

简明 粤英词典

A CONCISE CANTONESE-
ENGLISH DICTIONARY

杨明新

广东高等教育出版社

岭南三通语言工具书系列之 11

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本书使用说明

本书的编写目的是帮助操英语的人士学习粤语。粤语是汉语的一种方言，它流行于中国南部沿海的开放地带——广东、广西、海南、香港、澳门等省区，以广州音、香港音为标准音。

学习粤语有三个难点：语音、声调和特殊词汇。为攻克这三个难关，本书采取以下三个办法：

一．用中国广东省制定并于 1960 年颁布的《广州话拼音方案》给粤语注音，并在该方案的声母和韵母符号后面用国际音标注明准确的发音。熟悉国际音标的朋友查阅本书是很方便的。如果您不熟悉国际音标，那也不难，有限几十个声母、韵母符号的后面都括注一个汉字，只要您找一位操标准粤语的人发出这个汉字的音，然后您加以分析，问题就解决了。一个汉字，就是一个音节，音节前半部分的辅音就是“声母”，音节后半部分的元音或以元音为主组成的复合音素就是“韵母”。几十个声母、韵母的准确发音熟悉了，一切粤语单字和词语的读音就可以顺利拼出。

二．粤语和中国的普通话一样，有音节中的声调变化，同一个音节，如果声调不同，是代表不同的词，具有不同的意义的。不过，普通话只有四个声调，粤语却有九个声调。本书用 1、2、3、4、5、6、7、8、9 这些阿拉伯数字分别记在各音节注音符号的右上方，表示每个音节应读的声调。这九个声调的音高变化，略如下列五线谱所记：



例字：诗 史 试 时 市 事 色 锡 食

注音：xi¹ xi² xi³ xi⁴ xi⁵ xi⁶ xig⁷ xig⁸ xig⁹

如果您觉得这样描述粤语各声调的特征仍不好理解，那么，简易的办法是：请一位操标准粤语的人把上述“xi(xig)”音节的九个例字的发音读出来，您把它们一一记住了，以后不论遇到什么音节，它的各个声调的音高都与“xi”音节的各调对应相同。如此类推，就可一通百通了。粤语声调最难掌握的是7、8、9三个调，这是汉语普通话所没有的，叫做“入声调”，其特点是发音强而有力，时值短，急收煞，略如音乐上的强顿音，又如英语上的以“b”、“d”、“g”、“k”等字母结尾的重读闭音节。

三．粤语中大部分的词汇是和汉语普通话相同的。有部分词汇是普通话所不用的，但在粤语口语中却用得非常普遍。对于这部分特殊词汇，本书采取与普通话、与英语找等同关系的办法加以注解。例如：

乜野【med⁷ye⁵ 勿⁷惹】〈pron.〉what = 【普】什么

符号说明：

【 】表示它里面是粤语注音

【普】汉语普通话

〈 〉词类

= 等于

∞ 相似，相近

编者

1999年3月于广州

Notes on the Use of the Dictionary

The aim of this dictionary is to help speakers of English to learn Cantonese — a dialect spoken in the coastal area of South China, such as Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hongkong and Macao. The pronunciation in Guangzhou and Hongkong is often regarded as the standard Cantonese.

The most difficult points in learning Cantonese are the pronunciation, tone and special vocabulary. This dictionary adopted three ways to cope with the above-mentioned difficulties accordingly:

〈 I 〉 Cantonese characters are noted in accordance with the Cantonese Phonetic Laws issued in 1960 by the Guangdong Province of China and also noted with International Phonetic Symbols as well. It is convenient to those who are familiar with this phonetic system. To those who are not familiar with the International Phonetic Symbols, this dictionary provided a Cantonese character after each of the dozens of consonants and vowels. If you ask a native speaker of Cantonese to pronounce the characters for you, you can solve the problem through comparison and contrast. Each Cantonese character has one syllable, and each syllable consists of the initial consonant and a simple or compound vowel (sometimes with a terminal *n* or *ng*). Once you have mastered these consonants and vowels, you can pronounce all the Cantonese characters easily.

