在本词典中,如果该词条没有义项分类,那么该词目只取一个意思,具体意思则根据例句来确定。如gay(adj.)既可指“同性恋的”,又可表示“愉快的”之意,而且这两个意思皆可与VERBS中的动词搭配,但结合例句He is now openly gay.取“同性恋的”这个意思更为恰当。正因为搭配词意义的多样化,本词典收录的例句特别丰富,多达50,000句,生动反映了搭配词在现实生活中的使用情况,也使广大英语学习者能学以致用。

本词典可与先前出版的《牛津短语动词词典》(英汉双解版)、《牛津英语习语词典》(英汉双解版)一同使用。希望这三本针对性很强的词典能有助于进阶以上的英语学习者提高英语水平。

词典编辑工作繁重琐碎,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

外语教学与研究出版社

二〇〇六年七月

①注:习语一词的含义甚广,一般指那些常用在一起、具有特定形式的词组,其蕴含的意义,往往不能从词组中的个别意思推测而得。英语学习者由于会受到母语的影响,遇到英语习语时往往会感到手足无措,甚至堕入语言陷阱而不知。

短语动词是英语中一个重要的范畴,我们不难发现以英语为母语的人士在日常交谈与写作中往往喜欢使用这类动词加小品词的组合,而不用词义相近的单词,以丰富语言的变化,展现语义上不同的层次与微妙的区别。

英语搭配,顾名思义就是英语词与词之间的组合,这些组合决非任意而为,而是有一定的规律可循,一般受到语义、语法和惯用法的制约。只有熟悉和掌握英语搭配,才能说出和写出更自然地道的英语。

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中国的英语学生最关注的学习策略之一是怎么背记英语单词，似乎掌握了单词加语法就有了用英语交流的本钱。权威机构发布的某级学生应掌握的数以千计的单词量，国外各种难度颇高的所谓 *verbal tests*，更加剧了学生的单词焦虑。单词固然重要，可四十几万的英语词，一个人在有生之年能把其中的多少化作自己的心理词汇库存呢？有人问我：你是编词典的，你识得又常用多少英语词啊？天知道！我只好反问：你识得又常用多少汉字呢？其实英语要说得准确又流利，写得漂亮，很重要的一种技能在于熟悉词际关系，不是有人说过“认识一个词就是了解这个词的伙伴关系”吗？可见联词成组，方见功夫。

于是就有了掌握词的搭配关系的必要；于是搭配词典甚至搭配的搜索引擎也就应运而生。

记得笔者学英语之初，常说“*drink your soup*”（相对中文的“喝汤”，何其等值！），后来看到、听到英语民族的人笔下口中都说“*eat your soup*”才改了过来，把这一动词 + 名词的搭配存入自己的心理词库。同样，今天我改学生卷子时，常遇到一些单词全对、搭配可疑的用法，如“*in major charge*”（介词 + 名词，其间插入形容词似不合习惯）、“*make advantage of*”（动词 + 名词 + 介词，*make* 应作 *take*）、“*bolts and nuts*”（两名词叠加，顺序颠倒）等等。这些都显示学英语的异族人在单词焦虑有时可能被人放大的同时，搭配意识反显薄弱。无怪乎，在海外教英语的一些有识之士要警告说，一味关注单词是“危险的孤立主义”（*dangerously isolationist*）*。

每个人心理词库中都有一部分属搭配库存。譬如，一看到形容词 *abysmal*，我的第一反应是后接名词 *poverty* 或 *ignorance*；一看到动词 *sweat*，几乎同时想到副词 *profusely* 或一更俗一点一 副词性词组（或称状语）*like a pig*，表示“大汗淋漓”的意思；一看到名词 *cat* 和 *dog*，顿时会联想到猫叫 *meow* 或 *purr* 以及狗吠 *bark* 或 *growl*；高速公路上一遇到大塞车，英语心理库存立刻提供 *a bad/terrible/massive/king-sized traffic jam* 的搭配；近日看世界杯足球赛，如碰上一场势均力敌的赛事，脑际顿时浮现 *a close/tight/seesaw/ding-dong match*。搭配的要害是必须符合英语的习惯，但在总体符合习惯的前提下，偶尔出以奇崛的修辞搭配，可说是更高一点的修养境界。

话说回来，搭配（*collocation*）本身是个内涵和外延界定不甚清晰的概念，追本溯源，还当归于拉丁文的 *collocatio/collocationis*，译成英语，即是 *putting together*。一般说来，搭配词典虽都以实词（*notional words*）立条，所指仍有严格和宽泛之别。严格的把搭配与短语动词、习语（亦称片语、熟语）区分并排除在外；宽泛的则包容任何出现在主词

* Rosamund Moon 语，详见 Schmitt, Norbert & McCarthy, Michael (eds): *Vocabulary: Description, Acquisition and Pedagogy*. Cambridge University Press, 1997.

