

汉 英 双 解

汉语常用近义词语辨析

Common Chinese Synonyms
Discriminated

傅鸿础◎编著
Hongchu Fu



北京大学出版社
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Foreword

The idea of writing a book that explains the differences between some common Chinese synonyms or near synonyms in English originated in 1994, when I first started my teaching career at Pomona College in the United States. At that time, some of my students kept asking me a lot of questions about the use of words and about differences between certain words, synonyms or not. I found that in most cases where students were confused about or puzzled over certain words or expressions, it was because those words and expressions tend to be translated into English by the same or similar words or expressions. Apparently, as adult learners, it would be very hard for them to step out of the influence of their mother tongue in learning a foreign language. While Chinese textbooks might not provide detailed explanation on the use of each word or expression listed, few dictionaries undertook the task of explaining Chinese synonyms in English at the time. As a result, students would turn to their teachers, and their teachers would, in turn, often have to think long and hard or consult a number of reference books before he or she can give a clear and satisfactory answer. So, it was in view of this teaching need that I started collecting student questions and their erroneous sentences and I also began to think about ways to explain synonyms/near synonyms that would be easily understood by my students. Some of the entries contained in this book were actually used in my classrooms a number of times. This book, therefore, is primarily intended for students who have studied at least two years of Chinese at the college level and who want to further their knowledge about the use of Chinese words, especially synonyms/near synonyms. It is also intended as a useful reference for instructors of Chinese, who can find quick reference to some common Chinese synonyms/near synonyms explained in English.

A few things with regard to the compilation of this book need an explanation below.

1. The Chinese synonymous words or expressions explained in this book are commonly used words and expressions which often cause confusion to English-speaking learners. They are mostly selected from some popular Chinese textbooks adopted at various colleges and universities in North America. There are altogether 174 groups containing 517 Chinese synonymous words and expressions. Since this book is mainly intended for Chinese learners whose mother tongue is English, I have not strictly followed the usual practice of placing words of the same category (i. e. , belonging to the same parts of speech or functioning the same) together for analysis, but rather, I have placed words, phrases or even a few expressions together *so long as* they may cause confusion on the part of the English-speaking learners.

2. In terms of the relationship between Chinese and its English equivalent, there are several situations; some Chinese synonyms are usually translated into different English expressions. For example, 场所 *chángsuǒ* is normally translated as “place” or “location,” whereas 场合 *chǎnghé* is generally rendered as “occasion.” As another example, 大胆 *dàdǎn* is “bold,” whereas 勇敢 *yǒnggǎn* becomes “brave.” Obviously, all these Chinese synonyms will be relatively easy to distinguish for English speakers. There are, however, other Chinese synonyms which can be rendered into the same English expressions. For example, 激烈 *jīliè*, 猛烈 *měngliè*, or 剧烈 *jùliè* can in various contexts all be translated as “intense” or “severe,” and that is where confusion can occur on the part of some non-native speakers. The entries explained in this book mostly belong to this second category. A few groups contain words or expressions that normally may not be regarded as Chinese synonyms or near synonyms (e. g. 课 and 班), but since either they can be translated into the same English words or expressions, or they are so closely related in meaning that non-native speakers may often find them confusing, those words and expressions are also included for explanation.

3. In handling each group of synonyms/near synonyms, emphasis is given to the analysis of their differences, and explanation of these differences is aimed at the practical use and understanding by English speakers, rather than going into an exhaustive in-depth linguistic analysis. Moreover, since the definitions for each word/expression can always be found in various dictionaries, and since a user who comes to this book may

already know about the definitions for these words/expressions and will simply want to know more about their differences which confuse him or her, the definitions for the words/expressions themselves are, therefore, omitted so as to focus on their differences. Besides, an exercise is provided at the end of each entry to further help readers understand the differences between Chinese synonyms/near synonyms by letting them try to fill in the blanks themselves. A key is given at the end of the book.

4. A number of illustrative sentences are provided at the end of each paragraph of explanation to further illustrate the use of a word or an expression or the differences between some of them. Some of the sentences were taken, with necessary changes to suit the need of ordinary language learners, from the following Chinese language corpuses: the Corpus of Modern Language by Center for Chinese Linguistics of Peking University 北京大学汉语语言学研究语料库, the National Corpus of Modern Chinese Language by the National Committee on the Application of Chinese Language and Characters 国家语言文字应用委员会国家现代汉语语料库 and Taiwan's Academia Sinica Balanced Corpus of Modern Chinese 台湾中央研究院现代汉语平衡语料库, to all of which I would like to acknowledge my thanks here.

5. All the entries in this book were initially written in English. At the request of the press to meet the needs of more readers, Chinese translation is provided paragraph by paragraph after the English explanation. It should be noted, however, that the Chinese version is not intended to be the exact translation of the English original. It is only a rough rendering of what the English text tries to express.

6. To facilitate pronunciation and, hence, understanding, all Chinese illustrative words, phrases or sentences are followed by *pinyin* Romanization in a smaller font with English translations provided in brackets.

7. This book tries to avoid heavy use of grammatical terms, which may only add to a reader's difficulty in understanding Chinese synonyms/near synonyms, but sometimes it is unavoidable that one has to use some in explaining the usage or nuances of words and expressions. To help the reader find a quick reference to the meaning of the terms used in this book, therefore, a Glossary of Grammatical Terms is provided towards the end, where some of the less obvious grammatical terms are briefly and

succinctly explained with simple examples.

8. In illustrating the use of a word/expression, sometimes an erroneous sentence is provided for the purpose of comparison or contrast. Such an erroneous sentence will be preceded by an asterisk (*).

