


外语语言文学系列教材

英语词汇学教程

(第三版)

普通高等教育「十一五」国家级规划教材

张维友 编著

 华中师范大学出版社



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第三版出版说明

光阴似箭,日月如梭。《英语词汇学教程》第二版自2004年问世,转眼十年有余。过去的十余年,全球化进程不断加快,信息技术发展迅猛异常,互联网日益普及,民族文化接触便利快捷,语言的词汇更是日新月异,新词新语大批涌现。鉴于此,为了记录和反映词汇学领域的新变化,故对该教程又一次进行修订。本次修订是全方位的,修订地方章章可见,但主要变化有下述几个方面:

第一,增加语素化过程及新语素。语素(词素)是最小的音义结合体,是语言词汇系统中最小的结构单位。语素层是语言中最稳定的成分,然而变化也从来没有间断。根据近二三十年英语中浮现的新语素,本次修改在第三章特意增加语素化一节,介绍语素化过程及部分新词素。在第四章构词法部分特别是在缀合法中,介绍当下炙热时髦的新词缀及构成的一些新词。

第二,大刀阔斧修订词典部分。当今英语词典推陈出新,速度之快,宛如梦幻。由于语料库的飞跃发展,现在编写词典远非昔日费时费力的痛苦过程。同名的词典每隔几年就会推出新版本,而版本的更新越来越人性化,前后版本可以面貌全新。添词增义在键盘上可短时完成。所以本次修订着力点之一就是词典,几乎对教材中提到的所有词典版本进行了更新,介绍最新成果,尤其是增加了电子词典一节,介绍流行的掌上词典、软件词典及网络词典,并且举例展示使用 and 操作方法。

第三,着意添加语料库与词汇学习。随着时间的推移,人们愈来愈认识到语料库对词汇教学的重要性。所以,本次修订特意增加运用语料库从事词汇学习部分,介绍国外流行且可及的主要英语语料库和语料库运用软件,并举例说明其使用方法。

常言说,授之以鱼不如授之以渔。本次修订凸显时代性、信息性、技术性,反映词汇学领域的最新研究成果和技术。我们期望,新版不仅能传授新的词汇知识,更重要的是展示新的信息和技术,让学习者受益终身。

本次修订首先要感谢我的博士研究生卢水林老师和硕士研究生赵轶哲女士,他们对语料库和电子词典具有独到的知识和娴熟的操作能力,对这次修改做出了重要贡献;同时还应该感谢华中师范大学出版社,他们对本教材始终给予殷切关注和关心,每次重印都一丝不苟,对本次再版也给予了积极支持。

编著者

2015年春节于桂子山

前 言

学习语言必须学习语音、语法、词汇。在这三要素中,词汇占有举足轻重的地位。著名学者 Wilkins(1972)说过,没有语法,表达甚微;没有词汇,表达为零(Without grammar, very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary, nothing can be conveyed)。词汇学家 McCarthy(1990)说得更干脆,一个学生学习第二语言,其语法无论学得多么好,语音无论掌握得多么漂亮,没有词汇来表达各种意义,语言交际就难以实现(No matter how well the student learns grammar, no matter how successfully he masters the sounds of an L2, without words to express a wide range of meanings, communication in that language cannot happen in any meaningful way)。正因为如此,词汇学习愈来愈受到师生的重视。英语词汇学是研究英语词汇形态、意义和整个词汇系统的科学。(对于学生,学一点词汇学知识,有助于总结整理所学过的词汇素材,有意识地扩大词汇量,加深对词语的理解,提高语言运用能力。对于教师,学一点词汇学知识,可以运用这些知识,对词汇归纳分类,增强词语释义和辨析能力,加深语言教学的深度,提高教学效果。)所以,在高校英语教学中,词汇学显得格外重要。

《英语词汇学教程》(以下简称《教程》)是笔者在多年的教学实践基础上整理而成的。《教程》在保留词汇学传统的知识结构基础上,尽可能融进本学科新的研究成果,着力反映词汇的新发展,并首次引进了篇章词汇语义学的内容。本书的着眼点在于实用,因此,理论上阐述深入浅出,删繁就简,同时博采例证,提供丰富的素材。该书配备了相当数量的练习题和思考题,以便巩固学习内容,让学生学以致用。《教程》自1997年间世以来,深受广大师生的欢迎,先后重印六次。