前后的词，甚至连许多复合名词（如riding boots）也被视作搭配。粗线条地说，英国系统搭配词典多产，且倾向于宽泛，而美国系统少有此类专门化的分类词典，倒是宁可多出一些俚语等“另类”词典。

牛津的这部搭配词典（即使在英语版序言中）不以诞漫之说胜，而是循名责实，以预见高阶学生的疑难和需要为目标，宽严结合，既以名词、动词、形容词三种实词为主干，由本根生发连抱枝叶，长短相形，前后相随，又不一概排斥短语动词（如reach out, reach for），甚至还收入若干复合词（如combat readiness）作为名词+名词的搭配，不但满足读者临渴掘井式的查阅需要，哪位有心人如肯花功夫把全书通读一遍，相信更可收“积微成大，陟遐自迹”之效。稍觉遗憾的是，曾多次见过“do one's bank before leaving town”（离城前跑一次银行）之类的用法，在本词典中未得佐证——当然在其他类似性质和规模的辞书中亦均未查得。

陆谷孙，1940年生于上海，祖籍浙江余姚。上海复旦大学外文学院院长、杰出教授、博士生导师；亚洲辞书学会副会长、中国莎士比亚研究会副会长、上海翻译家协会副会长、上海作家协会理事；《新英汉词典》（1975）主要设计者和定稿人之一、《英汉大词典》（1990）及其补编（1998）主编。著述四十余种，其中包括《莎士比亚专辑》、《博能返约，杂能归粹——论莎士比亚戏剧的容量》、《非理性化、非理想化、非文脉化——对西方后现代主义文学的阐释》、《英语在中国：覆述与再思》、《词典编纂中的传承与创新》等；译作逾二百万字，其中有《幼狮》、《极乐城》、《二号街的囚徒》、《鲨胆》、《钱商》等。

Preface to the English Edition 英语版序言 (译文)

In recent years, teachers and students have become increasingly aware of the importance of collocation in English language learning. However, no matter how convinced learners are in principle of the importance of collocation, it is difficult for them to put these principles into practice without the benefit of an up-to-date, corpus-based dictionary of collocations. We at Oxford University Press were determined to provide such a dictionary but it has taken us many years to produce the dictionary that we feel best meets the needs of students and teachers.

近年来,广大师生日益感受到词语搭配在英语学习中的重要性。然而,无论英语学习者多么明白掌握搭配原则的重要性,如果没有一部紧跟时代且以语料库为基础编纂的搭配词典的帮助,要做到对搭配原则运用自如,恐非易事。为了给广大师生提供这样一部真正得心应手的词典,我们牛津大学出版社历时数载,终于完成编纂工作。

Over the years, a large number of lexicographers and editors have been involved in this project and I wish to take this opportunity to thank them all for the contributions they have made. In particular, I wish to thank the three Managing Editors, Sheila Dignen, Jonathan Crowther and Diana Lea. The Managing Editors worked on the policy for this dictionary, striving to ensure that it was in its design as helpful and accessible to users as possible. In the introduction that follows, Diana Lea explains the principles that were established through consultation and experiment to determine which collocates to include and where they should be listed.

一大批词典编纂人员和编辑常年累月地投身到这项工作中,我谨在此向为本词典的出版作出贡献的全体人员表示感谢,尤其要感谢三位策划编辑Sheila Dignen、Jonathan Crowther和Diana Lea。他们坚持以读者为本的编纂方针,确保了这部词典的实用性和简便性。搭配词的收录原则、搭配与词条从属关系的准则,都经过精心推敲和论证,Diana Lea将在随后的出版说明中加以解释。

It is our hope that this dictionary will provide you with invaluable assistance in expressing your ideas cogently in idiomatic English. If you wish to explore the dictionary's potential as a learning tool, you will find the Guide to the Entries (page xviii-xxi) and the Study Pages (between pages 890 and 891) very helpful.

我们希望这部词典能帮助您用地道的英语精确得体地表达思想,成为您的良师益友。另外,如果您想充分发挥本词典作为学习工具的作用,可以参阅词条用法指南(xviii-xxi页)和学习页(890-891页),将大有助益。

Moira Runcie

2002年1月

Imagine a student writing an essay on the environment. She knows the themes she wishes to cover and the ideas and arguments to get across. She already has a stock of useful vocabulary, especially high-content nouns like *environment*, *pollution*, *ozone layer*. What is missing are the words that can link these high-content vocabulary items together into a coherent whole – a narrative or an argument. Pollution is a problem, but what needs to be done about it? Looking up the entry for **pollution** in the *Oxford Collocations Dictionary* and skimming down to the verbs section offers the choice of *avoid/prevent*, *combat/control/fight/tackle*, *cut/limit/minimize/reduce* or *monitor*. With the back-up help of a good monolingual learner's dictionary (such as the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*) if need be, the student can choose the most appropriate verb, the one that expresses most exactly what she wants to say.

