# 电脑提示信息英汉对照

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#### 内容简介

电脑已成为大家手中的常用工具,而在 DOS 和 Windows 环境下,多数人常常会在电脑屏幕显示的 英文信息能不知所措。本书能为您解决此难题。

书中收集了 DOS 和 Windows 中经常出现的各种英文信息,内容包括帮助信息、出错提示、标题、短语、单词和词组等,逐条给出了中文对照,便于读者查阅。 题此书成为广大电脑用户的好朋友。

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# DOS 篇



#### 说 明

本篇所列帮助信息及术语来源于 MS-DVIS6.22 英文版及相关的软件。在翻译和注释 过程中,参照 MS-DVIS6.2 中文版和《英汉对照微软标准软件术语》,内容包括屏幕信息、 标题、短语、单词和词组等。

书中对每一条信息及术语,分别列出英文和中文,整个内容首先按命令分类,每一个命令中按符号、数字和字母顺序排列。

书中所列帮助信息及术语中经常包含可替代的格式,与用户直接从屏幕上观察到的信息不同。比如,在书中为"%d"的符号,用户看到的是一个实际的数字。其对照说明如下;

%d	十进制整数
%ld	十进制长整数
% Ond	n 位十进制数,比如 n=2,即两位十进制整数
%lu	十进制表示的无符号长整数
%ud	f·进制表示的无符号整数
%uld	十进制表示的无符号长整数
%nu	n 位十进制表示的无符号整数

%ls 字符串,常指应用程序名

%8

%c 字符 字符 %%,或指某一可替代变量

字符串

%1... %4 指某一可替代串,比如数字、文件名、磁盘驱动器名等

对于可替代格式位于帮助信息及术语开头位置的情况。在每类命令的开始部分列出。

编 者 1996年4月

#### ANSI, SYS

**Extended Error** 

扩展错误

Incorrect DOS version

DOS 版本不符

Invalid parameter

非法的参数

Parse Error

语法分析错误

#### APPEND. EXE

Allows programs to open data files in specified directories as if they were in the current directory.

允许程序像在当前目录下一样打开指定目录中的数据文件

APPEND/ASSIGN Conflict

APPEND/ASSIGN 冲突

APPEND/TopView Conflict

APPEND/TopView 冲突

APPEND already installed

APPEND 已安装

APPEND [[drive: ]path[:...]] [/X[:ON|:OFF]] [/PATH:ON|/PATH:OFF] [/E]

APPEND

[drive : ]path Specifies a drive and directory to append.

指定要附加的磁盘和目录。

/X:ON Applies appended directories to file searches and application execution. 指明附加的目录适用于文件搜索和应用程序执行。

/X : OFF Applies appended directories only to requests to open files. /X : OFF is the default setting.

附加的目录只对于打开文件请求有效。/X:OFF 是缺省设置。

/PATH: ON Applies appended directories to file requests that already specify a path. /PATH: ON is the default setting.

文件搜索已指定路径时还附加目录\PATH: ON 是缺省设置。

/PATH : OFF Turns off the effect of /PATH : ON.

去掉/PATH: ON 的作用。

. 4 .

- /E Stores a copy of the appended directory list in an environment variable named APPEND. /E may be used only the first time you use APPEND after starting your system.
  - 在 APPEND 环境变量中保存附加的目录列表。此参数只能在系统启动后第一 水使用 APPEND 命令时使用。

Type APPEND; to clear the appended directory list.

键入 APPEND;清除附加目录列表。

Type APPEND without parameters to display the appended directory list.

