

牛津 英语搭配词典

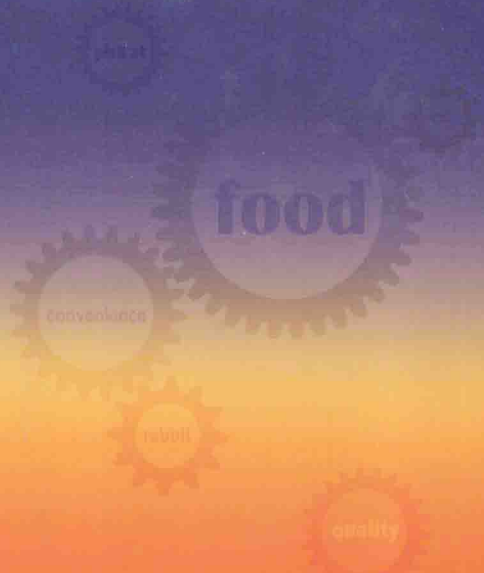
Oxford Collocations
Dictionary 英汉双解版

Second Edition 第2版

让英语单词“为我所用”

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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北京 BEIJING

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牛津出版的各种双解学习词典早已为广大读者熟悉和认可，但囿于篇幅所限，这类内容包罗万象的词典一般难以详尽介绍英语单词的各种搭配组合，如习语 (idiom)、短语动词 (phrasal verb) 或词语搭配 (collocation) 等。而这些范畴却又是有志于进一步提高英语水平的学习者所必须掌握的。

《牛津英语搭配词典》(英汉双解版) (第 2 版) 的出版目的即在于此。它以 2009 年出版的 *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English* 为蓝本翻译，收词 9,000 余条，以名词、动词和形容词为主，涵盖了中高阶段英语学习者需要掌握的大部分单词。在具体处理每个词条时，编纂者从英语学习者的角度出发，根据权威的 *Oxford English Corpus* (牛津英语语料库) 的真实语料，列出每个词的完整搭配序列——从相当松散的搭配，到“中等习惯性”搭配，再到最紧密、最固定的搭配。这一序列有助于学习者认识词与词之间的内在关系，在渐变的过程中掌握词与词之间的搭配。本版词典收录的搭配几乎是上一版的一倍，达到 250,000 个。为方便读者使用，编纂者依据词性给各搭配词进行分类，每个词性内又依据意义或范畴分组。所以，在同一词性下，每组搭配词的意义和范畴有所不同。而在同一组词内，有时各搭配词是近义词关系，有时各搭配词意思截然不同，而有时则是其中几个搭配词意义近似。根据这一特色，在翻译本词典时，我们采取了“归并”的翻译原则，即如果一组词是近义词关系，不管该组有多少搭配词，我们取所有搭配词共有的意思给出译文，译文数量不超过 5 个。如 amount 词条下的 ADJ. 项，有 considerable, copious, enormous, huge, immense, incredible, large, massive, significant, substantial, tremendous, vast 共 12 个搭配词，这些词都有“巨大的”之义，这时就作了“归并”处理，译作“相当大的数量；可观的数量；巨大的数量；令人难以置信的数量”。又如 bequest 词条下 VERB+BEQUEST 项，搭配 leave (sb), make (sb) 只有一个译文，“留给 (某人) 遗产”。如果一组搭配词意义各不相同，则一一对应译出每个搭配词，如 bonus 词条第一个义项下的 ADJ. 项，搭配 loyalty, performance, retention, roster 分别对应译文“忠诚奖；业绩奖；挽留奖；美国全国橄榄球联盟阵容奖金”。又如 massage 词条下的 ADJ. 项，back, body, foot, full-body, neck, scalp，译作“背部/身体/足部/全身/颈部/头皮按摩”。如果一组搭配词里只有一部分词意义相近，这一部分词也采用“归并”的翻译原则，只译出第一个表示该意思的词。如 tomato 词条下的 ADJ. 项，beef (BrE), beefsteak (AmE), cherry, heirloom (AmE), plum，译作“牛心番茄；樱桃番茄；祖传番茄；李形番茄”，beef tomato 和 beefsteak tomato 是一个意思，但与同组其他搭配词意义完全不同，此时 beef tomato 和 beefsteak tomato 就归并译成“牛心番茄”。又如 menu 词条第二个义项 ADJ. 项，drop-down, pop-up, pull-down，其中 drop-down 和 pull-down 同义，故这两个搭配只给出一个译文，整组词译成“下拉式菜单；弹出式菜单”。由于搭配词的意义太宽泛，没有具体语境的情况下不易确定。在本词典中，如果该词条没有义项分类，那么该词目只取一个意思，具体意思则根据例句来确定，如 gay (adj.) 既可指“同性恋的”，又可表示“愉快的”之义，而且这两个意思都可与 VERBS 中的动词搭配，但结合例句 He is openly gay. 取“同性恋的”这个意思更为恰当。正因为搭配词意义的多样化，本版词典收录的例句多达 75,000 余个，比第一版增加了 50%，生动反映了搭配词在现实生活中的使用情况，使广大英语学习者能学以致用。