21世纪到来,科学技术日新月异,信息知识瞬息万变。近几年来,词汇学领域出现了不少新的研究成果。为了紧跟时代步伐,与时俱进,笔者感到有必要对《教程》进

行修订。本书把原第三章的某些内容独立成章,进行了重写。第二章新增两节,阐述当代英语的特征和发展趋势。对辞书部分进行了较大的改动,不仅增加了 20 世纪 90 年代末期和 21 世纪前三年出现的新辞书,还专辟一节详尽地介绍四部优秀词典,大大增加了该书的时效性和实用价值。该书修订过程中得到华中师范大学出版社的关心和大力支持,编辑廖国春同志对该书的付梓做出了努力,在此表示真挚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限,修订版也无从汲取所有新成果,难免出现遗漏和谬误,恳请同仁和各位读者批评指正。

编著者

2003 年 12 月于桂子山

Short Forms

a(A, adj)	adjective
A. D.	Anno Domini (after Christ)
adv	adverb
AmE	American English
apprec	appreciative
Arab	Arabic
attr	attributive
AusE	Australian English
B. C.	Before Christ
BlackE	Black English
BNC	British National Corpus
BrE	British English
CCADE	Collins COBUILD Advanced Dictionary of English (2009)
CH	Chinese
CH dial	Chinese dialect
CLT	The Complete Lexical Tutor
COCA	Corpus of Contemporary American English
COD	The Concise Oxford Dictionary (1982)
COHA	Corpus of Historical American English
colloq	colloquial
conj	conjunction
DAI	A Dictionary of American Idioms (2013)
derog	derogatory
ED	e-dictionary

Eng(E)	English
e. g.	exempli gratia (for example)
et al	et alii (and others)
etc.	et cetera (and so on)
euph	euphemism
F	French
fig	figurative
G	German
GloWbE	The Corpus of Global Web-based English
Gr	Greek
Hin	Hindi
ibid	ibidem (from the same source)
i. e.	id est (that is)
inf	infinitive
IT	Italian
Jap	Japanese
JTW	Just The Word
KWIC	key word in context
L	Latin
LDCE	Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (1987/1995/2014)
MICASE	Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English
n (N)	noun
num	numeral
OALD	Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 6th Edition (2000)
ODCIE	Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English, Vol. 2 (1983)
OE	Old English
OF	Old French
ON	Old Norse
PED	pocket electronic dictionary

Per	Persian
poss	possessive
prep	preposition
pron	pronoun
Russ	Russian
sb	somebody
Scot	Scottish English
sth	something
Sp	Spanish
StandE	standard English
Tib	Tibetan
v(V)	verb
vi	intransitive verb
Vol	volume
vt	transitive verb
WNWD	Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language (1980)
WTNID	Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the American Language (2000)

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Chapter 1 Basic Concepts of Words and Vocabulary

In the beginning of the book on lexicology, the study of meanings and origins of words (WNWD), it is necessary to expound and clarify some basic concepts concerning words and vocabulary. The term *word* is an elusive notion, which demands careful consideration at the outset. The relationship between sound and meaning, between sound and form, and between words and vocabulary requires some discussion as well. Language is not a fixed list of words but a growing and developing store, which is quite formidable. However, the tremendous unstable vocabulary can be classified into a few manageable categories by different criteria. This is also part of our concern in the first chapter.

1.1 The Definition of a Word

What is a word? This question has occupied the attention of linguists for ages. Although numerous definitions have been suggested, none of them seem to be perfect. As a matter of fact, the definition has always been controversial. Linguists still do not agree on all aspects of the word.

When we talk about a word, we tend to think in visual terms. In this line a word can be defined as a meaningful group of letters printed or written horizontally across a piece of paper. As defined in terms of spoken language, a word is viewed as a sound or combination of sounds which are made voluntarily with human vocal equipment. According to semanticists, a word is a unit of meaning. Grammarians, however, insist that a word be a free form that can function in a sentence. To sum up, the definition of a word comprises the following points: