

漢 英 日  
化學詞匯

CHINESE - ENGLISH - JAPANESE  
GLOSSARY OF CHEMICAL TERMS

A JOINT PUBLICATION

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# 汉英日化学词汇

田村三郎 编  
白鸟富美子

CHINESE-ENGLISH-JAPANESE  
GLOSSARY OF CHEMICAL TERMS

Compiled by  
Saburo Tamura & Fumiro Shiratori

生活·讀書·新知 三联书店香港分店  
JOINT PUBLISHING CO. (Hongkong Branch)

汉英日化学词汇

田村三郎 白鸟富美子编

原出版者：日本东方书店

本香港版征得日本东方书店同意

由生活·读书·新知三联书店香港分店出版

生活·读书·新知三联书店香港分店

香港域多利皇后街九号

1980年4月香港第一版第一次印刷

中华商务联合印刷（香港）有限公司

香港九龙炮仗街七十五号

定价港币五十元

© 1977 by

TONGFANG SHUDIAN LTD.

3, 1-Chome, Jinbocho, Kanda

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

This edition is arranged with the permission of  
TONGFANG SHUDIAN LTD., JAPAN

Published in Hongkong by

JOINT PUBLISHING CO. (Hongkong Branch)

9 Queen Victoria Street, Hongkong

First printing April 1980

Printed in Hongkong by

C & C JOINT PRINTING (H.K.) CO., LTD.

75 Pau Chung Street, Kowloon

Hongkong

ISBN 962 · 04 · 0028 · 3

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 1939-1974 Lived in China  
 1956-1963 Consultant to the Building Material Laboratory of the Architectural Engineering Corporation under the Ministry of Construction Engineering, China  
 1963-1974 Consultant to the Foreign Languages Press, Peking

# 沁園春

祝中日恢復邦交

赤縣扶桑，一衣帶水，一草可航。昔但真盲目，  
浮槎東海，晁衡負笈，埋骨盛唐。情比肺肝，形  
同骨肉，文化交流有耿光。堪回想，向千年友  
誼，不啻尋常。豈容戰犯猖狂，八十載風  
雷激大洋。喜霧霽雲昇，渠成冰泮，秋  
高氣爽。菊茂花香，公報存傳，邦交恢復。一  
片歡聲起四方，以今後，堅言行信果，和睦石邦。

一九七二年秋作于北京 郭沫若



## 序

我希望，最敬爱的郭沫若先生容许我，把先生在一九七二年秋天，为日中邦交正常化而作的《沁园春》，放在这本书的卷首。这首诗把先生对日中关系过去的回顾以及对未来所寄与的期望，都表达出来了。在诗文间，我们可以领会到先生对我们日本人民的无限关怀的感情。但是，对我们来说，不应该只陶醉于恢复邦交这一点上，而应该更加严肃地反省过去的所作所为，彼此都来做一个现代的晃衡（阿部仲磨吕）。难道这不是互相应该进行督促的吗？

以一九七二年九月二十九日的日中邦交恢复为转机，日中两国间的学术和技术方面的交流，与日俱进地更加活跃了。历史的洪流绝对不会容许这个领域的状况，永远停留在一个老地方的。但是，这本辞典是在恢复邦交很早以前就计划的。编辑之一的白鸟富美子，在第二次世界大战以后就一直住在北京，她十分希望日中两国之间有关化学方面的技术交流能够日益发展。她在一九六九年就着手汉英日化学辞典的编纂工作。她利用在北京工作时的业余时间，以《化工辞典》（中国化学工业出版社，一九六九年出版）所收录的化学用语作为标准，用卡片写上意义相等的英语和日语。

一九七一年秋，东方书店的安井正幸先生要求我帮助这个编辑工作，最初，我以帮一帮的轻松的心情，就接受下来了。但是不久，我不得不全面地投入了这个工作，直到把最后的稿件搞出来为止。

