

欧亚

最新实用英英双解辞典

主编：颜元叔

# 歐亞最新實用英英雙解辭典

EURASIA'S MODERN PRACTICAL

ENGLISH-ENGLISH  
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

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# 序

歐亞書局兩年前出版了一部英英、英漢雙解辭典，沒有在報上刊登廣告，而學英文的人競相採用，流傳頗廣，這個現象鼓勵了歐亞書局，集合了人力物力，編輯了這部較大的辭典——歐亞最新實用英英、英漢雙解辭典。

英英、英漢雙解的辭典，最合國人學英文的需要。假使我們用一本英國或美國出版的英英辭典，對於初級與中級英文程度的人來說，將會是滿紙生字、行行疑難，無法達到查辭典求了解的初衷。所以，用英漢辭典，通過中文去了解英文，是一條捷徑。可是，這條捷徑不是沒有陷阱的。原因是任何兩種不同的語言，其中若干字辭，必然不能完全符合，必然無法找出精確的對等語。兩個語言間的字意與辭意的參差，使得翻譯的工作遇到不可克服的困難舉個極普通的例子，英文中的Well! 當驚歎語用。就很難找到恰切的中文對等語。又如 remarkable 一字，中譯也只是繞著兜圈子，無法直叩原意的中心。其他的例子，比比皆是。所以，完全仰賴英漢辭典學英文，久而久之，會對某些英文單字與辭語，產生了根深蒂固的歪曲見解；如此一來，使用這些辭字時，自然會出現誤用或歪用的後果。所以，英文學到高級的程度（大致說，憑查字典能讀懂時代週刊的程度），便應該用英英辭典。在這種功力來臨之前，用一部英英、英漢雙解辭典，應是最佳學習英文的方式。

用英英、英漢雙解辭典，應該以英文解釋為主，以中譯作為了解的輔助途徑。所以，你查出一個單字後，應該先看英文注解，多看一兩遍，加深印象；再看後面的中文注解，幫助英文注解的了解。然後，重溫英文注解，以求擺脫中文注解的一些不精確或不必要的指明義與引伸義。只有這樣反覆釐定一個字的含意，用它的時候才會用得精確；而精確地用字遣辭，是任何語言使用的初步，也是最後一步。然而，我也得指出，像一些草木鳥獸之名，一些特殊專門用語，大段的原文解說，加上拉丁文，只會使得了解更困難。這時，反不如直截了當的寫出中文譯名，來得省事經濟。這便是英英辭典做不到的。所以，英英、英漢雙解辭典是解決學英文困難的最好途徑。

這部歐亞英英、英漢雙解辭典，在中文與英文注解方面，都下了很大的功夫。一方面是採摘了好幾本英英辭典做為藍本，又請了十幾位母語人士精心斟酌修飾，務必使英文注解簡潔精確，適合我國初級與中級學英文的人的程度。另一方面，中文的注解是由專門學文的本國人士擔任，他們對於中英兩國語言的能力，令他們擺脫了一般的有問題的注解，而擬訂了新的比較精確的注解。譬如說，現

代英文中常用的一個字 irony 的翻譯不是錯誤，便是曲解，我們確定而精確地譯爲「反諷」。又如 condescend 譯爲「垂青」、conceit 譯爲「巧喻」都是多年治理英文的結晶。其他的例子，不必在此細說。總之，這是一部花費了心血、吸取專家知識的英英、英漢辭典，使用的人，日久之後，一定會發現它的好處，發現它是一部可以信賴的辭書。

顏元叔

顏元叔 謹識

六七、九、十一

## PREFACE

As the extent of interdependence between the Republic of China and the United States widens to include an ever-increasing range of cultural and economic activities, the quantity of untranslated printed matter attendant to this exchange increases also. Not only international trade and English language scholarship, but now also small business, industry, tourism and general education have entered a world immersed in unedited English material. This material must be deciphered, organized, and acted on daily by Chinese who may never have spoken with an American. Thus many Chinese in Taiwan, without the aid of oral fluency or cultural familiarity, must possess an intimate knowledge of a language characterized by constant colloquial and technical enrichment. It is just this problem of physical isolation from a continuously changing language environment which makes the study of English such an arduous task for Chinese and which has molded the structure and outlook of this dictionary.

