

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

汉英双解
新华字典

XINHUA DICTIONARY
WITH
ENGLISH TRANSLATION



商务印书馆国际有限公司

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出版说明

《汉英双解新华字典》是商务印书馆国际有限公司根据《新华字典》1998年修订本翻译、编辑而成。它完整地保存了《新华字典》的全部原文和所有功能,并在此基础上对原字典中的字、词、句、文及其他资料用英文逐一解释,使其集汉英两种释义于一体,一书两用、汉英互补、相得益彰。

《新华字典》1957年出版至今已整整43年了,其间九次修订,百余次重印,发行量累计已高达三亿八千余万册,创造了我国乃至世界图书出版、发行史上的众多“之最”。这些纪录充分说明,这部汉语字典具有强大的生命力、无与伦比的优点和无法替代的地位。其权威性、科学性、实用性和适用性已为时间所证明,为海内外读者所公认。

《汉英双解新华字典》的英文释义由我国资深英语专业人员完成并延请英美语言学家审校。全书既保持了原《新华字典》的语言风格、特点,又汲取了现代英语之精华,译文流畅,语言精湛。此外,书中的每条汉语例句都加注了汉语拼音注音,这就为使用者尤其是汉语初学者和外国人学习汉语提供了极大的便利。由于参与本书翻译、审订、编校工作的人员均为国内外从事语言教学研究的专家、学者以及辞书编辑、出版界的权威人士,因此,本字典不仅是一部汉语语言的权威之作,同时也是一部学习英语的可资信赖的工具书。

汉语是目前世界上使用人数最多的语言。随着我国现代化事业的迅速发展和综合国力的不断增强,汉语的影响和学习汉语的需求与日俱增。英语是当今世界进行各种交流和交际的首选语言,其地位和重要性不言而喻,因此,无论是学习汉语还是学习英语,一本可靠、实用、便捷的汉英双功能字典是不可或缺的。商务印书馆国际有限公司正是考虑到读者的这一需求,顺应时代的大趋势,精心筹划,倾注全力,在新世纪来临之际,终于将这部精品辞书奉献给了读者。

《汉英双解新华字典》的诞生是《新华字典》在新的历史时期的发展

与延伸。对《新华字典》这样一部具有广泛普及性和极高学术价值的权威字典进行英文解释是语言辞书编纂史上的一次探索性尝试。由于中西语言、文化所固有的差异,本书编纂工作所遇到的难度是可想而知的,因此,尽管我们已竭尽全力,但书中仍难免会存在疏漏、遗憾和不足。我们衷心希望国内外各界读者对此提出宝贵意见,以便在今后再版时使其更加完善。我们期盼这部字典能像《新华字典》一样成为一部深受国内外读者欢迎的必备的语言工具书。

商务印书馆国际有限公司

编辑部

2000年5月

Foreword

Xinhua Dictionary With English Translation is completed and edited by the Commercial Press International Co., Ltd. according to the 1998 revised edition of *Xinhua Dictionary*. The bilingual version retains the whole text and function of the original one, and on the basis, it defines words, phrases, sentences and writings as well as other materials one by one in English. It is a dictionary with Chinese and English translation in one, perfectly compatible and mutually complemented, so that it has become a handy and useful reference book for learners of English as well as Chinese.

Xinhua Dictionary was first published in 1957. Since then 43 years passed, and it has been revised nine times and reprinted more than one hundred times, with a total accumulative circulation of over 3.8 hundred million copies. It is a very high number in book market. It has created several records in the publication history of China and even maybe of the world. It also created several "the most" in the world of publication. All these records are strong evidences to prove the very merits of the dictionary — its authoritative, scientific, practical and applicable characteristics. Also these merits have been tested by time and recognized by readers in domestic and abroad.

