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DICTIONARY

牛津袖珍英语词典

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外语教学与研究出版社
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The Pocket Oxford Dictionary

牛津袖珍英语词典

First edited by

F. G. and H. W. Fowler

REVISED EIGHTH EDITION

Edited by

Della Thompson

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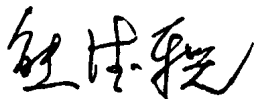
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我们中国人学英文,离不开一本好的英语词典。在能供我们选择的英语词典中,牛津词典系列是大家公认的世界英语词典中最可靠和最有权威的词典。这次外研社出版的 COD,POD 和 LOD 最新版本,不但增收了大量的新词新义,而且在设计和安排方面也有较大的改进。令我特别高兴的是看到外研社推出了该本 1998 年版的 LOD。我在二次世界大战开始时初进英国中学,学生们人手一册 LOD。它的体积小接近于《新华字典》,便于随身携带,并且保持了牛津词典的特点——准确、简明、精练,我相信它同样会受到中国广大初学者的欢迎。

北京外国语大学教授

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read '熊德锐' (Xiong Derui), written in a cursive style.

(熊德锐)

学习英语,必须正确理解词义。要正确理解词义,必须查阅释义准确的英语词典。这类词典中,最适合中国学生使用的要算《牛津袖珍英语词典》与《牛津简明英语词典》。这两部词典久负盛名,其最大特点是释义不但准确可靠而且简明精练。解放前我国学习英语的人莫不视为必备的参考书,我念大学时也经常查阅,从中获益匪浅。现在外语教学与研究出版社,为了促进我国的英语教学,特出版这两部词典的最新版。它增收了大量的新词新义,改进了设计与安排,同时也保存了最初几版的特点。我根据个人的亲身经验,趁此机会竭诚向广大学习英语的青年朋友推荐,希望他们人人手头都有这两部词典;《简明》常备案头,《袖珍》随身携带,对词义、用法等凡有疑问便顺手翻阅。只要坚持不懈,就能渐渐正确理解词义,学会正确使用英语。

北京外国语大学教授

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of three characters: '危', '东', '亚'.

(危东亚)

半个世纪以前, COD 和 POD 就是我国学英语的学生最常用的两部词典。它们的主要优点是定义明晰、准确, 还有简要的词源注释。现在看到的 COD 第 9 版(1998)和 POD 修订第 8 版(1996), 又有许多改进, 如注音用国际音标, 新词和新的词义收罗很多, 同一前缀(如 over-)的词分列, 增加了习惯用法说明等等。这样, 它们对英语学习者和使用者的帮助自然更大, 更会使人爱不释手了。

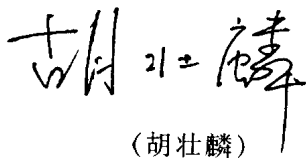
北京外国语大学教授

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of the Chinese characters '丁往道' written in a cursive, flowing style.

(丁往道)

牛津大学出版社是国际出版界的老字号。其牛津英语词典系列,特别是《牛津简明英语词典》堪为精品,素来具有收词量大、注解精当、举例简要、词源确切、附录实用等特色。近年出版的各种新版本,注意增添新词新义、实录新拼法新用法、采用国际音标,加之讲究版面的清晰醒目,推陈出新,精益求精,从而享誉全球。今外研社授权在国内出版《牛津简明英语词典》、《牛津袖珍英语词典》和《牛津小小英语词典》,以满足不同阶层、不同年龄的读者层和各种阅读任务的需要,是我国辞书出版的一大举措,对我国英语教学必将产生积极影响。

北京大学/清华大学教授

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized Chinese characters. The characters are '胡' (Hu) on the left, '壮' (Zhuang) in the middle, and '麟' (Lin) on the right. The signature is written in a cursive style with some overlapping strokes.

(胡壮麟)

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This edition owes much in its content and style to the eighth edition of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* edited by Dr Robert Allen, who also revised the etymologies for this dictionary.

Preface to the Revised Eighth Edition

The eighth edition of the *Pocket Oxford Dictionary* takes even further the aims of the seventh edition towards making information easier to find and easier to understand. This is evident firstly in the continuation of the policy of denesting, i.e. the listing of words in a single alphabetical sequence of main entries with fewer items 'nested' at the end of entries. For example, in this edition, compound nouns written as two words (e.g. *German measles*) as well as some phrases (e.g. *long in the tooth*) are now main entries, while phrasal verbs and idioms remain listed under their first or main element (e.g. *look up to*, *look smart*). This makes words easier to find and reduces very long entries to a more manageable length.