如果认真查阅、研习本版词典，读者不仅能更加自如地地道地使用英语，而且应试能力将会大大提高，在剑桥英语三级证书考试 (FCE)、剑桥高级英语证书考试 (CAE)、剑桥英语五级证书考试 (CPE) 和雅思考试 (IELTS) 中取得好成绩。

本词典可与先前出版的《牛津英语习语词典》(第 2 版) 和《牛津短语动词词典》(第 2 版) 一同使用。希望这三本针对性很强的词典能帮助英语学习者提高英语水平。

词典编辑工作繁复琐碎，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

Preface to the English edition 英语版序言 (附译文)

This new edition of the *Oxford Collocations Dictionary* has been completely revised and updated using the Oxford English Corpus, a database of almost two billion words of text in English taken from up-to-date sources from around the world. This has ensured that the information we have about word behaviour is as accurate as possible, and that the evidence upon which the work is based is as full and reliable as possible. In particular, it has allowed us to include information about American English on an equal footing with British English.

第二版《牛津英语搭配词典》使用牛津英语语料库(储存了从全球最新语源所收集的接近二十亿个出现在英语文本中的词语)的数据,并已完全修订和更新。使用这个语料库的数据可确保有关词语表达的方式尽可能准确,也可确保编写词典的依据尽可能充足和可靠。特别值得一提的是,语料库的资料令我们可以收录有关美式英语的资料,正如我们收录英式英语的资料一样。

I would like to thank the editors, designers and technical specialists who worked on the current and previous editions. I would also like to thank my former colleagues Sally Wehmeier and Judith Willis for their advice and support in bringing this new edition to fruition. Thanks are also due to all colleagues, teachers and students who have given feedback on the previous edition and on sample material for the current one.

本人谨向所有曾协助制作本词典第一、第二版的编辑、美术人员和技术支持人员致谢。本人也谨向两位前同事 Sally Wehmeier 和 Judith Willis 致谢,她们为了这本词典的新版本成功出版提供了不少意见和支持。在此亦感谢曾就第一版和目前这个版本的样稿提供反馈意见的所有同事、教师和学生。

We hope that the many students and teachers who already know and love the *Collocations Dictionary* will enjoy exploring the wealth of new information it contains, and that new users will come to appreciate what a valuable and unique learning resource it is.

我们希望很多已知悉和喜欢使用《英语搭配词典》的学生和教师会乐于发掘这本词典新加入的丰富内容,也希望新的读者会觉得这本词典是多么珍贵和独特的学习工具。

Colin McIntosh

Preface by Lu Gusun 陆谷孙序

联词成组，方见功夫

中国的英语学生最关注的学习策略之一是怎么背记英语单词，似乎掌握了单词加法就有了用英语交流的本钱。权威机构发布的某级学生应掌握的数以千计的单词量，国外各种难度颇高的所谓 *verbal tests*，更加剧了学生的单词焦虑。单词固然重要，可四十几万的英语词，一个人在有生之年能把其中的多少化作自己的心理词汇库存呢？有人问我：你是编词典的，你识得又常用多少英语词啊？天知道！我只好反问：你识得又常用多少汉字呢？其实英语要说得准确又流利，写得漂亮，很重要的一种技能在于熟悉词际关系，不是有人说过“认识一个词就是了解这个词的伙伴关系”吗？可见联词成组，方见功夫。

于是就有了掌握词的搭配关系的必要；于是搭配词典甚至搭配搜索引擎也就应运而生。

记得笔者学英语之初，常说“*drink your soup*”（相对中文的“喝汤”，何其等值！），后来看到听到英语民族的人笔下口中都说“*eat your soup*”才改了过来，把这一动词 + 名词的搭配存入自己的心理词库。同样，今天我改学生卷子时，常遇到一些单词全对、搭配可疑的用法，如“*in major charge*”（介词 + 名词，其间插入形容词似不合习惯）、“*make advantage of*”（动词 + 名词 + 介词，*make* 应作 *take*）、“*bolts and nuts*”（两名词叠加，顺序颠倒）等等。这些都显示学英语的异族人在单词焦虑有时可能被人放大的同时，搭配意识反显薄弱。无怪乎，在海外教英语的一些有识之士要警告说，一味关注单词是“危险的孤立主义”（*dangerously isolationist*）*。

每个人心理词库中都有一部分属搭配库存。譬如，一看到形容词 *abysmal*，我的第一反应是后接名词 *poverty* 或 *ignorance*；一看到动词 *sweat*，几乎同时想到副词 *profusely* 或——更俗一点——副词性片语（或称状语）*like a pig*，表示“大汗淋漓”的意思；一看到名词 *cat* 和 *dog*，顿时会联想到猫叫 *meow* 或 *purr* 以及狗吠 *bark* 或 *growl*；高速公路上一遇到大塞车，英语心理库存立刻提供 *a bad/terrible/massive/king-sized traffic jam* 的搭配；近日看世界杯足球赛，如碰上一场势均力敌的赛事，脑际顿时浮现 *a close/tight/seesaw/ding-dong match*。搭配的要害是必须符合英语的习惯，但在总体符合习惯的前提下，偶尔出以奇崛的修辞搭配，可说是更高一点的修养境界。

