

WEBSTER'S
COLLEGIATE
DICTIONARY
WITH CHINESE
TRANSLATION

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WEBSTER'S
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WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

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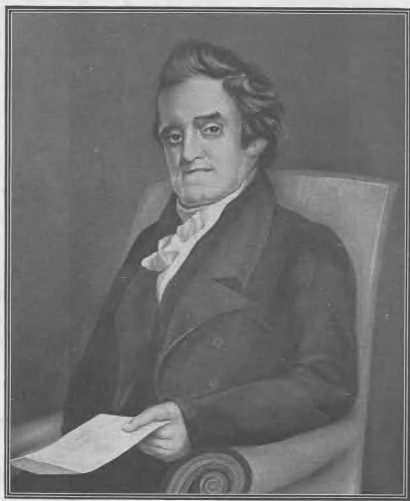
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PREFACE

The general arrangement of the present edition of WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION is practically the same as that of the original third edition of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Because of its comprehensiveness, its precise definitions, and its up-to-date vocabulary and appendices, the original edition is the best dictionary of its kind ever published, and with the Chinese translation, will prove most helpful to Anglo-Chinese scholars. As there is no need to give any introduction to this popular standard reference book, our attempt here is simply to summarize some of the features peculiar to the present edition.

The Chinese translation of definitions is inserted after the successive units of explanation of the main word where various meanings are given in either one or several groups. Close and yet concise translation has been the chief aim. Wherever two Chinese explanations are employed after the same unit, they are intended to elucidate each other. If it has been impossible to find the exact Chinese equivalents for scientific terms or technical expressions, the translation of the original explanation is used alone.

New words in the Addenda of the latest publication of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with additions taken from the Addenda of Webster's New International Dictionary have been inserted according to alphabetical order into the main body of the present edition. The proper names in the Addenda of the Collegiate as well as of the New International publications have likewise been inserted in the sections of gazetteer and biographical names in the Appendix of the present edition in order to facilitate the readers in making references.

New words and terms brought into use during and after the World War that have not yet appeared in any of the recent publications of Webster's Dictionaries, have been collected from several sources to build up its own addenda for this edition, so that readers of current literature will find it helpful for reference to the latest developments in the world. Owing to lack of space, only those words and terms of very frequent occurrence are selected. These addenda in WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION are, therefore, by no means comprehensive and exhaustive.

The World War has resulted in a great many changes in the family of nations, such as the reorganization of confederated states, the formation of new nations, and the transferences of political ownerships. In connection with these changes are seen new flags representing the new nations. By extensive correspondence with organizations of different foreign nationalities, we are able to secure their new national ensigns, which are beautifully printed in colors on two pages together with the flags of the various old nations, and inserted at the front of the book. Besides, there are two other full-page illustrations taken from Webster's New International Dictionary as frontispieces, which are also of world interest.

THE EDITORS.

ORIGINAL PREFACE

The task of providing a worthy successor to the earlier editions of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary was a heavy one. From the older International had been constructed a smaller dictionary that presented the material that was most useful as well to the general reader as to the scholar, and this material had been embodied in a form at once convenient and of proven excellence. Indeed, no other English dictionary of similar scope had ever given such general satisfaction. With the publication of the New International, however, there became available a great number of popular words that demanded inclusion in a book like the Collegiate. Within the eighteen years since the first edition of the Collegiate Dictionary was published, multitudes of scientific and technical terms have become part of everyday speech. In 1898 the automobile industry was in swaddling clothes, wireless telegraphy hardly existed outside the patent office, five years were still to elapse before the Wright brothers were to prove mechanical flight practicable. To-day words connected with all of these subjects come easily from the tongue of the man in the street, and his newspaper and magazine employ them as part of the vernacular. While the proven convenience of the older Collegiate made any increase in size questionable, still, in order that adequate treatment might be given to this vast amount of new material, it was found necessary to use a slightly larger type page, and to add some 150 pages to the Vocabulary itself. But even with this added space a doubling or even trebling of the care and precision with which essentials were selected and nonessentials were rejected was demanded. To this task the editorial staff has, during the space of two years, resolutely applied not only the experience gained during the preparation of the New International, but the training in clear and concise statement resulting from its work in making the new School Series of Webster's Dictionaries. This new book can thus with confidence be offered as representing the matured and integrated judgment of editors thoroughly versed in the varied and subtle problems of lexicography.

The general title *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* has been retained, since the plan of the first and second editions (1898, 1910) of this book has nowhere been widely departed from. The *Third Edition* is, however, in no sense a revision or adaptation of these predecessors, but is a new work abridged directly from Webster's New International Dictionary, the material of the older Collegiate having been used only incidentally, mainly for purposes of comparison.

