

Pocket

Oxford

English-Chinese Dictionary

牛津袖珍
英汉双解词典

新版

New Edition

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Della Thompson 主编

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(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字 01 - 1999 - 0555

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

牛津袖珍英汉双解词典/(英)汤普森(Thompson, D.)主编. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2002.5

ISBN 7-5600-2806-3

I.牛… II.汤… III.①英语-双解词典 ②双解词典-英、汉 IV.H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 025326 号

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This edition of Pocket Oxford English-Chinese Dictionary is published by arrangement with Oxford University Press (China) LTD. It is for sale in the mainland territory of the People's Republic of China only.

本书由牛津大学出版社(中国)有限公司授权外语教学与研究出版社出版

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责任编辑:陈 凯

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址:北京市西三环北路 19 号(100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷:北京新华印刷厂

开 本:880×1230 1/32

印 张:44.25

版 次:2002 年 5 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5600-2806-3/H·1468

定 价:59.90 元

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牛津袖珍英汉双解词典

出版前言

外研社于2000年引进出版了英文版《牛津英语小词典》(*Little Oxford Dictionary*)、《牛津袖珍英语词典》(*Pocket Oxford Dictionary*)和《牛津简明英语词典》(*Concise Oxford Dictionary*)。这三部词典是世界上最权威的词典系列之一,素以“释义准确、可靠、简明”著称于世。我国著名英语专家许国璋、王佐良、王宗炎、李赋宁、危东亚、熊德税、丁往道、胡壮麟等教授均对该词典系列给予高度评价。2000年至2001年,外研社和牛津大学出版社联合组织国内英语专家对这个词典系列进行了翻译,外研社将在全国出版发行该词典系列的简体汉字本,牛津大学出版社(中国)有限公司计划在香港等地出版发行该词典系列的繁体汉字本。《牛津袖珍英汉双解词典》作为这个系列中的第二本现与读者见面。本词典是根据修订第8版(Revised Eighth Edition)翻译的,共收词条65,000余个,附有大量的用法说明及词源信息。本词典权威可靠,精美实用,是外研社重点词典项目之一。希望它能成为广大英语学习者的良师益友。

外语教学与研究出版社

语言学与辞书部

2002年3月

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This edition owes much in its content and style to the eighth edition of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* edited by Dr Robert Allen, who also revised the etymologies for this dictionary. 此版在内容及体例方面应特别感谢《牛津简明英语词典》第八版的编辑罗伯特·艾伦先生, 艾伦先生亦对本词典的词源信息进行了修订。

王宗炎序

本文试图做三件事情：一、介绍原版《牛津词典系列》的资料来源和编辑方针；二、指出《系列》的特色和优点；三、展示外语教学与研究出版社所加的汉语释义的要点和作用。

本文所说的《牛津词典系列》分为三级：中大型，*Concise Oxford Dictionary*，简称 COD，适合大学生及更高水平的人使用；中小型，*Pocket Oxford Dictionary*，简称 POD，适合大学生及中级英语学习者使用；小巧型，*Little Oxford Dictionary*，简称 LOD，适合中学生及初级英语学习者使用。

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外语教学与研究出版社与牛津大学出版社达成协议，将在中国出版《牛津英汉双解词典系列》。下面以 COD 第九版为主脑，谈谈它的几个突出的优点。

1. 利用包括一亿单词的英国国家语料库 (The British National Corpus) 和牛津词典编辑部自有的电脑控制引语汇编 (computerized collection of selected citations) 及其他电脑控制词典文本 (computerized dictionary texts)，资料来源浩如烟海，因此覆盖面积极其广大，同时又能及时发现当代英语的各种演变。

2. 注意世界上多个英语国家(英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、南非等等)的语言特点，兼收并蓄，不陷于一孔之见。

3. 关注当代因科技迅猛发展而产生的大量新词，尽量吸收。

4. 调查各英语国家、各地区、各社会阶层的语言习惯，在一些重要词目中加上 Usage，分别予以介绍。

5. 卷首有专文讲英语史，从古英语到中古英语到现代英语的种种演变，读者在此可以一览无遗。

6. 卷末有多种附录，都很有用，例如一平方英尺等于多少平方分米，摄氏温度计 21 度等于华氏多少度，在这里都可以查到。

二

我们已经了解 COD 的整体内容，现在让我们看看，在什么地方此书异于或超越同类辞书。在下面，我们试把它与 *Webster's New World College Dictionary* (1999, 简称 WNW) 比较。WNW 在规模上与 COD 相当，是美国极负盛名的大学生常用工具书，美国联合新闻社 (*The Associated Press*) 和《华尔街日报》(*The Wall Street Journal*)、《纽约时报》(*The New*