话说回来，搭配 (*collocation*) 本身是个内涵和外延界定不甚清晰的概念，追本溯源，还当归于拉丁文的 *collocatio/collocationis*，译成英语，即是 *putting together*。一般说来，搭配词典虽都以实词 (*notional words*) 立条，所指仍有严格和宽泛之别。严格的把搭配与短语动词、习语（亦称片语、熟语）区分并排除在外；宽泛的则包容任何出现在主词前后的词，甚至连许多复合名词（如 *riding boots*）也被视作搭配。粗线条地说，英国系统搭配词典多产，且倾向于宽泛，而美国系统少有此类专门化的分类词典，倒是宁可多出一些俚语等“另类”词典。

牛津的这部搭配词典(即使在序言中)不以诞漫之说胜,而是循名责实,以预见高阶学生的疑难和需要为目标,宽严结合,既以名词、动词、形容词三种实词为主干,由本根生发连抱枝叶,长短相形,前后相随,又不一概排斥短语动词(如 *reach out*, *reach for*),甚至还收入若干复合词(如 *combat readiness*)作为名词 + 名词的搭配,不但满足读者临渴掘井式的查阅需要,哪位有心人如肯花功夫把全书通读一遍,相信更可收“积微成大,陟遐自迓”之效。稍觉遗憾的是,曾多次见过“do one's bank before leaving town”(离城前跑一次银行)之类的用法,在本词典中未得佐证——当然在其他类似性质和规模的辞书中亦均未查得。

* Rosamund Moon 语, 详见 Schmitt, Norbert & McCarthy, Michael (eds): *Vocabulary: Description, Acquisition and Pedagogy*. Cambridge University Press, 1997.

陆谷孙 1940年生,浙江余姚人。1965年复旦大学外文系研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学外国语学院院长,现为复旦大学杰出教授。1970年参加《新英汉词典》的编写,是主要设计者和定稿人之一;1976年起,主编《英汉大词典》及其《补编》和第二版;发表关于莎士比亚、双语词典编纂、英语教学、翻译等中英文论文90余篇,出版《莎士比亚专辑》、《莎士比亚研究十讲》、《大型双语词典之编纂特性研究》等学术专著;英译汉《幼狮》(上下卷)、《钱商》(合译)、《二号街的囚徒》、《鲨脍》、《星期一的故事》(合译)、《一江流过水悠悠》、《生活曾经这样》、《胡诌诗集》、《毛姆短篇小说精选集》(合译)等;汉译英《明式家具》、《清玉》等。著有《余墨集》等;发表书评、杂文不计,部分收入《余墨集》和《余墨二集》。

Introduction: Using the *Oxford Collocations Dictionary*

引言：如何使用《牛津英语搭配词典》

What is collocation?

何谓搭配？

Collocation is the way words combine in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing. For example, in English you say *strong wind* but *heavy rain*. It would not be normal to say *heavy wind* or *strong rain*. And whilst all four of these words would be recognized by a learner at pre-intermediate or even elementary level, it takes a greater degree of competence with the language to combine them correctly in productive use.

搭配是指在某种语言中，能让口语和书面语显得自然流畅的词汇组合。例如，英语中“大风”是 *strong wind*，而“大雨”则是 *heavy rain*，如果说成 *heavy wind* 或 *strong rain* 就显得不自然了。虽然提高级甚至入门级学习者都认识这四个词，但若想正确地把它组合起来且运用得宜，非要更高的语言能力不可。

Why is collocation important?

搭配为什么重要？

Collocation runs through the whole of the English language. No piece of natural spoken or written English is totally free of collocation. For the student, choosing the right collocation will make his or her speech and writing sound much more natural, more native-speaker-like, even when basic intelligibility does not seem to be at issue. A student who talks about *strong rain* may make himself or herself understood, but it requires more effort on the part of the listener and ultimately creates a barrier to communication. Poor collocation in exams is also likely to lead to lower marks.

搭配在英语中随处可见，地道的口语或书面语都少不了搭配。对学生来说，即使基本的表情达意不成什么大问题，选用正确的搭配也会使他说话或者写文章更纯正地道，更接近以英语为母语者的水平。如果一个学生说 *strong rain*，别人可能明白他的意思，但对听者而言则需多费点力气来理解，而最终也会对沟通造成障碍。考试时搭配不当也很可能会得较低分数。

But, perhaps even more importantly than this, language that is collocationally rich is also more precise. This is because most single words in the English language — especially the more common words — embrace a whole range of meanings, some quite distinct, and some that shade into each other by degrees. The precise meaning in any context is determined by that context: by the words that surround and combine with the core word — by collocation. A student who chooses the best collocation will express himself or herself much more clearly and be able to convey not just a general meaning, but something more precise. Compare, for example, the following two sentences:

也许更值得一提的是，搭配丰富的语言能更准确地表达意思，因为英语中大多数词（尤其是较常用的词）都有许多意义，有一些意义很独特，而有一些只有细微的程度差别。准确的意义只有在特定的语境中（中心词与其他词的组合，即搭配中）才能得到确定。懂得挑选最合适搭配的学生就能更清晰准确地、而非宽泛笼统地表达思想。试比较下面两个句子：

This is a good book and contains a lot of interesting details.

这是一本好书，里面有许多有趣的东西。

This is a fascinating book and contains a wealth of historical detail.