Secondly, this edition no longer contains lists of undefined entries as were previously found for words with prefixes such as *over-*, *re-*, and *un-*. Instead, each is now treated as a main entry.

Thirdly, the use of sense numbers within each part of speech section (noun, verb, adjective, etc.) makes it easier to distinguish senses which in previous editions were divided only by semicolons.

The amount of information given in the dictionary about the forms of nouns, adjectives, and verbs has been greatly increased. Many more difficult plural forms of nouns are specified (e.g. for *callus*, *larynx*, and *raccoon*), the treatment of verb conjugations is fuller (see, for example, *cry*, *dye*, and *veto*), and more comparative and superlative forms of adjectives (e.g. for *dry*, *noble*, and *unwieldy*) are provided.

More prominence has been given in this edition to guidance on disputed and controversial usage, and special usage notes have been introduced to this end. These are based on the current norms of standard English, i.e. the form of written and spoken English most generally accepted as a normal basis of communication in everyday life in the United Kingdom. Similarly, words that may cause great offence have been marked with the label *offens.* (offensive), in order to warn the reader of the likely effect of their use. Their inclusion in the dictionary does not in any way imply that their use is generally acceptable.

The *Pocket* has now been compiled for the first time online. This has greatly aided processes such as cross-reference checking and has allowed updating throughout the text right up to the time of printing.

Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

1. Headword

1.1 The headword is printed in bold type, or in bold italic type if the word is not naturalized in English and is usually found in italics in printed matter.

1.2 Variant spellings are given before the definition (e.g. **cabby** *n.* (also **cabbie**)); in all such cases the form given as the headword is the preferred form.

1.3 Words that are different but spelt the same way (homographs) are distinguished by superior figures (e.g. **bat**¹ and **bat**²).

1.4 Variant American spellings are indicated by the designation *US* (e.g. **favour**. . . *US favor*).

2. Pronunciation

Guidance on pronunciation follows the system of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Only the pronunciation standard in southern England is given.

3. Part-of-speech label

3.1 This is given for all main entries and derivatives.

3.2 Different parts of speech of a single word are listed separately.

3.3 Verbs, whether transitive, intransitive, or both, are given the simple designation *v.* The designation *absol.* (absolute) denotes use with an implied object (as at **abdicate**).

4. Inflection

4.1 *Plurals of Nouns:*

Regular plurals are not given. Plural forms of those ending in *-o* (preceded by any letter other than another *o*) are always given. Other irregular forms are also given, except when the word is a compound of obvious formation (e.g. **footman**, **schoolchild**).

4.2 *Forms of Verbs:*

4.2.1 Regular forms receive no comment.

4.2.2 A doubled consonant in verbal inflexions (e.g. **rubbed**,

rubbing, sinned, sinning) is shown in the form (-**bb**-, -**nn**-, etc.). Where practice differs in American usage this is noted (as at *cavil*).

4.3 *Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives and Adverbs*: Regular forms receive no comment.

5. Definition

5.1 Definitions are listed in order of comparative familiarity and importance, with the most current and important senses first.

5.2 They are separated by a number, or by a letter when the two senses are more closely related.

5.3 Round brackets enclose letters or words that are optional (as at **crash** *v.* where '(cause to) make a loud smashing noise' can mean either 'make a loud smashing noise' or 'cause to make a loud smashing noise'), and indicate typical objects of transitive verbs (such as '*milk*' and '*the skin*' in two senses of **cream** *v.*).

6. Subject and Usage labels

6.1 These are used to clarify the particular context in which a word or phrase is normally used.

6.2 Words and phrases more common in informal spoken English than in formal written English are labelled *colloq.* (colloquial) or *slang* as appropriate.

6.3 Some subject labels are used to indicate the particular relevance of a term or subject with which it is associated (e.g. *Mus.*, *Law*, *Physics*). They are not used when this is sufficiently clear from the definition itself.

6.4 Two categories of deprecated usage are indicated by special markings: *coarse slang* indicates a word that, although widely found, is still unacceptable to many people; *offens.* (offensive) indicates a use that is regarded as offensive by members of a particular ethnic, religious, or other group.

6.5 Usage notes found at the end of entries give guidance on the current norms of standard English. Some of the rules given may legitimately be broken in less formal English, and especially in conversation.

