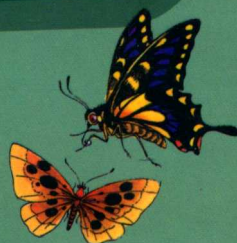




果 guǒ fruit

术 [術] shù art



蝶 dié butterfly

汉语图画字典



CHINESE PICTURE DICTIONARY



剧 [劇] jù opera



玉 yù jade

摇 yáo rock



课程教材研究所 编著



人民教育出版社
PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PRESS

汉语图画字典

Chinese Picture Dictionary

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前 言

《汉语图画字典》是一部专门供外国朋友学习汉语使用的工具书，它是在人民教育出版社1998年编写出版的《初级汉语图画字典》的基础上增订而成的。

字典共收字1965个（另有繁体字694个），涵盖了《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》中所有的甲级字（800个）和乙级字（804个），并适当收录了部分常用的丙级字和丁级字，以及一些大纲以外的常用字。

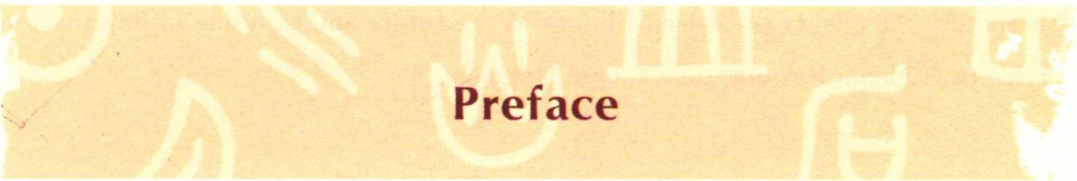
为帮助学习者更好地认清字形，读准字音，了解字义，字典中的每个字头均标明了部首、读音、基本笔顺和所属等级，所有的释义和举例都有相应的汉语拼音和英文翻译。汉语拼音主要按《汉语拼音正词法基本规则》标写，同时根据汉语教学的需要作了适当调整。字典在正文前编绘了“汉语拼音复习图解”，便于学习者复习汉语拼音。为增加字义的直观性和形象性，字典共配图591幅，另有按不同主题集中编排的彩色插页13面，力求图文互相补充，方便读者使用。

对外汉语学习字典的编写绝非易事。限于编写人员的水平，字典一定有诸多不足。我们恳切地期待读者多提宝贵意见，以便继续修订，不断提高字典的质量，更好地为汉语学习者服务。

课程教材研究所

对外汉语课程教材研究开发中心

2008年5月



Preface

Chinese Picture Dictionary is an illustrated Chinese dictionary based on the enlarged edition of the *Chinese Picture Dictionary for Beginners*, which was originally compiled and published by the People's Education Press in 1998. It is a reference book designed for foreigners who are learning the Chinese language.

The dictionary contains a collection of 1,965 characters (excluding the 694 traditional characters in the dictionary), covering all the 800 characters at Level A vocabulary and 804 characters at Level B vocabulary in the *National Syllabus of Graded Words and Characters for Chinese Proficiency* (*National Syllabus*). It also includes some common characters at Level C and D of the *National Syllabus* as well as a few common characters not in the *National Syllabus*.

Each dictionary entry includes the character's radical, pronunciation, stroke order and the level of the entry (according to the *National Syllabus*) to help learners have a better command of the character's recognition, pronunciation and definition. The dictionary also provides Chinese phonetic notation, *pinyin*, as well as an English translation of the notes and examples. *Pinyin* is labeled based on the "Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography"; however, some necessary adjustments have been made to meet the needs of Chinese language teaching. In addition, the dictionary contains a review of Chinese phonetic symbols for learners to refresh their knowledge of *pinyin*. This dictionary also offers 591 illustrations to clarify the definition of the characters. Another 13 pages of colored pictures on different themes are included as insets in the dictionary for the convenient use of the readers. The illustrations are designed to enhance the explanations of the text to make the meaning clear to the readers.

