

当代英语 介词词典

主编 雍和明

A Contemporary Dictionary
of English Prepositions



上海译文出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

当代英语介词词典/雍和明主编. —上海:上海译文出版社,2007.8

ISBN 978-7-5327-3819-9

I. 当… II. 雍… III. 英语-介词-词典 IV. H314.2-61

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第097433号

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当代英语介词词典

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上海世纪出版股份有限公司

译文出版社出版、发行

网址: www.yiwen.com.cn

200001 上海福建中路193号 www.ewen.cc

全国新华书店经销

常熟市华通印刷有限公司印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 26.75 插页 5 字数 1,930,000

2007年8月第1版 2007年8月第1次印刷

印数: 0,001—5,100册

ISBN 978-7-5327-3819-9/ Z · 140

定价: 56.00元

如有质量问题,请与承印厂质量科联系。T: 0512-52397878

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序

现代英语基本上是一种分析性语言(ANALYTIC LANGUAGE)。它的词语之间的语法、语义关系主要不是靠词形“屈折变化”,而是靠一种相对固定的词序以及一种比较发达的助动词体系和介词体系等表示的。这就决定了介词在英语中的重要地位。介词的使用几乎涉及所有主要的词类,比如介词可与名词、动词、形容词等词类广泛搭配表示各种意义,而介词词组的使用则更加广泛,可以说在现代英语中介词的出现率极高,无往而不在,因此在英语学习中怎样用好介词也就成为一个重要的课题。《当代英语介词词典》正是针对这一课题编写的。

雍和明教授主编的《当代英语介词词典》正文以介词(词组)为主线,每个介词(词组)构成一个独立词条。除无搭配能力和/或无成语用法的介词(词组)词条仅有基本用法之外,其他每个介词(词组)词条均由三部分组成:(一)用法,(二)搭配,(三)成语。“用法”部分全面介绍188个简单(单词)介词和复杂(双词或多词)介词的基本用法,包含它们的本义用法和转义用法。“搭配”部分以语义场理论为基础,将能与同一介词搭配的、属于同一语义范畴的词条归纳分组,将它们与同一介词的搭配关系按字母顺序一一呈现出来。比如:from表示“否定”含义时可与 absolve, debar, deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, keep, prevent, relieve, restrain, save, stop 等词条搭配;into表示“动作结果”时可与 beguile, blackmail, cheat, coax, coerce, deceive, decoy, dupe, force, jolly, persuade, provoke reason, seduce, talk, tempt, trap, trick 等搭配;to表示“比较”时可与 anterior, inferior, junior, senior, superior 等搭配,这些搭配关系均辅以实例,分别在 from 词条、into 词条和 to 词条中的“搭配”部分加以介绍。这就使该词典对介词用法的描述能够扩展开来,深入进去。“成语”部分从语义角度将含有介词的英语成语进行归纳整理,把结构相同、意义相同或相近的成语编为一组,辅以例证和用法说明,以便于比较学习。例如:on表示“依赖”、“依附”等含义时可与十多个动词构成成语,如 calculate on, count on, depend on, figure on, lean on, live on, plan on, rely on, rest on, subsist on 等,这些成语均呈现在 on 词条的“成语”部分中,按字母顺序在表示“依赖”、“依靠”的成语小组中逐条介绍。“成语”部分收集的成语除“动词+介词”结构外,还包括了“动词+副词+介词”(如 do away with, put up with)、“动词+名词+介词”(如 catch sight of, take care of)、“介词+名词”(如 in time, on duty)、“介词+名词+介词”(如 in comparison with, in support of)、“介词+形容词”(如 at large, in short)、“介词+副词”(如 for always, of late)、“介词+代词”(如 above all, after all)、“介词+数词”(如 by twos and threes, on all fours)、“名+介+名”(如 the apple of one's eye, the crack of dawn)等结构,这就形成了洋洋大观,内容丰富而又条理清晰。

《当代英语介词词典》体系新颖,内容翔实,例证精当,完全摆脱了一般介词词典“就介词论介词”的传统编写模式。不难看出,该词典具有以下显著特点:

一是“大”。该词典是目前国内规模最大、功能较全、体系较新的介绍英语介词和介词词组用法的工具书。从我们掌握的有关英语介词研究的资料看,即便在国外,这样规模的英语介词工具书也尚未见到。

二是“全”。该词典收录的英语介词词条齐全,共讨论当代英语中 188 个简单(单词)介词和复杂(双词或多词)介词,其中包括由其他语言引进的或由现在分词演变而来的介词,是目前国内外收录介词词条最为完备的介词工具书。

三是“细”。该词典对英语介词从用法、搭配、成语、辨析等四个侧面严密地加以描述,内容详尽,能够解决中学高年级学生、高等学校学生、英语教育工作者以及社会人士在英语介词用法上经常会碰到的问题。

四是“新”。该词典摆脱了传统英语介词工具书的编写模式,集用法、搭配、成语为一体,由浅入深、循序渐进地构架出完整、科学、实用的介词词条结构体系。这种编纂方法符合英语介词的词性和用法特点,实现了介词词典编纂的一个新转变,并藉由这种新的转变向用户提供一般工具书不能提供的、性质完全不同的英语学习思维模式。

《当代英语介词词典》还附有两个颇为实用的附录。一是“常用英语介词用法辨析”,从意义和用法两方面对同义、近义或容易混淆的介词和介词词组进行辨析,比较它们的用法,剖析它们的不同,消除英语学习者使用同义、近义和易混介词的障碍。二是“总索引”,收列了在本词典出现的所有介词词目以及与介词搭配的实词词目和含有介词的成语条目的代表性词项,使英语介词词典具有了反映实词用法和成语用法的功能。用户只需根据索引中的代表性词项后所提供的页码,便可轻松地查阅词典正文中的对应词条和它们所代表的词项。

综上所述,雍和明教授主编的《当代英语介词词典》对英语介词和介词词组的用法做了多方位、多层次的介绍和探讨,不论在广度上还是在深度上均有独到之处,因此值得推荐。

章振邦

于上海外国语大学

2007年6月

FOREWORD

Those who are born native-speakers of English seldom have any clear or strong idea of how difficult it is for a foreigner to learn to use their language correctly, fluently and with a good sense of its colours and idioms. Of course there are basic structures and vocabulary that a foreign learner can practice and commit to memory. But at a certain stage the learner has to recognize that elements in the language are put together to form local structures which seem very fluid and improvised; and yet there are rules here too, or at least current native-speaking habits, which mark some of these structures as idiomatic, others as grammatically correct but improbable, and yet others as meaningless or wrong. Constructions that are built up by the usage of prepositions are like this.

Prepositions in English are in themselves quite simple words; they are not inflected and usually they are not modified in any way, and their sentence-position is not too hard to predict. But the ways in which they are used are extremely various, and often rather complex in the shades of meaning that they carry or in the logical relations in space or time that they indicate; often they play an important part in mapping the position of the subject within the world of other persons and things, and sometimes too they can suggest attitudes and moods. Some patterns of prepositional usage are tightly bound, to certain types of discourse context or lexical collocation; others are more free and can be used in a changeable way as features of style or idiomatic register.

Usually, when a learner wants to understand an unfamiliar word, a means to obtain information is represented by a well-organised, up-to-date and comprehensive dictionary. Specially made dictionaries that are adapted to the needs of second-language learners can often present this information in a manner specifically devised to help the learner. But with English prepositions the case is more difficult, because it is not so much the meaning of these little words that gives the difficulty; rather, it is the ways in which they are used.

This new dictionary is thus attempting to solve by a new method the problems with prepositional constructions that an active learner of English, at all levels, is certain to encounter. Much thought has gone into planning its internal arrangement, and much care has been given to bringing together a very wide range of full-sentence examples. Since the Chinese language is also not inflected, the native speaker of Chinese is probably ready to recognise in English the vital significance of making structures of meaning and expression out of flexible syntax and idiomatic collocations. But the Chinese co-verb functions very differently from the English preposition. Furthermore, English use-patterns change with current fashion, and the spoken forms of everyday exchange quickly exert an influence upon more formal, written styles, so that idiom and intonation and social register all make prepositional usage into a difficult challenge for the Chinese learner.