From the wealth of material in the New International there are here presented about ninety-seven thousand words and phrases. The endeavor has been to select those that will meet the needs of the busy general reader who wishes precise Vocabulary but not extended information about the words of the newspaper and periodical, and that will also satisfy the demands of the student in his college work. In the field of science, nouns and adjectives which are used in naming or describing parts or characteristics of plants, animals, or minerals, or the significant phenomena of their growth and relations, have been included with great fullness. The common names of plants and animals, especially if of literary value, have been given freely. Classificatory names, however, such as the names of genera, orders, and the like, have been inserted only when they have also a popular character. Thus many words like *fuchsia*, *geranium*, *gladiolus*, *octopus*, *juncos*, though originally only the names of genera, have through common use become vernacular names as well. Such vernacular names are freely entered in the vocabulary, and in the definition the genus name itself appears. In the case of many scientific names an English derivative has, in popular use, replaced the Latin form of science. Preference has been given to such derivatives, but usually in the definition the scientific name itself also appears. Thus *Protozoa* will be found in the definition of *protozoan*, and *Cephalopoda* in that of *cephalopod*.

The spelling of Webster's New International Dictionary has been adhered to throughout. This is based upon the Webster system of simple spellings which prefers *color*, *center*, *traveling*, and the like, to *colour*, *centre*, *travelling*. In all such cases, however, the alternative spelling is included. In words that may be spelled either with *e* or with *a*, as *Spelling* *medieval*, *medieval*, or with *e* or *a*, as *ecumenical*, *acumenical*, the preference is given to the simpler spelling except where usage prefers the form with the diphthong. The words in which the diphthong is retained usually belong to the technical language of science. Here, also, alternatives are often given, though not so freely as in the New International.

Proper names or words derived from them, titles, and the like, that should be written or printed with a Capitalization capital initial have this fact indicated either by beginning the vocabulary entry itself with a capital or by inserting [*cap.*] at the specific definition affected.

The work done in the New International in the department of Pronunciation was, perhaps, the most painstaking ever devoted to the subject for dictionary purposes and its results have therefore been kept unchanged. It should be borne in mind that the pronunciations finally chosen as representing the best usage were selected only after scrupulously collating all the published material available together with the results of careful personal investigations by

the editor extending over many years and conducted both in America and in England. Again, thousands of disputed pronunciations were submitted to scholars, public speakers, actors, and specialists both in the United States and in Great Britain and a decision was reached only after a careful study of all this gathered information.

Attention is, also, specifically directed to the very valuable notes showing special variations in usage in the case of many words.

The pronunciation is indicated by the simple and well-established Webster system of respelling with one symbol only for each sound. The Guide to Pronunciation, while much shortened, is abbreviated directly from that in the New International and retains the essentials necessary to understand the symbols used and the principles followed. The Rules for the pronunciation of Latin (both by the Roman method and the English) and of Spanish will be found of much interest.

Plurals of nouns and pronouns, the degrees of adjectives or adverbs, and the parts of verbs are given when irregular or where, though regular, an irregular form might be expected. Thus, all plurals of words ending in *i*, *o*, or *y* are given

Irregular Plurals and other Inflected forms

because for some of these words plurals ending in *i*, *o*, or *y* are used, while others end in *ies* or *oes*.

Likewise the principal parts of verbs ending in a silent *e* are usually given. In the case of compounds, these irregular inflected forms are often omitted, to avoid duplicating under a derivative information already available at the main word.

The Etymologies are abridged from those of Webster's New International Dictionary, and retain the same qualities of accuracy and lucidity that so notably mark the work of Professor Sheldon and Professor Wiener in the larger Etymologies book. The abridgment has consisted in the omission of many of the cognate forms, the omission of doubtful or controversial matter given in the New International with such qualifying words as 'perhaps' and 'apparently,' and, often, in the omission of the etymology of certain words in a group when the essential information is given in connection with the main word. Thus, no etymology is given for *separation*, although it is strictly from the Latin *separatio*, inasmuch as the essential information appears under the verb *separate*. Except for the above systematic modifications, the etymologies of the Collegiate, Third Edition, are, in general, as complete as those of the New International. The process of condensation has, it is believed, in no case made the etymology less accurate or less intelligible.

Definitions have generally been taken directly from the New International, though frequently modified in statement to obtain greater brevity or directness. They, therefore, retain the great lucidity and accuracy which characterize the work

Definitions

done by the general editor, Mr. Allen, and those trained under him. Noah Webster has been called "a born definer of words"; and his ideals and methods were, by example, precept, and personal training, passed on to his son-in-law Professor Goodrich and then to each of those who in turn came to take up the active editorial labors, Noah Porter, L. J. Campbell, and F. Sturges Allen. The best of the Webster traditions in definition have been followed in this volume. The historical order too has been preserved to show the growth of a word's meanings. For the same purpose obsolete senses have been retained where they are essential steps in a word's development; other obsolete senses have been omitted unless found in well-known works still widely read.

In the New International thousands of citations serve to illustrate and make clear the meaning and application of the definitions. The limitations of space forbade the use of full citations in the Collegiate, but in many instances the

Illustrative Examples

significant part of a citation has been retained as an illustrative example. Especial care has been taken to insert such examples in figurative or derived senses of the fundamental words of the language. Thus at *active*, *break*, *make*, *in*, *after*, *on*, most of the definitions are reinforced by such examples.

