

现代英语用法词典

张道真 编著

A DICTIONARY
OF CURRENT
ENGLISH
USAGE

□

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A Dictionary of Current English Usage (1)

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上海译文出版社

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前 言

经过了二十多年艰苦漫长的岁月，这部书总算初步完成。回顾走过的曲折路程，心中感触确实很多，高兴的是在十年浩劫中这部书没有夭折，难过的是在那些动乱的日子里，由于如何编写这样一部词典的指导思想混乱，改过来改过去浪费了大量时间。现在总算雨过天青，在党的正确政策阳光的照耀下，这部书终于脱稿，能和群众见面了。

为什么花这样长时间来编写这样一部书呢？这是由于自己在学习英语的过程中，深深感到掌握词汇用法的艰难。一般词典由于照顾面很广，对每个词的讲解都比较简略，而实际上的用法要比词典上反映的复杂得多。后来虽然也出版了不少用法词典，对我们掌握词汇给了很大帮助，但往往着重某些侧面，而大量用法上的问题都没有处理。因此渴望有一本比较全面反映词汇用法的书。特别是在写语法书时，感到要真正掌握语法，必须掌握词汇的用法，两相结合才能打好语言基础。一九五八年时我产生了写这样一部书的念头，第二年开始搜集资料，经过了两年多的准备，六一年开始编写，六五年完成初稿，正在做最后修订准备出版时，“文化大革命”开始了。在那动荡的岁月里，虽然出版的希望渺茫，但我坚信这部书是群众需要的，在这一信念的支持下，我继续搜集资料，继续进行修改，基本上没有停顿。在这段时期尽管走了曲折的道路，但却经受了多方面的考验，使我脑中越来越清楚是为谁而写作。后来，祖国的春天来到了，海外的朋友又寄来了许多新出的书，于是我夜以继日地投入了修改充实工作。经过几个春秋，现在大体完成，可以出版供大家试用了，希望对大家学习英语、掌握词汇用法能起一定的作用。

这不是一部全面的词典，而是着重讲解近一万个常用词的用法。这些词仅占英语总词汇量的五十分之一，却是最基本、最常用、最活跃也是较难掌握的词。掌握了这些词的用法，表达一般思想，应付日常工作，就大体上有了良好的基础。这些词是怎样选定的呢？首先是参阅了许多学者如 Thorndike, Dewey, Palmer, Michael West 等提出的常用词汇表，考虑了各个词的出现率、多义性、结构功能、搭配能力、语义上的重要性及语体上的通用性，订出了五千多词的词汇表。在搜集材料的过程中又印证语言实际进行了调整，最近几年又参照新出的许多词典，如：Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Macmillan Dictionary, The Random House College Dictionary, The Family Word Finder 等进行了补充，凡属一般认为打好英语基础需要的词都收了进去（但过于简单不需处理的词后来都删除了）。目前总词汇量大概在一万左右。这样的选择有一定的主观性，多收漏收的情况可能都有，但最常用又需要处理的词估计都收进去了。

关于词义讲解，并不是有义必录，而是加以选择有所取舍有些陈旧、过偏、少见的用法以及俚语方言都予以剔除。常用用法，特别是表达我们日常思想需要的语汇，则尽量包括进去。在词义讲解时没有完全按照外国词典的作法，而是根据中国人的概念，进行必要的归纳组合，使比较易于理解。词义一般只给基本概念，灵活译法由读者结合实例自己去考虑。在给汉语释义的过程中，遇到不少困难，虽然也做了一定推敲，但由于水平有限，工作量太大，不能一一反复琢磨，恐难免还有不贴切甚至不妥当之处，还希望读者根据更多的语言材料，做出自己的判断。

在处理词汇的过程中，注意了结合中国学生在学习英语时最容易产生的问题。就动词来说，注意了及物和不及物两类用

法的区分，注意了后面跟什么样的结构，与什么介词、副词或名词搭配，以及词义的引申变化等。名词处理时注意了可数和不可数问题，用单数还是复数形式，是原义还是转义等。对介词给了较大篇幅，对使用中可能出现的诸如词义、结构、搭配等问题，都试图进行处理。特别是对成语，给予了较大注意，如 come 后列出了 come about, come around 等四十多个成语，在 hand 后列了 at first hand, at hand, by hand, ask for one's hand 等五十多个成语。有时一个成语中实际上包含了许多成语，例如在 to one's surprise [joy, etc.] 一条后，就有 to one's surprise, to one's amazement [regret, sorrow, relief, amusement, satisfaction, horror, delight] 等近二十条成语。又如在 in 的一条用法后就包括了 in token of, in payment of, in hope of, in celebration of, in support of, in reply to, in response to, in preparation for, in compliance with, in revolt against 等许多成语。成语是中国学生最感困难的问题之一，必须作较细致的处理。关于同义词的辨析，虽不是本书重点解决的问题，也给了一定注意，在必要的地方也作了简单的讲解。由于例句较多，可帮助对词义取得较确切的了解，同义词问题有时自然得到解决，不需另作处理。

为了说明词的各种用法，这部书里收入了大量例句，少则三五条，多则几十条。为什么要收入这么多例句？一个原因是例句多可以加深印象。我们在教学中讲一个用法，往往需要举七八个例句，或用好些例句进行练习，只有这样学生才能确切掌握用法，留下深刻印象。除此之外，还有词的搭配问题，例如在讲 feel 作系动词的用法时举了二十多个跟形容词的例子，举了十多个跟过去分词的例子，还有二十多个跟复合宾语的例子，不多举例就不知道能和什么词搭配。此外还要靠较多例句说明确切的词义和灵活的译法，如 cut 一词可以通过大量例句说明