I am glad to write this brief foreword, therefore, to encourage the user of this book who is working hard to grasp how English speech actually functions. I have been, infor-

mally, a teacher of English to Chinese students in the central eastern part of China, where Dr Yong Heming was also an advanced student, and I have recognised for myself how hard it is for a native Chinese-speaker to feel confident and to attain reasonable fluency in using a language which arises from and expresses such a remote and different way of life. One way to make progress is to read written texts in English and to make a point of watching how prepositions are employed, all the time, to build up the forms and rhythm of speech. Keep a notebook and write down examples as you meet them. Listen to spoken English, if you can, and write down examples that you hear. There are many different Englishes spoken in the world today; if some of the material that you collect is, for instance, of American or Canadian or Australian origin, note this down also, because each of these forms of English has distinct idiomatic features that are not fully shared by the others; also, observe that some constructions are relatively formal, whereas others may be used more often in casual speech. Then you can look up your notebook entries in the different parts of this new dictionary, and compare your own examples with what you find here; and thus gradually you will acquire a feeling for this aspect of English speech and will become more confident about it.

In conclusion I should like to congratulate all those who have worked hard to make this new work of reference so comprehensive and well constructed and so user-friendly. If the enquiring reader takes some trouble to begin with, to understand how it is organised and to learn how to use it, I am sure that it will repay this effort with a very great deal of invaluable guidance.

J. H. Prynne

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Gonville and Caius College,
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前 言

英语介词是一种封闭性词类,其数量有限,然而用法却非凡,因此,对介词的掌握是学好英语的一个关键。怎样才能把握住这个关键以达到流利准确地运用英语的目的呢?《当代英语介词词典》在这方面可以助用户一臂之力。

《当代英语介词词典》是目前国内规模最大、功能较全、体系较新的介绍英语介词和介词词组用法的工具书。其正文结构以介词(词组)为主线,每个介词(词组)构成一个独立词条。除无搭配能力和/或无成语用法的介词(词组)词条仅有基本用法外,其他介词(词组)词条均由“用法”、“搭配”、“成语”三部分组成:

(一)用法部分:全面介绍当代英语中简单(单词)介词和复杂(双词或多词)介词的基本用法,包含它们的本义用法和转义用法,辅以充足的例证,并加注必要的语法、语用等方面的说明。

(二)搭配部分:以语义场理论为基础,将能与同一介词搭配的、属于同一语义范畴的词项分组归纳,将它们与同一介词的搭配关系按字母顺序一一呈现出来。例如:at表示“看的对象”时可以与blink, cock, flutter, gape, gaze, glance, glare, goggle, leer, peek, peer, squint, stare等动词搭配(见第80页);to表示“结果使…的是”时可以与amazement, amusement, annoyance, astonishment, delight, disappointment, discomfort, disgust, disillusionment, dismay, distress, entertainment, gratification, horror, joy, satisfaction, surprise等近30个名词搭配(见第612页),表示“态度”时又可以与affectionate, arrogant, considerate, friendly, hostile, insolent, partial, polite, respectful, rude, submissive等100多个形容词搭配(见第601—603页)。本词典涉及具有搭配能力的实词词条数目达6790条左右。将能与同一介词搭配的同义或近义实词编成语义小组,按照字母顺序排列,通过例证反映用法,避免了传统英语介词工具书的“就事论事”的做法,使用户能够举一反三,触类旁通,达到事半功倍的学习效果。

(三)成语部分:从结构和语义两方面入手,对含有介词的英语成语进行归纳总结。首先将含有同一介词的英语成语按照结构划分为下列类别(含有两个或两个以上介词的成语按首先出现的介词划分):

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| <动+介> | <动+名+介> | <动+形+介> |
| <动+副+介> | <动+代+介> | <动+介+名> |
| <名+介> | <名+介+名> | <形+介> |
| <形+介+名> | <副+介> | <副+介+名> |
| <代+介> | <代+介+名> | <介+名> |
| <介+名+介> | <介+形> | <介+副> |
| <介+代> | <介+数> | |

然后对具有同类结构、属于同一语义范畴的成语进行语义归类(极少数成语的归类打破了上述结构和语义限制,主要是为了便于比较学习)。例如:at 表示“动作对象”时可以与近 50 个动词构成 <动+介> 结构的成语,本词典将它们分为 3 个语义小组予以介绍:

① 表示“到达”、“开始”等的成语: arrive at, begin at, call at, work at (见第 91 页)。

② 表示“对着”、“冲着”等的成语: bite at, cut at, dig at, drive at, let drive at, eat at, fly at, go at, hammer at, have at, hawk at, jib at, jump at, kick at, laugh at, look at, not much to look at, make at, run at, set at, shoot at, shudder at, sneeze at, snip at, snipe at, stick at, strike at, swear at, talk at (见第 91—93 页)。

③ 表示“捉拿”、“追逐”等的成语: catch at, come at, get at, keep at, leap at, nip at, peck at, pick at, play at, pull at, snap at, strain at, wink at (见第 93—94 页)。

本词典介绍现代英语中含有介词的成语共 6 390 多条。每条成语均辅以例证,每种释义一般配有两个例句,并加注必要的语法和语用说明,便于用户比较学习,准确地掌握用法。

如何区别意义和用法相近的介词或介词词组是英语学习的一个难点,为此本词典还设置了附录——“常用英语介词用法辨析”,从意义和用法两个方面对同义、近义和容易混淆的介词及介词词组进行辨析,对于特别难以掌握的 20 多个单音节介词重下笔墨,详加比较,以帮助用户消除学习和使用同义、近义和易混介词的烦恼。

本词典在正文后编制了“总索引”,收列了词典正文介词词目及与介词搭配的实际词目和含有介词的成语条目的代表性词项。用户只需根据索引页码,便可快捷地检索词典正文中对应词项和它们所代表词项的信息。

本词典力图摆脱传统介词用书的编写模式,集用法、搭配、成语、辨析为一体,力图构建一个由浅入深、循序渐进的完整、科学、实用的介词词典词条信息结构和宏观结构体系。诚如英国剑桥大学英语研究中心主任 J. H. Prynne 先生来信所议,“将用法取代释义并使之成为本书编写的主线,这是词典编纂的一个根本性的转变,而这种转变应该向用户提供一般工具书所不能提供的、性质完全不同的帮助。”这正是编写本词典的目的,也是我们刻意追求的效果。

本词典的编写工作虽然结束了,但我们并未因此而感到轻松,因为我们深知即将到来的不再是时间、精力和学识的考验,而是来自广大用户的更为严格的检验。假如用户能从中有所受益的话,那么,我们诚惶诚恐之心也会得到一丝慰藉。我面对“严重缺编”的头发也无憾矣。

18 世纪英国文豪塞缪尔·约翰逊(Samuel Johnson)曾说,“任何一个别的作者均可指望得到赞赏,而词典编纂者却只能企求免遭指责,就连这种消极补偿,得之者也甚少。”我们虽已尽了极大的主观努力,但仍不敢奢望赞赏,但求广大用户能向我们指出本词典中的不足乃至错误之处。

在本词典即将出版之际,谨向关心和支持过本词典编纂工作的前辈、老师和朋友们表示诚挚的谢意。感谢上海外国语大学章振邦教授拨冗审阅书稿,并欣然为本词典作序;感谢英国剑桥大学英语研究中心主任 J. H. Prynne 先生为编写组提供最新的英语介词研究资料,不厌其烦地从英国解答我们的问题,并为本词典撰写序言;最后,尤其要感谢上海译文出版社的领导和编辑同志,特别是词典编辑室主任朱亚军博士和责任编辑沈利人先生,有他们的帮助、关心和支持才有本词典的顺利编纂出版。

雍和明

于广州广东商学院

2007年6月25日

用法说明

《当代英语介词词典》正文以介词(词组)为主线,每个介词(词组)构成一个独立词条。除无搭配能力和/或无成语用法的介词(词组)词条仅有基本用法之外,其他介词(词组)词条均由【用法】、【搭配】、【成语】三部分组成。词典正文后附有“总索引”,每个索引词目之后标有其有在正文中的相应页码。具体检索方法如下:

用户如果需要全面地了解某个介词的用法,只需顺着正文书眉上的词目或“总索引”中标出的页码指引,分别查阅有关词条的【用法】、【搭配】、【成语】即可。如果用户仅想了解某个介词的基本用法,可按照书眉上的词目指引或根据“总索引”中标示的页码,查阅该词条的【用法】部分。

