

简明汉英词典

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A CONCISE  
CHINESE-ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

北京语言学院  
《简明汉英词典》编写组

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## 前 言

《简明汉英词典》主要供外国朋友学习汉语使用，同时也供我国的翻译工作者、英语教师及学习英语的学生参考。共收近两万词条(包括成语、熟语、结构、格式等)，单字条目(即打头字)三千零六十五个。收词以一般词语为主，适当兼顾一些常用的专业词语，特别注意多收新中国报刊及日常生活中广泛使用的新词汇。

编者总结留学生汉语教学工作的经验，在1976年7月本院铅印的《汉英》、《汉法》两部小词典的基础上，进行了修订，并参考外国留学生以及各方面提来的意见，增加了词条、注释(特别是常用虚词的注释)、例句和附录。因水平有限，缺点在所难免，欢迎读者多提建议，以便再版时修订补充。

本书编辑工作的负责人是钟授。汉语编辑有：(按姓氏笔划排列)王笑湘、田万湘、龙世辉、许德楠、张维、余云霞、李培元、孟凯、郝恩美、赵桂玲、黄文彦、董树人、赖汉纲。先后参加汉语编写工作的还有：王正娃、王向明、白舒荣、祁学义、关立勋、任宣知、李明、李辉、李忆民、李延祐、李润新、陈忠、陈不同、胡书经、贾颖、彭庆生、蔡日英。英语编辑有：王还、吕炳洪、麦秀闲、林诗仲。参加英语翻译工作的还有：王华明、姜南方、黄大备。全部英语翻译由王还定稿。加拿大朋友商慧民(Sandra Sachs)参加了英语译稿的修改工作。许孟雄也修改了部分英语译稿。在我院学习的部分留学生，给予我们热情的协助；院内外各单位和许多同志给予我们大力支持，在此谨向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

北 京 语 言 学 院

《简明汉英词典》编写组

一九七九年十二月

## FOREWORD

This dictionary is intended mainly for foreign learners of the Chinese language, and it is also useful to the Chinese translators, teachers and students of English. It consists of some 20,000 entries (including words, set phrases, common sayings, various constructions and structures). There are 3,065 main entry characters. The entries are primarily everyday words, etc. in common circulation but scientific and technical terms of high frequency are also included. Special care has been taken to incorporate new words that occur frequently in newspapers and periodicals and in the daily life in New China.

This dictionary has been compiled on the basis of the Chinese-English Dictionary published by our Institute in July 1976 for restricted circulation. It has been revised and more entries, usage notes (especially the usages of function words), examples and appendices have been added. In compiling this dictionary, the editors have made use of the Institute's experience in teaching Chinese to foreign students and taken into consideration the suggestions of our foreign students and of experts in various fields. As both our knowledge and experience are necessarily limited, mistakes and short-comings are unavoidable. We look forward to receiving corrections and suggestions from users that will help us make improvements in a second edition.

Zhong Qin is responsible for organizing the compilation of this dictionary. The Chinese editors (arranged in order of stroke number of their names) are: Wang Xiaoxiang, Tian Wanxiang, Long Shihui, Xu Denan, Zhang Wei, Yu Yunxia, Li Peiyun.

Meng Kai, Hao Enmei, Zhao Guiling, Huang Wenyan, Dong Shuren, Lai Hangang. Others who at one time or another took part in the work are: Wang Zhengwa, Wang Xiangming, Bai Shurong, Qi Xueyi, Guan Lixun, Ren Xuanzhi, Li Ming, Li Hui, Li Yimin, Li Yanhu, Li Runxin, Chen Zhong, Chen Butong, Hu Shujing, Jia Ying, Peng Qingsheng, Cai Riying. The English editors are: Wang Huan, Lü Binghong, Mai Xiuxian and Lin Shizhong. Others who did a part of the translation are Wang Huaming, Jiang Nanfang and Huang Dabei. The entire English translation was finalized by Wang Huan. Acknowledgement is gratefully made to our Canadian friend Sandra Sachs who gave us very valuable help in polishing the English translation. Xu Mengxiong also read a part of the translation and made some suggestions. We have also received support from many organizations. Several experts and many foreign students of our Institute have also given us valuable assistance. To all of them, we take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks.

The Concise Chinese-English Dictionary  
Compiling Group,

Beijing Languages Institute

December 1979

# 说 明

## Explanatory Notes

### 一、 词条

#### I The Entries

分读音、汉字、释义三个方面加以说明。

Each entry consists of three parts: the symbolized pronunciation, the Chinese character and the definition in English.