为什么呢？正如在《化工辞典》的《编辑说明》的第二项所说的，这本辞典所收录的词汇，本来是依据中国科学院自然科学名词编订室审查过的词汇的。但事实上，它同编订室所编辑的《英汉化学化工词汇》（科学出版社，一九七一年出版）内容有很大的出入。再者，由于我亲自看到无产阶级文化大革命后的中国科学技术的情况，以及从自己过去一生从事化学研究工作的立场出发，仅仅把《化工辞典》所收录的词汇，配上日语和英语的翻译，无论如何是不能令人满足的。

可是，当我一旦着手修改原稿时，就立即发现，这个工作的难度，远远超过我的想像。为了不妨碍我的本业——大学的教研工作，只好在平时的夜间和假日的整天进行工作。而且，我却又偏偏看不懂中文，所以很久还不敢下笔。当

我把原稿全部修改完了的时候，已经化了三年多的时间了。在此期间，由于我的身体和心情有些不太舒畅，我曾经有过好几次，放弃这个工作的想法。最后使我打消这种想法的，就是在我内心里，蕴藏着一股强烈的愿望，希望在日中两国间的学术交流中，出一点力。同时，中国科学院和中国科学出版社的朋友们也对我给予热情的支持。他们常常把我毫不顾虑地送去的一篇又一篇的原稿，不辞劳苦地进行修改和补充。这也给了我很大的鼓舞。读者们会发觉，在中国出版的有关化学用语集中，还没有收录进去的一些词汇，可以在这本书中见到。所有这一切都是中国朋友们的好意帮助而得到的。

其次，更不能忘记的，是中川纪代子女士。她在一九七四年底，一直就积极协助整理本书原稿的工作。她曾经在中国居住过，又具有在实践中学习化学的卓越才能，又具有一心一意地把自己的全部精力投进工作的精神，这一切都是使本书具有十分完整面目的原因。我这样说毫不过分。

现在，全部稿件都已经写好了。可是，由于在编辑的过程中，曾经有过不太正常的情况，尽管化了很长的时间，在重新检讨它的内容时，仍然到处可以发现不够完善的地方。如果就这样把它送去印刷厂，实在使我感到十分的不安。但是，目前最主要的问题，是争取尽早让这本书出版，至于缺点方面，留待国内外的读者提出批评和意见，然后再去修改。这样做是否比较明智呢？

还有，这个稿件从现在起一直到最后完成排印，将要一年以上的时日。在这期间，中国将采用或修正更多的化学用语，可是这些用语将不可能都收进本辞典了。对此，我也感到是一件遗憾的事。

最后，我谨向东方书店经理安井正幸先生和出版部的坂井松太郎先生，以及其他各位先生，致以衷心的感谢。感谢他们对本书的出版给予有价值的支援和协助。

一九七五年，恢复邦交后第三年的秋天

田村 手记

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## Preface

I hope that our most esteemed Mr. Moruo Guo will allow me to put on the frontispiece of the book the poem *Qin Yuan Chun* he wrote in 1972 in commemoration of the normalization of the relationship between Japan and China, a poem which is both his retrospect of the past relations between the two countries and also an embodiment of his hopes of the future, a poem which shows his immense concern for us Japanese people. But on our part, we should not let ourselves feel too excited or even feel intoxicated, but make a more conscientious examination of what we have done and strive to be a modern Nakamaro Abe. Isn't that something we should help and encourage each other to do?

Exchanges in learning and technology between Japan and China have been more and more animated since September 29th, 1972 when diplomatic relations between the two countries were decided to be restored. The torrents of history will never allow things to remain where they are. This dictionary, nevertheless, was projected long before this great event. One of the editors Fumiko Shiratori has been resident in Peking since World War II and started the compilation of the *Chinese-English-Japanese Glossary of Chemical Terms* in 1969, in the hope that it would help promote the exchanges between the two countries in the field of chemical technology. She took the *Dictionary of Chemical Engineering* (in Chinese, published in China by the Chemical Industry Press, 1969) as a basis and worked out the English and Japanese equivalents of the chemical terms, and all in her spare time in Peking.