这是一本引人入胜的书，里头满是详尽的历史资料。

Both sentences are perfectly ‘correct’ in terms of grammar and vocabulary, but which communicates more? Clearly, the second, which is also more likely to engage the reader with its better style.

这两个句子在语法和用词上都完全“正确”，但是哪一句传达的信息更多呢？显然是第二句，这个句子在文风上更胜一筹，更能吸引读者。

Why use a Collocations Dictionary?

为什么用搭配词典?

A normal dictionary, whether monolingual or bilingual, splits up meaning into individual words; it has a lot of power in dissecting the meaning of a text. Its power is more limited when it comes to constructing texts. Good learners' dictionaries give as much help as they can with usage, with grammar patterns clearly explained, register labels and example sentences showing words in context. Modern dictionaries are increasingly giving attention to collocation. But they are still hampered by trying to provide a whole range of information about any word besides its collocations. A collocational dictionary doesn't have to generalize to the same extent: it covers the entire language (or a large part of it!) on a word by word, collocation by collocation basis. It manages this by not attempting to account for every possible utterance, only for what is most typical.

一般的单语或双语词典以单词为基础解释意义,这对分析语篇意义很有用处,但对构建语篇的作用就不那么强了。好的学习词典会尽力阐明用法、释清语法模式、给出语域标识和例句,以点明单词如何跟上下文配合。虽然现代的词典越来越关注搭配,但是由于它们还尽量列出包括搭配在内的所有词条信息,反而影响了对搭配的处理。搭配词典以单个的词和搭配为基础,涉及整个语言(或者其中绝大部分),不需要高度概括,也不用解释每一句有可能说出或写出的话,只是列出典型的说法而已。

By covering the language systematically from A-Z, a collocations dictionary allows students to build up their own collocational competence on a 'need-to-know' basis, starting from the words they already know — or know in part.

搭配词典系统地A到Z排列,使学生从自己已经掌握或部分掌握的词条入手,在“只取所需”的基础上,培养使用搭配的能力。

Which collocations are included in this dictionary?

本词典收录了哪些搭配词?

The approach taken to this question was pragmatic, rather than theoretical. The questions asked were: is this a typical use of language? Might a student of English want to express this idea? Would they look up this entry to find out how? The aim was to give the full range of collocation — from the fairly weak (*see a movie, an enjoyable experience, extremely complicated*), through the medium-strength (*see a doctor, direct equivalent, highly intelligent*) to the strongest and most restricted (*see reason, burning ambition, blindingly obvious*) — for around 9,000 headwords. Totally free combinations are excluded and so, for the most part, are idioms. Exceptions to this rule are idioms that are only partly idiomatic. An idiom like *not see the wood for the trees* has nothing to do with wood or trees, and is therefore excluded; but *drive a hard bargain* is very much about bargaining, even if the expression as a whole can be considered to be idiomatic.

对于这个问题,采取的方法是实用性的,而非理论性的。我们面临的问题是:这是不是语言的一种典型用法?学英语的学生想表达这个意思吗?他们会不会翻词典查阅这个词条来找出这种方法?我们的目标是列出完整的搭配序列来——从相当松散的搭配开始(*see a movie, an enjoyable experience, extremely complicated*),经过“中等习惯性”搭配(*see a doctor, direct equivalent, highly intelligent*),到最紧密、最固定的搭配(*see reason, burning ambition, blindingly obvious*),全书共收词约9,000条。完全开放的自由组合及绝大多数的习语均未予收录,只能算作部分约定俗成的习语除外。习语如 *not see the wood for the trees* (见树而不见林)与“树林”和“树木”毫无关系,所以未予收录;但 *drive a hard bargain* (强迫对方达成极有利于自己的协议)虽然整体上算是一个习语,却与“杀价”大有关系,所以予以收录。

Typical use of language 语言的典型用法

The first question (Is this a typical use of language?) required that all the collocations be drawn from reliable data. The main source used was the Oxford English Corpus. A corpus is a collection of texts of written or spoken language stored in electronic form. It provides us with the evidence of how language is used in real situations, which we use as the basis for our dictionary entries. The Oxford English Corpus is a database of almost two billion words of text in English taken from

up-to-date sources from around the world, ensuring that we have the most accurate information about word behaviour possible.

第一个问题（这是不是典型用法？）要求所有的搭配都要有可靠的出处。搭配词主要来自牛津英语语料库。语料库是指以电子方式储存的书面或口语文本汇编。语料库为我们提供现实生活中人们怎样使用语言的证据，而我们也把这些证据作为词典词条的基础。牛津英语语料库收录了来自全球最新的语源所收集的接近二十亿个出现在英文文本中的词语，以确保有关词语表达的方式尽可能准确。

By analysing the corpus and using special software, we can see words in context and find out how they combine with other words. Compilers of the dictionary were able to check how frequently any given combination occurred, in how many (and what kind of) sources, and in what particular contexts. The corpus also helped in the preparation of example sentences, most of which were based on the authentic texts included in the corpus, with minor modifications to make them more accessible (but without, of course, altering any collocations).