试想一名学生正在写一篇有关自然环境的文章。她很清楚这篇文章的主题、要表达思想和论点；她也拥有一定的词汇，特别是那些关于内容重点的名词，如environment（环境）、pollution（污染）、ozone layer（臭氧层）等，所缺少的是把这些词串连成一篇条理分明、一气呵成的文章（记叙文或议论文）的手段。污染固然是个问题，但需要做些什么呢？看看《牛津英语搭配词典》（英汉双解版）**pollution**词条，读到动词搭配项，就会看到以下可供选择的搭配：*avoid/prevent*、*combat/control/fight/tackle*、*cut/limit/minimize/reduce* 及 *monitor*。有必要的話，再加一部优秀的英语词典，如《牛津高阶英语词典》，那个学生就能选出最贴切的动词来准确地表达她的想法了。

What is collocation? 何谓搭配?

Collocation is the way words combine in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing. For example, in English you say strong wind but heavy rain. It would not be normal to say *heavy wind or *strong rain. And whilst all four of these words would be recognized by a learner at pre-intermediate or even elementary level, it takes a greater degree of competence with the language to combine them correctly in productive use. To a native-speaker these combinations are highly predictable; to a learner they are anything but.

搭配是指在某种语言中，能让口语和书面语显得自然流畅的词汇组合。例如，英语中“大风”是strong wind，而“大雨”则是heavy rain，如果说成heavy wind或strong rain就显得不自然了。虽然初中生甚至小学生都认识这四个词，但若想正确地把它们组合起来且运用得宜，非要更高的语言能力不可。对于以英语为母语的人而言，这些组合多属可预见的，前面的词一出现，自然就能预测出后面的词来；但对于英语学习者来说，搭配组合可就像雾中之花了。

Combinations of words in a language can be ranged on a cline from the totally free – see a man/car/book – to the totally fixed and idiomatic – not see the wood for the trees. This idiom is not only fixed in form, it also has nothing whatever to do with wood or trees. Between these two extremes, there is a whole range of nouns that take the verb see in a way that is neither totally predictable nor totally opaque as to meaning.

These run from the fairly 'weak' collocation *see a film* (which elementary students learn as a 'chunk' without pausing to reflect that this is not quite the literal meaning of *see*) through the 'medium strength' *see a doctor* to the 'stronger' collocations of *see danger/reason/the point*. All these combinations, apart from those at the very extremes of the cline, can be called collocation. And it is combinations such as these – particularly in the 'medium-strength' area – that are vital to communicative competence in English.

在一种语言中，词语的组合从完全自由组合 (*see a man/car/book*) 到完全固定成为习语 (*not see the wood for the trees* 见树而不见林) 都有。这种惯用语不但形式固定，而且意义上也与“树木”和“树林”毫无关系。在这两个极端之间，有一个动词 *see* 加名词的渐变群，形式上不是完全固定的，意义上也绝不隐晦模糊。这个渐变群是从相当“松散”的搭配开始，如 *see a film* (小学生不假思索地把它当成一个“语块”来记，没有觉察到这已不是 *see* 的本意了)，经过“中等习惯性”的搭配，如 *see a doctor*，到“高度惯用”的搭配，如 *see danger* (看出危险)/*reason* (明白事理)/*the point* (明白意义) 为止。除了这个渐变群的两个极端外，其余的组合都可称为“搭配”。而正是这样的一些组合，特别是“中等习惯性”搭配，对培养英语沟通能力是至关重要的。

Why is collocation important? 搭配为什么重要？

Collocation runs through the whole of the English language. No piece of natural spoken or written English is totally free of collocation. For the student, choosing the right collocation will make his speech and writing sound much more natural, more native-speaker-like, even when basic intelligibility does not seem to be at issue. A student who talks about **strong rain* may make himself understood, but possibly not without provoking a smile or a correction, which may or may not matter. He will certainly be marked down for it in an exam.

搭配在英语中随处可见，地道的口语或书面语都少不了搭配。对学生来说，即使基本的表情达意不成什么大问题，选用正确的搭配也会使他说话或者写文章更纯正地道，更接近以英语为母语者的水平。如果一个学生说 *strong rain*，别人可能明白他的意思，但难免惹人一笑，或给纠正一下，也许无伤大雅，但遇上考试，就一定被扣分了。

But, perhaps even more importantly than this, language that is collocationaly rich is also more precise. This is because most single words in the English language – especially the more common words – embrace a whole range of meanings, some quite distinct, and some that shade into each other by degrees. The precise meaning in any context is determined by that context: by the words that surround and combine with the core word – by collocation. A student who chooses the best collocation will express himself much more clearly and be able to convey not just a general meaning, but something quite precise. Compare, for example, the following two sentences:

也许更值得一提的是，搭配丰富的语言能更准确地表达意思，因为英语中大多数词（尤其是较常用的词）都有许多意义，有一些意义很独特，而有一些只有细微的程度差别。准确的意义只有在特定的语境中（中心词与其他词的组合，即搭配中）才能得到确定。懂得挑选最合适搭配的学生就能更清晰准确地，而非宽泛笼统地表达思想。试比较下面两个句子：

This is a good book and contains a lot of interesting details.