The primary objectives of *Eurasia's Modern Practical English-English English-Chinese Dictionary* are simplicity and practicality. This dictionary should serve as a clear and concise reference for modern spoken and written American English, emphasizing such aspects of usage that are crucial to a grasp of technical areas of the language. These aspects have been selected according to the specific needs of Chinese in Taiwan. The editors, therefore, have made unusual efforts 1) to cull the essential terminology from primary sources in tourism, industry, shipping, and business; 2) to survey the popular communications media in order to include the most common colloquial and slang expressions of the United States; 3) to define these terms as simply as possible, offering enough examples to cover all but the rarest uses of each different word or phrase. We believe this approach has helped us realize our goal of a book produced especially for the people of Taiwan in their transactions with speakers and writers of American English.

Although emphasis has been placed on American usage to the exclusion of British terminology seldom encountered outside the United Kingdom, it is not our intention to proclaim one type of English as "the best" or "standard". As the lexicographer Philip Gove has written, "the responsibility of a dictionary is to record the language, not set its style." The editors' goal has been to record the English encountered by Chinese in Taiwan, and thus our orientation toward American English has been a natural one.

Yet in such an undertaking as "recording the language", a fine line must be drawn between expressions worthy of a serious dictionary and the faddish cant that may vanish from use in a fortnight. For example, "the crack of dawn" is a phrase of long-standing usage about which there was no question as to inclusion in this volume. "To spike" (the punch, etc.), though of more recent origin, was also deemed a permanent addition to the vernacular and thus accepted. On the other hand, "get it together" was rejected as being of too recent vintage to be adopted. The above will give the reader some idea of the criteria used by the editors in their selection of those words and expressions which we hope will make this dictionary both a respectable addition to English reference literature and, at the same time, a living practical guide to the language of modern American society.

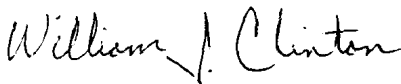
*Eurasia's Modern Practical English-English English-Chinese Dictionary* contains a number of special features which were adopted in response to our Chinese colleagues' requests for more primary sources in American language and culture. Most importantly, a large number of verbal illustrations, many written by the editors themselves,

have been woven into each entry with a view to contributing to the user's interest and understanding by showing a word in context. The illustrations are of two types: 1) a brief combination of words commonly used in speaking or writing; 2) a sentence exemplifying standard usage of the entry word or phrase. In addition, the appendices include a list of quotations from literature or the popular media. These quotations are of both classical and modern origin, ranging in authorship from Plato to Aldous Huxley.

Other notable features of this dictionary are

- an appendix of Latin and Greek prefixes and suffixes;
- an appendix of famous proverbs and quotations;
- a guide to English sentence patterns;
- a list of numeration
- a table of states of the United States
- a table of weights and measures;
- a glossary of international trade terms;
- an appendix of forms of address and titles;
- detailed illustrations of important machines and equipment;
- a complete pronunciation guide.

*Eurasia's Modern Practical English-English English-Chinese Dictionary* has been produced in Taiwan with the cooperation of Chinese editors and American consultants. The project represents just one facet of a many-sided relationship between two countries. Enterprises stemming from such a relationship are based on common goals and ours has been no exception. We have worked together with one ambition, to produce a convenient and accurate reference for modern spoken and written English. Our hope is that our mutual contributions have enabled us to present to the Chinese people a work of scholarship and durability.