York Times) 等主要报社都指定其为社内使用的词典 (official dictionary)。

只要对比一下, 就发现下面这些事实。

1. 在收词方面, *COD* 比 *WNW* 大。请看:

类别	词	<i>COD</i>	<i>WNW</i>
政治	dream ticket	✓	—
	Euro-rebel	✓	—
	placeman	✓	✓
	rainbow coalition	✓	—
	spin doctor	✓	✓
生态学	greening	✓	✓
	blue box	✓	—
自然科学和医学	hyperspace	✓	✓
	repetitive strain injury	✓	✓
	wormhole	✓	✓

2. 在释义和举例方面, *COD* 也比 *WNW* 胜一筹。我们随便抽出四个常用词来比较, 这四个词是 *eat*, *drink*, *nice* 和 *terrible*。

eat up

WNW

1. to consume all of (eat up your broccoli)
2. [Informal] to respond to with avid, uncritical interest or delight
(两条释义, 举一个例)

COD

1. eat or consume completely
2. use or deal with rapidly or wastefully
(eats up petrol; eats up the miles)
3. encroach upon or annex (eating up the neighbouring states)
4. absorb, preoccupy (eaten up with pride)
(四条释义, 举四个例)

drink

WNW

1. to take liquid into the mouth and swallow it
2. to absorb anything as if in drinking
3. to drink alcoholic liquor, sometimes

COD

1. a. swallow (a liquid) b. swallow the liquid contents of (a container) c. swallow liquid, take draughts (drank from the stream)

specify as a matter of habit or to excess

(三条释义, 不举例)

2. take alcohol, esp. to excess (I have heard that he drinks)

3. (of a plant, porous material, etc.) absorb (moisture)

4. bring (oneself etc.) to a specified condition by drinking (drank himself into a stupor)

5. (usu. foll. by *away*) spend (wages etc.) on drink (drank away the money)

6. wish (a person's good health, luck etc.) by drinking (drank his health)

(六条释义, 举五个例)

nice

WNW

a generalized term of approval meaning variously:

a) agreeable, pleasant, delightful

b) attractive, pretty

c) courteous and considerate

d) conforming to approved social standards, respectable

e) in good taste

f) good, excellent

(列举多种释义, 但不说明与什么词搭配)

COD

1. pleasant, agreeable, satisfactory

2. (of a person) kind, good-natured

3. *iron.* bad or awkward (a nice mess you've made)

4. a. fine or subtle (a nice distinction) b. requiring careful thought or attention (a nice problem)

5. fastidious; delicately sensitive

6. punctilious, scrupulous (were not too nice about their methods)

7. (foll. by an adj., often with *and*) satisfactory or adequate in terms of the quality described (a nice long time; nice and warm)

(1. 指出反义用法; 2. 指出与别的词的搭配方式; 3. 七条释义, 举六个例。)

terrible

WNW

1. causing terror; fearful; dreadful

COD

1. *colloq.* (a) dreadful, awful (the acci-

sandman	睡魔
scarlet woman	荡妇
sale of work	义卖
scorched earth policy	焦土政策
make oneself scarce	溜走
have a screw loose	乖僻
take with a pinch of salt	半信半疑
saving your presence	恕我冒昧

3. 一个英语单词可以有多种译法,但这些译语各有微妙的涵义差异和不同的搭配方式,词典把它罗列出来,我们行文时便可以从容选择,把自己的意思表达得恰如其分,或者使修辞效果更好。例如

scandal	恶意诽谤;流言蜚语
scatty	思想不集中的;缺乏组织的;杂乱无章的
sally	妙语;俏皮话;戏谑语
scold	大声斥责;抱怨;怒斥
sarcasm	嘲笑;讽刺;嘲讽;挖苦
scowl	皱眉;愁容;绷脸;怒容

结束语

孟子说:“工欲善其事,必先利其器。”随着《牛津英汉双解词典系列》的出版,广大的中国英语学习者已有利器在手,只要努力用功,成绩优良指日可待。

王宗炎

中山大学教授
博士生导师

Preface to the Revised Eighth Edition

The eighth edition of the *Pocket Oxford Dictionary* takes even further the aims of the seventh edition towards making information easier to find and easier to understand. This is evident firstly in the continuation of the policy of denesting, i. e. the listing of words in a single alphabetical sequence of main entries with fewer items 'nested' at the end of entries. For example, in this edition, compound nouns written as two words (e. g. *German measles*) as well as some phrases (e. g. *long in the tooth*) are now main entries, while phrasal verbs and idioms remain listed under their first or main element (e. g. *look up to*, *look smart*). This makes words easier to find and reduces very long entries to a more manageable length.

Secondly, this edition no longer contains lists of undefined entries as were previously found for words with prefixes such as *over-*, *re-*, and *un-*. Instead, each is now treated as a main entry.

Thirdly, the use of sense numbers within each part of speech section (noun, verb, adjective, etc.) makes it easier to distinguish senses which in previous editions were divided only by semicolons.

The amount of information given in the dictionary about the forms of nouns, adjectives, and verbs has been greatly increased. Many more difficult plural forms of nouns are specified (e. g. for *callus*, *larynx*, and *raccoon*), the treatment of verb conjugations is fuller (see, for example, *cry*, *dye*, and *veto*), and more comparative and superlative forms of adjectives (e. g. for *dry*, *noble*, and *unwieldy*) are provided.

More prominence has been given in this edition to guidance on disputed and controversial usage, and special usage notes have been introduced to this end. These are based on the current norms of standard English, i. e. the form of written and spoken English most generally accepted as a normal basis of communication in everyday life in the United Kingdom. Similarly, words that may cause great offence have been marked with the label *offens.* (offensive), in order to warn the reader of the likely effect of their use. Their inclusion in the dictionary does not in any way imply that their use is generally acceptable.

The *Pocket* has now been compiled for the first time online. This has greatly aided processes such as cross-reference checking and has allowed updating throughout the text right up to the time of printing.

修订第八版前言

《牛津袖珍英语词典》第八版较之第七版提出了更高的目标：使信息更易于查找，更易于理解。它首先表现在不落窠臼，重定词条，即单词均以主词条形式按字母顺序排列，使原“栖息”在词条之后的项目大为减少。例如，在本版中，写成两个词的复合词（如 *German measles*）以及某些短语（如 *long in the tooth*）现在都作为主词条；但是，短语动词和习语仍在其首词或主词的词条下列出（例如 *look up to*, *look smart*）。这个改进使得词条更易于查找，而且也把一些非常长的词条缩短到了便于操作的程度。

其次，本版中不再有一大串未加定义的词，而以往这些诸如带有 *over-*, *re-*, *un-* 等前缀的词是不给定义的。现在则每个单词都作为主词条对待。

第三，词条中每一个词性（名词、动词、形容词等）的义项都使用数字排列。这样，义项之间的区别更容易了。而在以往的版本中，义项间仅用分号隔开。

对于名词、形容词和动词的词形，本版所提供的信息量也大为增加。令人困惑的许多名词复数形式（如 *callus*, *larynx*, *raccoon* 的复数形式）本词典一一列出；动词的词形变化（参看 *cry*, *dye*, *veto*）做了更加详尽的提示；本版也提供了更多形容词的较级和最高级的变化形式（例如 *dry*, *noble*, *unwieldy*）。

本版更加重视为那些有争议和有分歧的用法提供指导。为此，在相关词后面增设了“用法说明”。这些“用法说明”是以标准英语的当代用法为基础，即以在英国日常交际中为人们所普遍接受的书面和口语的形式为基础。同样，那些能引起严重冒犯的词语都用 *offens.*（冒犯语）予以标出，目的在于告知读者，这些词的使用可能会导致的后果。虽然这些词被收录进了本词典，但这丝毫并不意味着它们可以在一般场合下使用。

《牛津袖珍英语词典》第八版首次采用计算机在线编纂。这一改进极大地便利了诸如互见参照的进程，从而使本词典的内容能够及时更新，直至付梓之日。

D. J. T.

Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

用法指南

1. Headword 主词条

1.1 The headword is printed in bold type, or in bold italic type if the word is not naturalized in English and is usually found in italics in printed matter. 主词条用黑体印出。如果主词条是尚未被英语采用的外来语或在印刷品中通常印作斜体的词语,那么,该主词条用黑斜体印出。

