

# 实用汉英小词典

北京语言学院出版社

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# 前 言

《实用汉英小词典》是为学习汉语的外国人和学习英语的中国人编写的工具书。全书共收打头字3,738个,其中常用字2,000个;列条目18,748条,其中常用词7,683个。

本词典收词以实用为目的,所收字、词以北京语言学院语言教学研究所《现代汉语频率词典》中的2,000个高频字,8,000个高频词为基础,根据实际需要适当扩大选词范围,其中以常见的实词为重点,包括一些常用的专业性词语。另外,还选收了一定数量的虚词。考虑到本词典的规模及使用对象,成语及其他熟语选收较少,历史事件及地名未收。

本词典英文释义力求简明、准确,除词义的对译或解释外,有些条目还说明其用法,并给以例句。

本词典有七个附录,都是根据使用者的需要编写的。汉英对照常用分类词表(共分16类,收词500多个)可帮助旅游者解决语言交际之急需。汉语拼音表、中国各省、自治区、直辖市名称、常见姓氏、天干地支、中国的主要节日、世界各大洲国家和地区名称等,也都为读者提供了有用的知识及资料。

为了使用者查阅方便,词典正文前列有笔画查字表。

除编者外,参加本词典工作的还有刘杰、李秀婷、庞光华、陈忠等。

编者

1988年9月

## Foreword

This Practical Concise Chinese-English Dictionary, with 3, 738 character entries (of which 2, 000 are commonly-used) and 18, 748 word entries (of which 7, 683 are frequently-used), is compiled for both foreign learners of Chinese and Chinese learners of English.

Intended to be practical in the collection of characters and words, this dictionary is based on the 2, 000 high-frequency characters and 8, 000 high-frequency words chosen from the Frequency Dictionary of Modern Chinese Words compiled by the Language Teaching & Research Centre, Beijing Language Institute. In order to meet the practical needs of the users, the coverage of characters and words in this dictionary has been expanded. Priority is given to the commonly used notional words including some frequently-used technical and professional terms. Meanwhile we have paid equal atten-

tion to a certain number of functional words. There are only a few idioms, proverbs and common sayings. Historical events and names of places are excluded in light of the size of the dictionary and the requirements of the readers.

Efforts have been made to give precise and concise English translation. Besides the English equivalents and explanations, usage or examples for some entries are provided.

This dictionary has 7 appendices prepared according to the needs of the readers. Classifications of Words and Expressions in Common Use consisting of 16 groups with 500 words, can be helpful for tourists in their urgent need to communicate. Other useful information and materials for reference are given in the Table of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet; Names of the Municipalities, Autonomous Regions and Provinces in China; Common Chinese Family Names; the Heavenly Stems and the Branches; the Major Holidays in China; Names of the Continents, Countries and Some Regions of the World.

For the convenience of the readers, the Phonetic Alphabet Index and Character Stroke Index are arranged before the body of the dictionary.

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Besides the compilers, Liu Jie, Li Xiuting, Pang Guanghua and Chen Zhong also joined in the work.

Compilers  
Sept. 1988.



## 凡 例

1. 本词典所收条目按《汉语拼音方案》字母顺序排列。音同调不同的条目按阴平（第一声）、阳平（第二声）、上声（第三声）、去声（第四声）、轻声顺序排列。同音同调的按汉字笔画多少排列，笔画相同的按查字表起笔顺序排列。

2. 读轻声的单字或有一个音节读轻声的双音节词均单立条目，如助词“得” de，名词“摆设” bǎishe。

3. 单字打头，用较大字体，下列双音节或多音节条目用黑鱼尾号【】。

4. 字、词条目前带\*号者为2,000个常用字和7,700多个常用词。

5. 所收条目凡在现代汉语中是词的均注出词性，以汉语缩写形式标出，用圆括号，如（动）、（名）、（副）。一词兼属几类的，在同一条目下分项注明词性，如“钉” dīng （名）…，（动）…。一个词若有几个义项，用序号（1）（2）（3）……；大项后如有小项，则用①②③……。

6. 在现代汉语中不能独立运用，无独立意义的字，不注词性，不释义，只作为打头字出现，如“芭” bā、

“尴” gān。打头字中有独立意义但不能独立运用，只在某些固定词组或习惯组合中出现的，也标注词性、释义，以便读者在理解包含该词的其它词语时，起到触类旁通的功效。在这类条目中加◇符号，以示区别，如“毕” bì (动) ◇。

7. 凡同形不同音或不同调的字、词分立条目，后边有“另见…”，如“干” gān另见gàn；“扒” bā另见pá。凡条目中的字、词有另一种写法或说法的，后面注明“也作…”或“也说…”如“挨” ái也作“捱”；“拉后腿” lā hòutuǐ 也说“扯后腿”。

8. 打头字如有繁体或常见的异体字，均加括号注出，如“亚”(亞)，“叹”(嘆、歎)。“嘆”是繁体字，“歎”是异体字。

9. 口语里儿化，书写时也经常带“儿”字的词，条目中带“儿”字，如“菜子儿”、“个儿”。只是口语里儿化，书写时不带“儿”字的，在条目后标上(～儿)，如“大婶” dàshěn (名)(～儿)。

