

简明汉英词典

A

CONCISE CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

REVISED EDITION

修订版



商務印書館

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DICTIONARY

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本书是北京语言文化大学的英语和汉语专家集多年教学经验和研究成果精心编纂的中型汉英工具书。自出版以来，深得国内外广大读者的厚爱，一直畅销不衰。世纪伊始，我们对这部词典进行了全面修订，更新了部分汉语词条，对英语释义也做了修改，使之更趋生动鲜活，既保留简明实用的原有特色，又反映新时期新风貌，以适应大专院校的师生、中学生、对外汉语教学和翻译工作者的需要。

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ISBN 7-100-02109-X



9 787100 021098 >

ISBN 7-100-02109-X/H · 604

定价：40.00 元

简 明 汉 英 词 典

修 订 版

A Concise Chinese-English Dictionary
Revised Edition

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商 务 印 书 馆

The Commercial Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

简明汉英词典/《简明汉英词典》编写组编. —修
订版. —北京:商务印书馆, 2002

ISBN 7-100-02109-X

I. 简… II. 简… III. ①英语-词典 ②词典-汉、英
IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 073560 号

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JIǎNMÍNG HÀNYÍNG CÍDIǎN

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商务印书馆出版

(北京王府井大街36号 邮政编码 100710)

商务印书馆发行

北京冠中印刷厂印刷

ISBN 7-100-02109-X/H·604

1982年9月第1版

开本 787 × 1092 1/32

2002年1月第2版

印张 32 1/4

2002年1月北京第6次印刷

定价: 40.00 元

出版说明

随着改革开放的进一步深化以及全球一体化进程的加快,中国与世界各国的交往越来越密切和频繁,而在这种交往中,汉语和英语是两个使用人数最多的语种,不仅愈来愈多的中国人在学习英语,很多外国人也正在努力学习汉语。因此,中外广大读者急需一部简明易读的汉英词典,为求解、翻译、作文打开一扇方便之门。我馆出版的《简明汉英词典》便是这样一部词典。自1982年问世以来,该词典赢得了国内外读者的喜爱,销量一直很好。

然而,20世纪最后20年里,社会的进步和科技的发展带来了人们语言上的巨大变化,汉语语言中涌现出大量的新词新义和新用法,《简明汉英词典》的修订因而显得十分重要。本书原作者系北京语言文化大学的教授,他们不仅拥有丰富的对外汉语教学经验,而且对语言有着特殊的敏感性,因此本次修订的主要工作仍请他们承担。

本词典在原来20 000词条的基础上,又增加了3 000多条反映新时代风貌的词语及示例,特别突出经济、法律、科技、生活等方面的语汇;根据国家的最新规定,对个别汉字和注音进行了订正,删除了一些不常用的词条,并为附录作了必要的补充及调整。

本书的英文翻译由北京语言文化大学的王还教授亲自主持,此外我们还特地聘请了英美文学研究专家朱虹女士为本书进行审定。

本次修订仍保留了原版的特色,强调了词典的语用功能,保留了词性标注和语法注释,特别适合对外汉语教学及汉英对译的需要。

商务印书馆编辑部

2001年12月

Publisher's Note

As China steps up its reforms and opens the door wider, and as peoples all over the world are increasingly interconnected, China's ties with the rest of the world have also multiplied by leaps and bounds. In countless communications and exchanges, Chinese and English—two languages that are used by the largest numbers of people on earth—have been playing an important role. Nowadays, not only are more and more Chinese people studying English, but the number of non-natives now studying the Chinese language is also on the rise. Students of either language would need a handy dictionary of Chinese/English for vocabulary building, translation, or writing. A *Concise Chinese-English Dictionary* published by our publishing house answers just such a need and has sold well since its first publication in 1982.

Social developments as well as scientific and technological advances in the last two decades of the twentieth century have brought about significant changes to the Chinese language. Many new definitions and new uses of terms have cropped up, calling for a revision of the existing *A Concise Chinese-English Dictionary*. The original compilers of this dictionary are professors from the Beijing Language and Culture University who are not only experienced in teaching Chinese to non-native speak-

ers, but are also experts in the study of the Chinese language. To their hard work we owe the latest revision of this dictionary.