When I was asked in the autumn of 1971 by Mr. Masayuki Yasui of Tongfang Shudian (the Oriental Publishing Company) to help with the compiling work, I thought all I needed to do was only lend a helping hand and accepted the work cheerfully. But I realized before long that I had to plunge myself into the work until the final version was worked out.

You may ask why. As has been said in Note 2 of the *Editor's Words of The Dictionary of Chemical Engineering*, terms collected in the said dictionary are supposed to be based on those revised and reviewed by the Editorial Board of Technical Terms of Natural Science, the Chinese Science Academy. Yet actually it is very different from *The English-Chinese Glossary of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering* (published by the Chinese Science Press in 1971) compiled by the same editorial staff. And moreover, as a person who had devoted all his life to research in chemical work, and also

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one who had seen the state-of-the-art of science and technology in post-Cultural Revolution of China, I could no longer content myself with merely translating into Japanese and English the terms already collected in the dictionary.

As soon as I embarked on the revision of the original version, however, I realized that the work would impose upon me far more difficulties than I had anticipated. I had to spend all my spare time, the evenings and the holidays, on the book so as not to interfere with my regular teaching and research work in the university. What is worse, I had no knowledge of Chinese, which, for a long time, made me hesitate to take up the pen. More than three years had passed before I finished the revising of the whole of the original, during which period, on account of bad health and mood, I thought of giving up on more than one occasion. And what made me determined eventually was nothing but a strong desire in the depth of my heart to do my bit for the academic exchange between Japan and China. My friends at the Chinese Science Academy and the Chinese Science Press also gave me great support and encouragement, taking pains revising and enlarging that original of mine which I sent them as it was with no inhibition. As a result, users will find in the book a number of terms not to be found in any of the glossaries concerning chemistry previously published in China. All this would never have been achieved without the kind assistance of my Chinese friends.

I would be ungrateful were I not to acknowledge the valuable services of Ms. Kiyoko Nakagawa who has been, since the end of 1974, actively engaged in the task of the preparation of the book. Ms. Kiyoko Nakagawa has lived in China and has both the outstanding talent of learning chemistry through practice and utter devotion to her work, whose role in helping to make this book complete as it now is cannot be exaggerated.

Now the book is completed. Yet, notwithstanding the great pains we have bestowed on it, owing to some abnormalities which occurred during the compilation, we can still find deficiencies and imperfections here and there. I should have felt very upset as it is sent to the press in its present form. But the main question at the moment is to let it see print in the shortest possible time. As to the faults and shortcomings, wouldn't it be better and wiser to leave them to the users at home and abroad and revise it only after we have benefited from their suggestions and criticisms?

I am afraid there will be a lapse of time of more than one year from this day to the day the book appears in print, during which period, I am sure, more chemical terms will come into use or be revised in China but cannot possibly be collected in this dictionary. That is another thing I will feel regretful for.

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Finally, allow me to make grateful acknowledgements to Mr. Masayuki Yasui, President of the Oriental Publishing Company, Mr. Matsutaro Sakai of the Publishing Department and other gentlemen of the Company for their valuable aid and assistance towards the publication of the book.

Saburo Tamura

1975 (Autumn of the third anniversary  
of the restoration of diplomatic relations  
between Japan and China)

## 凡 例

1. 本书以汉语为中心, 收录了化学及有关用语13,000个词条。

2. 在正文前面, 是汉语笔画和拼音索引。

3. 正文按汉、英、日的顺序排列。

4. 在正文中的汉语, 均附有拼音。

5. 在正文之后, 附有英文和日文的用语索引, 分别按英文字母顺序及日文字母五十音顺序排列。

6. 汉语的选择是以《英汉化学化工词汇》(科学出版社, 1974年版)及其补编(科学出版社, 1973年—)作为标准。

7. 汉语按照第一字的笔画多少排列, 如果画数相同, 则以〔一〕、〔丨〕、〔ノ〕、〔丶〕、〔㇀〕的笔画顺序排列。第一个字相同的用语, 按字数的多少排列, 字数少的在前, 多的在后。