The difficulty often found in selecting from a dictionary the precise meaning to fit a given use of a word is removed by these examples, for it is necessary only to scan the definitions until one is found accompanied by an example showing an analogous use. Especial attention is directed to this valuable feature of the Collegiate, since no other dictionary of its size has heretofore attempted to supply information of this kind; it seems certain that it will fill a need which never before has been met, perhaps because not fully realized.

Hundreds of phrases are current in English with meanings that differ essentially from the natural meanings to be gathered from the component words. Such phrases are included in large numbers. When the meaning of the significant

Idiomatic Phrases

word is not too remote from its ordinary meanings, a special definition has been made to cover its use in the idiomatic phrase and the latter has been given as an illustrative example. In many other cases the phrase itself has been inserted with a suitable definition. This feature of the book should be especially helpful to those who do not know English as a mother tongue, but are forced to acquire it in later life.

Strictly speaking there are no perfect synonyms, that is, no two words which exactly agree in sense and use. Yet there are in English many words whose meanings are so closely akin that they are carelessly used without discrimination.

Synonyms

Such words demand especial attention in order that they may be used each with its due force and in its proper setting. This department of the New International was treated with especial care and fullness by Professor

John L. Lowes, now of Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, under the critical supervision of Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard. The essence of their material is retained for the most part unmodified save for the abbreviating of the citations into illustrative examples, so that the treatment of synonyms in the Collegiate Dictionary, Third Edition, constitutes one of its strongest features.

More fully than ever before in a work of this size have pictures been used to clarify and strengthen the verbal definitions. Some 1700 of these illustrations appear in the text. In addition, eleven full-page illustrations [referring to the original edition] have been prepared especially for this book. The plates showing various forms of *inflorescence*, **Illustrations** of *leaves*, of *helmets*, etc., will repay careful study, for by placing together pictures of objects similar in form the specific differences characteristic of each become clearly evident.

The Supplemental The supplemental vocabularies found in the preceding editions have been retained in this edition
Vocabularies with several new features of value and interest.

In the place of the general vocabulary of Proper Names in the earlier Collegiate which gave only the spelling and pronunciation of a list of names, a much more helpful plan has been adopted. Names in mythology are for the most part entered with careful definitions in the main Vocabulary. The Geographical Names, both ancient and modern, are now entered in one list with the pronunciations and brief descriptions added showing location, political ownership, statistics as to population, length (of rivers), elevation (of mountains), area (of states, lakes, etc.), all in the concise form found so effective in the New International. The careful work made available by the very recent revision of the New International Gazetteer insures the accuracy of the material here included.

The Biographical Names are given in a separate Biographical Dictionary and cover the great personages, ancient and modern. The accepted spelling, pronunciation, Christian names, nationality, and some hint as to their notable achievements are given, together with dates of birth and, if no longer living, of death, and in the case of rulers the years of their reigns.

Collections of Foreign Phrases and Quotations serve a twofold purpose: To the writer or public speaker they suggest some new or half-forgotten expression; to the reader unfamiliar, or but superficially acquainted, with the foreign tongue, they give the meaning, and in this dictionary the pronunciation, of the imported phrase. Of such phrases, the New International Dictionary presents a veritable *embarras de richesses*, and a selection of the best-known and most widely applicable has been made. The English-speaking race becomes more and more cosmopolitan in speech, and imported sayings form part of the equipment of every educated person. Certain foreign phrases by reason of their conciseness and expressiveness have virtually become an essential part of our language. Such, for example, are the Latin *ad libitum*, *alter ego*, *ex officio*, *flagrante delicto*, *ipso facto*, *pro bono publico*; the French *à la mode*, *amour propre*, *coup de grâce*, *de trop*, *hors de combat*; the German *auf Wiedersehen*, *mehr Licht*, *Wandertlust*, *Zeitgeist*; the Italian *con amore*, *dolce far niente*, *sotto voce*. The present collection contains the more familiar phrases found in its predecessor, and many additions. The mottoes of the various States of the Union are entered.

The list of Abbreviations is very comprehensive, and covers academic degrees, military titles, honorary orders, scientific symbols, commercial contractions, and the like, some of which have gained wide currency since the last edition was prepared. Thus, *A. B. C.*, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, *A. N. Z. A. C.* or *Anzac*, Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, *C. S.*, Christian Science, *D. O.* Doctor of Osteopathy, *I. S. O.*, Imperial Service Order, *S. O. S.*, the wireless signal used by ships in distress, can be expected only in an up-to-date list. These and practically all other abbreviations likely to meet the attention of the layman are given in the present collection. Attention is also directed to the introductory remarks on the correct usage of abbreviations in writing and printing. Such information is not elsewhere readily available, and will be appreciated by the careful writer. When, and when not, to use capital letters is clearly shown in the present edition, and this improvement alone more than justifies the revision.

Punctuation, Use of Any one who has occasion to write or print will welcome the simple and concise rules here
Capital Letters, Etc. given for Punctuation, Use of Capital Letters, etc. These rules exhibit the best current practice and, while in matter so condensed many niceties of analysis have, perforce, been omitted, they give the general principles involved.

