

XUÉXÍ HÀNYÍNG CÍDIĀN
学习汉英词典

LEARNER'S CHINESE ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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前 言

华文是世界四份之一人口的语文，随着简体字和汉语拼音的推行，华文的学习日趋普遍。在我国，广大受英文教育的学生与社会人士已将华文视为必须学好与掌握的语文。

我们为了配合广大读者的需求，特邀请数位教育与学术界先进，依现代汉语拼音法及最新的汉语拼音词典，共同编辑了这本「学习汉英词典」。本词典共选入五千个单字及一万五千余个词组、成语与谚语。为了进一步协助学习者明了这些字及词的意义与用法，我们除了加以注释之外，并特地给那些常用字加上中英文示范例句及词类说明。

我们希望这本词典的出版除了协助受英文教育的学生及社会人士学习华文之外，对受华文教育者在学习英文写作及翻译方面也会有所裨益。

鑑於学识有限，加上工作匆忙，我们相信这本词典难免会有缺点，希望各界前辈能随时给我们提供意见。

南洋商報
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一九七九年一月一日

FOREWORD

The Chinese Language is the language of a quarter of the world population, and with the promoting of the simplified form of the Chinese Characters and the Chinese Phonetic Transcription, there is a tremendous increase in the number of people learning it. In our country, English educated students and people from all walks of life have probably realized it is important to master Chinese Language.

In order to meet the need of our readers, our editorial board had invited a few linguists and educators to compile this "Learner's Chinese-English Dictionary" which is based on the Modern Chinese Phonetic Transcription System and references are also made on a number of currently noted dictionaries with Phonetic Transcription. This dictionary contains five thousand words and over fifteen thousand phrases and idioms. In order to aid the learners in the understanding of these words and the usage of the phrases, besides providing explanations for these words, sentence illustrations and explanations for phrases are also supplied.

We hope that the publishing of this dictionary would benefit the English stream students who take Chinese as a Second Language and the public in general; and those Chinese educated people, who are interested in English composition writing and translation, would also find this dictionary a great help.

Due to the limit of our time and knowledge, some mistakes are inevitable. We sincerely hope that our readers would generously give us their advices and constructive criticism.

Nanyang Siang Pau
Ummum Publisher
1.1.1979

编辑说明

(一) 编辑目的

「学习汉英词典」主要是为协助汉、英语文的学习者而编，适合中、小学生及社会上工作的各阶层人士。

(二) 文字的排列(查字法)

- 1 本词典共选入五千个单字及一万五千余个词组、成语及谚语。每个单字都用比较大的字体排列在最前面。其所属的词组则以较小的方体字列出。
- 2 本词典的全部文字皆按其汉语拼音的字母次序排列。查字时，可依其汉语拼音在汉语拼音音节表中查明其页数。如「巴」、「bā」字，从汉语拼音音节表中可知其页数是第8。
- 3 凡字形相同而读音不同的字，都依其拼音法分别归类到不同的范畴。如「阿」字可分别在「ā」、「á」、「ǎ」、「à」、「ē」等五个范畴内查阅。
- 4 凡一个字具有两种或多种不同的拼音，在其中英文注释之后，都有加上另见「xx」，即请查阅另一拼音范畴。如「呆」、「dāi」字在其中英文注释之后，有写上另见「dāi」，意即在「dāi」的范畴内，可查到「呆」字的另一种解释。
- 5 本词典附有汉语拼音方案简介，供读者学习汉语拼音。
- 6 本词典附有笔画查字表。不谙汉语拼音者，可依文字笔画的多寡查用本词典。如「安」字可从笔画查字表中查知是编于词典正文的第3页。
- 7 本词典所采用的字体系通用的简体字，在简体字旁边有将其繁体字标在括号()内，供不谙简体字的读者查阅。

(三) 文字的注释

- 1 每个字都有中英文注释，所属的词组则只有英文注释。
- 2 凡有两个意义以上的文字，都分别以1、2、3、4…标明其数个不同的意义。

3 每个单字之后，都有其词性说明。如「阿」(part)，意即「阿」这个字是属于质词(particle)。如果一个字有两个或两个以上的词性，也分别在1、2、3……之后逐个说明其词性。

4 词性以略语方式标明，请查阅词性简称表。

5 在常用字的注释之后，附有中英文例句或其用法示例。例子的开端以 * 号表示。

6 在释义时，若有碰到比喻或引申义，则以(fig)标明。

(四) 词类简称表

词性以略语方式标明

(n)	noun	名词	[míngcí]
(pron)	pronoun	代词	[daící]
(v)	verb	动词	[dòngcí]
(auxv)	auxiliary verb	助动词	[zhùdòngcí]
(adj)	adjective	形容词	[xíngróngcí]
(adv)	adverb	副词	[fùcí]
(prep)	preposition	介词	[jiècí]
(conj)	conjunction	连词	[liánçí]
(interj)	interjection	叹词	[tànçí]
(part)	particle	质词	[zhìcí]
(pref.)	prefix	词头	[cítòu]
(suf.)	suffix	词尾	[cíwěi]

