

汉英双语

现代汉语词典

(2002年增补本)

The
Contemporary
Chinese Dictionary
[Chinese-English Edition]

中国社会科学院语言研究所词典编辑室 编



外语教学与研究出版社

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Preface

根据一个母本翻译的双解词典首先要有一个好的母本,《现代汉语词典》是一部高质量的好词典,问世以来受到广大读者的欢迎,已经发行近4,000万册,产生了很大的社会影响。它的特点是宗旨明确、体例严密、收词精当、注释准确、举例简练。现在外研社组织人力将它译成英文,出版汉英双语版,这是我国汉英类词典出版业的一件大事。A good bilingual dictionary is based on translation from one language to another and thus calls for a good dictionary in the mother tongue. *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* is such a dictionary, having been well received by a wide range of readers since its publication. With an overall distribution exceeding 40 million copies, its social influence can hardly be overestimated. *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* is characterized by its well-designed goals, impeccable format, felicitous selection of entries, accurate definitions, and concise examples. By organizing the translation of this dictionary into English and publishing it in a bilingual format, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press has made an originaive contribution to the publication of Chinese-English dictionaries in China.

《现汉》是在国务院的指示下,遵照“推广普通话,促进汉语规范化”宗旨而编写的,它是一部现代汉语的规范词典。词语的规范化一般不能用行政命令的方式来实现,编纂高质量的词典是实现词语规范化的重要途径。高质量的词典编纂需要建立在科学研究的基础上,编纂者必须从现代汉语的语言事实出发,掌握第一手的资料,并且运用先进的语言学理论为指导。在前辈语言学大师吕叔湘先生、丁声树先生的主持下,一支一流的词典编纂队伍长期坚持工作,收集资料卡片上百万张,加上全面、认真的分析和综合,工作的繁杂和辛苦是难以想象的。辛勤的耕耘才换来丰硕的成果,这和当今许多词典粗制滥造、拼拼凑凑、甚至抄袭剽窃的做法形成何等鲜明的对照! *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* has been compiled at the request of the State Council to promote the popularization of standard Chinese. It serves as the standard dictionary of contemporary Chinese language usage. Standardization of a vocabulary cannot be achieved through administrative orders. Instead, the compilation of high-quality dictionaries on the basis of scientific research is an important means to reach this goal. In the instance of Chinese dictionaries, the lexicographers must obtain first-hand data on contemporary Chinese usage and organize it within the framework of advanced linguistic theories. The late linguists Lü Shuxiang and Ding Shengshu initiated the work on *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, which has been carried on by a team of first-class lexicographers over many years. Their efforts are embodied in the more than one million index cards of data, and their intensive intellectual processing of the plethora of data eventually materialized in *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, which was the first and still remains the best of its kind. Their diligence stands in sharp contrast with certain current practices that churn out dictionaries of poor quality or even plagiarize the work of others.

随着改革开放和现代化建设的进展,我国的社会生活正在发生着内容极为丰富的变化,这种变化必然要反映到语言中来,而且首先反映在词汇中,新词新义层出不穷。这次汉英双语版采用的是《现汉》最新的2002年增补本,这个版本在1996年修订本的基础上增收了近年来产生的新词新义1,200余条,基本上反映了现代汉语词汇的发展变化。词典的编纂和修订总是跟不上语言的

发展变化,这是不足为奇的。As China continues to carry out reform and opening up to the outside world in its drive for modernization, social life in the country has been changing rapidly and becoming more enriched by the day. As such changes are reflected in language, countless new words and expressions keep entering daily usage. The 2002 Enlarged Edition of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, from which the English version has been translated, includes more than 1,200 new words and senses. While these additions basically represent the developments in contemporary Chinese language since 1996, the year the previous revised edition of the dictionary was published, it is not surprising that our work has already fallen behind the constant progress of the language.

语言工作者整理现代汉语的词汇,编纂和修订的工作任何时候不能一劳永逸。作为一本规范词典,不是所有的新词新义都要收录,因为有些新出现的词语时髦一时,不久就被淘汰,这样的情形并不少见。《现汉》在吸收新词新义方面采取的是既积极又慎重的方针,有利于现代汉语词汇的丰富和规范。As lexicographers of a contemporary language, we are fully aware of the need for continuous study of the language, its vocabulary in particular. There is no end to the compilation and revision of such dictionaries. On the other hand, as a standard reference book, *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* has not taken in new entries indiscriminately, as it is not uncommon for some words to become popular for a time but to disappear soon after. In order to enrich and at the same time standardize contemporary Chinese, the compilers have been both open and cautious in the choice of new words and senses.

我国和国外已经编纂出版的双语词典有不少是以《现汉》为蓝本的,例如享有盛誉的《汉英词典》就是其中之一。Quite a few Chinese-English dictionaries, published both in China and abroad, are based on *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, such as the prestigious *A Chinese-English Dictionary* compiled by Beijing Foreign Studies University in the late 1970s.