There is no easy way to compile a dictionary. We sincerely hope to receive valuable suggestions from our readers so that we may continue to improve the

content and the quality of revised editions in the future and continue to improve our service to students learning the Chinese language.

Center for Chinese as a Foreign Language
Curriculum and Teaching Materials Research Institute

May 2008

凡 例

一、检索方法

本字典采用音序检字法和部首检字法。“汉语拼音音节表”供按音序查字用，“部首检字表”供按部首查字用。

二、字头编排

1. 字头按汉语拼音字母的次序排列。同音节的字按声调顺序排列。同音字按笔画排列，笔画少的在前，多的在后。同画数的按起笔的笔形“横（一）、竖（丨）、撇（丿）、点（丶）、折（乚）”的顺序排列。

2. 多音字，如“长（cháng）”和“长（zhǎng）”，“冠（guān）”和“冠（guàn）”，分别列入两个字头，并用“另见”标明。

3. 每个字头后面注明读音、部首、笔画数（除去部首的笔画数）、基本笔顺和它在《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》中的等级（分为四个等级，《大纲》以外的字不标注等级）。

三、字形

汉字的形体以现在通行的简化字为标准，字头的繁体字形加括号列在正体之后。繁体字形只适用于字头的个别义项时，在繁体字形左上角加注所适用义项的序号。

四、注音

1. 每个字头的释义和举例都用汉语拼音注音。注音以《汉语拼音正词法基本规则》为拼写规范，同时结合汉语教学的实际作了适当调整。

2. 轻声字不标声调符号，如“我们 [wǒmen]”。

3. “一”和“不”按变调注音，如“一直 [yìzhí]”“一定 [yídìng]”“不但 [búdàn]”。

4. 儿化音只在基本形式后加“r”，不标注语音的实际变化，如“味儿 [wèir]”。

五、释义和举例

多义字的不同义项用①、②、③等标明次序，分别注释。释义后举出词语和句子。释义与举例之间用“:”隔开；例词、例句不止一个的，例子之间用“/”隔开。

六、翻译

为便于学习者理解字典中汉语词句的意思，字典中所有释义和举例都采用了汉英对照的形式。英文翻译列在汉语拼音之后。

七、字形辨析

字典设立了“比一比”一项，对字形相近、容易读错和写错的字进行对比，并分别举出词语，帮助学习者记忆。如“比一比 [bǐ yì bǐ] *comp.* 瓣(蒜瓣儿) [bàn(suànbànr)] garlic clove —— 辫(辫子) [biàn(biànzi)] plait”。

八、插图

插图在相应字头下，并靠近相应释义或举例的右侧或下方，便于学习者参考。

Guide to the use of the dictionary

1. Indexing system: This dictionary is indexed both in alphabetical order and in the order of Chinese character radicals. The “List of Chinese Phonetic Syllables” is for the former and the “Notes on Chinese Radicals” is for the latter.

2. Entry arrangement:

(1) The entries are listed in alphabetical order according to Chinese phonetics. Characters sharing the same syllable are listed according to the sequence of tones. Characters having the same tone are arranged according to their number of strokes, with those having fewer strokes put before those having more strokes. Characters with the same number of strokes are arranged according to their beginning strokes. The order of the beginning strokes is as follows: *heng*, the horizontal stroke (一), *shu*, the vertical stroke (丨), *pie*, the left-falling stroke (丿), *dian*, the dot (丶) and *zhe*, the turn (乚).

(2) Single characters that have more than one pronunciation or tone, such as “长 (cháng)” and “长 (zhǎng)”, “冠 (guān)” and “冠 (guàn)”, are listed separately as two entries and are marked with “*see also*”.

(3) Each entry is marked with its pronunciation, radical, number of strokes (excluding the number of strokes of the radical), stroke order and the level of the character in the *National Syllabus* (Four different levels are marked as in the *National Syllabus*; however, characters not included in the *National Syllabus* are not marked with any level in the dictionary).