7. Compounds

7.1 Compound terms forming one word (e.g. **bathroom**,

jellyfish) are listed as main entries, as are those consisting of two or more words (e.g. **chain reaction**) or joined by a hyphen (e.g. **chain-gang**).

7.2 When a hyphenated compound in bold type is divided at the end of a line the hyphen is repeated at the beginning of the next line to show that it is a permanent feature of the spelling and not just an end-of-line hyphen.

8. Derivatives

8.1 Words formed by adding a suffix to another word are in many cases listed at the end of the entry for the main word (e.g. **chalkiness** and **chalky** at **chalk**). In this position they are not defined since they can be understood from the sense of the main word and that given at the suffix concerned; when further definition is called for they are given main entries in their own right (e.g. **changeable**).

8.2 For reasons of space words formed by certain suffixes are not always included except when some special feature of spelling or pronunciation or meaning is involved. These suffixes are **-ABLE**, **-ER¹** (in the sense '...that does'), **-ER²** and **-EST** (see also 4.3), **-ISH**, **-LESS**, **-LIKE**, **-LY²**, and **-NESS**.

9. Etymology

9.1 This is given in square brackets [] at the end of the entry. In the space available it can only give the direct line of derivation in outline. Forms in other languages are not given if they are exactly or nearly the same as the English form.

9.2 'Old English' is used for words that are known to have been used before AD 1150.

9.3 'Anglo-French' denotes the variety of French current in England in the Middle Ages after the Norman Conquest.

9.4 'Latin' denotes classical and Late Latin up to about AD 600; 'medieval Latin' that of the period about 600-1500; 'Anglo-Latin' denotes Latin as used in medieval England.

9.5 Where the origin of a word cannot be reliably ascertained, the form 'origin uncertain' or 'origin unknown' is used.

9.6 Names of the rarer languages that have contributed to English (such as Balti at **polo**, and Cree at **wapiti**) are given in full

without explanation; they may be found explained in larger dictionaries or in encyclopedias.

10. Prefixes and Suffixes

10.1 A large selection of these is given in the main body of the text; prefixes are given in the form **ex-**, **re-**, etc., and suffixes in the form **-ion**, **-ness**, etc. These entries should be consulted to explain the many derivatives given at the end of entries (see 8.1).

10.2 Prefixes and suffixes are not normally given a pronunciation since this can change considerably when they form part of a word.

11. Cross-Reference

11.1 Cross-reference to main entries is indicated by small capitals (e.g. **calk** *US* var. of **CAULK**; **put a person wise** see **WISE**).

11.2 Cross-reference in italics to a defined phrase or compound refers to the entry for the first word unless another is specified.

Note on Proprietary Status

This dictionary includes some words which are, or are asserted to be, proprietary names or trade marks. Their inclusion does not imply that they have acquired for legal purposes a non-proprietary or general significance, nor is any other judgement implied concerning their legal status. In cases where the editor has some evidence that a word is used as a proprietary name or trade mark this is indicated by the designation *prop.*, but no judgement concerning the legal status of such words is made or implied thereby.

Abbreviations used in the Dictionary

Abbreviations in general use (such as etc., i.e.) are explained in the Dictionary itself.

abbr.	abbreviation	Eccl.	Ecclesiastical
absol.	absolute(ly)	Econ.	Economics
adj.	adjective	Electr.	Electricity
adv.	adverb	ellipt.	elliptical(ly)
Aeron.	Aeronautics	emphat.	emphatic
Anat.	Anatomy	esp.	especially
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	euphem.	euphemism
Antiq.	Antiquity	Exod.	Exodus
Archaeol.	Archaeology		
Archit.	Architecture	fem.	feminine
assim.	assimilated	fol.	followed
Astrol.	Astrology		
Astron.	Astronomy	Gen.	Genesis
Astronaut.	Astronautics	Geol.	Geology
attrib.	attributive(ly)	Geom.	Geometry
attrib. adj.	attributive adjective	Gk	Greek
	Australian	Gram.	Grammar
Austral.	auxiliary		
aux.		Hist.	History
		hist.	with historical reference
Bibl.	Biblical		
Biochem.	Biochemistry	imper.	imperative
Biol.	Biology	Ind.	of the subcontinent comprising India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh
Bot.	Botany	infin.	infinitive
		int.	interjection
Chem.	Chemistry	interrog.	interrogative
Cinematog.	Cinematography	interrog. adj.	interrogative adjective
collect.	collective(ly)	interrog. adv.	interrogative adverb
colloq.	colloquial(ly)	interrog. pron.	interrogative pronoun
comb.	combination; combining		
compar.	comparative	Ir.	Irish
compl.	complement	iron.	ironical
conj.	conjunction		
contr.	contraction	joc.	jocular
demons. adj.	demonstrative adjective	Judg.	Judges
demons. pron.	demonstrative pronoun		
derog.	derogatory		
dial.	dialect		