Many of the errors that appear in print and much of the expense incurred in making printer's changes would be avoided if the original copy were prepared with sufficient care. The hints here given are the result of much experience and will be found of assistance in preparing circulars, advertisements, and form letters, as well as more extended forms of literary work, such as theses, stories, or the like.

Preparation of Copy The Signs and Symbols associated with astronomy, botany, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, commerce, music, etc.,
for the Press have been prepared *de novo* from the New International Dictionary; and, while containing all that was in the previous edition, the present list includes a number of very useful additions. The specimen of a corrected proof sheet is of special interest.

DR. YEN'S INTRODUCTION

The publication of WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION by the Commercial Press reminds me of my own days when my colleagues and I plodded along with the work in compiling and translating "An English and Chinese Standard Dictionary" (also published by the same company just fifteen years ago). At that time, I was able, through the financial support of its proprietors, to secure the assistance of a number of friends, well-known scholars of both the English and the Chinese language, in undertaking the preparation of that pioneer edition with a comprehensiveness and an accuracy exceeding any of its predecessors and contemporaries.

Certainly, all will agree with me that the expounding of words and the editing of dictionaries is not a path strewn with roses. In the first place, the work, monotonous and tedious, requires absolute patience; and in the second place, it is so hairsplitting that the translator or the editor is not supposed to relax his attention in any regard, in his effort to overcome the countless barriers of scientific as well as metaphysical and mythological terminology.

Though we went through a heroic struggle of about two years, not much was conquered in the unbounded field of English words and phrases, which should for the most part be brought under the control of the Chinese language with a view to facilitating the translation of useful books written in English. Fortunately, men of our inclination and valiance have fought new victorious battles and brought about much better results.

These improvements are, however, only found in the quality of the Chinese translation of the explanations in the dictionaries, published by either the Commercial Press or other publishers one after another in the past fifteen years, and have no bearing on the number of words and phrases dealt with, which, in practically all cases, have been below the number that is contained in "An English and Chinese Standard Dictionary." Consequently, among the booksellers and students there leaves a long-unfulfilled desire of having an Anglo-Chinese dictionary with an extensive treatment of the English vocabulary.

Now the WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION, under the able editorship of a body of Anglo-Chinese scholars with scientific talent and literary attainments, has come to the fore to answer the purpose. The present work surpasses "An English and Chinese Standard Dictionary" in several respects which I am not going to enumerate in order to avoid invidiousness. Its good features require no introduction and will doubtless themselves appeal to the subscriber of the book.

Without the slightest thought of envy, I will say that the present publication is bound to be an improvement on its predecessors, as with the passage of time men of more knowledge for the task and more books on various Anglo-Chinese terminology are available for consultation and reference, which we could not by any means secure at the time of the preparation of our own work. By so saying, I do not mean that our work is defeated by this up-to-date and more comprehensive edition. In fact, our effort has thus been reinforced by these later lexicographers, fresh and strong recruits, who have patiently and faithfully followed in our path to gain the common goal, that is, to place the English language within the easy grasp of the Chinese students through the help of the best Anglo-Chinese dictionaries. For the present, the WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION is the best obtainable.

W. W. Yen

Peking, September 15, 1922.

DR. KOO'S INTRODUCTION

The Commercial Press is to be congratulated on the completion and publication of WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION. It fills a timely need and can therefore be certain of a favorable reception by all Chinese students of the English language.

This new work has been designed to serve the purposes of the more advanced student in his study and research as well as those who are engaged in more specialized branches of public and business life; and the editors and translators whose efforts have thus been crowned with success must have encountered many a problem in the course of their labor. It is not an easy task. The fact that scientific terms have not yet been standardized in China only goes to confirm the difficulty of giving accurate renderings in Chinese of some of the even current technical words or phrases in use in the English-speaking world. Viewed in this light, the new dictionary is a creditable work to the Commercial Press as well as a useful companion to those whose study or work requires a knowledge of both English and Chinese.

As the basis for this Chinese lexicon the Webster's "Collegiate Dictionary" has been well chosen. It is a book which has stood the test of time and has earned its place as the standard dictionary of the English language.

The only thing in existence which can compare with this new dictionary is Dr. W. W. Yen's excellent "Anglo-Chinese Standard Dictionary," which came out about twenty years ago. Since its appearance, however, many new terms have been introduced into the English language on account of fresh discoveries, new inventions, and other important changes in the manifold phases of knowledge and life. In the Chinese language itself scientific and professional terminology has since made some progress in the direction of standardization. The new dictionary has taken note of these changes and is therefore an up-to-date publication.

The work of course can hardly be expected to be perfect in all its details or be free from any defect. But in scope, completeness, and quality it appears to excel anything of its kind which is now accessible to the public. As to its future improvement we can confidently leave it to the same progressive spirit and policy of the Commercial Press which has time and again in the past taken the lead among publishers in China in disseminating information and advancing knowledge among the millions of our countrymen.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Peking, October 23, 1922.