10. 凡注有词性的条目，拼音连写，如“促使” cùshǐ(动)；不是词的，拼音分写，如“吃得消” chī de xiāo。动宾结构中间用“=”号隔开，如“读书” dú=shū；动补结构中间用“//”号隔开，如“打开” dā//kāi。

11. “一” yī、“不” bù 在各条目中均标原调，不标变调。

12. 拼音部分依照国家语言文字工作委员会、国家

教育委员会、广播电视部1985年12月公布的最新《普通话异读词审音表》拼注。

13. 释义部分，大多数条目采取汉英对译的方法，如有用法说明则放在方括号 [ ] 内，有补充性说明放在圆括号 ( ) 内。部分条目，特别是虚词条目，为帮助读者理解其确切含义，有少量示例性词语搭配或简短例句。文中以“~”代替该条目。如：何 hé (代)：~时；喊 hǎn (动)：有人~你。

14. 个别专业词语需特别标出的，用英文缩写放在尖括号 < > 内，如“反比” fǎnbǐ (名) <maths.>。

# Guide to the Use of The Practical Concise Chinese-English Dictionary

1. The entries collected in this dictionary are arranged alphabetically according to the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. Entries having the same sound but different tones are arranged in order of tones: the high-level tone (the first tone), the rising tone (the second tone), the falling-rising tone (the third tone), the falling tone (the fourth tone) and the neutral. Characters having the same tone are arranged according to the number of strokes. Radicals with the same number of strokes are placed in the order of the first strokes.

2. Monosyllabic words having a neutral tone or disyllabic words having one syllable pronounced in the neutral tone are treated as separate items, e.g. the particle “得”de, the noun “摆设”bǎishe.

3. A character standing as head-entry character is printed in boldface-type and its following items of

disyllabic or polysyllabic words are presented in the bracket 【 】.

4. The symbol \* is used to indicate entries which are among the 2,000 frequently-used characters or the 7,700 and more frequently-used words.

5. Entries which can function as words in modern Chinese have their parts of speech indicated in the bracket ( ) (in Chinese abbreviated form), e.g.

(动), (名), (副). If a word or words can function as several parts of speech, each of them is dealt with as separated item under the same entry. e.g. “钉” dīng (名) …, (动) … . When a word has several meanings, (1)(2)(3) and ①②③ are used respectively for items of different meanings.

6. Neither the part of speech nor definition (English equivalent) is given for characters which cannot function independently or have no independent meaning in modern Chinese. Such characters are treated as head-entry characters, e.g. “芭” bā, “尴” gān. While the part of speech and definition (English equivalent) is given for those head-entry characters which cannot stand on their own as words but still have independent meaning in certain set phrases or expressions, the symbol ◇ is added to help the readers in the study of other words or

expressions using such characters, e.g. “毕”bì (动)  
◇.

7. Separated entries are established for polyphonic characters and each entry is followed by “另见…”, e. g. “干”gān “另见”gàn; “扒”bā “另见”pá. Characters or words which have other ways of writing or saying are followed by “也作…” or “也说…”, e. g. “挨”ái 也作 “捱”; “拉后腿”lā hòutuǐ 也说 “扯后腿”.

8. If a head-entry character has an original complex form or a common variant form, it is indicated in the bracket ( ) directly following the head-entry character, e. g. “亚”(亞), “叹”(嘆、歎). “嘆” is a original complex form and “歎” is an variant form.

9. If a word is often pronounced and written with the retroflex “儿” their entry is also printed with “儿”, e.g. “菜子儿”, “个儿”. The retroflex “儿” is pronounced only but not used in the written form of a word, “儿” is placed after the main entry, e.g. “大婶”dàshēn (名)(~儿).

10. Entries with the parts of speech indicated are transcribed with syllables joined, e.g. “促使”cùshǐ (动). Entries which are not words or phrases are transcribed with the syllables separated, e.g. “吃得消”chī de xiāo. In a verb-object construction, the

phonetic transcription is separated between the verb and the object by the sign "=", e.g. "读书" dú = shū; whereas in a verb-complement construction, the verb and the complement are separated in the phonetic transcription by the sign "//", e.g. "打开" dǎ // kāi.

11. In all the entries "一" (yī) or "不" (bù) has only its original tone indicated.

12. The phonetic transcription used in this dictionary is based on the Standardization of the Variably-Pronounced Words in Putonghua issued in Dec. 1985 by the State Language Commission, State Education Commission and the Department of Radio & Television.

### 13. Definitions

An English equivalent is given to each of most of the entries and special notes are provided in ( ); and explanations for usages are given in [ ] if there are any. Certain examples, collocations or simple sentences are provided for some entries, especially for those of functional words in order to help the readers to have a clear understanding of their meaning. The swung dash "~" stands for the head word, e. g. 何 hé (代): ~时; 喊 hǎn (动): 有人~你。

14. Some special professional and technical terms are indicated in 〈 〉 (in English abbreviated form), e. g. “反比” fǎnbǐ (名) 〈maths.〉.



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