通过分析语料库和利用特别程序，我们可以看到不同语境中的词语以及这些词怎样与其他的词结合。词典的编写人员可查看任何搭配的使用频率、出处的数量和种类，以及所在语境的具体情况。语料库也有助于我们编写例句，其中大部分例句直接引自语料库原文，只是略作改动令句子更易懂（当然没有改动任何搭配）。

A productive dictionary 帮助使用语言的词典

The second question asked (Might a student of English want to express this idea?) led to a focus on current English: language that students not only need to understand but can be expected to reproduce. Consideration was given to the kind of texts that students might wish to write. Primary attention was given to what might be called ‘moderately formal language’ — the language of essay and report writing, and formal letters — treating all subjects — business, science, history, sport, etc. at the level of the educated non-specialist. In addition, the dictionary includes some of the most important collocations from some specialist areas, such as law, medicine, politics, current affairs and sport; collocations from fiction, particularly useful in treating more personal subjects such as feelings and relationships; and informal collocations and those very frequent in spoken language and Internet communication (blogs, emails, etc.). Technical, informal and journalistic uses are labelled as such.

第二个问题（学英语的学生想表达这个意思吗？）把关注重点引向通用英语，学生不仅要懂，而且要学会使用。我们考虑到了学生所写语篇的文体，所以把注意力集中于所谓“中等正式语言”（文章、报告和正式信函中使用的语言）上，涉及所有学科，包括商业、科学、历史、体育等，达到受教育的非专业人士的水平。另外，收入本词典的还有某些专业领域中的最重要搭配，如法律、医学、政治、时事和体育；还有小说中的一些搭配，这在描述诸如情感和人际关系这种更为私人的问题时尤为有用，以及非正式的和在口语和因特网交流（博客、电邮等）中极为常用的搭配。术语、非正式用语和新闻用语的搭配都加上了标识。

Looking up a collocation in the dictionary

在词典中查找搭配词

The third question asked (Would a student look up this entry to find this expression?) led to the exclusion of noun collocates from verb and adjective entries. When framing their ideas, people generally start from a noun. You might think of **rain** and want to know which adjective best describes rain when a lot falls in a short time. You would be unlikely to start with the adjective **heavy** and wonder what you could describe with it (*rain, breathing, damage, gunfire?*) Similarly, you might be looking for the verb to use when you do what you need to do in response to a challenge. But you would not choose **meet** and then choose what to meet (*a challenge, an acquaintance, your death, the expense*).

第三个问题（学生会不会翻词典查阅这个词条来找出这种用法？）致使动词和形容词词条中不包含名词搭配。不管要构思什么，往往始于名词。你可能想到 **rain** 而想知道用哪个形容词瞬间出现大量降水的 **rain** (雨) 最好，你不大可能从形容词 **heavy** 开始，去找可以形容的东西 (*rain, breathing, damage, gunfire*)。同样地，你可能在寻找一个能跟 **challenge** 搭配的动词，但不可能从动词 **meet** 着手去找可以搭配的名词 (*a challenge, an acquaintance, your death, the expense*)。gbook.com

Types of combination 不同组合的类型

The dictionary covers the following types of word combination:

本词典收录下列词语组合类型：

Noun entries 名词词条

adjective + noun (形容词 + 名词) : *bright/harsh/intense/strong light*

quantifier + noun (... of) (量词 + 名词) : *a beam/ray of light*

verb + noun (动词 + 名词) : *cast/emit/give/provide/shed light*

noun + verb (名词 + 动词) : *light gleams/glows/shines*

noun + noun (名词 + 名词) : *a light source*

preposition + noun (介词 + 名词) : *by the light of the moon*

noun + preposition (名词 + 介词) : *the light from the window*

Verb entries 动词词条

adverb + verb (副词 + 动词) : *choose carefully*

verb + verb (动词 + 动词) : *be free to choose*

verb + preposition (动词 + 介词) : *choose between two things*

Adjective entries 形容词词条

verb + adjective (动词 + 形容词) : *make/keep/declare sth safe*

adverb + adjective (副词 + 形容词) : *perfectly/not entirely/environmentally safe*

adjective + preposition (形容词 + 介词) : *safe from attack*

In addition, short phrases including the headword are included: *the speed of light, pick and choose, safe and sound.*

另外，还有包括词目的短语：the speed of **light**、pick and **choose**、**safe** and sound。

Sets of words 同一集合的词

Most of the collocations in the dictionary can be called 'word collocations', that is, these are the precise words that combine with each other: *small fortune* cannot be changed to *little fortune*, even though *small* and *little* would seem to be synonymous. There is another area of collocation that might be called 'category collocation', where a word can combine with any word from a readily definable set. This set may be quite large, but its members are predictable, because they are all words for nationalities, or measurements of time, for example. At the entry for **walk**, one of the groups of collocates is given as *three-minute, five minutes*, etc.: the 'etc.' is to indicate that any number may be substituted for 'three' or 'five' in these expressions. At the entry for **passport**, the collocates given include *Canadian, Mexican, Swiss*, etc., indicating that any nationality may be used with *passport*.