蔡序

編字書難、譯字書尤難、各國文字、產生之歷史不同、孳乳之途徑亦異、求其義訓密合、銖兩無改、神智偶會、間或得之、不可以強求、然思想之迹、寄於語文、吾儕政治外籍、每遇含義稍深之字、輒欲求本土相當之語以實之、否則概念縱極明晰、而無適當工具載此概念、則心象遷變、與時流轉、鑄之不深、憶之不久、此豐富精當之漢譯外國語字典、所以爲學術界迫切之要求也、商務印書館於十五年前、輯行英華大辭典一書、包羅宏要、學者便之、茲復有英漢雙解韋氏大學字典之作、蓋就 Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 而加以漢譯者、原書解詁、盡列無遺、每義之下、附以漢釋、郵書寄稿、囑爲校讀、余雖未暇卒覽其全書、而檢閱數處、敢言是編不愧爲韋書極忠實之介紹、蓋字書之作、無過于每字之下各繫定義、定義之製、以不漏不漏爲原則、異國語文、欲如量轉釋、本非易易、求其不漏、或涉於蕪、求其不溢、或苦於晦、是書依字爲譯、不稍增刪、縱未敢過諛爲純美無疵、而任譯事者力求不溢不漏之心、則灼然與讀者以共見矣、十載以還、學風丕變、求知必真、一洗從前籠統含混之弊、商務印書館發刊此書、適應新時會之要求、其不脛而走、可預卜已、抑字書編纂、爲枯澀繁重之業、況是書卷帙之多、搜羅之富、雖非絕後、可云空前、自非媚學不倦之士、未有不望而中輟者、商務印書館能羅致數十學人、屏紛驚、壹心志、懇懇爲之、數年而不懈、此尤學術界可喜之現象也、披簡欣然、爲書其感想如此、民國十一年

蔡元培

王序

吾國人士之治外國語，以習英語者爲最多，蓋以貿易額言，英美合計，常居首位，而外邦先進之滿載學術，以灌輸於我國者，亦以英美人士爲最勤，顧英語教育之在我國，自最初輸入以迄於今，得分爲三時期，自科舉制度未廢前爲第一期，其時之英語教育，以造就譯人爲目的，或爲外交官吏之預備，或爲貿易往來之媒介，華路藍縷，其功匪易，其術未精，此一時也，自學校制度已頒後爲第二期，其時之英語教育，以預備直接閱書爲目的，故大部分之英語教授，胥於中學校行之，備其畢業以後，負笈游學，或轉入專門學校，得以英文原籍，直接講習，而無阻滯難通之病，此又一時也，自最近四五年間爲第三期，蓋就貿易關係言，從前祇需略諳酬對之語言，而今後漸有直接貿易之趨勢，就國交關係言，從前僅需外交官書之鞫寄，而今後則有待國民親交之輔助，自學術界趨向言，從前唯求汲取彼邦學術，以藥本國之貧陋，而今後則有賴於溝通彼我思想，以融成適應時勢之文化，英語教育之主旨，既與時推移，則英語教育所恃以推行之字書，其編訂方針，亦自當有異於昔，予懷此感想，已歷多時，今商務印書館馳書抵予，以所纂英漢雙解韋氏大學字典見示，謂不日出版，囑弁一言，予受而讀之，輒深幸出版界中，果有起而彌此缺憾者也，韋書價值，在彼邦學界，久有定評，而編纂精審，尤適中土人士之用，以予視之，厥有數端，各科學術，類有專名，韋書搜羅百籍，所下解詁，悉有來源，剖示詳明，精而不晦，專攻之士，既便檢尋，通常學子，亦窺崖畧，引人入勝，濟此學荒，一也，英語難字，不在玄名，而每在尋常習見之字，蓋義解相生，寔寔益多，愈轉愈遠，不易辨憶，韋書依次列解，示其引中，明其轉注，尋條索脈，觸類旁通，款款既得，修習匪難，二也，英語字彙，每有同義數字，例得通假，而內含稍別，僅差釐黍，韋書特列比較，剖析毫芒，各字義蘊，宣然畢達，學者翻檢，易使思想趨於達密，三也，商務印書館取此巨著，加以漢譯，選擇之當，固無間然，而予所尤樂爲贊美者，從前編訂字書，往往去取增刪，不依一本，是編悉照原書，依次譯註，唯達唯雅，尤重在信，閱者對照英漢，可證彼我文字之異同，而得相當轉譯之原字，於棣通思想，最有裨益，此蓋英語教育演進至第三期後最適用之字書，不僅學海鑿幽之導炬，亦增進國民親交之利器矣，並世覽者，或不以予言爲妄，

