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中文简体字版首次引进



细说英语

粗话

American English
Vulgarisms

(美) 迈克尔·伯纳德 刘佑知◎合著



港台地区10年来热销百万册，销量直追牛津英语大辞典

- 绝非教你用英语骂人，但别人骂你时，你不能不知
- 绝非教你说粗话，你要在大雅之堂避开那些词
- 实用地道，例句均出自美国报刊、杂志、影片及图书
- 例文不仅中译，还有语法分析，绝趣英语学习教材
- 附录“回嘴语”、“种族歧视语”、“性歧视语”、

“桑骂槐”等，珍贵实用



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作 者 | (美) 伯纳德 (Bernard, M.), 刘佑知 合著

出 版 人 | 胡正义

统筹监制 | 王 水

选题策划 | 柯林斯

责任编辑 | 孟繁强 许日春

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语言是人类文化中绚烂的花朵。人类的族群长期聚集在一起，便会发展出语言，而且由简而繁，至于文字那更是精致的果实。到今天，没有文字的民族可说比比皆是，台湾的原住民即是其例。

由于际遇不同，造化弄人，世界上的民族或族群有贫富之别，有进步落伍之分，但人性的七情六欲要皆相似，生活中的喜、怒、哀、乐也均同出一辙，于是任何民族均有表达这些激情与心志的语言——不论是口头的，或是肢体的。

英语有其悠久历史，明清传入中国，中国的第一个留美学生容闳及其后的詹天佑（1861 - 1919）已是一百多年的往事了。在过去的一百多年里，中西的冲突与谈判、贸易与交流，英语为不二工具，现代欧美的科技与知识、商品与文化、观光与旅游，更诱惑大家热衷于学习英文英语。

中国传统的教学方式，多是一本正经的，循规蹈矩的，学习外国语亦复如斯，所以在我们的环境里，学不到英语秽言脏话，这是一片禁地，但也是一片空白。于是作者乃异想天开，甘冒天下之大不韪，展开中美合作。在辛辛苦苦的两年中，完成了这个奇特的工作。

本书的主旨：

一、本书绝非教导读者骂人或发怒，而是告诉你别人在发怒及骂人，以及骂的什么内容。也许事不关己，也许利害攸关，进而能知所自适。

二、本书材料丰富，采自近年美国著名报章、杂志、影片、网络及有关书籍文案，皆有所本，且涉及美国社会百态及生活方式，甚具参考价值。

三、书中选文及例句均系最流行及实用之美式英语，附有精心中译，于重要句型及特殊语法结构处，犹不厌其烦，详为注释。

四、全书核心字汇之读音，兼采美国 K. K 及英国 Jones 两种国际音标。

最后，我们希望这是一本了解英语世界有用的书，对学习英语的中国人是本有助益的书，也是谈坏事的好书。如能获得大家肯定，我们也许会再接再厉，至于高明的指正，更是企盼的佳礼，在此预谢！

刘佑知·2000 年 1 月于台北

Michael Bernard · January 2000, New York



PREFACE

Every language is rich in excoriations, imprecations, maledictions, pejoratives, vitriol and vulgarities. It's part of human nature to use such words to voice negative feelings about ourselves or others. Native speakers of English may invoke the supernatural (hell), refer to bodies and bodily functions (asshole, shit), attack levels of intelligence (idiot!), or use flora and fauna (pond scum, rat) or adjectives (free-loading mother-in-law). Chinese may rail against another's ancestors, family or death and burial, ("Your ancestors were raised by bitches. ", "May you die without a son. ", "May you die with no burial place. ")

As an integral part of the language, maledictions have become the subject of academic research and of numerous English-language lists, journals and dictionaries. But these publications may not always be easily obtained by, or meet the specific needs of, the Chinese student.

Our book is an attempt to fill this need. We selected dozens of words and phrases, and rendered them into the best possible Chinese equivalent—given broad cultural differences—with illustrative sentences mostly from up-to-date English-language newspapers, magazines, books, radio and film transcripts, and the Internet, and provided copious notes on grammar and usage.