词典中的大多数搭配属于“词语搭配”，即由特定词语组合而成：*small fortune*（相当多的钱）不能换成 *little fortune*，即使 *small* 和 *little* 看来同义。另一类搭配属于“范畴搭配”，搭配中的一个词可以被一个易于界定的集合中任何一个单词替换。该集合可能很庞大，但其组成成分是可预测的，因为都是诸如国名或时间计量单位之类的词。在 **walk** 词条中，有一个搭配组合是这样的：*three-minute, five minutes*, etc. 表示在这些表达式中任何数字都可以替换 **three** 或 **five**。在 **passport** 词条中，所提供的搭配词包括 *Canadian, Mexican, Swiss*, etc.，代表任何国籍都可和 **passport** 连用。

Modifiers 修饰词

With adjectives, often a wide range of modifying adverbs can be used. To indicate that the adjective can be used with a full range of modifiers, the adverbs section gives *extremely, fairly, very, etc.* The main modifiers which are used in this way are:

通常各种类型的修饰性副词都可以与形容词一同使用。为表明该形容词可与各种修饰词连用，副词部分标有 *extremely, fairly, very, etc.*。以这种形式使用的主要修饰词有：

extremely 极为
fairly 相当地

pretty 很
quite 颇

rather 在某程度上
really 十分

somewhat 有点儿
very 非常

Quite is used especially in British English, but is also used in American English, where the meaning is similar to 'very'. *Somewhat* is used especially in American English. *Rather* is used in British English more than in American English. *Pretty* is mainly used informally in both British and American English.

quite (颇) 尤用于英式英语, 但在美式英语中也会用到, 意思与 *very* (非常) 相近。 *somewhat* 尤用于美式英语。 *rather* 在英式英语中更为常用。 *pretty* 在英式英语和美式英语中都主要是非正式用语。

Another group of modifiers is indicated by *a little, slightly, etc.*:

另一组修饰词以 *a little, slightly, etc.* 标示:

a bit 一点儿

a little 一些

slightly 稍为

A bit is often informal and is used especially in British English.

a bit 通常是非正式用语, 尤用于英式英语。

Defined sets 受界定的词条集

It also happens that certain sets of words share all or most of their collocations. This is particularly true of very strictly defined sets such as days of the week, months and points of the compass, but it also applies to slightly less rigid, but still limited sets such as currencies, weights and measures, and meals. In order to show how these collocations are shared by a number of headwords, the dictionary includes 25 usage notes, each treating the collocations of a particular set. The entries for the individual members of the set include a cross-reference to the usage note. In cases where all the collocations are shared (months, for example) the cross-reference replaces all other information in the entry. In cases where some of the collocations are shared, but others apply only to an individual member of the set (for example, seasons), the individual collocations are given at the entry, and a cross-reference directs the user to the shared collocations in the usage note. A full list of the usage notes and where they may be found is given on page xxiv. The 9,000 headwords include most of the commonest words in the language that upper-intermediate students will already know, plus some words that they will start to encounter as they move to a more advanced level of English. Some very common words — such as the verbs *make* and *do* — do not merit entries of their own. This is because these verbs have no real collocates of their own. They themselves are the collocates of lots of nouns, and appear in the entries for those nouns. There are also two pages of exercises in the central study section addressing this notorious area of difficulty.

某些词条集也可能共用全部或大部分搭配, 像一星期中的各天、月份、罗经点方位这些严格界定的词条集尤其如此。受到界定但没有那么严格的词条集, 像货币、度量衡、餐食等也是如此。既然若干词条都使用这些搭配, 本词典提供了 25 组用法说明, 每一组说明罗列出与每一个特定集合相关的搭配。集合中每一个词条都有用法说明相互参照指示。在所有的搭配都能共用的情况下(如月份), 在词条中只列出相互参照的指示; 在有的搭配能共用, 而有的只适用于集合中的某一个组成成分的情况下(如季节), 个别的搭配列在词条中, 共用的搭配则用相互参照指示, 以便引导读者查阅用法说明。用法说明目录在第 xxiv 页。9,000 个词条涵盖了英语中大部分最常用的中高阶学生已经学过的词, 以及在以后的英语学习他们将要遇到的若干词。一些十分常用的单词, 像 *make* 和 *do*, 没有特定的搭配, 所以没有单独立条。它们本身是众多名词搭配的一部分, 所以就出现在和它们搭配的名词词条中。在词典中间的学习页上另有两页的习题剖析这一难点。

How to use this dictionary 如何使用本词典

This dictionary is intended for productive use, most typically for help with writing. The collocations in each entry are divided according to part of speech; within each part of speech section they are grouped according to meaning or category. For example, at the entry for **pollution**, *avoid*, *eliminate* and *prevent* are roughly synonymous, as are *combat*, *control*, *fight* and *tackle*, and so on. The groups are arranged in an order that tries to be as intuitive as possible: in this case from the 'strongest' form of action (*avoid/eliminate/prevent*) to the 'mildest' (*monitor*). Many collocate groups have illustrative examples showing one or more of the collocations in context.

本词典是为使用语言而编写的，对英语写作的帮助尤可期待。每个词条中的搭配都根据不同词性而分类。在每个词性内又根据意义或范畴分组。例如 *pollution* 词条中，*avoid*、*eliminate* 和 *prevent* 大体算是同义词，*combat*、*control*、*fight* 和 *tackle* 等等也同义。这些搭配组尽可能按照直觉来排序：以 *pollution* 词条为例，顺序是从“最积极”的行动 (*avoid/eliminate/prevent*) 到“最温和”的行动 (*monitor*) 来排列的。很多搭配组也有例句阐释组内的一个或多个搭配在实际使用时的情况。

Because this is a type of dictionary that may be totally new to many students, it is recommended that users familiarize themselves with how the dictionary works by working through some of the exercises in the photocopiable study section in the centre of the dictionary. The first of these aims to show the overall concept of the dictionary by looking at a single entry (*idea*) in some detail. The next few exercises take users systematically through the different sections of the entries for nouns, verbs and adjectives. Two pages of exercises get students thinking about the common verbs *make*, *do*, *have*, *give* and *take*; and the remaining exercises range across the whole dictionary, testing collocations linked to various themes, including politics, jobs and money.