中華民國十一年十一月

王寵惠

黃序

我國坊間嚮所輯外國文字典而附以漢義者。間有精本。尙多失之簡陋。今茲所見。當以商務印書館之英漢雙解韋氏大學字典爲最宏博。各國文字。其義訓有傳之數千年以前者。而字書之輯。則月異而歲不同。何也。人事日繁。科學日進。而新字新義亦愈多。字書之內容。不能不隨時有所增益。一也。使用之人。程度不同。欲求適應相當之需要。字書之體例不能不隨時變化。二也。韋氏爲英文字書先進。字書以其名爲名者。不下數十。大學字典。尤稱完善。所以備研究高等學問者參考之用。我國前此所有英文字書。其稍稱宏富詳密者。僅顏惠慶博士英華大辭典一書。亦爲商務印書館所刊行。學者久受其賜。今續譯韋氏此書。其有裨於我國士子。自匪淺鮮。而西人習我國文者。亦可據英字而得漢義。爲一舉兩利焉。抑余聞辭書之多少。一國文化之盛衰繫焉。世界文字種類甚夥。各有辭書。而應用範圍之廣狹不同。在歐昔以希臘文拉丁文爲標準。今則英文有起而取代之勢。誠以近世紀盎格羅撒克遜民族爲最盛。屬地遍五洲。商業通萬國。而文化又斐然可觀。故其文字之用途推之彌廣也。我國海通以還。國人習外國文者。亦以英文爲衆。英文字書之產出。與之俱增。卽商務印書館所成。已屬不少。猶憶二十年前彼館所出各種英華字典。讀英文者無不視如枕中鴻寶。然以視今之英漢雙解韋氏大學字典。直如小巫見大巫。亦足覘我國出版業之進步矣。既題其端。復爲之序。十一年十月

蔣序

章氏大學字典，原來是美國最通行的一部字典，凡中等以上學校學生，無不購備一本，置於座右，以供讀書時參考。我在美國讀書的時候，時時離不了這本字典。至今已十餘年了，書面雖已破裂，沒有一刻不在我的案頭。這一年中，我在歐美遊行了一週，沒有一日不把他帶在身邊的；雖然於十餘年中，已改訂了數次，我終不忍把我的「老同學」棄去。

數年前，商務印書館有把章氏大學字典譯註中文之舉，我十分贊成；把我的「美國老同學」化成「中國人」，得與吾國讀英文的青年作良友，豈不是一樁高興的事？故當時我曾經略幫諸位編譯先生的忙，襄助校閱。後來因事離滬，我就把這件事擱起了。

現在這件浩大的功夫，居然做成了。我約略翻閱一過，其中譯義，甚是精確，諸位編譯先生的熱心毅力，真使我欽佩。現在章氏大學字典將出版了；我樂意把他介紹於青年諸君。蔣夢麟，十一年，十月，十四日，北京大學。

郭序

往歲同人議譯韋氏大學字典，秉文既贊其說，重以督促，爲勉執一部分之勞。茲者全書告竣，同人復屬爲一言，以弁卷首。

吾國高等教育，近年漸露向上之機，各種專門學術之研究，亦日趨繁複。而其教材與用書，大半沿用外國文，英文尤較普遍。此其當然與否，別一問題。其爲事實，不容否認。自頃國人努力文化運動，系統的灌輸西洋之學術思想，科學文藝，萬途競萌，諸說紛起，而欲探討其泉源，仍胥取資於外籍。所學愈高深，所涉文字恆愈艱仄，其需求一完善足供指導之字書亦愈殷。此則承學之士，久共認矣。

是編以韋書爲藍本，比照逐譯，復旁蒐博采，補其闕遺。凡輒近邇用之術語，學乳之新詞，皆輒然可考而燦然備矣。全書千七百餘頁，單字都十萬餘言，間以精圖，綴以附錄，詳審賅博，蔚爲鉅觀。不特前此坊間所刊字典，未見其儔，卽東鄰所出英和文諸字書，亦尙無如此巨帙。其裨益於教育與文化者，詎可自矜；而其能適應今日智識界一大需要，則所深企也。

抑學術日新，後出者勝。卽言字典，在今日諡爲宏富者，越數年或又將譏其苟簡。韋氏原書，版本不止一種，增訂不限一時，誠以文字思想，演化日繁，字書辭典，亦當與時俱進也。同人譚陋，寧敢以此自畫。正願視此爲先河，策後來之進步，亦於此驗社會與文化增長之迹焉。

同與於編譯校訂之役者，三十有七人。取合作之精神，爲分工之組織。凡專門名詞之審定，聲音訓詁之鈎稽，各以所學，殊其供獻。至於辨析羣疑，則必參酌衆見，折衷至當，而後爲安。以如是浩瀚之程功，行之以短少之歲月者，謂非合作之效歟。郭秉文，十一年十月。