Xinhua Dictionary With English Translation were completed by our senior specialists in English and examined and revised by the English and American linguists. The whole book not only keeps intact the original dictionary's language style and characteristics, but absorbed the essence of modern English. Besides, with its exquisite expressions, the translated text reads fluently. The Chinese example sentences were added to the Chinese phonetic notations. So as that may be useful to Chinese learners, especially foreigners. Due to the excellent works of translators, examiners and editors, the dictionary may be

deemed a reliable reference book.

Today, Chinese is one of the most important languages in world in terms of the population using it. With the rapid advance of China and her general national strength enhanced, Chinese will have more and more influence and the numbers of learners also will become larger and larger. On the other hand, English is the most important language of communication in the world. A reliable and practical bilingual dictionary is necessary both for learners of Chinese and of English. Considering the necessity of readers, the Commercial Press International Co., Ltd. takes up the responsibility and dedicates this excellent present — *Xinhua Dictionary With English Translation* to our readers at the moment of the coming of New Century.

That *Xinhua Dictionary With English Translation* comes into being is no doubt the development and extension of *Xinhua Dictionary* in the new historical epoch. As to *Xinhua Dictionary*, which has extensively popularization and very high academical value and authority, to add English definitions to its entries is a probing attempt starting in the history of lexicographical work. Besides, there are innate differentials between Sino-West languages and cultures, so it is thinkable that the editorial work meets with how much great difficulties. Although we have done our utmost, it is unavoidable that there is still some inadequacy in the book. We are sincerely looking forward to getting any criticisms, suggestions and opinions from every user of it for improving it in next edition. Moreover, we wish this new dictionary with English translation will win the readers' favour and become a necessary reference book both in domestic and abroad as well as the original one.

The Editorial Department of
the Commercial Press International Co., Ltd.

May 2000

编译者序

1996年春,商务印书馆国际有限公司的两位编辑与我商议出版《汉英双解新华字典》一事。我接过他们带来的作为编译蓝本的1992年版《新华字典》,沉思了片刻,便答应承担该字典的英文编译工作。我之所以如此欣然应允,其主要原因是我们这一辈人对《新华字典》怀有一种特殊的感情。

我第一次接触《新华字典》是在70年代那个“文化饥渴”的时代。当时,可供人们学习、使用的图书少得可怜,《新华字典》劫后余生,生机犹存,成了人们的常用工具书,更是孩子们书包里的常备书。它伴随着一代又一代人的成长,被人们称之为学习祖国语言和文化的良师益友。随着时代的发展,《新华字典》几经修订、重印,内容日臻完善,信誉与日俱增。可以毫不夸张地说,中国哪个读书人家里没有一本《新华字典》!又有多少人心系几分难分难解的“《新华字典》情结”!《新华字典》迄今已发行三亿多册,这一事实足以说明它在读者中的影响和地位。

随着我国建设事业的蓬勃发展,国际影响的不断扩大以及科学技术和文化教育的昌明,外国人和旅居海外的炎黄子孙对学习汉语和了解中国文化的兴趣愈来愈大。在国内,愈来愈多的人希望在掌握好汉语的同时学好外语,尤其是学好英语。正是在这一时代需求的启迪和推动下,商务印书馆国际有限公司不失时机地将《新华字典》发展为《汉英双解新华字典》,集汉英两种语言于一典。这无疑是一个远见卓识、功德无量之举。

《新华字典》虽是一部基础性的汉语字典,但我们在翻译时发现其工作难度很大。这不仅是因为汉语和英语属于两种不同的语系以及中西两种文化间存在着的巨大差异,更重要的是《新华字典》本身的内容十分宽泛,中外古今,无所不包,尤其是许多字、词蕴涵着深厚的中国文化,如姓氏称谓、职业头衔、民俗礼仪、器具饰物、人名地名以及各种动植物名称等等。同时,对于该字典例证中所援引的大量古代诗词、典故、