因对很多学生而言，这可能是一种全新的词典，所以我们建议读者通过做一些在本词典中间可供复印的学习页上的习题来熟悉本词典的用法。第一个练习通过详细查看词条 *idea* 展示本词典的总体编纂理念。之后几个练习将系统地引导读者深入到名词、动词和形容词词条的不同方面。两页的练习让读者认识常见动词 *make*、*do*、*have*、*give* 和 *take*；其余练习贯穿整部词典，测验读者对与政治、职业和金钱等不同主题相关的搭配的掌握能力。

British and American English

英式和美式英语

The dictionary includes the most frequent and useful British and American collocates for the 9,000 British and American headwords. Where appropriate, headwords, meanings and collocations are labelled to show that they are used only, or especially, in one variety of English or the other. The labels used are:

本词典涵盖了 9,000 个英式和美式英语词目的最常见和有用的英式和美式搭配词。词目、解释和搭配也在有需要的地方加上标识来表达它们只在或尤其在某种英语中使用。本词典中使用的标识有：

AmE 美式英语 *BrE* 英式英语 *esp. AmE* 尤用于美式英语 *esp. BrE* 尤用于英式英语

The labels *esp. AmE* and *esp. BrE* indicate that the headword or collocation is used especially in that variety. It may be used in the other variety, but is significantly less frequent. Other collocations may be more frequently used to express the same idea, or it may have a special meaning in one variety but not in the other.

esp. AmE (尤用于美式英语) 和 *esp. BrE* (尤用于英式英语) 这两个标识标示某词目或搭配词尤用于哪种英语。这些词目或搭配词也可能用于另一种英语，但相比起来频度低很多。可能会更多地用另一些搭配词来表达相同的意思，也有可能在其中一种英语有独特的意思而在另一种则没有。

For example, the headword *pavement* is labelled *BrE*. All the collocates given at this entry are also therefore to be understood as British English. A cross-reference to *sidewalk* indicates the American equivalent of the headword.

举例说，*pavement* 这个词目带 *BrE* 标识。所有在这个词目下的搭配词也顺理成章被理解为英式英语。参见项 *sidewalk* 标示了这个词目的美式英语说法。

A word may be labelled as British English or American English, but may include some collocations which are actually found in both varieties. An example is the entry *shop*, which is labelled *esp. BrE*. *Gift shop*, *pet shop* and *souvenir shop*, however, are used in American English as well as British English, so these are labelled *BrE, AmE*.

一个词可带有英式英语或美式英语的标识，但它的搭配词可能是两种英语都有。有个例子是 *shop* 词目，带有 *esp. BrE* 这个标识。不过，*gift shop*、*pet shop* 和 *souvenir shop* 同时用于美式英语和英式英语，所以就有 *BrE, AmE* 这个标识。

These labels always refer to the preceding collocate only. The labels *all BrE*, *all AmE*, etc. and *both BrE*, *both AmE*, etc. indicate that all or both of the collocations in that group are British English or American English.

这些标识往往只是与前述的搭配词有关。all BrE、all AmE 等和 both BrE、both AmE 等标识表示该组词内的所有搭配词或两个搭配词都属于英式英语或美式英语。

Example sentences may also be followed by a *BrE* or *AmE* label where that particular usage is more restricted than the collocate itself is.

例句后也可能带 BrE 或 AmE 标识。这些情况中例句里的用法比该搭配词本身更狭窄。

Where a collocate has different spellings in British and American English it is given as a slashed alternative: *colour/color*.

当搭配词在英式和美式英语中的拼写不一样时，会有斜线分隔两种拼写：colour/color。

Some collocations are used far more frequently in British or American English simply because they refer to institutions that are particular to the UK or the US. High schools are found in the US, not normally in the UK; but the term may be used in British English to refer to this type of US school. Collocates like this are labelled *in the UK* or *in the US*. Collocates referring to particular sports, etc. that are more popular in one country than another are labelled *in cricket*, *in baseball*, etc., but are not given a geographical label.

有些搭配词在英式英语或美式英语中的使用频度比另一种高很多，这仅仅是因为这些词与英国或美国某些特有的风俗有关。在美国有 *high school*，在英国通常没有；不过这个词可用在英式英语中表示这类美国学校。这样的搭配词标示为 *in the UK* 或 *in the US*。有些特定体育运动等的搭配词标示为 *in cricket*、*in baseball* 等，虽然它们在某些国家更受欢迎，但不会加上地理标识。

Other information in this dictionary

本词典的其他内容

The focus of this dictionary is very much on collocation. In order to make the collocational information as comprehensive and accessible as possible, non-collocational information has largely been excluded. Definitions of headwords are given only insofar as they are necessary to distinguish different senses of the same word, when they have different collocations and need to be treated separately. These are not full definitions, but rather ‘sense discriminators’, just detailed enough to allow the senses to be distinguished.