William J. Clinton  
Chief Consultant

## 編輯簡釋

英漢辭典是溝通文化、研究學術的工具。表達思想的語言辭藻受太空時代之衝激而孳乳寔多，遞演愈繁，大有絕塵而馳、一日千里之勢。爲推陳出新、順時以應，企業家廖鏡景先生聘請了數十位中美學者專家，在幾易寒暑之中羣策羣力、蒐羅整理、逐譯校對才編纂了這部辭典。爲酬謝各界人士之雅愛，我們編輯同仁都不憚辛勞，以滿腹熱忱，爲發揚文化的崇高理想善盡一番心意；將這部最新穎、最適用的辭典貢獻給各界讀者。茲就其要旨、範圍、體例、音標、附錄一一縷述如下：

- 一、要旨：這是一部撮英撮華、精心綴輯的中型辭典，爲中學以上程度之各界人士進修英文不可或缺的參考書，隨身攜帶則無異與良師益友朝夕相聚。其特色之一是有英英及英漢雙解，旨在使讀者從英漢對照中，不僅對簡潔、確切的中文解釋能一目了然，而且對英文的精確說明也能融會貫通。所選入的例句均具有代表性，可視爲從事翻譯寫作、學習遣詞琢句的範例。例句中還有不少名言錦句增列其間，旨在提高讀者的欣賞能力，不僅可一窺名家錦心繡口、字字珠璣的妙筆，而且也可從其富有人生哲理的意境中，收觸類旁通、怡情養性的功效。
- 二、範圍：這部字典所收集的字彙相當豐富，爲蒐羅這些單字、片語、格言、俚語、方言、略字、縮語、比喻辭、複合字、以及最近所產生的嶄新辭語等，真是煞費苦心，所參考的中外名著、學術書刊、報章雜誌不下百餘種之多，無一不是經過反覆研討、再三斟酌而錄入的。除一般日常用語外，舉凡有關政治、軍事、文化、教育、歷史、地理、經濟、社會、新聞、醫學、商業、貿易、以及現代科技、古今名人等無不儘量蒐羅。近年以來，我政府當局勵精圖治，百行百業均蒸蒸日上，國際貿易尤屬欣欣向榮。爲配合工商界的需要，所增添的商用名詞亦較多，諸如進口、出口、會計、統計、稅務、財務、報關、運輸、電腦、保險、世界重要商埠、港口等等，均大量錄入。爲增進讀者閱讀英文報章雜誌的能力，對於新聞術語之蒐羅亦不遺餘力。總計所錄的單字及複合字有拾萬六千餘之多，成語、片語、格言、例句等共



有三十餘萬條。

三、體例：辭典包羅萬象，非定例所能涵括，爲使條理分明，謹就單字之排列、美英歧異、字形變化、解釋字義、名言錦句、例句、衍生字、外來語、新字、片語等，作一摘要說明。

1 單字之排列：爲了統一編排、方便查閱，本字典所有單字，包括普通用語、專有名詞、複合字、略字縮語、字首字尾等，均按照字母順序排列。常用之單字則於其前以 \* 表示之，以示區別。

例：**\*beach** [bi:tʃ; bitʃ] *n.* the shore by the edge of a lake, the sea, etc., 湖濱；海濱。

如果有某單字，其發音不同、字源各異、或字義亦不同者，則分條排列，並於該單字之右上角，註明數字，以資識別。

例：**desert**<sup>1</sup> [ˈdezət; ˈdezəʔ] *n.* a large sandy piece of land without any water or trees, 沙漠。

**desert**<sup>2</sup> [diˈzə:t; diˈzʌt] *vt.* 1. go away and leave, 放棄。2. fail, 失去。

若某字有英國拼法和美國拼法，則將其拼法與音標分別註明。

例：**defence**, (U.S.) **defense** [diˈfens; diˈfens] *n.* 1. (a) the act of defending, 防禦。(b) an argument in support of something, 辯護；擁護。2. anything that defends or protects, 防禦物。

關於略字縮語、我們將每個字都完全拼出，並加上中文註釋以便使讀者瞭解其原文及釋義。

例：**P.D.** 1. per diem, also p.d., 每日；每日津貼。2. Police Department, 警察局。3. postal district, 郵政區。4. potential difference, 位差；勢差。

2 美英歧異：美式英語與英式英語在字的拼法與讀音方面往往有些差異，甚至在字義方面也有所不同，本辭典按英美習慣用法分別予以詳細註釋。

例：**hundredweight** [ˈhʌndrədweɪt; ˈhʌndrədwet] *n.* (*pl.* ~s or hundredweight) (abbr. cwt) one-twentieth of a ton; (Brit.)

