# ENGLISH-TIBETAN-CHINESE DICTIONARY









## ENGLISH-TIBETAN-CHINESE DICTIONARY

विभे त्राक्षाचित्रान्वधाद्भाक्ष्याक्ष्या

# 英藏汉对照词典

 まずいます。日本のでは、日本の

श्रेन्द्रग्राप्त्रभेष्ठ्रम्

> ८मुद्राच्चरम्बुरम्बुरामुक्ष्यः स्वर्षः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर् र्डस्यः भ्रेषाः स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वरं स

1988 였당, 열. 8 대조, 명소, 라고, 희로소, 기 및 '田란다, 대 9, 동네석, 스디, 취석, 너무, 비석, 다취 네석, 다 9, 동네석, 스디, 취석, 네스, 네석, 다취

#### **PREFACE**

The Open Door Policy, leading to a relaxation of restrictions on intellectual activities, has facilitated the completion of my project which perhaps could have been finished long time ago. Thanks for this policy!

The main purpose of compiling this Tritingual Dictionary is to meet the growing needs of young, mid-level educated Tibetans and Chinese speakers using English. Mastering the English language is meant to promote cultural exchange between nations and among nationalities. Since it is the language of international communication, and science and technology, learning this language is of the greatest interest for speeding up one's modern construction including economic and social development.

At the Institute for Tibetan Natlionality in Xianyang, Shenxi Province, the first draft was written jointly by me and Liu De Jun. It was a part of the research work conducted by the Institute. Their help made it possible for us to make a good start. We are thankful to this Institute! At the begining, Liu De Jun has worked hard, arrangd the words, analysed phonetic differences, collected new words and recopied the manuscript. For my part, I translated Tibetan according to both English and Chinese. In doing so, I gave scientific mean-

ings to many of the Tibetan concepts. In our oneyear and ten-month collaboration, we collected roughly 10,000 lexical items including 6.000 headwords, At first we used Liu Ten-yan's (English daily use vocabulary) and later A.S. Hornby's (Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English) and, of course, many others.

In 1981, I was transferred to the Teacher's Collegeat the site of the present Uiversity of Tibet—in Lhasa. From then on to 1988, the project automatically become part of the research work for the University of Tibet and I am grateful for its help! In this period, over 80% of the previous manuscript was revised and changing wording arrangements, and adding more words. The final retult is come out this medium size Dictionary which consists of 50,000 lexical items including 15,000 headwords. Every headword is followed by international phonetic symbols as well as parts of speech pacifying the nature of the words. Meanings are translated into Tibetan and Chinese equivalents. Word selections have been chosen for their frequency of occurence, usefulness and variety of fields of study, with particular emphasis being given to terms current in social science vocabularies as well as a certain number of terms relating to the natural sciences.

The greatest difficulty I faced was how to translate meanings as exactly as possible into three languages. To solve part of this problem, I used some Tibetan colloquialisms and certain antique words.

In 1982, when I ran into funding difficulty. Tibet

Autonomous Party Secretary Ying Fathang cameto my assistance and solved the problem. Here I express my thankful feeling to him! My wife Sang-gya Drolma has been extremely helpful in providing my daily necessities. Though she is illiterate as most Tibetan women are, her kindness shown toward my work is admirable and inspiring. I therefore specially want to thank her!

Finally, I would like to mention the help rendered to me by the Central Nationalities Publishing House. It has not only provided me with good facilities but also sent me capable Editor Mr. Chen Lanchao. He checked my whole manuscript and further improved upon it. I am very thankful to both the Publishing House and my responsible Editor!

Tashi Tshering

July 1988

He—ping—li, Beijing

## রুঝ'বেট্রপ্র'বাঐপা

ชิสานสัรากร้าระาชัศาตุสานะานัราဋีะสามาริกาสานมีนามาธิสามกับ อินากธิสาที่ สัญามีกามาธิสานรามีนามาร้างได้ เมื่อนามีราชันานรามาสรุ ( あาชิสานะา มีสามารัชาเหมืองกามาธิสานรามีนามาร้างได้ เมื่อนามีราชันานรามาสรุ ( あาชิสานะา นามีสานสายรัชาเกมียงกามรัชาเมื่อเลื่อนามีราชันานรามาสรุ ( สายมายามารถามาสรุ ( สายมายามายามายามายามายามายามายา

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नगु वैद्य कें देन पद्या 1988 विदे हा 7 सर से डिव र प्रें

## 前言

开始编写这部《英藏汉对照词典》时,是作为咸阳西藏民族学院的科研项目,由我和刘德军共同编写。学校在经费等各方面给予了大力支持。当时编写的目的只是供英语系学生 和 教 学 使用。

我和刘德军编写初稿, 共事一年零十个月, 收集6,000余词条, 加上列在词条内部的派生词、复合词等约有词汇10,000个左右。

1980年秋季,由于西藏民族学院撤销了英语系,词典编写工作的目标也从此转向社会。在编写过程中,我们把 AS Hornby 的《Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English》作为主要参考书,还参考了上海人民出版社出版的《新英汉词典》、台湾出版的《远东英汉大字典》和印度出版的《英藏对照词典》等多种词书。

1981年8月,我被调到现在西藏大学的前身西藏师范学院工作。从那时起到1988年的7年间,我对初稿进行了较大的加工和补充;体例上也作了比较大的变动。成书后,约有15,000余词条,连同列在各词条内部的派生词、复合词等共收词汇50,000余个。

这部词典后7年的编写工作被列入西藏大学的科研项目,学校给我提供了时间和条件,原区党委第一书记阴法唐同志于1982年还特地批给了经费。为此,我向西藏大学和阴法唐同志表示由衷感谢。