现在十数位优秀的翻译家用英语将《现汉》原原本本地对译过来,这将进一步增强使用者对汉语词语的理解,提高汉语的使用水平。我相信,正在学习英语的中国人、翻译工作者、从事中英文信息处理和语言工程的人、以及从事对外汉语教学的老师和学习汉语的外国学生,都能从这个双语版中获得益处。作为《现汉》的第一个双语版本,其中难免会有不少错误和疏漏,这就要靠以后不断的修订来加以完善了。The English version of this dictionary has been rendered by more than a dozen highly qualified translators. The resulting bilingual edition of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* should serve as a most useful reference book for English learners in China, translators working with Chinese and English, people involved in Chinese and English language information processing and technology, teachers teaching Chinese across the world, and non-native learners of Chinese. It should enable users to better understand the Chinese entries and to better use the Chinese language. As the first bilingual edition of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, this book has left something to be desired. Any errors and oversights will need to be corrected through the process of continuous revisions in the future.

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汉英双语版前言

Preface to the Chinese-English Edition

先后由吕叔湘、丁声树等著名语言学家主持,历经 20 年不憚繁复的增删修改而出版的《现代汉语词典》,是我国辞书史上第一部里程碑式的中型详解语文词典。全书以收录规范的普通话词语为主,兼收部分有生命力的文言词语和方言,以及习见的百科词条,从而达到为推广普通话,确定词汇规范化服务的目的。因其收词精当,释义准确,举例典型而被视为现代汉语辞书的经典。*The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, first compiled under the direction of two renowned linguists — Lü Shuxiang and subsequently Ding Shengshu — published only after numerous revisions were made over a course of two decades, is a historic milestone in dictionary publishing in China. While the dictionary sets out to popularize standard Chinese and standardize its vocabulary, it also includes words from classical Chinese that have survived in contemporary usage as well as slang and words from Chinese dialects that have become widely used. The dictionary has been extolled as a classic of the contemporary Chinese language, thanks to its balanced compendium of words of everyday usage and encyclopedia of terms of standard reference, and to its accurate definitions and highly illustrative examples.

将这样一本影响巨大的汉语词典翻译成规范通畅的英语,无疑是出版界的一大盛事。《现汉》双语版的问世,将有助于规范的汉语拼音和标准的普通话在全世界范围进一步推广,在母语分别为汉语和英语的人们之间架设起又一座文化沟通的桥梁,给席卷国内的英语学习热潮增添活力,并为国外的汉语学习者提供一个不可或缺的工具。Translating such a hugely influential dictionary from Chinese into flawless English is undoubtedly an ambitious and tremendous undertaking. The publication of this bilingual edition of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* will contribute to the further advancement of standard Chinese and its phonetic system of *pinyin* across the world, serve as a new bridge to facilitate cultural exchange between Chinese- and English-speaking peoples, add momentum to the surge in the study of English throughout China, and provide an essential tool for the study of Chinese as an international language.

《现汉》除了在收词、释义、举例方面举世公认的权威性和几近完美的编纂体系之外,其他优点也不胜枚举,并在双语版中得以完整、创新地体现。例如,《现汉》对成语、掌故,不仅释义,而且注明其在古典著作中的出处,提供不常见的文言原文,如今配上信达通畅的译文,使这个特点更加鲜明。如: *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* has a superb format and has been widely recognized for its authoritative selection of entries, definitions and examples. Apart from these distinctions, it has many other notable features that are fully and freshly apparent in this bilingual edition. For instance, the dictionary provides not only explanations for idioms and proverbs and allusions and metaphors but also their sources in original classical Chinese. For instance:

【高山流水】*gāo shān liú shuǐ* 《列子·汤问》:“伯牙善鼓琴,钟子期善听。伯牙鼓琴,志在登高山,钟子期曰:“善哉,峨峨兮若泰山!”志在流水,钟子期曰:“善哉,洋洋兮若江河!””后来用“高山流水”比喻知音或乐曲高妙。 *Lie Zi • Yin Tang's Questions*: “Bo Ya was a good zither-player, and Zhong Ziqi had a good ear for music. When Bo strummed his zither, with his mind on mounting a lofty mountain, Zhong commented, “How delightful! It sounds as

grand as Mount Taishan." When Bo meditated on flowing waters, Zhong said, "How delightful! It sounds as vast as the Yellow River and the Yangtze River." This passage adds new meanings to the phrase "high mountains and flowing rivers", which is now a figurative expression for "bosom friends" or "musical virtuosity".

对那些对现代中国政治生活有重大影响的社科类名词,选其要者加以较为详细的介绍,如: Certain concepts from the social sciences have exerted a crucial influence on modern China's political and social life. These terms are treated with due commentary in this dictionary, such as:

【唯物辩证法】wéiwù biànzhèngfǎ 马克思、恩格斯所创立的建立在彻底的唯物主义基础上的辩证法。唯物辩证法认为物质世界本身有着自己的辩证运动规律,任何事物都是处在普遍联系和相互作用之中;任何事物都有它产生、发展和灭亡的过程;事物发展的根本原因在于事物内部的矛盾性,矛盾着的对立面又统一又斗争,由此推动事物的运动和变化。对立统一规律,是唯物辩证法的实质和核心。materialist dialectics; dialectics established by Marx and Engels on the basis of absolute materialism. According to materialist dialectics, the material world has its own dialectic law of motion; everything is in relation with and under the influence of everything else; everything has its own process of origin, development and end; the basic cause for the development of a thing is its internal contradiction. It is the opposing sides of a contradiction, both unified and opposite, that promote the motion and development of things. The law of unity and opposites is the essence and core of materialistic dialectics.