#### 读音 Pronunciation

1. 词条按《汉语拼音方案》字母次序排列。有关《汉语拼音方案》同国际音标、威托玛式音标等的对照情况参见附录(一)。

1. The symbols used in this dictionary for indicating pronunciation are those of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. The entries have been arranged alphabetically according to the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. For a comparison of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet, the International Phonetic Alphabet, and the Wade system, see Appendix I.

2. 音同调不同的汉字,按阴平(第一声)、阳平(第二声)、上声(第三声)、去声(第四声)、轻声的次序排列。同音同调的按汉字笔画多少排列,少的在前,多的在后。

2. Characters having the same sound but different tones are arranged in order of tones: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and neutral. Characters having the same sound and the same tone are arranged according to the number of strokes, characters having fewer strokes preceding those having more strokes.

3. 同音同形的单音词,作一条处理,如(“白”(形)(副));由于所注词性不同,释义不同,不致发生混淆。

3. Monosyllabic words represented by the same character and having the same pronunciation are combined in one entry, e.g. 白 (形) white, (副) in vain. The user will not find this confusing since they differ in part of speech and definition.

4. 轻声是独立的一个声调, 发轻声的单音词或有一个音节读轻声的词均单独处理, 如助词“过”在轻声“guo”音序下见; 名词“大意 dàyi”与形容词“大意 dàyi”分两条。轻声的音高变化见“变调”。

4. The neutral tone is treated as a separate tone equivalent to the other 4 tones. Monosyllabic words having a neutral tone or words having one syllable pronounced in the neutral tone are dealt with as separate items, e.g. the particle 过 is listed under guo in the neutral tone; the noun 大意 (dàyi) and the adjective 大意 (dàyi) are listed as two separate entries. For the change in the pitch of the neutral tone, see the entry 变调.

5. 读音儿化的, 标“(~儿)”; 书写时经常带“儿”字的, 词条收“儿”, 如“一块儿”。读音因儿化而发生的变化情形, 见“儿化”, 各词条不一标出。

5. Those words pronounced with a retroflex “r” are marked “(~儿)”. If the written form always has 儿, e.g. 一块儿, the entry is printed that way. For the modification of speech sounds due to the retroflex “r”, see the entry 儿化.

6. 某些变调规则, 如第三声音节因后随音节声调的不同而变为第二声或半三声, 参见“变调”条, 各词均标原调。“不”的变调见“不”条。“七”“八”变调带方音性质, 本词典不收。某些词重迭后读音略有变化, 因普遍性不大, 亦未作特殊处理。

6. For certain rules regarding changes of tone, e.g. the change from a 3rd tone to a second tone or semi 3rd tone due to the difference in tone of the character following it, see the entry 变调. All entries are marked in their original tones. The changes of tones of 不 are explained under the respective entry. This dictionary does not indicate the changes in tone of 七 and 八 because they are dialectal changes. Some characters change slightly in pronunciation



after reduplication. These are not dealt with because they are regional.

7. 词条拼音分写连写按以下原则处理:

7. The principles having to do with the joining or separation of syllables in phonetic transcription are as follows:

(1) 词条凡标注词性的, 拼音连写。

(1) Entries with the parts of speech stated are transcribed with syllables joined.

(2) 大于词的, 拼音分写, 分写原则以词为单位。在成语、熟语中划词适当体现古汉语的特点。

(2) Entries which are phrases are transcribed with the syllables separated, each word forming a unit. In set phrases and common sayings, classical Chinese is taken into consideration in the division into words.

(3) 动宾结构的拼写, 中间以“-”号隔开, 如“打架 dǎ - jià”。(见 16 页动宾结构)。

(3) The phonetic transcription of the V-O (verb-object) construction is separated by the sign -, e.g. 打架 dǎ - jià (see V-O construction, P. 16).

(4) 动补结构的拼写, 中间以“/”号隔开, 如“打开 dǎ / kāi”。(见 16 页动补结构)。

(4) The phonetic transcription of the V-C (verb-complement) construction is separated by the sign /, e.g. 打开 dǎ / kāi (see V-C construction, P. 16).

(5) 格式是由一些常用在一起互相呼应的词组成的, 拼音以词为单位分写, 如“除了…以外 chūle...yǐwài”。

(5) Structures are made up of words which are often used together. Whether they are transcribed with the syllables joined or separated, each word forms a unit, e.g. 除了…以外 chūle...yǐwài.

8. 例句英译文中的人名、地名一概用《汉语拼音方案》标注。

8. Names of persons and places in the English translation of examples are all written in the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet.