〈 II 〉 Just like mandarin, a Cantonese also has tone. With different tones, the same syllable may stand for different characters and has different meanings. A mandarin character has four tones only

whereas a Cantonese character has nine tones. In this dictionary, an Arabic numeral from 1 through 9 at the upper right corner shows the tone for the syllable. The pitch of each of the nine tones is roughly shown on the staff as follows:



character:	诗	史	试	时	市	事	色	锡	食
phonetics:	xi ¹	xi ²	xi ³	xi ⁴	xi ⁵	xi ⁶	xig ⁷	xig ⁸	xig ⁹

If you are still not sure of the tones of Cantonese, an even simpler way is to ask a native speaker of Cantonese to pronounce the abovementioned nine characters xi (xig) for you and remember them. All the other syllables have the same nine tones. Once you have mastered these nine tones, you can pronounce any characters correctly with the help of this dictionary. Of all the tones, the most difficult ones are perhaps the 7th, 8th and 9th, which are not found in mandarin. They are named “entering tone”, and they are pronounced powerfully, shortly, and with a quick ending, something like the powerful musical pauses, or like the ending “b”, “d”, “k”, “g” in a closed syllable in English.

〈Ⅲ〉The majority of Cantonese vocabularies are the same as the vocabulary of mandarin, however, some of them are not found in mandarin but frequently used in spoken Cantonese. These special words are noted with the equivalent in English and in mandarin as follows:

乜野【med⁷yē⁵ 勿⁷惹】〈pron.〉 what = 【普】什么

Captions of the symbols:

【 】 shows the phonetics of Cantonese

【普】 mandarin

〈 〉 parts of speech

= equal to

∞ resemble; be similar

The Editor

Guangzhou 3/1999

粤语注音符号

The Phonetic Symbols of the Cantonese

一、声母(initial consonant)

声母 initial consonant	国际音标 international phonetic symbols	例字 character	声母 initial consonant	国际音标 international phonetic symbols	例字 character
b	[p]	波 bo ¹	h	[h]	何 ho ⁴
p	[pʼ]	婆 po ⁴	j	[j]	知 ji ¹
m	[m]	摸 mo ²	q	[tsʼ]	雌 qi ¹
f	[f]	科 fo ¹	x	[s]	思 xi ¹
d	[t]	多 do ¹	y	[y]	也 ya ⁵
t	[tʼ]	拖 to ¹	w	[w]	华 wo ⁴
n	[n]	挪 no ⁴			
l	[l]	罗 lo ⁴			
g	[k]	哥 go ¹			
k	[kʼ]	卡 ka ¹			
ng	[ŋ]	我 ngo ⁵			

二、韵母 (simple or compound vowel)

韵母 simple or compound vowel	国际音标 international phonetic symbols	例字 character	韵母 simple or compound vowel	国际音标 international phonetic symbols	例字 character
a	[a]	呀 a ¹	ed	[ɛt]	(不)bed ⁷
ai	[ai]	挨 ai ¹	eg	[ɛk]	(德)deg ⁷
ao	[au]	拗 ao ²	ēi	[ɛi]	(非)fēi ¹
am	[am]	(监)gam ¹	ēng	[ɛŋ]	(镜)gēng ³
an	[an]	晏 an ³	ēg	[ɛk]	(尺)qēg ⁸
ang	[aŋ]	罨 ang ¹	ê	[œ]	(靴)hê ¹
ab	[ap]	鸭 ab ⁸	êü	[œjy]	(去)hêü ³
ad	[at]	押 ad ⁸	ên	[œn]	(春)qên ¹
ag	[ak]	(客)hag ⁸	ug	[uk]	屋 ug ⁷
ē	[ɛ]	(遮)jē ¹	i	[i]	衣 yi ¹
ei	[ɛi]	矮 ei ²	iu	[iu]	妖 yiu ¹
eo	[ɛɔ]	欧 eo ¹	im	[im]	淹 yim ¹
êng	[œŋ]	(香)hêng ¹	in	[in]	烟 yin ¹
êd	[œt]	(律)lêd ⁹	ing	[iŋ]	英 ying ¹
êg	[œk]	(约)yêg ⁸	ib	[ip]	叶 yib ⁹
em	[ɛm]	庵 em ¹	id	[it]	热 yid ⁹
en	[ɛn]	(恩)yen ¹	ig	[ik]	益 yig ⁷
eng	[aŋ]	莺 eng ¹	o	[ɔ]	柯 o ¹
eb	[ɛp]	(急)geb ⁷	oi	[ɔi]	哀 oi ¹

