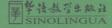
Popular Chinese Expressions

By Li Shujuan



流行汉语



Popular Chinese Expressions

流行汉语

李淑娟 主编

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Preface

The term "Catchwords" or "Catchphrases" refers to words and phrases which appear in a certain period or in a region, and are very popular. These words or phrases are mostly new words or adaptations of foreign words. Some words or phrases are old, but with new meanings; some are from unique dialects, slang or jargon. Therefore, catchwords have strong temporal and regional characteristics.

The usage of catchwords is very wide, covering all aspects of people's lives. Generally speaking, it includes both written and spoken language.

Catchwords as the most modern words and phrases are closely linked with the development and evolution of a society. In every period of time, many words and phrases are born reflecting social development. In recent years, as China has seen expanding reform and opening to the outside world, more new words and phrases have emerged and become wide spread. Today, the most popular catchwords are "ba rong ba chi", "he xie she hui", "ji min", "gu min", etc. These words all reflect elements of the time and society at large, as well as the course of societal development. However, because of the characteristics of time, catchwords come and go quickly. Some words or phrases gradually fade out and became nothing more than a memory.

This book, as a Chinese-English modern Chinese dictionary, includes the most popular words and phrases of the 21st century, especially those emerged in the past two years, including words and phrases frequently used in both the media and daily life. All entries are newly created and cover the fields of politics, society, economy, science and technology, culture and entertainment, fashion, Internet, work and study, and general life.

This book contains nearly 800 entries, and each entry includes stem, phonetic notation, definitions and examples. All stems are provided with

phonetic notation and explained in English. For stems with more than one meaning, numerical notations are used to differentiate between alternate meanings. Each meaning of a word or phrase includes an example to clarify its usage. The book is arranged in alphabetic order. All words capitalized with western letters are listed at the back of the texts.

Along with the popularity of Chinese in countries outside China, more and more people have begun learning Chinese. In order to meet their needs, I have compiled this book especially for overseas students, Chinese abroad, foreigners who can speak Chinese, foreign scholars who study Chinese issues, and students at middle schools and universities outside China. The purpose of this book is to help those people to study and understand the meanings and expressions of the words or phrases they read in newspapers and magazines, watch on TV and hear in everyday conversations. As it is published in Chinese and English, it might also serve as a reference book for translators in China.

While compiling and translating this book, I have received great help and support from many friends. I wish to acknowledge my debt particularly to Mr. Han Jingti, Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Vice-President and Secretary-General of China Lexicographical Association, who gave me useful guidance, and the editors and leaders of the publisher for their great support to publish the book. I would like to thank them and all who helped and supported me. I dedicate this book to all those who love learning Chinese. I sincerely welcome readers to give me their valuable suggestions and input after reading it.

Li Shujuan October 5, 2007 "流行语"是指在某一时期、某一地域出现,并且广为流行的语汇。这些语汇多为创新的或从外语引进的,有些语汇则是旧瓶装新酒,在其原本的语义上引申出新的含义,有些则是借用了方言、俚语、行话。因此,流行语具有强烈的时代感和地域特征。

流行语的使用范围十分广泛,包含了人们生活的各个方面。在语体上,流行语不仅用于书面语,也可用于口语。

流行语作为最具时代特征的语汇,与社会的发展和演变密切相关。在每一个时代,都会涌现出一批反映社会发展的词汇。近年来,随着改革开放的深入,更多的新词语出现并广为流传,如今,最流行的词语莫过于"八荣八耻"、"和谐社会"、"基民"、"股民"等,这些词汇中无不折射出时代和社会的特点,反映社会的发展进程。当然,正是由于流行语的这一特性,使得词语的变化较快,一些词汇由于时代的变迁而淡出、消亡,成为历史的记忆。

这本书作为一本汉英对照的最新流行汉语词典,收录了二十一世纪以来,特别是近年中国最流行的词汇,其中不仅包括媒体上经常出现的词语,也有一些具有一定代表性和普遍性的网络流行词语,及人们日常生活中熟悉的、常见的词语,内容涉及时政、社会、经济、科技、文体、时尚、网络、工作、学习、生活等各个领域。

本书共收词条近800条,每个词条包括词目、注音、释义和例句。全部词目以汉语拼音注音。每个词目的释义都用英文解

释。有多个义项的,则分别用数字符号表示。每个义项后面一般附一个例句,用以准确表示该词语的意义和用法。本书以英文字母顺序排列。以英文字母开头的字母词列于正文最后。

随着汉语在海外不断升温,学习汉语的人越来越多。为了满足学习者的需要,我特地为学习汉语的留学生、海外华人、会汉语的外国人、研究中国问题的外国学者、国外大中学生编写了此书,目的主要在于帮助他们学习和理解在阅读和与人交往中遇到的一些流行语的语义和表达形式。由于本书采用了汉英对照的形式,因此,也对国内从事翻译的人员具有一定的参考作用。

在编写翻译本书过程中,我得到了许多朋友的关心和支持。我特别要感谢社会科学院语言研究所研究员、中国辞书学会副会长兼秘书长韩敬体先生的指导,感谢出版社的编辑和领导的大力协助,使本书的出版得以顺利完成。在此谨向他们和所有帮助和支持过我的人表示最衷心的感谢。愿以此书奉献给一切热爱汉语学习的朋友们。同时,我也热忱希望广大读者朋友对本书提出宝贵意见。

李淑娟 2007年10月5日

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字母词
high/F1/IC卡/IN/IP卡/N多



挨宰 ái zǎi

- be overcharged, be fleeced
- 例 你挨宰了,这东西根本不值那么多钱。
- ▶ You're overcharged. This thing isn't worth that much.