## 汉字 Chinese characters

1. 本词典兼用“笔画查字法”和“部首查字法”。具体查检方法见《笔画查字表》和《部首查字表》。

1. This dictionary adopts both the “Stroke Index” and the “Radical Index” systems. Instructions for each index are to be found at the beginning of the index.

2. 本词典中汉字，凡有简体字者，全部用简体字。词典正文的打头字如有繁体，繁体字加括号排在打头字后；如果只是一个词的某一个义项有繁体问题，则在这一义项号码后列繁体，如“表”(名)(2)后列繁体“錶”。

2. All characters which have simplified forms are given in simplified forms in this dictionary. Those of the main entry characters in the text of the dictionary which have original complex forms, have the complex forms placed in brackets after the main entry characters. In the case where only in one definition of a character does it have a complex form, the complex form is placed after this particular definition, e.g. 表(名)(2)(錶).

3. 同汉字又同音同调的词条，按词在前、词组在后的原则排列，如“贷款(名)”条在前，“贷款”(动宾结构)条在后。

3. Entries having the same characters and the same pronunciations and tones are arranged with word preceding phrase, e.g. 贷款 as a noun precedes 贷款 as V-O construction.

4. 为方便读者，本词典附有《繁简体字对照表》。

4. For the convenience of the user, this dictionary lists simplified characters and their original complex forms in Appendix 3.

## 释义 Definitions

1. 词条释义尽量先给英语等同词。等同词不足以表达汉语词条的特殊含义或用法的，适当加注。

1. For each entry word, an English equivalent is provided. If such an equivalent is not enough to convey the particular meaning or usage

of the entry word, some explanation is given.

2. 有两种以上词性的词按实词在前、虚词在后的原则注释。同一词性下的义项排列顺序为：本义在前，引申义在后；常用的在前，次常用的在后。

2. For a word used as more than one part of speech, definitions are given with notional word preceding function word. The definitions of a word under one part of speech are so arranged that the original meaning precedes the figurative meaning, and the more frequently used meaning precedes the less frequently used meaning.

3. 释义后的例句和搭配以帮助读者掌握用法为主要着眼点。只用于书面语的词，标〈书〉；多见于书面语的，在释义中说明。纯属日常口语的词语，标〈口〉。

3. The examples which follow the definition are mainly intended to help the user grasp the usage of the word. Words used only in written language are marked 〈书〉; where words are usually used in written language, that is indicated in the definition. Words used only in spoken language are marked 〈口〉.

## 二、语法 II Grammar

词典在确定词条、词性，注释用法以及举例时不可避免地要牵涉到语法。关于汉语语法，目前大家看法很不一致。为方便词典使用者，现将本词典的语法规律及术语、分词、词组、句子三个方面加以说明。

The determination of which entries shall be included in a dictionary and of the part of speech of each word, writing usage notes and giving examples are all questions having a lot to do with grammar. Views on Chinese grammar are still very divergent. For the convenience of the user, there follows a note on the grammatical principles which govern this dictionary and the grammatical terminology under the three headings: words,

phrases and sentences.

## 词 Words

1. 本词典划词以现代汉语为标准。在现代汉语中不能独立作词运用的字,一律不注词性,不释义。有的虽不能自由运用,但在某些固定词组或习惯组合中仍有生命力,具有独立含义,本词典标注词性,释义,并加“◇”号以示区别。

1. Whether a character is a word or not, is decided by its function in modern Chinese. Neither the part of speech nor definition (English equivalent) is given for those characters which cannot function independently as words in modern Chinese. Characters which cannot stand on their own as words but which still have independent meaning in certain set phrases are treated as words and the sign ◇ is added to indicate which these are.

2. 词分实词、虚词两大类。

2. Chinese words can be classified into two categories: notional words and function words.

实词包括:名词、代词、动词、助动词、形容词、数词、量词。另有词头、词尾两个附类。

Notional words include: nouns, pronouns, verbs, auxiliary verbs, adjectives, numerals and measure words. Prefixes and suffixes are also included in this category.

虚词包括:副词、介词、连词、助词、叹词、象声词。

Function words include: adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, interjections and onomatopoeic words.

3. 名词内有时间词及方位词两个附类。本词典一律注“(名)”。这两个名词附类的最大特点是可作状语(如“咱们现在屋里谈吧”)。

3. Nouns denoting time and nouns of locality are also included in the category of nouns and are marked (名). Their distinguishing feature is that they can function as adverbial adjuncts, e.g. 咱们现在屋里谈吧。

4. 代词分人称代词(如“我”“咱们”“人家 rénjia”)、疑问代词(如“什么”

“哪儿”“哪 nǎ”)、指示代词(如“这”“那”“每”)和其它代词(如“其他”“其余”)。本词典一律注“(代)”。

4. Pronouns are divided into personal pronouns, such as 我, 咱们, 人家; interrogative pronouns such as 什么, 哪儿, 哪 (nǎ); demonstrative pronouns such as 这, 那, 每 and other pronouns such as 其他, 其余. They are all marked (代).