韵母 simple or compound vowel	国际音标 international phonetic symbols	例字 character	韵母 simple or compound vowel	国际音标 international phonetic symbols	例字 character
ou	[ɔu]	奥 ou ³	ung	[uŋ]	瓮 wung ³
on	[ɔn]	安 on ¹	ud	[ut]	活 wud ⁹
ong	[ɔŋ]	(康) hong ¹	ü	[jy]	于 yü ¹
od	[ɔt]	(渴) hod ⁸	ün	[jyn]	冤 yün ¹
og	[ɔk]	恶 og ⁸	üd	[jyt]	月 yüd ⁹
u	[u]	乌 wu ¹	m	[m]	唔 m ⁴
ui	[ui]	煨 wui ¹	ng	[ŋ]	五 ng ⁵
un	[un]	碗 wun ²			

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A

- 丫 [a¹ 啊] bifurcation; fork
- 丫杈 [a¹ qa¹ 差] fork(of a free); crotch-
ed; crotch; forked
- 丫鬟 [a¹ wan⁴ 环] slave girl; servant girl
- 呀 [a¹ 啊] ① <int.> ah; oh 呀, 落雪
啦! = Oh, it's snowing! ②
<auxil.> 佢系边个呀? = Who is
he?
- 阿 [a³ 亚] ① <auxil.> ㄟ the; ② play up
to
- 阿飞 [a³ fēi¹ 非] Teddy boy
- 阿门 [a³ mun⁴ 们] amen
- 阿拉伯 [a³ lai¹ bag⁶ 赖¹ 白¹] Arabian; Ara-
bic; Arab
- 阿谀 [a¹ yū⁶ 预] fawn on; flatter
- 阿弥陀佛 [a¹ mēi⁴ to⁴ fed⁶ 眉 驼 罚] ①
Amitabha ② merciful Buddha
- 亚 [a³ 阿; nga³ 雅³] ① inferior; second
② short for Asia
- 亚军 [a³ guen¹ 君] second place
- 亚洲 [a³ jeo¹ 州] Asia
- 鸦 [a¹ 啊; nga¹ 雅¹] crow
- 鸦雀无声 [a¹ jēg⁶ nou⁴ xing¹ 卓毛升] not
even a crow or sparrow can be
heard—silence reigns
- 鸦片 [a¹ pin³ 骗] opium
- 哑 [a² 丫²; nga² 瓦²] ① mute; dumb
② hoarse; husky
- 哑仔 [a² jei² 济²] a dumb person; mute

- 哑口无言 [a² heo² mou⁴ yin⁴ 后² 毛然] be
left without an argument
- 啊 [a¹ 阿¹; a³ 亚] ① <int.> Ah 啊, 原
来系你! = Ah, so it's you! ②
<auxil.> 几咁好嘅呀天气啊! =
What a fine day!
- 鸭 [ab⁶ “甲”的韵母; ngab⁶] duck
- 鸭蛋 [ab⁶ dan² 旦²] duck's egg
- 鸭绒 [ab⁶ yung² 拥] duck's down
- 鸭梨 [ab⁶ lēi⁴ 离] a kind of pear grown in
Hebei Province
- 押 [ad⁶ 压; ngad⁶ 压] ① give as security
② detain ③ escort ④ signature
- 押当 [ad⁶ dong³ 档] pawn sth.
- 押金 [ad⁶ gem¹ 今] deposit
- 押送 [ad⁶ xung³ 宋] escort
- 押尾 [ad⁶ mei⁵ 美] signature
- 压 [ad⁶ 押; ngad⁶ 押] press; push
down; hold down; weigh down
- 压力 [ad⁶ lig⁹ 历] pressure
- 压迫 [ad⁶ big⁷ 逼] oppress; repress
- 压制 [ad⁶ jei³ 济] suppress; stifle
- 压抑 [ad⁶ yig⁷ 益] constrain; depress
- 压缩 [ad⁶ xug⁷ 叔] compress; cut down
- 挨 [ai¹ 埃; ngai¹ 埃; ngai⁴ 捱] ① get
close to ② in sequence ③ suffer
- 挨近 [ai¹ gen⁶ 靳] get close to
- 挨打 [ai⁴ da² 得亚²] take a beating
- 挨饿 [ai⁴ ngo⁶ 卧] suffer from hunger
- 唉 [ai¹ 挨¹; ai⁶ 哎] <int.> ㄟ alas
唉, 真可惜! = What a pity!