112 pounds; (U.S.) 100 pounds, 一種重量單位, 在英國為一百十二磅, 在美國為一百磅。

**phonograph** [ˈfounəgrɑːf; ˈfɒnə,græf] *n.* (U.S.) a machine for reproducing recorded sounds (=Brit. gramophone), (美) 留聲機。

3 字形變化：名詞、動詞、及形容詞在語尾方面皆有所變化，如名詞之複數，動詞之過去式與過去分詞，形容詞之比較級、最高級等，凡屬拼法不規則或容易拼錯者，均詳細標明；至於拼法規則者，則一概省略。

例：**alumnus** [əˈlʌmnəs; əˈlʌmnəs] *n.* (*pl.* alumni [-nai; -naɪ]) a male pupil or graduate of a school or esp., of a university, 男校友。

**cling** [kliŋ; klɪŋ] *vt.* (clung [kɪŋ; klɪŋ]) 1. stick or hold fast, 緊黏；固守。2. keep close to; remain near, 靠近；貼近。

**sad** [sæd; sæd] *adj.* (~der; ~dest) 1. (of a person, the mind, etc.) sorrowful; showing grief; unhappy, (人, 精神等) 悲哀的；憂愁的。2. (of an event, etc.) causing sorrow, (事件等) 使人悲哀的。

4 解釋字義：如一單字具有數種詞類，則按其詞類分別列舉；如一詞類兼有數義，則分別以數字標出，以便安插例句、詳細解釋。

例：**\*produce** (v. prəˈdjuːs; prəˈdjuːs *n.* ˈprɒdjuːs; ˈprɒdjus) *vt.* & *vi.* 1. (a) take out, esp. to show to others; bring out, 拿出 (尤指顯示給別人)；提出：*produce a letter [photograph] from a brief case / produce two coins from one's pocket / produce one's ticket [license]*, 出示票 [執照]。 (b) bring forward to view or notice; present; exhibit, 出示；呈現；顯示：*produce the proof [evidence] / produce a witness (in court)*, (在法庭上) 提出證人。 2. bring (a play, etc.) before the public; present; perform, 演出 (戲劇等)：*produce a new play*. 3. (a) bring forth; give birth to; bear, 產；生產：*The tree*

*produces fruit.* 樹結果實。| *Hens produce eggs.* (b) give forth; supply; furnish, 生長; 給予; 供給: *The soil produces corn.* 大地生產五穀。| *a well that produces oil,* an oil-well, 油井。| *The mines no longer produce* (i.e. profitable minerals). (c) give as a profit; yield, 生利; 產生 (利益): *Money produces interest.* 錢能生利息。| *The business produced a good profit.* 4. (a) make (goods for sale); manufacture, 出產; 製造: *produce steel* [cotton goods], 鍊鋼| *produce films/produce a book,* publish it. (b) bring forth by an effort of the mind; compose; create, 寫出作品; 創作: *produce poetry* (a great painting), 寫詩。5. bring about; cause to happen; lead to, 促成; 引起; 導致: *Pleasures do not produce happiness./Hard work often produces good results.* 努力工作經常會有好結果。(一分耕耘, 一分收穫。) 6. (geom.) lengthen; extend, (幾何) 引長; 延長: *produce a line from one point to another.*—n. 1. [collect.] that which is produced by labor or natural growth; products, [集合] 生產品; 產品: *the produce of the field* [factories], 農產品。| *farm* [agricultural] *produce/mineral produce,* 礦產。| *the market for home produce,* 手工藝品市場。2. the amount that is produced; the production; yield, 產量; 成果; 產物。

如果某字兼有幾種詞類且解釋相同時, 則合併為一條, 在釋義有出入時則以括弧說明。

例: **eastward** ['i:stwəd; 'ɪstwəd] *adv., adj.* towards the east, 向東地 (的)。

起首字母為小寫之單字, 用於某義需大寫, 或起首字母為大寫, 用於某義需小寫時, 則於釋義之前予以標明。

例: **prayer book** 1. a book of formal religious prayers, 祈禱書。2. [P-B-] same as Book of Common Prayers, 英國國教會的共同祈禱書。