5. 动词有及物、不及物之分, 本词典一律注“(动)”。

5. Both transitive and intransitive verbs are marked (动).

6. 形容词一般兼有能作谓语又能作定语的特性, 但有部分形容词只作定语不作谓语用(即非谓形容词), 另有一部分又只作谓语不作定语用(即非定形容词), 本词典一律注“(形)”, 读者应注意词条后的用法注释和搭配与例句, 以免用错。

6. In general, an adjective can serve either as a predicate or as an attributive, but some adjectives can serve only as attributives (non-predicate adjectives); whereas others can serve only as predicates (non-attributive adjectives). They are all marked (形). The user can learn their usages from usage notes and examples.

7. 量词分名量及动量两大类, 都标“(量)”。本词典正文中部分名词条后标注了常用名量(如“椅子——[把 bǎ]”)。附录(十一)列出常用名量与动量共一百六十四个, 供读者参考。许多名词可借作量词使用(如“一杯酒”“一坛酒”“一瓶酒”“洒了一桌子酒”“溅了一地酒”等等), 诸如此类的纯属临时借用性质, 本词典一律不标“(量)”。

7. Measure words are divided into noun measure words and verb measure words. They are all marked (量). Following some nouns, their specific measure words are given, e.g. 椅子[把 bǎ]. 135 common noun and verb measure words are listed in Appendix 11 for the user's reference. Many nouns can be used as measure words (e.g. 一杯酒, 一坛酒, 一瓶酒, 洒了一桌子酒, 溅了一地酒, etc.); all such nouns which can be used as measure words are not marked (量).

8. 词头、词尾不是能独立运用的词, 但还没有发展到词的形态变化成分的地步。

8. Prefixes and suffixes are not words but on the other hand, they are not quite the same as the affixes of some other languages.

9. 助词分结构助词(“的”“得”“地”)、语气助词(如“吗”“呢”“吧”“啊”)、时态助词(“了”“着”“过”)和其他助词(如“罢了”“而已”)。本词典一律注“(助)”。

9. Particles: structural particles (的,得,地), modal particles (吗,呢,吧,啊), aspect particles (了,着,过) and other particles such as 罢了,而已, are all marked (助).

#### 10. 确定词性

#### 10. The determination of parts of speech

确定词性时对以下几个方面进行综合考察,即:一类词与其它词类的词的组合,词在句子中的功能,词的意义和词的变化(如重叠形式等)。

In determining the parts of speech of the words the following points are taken into consideration: the word's collocations with words of different parts of speech, the function of the word in the sentence, the meaning of the word and the morphological changes in the word (e.g. reduplication, etc.).

#### (1) 动词与名词:

#### (1) Verbs and nouns:

① 同形同音但明显是两个词,一动一名的,当然要注两个词性,如“锁”(动):把箱子锁上;(名):一把锁。

① Two words made up of the same character and having the same pronunciation; one being a noun, the other a verb, are put in one entry and marked with both parts of speech, e.g. 锁(动) lock: 把箱子锁上;(名) lock: 一把锁。

② 动词一般都作主语、宾语,不能因此给动词都兼注“(名)”。动词一般还可作定语,也不能因此都兼注“(形)”。

② Verbs in general can function as the subject or the object of a sentence, but we have not marked every verb (名). Verbs can also function as attributives, but they have not been marked (形).

③ 从词源看是“(动)”,但现代汉语中已可受名量修饰(至少可受“种”

“项”“套”“宗”等名量修饰),也可受一般形容词和名词修饰的,兼注“(名)”,如“斗争(动)(名)”、“教育(动)(名)”。

③ Sometimes, judging from its etymology, a word is a verb, but in modern Chinese it can be modified by a noun measure word (at least by 种,项,套,宗, etc.) and can also be modified by an ordinary adjective or noun. In this case, it is marked both (动) and (名), e.g. 斗争(动)(名),教育(动)(名)。

## (2) 名词与形容词:

### (2) Nouns and adjectives:

名词一般可作定语,本词典不以此给名词兼注“(形)”,如“文化(名)”,但例子中可以有“文化生活”。只有可受副词“很”“不”等修饰的,才兼注“(形)”,如“科学(名)、(形)”“文明(名)、(形)”。