1.2 Variant spellings are given before the definition (e. g. **cabby** *n.* (also **cabbie**)); in all such cases the form given as the headword is the preferred form. 拼写的变体形式列于释义之前(如 **cabby** *n.* (also 亦作 **cabbie**)); 在此类情况下,作为主词条的拼写形式是最可取的。

1.3 Words that are different but spelt the same way (homographs) are distinguished by superior figures (e. g. **bat**¹ and **bat**²). 词义不同但拼写相同的词(同形异义词)用上标数字加以区别(如 **bat**¹ 和 **bat**²)。

1.4 Variant American spellings are indicated by the designation *US* (e. g. **favour** ... *US favour*). 美语的变异拼法用符号 *US* 标出(如 **favour** ... *US* [美] **favor**)。

2. Pronunciation 发音

Guidance on pronunciation follows the system of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Only the pronunciation standard in southern England is given. 发音采用国际音标系统(IPA), 仅以英格兰南部地区的发音为准。

3. Part-of-speech label 词性标记

3.1 This is given for all main entries and derivatives. 所有的主词条及其派生词均有词性标记。

3.2 Different parts of speech of a single word are listed separately. 单词的不同词性均分别列

出。

3.3 Verbs, whether transitive, intransitive, or both, are given the simple designation *v.* The designation *absol.* (absolute) denotes use with an implied object (as at **abdicate**). 动词无论及物、不及物或两者兼可都用符号 *v.* 标记。符号 *absol.* (absolute) 表示它的用法中隐含宾语(如 **abdicate**)。

4. Inflexion 屈折变化

4.1 *Plurals of Nouns* 名词的复数形式:

Regular plurals are not given. Plural forms of those ending in -o (preceded by any letter other than another o) are always given. Other irregular forms are also given, except when the word is a compound of obvious formation (e. g. **footman**, **schoolchild**). 规则名词的复数概不注出。以 -o 结尾的复数形式(前接除另一个 o 之外的任一字母)则无例外地列出。除了那些结构浅显的复合词外(如 **footman**, **schoolchild**), 其他不规则形式亦分别列出。

4.2 *Forms of Verbs* 动词形式:

4.2.1 Regular forms receive no comment. 规则形式不予注释。

4.2.2 A doubled consonant in verbal inflexions (e. g. *rubbed*, *rubbing*, *sinned*, *sinning*) is shown in the form (-**bb**-, -**nn**-, etc.). Where practice differs in American usage this is noted (as at **cavil**). 动词屈折变化中的双写辅音(如 *rubbed*, *rubbing*; *sinned*, *sinning*), 本词典以(-**bb**-, -**nn**-, 等)形式给出。如果美语用法有差异, 亦予以注出(如 **cavil**)。

4.3 *Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives and Adverbs*: 形容词和副词的比较级与最高级:

Regular forms receive no comment. 规则形式不予注释。

5. Definition 定义

5.1 Definitions are listed in order of comparative familiarity and importance, with the most current and important senses first. 词的释义按其相对熟悉程度和重要性的顺序予以排列, 最常用的和最重要的排列在先。

5.2 They are separated by a number, or by a letter when the two senses are more closely related. 义项之间用数字隔开, 如果两个义项之间关系更为密切, 则用字母将其隔开。

5.3 Round brackets enclose letters or words that are optional (as at **crash** *v.* where '(cause

to) make a loud smashing noise' can mean either 'make a loud smashing noise' or 'cause to make a loud smashing noise'), and indicate typical objects of transitive verbs (such as 'milk' and 'the skin' in two senses of **cream** v.). 圆括号括起来的字母或单词是可选性的, (如动词 **crash** “(使)发出响亮的粉碎声”, 既有“发出响亮的粉碎声”之意, 又有“使发出响亮的粉碎声”之意。)圆括号内的词语用以指出及物动词后跟具代表性的宾语(如动词 **cream** 两个义项中的 *milk* 和 *the skin*)。

6. Subject and Usage labels 学科标记和用法标记

6.1 These are used to clarify the particular context in which a word or phrase is normally used. 学科标记和用法标记用以表明某个词或短语通常使用时的典型语境。

6.2 Words and phrases more common in informal spoken English than in formal written English are labelled *colloq.* (colloquial) or *slang* as appropriate. 有些词或短语较少见于正式的书面英语而更多见于非正式的英语口语中, 则分别注以 *colloq.* (口语) 或 *slang* (俚语) 标记。