In the course of revision, 3,000 terms and examples have been added to the existing 20,000 entries, consisting mainly of newly emerged terms in the fields of economy, law, science and technology as well as everyday life. Besides the above, the phonetic symbols for a handful of Chinese characters as well as the ideograph for certain characters have been modified in accordance with newly promulgated regulations, while a handful of obsolete characters have been deleted. The appendices have also been revised.

Professor Wang Huan of the Beijing Language and Culture University supervised the entire translation of the entries into English. We have also acquired Zhu Hong, research professor of English Literature, to give the whole work a final polish.

This latest revision maintains the special features of the original version, with emphasis on the functional aspect of language. It likewise preserves all the indicators for the parts of speech and the grammatical notes, with the objective of making this dictionary particularly useful to teachers and students of either Chinese or English, and as a reference for translation from Chinese into English and vice versa.

Editorial Department
The Commercial Press
December 2001

前 言

《简明汉英词典》主要供外国朋友学习汉语使用,同时也供我国的翻译工作者、英语教师及学习英语的学生参考。共收近20 000 词条(包括成语、熟语、结构、格式等),单字条目(即打头字)3 065 个。收词以一般词语为主,适当兼顾一些常用的专业词语,特别注意多收报刊杂志及日常生活中广泛使用的新词汇。

编者总结留学生汉语教学工作的经验,在1976年7月本院铅印的《汉英》、《汉法》两部小词典的基础上,进行了修订,并参考外国留学生以及各方面提来的意见,增加了词条、注释(特别是常用虚词的注释)、例句和附录。因水平有限,缺点在所难免,欢迎读者多提建议,以便再版时修订补充。

本书编辑工作的负责人是钟授。汉语编辑有:(按姓氏笔画排列)王笑湘、田万湘、龙世辉、许德楠、张维、余云霞、李培元、孟凯、郝恩美、赵桂玲、黄文彦、董树人、赖汉纲。先后参加汉语编写工作的还有:王正娃、王向明、白舒荣、祁学义、关立勋、任宣知、李明、李辉、李忆民、李延祜、李润新、陈忠、陈不同、胡书经、贾颖、彭庆生、蔡日英。英语编辑有:王还、吕炳洪、麦秀闲、林诗仲。参加英语翻译工作的还有:王华明、姜南方、黄大备。全部英语翻译由王还定稿。加拿大朋友商慧民(Sandra Sachs)参加了英语译稿的修改工作。许孟雄也修改了部分英语译稿。在我院学习的部分留学生,给予我们热情的协助;院内外各单位和许多同志给予

我们大力支持,在此谨向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

《简明汉英词典》编写组

1979年12月

Foreword

This dictionary is intended mainly for non-native speakers of the Chinese language, and we hope that it may also be useful to translators, teachers and students of English. It contains some 20,000 entries (including words, set phrases, common sayings, various constructions and structures) with 3,065 main entry characters. The entries are primarily everyday words in current usage though familiar terms in science and technology are also included. Special care has been taken to incorporate new words that appear frequently in the media and in daily life.

This dictionary has been compiled on the basis of the *Chinese-English Dictionary* and the *Chinese-French Dictionary* published by our Institute in July 1976 for restricted circulation. In later revisions, more entries, usage notes (especially the usage of function words), examples and appendices have been added. In compiling this dictionary, the editors have made the advantage of the Institute's experience in teaching Chinese to foreign students and taken into consideration the suggestions of students and experts there. As mistakes and lapses are inevitable, we welcome comments and suggestions that would be helpful towards revisions in future editions.

Zhong Qin is responsible for organizing the compilation of this dictionary. The Chinese editors (arranged in order of stroke number of their names) are: Wang Xiaoxiang, Tian

Wanxiang, Long Shihui, Xu Denan, Zhang Wei, Yu Yunxia, Li Peiyuan, Meng Kai, Hao Enmei, Zhao Guiling, Huang Wenyan, Dong Shuren, Lai Hangang. Others who had participated are Wang Zhengwa, Wang Xiangming, Bai Shurong, Qi Xueyi, Guan Lixun, Ren Xuanzhi, Li Ming, Li Hui, Li Yimin, Li Yanhu, Li Runxin, Chen Zhong, Chen Butong, Hu Shujing, Jia Ying, Peng Qingsheng and Cai Riying. The English editors are Wang Huan, Lü Binghong, Mai Xiuxian and Lin Shizhong. Others who took part in the translation are Wang Huaming, Jiang Nanfang and Huang Dabei. The entire English translation was finalized by Wang Huan. Acknowledgement is gratefully made to our Canadian friend Sandra Sachs who gave us very valuable help in polishing the English translation. Xu Mengxiong read a part of the translation and made suggestions. We also wish to acknowledge the support of many organizations and the valuable assistance of experts and students. To each and all, we extend our sincere thanks.