如果需要全面地了解某个介词与实词的搭配情况,用户可以根据书眉上的词目或“总索引”中的页码所示,查阅有关词条的【搭配】部分。例如:要了解 with 与实词的搭配情况,用户可以根据书眉上的词目指引或“总索引”中标示的页码到介词词目 with 的【搭配】部分查寻。如果仅想了解某个实词与介词的搭配情况,用户只要浏览“总索引”指引的实词所在页码就可以了。例如,如果想了解 prevent 与介词的搭配情况,用户只需到“总索引”中查看 prevent 之后列出的页码,然后根据页码指引查阅有关语义小组中的词项。由于【搭配】部分的每个语义小组都罗列了能与同一介词搭配的、属于同一语义范畴的词项,所以,用户在该小组中不仅能查到所要检索的词项(即 prevent),还可以阅读能与 from 搭配的、与 prevent 同义或近义的相关词项(如 absolve, ban, bar, block, constrain, debar, deter, discourage, dissuade, enjoin, forbid, guard, hinder, inhibit, interdict, keep, preclude, prohibit, restrain, save, stop 等)。不过,由于篇幅所限,“总索引”只列出了【搭配】部分各语义小组中具有代表性的常用词项。如果所检索的次常用或非常用词目(如 debar, enjoin, preclude)在“总索引”没有列出,用户则要根据“总索引”中与之同义、近义或反义的常用词目(如 stop, keep, prevent)的页码查阅上述语义小组。

同理,用户如果要全面了解某一介词在现代英语成语中的使用情况,根据页眉上的词目或“总索引”中的页码所示,查阅有关词条的【成语】部分即可。例如:要了解与 at 相关的英语成语,可以根据页眉上的词目或“总索引”中的页码查阅介词词目 at 的【成语】部分。如果仅想了解某介词的某个特定成语的用法,用户应该先查“总索引”,然后根据“总索引”中的页码查阅有关成语。如果所检索的次常用或非常用成语(如 calculate on, subsist on; out of question)在“总索引”中没有列出,用户则要借助“总索引”中与之同义、近义或反义的常用成语条目(如 count on, depend on, rely on; out of

the question)的页码进行检索。

本词典采用的符号有:

【】 用于“用法”、“搭配”、“成语”和“注”的提示

【】 表示语义归类、概括性解释或提示性文字

[] 表示用法导引、语法和语用说明或例证中的可替换成分

() 表示例证汉语解释、补充说明或其中成分可有可无

/ 用于分隔同类用法或搭配的例子

|| 用于分隔不同类用法或搭配的例子

< > 表示不同词性的词项的搭配组合或成语组合

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A a

abaft

【用法】

【表示位置】 在…后面;在…近于船尾处[常用于船舶、航海等]:The wave struck the ship ~ the beam. 浪头冲击船身横梁的后方。/The captain was then standing ~ the beam. 船长当时正站在船的横梁后方。

【注】 该词常用于船舶、航海等方面,在其他场合较少使用。

【成语】

【介+名】

【表示“状态”的成语】 *abaft the mast* 处于有权势的地位[英国英语用语]:The man is always unsatisfied unless he is ~ the mast. 那个人除非有权有势,否则他总是感到不满足。

aboard

【用法】

【表示位置】 在(或向)(船舶、飞机、火车、汽车等)上[其后接 train, bus 的用法尤见于美国英语]:~ a plane 在飞机上 /They went ~ the last ship. 他们登上了最后一艘轮船。/The man came ~ the car. 那个人上了小汽车。/I got ~ the train. 我上了火车。