成语、谚语乃至歇后语等,我们很难找到完全与之对应的字或词来贴切顺当地将其译成英语。为了忠实于原文,保持字典的“原汁原味”,我们的翻译原则是:达意通顺,尽可能把原文的含义准确地表达出来,让读者看懂、会意。由于上述原因,我们的译文有时也难免会有点“直译”的味道,但是,如果读者仔细对照原文和译文,定会深切地感受到编译者的苦心与无奈。

《汉英双解新华字典》不仅将《新华字典》的正文全部译出,而且还翻译了该字典的9个附录。这些附录大多与中国的历史、文化和语言有着密切的关系,是学习汉语和了解中国文化的重要参考资料。然而,翻译这些蕴涵独特中国文化意味的材料并非易事。就以《节气表》后的《二十四节气歌》为例,原拟略去不译,但考虑到它是中国农民对气象、农事、历法三者关系几千年观察的经验之总结,在民间广为流传,颇有参考价值,因此,我们还是将其译成了英语,并反复推敲,几经易稿,尽量赋予其英语诗歌的韵味。

经过四年多的艰辛工作,其间因《新华字典》1998年修订本的出版而又相应地做了两次修改、补充工作。今天,《汉英双解新华字典》终于和广大读者见面了,作为编译者,我们的心情是既兴奋又惶恐,既喜悦又不安,正如前面所述,这部字典的编译工作难度之大超乎想象,加之我们本身水平的限制,字典中的不完善之处实恐难免。我们恳请广大读者批评指正,更希望辞书界的同行们不吝赐教。

谨向在艰苦岁月中辛勤工作,曾将1975年版《新华字典》译成英文的已故杜仲明先生致意。

谨向在本字典编辑、出版过程中给予过关心和支持的徐式谷先生、钱王驷先生以及出版社的领导和诸位编辑表示由衷的感谢。

姚乃强

2000年5月

Adapting Translator's Preface

In the spring of 1996 two editors of the Commercial Press International Co. , Ltd. paid me a visit to explore the possibilities of rendering *Xinhua Dictionary* into a Chinese-English dictionary. I picked up a copy of *Xinhua Dictionary*(1992 edition), which they had brought with them as a source book for translation, and weighed up the proposal for a while. Then I told them that I would gladly take responsibility for the work. . One of the reasons for my quick acceptance is that I, like many of my contemporaries, have a special feeling for this dictionary. I made my first acquaintance with *Xinhua Dictionary* in 1970's. At that time there were very few reference books available to us. We referred to it for it handy and helpful, so it soon became our favorite companion. Since then, with many revisions and reprints the dictionary has been greatly improved and won greater credit with the readers. Indeed, no families with school-age children in China couldn't afford a copy of the *Xinhua Dictionary*. And what a "*Xinhua Dictionary-complex*" we all have!. The fact that the dictionary has so far enjoyed a circulation of more than three hundred million copies is a strong evidence of its popularity in China.

Today, with the rapid development of the reconstruction work in our country, its everincreasing influence in world affairs, and the fast advance of science and technology, more and more foreigners and overseas Chinese are interested in learning Chinese and Chinese culture, while at home there is also a growing awareness of the importance of having a good command of the mother tongue and learning foreign languages, English in particular. Therefore, it is really a wise and timely decision of the Commercial Press International Co. , Ltd. to publish *Xinhua Dictionary With English Translation* to meet the urgent need of the readers.

Xinhua Dictionary is a pocket dictionary, but we find it not an easy job to make it a bilingual Chinese-English dictionary. The difficulty lies not only in the fact that Chinese and English belong to different language systems and there are great gaps between Chinese and Western cultures, but also in the fact that the *Xinhua Dictionary* embraces all kinds of knowledge, Chinese and foreign, ancient and modern. It includes a large number of words which are peculiar to the Chinese language or characteristic of Chinese culture, such as words of addresses and appellations, biographical and geographical names, terms of fauna and flora, customs and institutions. And there are thousands of proverbs, idioms, allegorical sayings, and quotations and allusions from Chinese poetry and other classic works. It is very hard to find their equivalent or counterpart in English.