We divided the book into lessons, and arranged entries alphabetically. Each lesson lists a key word, and, where applicable, a number of phrases using this key word. For example, under "damn" is listed "damn it all", "be damned if ...", "damned fool", "damn good", etc. Alternate spellings are often included. Under damn, for example, is "dammit." Following this are explanations and commentary, then a number of sentences to illustrate usage. The appendix in-

cludes a listing of ethnic and sexual orientation slurs and words banned by the U. S. Federal Communications Commission. A handy index is also provided.

A word of caution; this book is not meant as a teaching tool. It is meant to inform readers what it is that others say in anger or when they curse or swear. That said, readers who may wish to use some of these words should be prudent, and bear in mind the title of the classic 007 movie, "For Your Eyes Only."

Michael Bernard • 2000, New York

Eugene Y. C. Liu • 2000, Taipei



| | |
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1. Airhead ['ɛr,hɛd; 'ɛəhɛd]

♥ airhead

不务实际的人，言不由衷的人，混混

Airhead 一字 1970 年代初期始见于英文文献，是较新的损人话，一般只当名词用，指“无真才实料，不务实，专作表面功夫，又缺乏工作热忱，凡事爱和稀泥，作无稽之谈的人”。

□ Airhead 指“泛泛之辈”

1. airhead 不务实际的人

- A. Abram¹ has one of those rare minds which, like the mind of a musician or great mathematician, fuses dreaminess with smarts. He's not an airhead, in other words, but a thinker.... (Village Voice, 5/7/96 书评)

阿布朗的见解与众不同，他与音乐家、大数学家一样能结合想象力与睿智，换言之，他是用头脑的，不是唬人的……

注：1. David Abram 美国当代作家。

- A. Debbie Matenopoulos, who is viciously satirized as an airhead on *Saturday Night Live*,¹ might be losing her spot on *The View*.² Sources say the show has started to look for a replacement for the 23-year-old blond.... Insiders complain that Matenopoulos barely ever goes over any of the research materials provided to her, is usually late, and spends most of her time deciding which premieres and parties she feels like³ attending that week... [and was] hand-picked despite a total lack of broadcasting experience.

(N. Y. Post, 5/11/98)

周六晚“现场节目”上被刻薄讽刺的二十三岁金发女郎马丁阿波罗丝可能丢掉她在观察节目主播的饭碗。据消息人士说，该节目已着手调兵遣将。内幕人士抱怨马女既不翻阅研究资料，且经常迟到，

又花大部分时间思考该周参加这个首映、那个派对等问题上……
[再说] 姑且不论她一点电视播报经验都没有，她的职位竟是内定的。

注：1. Saturday Night Live 周六晚间现场（对美国全国播出的电视娱乐节目）。

2. The View 由包括马女在内的四位女士主持的晨间电视新闻集锦节目。

3. feel like 想要……已成及物动词短语，但限跟动名词作宾语，如 I feel like swimming this afternoon.（下午我想游泳）。

A. I¹ define an *airhead*², based on decades of careful observation in Marin County³, the Home Nest³, as an individual whose beliefs are independent of fact. Arguing rationally with an *airhead* is like trying to move your house by standing outside and pushing against a wall...you get exhausted and the house stays put.⁴ With an *airhead* it goes like this. You're told something like "The calcium in quartz resonates with the calcium in your bones, healing back pain." ...you point out, "There isn't any calcium in quartz—just silicon and oxygen." By return E-mail, "Well, so what. It resonates anyway."

（摘录自网络）

根据数十年在家乡马林郡的细心观察，我对 *airhead* 下的定义是：所相信的事与事实不符的人，凭理智与此种人辩论，如同移动房子仅站屋外推墙壁一般……你用尽力气，房子动也不动。碰上这种混混他会告诉你“石英的钙质与你骨内钙质共鸣，能治背痛”什么之类的话……你指陈：“石英只含硅与氧，并无钙质”，他发邮件回应说：“那又怎么样？反正是共鸣嘛！”

注：1. I 指 John Walker，该网址编辑。

2. Marin County 马林郡，位于旧金山市之北。

3. Home Nest 借“鸟巢”来喻“家乡”。大写是旨在强调。

4. Stay put 动也不动。此二字固定连用，stay 表现了 linking verb 的功能，put 在此为形容词，“不动一下的”之意，在句中当主语补足语用。

2. Animal [ˈænəml; ˈæniml]

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| ♥ worse than an animal | 禽兽不如的 |
| ♥ party animal | 派对上醉酒狂欢的人 |
| ♥ political animal | 醉心政治者 |
| ♥ like an animal | 如动物般的 |