对典型的有关中国传统文化民俗民风的词条,给予足够的重视,如: Words and expressions concerning Chinese traditions and folklore have been given ample attention in this dictionary. The following is a typical example:

【本命年】běnmìngnián 我国习惯用十二生肖记人的出生年,每十二年轮回一次。如子年出生的人属鼠,再遇子年,就是这个人的本命年。year of (one's) birth; birth year; the year in which a person was born, recurring in a 12-year cycle associated with one of the 12 Earthly Branches, each marked by a symbolic animal. For example, a person born in the Year of Zi (The 1st Earthly Branch), which is customarily called, the Year of Rat, meets his year of birth when the Year of Rat occurs at a 12-year interval.

主要动植物品种,自然元素,常用工具,科学现象等百科词条,也有详略得当的解释,如: Encyclopedic terms, such as those involving flora and fauna, natural elements, common industrial tools or scientific phenomena, are written with appropriate details. For example:

【安全灯】ānquándēng ① 在矿井里用的可以防止引起混合气爆炸的灯。灯上有铜丝网罩,可以放散灯焰四周的热量。根据它的火焰变化,又可以估计矿井内气体的含毒量。safety lamp; miner's lighting device constructed to prevent immediate ignition of explosive gases. A copper-wire gauze cover is fixed on it to disperse the heat around the lamp. Changes in the lamp's oil-fuelled flame help one to determine the density of noxious gases in a mine. ② 泛指电压低于 36 伏或有安全设备的照明用具 general term for lighting equipment below 36 volts or fixed with a safety device

如此利用有限的空间对词语加以尽可能详细的注释,使《现汉》及其双语版成为意趣盎然、具有很高可读性的百科类词典。Definitions such as the above in *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* must be condensed to fit within the limited space yet detailed enough to provide sufficient information to the lay reader. With its faithful English rendering, the bilingual version of the dictionary makes for a highly readable encyclopedic work.

《现汉》在释疑解难方面亦堪称模范。某些词语特别是虚词,其性能,状态,存在的条件,以及词语间的相互搭配,是中小学语文教学的重点,对吴、粤、闽等方言地区的人们和学习汉语的外国

人来说,则成为难点。《现汉》将这类语言现象以加框的“注意”两字标出,加以通俗的解释和精当的辨析。在双语版里,这些注疏被悉数译成英语,并用浅色网纹印刷,以提醒读者注意。The *Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* is exemplary in dealing with complex grammatical points in the language, such as function words and their varied combinations with other words under different conditions. Although these are emphasized when taught in middle and primary schools, they still pose difficulties for people in provinces such as Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Guangdong and Fujian, where people communicate mainly in local dialect. The compilers have gone out of their way to serve a diverse readership by appending special notes on the use of these words. The English equivalents of these notes are highlighted with a grey background screen.

全书插图、示意图和表格共48幅,在释义方面起到文字起不到的作用。有些疑难条目配以图解,图文并茂,一目了然,如【身体】、【骨骼】、【游标卡尺】、【仰角】、【斗拱】等。多幅几何图形,如【三角函数】、【波】、【多面体】之类,也有异曲同工之妙。而表格如‘海况表’、‘拉丁字母表’、‘地质年代表’等,将丰富的信息,浓缩在方寸之间。在双语版里,这些图表里的专用名称和资料均以双语列出,以备查考。The text of the dictionary offers 48 illustrations and tables, which illustrate relevant entries in ways that words cannot. Complicated entries, such as ‘body’, ‘skeleton’, ‘vernier calliper’, ‘angle of elevation’, and ‘corbel bracket’, are made clear at a glance with accompanying illustrations. The same is true of geometrical terms, such as ‘trigonometric function’, ‘wave’, ‘polyhedron’, etc. Tables like ‘Sea Conditions’, ‘Latin Alphabet’ and ‘Geological Time Scale’ condense rich detail into a small space. With English translation, these figures and tables provide quick reference for users seeking related information.

《现汉》2002年增补本的‘新词新义’和‘西文字母开头的词语’,是编纂者在推广、规范现代汉语方面锐意改革的成果。所收新词如【与时俱进】、【万维网】,新义如【下课】、【磨合】等都洋溢着时代的气息,双语版及时地将其译成英文以饕读者。其中江泽民同志的‘三个代表’的科学论说,首次被收入辞书,成为现代汉语的新词语;The additions of ‘New Words and New Senses’ and ‘Acronyms and Words Beginning with Greek or Latin Letters’ in the 2002 Enlarged Edition of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* represent the lexicographers’ timely observations and research into the most recent developments in the Chinese language. New words like *yushujujin* (keep pace with the times) and *wanweiwang* (World Wide Web), and new senses like *xiake* (resign) and *mohe* (break in), are fresh examples of current usage that have emerged over the recent years. Of particular significance is Comrade Jiang Zeming’s scientific ‘Three Represents Theory’, included in a dictionary for the first time:

【三个代表】*sān gè dàibiǎo* 指中国共产党要始终代表中国先进生产力的发展要求,代表中国先进文化的前进方向,代表中国最广大人民的根本利益。这一重要思想是以江泽民为代表的中国共产党人,根据国际国内形势的新变化,总结党的历史经验作出的科学论断,是对马克思主义建党学说的新发展。Three Represents, i. e. the Communist Party of China is required to always represent the demand for the development of advanced productive forces in China, the direction for the advance of the advanced Chinese culture, and the fundamental interests of the broadest masses of the Chinese people. This major concept is a scientific conclusion the Chinese Communists represented by Jiang Zemin have reached in the light of new changes in the international and domestic situations and by summing up the historical experience of the Party; it is also a new development in the Marxist theory on Party building.