單字之釋義有用於古語、俗語、俚語，或當某種科學技藝之專門術語時，在其註釋中都有所說明。

例：**governance** [ˈgʌvənəns; ˈgɑvənəns] *n.* (arch.) government; control, (古) 統治；管理。

**Gothic** [ˈɡoθɪk; ˈgɑθɪk] *n.* 1. (archit.) a style of architecture of which the characteristics are pointed arches, etc., (建築) 哥德式 (特色為尖塔拱門等)。2. (print.) German, heavy or black type, (印刷活字) 粗黑體。

若某字在文法上有特殊用法，或僅能在某些情況下使用，則在註釋中加以說明。

例：**at** [æt, ət; æt, ət] *prep.* 1. (expressing position), (表位置) : *at his house*, 在他家。2. (expressing point of time), (表時間的某點) : *at 5 o'clock*, 在五點。

**but** [bət; bat, bət] *conj.* 1. [co-ordinate conj.] (對等連接詞) (a) (exception or concession) yet, (例外或讓步) 但是；然而 : *His parents were poor but cheerful*. 他的雙親雖然窮，却很快活。  
(b) [after a negative sentence] (contrast) on the contrary, (接在否定句後) (比較) 相反 : *It was not my brother you saw, but my father*. 你看到的不是我兄弟，而是我父親。

凡有同義字，或反義字者，則附加於註釋之後，以便參考。

例：**normal** [ˈnɔːməl; ˈnɔːrml] *adj.* of the norm; regular; natural, 正常的；常態的。 (opp. *ab-normal*)

**butchery** [ˈbʊtʃəri; ˈbʊtʃəri] *n.* ... 3. cruel and needless killing, 屠殺；殘殺。 (cf. *carnage*)

凡專有名詞已演變成普通名詞或俗語者，則在註釋前以括弧說明其原義。

例：**Pollyanna** [ˌpɒliˈænə; ˌpɑliˈænə] *n.* (name of the young heroine of novels by Eleanor H. Porter, 1868~1920, U.S. writer) an excessively or persistently optimistic person, (美國作家波忒所著小說中之女主角) 極端樂觀的人。

5 名言錦句：英語中不乏言簡意賅、令人擊節稱賞的名言錦句。爲提高讀者興趣，本辭典也收集了一些，均以英漢對照列於單字後；有些則列於附錄中，俾使讀者易於查閱。

例：Nothing succeeds like success. 一事順利，萬事如意。

**hay** [hei; he] *n.* 1. grass cut and dried as food for cattle and horses, 乾草；秣：*Make hay while the sun shines.*

（諺）把握時機。

6 例句：所加之例句乃在使讀者瞭解該字的用法，例句中凡屬較難懂的句子或短詞，均有明晰的解釋。爲節省篇幅，凡淺顯易懂者，則不翻譯，僅以原文提供參考。

例：**ill-advised** *adj.* unwise; imprudent; rash, 愚蠢的；欠考慮的：*an ill-advised scheme*, 思慮不周的計劃。| *You will be ill-advised to do so.* 你這樣做太沒腦筋了。

凡是片語均分列於單字之後。

例：**out of date** no longer in use; out of fashion, 陳舊的；過時的。

**up to date** (1) in fashion; new, 時新的。(2) up to the present time, 到目前爲止：*Up to date we have no news of him.* 到目前爲止還沒有他的消息。

7 衍生字：衍生字(derivatives)均分條解說，若與其根字(root words)在拼法上有出入且難以辨認時，則在其根字之後加括弧說明。

例：**collide** [kə'laid; kə'laid] *vi.* (*n.* collision) 1. rush against, 衝撞。2. disagree strongly, 衝突。

