



新世纪 英语短语 动词词典

常晨光 编著
龚少瑜 审订



新 世 纪

英 语 短 语 动 词 词 典

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THE NEW
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DICTIONARY
OF
CURRENT
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PHRASAL
VERBS

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英语短语动词词典

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序

有一个流传的故事,说的是一位法国人在英国旅行,当火车通过某一狭窄地方时,列车员喊出“Look out!”要乘客当心。谁知这位法国人听后却探头往窗外观看。他不懂这个短语动词的含义,所以严重地误解了——列车员正是要提醒乘客不可把头探出窗外以免发生危险呢。这个故事不知是否真有其事,但可见于英语著作中,能说明英语短语动词的一个重要特点,即短语动词的意义往往并不等于各个组成成分的原义组合,而是另有所指,切不可望文生义。

就其意义来看,短语动词实际上是独立的词语,应当另作词条看待。这种看法不是今日才有的。早在两百多年前,英国词典编纂家约翰逊博士(Samuel Johnson 1708 - 1784)就在他的著名的《英语词典》序言中首次提出来了,后来由《牛津英语大词典》主编布拉德利(Henry Bradley 1845 - 1923)加以阐明。到本世纪 60 年代后,短语动词开始广泛受到充分注意。《韦氏大学词典》于 1965 年(第七版)率先把短语动词另立词条,《朗曼当代英语词典》(1978 年第一版)和《剑桥国际英语词典》(1995 年)先后跟上采取同样做法;其他一些著名词典如《牛津当代英语高级学生词典》(1989 年第四版)虽不另立词条,但分段排列并逐个加上 phr. v. 标签,上述朗曼词典从 1987 年(第二版)起也用相同体例。尤其明显的是,80 年代后出版了几种短语动词专门词典。这些情况足以说明短语动词的重要性及其受重视的程度。

学习英语的人都希望自己能精通英语,会运用,用得地道。我们可以说,非熟练掌握短语动词,就很难谈得上精通英语,运

用起来就有困难,甚至还会闹出那位法国人的笑话。而短语动词掌握得好,就可以使自己的英语富于表达力,生动活泼,显得准确地道。这是因为短语动词本是英语词汇的一大特色。但是英语的短语动词不但数量多,而且有特定的语法规则,还有语体风格、使用范围等需要注意的问题(关于这些特点,本词典中的专文“英语的短语动词”有详细介绍),所以学习者必须加以重视并进行专门学习。要学好英语的短语动词,最好在阅读英语时经常 look out for (留意找出)所有的短语动词,逐个弄清其意义和语法特点,有不清楚的要 look them up (查阅词典)。这样学,你就能更好地掌握短语动词,英语可以说得更地道,别人也会 look up to you (佩服你)了。

常晨光老师对英语短语动词作了一番深入的研究,并在英国深造期间收集了丰富的最新资料。他从数千短语动词中精选出约 1500 个最基本、最常用的,根据自己的教学经验和读者的需要精心编写出这本词典。全书原稿又经龚少瑜教授的细心审订,因而更见翔实可信,能给读者充分提供更新的信息。我完全相信,《新世纪英语短语动词词典》能够很好地满足读者的需要,犹如良师益友,一定会受到大家的欢迎。

陈永培

1998 年 3 月

于中山大学康乐园

Preface

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of phrasal verbs in English. As you can see from this dictionary, English makes use of many thousands of phrasal verbs. Not all of these verbs are obscure and difficult. Very many of them are in common daily use. Native speakers of English often prefer to use a phrasal verb instead of another form, especially in speech. As a result, phrasal verbs have come to sound colloquial and informal, and "ordinary" verbs often sound formal and stilted by comparison. For example, if you hear a knock on the door, it would be normal for you to answer "Come in". You could say "Enter", but most people would think that this sounded pompous and funny or old-fashioned. Similarly, if someone is annoying you, you could ask them to "Depart" or "Leave", but "Go away", "Push off", or even "Fuck off" would be more likely to produce the response that you are looking for.

Phrasal verbs present many problems for learners.

The first problem is that phrasal verbs are made up from common words that you will probably have met in other circumstances. Unfortunately, the meaning of the phrasal verb is often not the same as the meaning of its parts. If you *get over* a great loss, you don't have to do any real climbing; if you *pull through* a serious ordeal, or *pull over* to the side of a road, or *pull up* at a traffic light, you haven't actually pulled anything; you can *take off* your clothes, or you can *take off* in a plane. Examples like these show that the semantics of phrasal verbs is far from simple. We don't really know how people learn to use forms like this, and how they learn to interpret phrasal verbs correctly.

The second problem is that the syntax of phrasal verbs is also complicated. Phrasal verbs consist of two or three parts which can appear in different places in a sentence. Often the parts can be separated by a number of other words, but speakers are still able to recognise these verbs, and put the pieces together correctly. For example, we have the verb to *take over*. This verb can appear in a

sentence like:

I am planning to take over your company.

Or we could say:

I am planning to take your company over.

And in extreme cases, we could say something like:

I am planning to take your badly run and inefficient company over.

Sentences like this are easy for native speakers to understand, but they can often cause serious problems for learners of English.

The third problem for learners of English is that phrasal verbs often have special register connotations. I have already mentioned that many phrasal verbs are colloquial and preferred in speech. Other phrasal verbs are ONLY used in speech, and many of them would not normally be used in polite speech at all.

These properties of phrasal verbs present some very real problems for learners of English. On the one hand, you need to be able to understand a lot of phrasal verb expressions because you will certainly meet them when you listen to English speakers. On the other hand, you need to be very careful about when you use them: use a phrasal verb at the wrong time, and you run the risk of seriously offending the person you are speaking to, or, even worse, giving the impression that you are an idiot!

You can see, then, why this dictionary is important. It is not just a list of English phrasal verbs and their translations into Chinese. It will also guide you to the REAL meanings of these verbs—how English speakers react to them, and what they will think of you when you use them. I have no doubt, therefore, that this dictionary will be of great practical assistance to Chinese learners.

Paul Meara

University of Wales, UK

前 言

英语里很多动词常与小品词(介词或副词)一起构成短语动词。这些短语动词有相当一部分不容易根据其中每一个词的意思悟出其意义,给英语学习者造成理解上的困难。在使用短语动词时,学习者还会遇到短语动词的及物或不及物、动词和小品词可不可分开等语法方面的问题。此外,短语动词的语体、使用场合和范围等也是学习者使用短语动词时遇到的难点。

本词典精选最常用英语短语动词约 1500 条,每个义项后均带有例句,旨在帮助学生正确理解和使用这些短语动词,适合中、初级英语学习者使用,也可供程度较高的读者参考。在编写过程中,我们充分考虑到中国学生的特殊需要,努力做到释义准确、例句典型、通俗易懂,同时还注意突出以下特色:

1. 说明每一个短语动词使用时的语法特点,标明短语动词的及物或不及物,及物的短语动词则注明可分不可分,以便于学习者正确使用。

2. 注明大部分短语动词的常见主语和宾语搭配,配合典型的例句,以便于学习者造句时模仿。

3. 提供大量的语体、使用场合、使用范围等方面的信息,以利于学生准确、得体地使用短语动词。

在本词典的编写过程中,我得到了几位英语界的专家 and 前辈的指导和帮助。中山大学外国语学院的龚少瑜教授拨冗对全稿进行了细心的审订。中山大学外国语学院的陈永培教授审阅了部分书稿,并欣然为词典写序。英国应用语言学学会前任主席 Paul Meara 博士也给予了热情的鼓励和支持。在此我谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

另外,王德志老师参与了字母 S 的一部分编写工作。赵佩斯女士负责了书稿的部分电脑输入。我也要向他们表示感谢。

限于编者的水平,词典中疏漏和错误之处在所难免,这些都应该由编撰者本人负责,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

体 例 说 明

1. 本词典精选最常用英语短语动词约 1500 条。
2. 词条按字母顺序排列。同一主要动词的短语动词则按后面小品词的字母顺序排列。
3. 每项词条均有英、汉双语释义, 以利于正确理解。
4. 本词典将所收入的短语动词分为: *vi*, *vt*, *vt fus*, *vt sep* 等几类, 为学生提供了有关这些短语动词使用时的语法特征。同时, 词典也说明了这些短语动词的语体、使用场合或范围。
5. 每个义项下都有例句, 并附汉译。这些例句主要以近几年国内外出版的词典或报刊为依据, 语言地道, 例句具有代表性。在大多数义项后, 还以“说明”的形式给出典型的主语和宾语搭配, 以便于学生造句时参考、模仿。

6. 本词典中使用的缩略形式:

<i>AmE</i>	American English 美国英语
<i>BrE</i>	British English 英国英语
<i>derog</i>	derogatory 贬义用法
<i>euph</i>	euphemistic 委婉语
<i>fig</i>	figurative 比喻用法
<i>fml</i>	formal 正式用语
<i>inf</i>	informal 非正式用语
<i>joc</i>	jocular 戏谑语
<i>sl</i>	slang 俚语

<i>taboo</i>	taboo 禁忌语
<i>vi</i>	intransitive verb 不及物动词
<i>vt</i>	transitive verb 及物动词(可带直接宾语和间接宾语)
<i>vt fus</i>	transitive verb fused 及物动词, 不可分
<i>vt sep</i>	transitive verb separable 及物动词, 可分

6. 本词典中使用的缩略语为:

Amer. English 美国英语	Amer.
British English 英国英语	Brit.
derogatory 贬义用法	derog.
euphemism 委婉语	euph.
figurative 比喻用法	fig.
formal 正式用语	form.
informal 非正式用语	inform.
jocular 戏谑语	joc.
slang 俚语	slang

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英语的短语动词

短语动词 (phrasal verbs) 这个名称有狭义和广义之分。狭义的短语动词指一个动词加一个副词组成的短语。在本书中, 我们采用广义的提法, 短语动词指的是一个动词加上副词或介词或同时加上这两者的组合, 如: *get up*, *pack something in*, *put up with something*。英语的短语动词在日常生活中广为使用。英国语言学家 L. P. Smith 举过一个例子: *We can take to people* (喜欢), *take them up* (关照, 提携), *take them down* (把……的气焰压下去), *take them off* (嘲笑地模仿) or *take them in* (欺骗); *keep in with them* (与……保持友好关系); or *get round them* (说服) or *on with them* (与……相处); *do for them* (照料), *do with them* (与……相处) or *without them* (没有……也行) and *do them in* (欺骗); *make up to them* (巴结); *set them up* (资助) or *down* (申斥)。从这个例子里, 我们可以看到, 英语的短语动词大多由非常基本的词汇组成, 但其意思有时却不容易猜测, 不可望文生义。

短语动词的结构

短语动词有三种基本的构成方式: 动词加副词 (verb + adverbial particle); 动词加介词 (verb + preposition); 动词加副词加介词 (verb + adverbial particle + preposition)。

在 *Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English* (1984) 中, A. P. Cowie 和 R. Mackin 把英语短语动词的这些组合分成 6 种类型:

1 不及物动词 + 副词

如: Slow down, will you, there's a police car ahead.

速度放慢点, 好吗, 前面有警车。

The sum won't come out.

总数算不出来。

2 不及物动词 + 介词

如: You can always count on Mary, she'll never fail you.

你永远可以信赖玛丽, 她绝不会辜负你。

Guess who I ran into this afternoon?

你猜我今天下午碰到谁了?

3 不及物动词 + 副词 + 介词

如: Why should we put up with such terrible working conditions? 我们为什么要忍受这样恶劣的工作条件?

Someone ran away with all her jewels.

有人把她的珠宝全偷走了。

4 及物动词 + 副词

如: He took the Maths teacher off to perfection.

他把数学老师模仿得惟妙惟肖。

He got his meaning across to the audience.

他把自己的意思给听众讲清楚了。

5 及物动词 + 介词

如: You're late again, but I shan't hold it against you as it's not your fault.

你又迟到了, 但我不会因此责备你, 因为这不是你的过错。

Their teacher got them through without any failures.

他们的老师使他们都通过了考试,没有人不及格。

6 及物动词 + 副词 + 介词

如: *Shall we let him in on our plan?*

要让他参加我们的计划吗?

Have you put yourself in for the competition?

你是否已经报名参加比赛?

从上面的分类和例句可以看出,有些短语动词是不及物的,不可以带宾语,如:

It took her an hour to make up.

她化妆花了一个小时。

在本词典中,为简明起见,我们用 *vi* 表示这类短语动词。有些短语动词则是及物的,要带宾语。宾语在这类短语动词中的位置会有所不同。有些短语动词的宾语要放在动词和小品词之间,动词和小品词分开,如:

They are determined to carry their plan through.

他们决心完成他们的计划。

我们用 *vt sep (transitive verb separable)* 来代表这类短语动词。有些短语动词中的动词和小品词则不可分开,宾语要放在这个短语动词的后面,如:

It's getting late; we'd better make for home.

天不早了,咱们还是回家吧。

我们用 *vt fus (transitive verb fused)* 来表示这类短语动词。还有一些短语动词同时带两个宾语,如:

I tried to awaken him to the dangers facing his company.

我试图使他认识到他的公司所面临的危险。

我们用 *vt* 表示这类短语动词。

短语动词的意义

很多短语动词是一词多义的。有些可以根据各组成部分的意义猜出其意义;而有些短语动词则具有成语意义 (idiomatic meaning), 无法根据各组成部分猜出其意义。请比较下面的句子:

The ice was very thin and John fell through.

冰很薄, 约翰掉进去了。

He didn't quite understand why the plan fell through.

他不十分理解为什么这个计划失败了。

He opened his suitcase and packed all the clothes in.

他打开行李箱, 把所有的衣服都装了进去。

He's decided to pack his job in.

他已决定辞职不干了。

短语动词表达一个不可分隔的完整动词概念。许多短语动词可以用另外一个动词来代替。如: to pass away = to die; to go on = to continue; to fall through = to fail; to let somebody down = to disappoint somebody. 另外一些短语动词的意义则相当于有副词修饰的动词, 或者更复杂的意义。例如: to keep up with something = to keep adequately informed about something; to stand up to somebody = to face or confront somebody boldly; to get along with somebody = to be on harmonious terms with someone. 一般来说, 用短语动词显得随便些, 带有情感色彩。请比较下面各组意义相同的句子:

1a *He threatened to get back at her someday.*

1b *He threatened to gain revenge on her someday.*

2a *Something had cropped up and I won't be home tonight till late.*

2b *Something had appeared and I won't be home tonight till late.*

3a *His plan isn't likely to come off.*

3b *His plan isn't likely to succeed.*

1a, 2a, 3a 用了短语动词, 显得带口语味道, 更随便些。

当然, 并不是说所有的短语动词都是非正式的, 有些也会带有书卷气。例如, 如果有人向你建议饭前先喝一杯, 他就会说:

Let's have a drink before lunch.

这样你会觉得很正常、很自然。但如果这个人说:

Let us partake of a little liquid refreshments as a preliminary to our repast.

你就可能会觉得很别扭, 因为这个说法一本正经, 书卷气太重了。

短语动词的使用

前面我们讲过, 短语动词在英语里广为使用。对于中国学生来说, 能否准确、熟练地使用短语动词, 是英语水平高低的一个重要标志。当然, 英语的短语动词也是中国学生学习英语词汇的一个难题, 这是因为它的数量很多, 而且常一词多义, 用法、搭配也较为复杂。我们在学习的过程中应注意哪些问题呢?

首先, 不要望文生义, 因为有些短语动词具有成语意义。遇到没有把握的短语动词时, 要尽量查阅参考书弄明白它的意思。对于一词多义的短语动词, 要根据上下文弄清楚是哪一个意思。切不可逐字直译或不懂乱用, 以免闹出笑话。

其次, 要注意短语动词的结构。中国学生常犯的错误是弄错及物的短语动词中宾语的位置。及物的短语动词有可分型