双语版的诸位译者力图以开阔的视野和全新的翻译理念,将所有条目,释义,举例原原本本地以英语演释了一遍,保留了母本的完整性和风采。通览全书,译者们刻意创新的努力在词里行间随处可见。例如: The English translators have striven to render the entries, including their defi-

nitions and examples, in a both faithful and innovative manner. While keeping intact the original Chinese text and format, they have sought out idiomatic and current English expressions in order to give readers a fresh sense of the target language. For example:

24/7 (连轴转。Newsweek: 'Conditions were brutal; the plant ran 24/7. '); have an instant connection (一见如故, e. g. We just started talking and had an instant connection.); open worlds to sb. (大开眼界); a hive of activity (繁忙景象); have a facial (美容); get into the swing of things (熟悉情况); fleet-fingered thief (三只手); bore one's eyes through by gazing anxiously (望眼欲穿); it ran me ragged (筋疲力尽); fallout (后果); be an eyeful (顺眼); whopper (弥天大谎); an inventor and a half (了不起的发明家); live it up (奢侈生活); two-timing (花心)。

本书收录的这些时常令英语学习者耳目一新的词汇,或许不一定是最好的,但它们至少为读者在学习、运用有关词语时提供了新的思路和更多的选择。Although these words and expressions may not always be the premium or most representative of English usage, they do provide more options for users in their study or work.

译者们还参考了众多的外版辞典,保证了专科词语尤其是那些源于西方的科技名词术语的译文正确性。母本里有些词条的释义不够完整,双语版则适当地加以补充,如【热】、【疟疾】、【人参】、【韧皮纤维】等。For the accuracy of specialist terms, especially those originally from the West, the translators have referred to a large number of native English dictionaries. Where the Chinese definitions fall short of a comprehensive explanation, the English version serves as a complement. Examples are 'heat', 'malaria', 'ginseng', and 'bast', etc.

另外,《现汉》中有些专科词语注释相当详细。以植物条目为例,注释将生态(一年生、二年生、多年生)、形态(根、茎、叶、花、果)、经济价值等逐一罗列。双语版则全文照译。所有动植物既给出英语俗名,又附之以拉丁文名称,以供专业人士参考。如雪莲 snow lotus (*Saussurea involucrata*)、鳕鱼 cod (*Gadus morrhua*)等。In *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, some of the specialist entries are described almost in minute detail. Taking plant names for example, the definitions include not only their life cycle (annual, biennial, or perennial) and shape (of roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruits), but also their economic value. The English version has not only translated the names of plants and animals into English but added their Latin names as well, to serve as a more rigorous reference for the specialist reader, e. g. 'snow lotus (*Saussurea involucrata*)', 'cod (*Gadus morrhua*)', etc.

将详列各朝代列祖列宗的我国历史纪元表以汉英对照的形式出版,是《现汉》双语版的一个开先河之举。表中如‘孛儿只斤铁木真’,‘阿骨打’,‘爱新觉罗努尔哈赤’这种读来诘屈聱牙的帝王姓名,常被译者视为畏途。双语版参考国际汉学约定俗成的拼法,将其全部译出,以为译者解难,为翻译界提供标准译文,也为杜绝乱译的现象作一份贡献。The 'Chronology of Chinese History', listing the names of kings and emperors in dynastic China, provides a brief yet useful reference for the general reader. The names of some emperors of minority ethnic origins, such as 'Borzigin Temuzin', 'Akutta', and 'Aisin-Gioro Nurhachi', are often challenges even for the experienced translator. The bilingual edition, with reference to conventions observed by international Sinologists and by Chinese scholars of the history of non-Han peoples in China, has rendered the names of kings and emperors into intelligible English. Such a table, perhaps the first of its kind to be found in any Chinese-English dictionary published so far, may serve as a reliable source of information for translators.

双语版对外来语的翻译颇费心血。这类词语大多通过音译的方式固定下来成为汉语的一部分,因而在将它们译成英语时,人们往往忽视其原来的形态而造成中国式英语。这种情况在翻译

来自西方的借入语时不很严重,因为人们可以容易地把‘沙发’译成 sofa,将‘咖啡’译为 coffee 等等。问题常出现在处理源于稀有语种和少数民族的词语的时候。双语版注意到中译英工作中的这一难点,在翻译时决不用汉语拼音对付之,而注意还之以本来的民族面貌,或采用国际通用的译名。例如:月氏 Scyths、敕勒 Teleg、镶蓝旗 Hobot Hoh、畜仕 Suc Si、瓦剌 Qirat 等等。The translators have taken pains in the translation of words borrowed from foreign and national minority languages. Most of these loanwords have become standard Chinese in transliteration. When translating them into English, it is possible to overlook their true origin and transliterate them in *pinyin*, or Chinese phonetics. Such errors are not overly serious with words from the West. For example, 沙发 and 咖啡 can easily be recognized and translated back into English as ‘sofa’ and ‘coffee’. More challenging are transliterations from national minority languages. The English version of such entries in this dictionary strictly follow their original-language pronunciation or international conventions. Thus 月氏 is rendered as ‘Indo-Scythae’, not its Chinese transliteration ‘Yuezhi’, 敕勒 as ‘Teleg’, 镶蓝旗 as ‘Hobot Hoh’, 畜仕 as ‘Suc Si’, 瓦剌 as ‘Qirat’, etc.