(五) 参考书

- 1 现代华语词典——上海书局出版
- 2 远东英汉大辞典——远东图书公司印行
- 3 汉英大辞典——中国图书出版公司发行
- 4 麦氏汉英大辞典——东南亚书店股份有限公司出版
- 5 通用汉英辞典——中华书局出版
- 6 现代汉英词典——Cosmos Books Ltd. 出版
- 7 通用新字典——商务印书馆出版
- 8 英译汉语成语词典——商务印书馆出版
- 9 袖珍汉英词典——中华书局出版

EDITOR'S NOTE

(1) Aim

The Learner's Chinese-English Dictionary is compiled mainly to meet the need of beginners in Chinese and English. It is suitable for Primary, Secondary students and people from all walks of life.

(2) Directions On the use of the Dictionary

- a. This dictionary has selected five thousand words and fifteen thousand phrases and idioms. The word is bigger in size and placed at the most front while the phrases and idioms that belong to this word are smaller, and placed in separate rows from the single word.
- b. All the words in this dictionary have been arranged in the alphabetical order of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. When looking up for a word, the Chinese Phonetic Transcription (or PINYIN) of the word should be used/ and "the Table on the Syllables of Chinese Phonetic Transcription" should be used as a guide to look for the page where the word is, for example the word 巴 [ba], in the Table it indicates that it is in page 8.
- c. Words that are the same in form but different in sounds are arranged into different categories, according to PINYIN (Chinese Phonetics) alphabetical order. For example, the word 阿 can be found in five categories of [ā], [á], [ǎ], [à], and [é]
- d. When a word has two or more PINYIN (Chinese Phonetic Transcription) REFERRING TO [] is placed after the Chinese and English explanations. This is to indicate to the readers to look up more about the word in another category of PINYIN. For example, the word 呆 [ái], after its Chinese and English explanations, REFERRING TO [dāi] is added. This means that in the category of [dāi], a different explanation of 呆 can be obtained.
- e. This dictionary has a table of a "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet" for the readers to acquaint themselves with Chinese Phonetics.
- f. A "Character Stroke Index" is also supplied: Readers who are not yet familiar with the scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet, can still look up words according to the number of strokes of the characters. For example, the word 安 can be found in Pg. 3. of the dictionary by using the table.
- g. The common simplified Chinese characters are adopted. At the side of the simplified form, the original complex form of the characters are put in brackets (). This is for the convenience of those readers

who are not familiar with the simplified Chinese characters.

(3) The Explanation of Words

- a. Every word is supplied with Chinese and English explanations. The idioms and phrases belonging to the word are given English explanations.
- b. Words that have two or more meanings, the numbering (1,2,3,4,) is used to note their various meaning.
- c. Every word is followed by its part of speech. For example 阿 (part.) indicates that this word 阿 is a particle. If a word has two or more parts of speech, they are indicated after the numbers 1,2,3
- d. Abbreviations are used to indicate parts of speech. A table of Abbreviations of Parts of Speech is for such a purpose.
- e. After the explanations of commonly used words, English and Chinese exemplary sentences are listed, preceded by the mark *
- f. In our translation, when figurative language occurs the abbreviation (fig.) is marked.

(4) Abbreviations of Parts of Speech

(n)	noun	名词	[míngcí]
(pron)	pronoun	代词	[dài cí]
(v)	verb	动词	[dòng cí]
(aux. v)	auxiliary verb	助动词	[zhùdòngcí]
(adj)	adjective	形容词	[xíngróngcí]
(adv)	adverb	副词	[fùcí]
(prep)	preposition	介词	[jiècí]
(conj)	conjunction	连词	[liánccí]
(part)	particle	质词	[zhìcí]
(interj)	interjection	叹词	[tànccí]
(pref)	prefix	词头	[cítóu]
(suf.)	suffix	词尾	[cítail]

(5) Reference Books

1. XIÀNDÀI HUÁYÚ CÍDIĀN
2. Far East English-Chinese Dictionary
3. A New Complete Chinese-English Dictionary
4. Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary
5. General Chinese-English Dictionary
6. A Current Chinese-English Dictionary
7. 通用新字典
8. Chinese Idioms and Phrases
9. A Pocket Chinese-English Dictionary

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汉语拼音音节索引 The Table on the Syllables of Chinese Phonetic Transcription

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