键入不加任何参数的 APPEND 命令,将显示附加目录列表。

Incorrect APPEND version

APPEND 版本不符

Incorrect DOS version

DOS 版本不符

Invalid combination of parameters

错误的参数组合

Invalid parameter

无效的参数

Invalid path

T +4 44 Hb

无效的路径

No Append

没有附加目录

Packed file is corrupt

紧缩文件被破坏 Parse Error

语法分析错误

#### ATTRIB, EXE

ATTRIB [+R|-R] [+A|-A] [+S|-S] [+H|-H] [[drive:][path]filename] [/S]

- + Sets an attribute.
  - 设定一种属性。
- Clears an attribute.
   清除一种属性。
- R Read-only file attribute. 只读文件属件。
- A Archive file attribute.

档案文件属性。

S System file attribute.

系统文件属性,

H Hidden file attribute. 隐藏文件属性。

/S Processes files in all directories in the specified path.

一次设定指定路径中所有目录下的文件。

%1. Code page mismatch

代码页不匹配

Are you sure (Y/N)?

你能确定吗?

DATE

数据

Displays or changes file attributes.

显示或修改文件属性。

DOS ATTRIB function

DOS 的 ATTRIB 功能

Extended Error %1

扩展错误 火1 FILESIZE

文件大小

文件人/

floating point not loaded

未装载浮点指针

Insufficient memory

内存不够

integer divide by 0

整数被 0 除

Invalid file type value

错误的文件类型值

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not enough space for environment

没有足够空间给环境区

Not resetting hidden file %1

没有重设定隐藏文件的属性

Not resetting system file %1

没有重设定系统文件的属性

null pointer assignment

给空指针赋值

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此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.erton.

Packed file is corrupt

紧缩文件被破坏 Parse Error %1

语法分析错误

run-time error

17.47 n h du 6#

运行时出错

stack overflow 堆秽溢出

#### CHKDSK, EXE

%1 already installed

%1 已经安装

%1 bytes available on disk

磁盘上有%1字节的可用空间

%1 bytes disk space freed 释放了%1 字节的空间

%1 bytes disk space would be freed 将会释放%1字节的磁盘空间

%1 bytes free

剩余%1字节的空间

%1 bytes in %2 directories %2 目录占%1 字节空间

%1 bytes in %2 hidden files

%2 隐藏文件占用%1 字节空间

%1 bytes in %2 recovered files %2 修复文件占用%1 字节空间

%1 bytes in %2 user files %2 用户文件占用%1 字节空间

%1 bytes in bad sectors %1 字节坏扇区

%1 bytes total disk space

磁盘空间总共为%1字节

%1 lost allocation units found in %2 chains. 在%2 链中发现%1 丢失的可分配单元。

%1 total allocation units on disk %1 bytes in each allocation unit. 磁盘共有%1 可分配单元,每个单元为%1 字节。

%1 total bytes memory

总共%1字节的内存

%1 available allocation units on disk

磁盘上有%1可用的分配单元

assignment

賦值

Cannot CHDIR to root

不能改变目录到根目录

Cannot CHKDSK a network drive. Cannot CHKDSK a SUBSTed or ASSIGNed drive.

Probable non-DOS disk, Continue (Y/N)?

不能检查网络磁盘。不能检查一个用 SUBST 命令代换或 ASSIGN 命令指派的磁盘。 可能是非 DOS 格式磁盘,继续。

Cannot recover .. entry

无法修复入口

CHDIR . . failed, trying alternate method. Has invalid allocation unit, file truncated.

CHDIR 命令无效,请试用其它可代替的方法。存在非法分配的簇单元,文件被截断。

Checks a disk and displays a status report.

检查指定磁盘并显示磁盘和主存的大小及使用状态。

CHKDSK [drive : ][[path]filename] [/F] [/V]

[drive : ][path] Specifies the drive and directory to check.

指定检查的磁盘和目录。

filename Specifies the file(s) to check for fragmentation.

指定检查存储碎片的文件。

/F Fixes errors on the disk.

修复磁盘上的错误。.

/V Displays the full path and name of every file on the disk.

显示磁盘上每个文件的完全路径和文件名。

Type CHKDSK without parameters to check the current disk.

键入不加参数的 CHKDSK 将检查当前工作磁盘。

Instead of using CHKDSK, try using SCANDISK. SCANDISK can reliably detect and

fix a much wider range of disk problems. For more information, type HELP SCAN-DISK from the command prompt.

请使用SCANDISK 代替 CHKDSK, SCANDISK 能检测修复更多的磁盘问题。在命 令行键入 HELP SCANDISK 可得到有关信息。

CHKDSK /F cannot be done in a Windows/DosShell Command Prompt

CHKDSK /F 命令不能在 Windows 和 DosShell 命令行使用

CHKDSK cannot check the validity of this drive because the following path is too long:

To run CHKDSK, the drive must not contain paths that are longer than 67 charac-

ters. To shorten the path, use the MOVE command to rename some of the directo-

ries in the path. For more information, type HELP MOVE at the command prompt.

因为縣径太长、CHKUSK 不能检查这个磁盘。运行CHKDSK 时,要检查的磁盘上不 能有长度超过 67 个字符的路径。可用 MOVE 命令改变路径中的一些目录来缩 頻繁終,在命令与展示符下键入 HFLP Move 可得到更多的信息。

Convert lost chains to files (Y/N)?

把丢失的链转换成文件[Y /N ]?

Corrections will not be written to disk, Processing cannot continue File allocation table bad, drive %1

所作修改将不会写入磁盘。不能继续执行。文件分配表坏,驱动器 %1

Directory %1 %1 Contains %2 non-contiguous blocks. All specified file(s) are contiguous P Errors found. F parameter not specified

目录%1%1中含有%2个非连续的块。所有指定文件都是连续的发现P错误,未指定F参数。

Directory is joined

此目录是一个用 JOIN 命令连接的目录

Disk error writing FAT

写文件分配表(FAT)时磁盘出错

Do you still want to run CHKDSK /F (Y/N)?

你仍然想运行 CHKDSK/F 吗(Y /N )?

Entry has a bad attribute

文件入口属性有错

Entry has a bad link

文件入口连接有错

Entry has a bad size (Is cross linked on allocation unit %1: Cannot CHDIR to %1) 文件入口大小错误(在分配单元%1 处交叉连接。无法改变目录到%1)

Extended Error %1

扩展错误%1

File allocation table bad

文件分配表坏

File not found

文件未找到

floating point not loaded

浮点指针未装入

Incorrect DOS version

DOS 版本不符

Instead of using CHKDSK try using SCANDISK. SCANDISK can reliably detect and fix a much wider range of disk problems. For more information type HELP SCAN-

DISK from the command prompt. Do you still want to run CHKDSK /F (Y/N)?

试用 SCANDISK 代替 CHKDSK。SCANDISK 可以更可靠地检查并修复更多的磁盘

问题。在命令提示符下键人 HELP SCANDISK 可得到更多的信息。你仍然想运行 CHKDSK/F (Y/N)?

Insufficient Memory

内存空间不够

Insufficient room in root directory

根目录空间不够

Integer divide by 0

整数被 0 除

Invalid current directory

当前目录无效

Invalid drive specification

指定磁盘无效

Invalid media type

错误的介质类型

Invalid parameter

无效的参数

Invalid sub-directory entry

无效的子月录入口

Move files from root directory and repeat CHKDSK

从根目录移出文件后再运行 CHKDSK

not enough space for environment

环境区容量不够

Parse Error %1

语法分析错误%1

path is too long

路径太长

Path not found

没有找到指定路径

run-time error

运行错误

stack overflow 堆栈溢出

Volume %1 created %2 %3

建立%2%3 于卷标%1

Volume Serial Number is %1-%2

卷标序号是%1-%2

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'n

写操作失败

#### CHKSTATE, SYS

An invalid state-flag condition has occurred. Press ENTER to exit MemMaker and undo all changes.

发现无效的状态标志,按回车键退出 MemMaker 并取消所有修改。

Attempt to allocate 0 bytes.