《现汉》作为一个特定时代的产物,也存在些许缺点。有些词条的释义已经落后于时代,如【本埠】(…平信~邮资一角外埠两角);有些解释不够精确,如【接见】(跟来的人见面)、【撑扎】(用力支撑)。双语版对这些瑕疵采取了慎重的态度。有些疏漏,在征得社科院语言所的同意后,已在双语版里得到匡正。如有些标有‘旧时’而实际上仍在普遍使用的词语,在英译时不注 old。这些缺点瑕不掩瑜,而且已进入编纂者们的目光,会在将来出版的修订本中加以革除。As with any other dictionary of contemporary language, *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* has its temporal limitations. Some of its contents are outdated or not adequately precise, such as the example cited in the entry *benbu* (... A stamp for a local letter costs one *jiao*; and one for an out-of-town letter, two *jiao*), which we have translated as it is, and the explanation of *jiejian* (receive; give an interview to) and of *zhengzha* (struggle), which the translator has handled differently. The English editors have tried to be very careful in dealing with these types of minor flaws. The bilingual edition has corrected or modified some of the original interpretations, with the approval of the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. For instance, some expressions, though still in current use, were marked with 旧时 (old) in the Chinese version. In such cases, this word was deliberately not translated. The Chinese compilers have taken note of such shortcomings and are already making revisions for a future edition.

在此《现汉》双语版问世之际,不禁想起汉英类词典出版业数十年来的巨大变化。抚今追昔,不胜感慨。新中国最初的三十年里,国产的英汉词典如凤毛麟角,汉英词典出版一片空白。在我供职的那个国家对外传播部门,办公室里高据案头的几乎是清一色的英英词典。年长的同事们大多早年留洋,其中不乏超一流的译林高手,如黄品长、方矩成、段连城、林茂荪、任家桢等均荟萃其间,极一时之盛。摆在他们书案上的辞书,早已斑驳陈旧,纸张发黄,都是《牛津》、《韦伯斯特》之类。如我的老师黄品长先生,每天审定稿件时无数次翻动的那本《简明牛津词典》,久而久之在书上经常掀动的地方,竟留下触目的指痕。置身于老师们的翻译的情景中是一种美的享受。只见他们端坐在各自的打字机前,将键盘敲得‘滴答’直响,不用多时,文稿便如期译就。词典之于他们,是真正意义上的辅助工具。只有我等初出茅庐者,才会在面对一篇篇充满疑难生词的文稿时,感到工具书的缺乏。好在老师个个学贯中西,而且诲人不倦,有问必答,使我们在其羽翼下,好歹挨过了那没有汉英词典的尴尬时光。As I finish presiding over the translation work for this bilingual edition of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, I cannot help recalling the tremendous changes that have taken place in the publishing of Chinese-English dictionaries in this country over the past decades. In the first 30 years of the People's Republic, English-Chinese dictionaries compiled by Chinese lexicographers were a precious rarity and Chinese-English dictionaries were

just not available. In the national publishing institute dedicated to international exchange where I worked as an English translator, almost all the English reference books were published in Britain or the United States. Most of my senior colleagues had studied abroad in their youth and many of them were the country's top translators, such as Huang Pinchang, Fang Jucheng, Duan Liancheng, Lin Wusun, and Ren Jiazheng. On their desks invariably sat Oxford and Webster dictionaries, with their covers worn out and pages turned yellow through long years of browsing. I can still visualize *The Concise Oxford Dictionary* my mentor Huang Pinchang used daily when he checked the final drafts of translated articles — with its conspicuous finger marks on frequently flipped pages. It was a joy to watch these senior translators at work, as they sat erect in front of their typewriters, with keys clicking away, issuing out one article in English after another. For them, dictionaries were of occasional reference value only. Novices like myself, on the other hand, were often baffled by unusual terms and at a loss as to where to look for their English equivalents, given there were almost no Chinese-English dictionaries available. Fortunately, we could always turn for help to our senior colleagues, who were well versed in both Chinese and Western scholarship, and never tired of answering our questions. Looking back now, I can never thank these trailblazers enough for their patient assistance over those years.

流年似水,当年驰骋在翻译领域的第一代元老们已几乎全部退出了舞台,他们那从不为词汇的匮乏和知识的贫瘠发愁的潇洒,已成为同业者的美谈。如今外语类辞书出版的空前繁荣,不仅使翻译工作变得十分便捷,也反映了我们国家整个外语环境的变化。As time flows on, New China's translators of the first generation are nearly all no longer on the scene. The ease with which they handled their work, without relying on bilingual dictionaries, and their wisdom that inspired younger colleagues have become legendary among translation circles. The recent flourishing in the publication of foreign-language dictionaries has made translation work so much easier today. With so many useful dictionaries now available, the landscape for China's vast contingent of English translators and learners is no longer the same.

如今,时代在呼唤更多的双语人才,前辈们的风采将长久地激励着我们,并在更多的后来者身上重现。倘若这本双语词典能够为此起一点作用,我们全体编者莫不将感到深深的欣慰。We are living in a time in China that calls for more and more bilingual specialists. To respond to this need, we should never cease to draw inspiration from our predecessors. We should also do our best to ensure that the legacy of their vast encyclopedic scholarship and professional ease be carried on by future generations. If this dictionary can contribute even a hair's breadth towards this goal, all the translators and editors would feel immensely gratified in our work.