Animal 除当“动物、畜生、禽兽、残暴而无理性的人”及“保镖、刺客”解外，另指“男人”，也偶指“女人”。美国人称男人是 animal 时，褒贬参半。褒者是称赞其“魁梧，英俊，性感，有斗志”，乃对运动员及明星之崇拜；贬者如骂他是“失去理性的残暴之徒”。指女人时，几乎都指“热情奔放的性伴侣”。party animal 多指“派对上醉酒狂欢者”，虽不算是骂人，不过语带讽刺。political animal 是“醉心政治的人物”。Animal 此字语气并不粗俗，正式社交场所仍可使用。

□ Animal 用以骂人或贬称

1. animal, animals 畜生、禽兽

A. No court would try you, Captain, because no one would hold that a black was a man. He was an animal which you beat and chained, and all he had to offer up against¹ you was a prayer. (California (1946) 影片中的对白)
上尉，没有法庭会审判你，因为没有人认为黑人是人，该黑人是你会殴打禁锢的禽兽，他反抗你只有祈祷一途。

注：1. offer up against... 对……所做之不利行为或勾当。

A. The newspaper says they caught the killer who escaped from prison last month.

报上讲上个月越狱的那个杀人犯已被抓到了。

B. That animal should get the death penalty!

那个畜生应判死刑！

A. You're the animal! Doesn't your religion forbid killing¹?

你才是畜生。你信的教不是说不可杀生吗？

注：1. forbid killing forbid（禁止）是及物动词，可以用动名词的 killing 当宾语，要记住哪些及物动词可以跟动名词，哪些只可跟不定式，有的又两可。

A. We've all become animals with exactly one instinct left¹. Self-preservation.

(A Foreign Affair (1948) 影片中的对白)

我们都成为禽兽，唯一剩下的本能是自保。

注：1. with + 名词 + 分词。在介词 with 后只能用名词性的字、短语、从句当宾语，而又常用现在分词、过去分词、形容词来当这些名词的补语 (complement)。

A. That gambling joint was controlled by the Mafia and their animals.

该赌窟从前被黑手党和他们的徒辈所控制。

2. worse than an animal 连猪狗都不如的

A. Every time he is eligible for parole, the community petitions prison officials to reject his request and keep him behind bars¹.

每到他有资格申请假释时，社区人士都请求狱方驳回，不让他出狱。

B. As well they should. He and his followers broke into a house and killed five people, including a pregnant woman. He's worse than an animal.

那是应该的。他和跟随他闯入民宅的人，把五个人包括一位孕妇在内给杀害了，他连猪狗都不如。

注：1. behind bars 在囚禁中。是地点副词短语。

3. an animal, the animal 有斗志的运动员，健儿

A. "When I¹ saw that he was leading the team in tackles every game, I knew

he would have a good wrestling season,” said Spinneweber. “The year before, his coach told me that he was lazy and out of shape,² but [last fall] he was an animal.³ He was stronger than ever and in the best shape of his life.”

(The Washington Post, 2/1/97)

史宾维伯说：当我发觉他每场擒抱次数都领先群雄时，我就知道他在摔跤赛季会有好的表现；前年，他的教练告诉我他又懒又没锻炼身体，但[去夏]他奋战不歇，体力较前强壮，呈现一生中巅峰状态。

注：1. I 乃指 Herndon 高中摔跤队教练史氏谈及该校角力队选手白勒 (Boyle)。

2. out of shape 因缺少运动使得肌肉松弛无力，是形容词短语。肌肉结实，精力旺盛叫 “in good shape”。

3. 文中 animal 指他是汉子，有奋战精神及充分获胜的信心。

A. Who's the animal with that broad¹?

陪伴那个女郎的性感男人是谁？

注：1. broad 指与俊男为伍的“美女”。

4. (a real) animal 热情奔放的性伴侣(尤指女性)

A. I hear Camille is a real animal in bed!

我听说嘉蜜儿是个热情奔放的性伴侣。

B. I wouldn't know.

我可不知道哟。

5. party animal 派对上醉酒狂欢的人

A. COPS TO TAME TEEN-AGE PARTY ANIMALS TOWN'S PARENTS CAN
LET POLICE ENTER HOMES TO CHECK UP ON KIDS

(Rocky Mountain News, 5/9/97 美联社讯标题)