唉声叹气【ai¹xing¹tan³hēi³ 升炭戏】heave
deep sighs; moan and groan

哎【ai¹ 唉; ēi² 喂】①〈int.〉∞hey 哎,
王先生啊! = Hey, it's Mr. Wang!

②〈int.〉∞why 哎, 真好! =
Why, it's very good!

哎呀【ai¹yo¹ 也¹】〈int.〉∞damn

哎哟【ai¹yo³ 唉唷³】〈int.〉∞“ouch”or
“ow”

拗【ao² 拗²; ngao² 拗²; ao³ 拗³; ngao³
拗³】①bend so as to break ②hard to
pronounce

拗断【ao²tūn⁵ 团⁵】break

拗颈【ao³gēng² 镜²】reply defiantly

拗【ao³ 拗³; ngao³ 拗³】a depression in a
mountain range; col

啱【am¹ 岩; ngam¹ 岩¹】①correct; right
= 【普】正确 ②just right = 【普】正好
啱嘅【am¹gē³ 格耶³】correct = 【普】对;
正确

啱晒【am¹xai³ 徙³】very good = 【普】正
好; 好得很

啱先【am¹xin¹ 仙】just now = 【普】刚才

晏【an³“滩”的韵母】late = 【普】迟

晏起身【an³hēi²xen¹ 喜新】get up late

罌【ang¹“硬”的韵母第1调; ngang¹
硬】small-mouthed jar

罌粟【ang¹xug⁷ 叔】opium poppy

B

巴 [ba¹ 爸] hope earnestly

巴结 [ba¹gid³ 洁] fawn on; curry favour
with; make up to

巴掌 [ba¹jèng² 蒋] palm; hand

巴士 [ba¹xi² 屎] bus = 【普】公共汽车

吧 [ba¹ 巴; ba⁵ 罢] ① <onomatopoeia>
ㄅ“crack” ② <auxil.> 我地走吧! =
Let's go. 佢会来吧? = He'll come,
won't he?

叭 [ba¹] <onomatopoeia>

叭闭 [ba¹bei³ 蔽] ① noise; bustle = 【普】
喧闹 ② illustrious; celebrated =
【普】显赫

爸 [ba¹; ba⁴ 巴⁴] father

爸爸 [ba⁴ba¹ 巴⁴巴¹] papa; dad; father

笆 [ba¹ 巴] basketry

疤 [ba¹ 巴] scar

把 [ba² 巴²] ① hold; grasp ② <measure
word> 一把刀 = a knife

把关 [ba²guan¹ 惯¹] guard a pass; check
on

把握 [ba²ngè⁷ 厄⁷] grasp; certainty

把屁 [ba²pēi³ 譬] useless = 【普】无用; 没
意思

霸 [ba³ 巴³] chief of feudal princes;
overlord

霸道 [ba³dou⁶ 度⁶] rule by force; over-

bearing

霸权 [ba³kūn⁴ 拳] hegemony

霸王 [ba³wong⁴ 黄] overlord; despot

霸占 [ba³jim³ 渐³] forcibly occupy; seize

罢 [ba⁵ 吧⁵] stop; cease; dismiss

罢免 [ba⁵min⁵ 緬] recall

罢休 [ba⁵yeo¹ 优] give up; let the matter
drop

伯 [bag⁸ 百] father's elder brother; earl;
count

伯父 [bag⁸fū⁶ 付] uncle; old man

伯娘 [bag⁸nēng⁴ 良] aunt = 【普】伯母

伯爵 [bag⁸jêg⁸ 着⁸] earl; count

白 [bag⁹ 百⁹] white; in vain

白色 [bag⁹xig⁷ 式] white; White (as a
symbol of reaction)