这是一本好书，里面有许多有趣的东西。

This is a fascinating book and contains a wealth of historical detail.

这是一本引人入胜的书，里头满是详尽的历史资料。

Both sentences are perfectly 'correct' in terms of grammar and vocabulary, but which communicates more (both about the book under discussion and the person discussing it)?

两个句子在语法和用词上都完全“正确”，但是哪一句传达的信息更多呢（就所谈论的书和在谈论那书的人两方面而言）？

Why use a Collocations Dictionary? 为什么用搭配词典？

A normal dictionary, whether monolingual or bilingual, splits up meaning into individual words; it has a lot of power in dissecting the meaning of a text. Its power is more limited when it comes to constructing texts. Good learner's dictionaries give as much help as they can with usage, with grammar patterns clearly explained, register labels and example sentences showing words in context. Modern dictionaries are increasingly giving attention to collocation. But they are still hampered by trying to provide a whole range of information about any word besides its collocations. A grammar provides an analysis of the general patterns that exist in a language. But its productive power is limited by the degree to which it generalizes in order to come up with 'grammatical rules'. A collocational dictionary doesn't have to generalize to the same extent: it covers the entire language (or a large part of it!) on a word by word, collocation by collocation basis. It manages this by not attempting to account for every possible utterance, only for what is most typical.

一般的单语或双语词典以单词为基础解释意义，这对分析语篇意义很有用处，但对构建语篇的作用就不那么强了。好的学习词典会尽力阐明用法、释清语法模式、给出语域标识和例句，以点明单词如何跟上下文配合。虽然现代的词典越来越关注搭配，但是由于它们还尽量列出包括搭配在内的所有词条信息，反而影响了对搭配的处理。语法规则是对语言中存在的普遍模式的分析，但在高度概括以归结到“语法规则”时，遣词造句的能力就削弱了。搭配词典以单个的词和搭配为基础，涉及整个语言（或者其中绝大部分），不需要高度概括，也不用解释每一句有可能说出或写出的话，只是列出典型的说法而已。

By focusing on the specific rather than the general, a collocations dictionary is also able to 'pre-digest' a lot of the grammar involved, presenting collocates in their most typical form in context, even if this is not the usual dictionary citation form. For example at the entry for **baby**, you will find the collocation *be teething*, reflecting the fact that this verb is always used in the progressive tenses. Use the collocations dictionary systematically and you become much more aware of the extent to which English makes use of the passive, an aspect of grammar that even advanced students may be reluctant to put to full productive use.

虽说搭配词典重具体而轻概括，但我们还是能从最典型的搭配中“预先消化”许多相关的语法规律来，即使这跟一般词典引用例证的形式有所不同。例如在**baby**词条中，收入了搭配*be teething*，这说明该动词总是用在进行时中。在系统地翻阅这本搭配词典后，你会发现英语是多么注重被动语态，而这方面的语法，就是英语水平高的学生也未必能够运用自如。

By covering the language systematically from A-Z, a collocations dictionary allows students to build up their own collocational competence on a 'need-to-know' basis, starting from the words they already know – or know in part. Occasional, or even regular, collocations exercises in coursebooks cannot fulfil this role, although they do a useful job of raising the profile of collocation as an essential feature of the language, and teach some useful collocations in the process.

搭配词典系统地涵盖整个语言，使学生从自己已经掌握或部分掌握的词条入手，在“各取所需”的基础上，培养使用搭配的能力。教材里的搭配练习虽然能够突出搭配是语言的一个基本特点，并教会学生一些实用的搭配，但有时，甚至是经常无法提高学生搭配

配方面的能力。

Which collocations are included in this dictionary? 本词典收录了哪些搭配词?

The approach taken to this question was pragmatic, rather than theoretical. The questions asked were: is this a typical use of language? Might a student of English want to express this idea? Would they look up this entry to find out how? The aim was to give the full range of collocation – from the fairly weak (*see a film, an enjoyable holiday, extremely complicated*), through the medium-strength (*see a doctor, direct equivalent, highly intelligent*) to the strongest and most restricted (*see reason, burning ambition, blindingly obvious*) – for around 9 000 headwords. Totally free combinations are excluded and so, for the most part, are idioms. Exceptions to this rule are idioms that are only partly idiomatic: *not see the wood for the trees* may have nothing to do with wood or trees, but *drive a hard bargain* is very much about bargaining even if the expression as a whole can be considered an idiom.

对于这个问题，采取的方法是实用性的，而非理论性的。我们面临的问题是：这不是语言的一种典型用法？学英语的学生想表达这个意思吗？他们会不会翻词典查阅这个词条来找出这种用法？我们的目标是列出完整的搭配序列来——从相当松散的搭配开始（*see a film, an enjoyable holiday, extremely complicated*），经过“中等习惯性”搭配（*see a doctor, direct equivalent, highly intelligent*），到最紧密、最固定的搭配（*see reason, burning ambition, blindingly obvious*），全书共收词9,000余条。完全开放的自由组合及绝大多数的习语均未予收录，只能算作部分约定俗成的习语除外：*not see the wood for the trees*（见树而不见林）可以与“树木”和“树林”毫无关系，但*drive a hard bargain*（强迫对方达成极有利于自己的协议）虽然整体上算是一个习语，说的毕竟还是与*bargaining*（杀价）相关，所以收录。

The first question (Is this a typical use of language?) required that all the collocations be drawn from reliable data. The main source used was the 100-million-word British National Corpus. From this, compilers of the dictionary were able to check how frequently any given combination occurred, in how many (and what kind of) sources, and in what particular contexts. The corpus also supplied many of the example sentences, most of which were either taken directly from the authentic texts included in the corpus, or with minor modifications to make them more accessible (but without, of course, altering any collocations). For fast-changing areas of language, such as computing – particularly rich in collocation – corpus information was supplemented by using the Internet as a resource.

第一个问题（这是不是典型用法？）要求所有的搭配都要有可靠的出处。搭配词主要来自容量为1亿词的British National Corpus（英国国家语料库）。本词典的编纂者可以从这个语料库中找出任何搭配的使用频率、出处的数量和种类，以及所在语境的具体情况。该语料库还提供了很多例句，绝大部分或是直接引自语料库原文，或是略作修改以使它们更通俗易懂（当然不会改变搭配）。在语言变化活跃的领域，如计算机技术，搭配特别丰富，我们利用了互联网上的语料作为补充。

The second question asked (Might a student of English want to express this idea?) led to a focus on current English: language that students not only need to understand but can be expected to reproduce. It was felt that, for productive use, students were better concentrating on one variety of English, and British English was chosen. Consideration was also given to the kind of texts that students might wish to write. Primary attention was given to what might be called ‘moderately formal language’ – the language of essay and report writing, and formal letters – treating all

subjects – business, science, history, sport, etc. (this list could go on for half a page) at the level of the educated non-specialist. In addition, the dictionary includes some of the most important collocations from some specialist areas, particularly law and medicine; collocations from popular fiction, particularly useful in treating more personal subjects such as feelings and relationships; informal collocations and those very frequent in spoken language; and a few of the most frequent collocations from British journalism. Technical, informal and journalistic uses are labelled as such.

第二个问题（学英语的学生想表达这个意思吗？）把关注重点引向通用英语：学生不仅要懂，而且要会使用。从使用语言的目的出发，学生最好专注于一种英语，而这里选择了英国英语。我们也考虑到了学生所写语篇的文体，所以把注意力集中于所谓“中等正式语言”（文章、报告和正式信函中使用的语言）上，涉及所有学科，包括商业、科学、历史、体育等（全列出来要占半页篇幅），达到受教育的非专业人士的水准。另外，收入本词典的还有某些专业领域中最重要搭配，特别是法律与医学领域；还有流行小说里涉及情感和人际关系的搭配，这在描述更多有关人的题材时尤其有用；另外还有非正式的和经常在口语中出现的搭配，以及少量英国新闻最常用的搭配。术语、非正式用语和新闻用语的搭配都加上了标识。

The third question asked (Would a student look up this entry to find this expression?) led to the exclusion of noun collocates from verb and adjective entries. When framing their ideas, people generally start from a noun. You might think of *rain* and want to know which adjective best describes rain when a lot falls in a short time. You would be unlikely to start with the adjective *heavy* and wonder what you could describe with it (*rain, breathing, damage, gunfire?*) Similarly, you might be looking for the verb to use when you do what you need to do in response to a *challenge*. But you would not choose *meet* and then choose what to meet (*a challenge, an acquaintance, your death, the expense*).

第三个问题（学生会不会翻词典查阅这个词条来找出这种用法？）把名词搭配从动词和形容词词条中区别出来。不管要构思什么，往往始于名词。如果你想到*rain*，要知道用哪个形容词描述瞬间出现大量降水的 *rain*（雨）最好，你不大可能从形容词*heavy*开始，去找可以形容的东西（*rain, breathing, damage, gunfire?*）。同样地，你可能在寻找一个能跟*challenge*搭配的动词，但不可能从动词*meet*着手去找（*a challenge, an acquaintance, your death, the expense*）。

“The full range of collocation”, as well as implying collocations of different strengths, also covers all the following types of combination:

“所有的搭配”以及惯用程度不同的隐性搭配包括下列组合类型：

adjective + noun: *bright/harsh/intense/strong light*

quantifier + noun: *a beam/ray of light*

verb + noun: *cast/emit/give/provide/shed light*

noun + verb: *light gleams/glows/shines*

noun + noun: *a light source*

preposition + noun: *by the light of the moon*

noun + preposition: *the light from the window*

adverb + verb: *choose carefully*

verb + verb: *be free to choose*

verb + preposition: *choose between two things*

verb + adjective: *make/keep/declare sth safe*

adverb + adjective: *perfectly/not entirely/environmentally safe*

adjective + preposition: *safe from attack*

adjective + noun (形容词 + 名词): bright/harsh/intense/strong **light**

quantifier + noun (数量词 + 名词): a beam/ray of **light**

verb + noun (动词 + 名词): cast/emit/give/provide/shed **light**

noun + verb (名词 + 动词): **light** gleams/glows/shines

noun + noun (名词 + 名词): a **light** source

preposition + noun (介词 + 名词): by the **light** of the moon

noun + preposition (名词 + 介词): the **light** from the window

adverb + verb (副词 + 动词): **choose** carefully

verb + verb (动词 + 动词): be free to **choose**

verb + preposition (动词 + 介词): **choose** between two things

verb + adjective (动词 + 形容词): make/keep/declare sth **safe**

adverb + adjective (副词 + 形容词): *perfectly/not entirely/environmentally safe*

adjective + preposition (形容词 + 介词): *safe from attack*

plus short phrases including the headword: *the speed of light, pick and choose, safe and sound*

再加上包括词目的短语: the speed of **light**、pick and **choose**、**safe** and sound.

Most of the collocations in the dictionary can be called 'word collocations', that is, these are the precise words that combine with each other: *small fortune* cannot be changed to *little fortune*, even though *small* and *little* would seem to be synonymous. There is another area of collocation that might be called 'category collocation', where a word can combine with any word from a readily definable set. This set may be quite large, but its members are predictable, because they are all words for nationalities, or measurements of time, for example. At the entry for *walk*, one of the groups of collocates is given as 'three-minute, five minutes', etc.: the 'etc.' is to indicate that any figure may be substituted for 'three' or 'five' in these expressions.

词典中的大多数搭配属于“词语搭配”，即由特定词语组合而成：*small fortune*（相当多的钱）不能换成 *little fortune*，即使 *small* 和 *little* 看来同义。另一类搭配属于“范畴搭配”，搭配中的一个词可以被一个易于界定的集合中任一单词替换。该集合可能很庞大，但其组成成分是可预测的，因为都是诸如国名或时间计量单位之类的词。在 *walk* 词条中，有一个搭配组合是这样的：'three-minute, five minutes', etc.'。etc. 表示在这个表达式中任何数字都可以替换 *three* 或 *five*。

It also happens that certain sets of words share all or most of their collocations. This is particularly true of very strictly defined sets such as days of the week, months and points of the compass, but it also applies to slightly less rigid, but still limited sets such as *currencies, weights and measures and meals*. In order to show how these collocations are shared by a number of headwords, the dictionary includes 25 usage notes, each treating the collocations of a particular set. The entries for the individual members of the set include a cross-reference to the usage note. In cases where all the collocations are shared (months, for example) the cross-reference replaces all other information in the entry. In cases where some of the collocations are shared, but others apply only to an individual member of the set (for example, seasons), the individual collocations are given at the entry, and a cross-reference directs the user to the shared collocations in the usage note. A full list of the usage notes and where they may be found is given on page xxii. The 9 000 headwords include most of the commonest words in the language that upper-intermediate students will already know, plus some words that they will start to encounter as they move to a more advanced level of English. Some very common words – such as the verbs *make* and *do* – do not merit entries of their own. This is because these verbs have no real collocations of their own. They themselves are the collocations of lots of nouns, and appear in the entries for those nouns. There are also two pages of exercises in the central study

section addressing this notorious area of difficulty.

某些词条集也可能共用全部或大部分搭配，像一星期中的各天、月份、罗经点方位这些严格界定的词条集尤其如此。受到界定但没那么严格的词条集，像货币、度量衡、餐饭等也是如此。既然若干词条都常使用这些搭配，本词典提供了25组用法说明，每一组说明罗列出与一个特定集合相关的搭配。集合中每一个词条都有用法说明相互参照指示。在所有的搭配都适用的情况下（如months），在词条中只列出相互参照的指示；在有的搭配能共用，而有的只适用于集合中的某一个组成成分的情况下（如season），个别的搭配列在词条中，共用的搭配则用相互参照指示，以便引导读者查阅用法说明。用法说明目录在第xxii页。9,000个词条涵盖了英语中大部分最常用的中高阶学生已经学过的词，以及在以后的英语学习中他们将要遇到的若干词。一些十分常用的单词，像make和do，没有特定的搭配，所以没有单独立条。它们本身是众多名词搭配的一部分，所以就出现在和它们搭配的名词词条中。在词典中间的学习页上另有两页的习题剖析这一难点。

How to use this dictionary 如何使用本词典？

This dictionary is intended for productive use, most typically for help with writing. The collocations in each entry are divided according to part of speech; within each part of speech section they are grouped according to meaning or category. (In the example above from *pollution*, *avoid* and *prevent* are roughly synonymous, as are *combat*, *control*, *fight* and *tackle*, and so on). The groups are arranged in an order that tries to be as intuitive as possible: in this case from the 'strongest' form of action (*avoid/prevent*) to the 'mildest' (*monitor*). Many collocate groups have illustrative examples showing one or more of the collocations in context.