安检 ān jiǎn

- security check
- 例 把东西放这儿,过一下安检。
- ▶ Put your things here to go through the security check.

安居工程 ān jū gōng chéng

◆ Economy Housing Project; housing project for low-income urban residents

This is a Chinese government initiative aimed at solving the housing problems of low-income families. It finances the construction of houses and sells them at cost price or with little profit.

- 例 近年来,西藏自治区大力实施农牧民"安居工程",惠及广大农牧民。目前已有很多农牧民住上了新居。
- ▶ In recent years, the Tibetan Autonomous Region has implemented the Economy Housing Project, bringing benefits to farmers and herdsmen. At present many farmers and herdsmen have moved into new houses.

A 安乐死 ān lè sǐ

- euthanasia
- 例 2002 年荷兰通过了一项"安乐死法案",成为世界上第一个安乐死合法化的国家。
- ▶ In 2002 the Netherlands passed a euthanasia law, and became the first country to legalize euthanasia.

按揭 àn jiē

- mortgage
- 例 越来越多的人通过购买按揭房改变了住房环境,但与此同时也有一大批人,特别是年轻人成为了新一代的"负翁"。
- ▶ More and more people have changed their living conditions by buying houses on mortgage. However, this has caused a great number of people, especially the young to become debtors of the new generation.

暗访 àn fǎng

- interview secretly
- 例 记者用暗访的方式获取新闻信息,对新闻进行最深度的报道。
- ▶ Having gained the information by way of a secret interview, the correspondent made a most deep and thorough report on the incidents.

暗箱操作 àn xiāng cāo zuò

- black case work; do something stealthily by using one's power in order to seek huge profits
- 例 为了防止组织者进行暗箱操作,大赛组委会特聘公证员参与每场

比赛,对大赛进行监督。

▶ In order to prevent black casework of organizers, the organizing committee of the competition has invited registrars to take part in every game supervising the whole process.

奥运 ào yùn

Olympic Games

- 例 "绿色奥运、科技奥运、人文奥运"是 2008 年北京奥运会的理念。
- ▶ Green Olympics, Scientific Olympics and Humanistic Olympics are the themes of Beijing Olympic Games in 2008.

- 3 -



80 后 bā líng hòu

- people born in the 1980s
- 例 这本书的作者是活跃在文坛上的80后写手,所以非常受年轻读者的欢迎。
- ▶ The author of this book is a writer active in literary circles and was born in the 1980s. This makes him very popular among young readers.

八卦新闻 bā guà xīn wén

- gossip or fluffy news
- 例。这种小报专门登一些八卦新闻吸引读者。
- ▶ These tabloids only publish gossip or fluffy news to attract readers.

八卦 bā guà

- ♦ 1. rumor, gossip
- 例 很多人都爱听八卦,不管真假,大家就图一乐吧,并没有多少人去较真儿。
- ▶ Many people love to listen to rumors. It matters not if the rumors are true. It's just for fun. Nobody treats it seriously.
- 2. be good at gossip
- 例 他这个人太八卦了,所以别把他的话当真。
- ▶ He is good at gossip, so don't take his words seriously.

八荣八耻 bā róng bā chǐ

- ◆ socialist concept of honor and disgrace Eight Dos and Don'ts
- 例 胡锦涛主席提出的以"八荣八耻"为主要内容的社会主义荣辱观, 是对马克思主义道德观的精辟概括。
- ▶ The socialist concept of honor and disgrace, "Eight Dos and Don'ts" proposed by President Hu Jintao is an incisive summary to the moral concept of Marxism.

吧女 bā nǚ

- bar girl
- 例 为了能多挣些钱,阿美白天在工厂里打工,晚上去做吧女。
- ▶ A'mei works in a factory during the day, and works as a bar girl in the evening to make more money.

吧台 bā tái

- bar counter
- 例 在吧台旁坐着喝酒的那名男子就是昨天在电视上看到的那个歌手。
- ► That man sitting at the bar drinking is the singer we saw on TV yesterday.

把脉 bǎ mài

- feel the pulse; a metaphor for conducting a survey, analysis and evaluation
- 例 这家工厂的产品总是销路不好,因此,厂领导请来两位专家来把脉,希望尽快能找出解决的办法。