Besides the dictionary itself, we also have translated into English all its appendices, as they are very useful and helpful to the learners of the Chinese language and Chinese culture. Take "the Twenty-four Solar Terms" as an example. It scientifically sums up the experiences of the Chinese people in meteorology, agriculture, and making the Chinese lunar calendar. Although it seems impossible to translate, we have tried with great effort to render the appendix into English and the verse as well.

During the course of compiling the dictionary, we received invaluable advice, encouragement, support and critical help from many friends and colleagues. First of all, we would like to pay tribute to late Mr. Du Zhongming, who first made an attempt to translate the *Xinhua Dictionary* into English in the 1970's. A special thanks is due to Mr. Xu Shigu, Mr. Qian Wangsi and other leaders and editors of the press, from whom we have benefited much from their patience and diligence.

Yao Naiqiang

May 2000

《新华字典》1998 年版修订说明

1. 本字典是一部小型语文工具书,主要供中小学教师和学生使用,中等文化程度以上的读者也可参考。

2. 本次修订是在 1992 年重排本的基础上进行的。保持字典原有规模 and 特点,同时,全面认真地贯彻执行国家颁布的语言文字法令、法规以及有关规范的国家标准,注意吸收了语言文字研究及相关学科的最新成果,对字形、字音、释义、例证、体例以及附录内容作了较为全面的修改和调整。

3. 本次修订根据《简化字总表》、《现代汉语通用字表》、《第一批异体字整理表》增删、调整了字头,明确区分了字头后的繁体字、异体字;根据《普通话异读词审音表》改动了少数字音;根据《现代汉语通用字笔顺规范》调整了部首的排列顺序、检字表和字头的字的排列顺序。

4. 本次修订还根据最新资料修改了附录,增加了《我国各省、直辖市、自治区及省会(或首府)名称表》。

5. 修订后的字典计收单字(包括繁体字、异体字)10000 余个,带注解的复音词 3500 余个,附录 9 种,综合插图 9 幅。

6. 《新华字典》原由新华辞书社编写。1956 年,新华辞书社并入当时的中国科学院语言研究所词典编辑室。中国社会科学院语言研究所负责本次修订。

1998 年 5 月

Notes on the 1998 Revised Edition of *Xinhua Dictionary*

1. The dictionary is a small-sized reference book for learning Chinese, chiefly for teachers and students in primary schools and middle schools, and for intermediate-educated readers as well.

2. This revised edition is based on the 1992 reprinted version of the dictionary. A relatively overall revision and adjustment has been made to update the dictionary on word-forms, pronunciations, definitions, examples as well as its layout and appendices. The scope and other features of the original dictionary are well kept. At the same time, great attention is paid to a comprehensive and conscientious implementation of the decrees, statutes and criteria concerning the standardization of the Chinese language issued by the government of our country on one hand and to the application of the new achievements in the studies of linguistics and language and other related disciplines on the other hand.

3. The addition or deletion and readjustment of the entries of headwords in the new edition are all done on the basis of *Complete Table of Simplified Chinese Characters*, *Table of Frequently Used Characters in Modern Chinese*, and *Table of the First Batch of Processed Chinese Characters of Variant Forms*; thus all the complex-formed characters and variant-formed characters after the entries of headwords being definitely distinguished. The pronunciations of a few words are altered according to *Table of Censured Sounds of Chinese Characters with Variant Pronunciations in Common Speech* (*putonghua*). Some changes are made in the arrangement of the order of radicals, *Radical Index*, and the headwords according to *Criteria for the Stroke Order of Frequently Used Characters in Modern Chinese*.

4. The appendices in the dictionary are also revised on the basis of

the latest material. *Table of China's Provinces and Autonomous Regions* together with their Capitals, and Municipalities Directly under the Central Government is a new addition to the dictionary.