本词典是为使用语言而编写的，对英语写作的帮助尤可期待。每个词条中的搭配都根据不同词性而分类，在每个词性内又根据意义与范畴分组。（在上面提到的例子*pollution*词条中，*avoid*和*prevent*大体算是同义词，*combat*、*control*、*fight*和*tackle*等等也同义。）这些搭配组尽可能按照直觉来排序：顺序是从“最积极”的行动(*avoid/prevent*)到“最温和”的行动(*monitor*)。很多搭配组也有例句阐释组内的一个或多个搭配在实际使用时的情况。

Because this is a type of dictionary that may be totally new to many students it is recommended that users familiarize themselves with how the dictionary works by working through some of the exercises in the photocopiable study section in the centre of the dictionary. The first of these aims is to show the overall concept of the dictionary by looking at a single entry (*idea*) in some detail. The next few exercises take users systematically through the different sections of the entries for nouns, verbs and adjectives. Two pages of exercises get students thinking about the common verbs *make*, *do*, *have*, *give* and *take*; and the remaining exercises range across the whole dictionary, testing collocations linked to various themes, including politics, jobs and money.

因为对很多学生而言，这可能是一种全新的词典，所以我们建议读者通过做一些在本词典中间可供复印的学习页上的习题来熟悉本词典的用法。本词典的总体编纂理念的首要目标从*idea*词条的一些细节可以看出。之后几个练习将系统地引导读者深入到名词、动词和形容词的不同方面。两页的练习让读者认识普通动词*make*、*do*、*have*、*give*和*take*；其余练习贯穿整部词典，测验读者对与政治、职业和货币等不同主题相关的搭配的控制能力。

Other information in this dictionary 本词典的其他内容

The focus of this dictionary is very much on collocation. In order to make the collocational information as comprehensive and accessible as possible, non-collocational information has largely been excluded. Definitions of headwords are given only insofar as they are necessary to distinguish different senses of the same word, when they have different collocations and need to be treated separately. These are not full definitions, but rather 'sense discriminators', just detailed enough to allow the senses to be distinguished. Register information is given when any pair of words in *combination* take on a different register from the two words separately. Examples would be *do drugs*

(*informal*) – though neither *do nor drugs* are informal in themselves – or *hear a lecture* (*formal*). (Exceptions to this rule are collocates labelled *taboo* where the label applies to the single word and to any combination it occurs in.) Collocations are also labelled if they belong to a particular field of language such as *law* or *medical*. For a full list of the usage labels used in this dictionary, see inside the front cover. In addition to these labels, more specific usage restrictions such as ‘in football’ or ‘used in journalism’ are given in brackets.

本词典的重点是词语搭配。为了尽可能清楚全面地介绍有关搭配的知识，与搭配无关的信息基本上都被排除。对词目的释义，只力求能够在词条具有不同搭配且需分别对待时，把该词的多个意义区分开来，不给完全的释义，而给“义项提示” (*sense discriminators*)，让读者能区分意义即可。搭配组合与两个成分单词属于不同语域时，本词典会给出语域信息，例如*do drugs*是非正式的(*informal*)——虽然*do*或*drugs*本身都不是非正式的；*hear a lecture*是正式的(*formal*)。(标有*taboo*的搭配例外，无论是单词还是组合都还是禁忌语，会标上*taboo*。)用于特定领域，诸如“法律”或“医学”的词语搭配也加了标识。完整的标识说明目录见封二。除以上标识外，专门的用法说明用括号给出，如*in football* (足球)或*used in journalism* (新闻用语)。

The most frequent usage label used in the dictionary is *figurative*. It is a feature of English that when the meaning of a word is extended and used in a non-literal sense, the collocations of the literal sense are often carried over: that is, both literal and figurative meanings of a word may share collocations. The dictionary indicates where this is so: for example, at *way*, the collocation *lose* is given, followed by the examples: *She lost her way in the fog.* and (*figurative*) *The project seems to have lost its way.* With strong collocations that are slightly idiomatic, a short explanation of the meaning may be given. For example, at *bargain*, the phrase *drive a hard bargain* has the gloss (= force sb to agree to the arrangement that is best for you).