3. Chinese Characters: The simplified characters are used as the current standard form of Chinese characters. The traditional character of the entry is in parentheses after the entry. When the traditional character stands for only a few meanings of the entry, it is marked with the relevant numbers of the explanations at its upper left corner.

4. Phonetic notation:

(1) The explanations and examples of each entry are all marked with Chinese

phonetic symbols. The “Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography” has been taken as a model to standardize the groupings of character as words when expressed in *pinyin*. However, proper adjustments have been made to meet the practical needs of Chinese language teaching.

(2) No tone mark is used for a neutral tone syllable, e. g. , “我们 [wǒmen]”.

(3) The tones of “一” and “不” are marked in the way they are read, e. g. , “一直 [yìzhí]”, “一定 [yídìng]” and “不但 [búdàn]”.

(4) An “r” is added at the end of a syllable to indicate a retroflex ending without making any real change in pronunciation, e. g. , “味儿 [wèir]”.

5. Notes and examples: Sequence numbers like ① ② ③ are used to list the different meanings of a character with more than one meaning; explanations are given for each meaning followed by the examples of words, phrases and sentences. A colon (:) is inserted between each note and the example that follows. A slash (/) is used when more than one example is provided.

6. Translation: In order to help learners easily understand the meanings of the Chinese words, phrases and sentences in the dictionary, English translations are provided for all the notes and examples. The Chinese phonetic notations precede the English translations.

7. Character distinction: The comparison section in the dictionary (marked as “*comp.*”) is designed to help learners compare those characters that look similar and are easily misread and miswritten. Examples of words containing such characters are given to help learners pay attention to these differences. For example, “比一比 [bǐ yì bǐ] *comp.* 瓣(蒜瓣儿) [bàn(suànbànr)] garlic clove —— 辫(辫子) [biàn(biànzǐ)] plait”.

8. Illustrations: Illustrations are shown under the relevant entries, either at the right side or underneath of the notes and examples.

样条示例 Samples

字头的读音

Entry's pronunciation

字头的部首

Entry's radical

字头除去部首的笔画数

Entry's number of strokes
excluding those of the radical

字头按汉语拼音字母的
次序排列

Entries listed in alphabetical
order according to Chinese
phonetics

设立“比一比”一项，
比较字形相近的字，分
别举出词语帮助学习者记忆
The comparison section is
designed to help learners
compare characters that are
similar in appearance.
Examples are given to help
learners pay attention to these
differences.

字头的基本笔顺

Entry's stroke order

字头在《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级
大纲》中的等级

Level of the entry according to the
*National Syllabus of Graded Words
and Characters for Chinese Proficiency*

为举例配插图

Illustrations for the examples

字头的繁体字形

Original complex form of the entry

词语举例

Example phrase

举例文字的注音

Pronunciation for the example phrase

举例的英文翻译

English translation for the example phrase

字头的义项序号

Sequence number indicating
the different meanings of the entry

多音字用“另见”提示

"See also" indicates the different
pronunciations of the entry

字头的释义

Notes of the entry

字头释义文字的注音

Pronunciation for explanation of the entry

字头释义的英文翻译

English translation for the notes

扁 尸部 5画 | biǎn 尸部 扁 **【乙】**

物体平而薄 [wùtǐ píng ér báo] flat:
扁豆 [biǎndòu] haricot bean / 鸭子的嘴是扁的。 [Yāzi de zuǐ shì biǎn de.] The bill of a duck is flat.