【注】 偶尔可见 aboard 之后接其他名词的情况,如 The two girls went riding together ~ a horse's back. (两个女孩一起骑在马上出游。)

about

【用法】

【表示位置】 1. 围绕;在…周围[正式用语,在口语中一般用 round 替代]:fold one's arms ~ sb's neck 双臂搂着某人的脖子/She is a woman who likes to have children ~ her. 她是一个喜欢留孩子在自己身边的女人。/His face was swollen ~ the eyes and nose. 他的眼睛和鼻子四周肿起来了。/The high walls ~ the prison 监牢四周的高墙/The crowds gathered ~ the scene of the disaster. 人群聚集在灾难现场的周围。2. 在…的各处;在…的一带;在…的附近:The papers were scattered ~ the floor. 文件散落在地板上。/The children had left their toys lying ~ the room. 孩子们将玩具丢得房间里到处都是。/He goes ~ the country lecturing on the evils of drink. 他周游全国,向人们宣传酗酒的危害。/If the manager is not in his room he is probably

somewhere ~ the premises. 如果经理不在房间里,他很可能在楼内其他地方。3. 在…身边;在…手头;I suddenly realised that I had no money ~ me. 我突然想起我没有带钱。/Do you happen to have his letter ~ you? 你把他的信带在身上了吗?/He had a gun hidden ~ his person. 他身上藏着一支枪。

【表示对象】 对,对于:Sally is careless ~ the risks she runs in her business. 萨莉不在乎自己在生意上所冒的风险。/What I'm fumbling to say is that I felt different ~ you. 我笨嘴拙舌的是我对你有过不同的看法。/You don't seem very enthusiastic ~ the suggestion. 你好像对这项建议不太热心。/She is being very foolish ~ it. 这件事她一直在犯傻。/I hope you're not fussy ~ garlic. 但愿你对大蒜不介意。/Bring me a drink - and be quick ~ it. 给我拿一份饮料来——快一点。/I am strict ~ such things. 我对这类事情严格认真。/I'm worried ~ where she is. 我担心她上什么地方去了。/They must have been wrong ~ my age. 他们肯定把我的年龄搞错了。

【表示原因】 由于,因为:John is anxious ~ his exam results. 约翰为考试结果而担忧。/I've been feeling awfully bad ~ it. 我对此事一直感到很糟糕。/We are very concerned ~ our father's illness. 我们对父亲的病情很是担忧。/Your father is furious ~ the damage you have done to the flower beds. 你爸爸对你损坏花圃大为恼火。/I'm every bit as sorry ~ it as you. 对于此事我和你一样感到惋惜。/I was uneasy ~ leaving her alone in that state. 把她一个人那样单独留下,我很不安。

【表示论及】 关于;涉及;在…方面:This programme is all ~ nuclear power. 这个节目是关于核能的。/This is what our job is all ~. 这就是我们工作的全部意义。/He had only the vaguest notion of what it was all ~. 他对那究竟是怎么回事仅有非常模糊的了解。/We couldn't do anything ~ it. 对于此事我们无能为力。/Something must be done ~ unemployment. 必须采取措施解决失业问题。/They're always arguing ~ unimportant matters. 他们总是为不重要的事情争论不休。/Newspaper reporters have been asking ~ the missing child all day. 记者们整天都在

询问有关失踪小孩的情况。/They chatted ~ the Russian ballet which was to open next week. 他们谈论了下周即将开幕的俄罗斯芭蕾舞演出。

【表示所属】(某种特征、性格等)属于;体现在…身上:What I like ~ him is his sense of humour. 我喜欢他的幽默感。/There's something peculiar ~ mankind. 人类有其独特之处。/There is a strange smell ~ him. 他身上有一种怪味。/There was a certain charm and picturesqueness ~ the old cottage. 这幢古老的小屋有其迷人别致之处。/There's something ~ her that I really don't like. 她为人有些方面我确实不喜欢。/I can't understand why she is so attracted by that man; he seems to have nothing ~ him. 我无法理解她为什么对那个人如此着迷;他看上去没有什么特别之处。

【表示过程】忙于,从事:go ~ one's day-to-day business 进行日常事务 /What have you been busy ~ today? 你今天一直在忙什么? /What was he ~? What had happened to him? 他在忙什么呢? 他发生什么事啦? /Tell him tomorrow. And tell her too, while you're ~ it. 明天告诉他。既然跟他讲了,不妨也告诉她吧。/I do not like to be interrupted when I am ~ an important piece of work. 我忙于重要工作时不喜欢有人打扰。/Do the shopping now, and while you're ~ it get that book from the library. 现在去买东西吧,顺便替我从图书馆把那本书借来。