在编写完成之后, W·泰岭和索朗坚赞两位先生分别对英藏

汉三种文字作了校正;其美卓嘎帮助誊清全部书稿;贵相巴·索朗多杰帮助做了校对,唐麦先生、美国朋友 Molly Mcginn和 Warren 从英语方面,索朗班觉、赤列曲扎两同志从藏汉语方面提供了宝贵意见;谢均安、谢法海两位老师在最初筹划编写工作时曾给予有益的协助。在这里,一并向他们表示衷心感谢。另外,还要感谢我的妻子桑吉卓玛,由于她的帮助,我才得以专心致志地从事编写工作。

在这里,特别要感谢的是民族出版社。他们为这部词典的出版,从各方面给予支持,提供了方便,担任这部词典责任编辑的陈连超同志,在一年多的时间里,协助我对原稿进行了最后修改和增订,进一步提高了这部词书的质量。

谨致诚挚谢意。

**扎西次仁** 写于北京和平里 一九八八年七月

#### ARRANGEMENT

- 1. This Dictionary is arranged in alphabetical order. Every headword is followed by international phonetic symbols. If there appear two different spellings, the last ones are always Americans.
- 2. Derivative, compound, inflection and etc. arranged under each headword. This "~" is often substituted for the root of the headword, as the examples show below.

announce ['enauns]  $\sim$  - ment arrow ['ærəu]

~head

annual ['ænjuəl]

 $\sim$ ly

example of derivative:

assertion [ə'sə:sn] (of assert)

example of compound:

long - range ['lonreind]

If British and American pronunciation is the same yet with different spelling, the American spelling follows this = sign as shown below:

centre  $\lceil 'senta(r) \rceil = center$ 

Vowels placed in brackets like "u" indicates English spelling like the one below:

 $colo(u)r \lceil k_{\Lambda}l_{\theta}(r) \rceil$ 

when a headword has two or more different meanings, the equivalent translation both in Tibetan and Chinese is given in separate numbered entries 1...2...or so as the examples show below:

pupil ['pju:pl]

n. 1.칢다명기 学生。 2.최지·취·회에·최 瞳孔。

pronounce [pro'nauns]

vt,vi. 1.程中、中華中科·영与、中 宣布。2.(8中、中) 현·영주지·미 发音。

If the same headword, for instance "that", has different meanings, they are numbered 1 2 3 on the right side of the word as shown below:

that' [ðæt] (pl. those [ðəuz])
adj. 引剂 목內剂 那,那个的。

that2 [ðət, ðæt]

conj. अळअअ'ब्रुंर'चे'व्याचा 引导名词性从句。

that3 [ðət, ðæt]

pron. 引 引 引 那,那个。

3. Changes in the grammatical form of words are shown in the examples below:

child ['tfaild] (pl. children ['tfildren])
choose [tfui:z] (pt. chose [tfouz], pp. chosen [tfouzn])

vt, vi.

clip<sup>2</sup> [klip] (-pp-)
vt. .....

 $\sim$ ping  $n.\dots$ 

4. Scientific terms are given additional definition in brackets when clearness of meaning in Tibetan is lacking, for example:

chromosome ['kraumasam]

n. 최적'크'론적'덮(흵'독본제'로제'교육'정'정'정'정'(이)

(生物) 染色体。

#### NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION

1. Words ending the sound "r" like "tar" indicate the American prnunciation so the ending syllable "r" is written in phonetic brackets as shown below:

tar [ta:(r)]
tailor ['teilə(r)]

Such consonants as "hw" and vowels as "æ" in phonetics also indicate American prnunciation as in the cases below:

what [wot, hwot] craft [craft, cræft]

2. In this Dictionary the long sounds are indicated by a colon ":" as in these examples:

i:, a:, o:, u:, ə:

3. The "i" symbol written above the first syllable indicates strong stress whereas the "i" symbol written under the first syllable indicates light stress, as in the examples below:

sweater ['swetə(r)]
introduction [,intrə'dʌkʃn]

## TABLE OF ABREVIATION

adjadjective	मुद्र-क्रम् म्याम् । पृत्र-क्रम्	形容词
adv $adverb$	नै.परु.ईभ.त.ईं,ई.कुच	副词
$art \cdots article$	(बारक.८८.कृषी.ब्र्बक.ग्री.	
•	बुबाधारहर्देबायह)स्र	冠词
auxauxiliary	नै.क्रुचे.क्रुची.च्र्चेचंथा	助动词
conjconjunction	अक्षयः ट्वी. कृषा <b>. पाश</b> ःस् <b>र।</b>	连接词
intinterjection	요주는 중1	感叹词
$n \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot noun$	भट.क्र्य	名词
$pl\cdots plural$	स <b>ं</b> केंग	复合词
pp·····past participle	तर्यापते श्रेट मुट ।	过去分词
preppreposition	শ্রহা	介词
pronpronoun	ฆะ.ฉุน.ฉฆ.ปู.ผีโ	代词
pt····past tense	तर्वाया	过去时
vi····intransitive verb	<b>ਉ</b> 'ਉੇ5'ਬ'ਐ'55'¤।	不及物动词
vt····transitive evrb	<b>9</b> 'केर'४'र्र'या	及物动词

### 중시,최근소시

announce [əˈnauns]

~-ment

arrow ['ærəu]

~head

annual [ˈænijuəl]

~ly बेल र्या

न् क्रिया प्रायम् क्रिया क्रिया मे द्रोर।

assertion [ə'sə:sn] (of assert) প্রথ