Nouns in general can function as attributives, but we do not mark them (形), e.g. in the entry 文化(名) there may be an example 文化生活. Only those nouns which can be modified by the adverbs 很,不, etc., are marked both (名) and (形), e.g. 科学(名)(形),文明(名)(形)。

## (3) 形容词与副词:

### (3) Adjectives and adverbs:

① 同音同形但明显是两个词,一形一副,意义不同的,当然注两个词性,如“白”(形):白衣服;(副):白跑一趟。

① Two words made up of the same character and having the same pronunciation, yet having two entirely different meanings, one as adjective and the other as adverb, are put in one entry and marked with both parts of speech, e.g. 白(形) white: 白衣服;(副) in vain: 白跑一趟。

② 汉语形容词常作状语,倘若意义不变,不算兼“(副)”,如“积极(形):积极工作”,这里“积极”是形容词作状语。

② Adjectives can generally function as adverbial adjuncts, so, if the meaning remains the same, an adjective is not marked (副) when it functions as an adverbial adjunct, e.g. 积极(形):积极工作。

**(4) 副词与连词:****(4) Adverbs and conjunctions:**

只能用在句子谓语前的是副词,如“就”“才”“很”“尚且”;只能用在主语前的是连词,如“但是”“否则”“然而”。可在主语前也可在谓语前的,按以下标准划分:用了这个词的句子能单独成立的注“(副)”,如“尤其”“难道”;不能单独成立的注“(连)”,如“即使”“宁可”“于是”。

Words which can only be used before the predicate of a sentence are adverbs, e.g. 就, 才, 很, 尚且; words which can only be used before the subject of a sentence are conjunctions, e.g. 但是, 否则, 然而. Words which can be used both before the predicate and before the subject are determined by the following principle: if a clause containing the word can be an independent sentence, then the word is an adverb, e.g. 尤其, 难道; if not, it is a conjunction, e.g. 即使, 宁可, 于是.

**(5) 助动词:****(5) Auxiliary verbs:**

仅仅看是否用在动词前这一条,尚不足以确定某词是否为助动词,因为副词(如“懒得”)与一些动词(如“喜欢”)都可占据这个地位。助动词除了上述条件,还要能单独回答问题,受“不”修饰,不能带名词、代词作的宾语。这样,助动词(如“可以”“应该”等)就同动词、副词划清了界线。

The fact that a word can be used before a verb does not ensure that it is an auxiliary verb, because some adverbs (e.g. 懒得) and some verbs (e.g. 喜欢) can also be so used. An auxiliary verb must be able to form the answer to a question standing by itself, must be able to be qualified by 不, and cannot take an object made up of a noun or pronoun. In these ways, auxiliary verbs (e.g. 可以, 应该) are distinguished from verbs and adverbs.

**(6) 某些重叠形式:****(6) Reduplications:**

① 各类词符合规律的重叠形式,不另出词条,如有“马虎(形)”,但不收“马马虎虎(形)”。



① The regular reduplications of words of different parts of speech are not included as separate entries. Thus 马虎(形) is an entry, and there is no entry for 马马虎虎(形).

② 重叠形式如果同未重叠时的词义、用法,尤其是语法功能有差别,则另出词条,如“晃悠(动)”之外,另出“晃晃悠悠(形)”。“支吾(动)”之外,另出“支支吾吾(形)”。

② If the reduplication of a word has a different meaning, usage and especially grammatical function from the word, then it is included as a separate entry, e.g. 晃悠(动), 晃晃悠悠(形); 支吾(动), 支支吾吾(形).

## 词组 Phrases

本词典在释义及用法注释中提到的词组有两种:结构和词组。结构有下列四种:

In the definitions and usage notes in this dictionary there are two kinds of phrases mentioned: constructions and phrases. There are four kinds of constructions:

### 1. 动宾结构:

#### 1. Verb-object (V-O) constructions:

动宾结构由一个动词加一个作它的宾语的词(多为名词)构成。有时这个宾语前可用数量词,动词可带“了”(或“着”“过”),重叠时只重叠动词部分,等等。本词典词条中常用的动宾结构占有一定的数量。

A V-O construction is made up of a verb and its object (usually a noun). This object can take a numeral plus measure word, and the verb can take 了 or 着 or 过. When reduplicated, only the verb is reduplicated and not the object. The V-O constructions which are entries in this dictionary have been included because they are very frequently used.

### 2. 动补结构:

#### 2. Verb-complement (V-C) constructions:

动补结构由一个动词加一个作它的结果补语(或趋向补语)的词构成。这