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY xi

Lev.	Leviticus	predic. adj.	predicative adjective
masc.	masculine	prep.	preposition
Math.	Mathematics	pres.	present
Matt.	Matthew	pres. part.	present participle
Mech.	Mechanics	pron.	pronoun
Med.	Medicine	pronunc.	pronunciation
Meteorol.	Meteorology	propr.	proprietary term
Mil.	Military	Psychol.	Psychology
Mineral.	Mineralogy	RC Ch.	Roman Catholic Church
Mus.	Music	ref.	reference
Mythol.	Mythology	refl.	reflexive
n.	noun	rel. adj.	relative adjective
Naut.	Nautical	rel. adv.	relative adverb
neg.	negative	rel. pron.	relative pronoun
N.Engl.	Northern English	Relig.	Religion
n.pl.	noun plural	Rev.	Revelation
NZ	New Zealand	rhet.	rhetorical
obj.	objective (case)	Rom.	Roman
offens.	offensive	S.Afr.	South African
opp.	as opposed to	Sc.	Scottish
orig.	originally	Sci.	Science
Parl.	Parliament(ary)	sing.	singular
part.	participle	Stock Exch.	Stock Exchange
past part.	past participle	superl.	superlative
Pharm.	Pharmacy; Pharmacology	ymb.	symbol
Philos.	Philosophy	Theatr.	Theatre
Phonet.	Phonetics	Theol.	Theology
Photog.	Photography	US	American, in American use
phr.	phrase	usu.	usually
Physiol.	Physiology	v.	verb
pl.	plural	var.	variant(s)
poet.	poetical	v.aux.	auxiliary verb
Polit.	Politics	v.refl.	reflexive verb
poss.	possessive (case)	Zool.	Zoology
poss. pron.	possessive pronoun		
prec.	preceded		
predic.	predicative(ly)		

Pronunciation Symbols

Consonants

b	<i>but</i>	n	<i>no</i>	ʃ	<i>she</i>
d	<i>dog</i>	p	<i>pen</i>	ʒ	<i>vision</i>
f	<i>few</i>	r	<i>red</i>	θ	<i>thin</i>
g	<i>get</i>	s	<i>sit</i>	ð	<i>this</i>
h	<i>he</i>	t	<i>top</i>	ŋ	<i>ring</i>
j	<i>yes</i>	v	<i>voice</i>	x	<i>loch</i>
k	<i>cat</i>	w	<i>we</i>	tʃ	<i>chip</i>
l	<i>leg</i>	z	<i>zoo</i>	dʒ	<i>jar</i>
m	<i>man</i>				

Vowels

æ	<i>cat</i>	ʌ	<i>run</i>	əʊ	<i>no</i>
ɑ:	<i>arm</i>	ʊ	<i>put</i>	eə	<i>hair</i>
e	<i>bed</i>	u:	<i>too</i>	ɪə	<i>near</i>
ɜ:	<i>her</i>	ə	<i>ago</i>	ɔɪ	<i>boy</i>
ɪ	<i>sit</i>	aɪ	<i>my</i>	ʊə	<i>poor</i>
i:	<i>see</i>	aʊ	<i>how</i>	aɪə	<i>fire</i>
ɒ	<i>hot</i>	eɪ	<i>day</i>	auə	<i>sour</i>
ɔ:	<i>saw</i>				

(ə) signifies the indeterminate sound as in *garden*, *carnal*, and *rhythm*.

(r) at the end of a word indicates an r that is sounded when a word beginning with a vowel follows, as in *clutter up* and *an acre of land*.

The mark ˘ indicates a nasalized sound, as in the following sounds that are not natural in English:

- æ̃ (*timbre*)
- ā (*élan*)
- ō̃ (*bon voyage*)

The main or primary stress of a word is shown by ' preceding the relevant syllable; any secondary stress in words or phrases of three or more syllables is shown by ˘, preceding the relevant syllable.

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