《现汉》双语版得以顺利问世,首先应当归功于诸位同事的戮力同心,他们坦然面对了编写词典这种“吃力不讨好”的工作的繁琐、寂寞和艰辛。来自首都和外地的十数位翻译工作者分担了全书六万多个词条的翻译工作,将三百余万字的母本拓展为八百余万字的大型辞书。The successful publication of the bilingual edition of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* is owed first of all to the concerted efforts of all the translators and editors, who dedicatedly embraced the unglamorous drudgery involved in dictionary compilation. More than a dozen highly qualified translators rendered the original 3-million-character text into a new work of over 8 million words.

社会各界也对本书的翻译工作倾注了热诚的关注。加拿大籍专家余薇芳女士和新月先生、英籍专家罗德柏梅拉女士、以及美国蒙特里国际研究学院翻译研究院的施晓菁教授,联袂为本书润色,保证了译文质量。中国社科院语言研究所所长沈家煊和韩敬体、陆尊梧教授在本书翻译过程中始终和编者保持密切联系,提供咨询;前中国文学出版社资深编审吴善祥老师和社科院文学所党圣元副所长热情为有关古典文学的条目释疑解难;中国翻译工作者协会常务副会长林茂芬先生

和翻译家汤博文先生为翻译问题提供了宝贵的指导；北京外国语大学的夏祖燧、周谟智、顾曰国、陈国华、姚小平等教授拨冗审阅并亲手修改了部分样条。谨借此机会对以上各位先生表示由衷的谢意。During the process, we have received generous support from many people in various fields. The translations were refined by Canadian editors May Yee and Krisantha Sri Bhaggiyadatta, British editor Pamela Lord, and Professor Xiaojing Lynette Shi of the Graduate School of Translation and Interpretation, Monterey Institute of International Studies, USA.; Mr. Shen Jiaxuan, director of the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and his colleagues, Han Jingti and Lu Zunwu maintained close consultation with the English editors. Mr. Wu Shanxiang, senior editor of the former Chinese Literature Press, and Mr. Dang Shengyuan, Deputy Director of the Institute of Literature, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences assisted our understanding of difficult terms from classical Chinese literature. Mr. Lin Wusun, permanent vice-chairman of the Chinese Translators' Association, and Mr. Tang Bowen, senior translator of the Foreign Language Press, provided invaluable advice on many issues involved in translation. Professors Xia Zukui, Zhou Mozhi, Gu Yueguo, Chen Guohua and Yao Xiaoping have taken time from their busy schedules to read and correct some of the translated entries. To all of the above people, along with many others that space does not permit me to name, I extend my most sincere thanks.

应当指出的是，本书作为翻译工作的产物，受能力、时间诸因素的影响，谬误和疏漏在所难免。恳切地希望广大的读者不吝指正，以便在再版时加以修订，使《现汉》双语版更臻完美地呈献给读者。I should point out that the bilingual edition of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, basically a work of translation, is of course not without its errors and oversights, due to limitations in our human capabilities and also a hectic schedule. We sincerely hope that our readers and users will kindly share any comments and suggestions, so that we may further improve the dictionary in future revisions.

凌原 Ling Yuan

北京 Beijing, December 12, 2002

(中文版) 前言

Introduction

这部《现代汉语词典》是以记录普通话语汇为主的中型词典,供中等以上文化程度的读者使用。词典中所收条目,包括字、词、词组、熟语、成语等,共约五万六千余条。*The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* is a medium-sized dictionary for readers with an average-level education and above. The more than 56,000 entries include characters, words, phrases, colloquialisms and idioms of standard Chinese.

这部词典是为推广普通话、促进汉语规范化服务的,在字形、词形、注音、释义等方面,都朝着这个方向努力。一般语汇之外,也收了一些常见的方言词语、方言意义,不久以前还使用的旧词语、旧意义,现在书面上还常见的文言词语,以及某些习见的专门术语。此外还收了一些用于地名、人名、姓氏等方面的字和少数现代不很常用的字。这些条目大都在注释中分别交代,或者附加标记,以便识别。With the objective of popularizing *putonghua* (standard Chinese pronunciation) and standardizing the Chinese language, we have taken great care in our choice of entries, the phonetic notation of pronunciations, and the definition of words and phrases. In addition to words of common usage, the dictionary includes words and meanings from Chinese dialects that have become widespread, along with old words and meanings that have faded out of use only recently, expressions in classical Chinese that are still used in writing, as well as specialist terms often found in everyday usage. Some entries are characters mainly used in place names, surnames and given names; and a small number of entries are characters of infrequent usage in modern Chinese. The specificities of such entries are either explained in definition or marked with symbols for the convenience of the reader.