張序

本館編譯韋白斯特大學字典、自着手迄於歲事、先後歷五載餘、今出版有日矣、世鑒追隨編譯諸君子後、幸觀厥成、不可無一言以紀顛末、民國六年秋、本館欲取韋書、加註漢文、供吾國人士研究英文之用、顧韋書閱博精要、非羅致淹通中英文字之學者、不足舉其業、於是特約國內各大學教授多人、在館外分任編譯、而請郭秉文先生總其事、兩年書成、僅缺首尾附錄各章、稍加釐定、垂付刊矣、適韋書之改訂新版又出、取與舊版對照、增刪損益之處、約居十之六七、既有新版、義不得以舊版譯註問世、其時原約館外編譯諸氏、或職務日繁、或遠遊國外、重修前約、勢有未能、本館遂決自闢英漢字典部於館內、依據新版、從事改譯、而以舊版譯文爲參考、其原任譯訂諸氏、或延攬入館、或隨時以函札相商榷、部署既定、屬世鑒主其事、自維夤陋、堅辭弗承、本館監理吾師張菊生先生語世鑒曰、主任云者、綜校讎搜討之成、司分配貫串之役、其事至冗瑣、非久於館務者不辦、若乃昔萃衆長、有羣彥在、子何憚焉、因不敢固執己意、而與編譯諸子、分程共進、朝斯夕斯、寒暑數易、乃告成功、夫編纂字典、在老師宿儒、猶兢兢不敢自信、此編之作、雖竭同人四五年心力、豈敢自詡完美、惟同人之意、以爲英漢字典、貴能介紹英語之真相、故韋書義蘊之所有、不敢損其分毫、韋書義訓之所無、不敢意爲增益、寧受冗沓艱澀之譏、而未嘗竄易原書本意、藉以遷就漢字行文之便利、職是之故、每有定一譯名、下一漢解、思索終日、僅乃得之、或且猶未愜意者、此則數載以來所持守弗失之信念、而敢爲同人道其甘苦者也、其間爲翻檢便利計、則將韋書補編所收新字、依字母序次、列入正編、爲適應時代需要計、則更博搜科學新語、時事名詞、胚胎於近時、爲歐戰前所無者、別爲增編一章、冠諸卷首、本書編譯經過、大致如此、至詳細編制、已於英文例言中說明、不復贅述、海內碩彥、幸進而教之、江浦張世鑒

A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

發 音 指 南

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS

符 號 說 明

KEY For full discussion of the sounds of the language, see ELEMENTS of SPOKEN ENGLISH, below. 英語中所用之音，詳載於後而英語之音書一段中。

REFERENCES. Numbers following the respelling for pronunciation of some words in the vocabulary refer to sections in this GUIDE. 本字典中發音符號後，有時列有數目，即指發音指南中之節數。

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (ˈ), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (ˌ), at the end of the syllable. Syllable division is indicated by a light hyphen, except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a heavier hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen. 音節上主重之重讀，以粗撇 (ˈ) 表之，次要之重讀，則以細撇 (ˌ) 表之。音節與音節分界之處，以輕細之短畫表之，惟有重讀與弱讀處則不用，其字之書寫及印刷時本用短畫以聯其各部者，亦不用，而以短畫之短畫代之。

FOR A SYSTEM OF MARKING WORDS WITHOUT RESPELLING, see page xxx. 遇在字上記音而不必重行標出之處，詳見前部第三十圖。

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents. 凡非英語中自有之音，不用特別記號及之，即以英語中最近之音之說法指出。

a. 如在 *âte, fâte, lâ/bor, chá/os* 等字中。

â. 如在 *sen/âte, prei/âce, leg/is-lâ-tive* 等字中。

ä. 如在 *cäre, pär/ent, com-päre/* 等字中。

ä. 如在 *äm, ädd, äc-cept/*, *re/äd-mit/* 等字中。

ä. 如在 *n/ä/n, in/fänt, hus/bänd, mad/äm* 等字中。

ä. 如在 *arm, fär, fä/ther, äh, pälm* 等字中。

ä. 如在 *ask, gröss, dance, staff, path* 等字中。

ä. 如在 *so/fä, i-deä, ä-bound/*, *mo/lär* 等字中。

b. 如在 *baby, be, bit, bob, but* 等字中。

ch. 如在 *chair, mach* 等字中；亦用以代 match 中之 *ch*, *question* 中之 *ti*, *righteous* 中之 *te*。

d. 如在 *day, do, add/ed* 等字中；亦用以代 robbed 中之 *ed*。

d. 用以代 *ver/dure* 中之 *du*；及 *gran/deur* 中之 *deu*。

e. 如在 *eve, mete, se-rène/* 等字中。

é. 如在 *é-vent/*, *dé-pend/*, *cré-äte/*, *so-ci-éty* 等字中。

é. 如在 *ënd, éx-cuse/*, *él-face/*, *car/pét* 等字中。

é. 如在 *re/cént, dé/cén-cy, nov/él* 等字中。

e. 如在 *ev/er, speak/er, pér-vert/*, *in/fér-ence, ru-mor (rô/mér)* 等字中。

f. 如在 *fil, feel* 等字中；亦用以代 *philosophy, triumph* 等字中之 *ph* 及 *laugh* 中之 *gh*。

g (一律派派音) 如在 *go, begin* 等字中；亦用以代 *guard* 中之 *gu*；*plague* 中之 *gue*；及 *ghost* 中之 *gh*。

gz. 用以代 *ex-ist/*, *ex-act/*, *ex-am-ple* 中之 *x*。

h. 如在 *hat, hot, hurt, oho* 等字中。

hw. 用以代 *what, why, where* 等字中之 *wh*。

i. 如在 *ice, sight, in-spire/*, *i-de-a, bi-ol-ogy* 等字中。

i. 如在 *ill, ad-mit/*, *di-vide/*, *pity (pi/ti)* 等字中。

j. 如在 *joke, jolly* 等字中；亦用以代 *g* 之數音，如在 *gem, giant* 等字中；又用以代 *reli-*

gion, pigeon 等字中之 *gi* 及 *ge*；*soldier* 中之 *di*；及 *edge, judg/ment* 等字中之 *dj(e)*。