比一比 [bǐ yì bǐ] comp. 扁(扁担) [biǎn (biǎndan)] carrying pole — 编(编织) [biān (biānzhī)] weave; knit

变 亻部 6画 | (變) biàn 一 亠 亦 亦 变 **【甲】**

跟原来不一样 [gēn yuánlái bù yíyàng] different from the former: 变天了。 [Biàntiān le.] The weather has changed. / 千变万化 [qiān biàn wàn huà] changeable / 变戏法 [biàn xiǎfǎ] perform magic tricks

着 艹部 5画 | zháo 艹 艹 着 着

① 受到, 感到 [shòudào, gǎndào] suffer; feel: 他着凉了。 [Tā zháoliáng le.] He has caught cold. / 不必着急。 [Búbì zháojí.] Don't worry. (Don't be alarmed.) ② 燃烧 [ránshāo] burn: 火着得正旺。 [Huǒ zháo de zhèng wàng.] The fire is blazing. ③ 表示动作的结果 [biǎoshì dòngzuò de jiéguǒ] showing the result of an action: 妹妹睡着了。 [Mèimei shuìzháo le.] The younger sister has fallen asleep.

另见 zhe zhuó [lǐng jiàn zhe zhuó] see also zhe and zhuó

汉语拼音音节表

A list of Chinese phonetic syllables

1. 每一音节后举一字做例子，可以按例字读音去查同音的字。

Each syllable is followed by an example character. Using the sound of the example character, one may look up other same sound characters.

2. 数字指本字典正文页码。

The number indicates the page number in the main body of the dictionary.

Aa			bu 补 17	chuang 窗 32	die 爹 48	fou 否 65
a 阿 1	Cc			chui 吹 33	ding 丁 49	fu 夫 65
ai 哎 1	ca 擦 19			chun 春 33	diu 丢 50	Gg
an 安 2	cai 猜 19			ci 词 34	dong 东 50	ga 咖 68
ang 昂 3	can 参 20			cong 葱 35	dou 斗 51	gai 该 68
ao 傲 3	cang 仓 21			cu 粗 35	du 读 52	gan 干 68
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bai 掰 5	ceng 层 22			cun 村 36	dun 吨 54	ge 哥 71
ban 班 6	cha 叉 22			cuo 措 37	duo 多 55	gei 给 72
bang 帮 8	chai 拆 23		Dd		Ee	gen 根 72
bao 包 8	chan 蝉 23		da 搭 38	e 鹅 56		geng 耕 73
bei 杯 10	chang 场 24		dai 呆 39	en 恩 57		gong 工 73
ben 奔 11	chao 抄 25		dan 担 40	er 儿 57		gou 沟 75
beng 蹦 11	che 车 25		dang 当 42	Ff		gu 估 75
bi 逼 11	chen 尘 26		dao 刀 42	fa 发 58		gua 瓜 77
bian 边 13	cheng 成 27		de 德 44	fan 帆 58		guai 乖 77
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hao 毫 85		kang 康 124		lou 楼 146	neng 能 162	qia 恰 178
he 喝 85		kao 考 124		lu 陆 147	ng 嗯 162	qian 千 178
hei 黑 87		ke 科 124		lū 驴 147	ni 泥 162	qiang 枪 180
hen 很 87		ken 肯 126		luan 卵 148	nian 年 163	qiao 悄 180
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she	舌	196	tan	谈	215	wu	乌	234	yong	拥	263	zhu	朱	285
shei	谁	197	tang	汤	216	Xx			you	优	263	zhua	抓	287
shen	伸	197	tao	掏	216				yu	于	265	zhuan	专	287
sheng	升	198	te	特	217	xi	西	236	yuan	元	267	zhuang	庄	288
shi	失	199	teng	疼	217	xia	虾	238	yue	约	268	zhui	追	289
shou	收	203	ti	梯	218	xian	仙	239	yun	云	269	zhun	准	289
shu	书	204	tian	天	218	xiang	乡	241	Zz			zhuo	捉	289
shua	刷	207	tiao	挑	219	xiao	消	243				zi	资	290
shuai	摔	207	tie	贴	220	xie	些	244	za	杂	270	zong	综	290
shuang	双	208	ting	厅	220	xin	心	245	zai	灾	270	zou	走	290
shui	水	208	tong	通	221	xing	兴	246	zan	咱	270	zu	租	290
shun	顺	208	tou	偷	222	xiong	凶	247	zang	脏	271	zuan	钻	291
shuo	说	208	tu	突	223	xiu	休	247	zao	遭	271	zui	嘴	291
si	司	208	tuan	团	224	xu	须	248	ze	则	272	zun	尊	292
song	松	209	tui	推	224	xuan	宣	249	zen	怎	273	zuo	昨	292
			tun	吞	224	xue	学	249	zeng	增	273			