本词典的重点是词语搭配，为了尽可能清楚全面地介绍有关搭配的知识，与搭配无关的信息基本上都被排除。对词目的释义，只力求能够在词条具有不同搭配且需分别对待时，把该词的多个意义区分开来，不给完全的释义，而给“义项提示”(sense discriminator)，让读者能区分意义即可。

Formal and informal 正式和非正式

Register information (whether a word is formal or informal) is given when any pair of words in combination takes on a different register from the two words separately. Examples would be *do drugs* (*informal*) — though neither *do* nor *drugs* is informal in itself — or *hear a lecture* (*formal*). Collocations are also labelled if they belong to a particular field of language such as law or medicine. For a full list of the usage labels used in this dictionary, see pages xviii–xix. In addition to these labels, more specific usage restrictions such as *in football* or *used in journalism* are given in brackets.

搭配组合与两个成分单词属于不同语域时，本词典会给出语域信息（即一个词属于正式还是非正式），例如 *do drugs* 是非正式的 (*informal*) —— 虽然 *do* 或 *drugs* 本身都不是非正式的；*hear a lecture* 是正式的 (*formal*)。用于特定领域，诸如“法律”或“医学”的词语搭配也加了标识。完整的标识说明目录见 xviii–xix 页。除以上标识外，更为具体的用法限制用括号给出，如 *in football* (足球) 或 *used in journalism* (新闻用语)。

Figurative use 比喻义用法

The most frequent usage label used in the dictionary is *figurative*. It is a feature of English that when the meaning of a word is extended and used in a non-literal sense, the collocations of the literal sense are often carried over: that is, both literal and figurative meanings of a word may share collocations. The dictionary indicates where this is so: for example, at **way**, the collocation *lose* is given, followed by the examples: *She lost her way in the fog* and *This project seems to have lost its way* (*figurative*). This shows that *lose your way* can be used in both a literal and a figurative way. With strong collocations that are slightly idiomatic, a short explanation of the meaning may be given. For example, at **bargain**, the phrase *drive a hard bargain* has the gloss (= *force sb to agree to the arrangement that is best for you*).

本词典中使用最多的标识是 *figurative* (比喻)。英语的一个特色是扩展一个词的意义, 使用超出字面意义的用法时, 搭配词中字面意义常会保留下来。也就是说, 同一个单词的字面义用法和比喻义用法可能共用某些搭配。本词典指明了这种情况, 例如, 在词条 **way** 中, 列出了它与 *lose* 的搭配, 随后的例句是 *She lost her way in the fog.* (她在雾里迷了路。) 和 *This project seems to have lost its way.* (这个项目似乎背离了原来的意图。) 这显示了 *lose your way* 既可用于本义, 也可用于比喻义。对于近似成语的固定搭配, 可能会加上短小的注释。例如, 在词条 **bargain** 中, 短语 *drive a hard bargain* 就有一条注释 (= *force sb to agree to the arrangement that is best for you* 强迫对方达成极有利于自己的协议)。

Special pages 专题页

The dictionary also includes ten special pages on different topics such as business, meetings and sport. These pull together collocations from the different topics and can be used as the basis for topic work in class, or for brainstorming vocabulary for an essay, for example. A full list of special topic pages and where to find them is given on page xxiv.

本词典还为 10 个常见主题 (如商业、会议和体育运动) 开辟了专题页, 把有关主题的搭配汇总在一起, 可作为课堂上的专题讨论, 或为写作时的文字推敲等提供参考。专题页目录见第 xxiv 页。

It is hoped that this dictionary will be of use not only to students of English of upper-intermediate level and above, but also to teachers (both non-native speaker and native-speaker teachers, looking for ways to present collocations to their students), translators, academics, business people, and all who wish to write fluent and idiomatic English. The Guide to the Entries (pages xx–xxiii) is there as a quick reference, to give help as needed, but the whole dictionary has been designed to be accessible, and (we hope) enjoyable to use.

我们希望这部词典不仅能为中高级及以上水平的英语学习者提供帮助, 而且也能对教师 (英语是母语或非母语, 正在寻找给学生传授搭配知识的方法者)、翻译工作者、学者、商界人士, 以及所有想用流畅自然的英语写作的人有所裨益。词条用法指南 (xx–xxiii 页) 能为不熟悉本词典的人士提供便捷的参考; 整部搭配词典都是为方便查阅而设计的, 读这部词典也会是一种享受, 至少我们希望如此。

Abbreviations used in the dictionary 本词典使用的缩写

- ADJ.** adjectives (or nouns that function like adjectives)
形容词 (或类似功能的名词)
- ADV.** adverbs 副词
- PREP.** prepositions 介词
- esp.** especially 尤用于
- etc.** et cetera (= and so on) 等等
- sb** somebody 某人
- sth** something 某(事)物

Symbols used in the dictionary 本词典使用的符号

- ~ replaces the headword of an entry 代替词目
- | separates groups of collocates 对搭配词进行分组
- PHRV** phrasal verb 短语动词
- TM shows registered trademarks that belong to companies
代表厂家的注册商标