

王国璋 主编

汉语 褒贬义词语 用法词典

A Dictionary of Chinese Praise and Blame Words



华语教学出版社
Sinolingua

汉语褒贬义词语用法词典

A Dictionary of Chinese Praise and Blame Words

with
Chinese-English Parallel Text

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华语教学出版社 北 京

SINOLINGUA BEIJING

First Edition 2001

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ISBN 7-80052-712-3

Copyright 2001 by Sinolingua

Published by Sinolingua

24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Tel: 86-010-68326333

86-010-68996153

Fax: 86-010-68994599

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Printed by Beijing Foreign Languages Printing House

Distributed by China International

Book Trading Corporation

35 Chegongzhuang Xilu, P. O. Box 399

Beijing 100044, China

Printed in the People's Republic of China

责任编辑:施春宏 曲 径

装帧设计:安洪民

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

汉语褒贬义词语用法词典/王国璋主编.

北京:华语教学出版社,2000.10

ISBN 7-80052-572-4

I. 汉… II. 王… III. ①汉语-词典②对照词典 IV. H164

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 63265 号

汉语褒贬义词语用法词典

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华语教学出版社出版

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北京外文印刷厂印刷

中国国际图书贸易总公司海外发行

(中国北京车公庄西路 35 号)

北京邮政信箱第 399 号 邮政编码 100044

新华书店国内发行

2001 年(32 开)第一版

(汉英)

ISBN 7-80052-572-4/H·979(外)

39.80

9-CE-3387P

前 言

在汉语浩瀚的词海里,有一部分含感情、评价色彩的词语叫褒贬词语。褒,就是褒扬、肯定;贬,就是贬斥、否定。褒贬词语是带有褒扬、肯定色彩词语和带有贬斥、否定色彩词语的合称。例如,“英雄”指有杰出才能、胆略、成就的人,含歌颂的感情色彩;“钦佩”表示对人或事物尊敬、信服,含敬重的感情色彩;“蓬勃”形容人或事物奋发、兴旺的状态,含赞扬的感情色彩。这些词语是褒义词语。又如,“懦夫”指不勇敢、没有奋发精神的人,含鄙视的感情色彩;“溺爱”表示对自己的孩子过分地宠爱,含批评的感情色彩;“粗暴”形容鲁莽、暴躁的性情、态度、行为、动作等,含憎恶的感情色彩。这些词语是贬义词语。

褒贬义词语在语言表达中具有较强的表达功能,它能帮助人们表达鲜明的爱憎和评价态度。像表示“生命停止”的“死”这个概念,就可以用褒义词语或贬义词语来表达,体现出绝然不同的鲜明的感情色彩。例如,“贩毒集团彻底完蛋了”“那个坏人彻底倒头了”“敌军小队长见鬼去了”。这三例中表达“死”的意义的“完蛋”“倒头”“见鬼”都是贬义词,体现出说话人对坏人、敌人的憎恨、鄙视、厌恶的思想感情。又如,“为了正义的事业,他牺牲了

宝贵的生命”“白求恩大夫不幸以身殉职”“敬爱的先生和我们永别了”。这三例中的“牺牲”“殉职”“永别”都是褒义词,则体现出说话人的沉痛、悼念、崇敬、缅怀的思想感情。由此看出,表达同一个概念,所用词语或褒或贬,态度迥然有别,爱憎十分鲜明。可见,恰当地运用褒贬义词语,对于提高汉语的表现力是有益的。

可是,如果对褒贬义词语运用不当,却会损害语义的正确表达,还可能引起误解。特别是外国人学习汉语,这种语言错误经常发生。例如,“我赞扬这小孩儿的良好行径”“敌军气势汹汹地向我方挺进”“这学期又圆满地收场了”,其中的贬义词“行径”“收场”、褒义词“挺进”都运用不当。这说明使用褒贬义词语确有一定的难度,需要很好地理解和慎重选用。然而,在汉语研究的领域里,对褒贬义词语的研究还比较薄弱,针对外国人学习汉语用的褒贬义辞书也许还是一个空白。为此,我们特编写《汉语褒贬义词语用法词典》一书,希望它能帮助外国朋友学习和理解汉语褒贬义词语,用好褒贬义词语,增长汉语词汇知识,提高汉语学习水平。同时,我们也希望此书对国内读者理解褒贬义词语的意义和应用规律有所补益。这就是我们编写此书的目的。