【搭配】

〈名+介〉

【与表示“书刊”、“文章”、“影视”、“新闻”等名词搭配】There's an *article* ~ Jamaica in this issue. 本期上有一篇介绍牙买加的文章。|| She's writing a *book* ~ her travels in China. 她正在写一本有关她在中国见闻的书。/We've consulted a number of *books* ~ the subject in the library. 我们在图书馆查阅了很多与该课题相关的书籍。

|| Here is the latest *bulletin* ~ the President's health. 这是有关总统健康的最新公告。|| I sent all the *cuttings* ~ the play including some reviews. 我寄去了所有有关那出戏的剪报,包括一些评论。|| We watched a *documentary* ~ gold miners in South Africa. 我们看了一部关于南非金矿工人的纪实影片。|| We've got to write an *essay* ~ the war with Germany. 我们得写一篇关于对德战争的论文。|| Certain interesting *facts* ~ the moon have just been discovered. 最近发现了一些关于月球的有趣的情况。|| It's a new colour *feature* ~ the army. 这是一部新拍的关于军队生活的彩色故事片。|| There are many *legends* ~ the exploits of Robin Hood. 关于罗宾汉的英勇有许多传说。|| He sent us a *memorandum* ~ the meeting. 他给我们寄来了有关那次会议的备忘录。|| What's the latest *news* ~ the election? 有

关选举的最新消息如何? /Please write and tell me all the *news* ~ yourself. 请写信告诉我你目前的一切情况。/The papers were suddenly full of *news* ~ China. 报纸上突然满是关于中国的报道。|| Did you receive any *notice* ~ the sale? 你有没有接到有关销售的通知? || He has a cheerful *outlook* ~ what will happen. 他对要发生的事持乐观态度。|| Did you see the piece in the *paper* ~ Mrs Smith's accident? 你有没有读到报纸上有关史密斯太太出事的报道? || We listened to her strange *revelations* ~ her past. 我们听她披露了她过去的离奇经历。|| A *romance* ~ a king who married a beggar girl 国王娶乞丐的传奇故事 || He told me an involved *story* ~ his family. 他给我讲述了一个有关他家庭的情节复杂的故事。/She wrote a *story* ~ space exploration. 她写了一篇关于太空探索的报道。|| We listened to their *tales* ~ life in the prisoner-of-war camp. 我们听他们讲了有关战俘营生活的故事。/He told them a *tale* ~ good fairies. 他给他们讲了一个关于善良仙女的故事。|| There are many *theories* ~ the origin of life. 有许多关于生命起源的学说。/There were several *theories* ~ the way in which the fire started. 关于起火的原因有好几种说法。

【与表示“说话”、“争辩”、“疑问”等名词搭配】They were having an *argument* ~ whose turn it was to do the cooking. 他们正在为轮到谁做饭而争吵。|| What is all this *bother* ~? 操心些什么呀? || I began a little *chat* ~ my journey. 我开始约略谈及我的旅行。|| There is much *comment* ~ the plans for a new gymnasium. 人们对兴建新体育馆的计划议论颇多。/A rather vociferous little man that stood near me kept shouting out *comments* ~ the players. 站在我旁边的一个吵吵嚷嚷的小个子男人不停地大喊大叫,对运动员妄加评论。/He made several unfavourable *comments* ~ their candidate. 他对他们的候选人作了几番不利的评论。|| What's all the *commotion* ~? 为什么这般吵闹? /You are making a great *commotion* ~ nothing. 你简直是在无理取闹。|| Some children are full of *complaints* ~ their food. 有些孩子满口抱怨他们的饮食。/There's been widespread *complaint* ~ the selection procedure. 关于挑选程序到处都可以听到怨言。|| He paid Mary a *compliment* ~ her new hat. 他对玛丽夸奖了她的新帽子。|| She didn't have the slightest *compunction* ~ telling me a lie. 她对我撒了谎却一点也不后悔。|| He made several *conjectures* ~ where his son might be. 他就他儿子可能在何处作了多种猜测。|| a slight *contention* ~ trifle 在鸡毛蒜皮小事上发生的一场小口角 || He entered into a *controversy* with his friend ~ a political question. 他在一个政治问题上与朋友发生了争