1956年2月6日,国务院发布关于推广普通话的指示,责成中国科学院语言研究所*在1958年编好以确定词汇规范为目的的中型的现代汉语词典。我所词典编辑室1956年夏着手收集资料,1958年初开始编写,1959年底完成初稿,1960年印出‘试印本’征求意见。经过修改,1965年又印出‘试用本’送审稿。1973年,为了更广泛地征求意见,作进一步的修订,并为了适应广大读者的迫切需要,利用1965年‘试用本’送审稿的原纸型印了若干部,内部发行。1973年开始对‘试用本’进行修订,但由于‘四人帮’的严重干扰和破坏,直至1977年底才全部完成修订工作,把书稿交到出版部门。On February 6, 1956, the State Council issued a directive for popularizing *putonghua*, and requested the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to finish compiling a medium-sized modern Chinese dictionary by 1958 to serve as the norm for a standard vocabulary of Chinese language. The Dictionary Department of the Institute of Linguistics began to collect data in the summer of 1956. The editors started to compile the dictionary in early 1958 and completed the first draft by the end of 1959. A ‘trial-printed edition’ was issued in 1960 for the purpose of soliciting comments. After numerous revisions were made, an ‘edition for trial use’ was printed in 1965 for official examination. In order to gather comments on a more exten-

* 从1977年5月起改称中国社会科学院语言研究所。The Institute of Linguistics became part of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in May 1977.

sive scale for further improvements and to meet the urgent need of many users, a number of copies were printed in 1973 for internal circulation, using the original paper matrix of the 1965 'edition for trial use.' Revision of the 'edition for trial use' began in 1973, but the work was hampered by interference from the 'Gang of Four.' Thus the final manuscript was not ready for printing until 1977.

《现代汉语词典》在整个编写和修订过程中,得到了全国一些科研机构、大中学校、工矿企业、部队有关机关以及很多专家、群众的大力协助。我们在这里敬向有关单位和有关同志表示衷心的感谢。Throughout the process of compilation and revision of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, we have received strong support from research institutes, universities, middle schools, industrial enterprises and relevant army units from across the country, and from many experts as well as ordinary people. To all of them we would like to express our sincere thanks.

限于编写人员的水平,这部词典的缺点和错误一定还不少。我们恳切地希望广大读者多多提出宝贵意见,以便继续修订,不断提高质量,使这部词典在推广普通话、促进汉语规范化方面,在汉语教学方面,能起到应有的作用,更好地为社会主义革命和社会主义建设服务。We realize that the dictionary is not free of errors and shortcomings, due to the limits of our knowledge and expertise. Therefore, we look forward to comments and suggestions from our readers so that we may continue to improve the quality of our work. We hope the dictionary will play its due role in promoting the use of *putonghua* and standardizing the Chinese, in the teaching of Chinese, as well as in serving socialist revolution and construction.

中国社会科学院语言研究所

1978年8月

Institute of Linguistics

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

August 1978

这次重排仍照1978年12月第一版排印。1979年底,因原版已损坏,须重新排版。1980年初仅对某些条目稍作修改,即交出版单位,1980年第二季度开始排版。The plates for this edition were set according to the first edition published in December 1978. Since the original plates had worn out by the end of 1979, new plates were prepared in the second quarter of 1980 after minor changes were made to some entries early that year.

1983年1月

January 1983

(中文版) 修订说明

Notes on the Revised Chinese Edition

《现代汉语词典》1978年出第一版。1980年曾对一些条目稍作修改,1983年出第二版。自本词典出版以来,随着社会的发展,语言也有演变,一些语词在运用上有了不少变化,并有不少的新词新语产生。为了适应读者的需要,词典编辑室在搜集的几十万条资料的基础上,进行了这次修订。修订工作主要是增、删、改。增,是增加一些新的词语;删,是删去一些过于陈旧的词语及一些过于专门的百科词条;改,是修改那些词语有变化、有发展,在词义和用法上需要改动或补充的词条。此外,对一些异体字和有异读的字,按照国家语言文字工作委员会的规定作了一些改动。增、删、改的原则仍依据《现代汉语词典》的编写宗旨,目的是使这部词典在推广普通话、促进汉语规范化方面,在汉语教学方面,继续起到它应有的作用。修订后的《现代汉语词典》共收字、词6万余条,其中语文条目增加较多。*The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* was first published in 1978. With minor revisions to some entries in 1980, the second edition of the dictionary was published in 1983. Since then, alongside social developments in China, the Chinese language has seen continuous evolution, resulting in alterations in the use of words and phrases, and the emergence of new words and expressions. This current revision, based on several hundred thousand entries collected by the Dictionary Department, aims at providing an up-to-date dictionary for our readers. Specifically, we have added new words, deleted outdated items and encyclopedic terms that are overly technical for most users, and have rewritten entries that have undergone changes in meaning and/or usage. For characters that have variant written forms or pronunciations, we have checked them against the guidelines set by the State Language Commission and have made corrections where necessary. Overall, we have made alterations according to the principle of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, so as to continue to contribute to the promotion of *putonghua* and standardization of the Chinese language and the teaching of it. The current edition has more than 60,000 entries, with a considerable increase in the number of those concerning the Chinese language per se.

《现代汉语词典》始编于1958年,先后由吕叔湘先生和丁声树先生任主编,参加编写的人员有数十人,编写完和修订完后曾先后印出“试印本”和“试用本”送审稿,直至1978年正式出版。现在,借修订重排的机会,把曾参加过《现代汉语词典》编写工作的人员的名字按不同阶段分列如下: Compilation of *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* began in 1958, first with Mr. Lü Shuxiang and then with Mr. Ding Shengshu as its editor-in-chief. Several dozen editors participated in the project. A “trial-printed edition” and an “edition for trial use” were prepared after initial compilation and revision were finished. Not until 1978 was the first edition formally published. We have listed here the names of those who have contributed to the development of the dictionary at different stages, in recognition of our esteemed appreciation of their work.