k. 如在 *keep, kick* 等字中；亦用以代 *chorus, epoch* 等字中之 *ch*；*cube* 中之 *c* 硬音；*pack* 中之 *ck*；*conquer, coquette* 等字中之 *qu*；及 *pique* 中之 *que*。

x (小體大寫) 用以代德語 *ich, ach* 等字中之 *ch*。

ks. 用以代 *vex, exit, perplex, dextrous* 等字中之 *x*。

kw. 用以代 *queen, quit, quality* 等字中之 *qu*。

l. 如在 *late, leg, lip, lot, lull, holly* 等字中，如在 *man, men, mine, mob, hum, hammer* 等字中。

n. 如在 *no, man, manner* 等字中；亦用以代 *sign* 中之 *gn*。

N (小體大寫) 用以指在前主音之重讀鼻音，如在法語中然，例如 *bon (bôn), ensemble (ân-sam-bl/)*。

ng (如 *ng*) 用以代 *k* 音前或 *g* 硬音前之 *n*，如在 *bank, junction, linger, canker* 等字中。

ng. 如在 *long, sing/er* 等字中；亦用以代 *tongue* 中之 *ngue*。

ô. 如在 *ôld, nôte, bôld, he/rô, cal/i-cô* 等字中。

ô. 如在 *ô-bey/*, *tô-bac/co, a-nat/ô-my* 等字中。

ô. 如在 *ôrb, lôrd, law (lô), saw (sô), all (ôl)* 等字中。

ô. 如在 *ôdd, nôt, fôr/est, hôr/er* 等字中。

ô. 如在 *côn-nect/*, *côn-trol/*, *côm-bine/* 等字中。

ô. 如在 *ôft, dôg, clôth* 等字中。

oi. 如在 *oil, nois/*, *a-void/*, *go/iter* 等字中。

ô. 如在 *fôd, môon; rude (rôdd), ru/mor (rô/mér)* 等字中。

ô. 如在 *fôst, wôd; put (pôst), pull (pôll)* 等字中。

ou. 如在 *out, thou, de-vour/* 等字中。

p. 如在 *papa, pen, pin, pop, put* 等字中。

r. 如在 *rap, red, rip, rod* 等字中；亦用以代 *rhododendron, rhomboid* 等字中之 *rh*。

s (一律派派不顫動之音) 如在 *so, this, haste* 等字中；亦用以代 *cell, vice* 中之 *c*；*scene, science* 中之 *sc*；及 *hiss* 中之 *ss*。

sh. 如在 *she, ship, shop* 等字中；亦用以代 *machine, chaise* 中之 *ch*；*ocean* 中之 *ce*；*social* 中之 *ci*；*conscious* 中之 *ci*；*sore* 中之 *s*；*nauseous* 中之 *ss*；*pension* 中之 *si*；*issue* 中之 *ss*；*passion* 中之 *ssi*；*nation* 中之 *ti*。

t. 如在 *time, talk* 等字中；亦用以代 *baked, capped* 中之 *ed*；及 *thyme, Thomas* 中之 *th*。

th (聲帶不顫動) 如在 *thin, through, wealth, breadth* 等字中。

th (聲帶顫動) 如在 *then, this, smooth, breathe* 等字中。

t. 用以代 *cu/ture, na/ture, pic/ture* 等字中之 *tu*。

ü. 如在 *use, püre, time, late, dé/ty, ha/man* 等字中。

ü. 如在 *nü-ite/*, *for/mü-late, hü-mane/* 等字中。

ü. 如在 *örn, fûr/*, *con-cûr/* 等字中；又如 *her (hûr), fern (fûrn), sir (fûr)* 等字；亦用以代德語 *schön (shûn), Götter (gû/te)* 中之 *ö* 與 *oe*；及法語 *jeu (zhû)* 中之 *eu*。

ü. 如在 *ûp, tûb, stûdy, ûp-hill/* 等字中。

ü. 如在 *cir/cûs, cau/cûs, cir/cûm-stance* 等字中。

ü. 用以代法語 *menu (mû-nû)* 中之 *u*；及德語 *grün, San/de* 中之 *ü*。

v. 如在 *van, vent, vote, revoke* 等字中；亦用以代 *of* 中之 *f*。

w. 如在 *want, win, weed, wood* 等字中。

y. 如在 *yard, yet, yellow, beyond* 等字中。

z. 如在 *zone, haze* 等字中；亦用以代 *is, wise, figs* 等字中聲帶顫動之 *s*；及 *Xenophon, zygology* 中之 *z*。

zh. 用以代 *azure* 中之 *z*；*glazier, brazier* 中之 *zi*；*pleasure* 中之 *s*；*vision* 中之 *si*；*abscission* 中之 *ssi*；*rouge, cortège* 中之 *g*。

如在 *pardon (pär/d'n), eaten (êu'n), evil (êv'n)* 等字中。附一略去之主音或主音之略而僅成爲喘喉之喉音者。(比較第 25 節。)