可以表示“切”，“砍”，“割”，“剪”，“裁”，“伐”，“削”，“绞”，“挖”，“刺”，“切除”等概念，反过来又可以掌握“用工具等把一部分从一整体中分出来”这一基本概念。这些例句大多是从现代有质量的原著中选来的，既是例句又是例证。通过它们可以了解词汇在日常语言中的实际运用。由于篇幅关系，例句没有附上译文。这对初学的人会造成一定困难，但对基础稍好的人也有一些好处，就是避免过多依靠汉语，有利于逐步发展用英语思维不经翻译直接使用英语的能力。

本书编排力求醒目。在体例上尽量做到不言自明。注音基本上采用 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 的系统，因为它照顾了英美读音的差别，但为了与大家习惯运用的注音方法尽量接近，也做了少量调整。现在除了[ou]改为[əu]外，主要是把[ɔ:]改成[ɜ:]，[eə]改成[eə]。另外，[ə]可读[ə]，也可不读音。估计大家在使用中不会发生困难。再就是[]中的词通常是替换词，()中的词是省略词。*号表示后面是成语，△号引起的是解释。在个别难句后加了译文(全句或部分)。派生词尽量列在原词后面，而不一定完全依照字母顺序排列。

这书如何使用，不同人可作不同考虑。有的人只需结合问题参阅有关部分，有的人则需要通读。一般说来，通读一遍是有好处的，虽然不可能都记住，但可以留下较深印象，以后查考比较方便，在运用语言时可比较自觉。阅读时不宜象看小说一样一溜而过，最好是细嚼慢咽不抢速度。如果可能的话，还可把某些例句译为汉语进行对比。要发展听说及写作能力的人，最好做些记忆工作，以加深印象，同时在语言实践中反复验证，这样认识可逐步加深。在某个意义上说，看这类书可说是获得理性认识，再在大量实践中(包括听说阅读等)取得感性认识，两种认识互相结合，互相补充，互相推动，则可望对词汇取得比较深入牢固的掌握，从而打好语言的基础。总之，要从感性到理性又从理性

到感性,经过多次反复才能取得“真知”,最后达到自觉运用的目的。

这部书虽然花费了不少时间,但毕竟还只是一次尝试,看这样做是否真正有助于加强大家对词汇的掌握。由于过去的时间没得到充分利用,搜集资料的工作还做得不够,尤其是对口语的调查做得不多,例如没有从广播、演讲、报告、日常会话中进行考察,因而对语言运用的实际情况了解得还不透。加之自己的工作还不够深入细致,因此这书还很不成熟,有些地方比较粗糙,有待进一步琢磨。希望在试用过程中,大家能提出宝贵意见,争取经过修改,使这书逐步臻于完善,对大家的学习能起些积极作用。用半生时间写了这本书,主要体现了为群众解决词汇用法问题的一片心意,希望它能起抛砖引玉的作用,推动更多同志从事这项工作,如果有较多的人行动起来,尽管词汇浩如烟海,也必然能最后对这问题取得较好的解决。

在编写的过程中得到了多方面的帮助,有的领导同志给予鼓励和支持,有些同志帮助看了稿子,提了宝贵意见,有些同志帮助进行打字抄写等具体工作,对他们特表示衷心感谢。

张道真

一九八二年十二月于北京

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(注) 参考文献包括:《新英汉词典》(上海译文),《英语成语辞典》(商务), *New Dictionary of English Collocations* (Kenkyusha), *Sanseido's Dictionary of Current English Usage* (Sanseido), *A Dictionary of English and American Usage* (Kaitakusha), *Living English Structure* by W. S. Allen, *The Teacher's Work Book of 30,000 Words* by E. Thorndike & I. Lorge, *How to Use the New Method English Dictionary* by Michael West, *Interim Report on Vocabulary Selection* by Faucet & Thorndike,《英语常用词汇》高名凯、刘世儒合编。

A

a [ə; 重读 ei], **an** [ən] (用于元音前) *art.* (不定冠词)

1. 一个(= one):

Rome was not built in *a* day. (Prov)

There was now not *a* minute to lose. (Bennet)

His wages were forty pounds *a* year. (Wells)

△有时带有“同一”的意思:

Birds of *a* feather flock together. (Prov)

2. 某一个(= a certain):

I took my things to *an* hotel in New Street. (Doyle)

Then *an* idea came to him, which he calmly considered. (London)

I went into *a* stationer's to buy a picture. (Scheurweghs)

3. (表类属)某类人或物中的一个:

1) 用在表语之类成分中,说明属哪类人或物:

You are *a* just man. (Greene)

He doesn't strike me as being *a* particularly able person. (Shaw)

We knew Moses as *an* authority on Wagner. (Pollitt)

2) 用在主语中,代表一类人或物:

A knife is a tool for cutting with. (PEG)

Does *a* dog have a keen sense of hearing? (Wood)

Can *a* novelist shut his eyes to the state of his country? (Fox)

3) 用在其他成分中:

She endeavored to show him the simple affection of *a* daughter. (Dreiser)

Political power grows out of the barrel of *a* gun. (Mis)

4. (用在某些物质名词前)一种,一份:

It was *a* wonderful tea. (Priestley)

The bakery makes *a* very fine rye bread. (Long)

A high-grade paper is made from rushes. (Mis)

A large coffee for me. (Galsworthy)

Oh, you may as well bring me *a* chocolate too. (Mansfield)

5. (用在表示风雨等的名词前)一阵:

It was clear daylight now and *a* fine rain was falling. (Hemingway)

A cold drizzle was falling. (Mis)

There's *a* cold wind this morning. (Du Maurier)

6. (用在某些抽象名词前)一种,引起某种情绪的事物等:

She showed *a* certain elegance. (Bennet)

He felt again *a* great tenderness for Ruth. (Walpole)

That is *a* great disappointment. (Wilde)