还有, 汉字是以《新华字典》(商务印书馆, 1971年版)为准。

8. 关于包含阿拉伯数字、希腊字、罗马字的中文用语, 只计算汉字的字数, 并以第一个汉字为准排列。

例: 1,2-二氯乙烷→二氯乙烷

$\alpha$ -射线→射线

G酸→酸

9. 把在中国已成为化学符号的阿拉伯

数目字, 改写成数目字的中文大写。

例: 666→六六六

920→九二〇

10. 在汉语中, 如果有同义语的话, 用“=”号一并列入。

11. 关于英文和日文用语的同义语, 则在括弧内以“=”号一并列入。

12. 如果与汉语意思相应的英语和日语有两个的话, 则分别以1)、2)为记并列。

例: 反(式) 1) trans- 2) anti form

1) トランス 2) アンチ形

13. 不论汉、英、日的用语, 如果属于可以省略的单语或文字, 则加上( )表示。

例: 二十(烷)酸

Carbonic(acid) anhydride

上澄み(液)

14. 属于商标名称的英语部分, 头一个字母用大写。

15. 微生物等的拉丁名, 尽量用斜体字表示。

16. 日文的用语, 尽量根据日本文部省《学术用语集》化学编(增订版, 1974年出版), 其中有部分并没有仿效。

例如:

1) 对由于仍遵照《当用汉字表》(昭和21年11月16日 内阁告示第32

号)和《当用汉字音训表》(昭和48年6月18日 内阁告示第1号),而导致意思可能含糊的用语,则采用上述表中没有的汉字。

例如: 閉かく→闭壳

なせん, なっせん→捺染

- 2) 由于元素、化合物等名称中,有些名称在《当用汉字表》中没有汉字,而用片假名书写的部分,改用平假名代替。

例如: フッ素→ふっ素

コハク酸→こはく 酸

ヨウ化エチル→よう化エチル

- 3) 由于与卤素、羟基等置换而产生的化合物名称,亦按照过去的读法。

例如: chlorobenzene

クロルベンゼン

hydroxybenzoic acid

オキシ安息香酸

17. 在日语中,那些读法困难的用语,则在〔 〕内注以平假名注其读音。

18. 在本书编纂过程中,参考了下列的出版物。在此,谨向这些出版物的编者和出版社表示谢意。

《英汉化学化工词汇》(科学出版社,1974年)

《英汉化学化工词汇补编》(有机化学部分、涂料部分、皮革部分、分析化学部分)(科学出版社,1973—)

《英汉高分子词汇》(科学出版社,

1974年)

*Hackh's Chemical Dictionary*, 4th Ed. (McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1969)

*Merck Index*, 8th Ed. (Merck & Co., Inc., 1968)

《文部省学术用语集化学编增订版》(南江堂,1974年)

《化学大辞典》(共立出版,1961年)

《化学工业辞典无机编》(东京堂,1959年)

《化学工业辞典有机编》(东京堂,1960年)

《化学工学辞典》(丸善,1974年)

《理化学辞典第3版》(岩波书店,1972年)

《生物学辞典》(岩波书店,1960年)

《英汉生物碱词汇》(科学出版社,1973年)

《化工辞典》(化学工业出版社,1969年)

《农药手册》(农业出版社,1972年)

《英汉化学辞典》(中国工业出版社,1964年)

《日英汉化学化工词汇》(科学出版社,1959年)

《汉英科学常用词汇》(商务印书馆香港分馆,1971年)

《新华字典》(商务印书馆,1971年)

## Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

1. This is a dictionary with 13,000 entries of chemical terms and other concerned terms, taking those in Chinese as its base.
2. The front matter — those pages preceding the main body of the dictionary — consists of a stroke list of Chinese characters and an index of their Romanized forms.
3. Terms in the main body are listed in the order: Chinese, English, and Japanese.
4. Every term in Chinese in the main body has its Romanized form attached.
5. The back matter — those pages following the main body — consists of indexes of the terms in English and Japanese, listed respectively in the English alphabetical order and the Japanese alphabetical order.
6. The collection and selection of terms in Chinese are based on *The English-Chinese Glossary of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering* (published by the Chinese Science Press in 1974) and its Supplements (published by the Science Press since 1973).
7. Terms in Chinese are listed

according to the number of the strokes in the first character. When two or more characters have the same number of strokes, they are arranged by their different first stroke in the order: [一], [丨], [丿], [丶], [㇀]. When two or more terms with the same first character are entered, they are arranged according to the number of characters in the terms, those with fewer characters preceding those with more. *The Xinhua Dictionary* (published by The Commercial Press Limited in 1975) is taken as the standard for all Chinese characters.

8. When terms in Chinese have Arabic numerals or Greek or Roman letters in them, only the Chinese characters are taken into consideration and the terms are arranged according to their first characters.

eg. 1,2-二氯乙烷 → 二氯乙烷

α-射线 → 射线

G酸 → 酸

9. Arabic numerals which have become chemical symbols in China are written in capitalized Chinese numerals.

eg. 666 → 六六六

10. Synonymous terms in Chinese are listed under the entry of one of the terms and are connected by '='.

11. Synonymous terms in English and Japanese are listed in round brackets under the entry of one of the terms and are connected by '='.

12. When a term in Chinese has two English and Japanese equivalents, they are listed under 1) and 2) respectively.

eg. 反(式) 1) trans- 2) anti form

1) トランス 2) アンチ形

13. Characters or letters enclosed in round brackets represent elements which can be omitted.

eg. 二十(烷)酸

Carbonic (acid) anhydride

上澄み(液)

14. English terms known to be trademarks are capitalized.

15. The Latin names of microbes are shown, if and when possible, in italics.

16. Except for a very small part, terms in Japanese are mainly based on the *Glossary of Academic Terms — Chemistry* (Enlarged Edition, 1974) published by the Japanese Education Ministry.

eg.

1) With terms where ambiguity may arise owing to observation of *List of Chinese Characters to Be Used* (Cabinet Announcement No. 32, Nov. 16th,

1964) and *List of the Pronunciation of Chinese Characters to Be Used* (Cabinet Announcement No.1, June 18th, 1973), Chinese characters other than those listed in the above said are used.

eg. 閉かく→閉売

なせん, なっせん→捺染

2) Where names of elements or compounds cannot be represented by characters listed in the *List for Chinese Characters to Be Used*, terms originally written in Katakana are now written in Hiragana instead.

eg. フッ素→ふっ素

ゴハク酸→こはく酸

ヨウ化エチル→よう化エチル

3) Names of compounds produced through replacement by halogen, hydroxyl group etc. are pronounced as they are before the replacement.

eg. chlorobenzene

クロルベンゼン

hydroxybenzoic acid

オキシ安息香酸

17. Pronunciation of the Japanese terms which are difficult to pronounce is shown in brackets by Hiragana.

18. Special acknowledgements should be made to the editors and publishers of the following from whom we benefited a great deal during the preparation of the book:

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*The English-Chinese Glossary of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering* (The Chinese Science Press, 1974)

*Supplements to the English-Chinese Glossary of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering* (Organic Chemistry, Paint, Tanning, Analytical Chemistry, etc.) (The Science Press, 1973- )

*The English-Chinese Glossary of High Polymer* (The Science Press, 1974)

*The English-Chinese Glossary of Alkaloid* (The Science Press, 1973)

*The Dictionary of Chemical Engineering* (Chemical Industry Press, 1969)

*A Handbook of Insecticide* (Agriculture Press, 1972)

*The English-Chinese Dictionary of Chemistry* (The Chinese Industry Press, 1964)

*The Japanese-English-Chinese Glossary of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering* (The Science Press, 1959)

*A Chinese-English Glossary of Common Scientific Terms* (The

Commercial Press Ltd., Hong-kong Branch, 1971)

*The Xinhua Dictionary* (The Commercial Press Ltd., 1971)

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