警方欲驯服狂欢青少年，家长可准警方登门检查

注：1. 此系报纸标题故英文无标点符号，且文字可全大写。

2. cops 乃 coppers 的简写，是“警察”(policemen)的土语，用警察制服上的铜纽扣寓意。

3. party animals 指为庆祝高中毕业派对上喝酒狂欢的年轻人。

- A. Cory's depression over the loss of Topanga makes his friends not want² to be with him so he steals a pint of whiskey from his father for companionship. Whiskey in hand, Cory crashes a party and transforms himself into a party animal, coercing Shawn to get drunk with him.

(*Boy Meets World* 电视剧 3/6/98 单元简介)

托班亚走了，寇利的沮丧使友人不愿跟他来往，因此他从他爸爸那儿偷来一瓶威士忌，借酒浇愁。手拿着威士忌混进一场派对，继而酒后失态，逼邵恩陪他一起喝个酩酊大醉。

注：1. 本文为美国以青少年喝酒的恶果为题之电视剧。

2. make his friends not want... 在 make, have, see, hear 等及物动词后，加了宾语，可再加不定式 (Infinitive) 当宾语补足语，但应省去“to”。

6. political animal 醉心政治的人，对政治有相当影响力的人或事

- A. As a new form of borderless state, Cspace (Internet/cyberspace) has demonstrated sovereign power over its internal information policy. The front pages of newspapers around the world are demonstrating a growing awareness of this new political animal. But neither the global body politic nor the corporate realm has come to terms with the extent of the Net's sovereignty and the future impact of this 'new wired world order'.

(摘录自网络)

国际网络作为无边界的新领土，已展示其对内部资讯政策的自主权，世界各国报纸头版逐渐反映此醉心政治的新媒体，不过无论世界是统一国家或是法人机构，对网络自主的范围及对联网新秩序的未来影响，都未达成协议。

7. like an animal 如动物般，动作粗鲁地

- A. Mainly I would say I make animal sounds. I consume food like an animal—until it's gone¹.

大概来讲，我[吃东西]竟会发出动物声，我狼吞虎咽直到食物吃

得精光为止。

B. I open Christmas presents like an animal. I rip it open.

我猛力打开圣诞礼物，把礼物包装撕去。

注：1. gone 在此处已不是动词，而是形容词，表示“消失的，过往的，逝去的”。

3. Asinine ['æsn̩,ɑɪn; 'æsinɑɪn]

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| ♥ asinine suggestion | 莫名其妙的建议 |
| ♥ asinine idea | 什么鬼点子! |
| ♥ asinine excuse | 说不通的借口 |
| ♥ asinine comment | 什么评论 |
| ♥ asinine remark | 胡言乱语, 胡说八道 |

Asinine 仅有形容词功能, 指人的判断力、智慧或事物的情况差到极点, 语意为“愚笨的, 十分驴的, 糟糕的, 乱七八糟的, 莫名其妙的”等。通常所形容的名词有: idea, suggestion, excuse, comment, remark 等。

□ Asinine 用以——咒事

1. asinine 莫名其妙的

- A. How can a jury award \$ 104.7 million dollars of taxpayer money to two brothers who climbed a fence and jumped off a Coney Island pier and got paralyzed, just because there were no “Do Not Dive” signs posted?¹

单凭码头未张贴“禁止跳水”, 就判定赔偿 104.7 万元纳税人的钱给爬篱笆从康尼岛码头跳水而瘫痪的两兄弟, 陪审团到底是怎么想的?

- B. I hope Lorna Goodman and the city win their appeal and throw this asinine verdict out. (N. Y. Post 5/1/98)

希望古德曼与市府上诉成功, 把这个莫名其妙的判决推翻。

注: 1. There were no “Do Not Dive” signs posted. 没有“禁止跳水”的告示牌贴出来。posted 是过去分词, 省去了一个形容词从句 that were posted.

- A. Eyen in theory, ... this was asinine idea¹, worse than our idea of drawing all over campus with chalk². (Stony Brook Press, 3/25/96)