白白 [ba⁹ba⁹] in vain; for nothing

白日做梦 [ba⁹yed⁹jou⁶mun⁶ 逸造蒙⁶]
daydream; vain hope

摆 [bai² 拜²] put; place; put on; sway

摆钟 [bai²jung¹ 中] pendulum clock

摆档 [bai²dong³ 当³] set up a stall = 【普】
摆摊子

摆款 [bai²hun² 欢³] put on airs; do sth.
for show = 【普】摆架子; 摆样子

摆阔佬 [bai²fud⁸lou² 阔老²] parade one's
wealth

摆事实 [bai²xi⁶xed⁹ 是失⁹] present the
facts

摆乌龙【bai²wu¹lung² 胡¹ 隆²】counterfeit; do mischief; confuse = 【普】作假; 作怪; 搅乱

拜【bai³ 摆³】do obeisance; make a courtesy call

拜访【bai³fong² 仿】pay a visit; call on

拜托【bai³tog⁹】request sb. to do sh.

拜佛【bai³fed⁹ 罚】worship Buddha

败【bai⁶ 摆⁶】be defeated; lose; defeat; decay

败坏【bai⁶wai⁶ 怀⁶】ruin; corrupt

败仗【bai⁶jēng³ 胀】lost battle; defeat

败退【bai⁶tēu³ 腿³】retreat in defeat

败诉【bai⁶xou³ 数³】lose a lawsuit

败类【bai⁶lěu⁶ 虑】degenerate

败家仔【bai⁶ga¹jei² 加济²】spendthrift

包【bao¹ 胞】wrap; bundle; bag; include

包含【bao¹hem⁴ 陷⁴】contain; embody

包涵【bao¹ham⁴ 函】excuse; forgive

包装【bao¹jong¹ 庄】pack; package

包办【bao¹ban⁶ 板⁶】take care of everything concerning a job.

包扎【bao¹jad⁹ 胞砸】wrap; bind up

包围【bao¹wei⁴ 胞维】surround; encircle

包庇【bao¹bei³ 胞比³】shield; harbour

包销【bao¹xiu¹ 胞消】have exclusive selling rights

包租【bao¹jou¹ 胞槽】rent land or a house for subletting

胞【bao¹ 包】afterbirth; born of the same parents 胞兄弟 = full brother

饱【bao² 包²】have eaten one's fill; be full

饱和【bao²wo⁴ 禾】saturation

饱满【bao²mun⁵ 门⁵】full; plump

饱死【bao²xēi² 四²】disagreeable; disgust-

ing = 【普】讨厌; 讨嫌

爆【bao³ 包³】explode; bust; quick-fry

爆发【bao³fad⁹ 法】erupt; burst out

爆炸【bao³ja³ 诈】explode; blow up

爆丈【bao³jēng² 桨】firecracker = 【普】爆竹; 鞭炮

爆煲【bao³bou¹ 褒】〈metaphor〉(of a plot, etc.) fall through and stand exposed = 【普】败露

龋【bao⁶ 包⁶】龋牙【bao⁶nga⁴ 芽】bucktooth

班【ban¹ 斑】class; team; shift; duty

班车【ban¹qē¹ 奢】regular bus

班级【ban¹keb⁷ 给】classes and grades in school

班期【bai¹kēi⁴ 其】schedule (for flights, etc.)

班组【ban¹jou² 祖】teams and groups

斑【ban¹ 班】spot; speck; mottled; striped

斑点【ban¹dim² 店²】spot; stain

斑纹【ban¹men⁴ 文】stripe; streak

颁【ban¹ 班】promulgate; issue

颁布【ban¹bou³ 报】promulgate

颁发【ban¹fad⁹ 法】issue

板【ban² 版】board; plank; stiff

板壁【ban²big⁸ 迫⁸】wooden partition

板凳【ban²deng³ 邓³】wooden bench or stool

板滞【ban²jei⁶ 济⁶】stiff; dull

扳【ban² 板; ban³ 板³】pull; turn

扳手【ban²xeo² 搜】spanner; wrench