本书由中国人民大学对外语言文化学院王国璋教授主编,郭先珍、刘缙、张伟参加编写。英国杜伦大学司马麟先生(Don Starr)负责英语翻译。编写中,华语教学出

版社郁苓女士、施春宏先生对本书的体例及初稿提出了不少宝贵意见。从1997年春至今,数易其稿,现奉献于读者。值此之时,特向给予本书帮助的各位朋友表示诚挚的谢意。

编写褒贬义词语用法词典具有一定的开创性,疏漏及不当之处难免,敬请读者多多指正。

编著者

2000年春

Preface

Among the rich vocabulary of modern Chinese, there is a group of affective, evaluative expressions referred to as praise and blame words. 'Praise' indicates laudatory and affirmative, 'blame' indicates condemnatory and negative. 'Praise and blame words' is a general term covering words with a laudatory, affirmative nuance, or a condemnatory, negative one. For example, the word 英雄 "hero" refers to "a person of outstanding ability, courage and achievements" and contains a laudatory connotation; 钦佩 "admire" indicates "respect for and trust in people or things", and contains a respectful connotation; 蓬勃 "vigorous" describes "people or things in a vigorous, flourishing state" and contains a commendatory connotation. These are all praise words. Similarly, 懦夫 "coward" indicates "a person who is not brave and who lacks initiative" and contains a contemptuous connotation; 溺爱 "spoil" indicates "overindulging one's own child" and has a critical connotation; 粗暴 "brutal" describes a "coarse, violent disposition, attitude, behaviour, actions, etc." and has a connotation of detestation. These are blame words.

Praise and blame words when used in language have fairly strong expressive capabilities. They enable people to express a clear-cut emotional or judgmental attitude. For example, the concept of "the cessation of life" or "death" can be expressed using praise or blame words to embody totally different and distinctive affective connotations. For example: 1. 贩毒集团彻底完蛋。The gang of drug dealers is completely finished. 2. 那个坏人彻底倒头了。That

villain has really met his end. 3. 敌军小队长见鬼去了。That enemy commander has kicked the bucket. The derogatory 完蛋 “be finished”, 倒头 “meet one’s end” and 见鬼 “kick the bucket”, used in these three sentences to express the concept “to die”, embody the speaker’s feelings of hatred, contempt or loathing towards villains or the enemy. However, in the following cases: 4. 为了正义的事业,他牺牲了宝贵的生命。He sacrificed his precious life for a just cause. 5. 白求恩大夫不幸以身殉职。Dr Bethune sadly offered up his life in the line of duty. 6. 敬爱的先生和我们永别了。Our beloved teacher is parted from us for ever. The three laudatory words 牺牲 “sacrifice”, 殉职 “offer one’s life in the line of duty” and 永别 “parted for ever”, used to express the idea “to die” in the three sentences above, embody the speaker’s feelings of grief, mourning, reverence and remembrance. One can see how, in expressing the same idea, through the use of praise or blame words, the attitude becomes completely different and the liking or loathing is totally clear cut. It is evident that appropriate use of praise and blame words is beneficial in raising one’s expressive ability in Chinese.

However, if one uses them inappropriately, it is detrimental to the accurate expression of meaning, and may even give rise to misunderstandings. This is a common language error, especially for foreigners learning Chinese. For example, in the following: 1. 我赞扬这小孩儿的良好行径。I commend this child’s fine move. 2. 敌军气势汹汹地向我方挺进。The enemy army, full of bluster, marched boldly towards us. 3. 这个学期又圆满地收场了。This term of study has expired satisfactorily. The derogatory words 行径 “move”, “act” and 收场 “expire”, “terminate” and the laudatory word 挺进 “boldly advance” are all used inappropriately. It is clear

from this that there are certain problems in using praise and blame words and that it is necessary to understand them well and choose them with care. However, research on praise and blame words in Chinese is still rather sparse, and works on praise and blame word usage for foreigners learning Chinese are non-existent. We have specifically produced this Chinese Praise and Blame Words: A Dictionary of Usage in the hope that it will help foreign learners to understand and use properly praise and blame words, to increase their knowledge of Chinese vocabulary and to raise their language level. At the same time, we hope this book will be beneficial to Chinese readers in helping them to appreciate the significance of praise and blame words and understand the rules governing their usage.