本词典中使用最多的标识是*figurative* (比喻)。英语的一个特色是扩展一个词的意义，使用超出字面意义的一种用法，但是搭配中字面意义也常常会保留下来。也就是说，同一个单词的字面义用法和比喻义用法可能都用某些搭配。本词典指明了这种情况，例如，在词条*way*中，列出了它与*lose*的搭配，随后的例句是 *She lost her way in the fog.* (她在雾中迷了路。)，接着是该搭配作比喻义用法时的例句：*The project seems to have lost its way.* (这个项目似乎背离了原来的意图。)对于近似成语的固定搭配，可能会加上短小的注释。例如，在词条*bargain*中，短语*drive a hard bargain*就有一条注释 (= force sb to agree to the arrangement that is best for you 强迫对方达成极有利于自己的协议)。

The dictionary also includes ten special pages on different topics such as business, meetings and sport. These pull together collocations from the different topics and can be used as the basis for topic work in class, or for brainstorming vocabulary for an essay, for example. A full list of special topic pages and where to find them is given on page xxii.

本词典还为10个常见主题(如商业、会议和体育运动)开辟了专题页，把有关主题的搭配汇总在一起，可作为课堂上的专题讨论，或为写作时的文字推敲等提供參考。专题页总目录见第xxii页。

It is hoped that this dictionary will be of use not only to students of English of upper-intermediate level and above, but also to teachers (both non-native speaker and native-speaker teachers, looking for ways to present collocations to their students), translators, academics, business people, and all who wish to write fluent and idiomatic English. The Guide to the Entries (pages xviii-xxi) is there as a quick reference, to give help as needed, but the whole dictionary has been designed to be accessible, and (we hope) enjoyable to use.

我们希望这部词典不仅能为中高级及以上水平的英语学习者提供帮助，而且也能对教师(英语是母语或非母语，正在寻找给学生传授搭配知识的方法者)、翻译工作者、学者、商界人士，以及所有想用流畅自然的英语写作的人有所裨益。词条用法指南(xviii-xxi页)能为不熟悉本词典的人士提供便捷的参考；整部搭配词典都是为方便查阅而设计的，读这部词典也会是一种享受，至少我们希望如此。

Labels used in the dictionary 本词典使用的标识

Labels used in the dictionary generally apply to the collocation – that is to the two words in combination – and not to the individual words. 本词典使用的标识通常是针对一个搭配而言，即结合在一起的两个词，而不是指单个的词。

The following labels are used with collocations that express a particular attitude or are appropriate in a particular situation. 下列标识表示有关搭配反映特定态度或适用于特定场合。

- disapproving** collocations show that you feel disapproval or contempt, for example *rabbit food* or *descend into the realms of sth*. 贬义词搭配表示反对或蔑视态度，如 *rabbit food* (凉拌蔬菜；兔食) 或者 *descend into the realms of sth* (转入谈论…的领域)。
- figurative** collocations use language in a non-literal or metaphorical way, as in *morally bankrupt* or *die of embarrassment*. 比喻意义的搭配指用比拟或隐喻方式表达，如 *morally bankrupt* (道德沦丧) 或者 *die of embarrassment* (尴尬得要死)。
- formal** collocations are usually only used in serious or official language and would not be appropriate in normal everyday conversation. Examples are *take up employment* and *fall sick*. 正式的搭配通常仅用于庄重或正式场合，不宜用于日常会话中。如 *take up employment* (受聘) 和 *fall sick* (患病)。
- historical** collocations are expressions for things or concepts that existed in the past. They either no longer exist (*debtor's prison*) or the modern equivalent has a different name. (The modern term is *lending library* rather than *circulating library*.) However, the historical term is still used when talking about the past. 历史性搭配指过去曾经存在的事物或概念。如 *debtor's prison* (关押欠债人的监狱)；也指一些现在已经有了新的名字的事物或概念，如 *circulating library* (付费会员流通图书馆) 现在称作 *lending library* (会员订阅图书馆)。尽管如此，在谈论过去的时候仍然使用这些历史性搭配。
- humorous** collocations are intended to be funny, for example *veritable banquet* or *ply sb with tea*. 幽默搭配的目的是为了增加趣味，如 *veritable banquet* (不折不扣的宴会) 或 *ply sb with tea* (盛情劝茶)。
- informal** collocations are used between friends or in a relaxed or unofficial situation. They are not appropriate for formal situations. Examples are *class act* and *a company goes to the wall*. 非正式搭配用于朋友之间，以及轻松或非正式场合，不适用于正式场合，如 *class act* (精英人物) 和 *a company goes to the wall* (公司完蛋)。
- ironic** collocations use words to mean the opposite or something very different from the meaning they seem to have, as in *princely sum* (= a very small amount of money) or *conveniently ignore* (which may be very convenient for the person doing the ignoring, but not for anyone else). 反讽搭配指说与表面意义相反或完全不同的话，如 *princely sum* (一笔