**hunger** ['hʌŋgə; 'hʌŋgə] *n.* (*adj.* hungry) 1. need or desire for food, 饑餓。2. a strong desire, 渴望。

凡是字同解釋不同的衍生字，均分條說明，並標示其根字。

例：**rakish**<sup>1</sup> ['reikɪʃ; 'rekɪʃ] *adj.* (<rake<sup>2</sup>) like a rake; loose, 遊蕩的；遊手好閒的。

**rakish**<sup>2</sup> ['reikɪʃ; 'rekɪʃ] *adj.* (<rake<sup>3</sup>) 1. extremely smart, 極漂亮的。2. (of a ship, etc.) suggesting dash and speed, (指

船等)輕快的。

8 外來語：英語中外來語甚多且來源不一，本辭典皆以適當的縮語標明，在難懂的地方都有中文譯註，以助讀者瞭解。

例：**nota bene** [ˈnoutə ˈbiːni; ˈnotə ˈbiːni] (L.=mark well) note well; take notice (abbr. N.B.), 注意 (簡作 N.B.)。

**nouveau riche** [ˈnu:vouˈriːʃ; nuvoˈriːʃ] *n.* (F.=new rich) (*pl.* nouveaux riches [ˈnu:vouˈriːʃ; nuvoˈriːʃ]) a person who has recently become rich and does not behave well, 暴發戶。

9 新字：本辭典的一大特色是收錄了許多新字，這些字在近年美國的報章雜誌上時常可見，甚至其中還包括一些最新穎、最流行的新字在內。所蒐羅者多屬與衣、食、住、行、育、樂、軍政、文教、科技等各方面有關之字。

例：**unisex** [ˈjuːniseks; ˈjuːniseks] *n., adj.* 1. not distinguishable as male or female, 男女莫辨 (的)。2. suitable or designed for both males and females, 男女皆宜 (的) : **unisex clothes**, 不分男女都可穿的衣着。

**fast-food** [ˈfɑːstfuːd; ˈfæstfud] *adj.* specializing in the rapid preparation and service of food (as hamburgers or fried chicken), 速簡食物的 (如漢堡、炸雞等)。

**urban renewal** a construction program to replace or restore substandard building in an urban area, 都市更新。

**minibike** [ˈminiˌbaɪk; ˈmɪnɪˌbaɪk] *n.* a small one-passenger motorcycle having a low frame and elevated handlebars, 小型摩托車 (把手高的單人摩托車)。

**freebie** [ˈfriːbiː; ˈfriːbi] *n.* something given or received without charge, 免費贈送品。

**doggie bag** a bag used for carrying home leftover food from a meal eaten at a restaurant, 剩菜袋 (裝餐館剩菜點心的袋子)。

**jogging** [ˈdʒɔɡɪŋ; ˈdʒɑɡɪŋ] *n.* running at a slow pace, 慢跑。

**test-tube baby** a baby who was conceived by artificial insemination in a test tube, 試管嬰兒 (在試管中以人工受精所孕育的嬰兒)。

10片語：片語的收集為本辭典的另一特色，所蒐羅的片語多達八萬，其中包括許多俚俗片語，此種片語在美國漫畫、電影或電視影片對話中經常出現。為使讀者徹底瞭解某一片語的意義，我們每每用兩三句相關的對話來分別說明其使用的場合。

例：**big deal** often said contemptuously, sarcastically, or scornfully, in a belittling fashion, (以輕蔑的口吻說) 真不簡單啊：*So the boss is going to give us a twenty-five cent an hour raise. Big deal!* 老闆要在新水中每個小時加二十五分錢。了不起！

**come easy** [natural] *to one* be simple for one to do or learn, 做起來簡單；學起來輕鬆：*Since he has always been interested in driving cars, learning to fly an airplane comes easy to Frank*, 因為法蘭克總是對開車感到興趣，所以他學習駕駛飛機也就駕輕就熟了。