These are our aims in producing this work, which was compiled by the following members of the College of Chinese Language and Culture, Renmin University of China: Professor Wang Guozhang, Guo Xianzhen, Liu Jin and Zhang Wei. It has been translated into English by Don Starr of the University of Durham, United Kingdom. In the course of editing the draft version, Yu Ling and Shi Chunhong of Sinolingua Press provided many valuable suggestions on layout and content. The version which we now offer our readers has undergone many changes since the original draft of spring 1997. We should particularly like to express our sincere thanks to the many colleagues who assisted in this. Producing a praise and blame word usage dictionary has been a pioneering task in which omissions and infelicities are difficult to avoid, and we sincerely hope readers will point these out.

The Compilers
Spring 2000

凡 例

- 一、本词典是为帮助读者朋友学习汉语而编写的，全书汉英对照。
- 二、本词典收词语 1015 条，包括现代汉语中含有褒贬感情色彩的双音节词、成语和惯用语，还包括少量常用的敬辞、谦辞和客套话。
- 三、本词典按词条首字的汉语拼音音序排列。首字字形相同的词条，按第二字的音序排列。首字字形不同而拼音相同的，按首字的笔画数从少到多排列。
- 四、每个词条用汉语拼音标注词音，轻声音节不标声调。
- 五、本词典各项中文内容均有英文解释，每项英文解释附在相应的中文内容后。
- 六、词条中文释文内容的排列顺序是：
 1. 词形。
 2. 词音。按《汉语拼音方案》和《汉语拼音正词法基本规则》给词条注音。
 3. 词性。在【 】内表示。
 4. 褒贬色彩。在【 】内表示。【褒】表示褒义词语，【贬】表示贬义词语，【中】表示中性词语，【敬】表示敬辞，【谦】表示谦辞，【客套】表示客套话。
 5. 释义。

(1) 单字释义。对部分词语中的难以理解的字作出解释。

(2) 词语释义。一般只释有褒贬色彩的今义。当本义和今义差别比较明显而又对理解今义有帮助的，先释本义后释今义。

6. 适用范围。用“常用于”表示。

7. 含何种感情色彩。如赞扬、喜爱，敬重、谦虚，贬责、鄙视、憎恶等。

8. 固定搭配。对少数有固定搭配的词语，用“多与……连用”表示。

9. 举例。放在【例示】后面。

(1) 举例中出现的本条目用“~”代替。词语的重叠形式和离合形式直接写出。

(2) 成语只举句例。惯用语、敬辞、谦辞、客套话一般也只举句例。一般词语既举短语例也举句例，短语例在前，句例在后，它们之间用“◆”隔开。短语例与短语例之间、句例与句例之间用“/”隔开。

10. 近义词语。

七、词典正文前面有词目首字音序索引和词目笔画索引。

Notes

1. This dictionary was compiled to help learners of Chinese; it offers Chinese and English parallel text throughout.

2. The dictionary contains over 1000 items, including modern Chinese words, set phrases and idioms with praise or blame connotations; it also includes a small number of common respectful and humble phrases and polite formulas.

3. The dictionary is arranged alphabetically according to the *pinyin* pronunciation of the first syllable of the Chinese headword, and subsequently by tone, and then by the second syllable. In cases where the *pinyin* is identical, entries are arranged by stroke count, with the fewest first.

4. *Pinyin* is used to indicate the pronunciation of each item; unstressed syllables have no tone marks.