The process of completing this book is long, partly because of lack of funding all the time and partly because I have been constantly engaged in a heavy teaching load over the years. But I would like to thank Washington and Lee University for offering me a Summer Lenfest Grant, which finally helped me finish the project. I would also like to thank Peking University Press and Ms. Shen Lan, the editor, for providing me with the opportunity to publish this book. Their encouragement and help are greatly appreciated. All the errors that remain in the book are, of course, solely my own.

Author
Lexington, Virginia
November, 2009

前言

用英文写一本辨析对外汉语同义或近义词语的书的想法缘起于 1994 年。那一年我刚开始在美国波莫那大学(Pomona College)的汉语教学生涯。那时候,学生经常会问我很多关于词语用法的问题,有些是关于近义词的,有些则不是。我发现在大多数情况下,学生之所以对某些词语感到困惑,或感到难学,是因为这些词语翻译成英语时都是一样的。很明显,要让这些成人在学习外语时摆脱其母语的影响,是不容易的。汉语教科书一般不可能为所列举的每一个生词词语都做很详尽的用法解释,而在当时则又几乎没有一本词典是用英语来解释汉语里的同义或近义词语的,因此,学生只好来问老师,而老师则常常还要仔细想一想,或者要查一查参考书之后,才能给学生一个明确而满意的解答。正是基于当时这种教学上的需要,我才开始着手收集学生的问题以及他们的病句等。同时我也开始思索用怎样的方法才能让学生容易理解汉语同义或近义词语之间的不同之处。本书的一些条目实际上已在笔者的课堂上用过多次。这本书主要是为在大学里学了起码两年的汉语的学生而写的。这些学生如果想要进一步了解汉语词语的用法,特别是同义词或近义词之间的区别,可以参考本书。另外,这本书也可作为对汉语教师有用的参考书,因为可以很快找到用英语解释的一些常用汉语同义或近义词语的辨析。

下面对在编写本书过程中的有关事项做一些说明。

一、本书所辨析的同义或近义词语均为汉语的常用词语,且经常为英语为母语的学习者所混淆。这些词语大多从北美各大专院校普遍使用的汉语教材中选出。全书共收集了 517 个汉语同义或近义词语,分成 174 组辨析。因为本书主要是为母语为英语的汉语学习者而写,所以笔者并没有严格遵照一般要将词性、词类相同的词语放在一起分辨,而是只要词语、词组或者甚至个别句型容易为英语为母语的学习者所混淆,都放在书里辨析。

二、汉英对译有几种情况:有些汉语近义词翻译成英语并不相同。比如“场所”一般英译为“place”或“location”,而“场合”则常译为“occasion”。

另外,“大胆”英译为“bold”,而“勇敢”则常译为“brave”。很明显,像这样的汉语近义词,因为英译不同,因此以英语为母语的学习者较容易分辨。但是,另外一些汉语近义词在英译时却往往是相同的,比如“激烈”、“猛烈”和“剧烈”这三个汉语近义词,在不同的场合下就都可以英译为“intense”或“severe”,因此这些词的使用就给非本族语使用者带来很大的困难。本书所收的同义或近义词语绝大部分属于这一类。还有一些词语在汉语里可能并不认为是同义或近义,比如“课”和“班”,但是因为翻译成英语时往往是相同的,或者因为其意义很相近,非本族语使用者常会误用,所以这些词语也少量收录。

三、在处理每一组近义词语时,重点讲解本组近义词语之间的不同之处。词语辨析着重实用,使英语为母语者易于理解,而不在意于深入穷尽式的语言分析。再者,考虑到一个词语的释义总可以在各种词典中查到,又因为使用本书的读者可能都已经知道某些近义词语之释义,使他们困惑的则只是其不同之处,因此本书省略了每个词语的释义,而将重点放在辨析词语的不同点上。另外,在每一条目之后都附有练习,用在句中填空的形式进一步帮助读者理解汉语近义词语的不同。练习参考答案附于书末。

四、每一段解释之后附有一些例句,以进一步说明词语的用法或词语间之不同。例句中有一些来自以下语料库:北京大学汉语语言学研究语料库,国家语言文字委员会国家现代汉语语料库,以及台湾中央研究院现代汉语平衡语料库。谨此致谢。笔者对语料库提供的材料一般都做了若干改动,以符合一般语言学习者的需要。

五、书中所有条目一开始以英文写成,后遵照出版社的建议,为满足更多读者的需要,再以中文逐段加在英文原文之后。

六、为方便读音以及理解,书中所有汉语例句或举例所用之词语、词组或句子均以小字体给出拼音,并在括号内加上英文翻译。

七、本书尽力避免使用过多的语法术语,以免给读者理解带来更多困难。但有时在解释词语用法或其细微之处时,仍不可避免地要用到一些语法术语。为了帮助读者能迅速了解本书所用语法术语的意思,书末附有“语法术语注释”,对书中有些并不太显而易见的语法术语做了简短扼要的解释,并附有例子。

八、在举例解释某些词语的用法时,有时给出些错句以为比较和对比。这些句子或词语前用星号(*)来表示是错例。

这本书写作时间很长,一方面是因为长期缺乏资助,另一方面则是因为这些年来教学任务的繁重。我要感谢华李大学(Washington and lee University)提供的蓝菲斯特夏季基金,使我能最终完成这本书的写作。我也要感谢北京大学出版社和编辑沈岚女士的鼓励和帮助,使这本书得以出版。书中仍存在的错误,尚祈专家和读者批评指正。

作者

2009年11月于

美国弗吉尼亚州列克星敦镇

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