“试印本”阶段 During the stage of the “trial-printed edition”:

主编 Editor-in-chief 吕叔湘 Lü Shuxiang

参加编写的有 Editorial staff

孙德宣 Sun Dexuan

孙崇义 Sun Chongyi

何梅岑 He Meicen

李伯纯 Li Bochun	萧家霖 Xiao Jialin	孔凡均 Kong Fanjun
王述达 Wang Shuda	刘庆隆 Liu Qinglong	郭地 Guo Di
李文生 Li Wensheng	刘洁修 Liu Jiexiu	莫衡 Mo Heng
吴崇康 Wu Chongkang	李国炎 Li Guoyan	郑宣沐 Zheng Xuanmu
单耀海 Shan Yaohai	吕天琛 Lü Tianchen	

‘试用本’阶段 During the stage of the ‘edition for trial use’:

主编 Editors-in-chief 丁声树 Ding Shengshu 李荣(协助) Li Rong (assistant)

参加修订的有 Editorial staff

孙德宣 Sun Dexuan	何梅岑 He Meicen	李伯纯 Li Bochun
刘庆隆 Liu Qinglong	莫衡 Mo Heng	吴崇康 Wu Chongkang
李国炎 Li Guoyan	单耀海 Shan Yaohai	吕天琛 Lü Tianchen
吴昌恒 Wu Changheng	陆卓元 Lu Zhuoyuan	曲翰章 Qu Hanzhang
闵家骧 Min Jiaji	韩敬体 Han Jingti	刘洁修 Liu Jiexiu
舒宝璋 Shu Baozhang	李玉英 Li Yuying	张聿忠 Zhang Yuzhong
夏义民 Xia Yimin		

先后参加资料工作的有 Those who participated in data collection in different periods of time

徐世禄 Xu Shilu	贺澹江 He Danjiang	高泽均 Gao Zejun
王焕贞 Wang Huanzhen	岳珏玲 Yue Junling	赵桂钧 Zhao Guijun
王蕴明 Wang Yunming	姚宝田 Yao Baotian	宋惠德 Song Huide
于庆芝 Yu Qingzhi		

语言研究所其他研究室参加编写和修订的人员有 Editorial staff from other departments of the Institute of Linguistics:

徐萧斧 Xu Xiaofu	范继淹 Fan Jiyan	范方莲 Fan Fanglian
傅婧 Fu Jing	金有景 Jin Youjing	姜远 Jiang Yuan
王立达 Wang Lida		

一些短时间参加的就不一一列名了。Those who worked only briefly for the project are not listed here.

《现代汉语词典》在1993年获中国社会科学院优秀科研成果奖,1994年获中华人民共和国新闻出版署颁发的国家图书奖,这对编者来说,是鼓励,也是鞭策。*The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* won an award for outstanding research achievement from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1993 and a National Book Award from the Administration of News and Press of the People's Republic of China in 1994. Both awards are tokens of recognition and encouragement for the work of the compilers.

当年参加编写的人中已有好几位离世了,他们对《现代汉语词典》的贡献将在书中永存。Several members of the editorial staff of previous editions have already passed away, but their contribution to *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* are forever inscribed between its pages.

这次修订工作从1993年开始。参加修订工作的人员有 The latest revision began in 1993. Participants include:

单耀海 Shan Yaohai	韩敬体(审订) Han Jingti (final check)	
晁继周 Chao Jizhou	吴昌恒 Wu Changheng	吴崇康 Wu Chongkang
董琨 Dong Kun	李志江 Li Zhijiang	刘庆隆 Liu Qinglong
李国炎 Li Guoyan	莫衡 Mo Heng	吕天琛 Lü Tianchen
陆尊梧 Lu Zunwu	曹兰萍 Cao Lanping	贾采珠 Jia Caizhu
黄华 Huang Hua		

负责计算机处理和资料工作的人员有 Computer processing and data collection

王 伟 Wan Wei

宋惠德 Song Huide

郭小妹 Guo Xiaomei

张 彤 Zhang Tong

张 林 Zhang Lin

在这次修订工作中,商务印书馆编辑部、出版部不少同志为我们做了许多工作,全国科学技术名词审定委员会的同志在本书科学技术术语的规范方面,也给予了帮助,在此谨向他们表示敬意。We would like to thank members of the Editorial Department and Production Department of the Commercial Press, and members of the China National Committee for Terms in Sciences and Technologies for their work and help in the revision process.

《现代汉语词典》出版后,承读者关心和爱护,不少读者来信指出不足,这里,谨表衷心感谢,并希望对修订本继续提出宝贵意见,以便不断修订。Since its first publication, *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* has drawn considerable attention from our readers. Some have written to us with valuable criticism. We would like to thank all our readers and hope you will continue to contribute your comments and suggestions and help us with future revisions of the dictionary.

中国社会科学院语言研究所词典编辑室

1994年10月

Dictionary Department, Institute of Linguistics

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

October 1994

《现代汉语词典》修订本出版以来,受到广大读者的欢迎和关注,1998年重印时,参考专家和读者的意见,对个别条目稍作修改。Since its revised edition was published, *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* has been well received by users. When it was reprinted in 1998, we incorporated minor revisions to some entries at the suggestion of experts and readers.

1998年7月

July 1998