四、音標說明：本辭典所採用的「國際音標」有兩種，一為Daniel Jones氏的英國注音（簡稱為 Jones），一為 John Samuel Kenyon 與 Thomas Albert Knott 二氏的美國注音（簡稱為 K.K.），Daniel Jones 氏所注的英國南部語音，我國學術界普遍採用，所以瞭解此種語音的人甚多。但是最近數十年來，隨世界潮流的變遷，英音已逐漸為美音取而代之。一般學校所教授的，以及日常所聽到講到的，也多半為美音，而英音則很少使用了。為符合事實需要，本辭典特兼採 Jones 與 K.K. 兩種國際音標，俾便讀者能參照二者，靈活運用。

**Jones 與 K.K. 兩種音標之對照說明**

# I 母音 (Vowels) .

	Jones	K.K.	Key Words
1	i:	i	tree [tri:; tri]
2	i	ɪ	fit [fit; fɪt]
3	(iə)	ɪ(r)	dear [diə; dɪr]
4	e	ɛ	wet [wet, wɛt]
5	(ɛə)	ɛ(r)	where [hwɛə; hwɛr]
6	æ	æ	hat [hæt; hæʔ]
7	ɑ	ɑ	half [hɑ:f; hæf, haf] 註(→)
8	ɑ:	ɑ	calm [kɑ:m; kam]
9		ɒ	moss [mɒs; mɒs] 註(→)
10	ɔ	ɑ	watch [wɒʃ; wɒʃ]
11	ɔ:	ɔ	all [ɔ:l; ɔl]
12	o(ou)	(o, ə)	polite [pə'laɪt; pə'laɪt] 註(→)
13	u	u	look [lʊk; lʊk]
14	u:	u	cool [ku:l; kul]
15	ʌ	ʌ	but [bʌt; bʌt]
16	ə:	ɜ	third [θɜ:d; θɜd]
17	(ə:)	ɜ	heard [hɜ:d; hɜd]
18	(ə)	ə	feather ['feðə; 'fɛðə]
19	ə	ə	media ['mi:diə; 'mɪdiə]
20	ei	e	say [sei; se]
21	ou	o	low [lou; lo]
22	ai	aɪ	buy [bai; baɪ]
23	au	aʊ	loud [laud; laud]
24	ɔɪ	ɔɪ	toy [tɔɪ; tɔɪ]
25	iə	(ɪr)	fear [fiə; fɪr]
26	ɛə	(ɛr)	hair [hɛə; hɛr]



27	ɔə	(or, ɔr)	door [dɔə; dɔr, dor]
28	uə	(ur)	lure [luə; lur]
29	ju:	ju	youth [ju:θ; juθ]
30		ɪu	new [nju:; nju, nu] 註四

註(→) a, ə 在 Jones 及 K.K. 音標中均用以與其他母音組成雙母音，而不單獨使用。在 K.K. 音標中現已將此注音變為 æ 或 ə 之音。

註(→) ɒ 在 K.K. 音標中只用於表示某字在某些方面的另一種讀法，又稱為「歷史上的短 O 音」如 across [ə'krɒs, ə'krʊs]。

註(→) o (ou), (o, ə) 為 "O" 的半長音，K.K. 音標無此符號，已溶入 o 或 ə 之發音中。

註四 ɪu 在 K.K. 音標中是 ju 的變體，旨在加強前面 i 的發音，並用以表示某些字的另一種讀法。

## II 子音 (Consonants)

	Jones	K.K.	Key Words
1	b	b	bib [bib; bɪb]
2	d	d	deed [di:d; did]
3	f	f	fifty [ˈfɪfti; ˈfɪftɪ]
4	g	g	gift [ɡɪft; ɡɪft]
5	h	h	hear [hiə; hɪr]
6	k	k	cook [kuk; kʊk]
7	l	l	lily [ˈlɪli; ˈlɪli]
8	l	l	bottle [ˈbɒtl; ˈbɒtl]
9	m	m	mat [mæt; mæt]
10	m	m	bottom [ˈbɒtm; ˈbɒtm]
11	n	n	nine [naɪn; naɪn]
12	n	n	harden [ˈhɑ:dən; ˈhɑ:dən]
13	p	p	pepper [ˈpepə; ˈpepə]
14	r	r	roar [rɔ:; rɔr, rɔr]