试图分配0字节。

Cannot locate backup files.

无法找到备份文件。

Cannot update the CONFIG. SYS file.

无法修改 CONFIG. SYS 文件、

Cannot update the MEMMAKER. STS file.

无法修改 MEMMAKER. STS 文件,

Do not restore files

没有恢复文件

ENTER = Accept Selection SPACE = Change Selection F1 = Help

回车 = 确定 空格= 重选 F1 = 帮助

Invalid CHKSTATE command-line options.

错误的 CHKSTATE 命令行选项。

MemMaker cannot proceed because it cannot find the correct MEMMAKER. STS file.

因为找不到正确的 MEMMAKER, STS 文件 MemMaker 不能运行。

MemMaker did not finish optimizing your system's memory. If you restarted your computer because it was not working properly, choose "Exit and undo changes," Otherwise, choose "Continue." The following are some possible reasons that MemMaker might have been interrupted:

Your computer was restarted accidentally.

You pressed F5 or SHIFT while your computer was restarting.

After MemMaker restarted your computer, you forgot to exit from program started by your AUTOEXEC. BAT file. Your system stopped responding during the optimization process, and you had to restart it. If MemMaker did not finish because of problems that required you to restart your computer, choose "Exit and undo changes,"

MemMaker 没有完成优化你的系统的内存。如果因为你的计算机不能正常工作而重 新启动,选择"Exit and Undo Changes", 否则选择"Continue"。下面是一些可能

中断 MewMaker 的原因: 你的计算机被偶然重新启动。 你在计算机重新启动时按下了 F5 键或 SHIFT 键。

当 MemMaker 重新启动你的计算机后,你没有从由 AUTOEXEC. BAT 启动执行的 程序中退出。你的系统在执行优化时没有任何响应,你必须重新启动它。如果 MemMaker 由于某些原因要求重新启动计算机而未完成优化,选择"Exit and Undo Changes"。

MemMaker Undo operation performed; can't continue.

MemMaker 执行了取消修改的操作,无法继续进行。

MemMaker was interrupted while determining your programs' memory requirements. If you restarted your computer due to system problems, choose "Cancel and undo all changes" to restore your original CONFIG. SYS. AUTOEXEC. BAT, and Windows SYSTEM. INI files. If MemMaker was interrupted for another reason. choose "Try again with the same settings." The following are some possible reasons that MemMaker might have been interrupted:

Your computer was restarted accidentally.

You pressed F5 or SHIFT while your computer was restarting.

After MemMaker restarted your computer, you forgot to exit from a program started by your AUTOEXEC. BAT file. To exit MemMaker and restore your system files, choose "Cancel and undo all changes."

Memmaker 在确定你的程序内存需求时被中断。如果你因为系统有问题而重新启动 计算机,选择"Cancel and undo all changes"恢复你原先的 CONFIG. SYS.AU-TOEXEC. BAT 和 Windows 的 SYSTEM. INI. 如果 MemMaker 因为其它原因 被中断,选择"Try again with the same settings"。下面是一些可能引起 Mem-Maker 中断的原因。

你的计算机被偶然重新启动。

你在计算机重新启动后按下F5 键或 SHIFT 键。

当 MemMaker 重新启动体的计算机后,你没有从由 AUTOEXEC. BAT 自动执行的程序中退出。 若要退出 MemMaker 并恢复你的系统文件,请选择"Cancel and undo all changes"。

MemMaker was interrupted while it was measuring the memory requirements of device drivers and memory-resident programs. If your system stopped responding after MemMaker restarted it.choose "Try again with conservative settings." If MemMakerwas interrupted for another reason, choose "Try again with the same settings." The following are some possible reasons that MemMaker might have been interrupted:

Your computer was restarted accidentally.

You pressed F5 or SHIFT while your system was restarting.

After MemMaker restarted your computer, you forgot to exit from a program started by your AUTOEXEC. BAT file.

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