6.3 Some subject labels are used to indicate the particular relevance of a term or subject with which it is associated (e. g. *Mus.*, *Law*, *Physics*). They are not used when this is sufficiently clear from the definition itself. 某些学科标记用以表示某一术语或与之有关的某学科的特殊相关性(例如 *Mus.* 音乐、*Law* 法律、*Physics* 物理)。如果释义本身已足够清晰, 则不用这些标记。

6.4 Two categories of deprecated usage are indicated by special markings: *coarse slang* indicates a word that, although widely found, is still unacceptable to many people; *offens.* (offensive) indicates a use that is regarded as offensive by members of a particular ethnic, religious, or other group. 含两种贬义的用法用特殊符号标出。*coarse slang* (粗俗俚语) 表示某词虽然被广泛使用, 但仍不能为许多人所接受。*offens.* (冒犯语) 指的是其用法会被某个特定的民族、宗教或群体的成员视为具有冒犯性。

6.5 Usage notes found at the end of entries give guidance on the current norms of standard English. Some of the rules given may legitimately be broken in less formal English, and especially in conversation. 词条末尾的 Usage (用法说明) 对标准英语的流行准则提供了指导性的信息。在不甚正式的英语中, 尤其在会话中, 某些准则并非完全不可突破。

7. Compounds 复合词

7.1 Compound terms forming one word (e. g. **bathroom**, **jellyfish**) are listed as main entries, as are those consisting of two or more words (e. g. **chain reaction**) or joined by a hyphen (e. g. **chain-gang**). 成为一体的复合单词(如 **bathroom**, **jellyfish**)作为主词条排列, 由两个或更多的单词构成的复合词(如 **chain reaction**)或由连字符连接的复合词(如 **chain-gang**)都同

样作为主词条列出。

7.2 When a hyphenated compound in bold type is divided at the end of a line the hyphen is repeated at the beginning of the next line to show that it is a permanent feature of the spelling and not just an end-of-line hyphen. 如果黑体印出的由连字符连接而成的复合词在行末被分断,那么,连字符在下一行的开头应予以重复。表明了这里的连字符是该词拼写的永久特征,而不仅仅是行末的连字符。

8. Derivatives 派生词

8.1 Words formed by adding a suffix to another word are in many cases listed at the end of the entry for the main word (e. g. **chalkiness** and **chalky** at **chalk**). In this position they are not defined since they can be understood from the sense of the main word and that given at the suffix concerned; when further definition is called for they are given main entries in their own right (e. g. **changeable**). 由词与后缀构成的派生词在很多情况下排列在主词条之后(例如 **chalk** 词条下的 **chalkiness** 和 **chalky**)。列在这个位置的派生词不加释义,这是因为它们的词义可以从主词条的释义和相关后缀的定义中得到理解。如果派生词有必要进一步定义,那么,这样的派生词本身即被作为主词条列出(例如 **changeable**)。

8.2 For reasons of space words formed by certain suffixes are not always included except when some special feature of spelling or pronunciation or meaning is involved. These suffixes are -ABLE, -ER¹ (in the sense ‘... that does’), -ER² and -EST (see also 4.3), -ISH, -LESS, -LIKE, -LY², and -NESS. 限于篇幅,由词与某些后缀构成的派生词不一定都收录进来,除非它们在拼写、发音或意义上有某些特殊特征。这些后缀是-ALBE, -ER¹ (意为“行事者”), -ER², -EST (亦见 4.3), -ISH, -LESS, -LIKE, -LY² 和 -NESS。

9. Etymology 词源

9.1 This is given in square brackets [] at the end of the entry. In the space available it can only give the direct line of derivation in outline. Forms in other languages are not given if they are exactly or nearly the same as the English form. 词源信息置于词条末尾的[]内。限于词典篇幅,只能简要地给出派生词最近的演变。如果英语词形与其他外来语的词形完全或基本上相同,则外来语词形不另给出。

9.2 ‘Old English’ is used for words that are known to have been used before AD 1150. “古英语”指的是为人们所知的那些在一一五〇年之前曾被使用过的英语。

9.3 ‘Anglo-French’ denotes the variety of French current in England in the Middle Ages after the Norman Conquest. “英国法语”指的是中世纪诺曼人征服英国后流行于英格兰的一种法语变体。

9.4 ‘Latin’ denotes classical and Late Latin up to about AD 600; ‘medieval Latin’ that