5. For every Chinese entry there is an English version which follows it.

6. Each Chinese entry is arranged as follows:

i. Word in characters

ii. Pronunciation. This follows the rules offered in *Hanyu pinyin fang'an* (the Chinese *Pinyin* System) and *Hanyu pinyin zhengcifa jiben guize* (Basic Rules on Correct Morphology in Chinese *Pinyin*).

iii. Grammatical category. Shown in 【 】brackets.

iv. Affective connotation. Shown in [] brackets. [褒] signifies a praise word, indicated by L. (laudatory) in English. [贬] signifies a blame word, indicated by D. (derogatory) in English. [中] signifies a neutral word, indicated by N. (neutral) in English. [敬] signifies a respectful word, indicated by R. in English. [谦] signifies a humble word, indicated by Hum. in English and [客套] signifies a polite formula, indicated by Pol. in English.

v. Meaning

(1) Individual character meanings. Explains the meaning of some difficult characters used in words or phrases.

(2) Word or phrase meanings. In general only gives the current affective meaning. In cases where there is a very clear difference between the original

meaning and the current meaning and where it helps to understand the current meaning, we first explain the original meaning and then the current meaning.

vi. Scope. Often indicated by “commonly used to...”.

vii. Type of affective connotation. For example, commendatory or indicating fondness, respectful or humble, reproachful, contemptuous or indicating loathing, etc.

viii. Style. Words with a particularly strong literary or colloquial nuance are indicated by “mostly used in...”.

ix. Set collocations. In the case of a small number of words with set collocations, this is indicated by “often used together with...”.

x. Examples follow【例示】.

(1) In examples the item in question is substituted by ~. Reduplicated or split forms are written out in full.

(2) In the case of 成语 set phrases, example sentences only are given. In general this is the case too with idioms, respectful phrases, humble phrases, and polite formulae. For other words and phrases, there are normally phrase examples and sentence examples, with the phrases first and the sentences afterwards, separated by a “◆”. Phrases or sentences are separated by “/”.

xi. Synonyms

7. Preceding the main text are an index arranged alphabetically according to the *pinyin* of the first character and an stroke index.

Notes on the English Translation

Abbreviations used are as follows:

Adj	Adjective
Adv	Adverb
D	Derogatory (blame word)
Hum	Humble
Id	Idiom
L	Laudatory (praise word)
Met	Metaphorical
Nn	Noun
Phr	Set phrase, Chinese idiom
R	Respectful
Vb	Verb

Praise and blame words, in expressing nuances of feeling, frequently operate at a high level of language subtlety. There are no one-for-one equivalents between Chinese and English in most cases. For reasons of simplicity and clarity, a single English version is given for Chinese phrases, based on common English collocations. However, readers should bear in mind that this is only one possible version. Phrases in particular are very context-dependent for meaning. In some cases a different English headword will produce an equally acceptable collocation with the same meaning; in other cases the collocation will be acceptable but the meaning will change; in yet other cases it will not produce an acceptable collocation. Readers are advised to look through all the phrases and sentences for a particular headword in order to develop through example the kind of intuitive sense that a native speaker possesses.

An attempt has been made to provide translations where the English reflects not only the meaning but also the affective nuance of the Chinese, but this is only possible to a limited extent. For example, the natural English word to translate 鼓励 is "encourage", but whereas 鼓励 has a "praise" connotation and can only be used of encouraging good things, "encourage" in English is neutral and is

equally applicable to bad things, like “encouraging vandalism” for example. Even for the subject of this work, 褒贬词, there is no exact equivalent; “praise and blame” has been used in the title, laudatory and derogatory in the text (partly because their abbreviations, L & D are more distinct than P & B). Essentially “praise” denotes a positive feeling on the part of the speaker, and “blame” a negative one.

Every effort has been made to provide fluent and natural translations, particularly of the example sentences. Sometimes however, because of the different cultural backgrounds and underlying assumptions, it is very difficult to produce a natural English version. Finally, in spite of the care taken, there are undoubtedly errors and infelicities in the translations; I apologise for these and hope that readers will point them out.

Don Starr
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U. K.

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