5. The revised dictionary contains a collection of over 10,000 characters (including the characters of complex forms and variant forms) and over 3,500 disyllabic characters with definitions, nine appendices, and nine comprehensive illustrations.

6. *Xinhua Dictionary* was first compiled by the Xinhua Lexicographical Book Press. The press was annexed into the Dictionary Editing Department of the Institute of Linguistics of the then Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1956. The Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is responsible for the editing work of the present version of the dictionary.

May 1998

凡 例

一、本字典的字头用大字排印。繁体字、异体字附在字头后面，外加圆括弧。不带*号的为繁体字，带一个*号的为《第一批异体字整理表》中的异体字，带两个*号的是《第一批异体字整理表》以外的异体字。有些异体字的左上方附有义项数码，表示只适用于某义项；有些繁体字、异体字的左上方带个小三角(△)，表示另外也做字头。

二、一个字头因意义不同而有几个音的，就列为几个字头，各在注音前面分别用⊖⊖⊖等表明次第，注解之末附列有其余的音及其所见页码。

三、字头下所收的带注解的复音词或词组，外加[]号。

四、本字典的字音依据普通话的语音系统，用汉语拼音字母标音。字头标音除用汉语拼音字母外，并附有注音字母。字头按同声同调排在一起，如350页的“侃”字的汉语拼音是kǎn，和它排在一起的同音字有“坎”、“砍”、“菰”、“槛”、“顛”，在这六个字中，只要会读其中一个字（如砍柴的“砍”），就能读出其他五个字的音了。

五、有些字头连注两个音，第二个音后面附注“(x)”字，表示“又音”。有时某义项内注“又某音”，表示“又音”用于某义。

六、有些字头注有“旧读”，表示旧来读法不同。有时某义项内注“旧读”，表示某义旧读不同。

七、行文中有些生僻字、多音字或复音词中读轻声的字补注读音。

八、字头的意义不止一项的，分条注解，用①②③等表示义项。一个义项下如再分条，用1、2、3等表示。[]中的复音词或词组，如分条注解，也用1、2、3等表示。

九、注解中①、②、③的用法如下：

① 表示由原义引申出来的意义。如283页“急 jí”字条①义下，“④气恼，发怒”是由“焦躁”引申出来的。

② 表示由比喻形成的意义。如328页“晶 jīng”字条[结晶]下注

“㊟成果”。

㊟ 表示由原义、故事、成语等转化而成的意义。如 300 页“简 jiǎn”字条①义下注“㊟书信”，659 页“推 tuī”字条①义下[推敲]条注“㊟斟酌文章字句”。

十、注解中的(一子)、(一儿)、(一头)表示本字可以加上这类词尾，构成大致同义的词，不另加注解。

十一、注解中的(叠)表示本字可以重叠起来构成大致同义的词，不另加注解。如 201 页“哥”字条下“(叠)”表示“哥”可以重叠，即“哥哥”。

十二、注解中的㊟表示本字可以跟一个意义相同或相近的字并列起来构成大致同义的词，不另加注解。

十三、注解中的〈方〉表示本字是方言地区用的字或者本义项所注的是方言地区的用法。〈古〉表示本字是古代用的字或者本义项所注的是古代的用法。

十四、从兄弟民族语言中来的词，加注民族简称。如 235 页“哈 hǎ”字条[哈达]是从藏语来的，注“(藏)”。

十五、有些词的后面注“(外)”字，表示是近代的外来语。历史上相沿已久的外来语，一般不注来源。

十六、在注解后举例中，用“~”号代替本字。一个“~”号只代替一个字。

十七、“一”和“-”(短横)的用法如下：

1. 在“一子、一儿、一头”中，在“㊟”字后，“一”代替本字。

2. 在拼音字母标音中，“一”代替省略的音节，“-”(短横)表示联接转行的音节。

十八、“·”(圆点)表示一个例词或一个例句完了，用在字的右下方，或用于注音字母的标音，表示后面的音节读轻声。