A Concise Chinese-English Dictionary

Compiling Group

December 1979

说 明

Explanatory Notes

一、 词条

I. The Entries

分读音、汉字、释义三个方面加以说明。

Each entry consists of three parts: the symbolized pronunciation, the Chinese character and the definition in English.

读音 Pronunciation

1. 词条按《汉语拼音方案》字母次序排列。有关《汉语拼音方案》同国际音标、威托玛式音标等的对照情况参见附录(一)。

1. The symbols used in this dictionary for indicating pronunciation are those of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. The entries have been arranged alphabetically according to the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. For a comparison of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet, the International Phonetic Alphabet, and the Wade system, see Appendix I.

2. 音同调不同的汉字,按阴平(第一声)、阳平(第二声)、上声(第三声)、去声(第四声)、轻声的次序排列。同音同调的按汉字笔画多少排列,少的在前,多的在后。

2. Characters having the same sound but different tones are arranged in order of tones: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and neutral. Characters having the same sound and the same tone are arranged according to the number of strokes, characters having fewer strokes preceding those having more strokes.

3. 同音同形的单音词,作一条处理,如(“白”(形)(副));由于所注词性不同,释义不同,不致发生混淆。

3. Monosyllabic words represented by the same character and having

the same pronunciation are combined in one entry, e. g. 白(形) white, (副) in vain. The user will not find this confusing since they differ in part of speech and definition.

4. 轻声是独立的一个声调,发轻声的单音词或有一个音节读轻声的词均单独处理,如助词“过”在轻声“guo”音序下见;名词“大意 dàyi”与形容词“大意 dàyi”分两条。轻声的音高变化见“变调”。

4. The neutral tone is treated as a separate tone equivalent to the other 4 tones. Monosyllabic words having a neutral tone or words having one syllable pronounced in the neutral tone are dealt with as separate items, e. g. the particle 过 is listed under guo in the neutral tone; the noun 大意 (dàyi) and the adjective 大意 (dàyi) are listed as two separate entries. For the change in the pitch of the neutral tone, see the entry 变调.

5. 读音儿化的,标“(~儿)”;书写时经常带“儿”字的,词条收“儿”,如“一块儿”。读音因儿化而发生的变化情形,见“儿化”,各词条不一一标出。

5. Those words pronounced with a retroflex “r” are marked “(~儿)”. If the written form always has 儿, e. g. 一块儿, the entry is printed that way. For the modification of speech sounds due to the retroflex “r”, see the entry 儿化.

6. 某些变调规则,如第三声音节因后随音节声调的不同而变为第二声或半三声,参见“变调”条,各词均标原调。“不”的变调见“不”条。“七”“八”变调带方音性质,本词典不收。某些词重叠后读音略有变化,因普遍性不大,亦未作特殊处理。

6. For certain rules regarding changes of tone, e. g. the change from a 3rd tone to a 2nd tone or semi 3rd tone due to the difference in tone of the character following it, see the entry 变调. All entries are marked in their original tones. The changes of tones of 不 are explained under the respective entry. This dictionary does not indicate the changes in tone of 七 and 八 because they are dialectal changes. Some characters change slightly in pronunciation after reduplication. These are not dealt with because they are regional.

7. 词条拼音分写连写按以下原则处理:

7. The principles having to do with the joining or separation of syllables in phonetic transcription are as follows:

(1) 词条凡标注词性的,拼音连写。

(1) Entries with the parts of speech stated are transcribed with syllables joined.

(2) 大于词的,拼音分写,分写原则以词为单位。在成语、熟语中划词适当体现古汉语的特点。

(2) Entries which are phrases are transcribed with the syllables separated, each word forming a unit. In set phrases and common sayings, classical Chinese is taken into consideration in the division into words.

(3) 动宾结构的拼写,中间以“=”号隔开,如“打架 dǎ = jià”。(见 19 页动宾结构)。

(3) The phonetic transcription of the V-O (verb-object) construction is separated by the sign =, e. g. 打架 dǎ = jià (see V-O construction, P. 19).

(4) 动补结构的拼写,中间以“//”号隔开,如“打开 dǎ // kāi”。(见 19 页动补结构)。

(4) The phonetic transcription of the V-C (verb-complement) construction is separated by the sign //, e. g. 打开 dǎ // kāi (see V-C construction, P. 19).

(5) 格式是由一些常用在一起互相呼应的词组成的,拼音以词为单位分写,如“除了…以外 chūle…yǐwài”。

(5) Structures are made up of words which are often used together. Whether they are transcribed with the syllables joined or separated, each word forms a unit, e. g. 除了…以外 chūle…yǐwài.

8. 例句英译文中的人名、地名一概用《汉语拼音方案》标注。

8. Names of persons and places in the English translation of examples are all written in the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet.

汉字 Chinese characters

1. 本词典兼用“笔画查字法”和“部首查字法”。具体查检方法见《笔画

查字表》和《部首查字表》。

1. This dictionary adopts both the "Stroke Index" and the "Radical Index" systems. Instructions for each index are to be found at the beginning of the index.

2. 本词典中汉字,凡有简体字者,全部用简体字。词典正文的打头字如有繁体,繁体字加括号排在打头字后;如果只是一个词的某一个义项有繁体的问题,则在这一义项号码后列繁体,如“表”(名)(2)后列繁体“錶”。

2. All characters which have simplified forms are given in simplified forms in this dictionary. Those of the main entry characters in the text of the dictionary which have original complex forms, have the complex forms placed in brackets after the main entry characters. In the case where only in one definition of a character does it have a complex form, the complex form is placed after this particular definition, e. g. 表(名)(2)(錶).

3. 同汉字又同音同调的词条,按词在前、词组在后的原则排列,如“贷款(名)”条在前,“贷款”(动宾结构)条在后。

3. Entries having the same characters and the same pronunciations and tones are arranged with word preceding phrase, e. g. 贷款 as a noun precedes 贷款 as V-O construction.

4. 为方便读者,本词典附有《繁简体字对照表》。

4. For the convenience of the user, this dictionary lists simplified characters and their original complex forms in Appendix 3.

释义 Definitions

1. 词条释义尽量先给英语等同词。等同词不足以表达汉语词条的特殊含义或用法的,适当加注。

1. For each entry word, an English equivalent is provided. If such an equivalent is not enough to convey the particular meaning or usage of the entry word, some explanation is given.

2. 有两种以上词性的词按实词在前、虚词在后的原则注释。同一词性下的义项排列顺序为:本义在前,引申义在后;常用的在前,次常用的在后。

2. For a word used as more than one part of speech, definitions are given with notional word preceding function word. The definitions of a word under one part of speech are so arranged that the original meaning precedes the figurative meaning, and the more frequently used meaning precedes the less frequently used meaning.

3. 释义后的例句和搭配以帮助读者掌握用法为主要着眼点。只用于书面语的词,标〈书〉;多见于书面语的,在释义中说明。纯属日常口语的词,标〈口〉。

3. The examples which follow the definition are mainly intended to help the user grasp the usage of the word. Words used only in written language are marked 〈书〉; where words are usually used in written language, that is indicated in the definition. Words used only in spoken language are marked 〈口〉.

二、语法

II. Grammar

词典在确定词条、词性,注释用法以及举例时不可避免地要牵涉到语法。关于汉语语法,目前大家看法很不一致。为方便词典使用者,现将本词典的语法规律及术语,从分词、词组、句子三个方面加以说明。

The determination of which entries shall be included in a dictionary and of the part of speech of each word, writing usage notes and giving examples are all questions having a lot to do with grammar. Views on Chinese grammar are still very divergent. For the convenience of the user, there follows a note on the grammatical principles which govern this dictionary and the grammatical terminology under the three headings: words, phrases and sentences.

词 Words

1. 本词典划词以现代汉语为标准。在现代汉语中不能独立作词运用