部首检字表

Notes on Chinese radicals

1. 这个检字表用的部首跟一般字典的部首基本相同，根据收字情况和便于查找的原则，少数部首有所改并，表内共有部首 176 个。

The radicals used in this list are similar to those in standard Chinese dictionaries. Few radicals have been changed or combined. The list contains a total of 176 radicals.

2. 部首次序按部首的笔画数目排列，笔画少的在前，多的在后，同画数的按起笔（书写时的第一笔）的笔形“横（一）、竖（丨）、撇（丿）、点（丶）、折（乚）”顺序排列。

The radicals are in order according to the number of their strokes. Radicals with fewer strokes come first. Radicals with the same number of strokes are in the order based on the written form of their first stroke, namely, *heng*, the horizontal stroke (一), *shu*, the vertical stroke (丨), *pie*, the left-falling stroke (丿), *dian*, the dot stroke (丶) and *zhe*, the turning stroke (乚).

3. 为了检字方便，有些字分收在两个部首里，如“尘”在土部，也在小部；“旧”在丨部，也在日部等。

As an aid to looking up characters, some characters are listed under two radicals, e. g., “尘” is categorized in both the “土” (tǔ) and “小” (xiǎo) radicals; “旧” is included in both the “丨” (shù) and “日” (rì) radicals.

4. 检字的时候，先在部首目录里找到要查的字的部首页码，再按页码从检字表里找到这个部首，然后再把要查的字除去部首，按笔画数查找。

To look up a character, the reader needs to first consult the List of Chinese radicals to find the page number of the radical of that character. Then the reader turns to the page in the List of Chinese characters to locate the correct radical. Finally the reader is able to look up the character by counting the total number of the strokes (excluding the strokes in the radical).

(一) 部首目录

A list of Chinese radicals

(部首右边的数字指检字表的页码。)

(The number to the right of each radical refers to the page on which the List of Chinese characters containing the radical begins.)

一画	丶	17	小 (㇀)	19	马	22	爪 (㇏)	24	田	26
	一	17	口	19	幺	22	父	24	四	26
	丨	14	冫 (冫)	17	巾	20	月 (月)	24	血	26
	丿	14	冫 (在左)	17	山	20	氏	24	彳	26
	丶	15	冫 (在右)	17	彳	20	欠	24	矢	26
二画	㇀ (㇀)	15	冫	17	彳	20	风	25	禾	26
	乙	15	刀 (㇏)	17	彳	20	爻	25	白	26
	力	17	夕	20	车 (车)	23	文	25	瓜	26
	厶	17	攴	20	戈	23	方	25	鸟	26
	又	17	广	21	比	23	火	25	疒	26
三画	乚	18	巾	21	瓦	23	斗	25	立	26
	土	18	冫	21	止	23	心	25	穴	26
	士	18	冫	21	日 (日)	23	户	25	疒	26
	才	18	冫	21	水	24	疒	25	疒	26
	艹	19	冫	21	贝	24	心	25	疒	26
四画	寸	19	冫	21	见	24	示	25	未	26
	升	19	冫	21	牛 (牛)	24	甘	25	老 (耂)	26
	大	19	冫	21	手	24	石	25	耳	26
	九	19	冫	21	毛	24	龙	25	西 (西)	27
	戈	19	冫	21	气	24	业	25	页	27
五画	彳	20	冫	21	文 (文)	24	目	25		
	山	20	冫	21	片	24				
	彳	20	冫	21	斤	24				
	山	20	冫	21						
	彳	20	冫	21						
六画	山	20	冫	21						
	彳	20	冫	21						
	山	20	冫	21						
	彳	20	冫	21						
	山	20	冫	21						