

Oxford

English-Chinese

Chinese-English Minidictionary

牛津英汉

汉英小词典

新版

New Edition

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

牛津大学出版社

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Oxford

English-Chinese

Chinese-English Minidictionary

牛津英汉

汉英小词典

新版

New Edition

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

牛津大学出版社

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

京权图字：01 - 2004 - 2958

Originally published by Oxford University Press, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford

© Boping Yuan and Sally Church 2000, 2001

This reprint of Oxford Chinese Minidictionary originally published in English in 2001 is published by arrangement with Oxford University Press for distribution in Chinese Mainland only and not for export therefrom

Oxford is a registered trademark of Oxford University Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

牛津英汉汉英小词典/牛津大学出版社编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2004. 3

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 4074 - 8

I. 牛… II. 牛… III. ①英语—词典 ②词典—英、汉 IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 025259 号

出版人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 周 勤行

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 南京爱德印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/64

印 张: 11

版 次: 2004 年 9 月第 1 版 2005 年 4 月第 2 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7 - 5600 - 4074 - 8

定 价: 17.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换
制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

牛津英汉汉英小词典

出版前言

《牛津英汉汉英小词典》是牛津大学出版社新近推出的一部质量上乘的英汉汉英双向词典。它保持了牛津词典权威可靠、释义简明的品牌特色，还具有以下几个鲜明的特色：

一、英文翻译地道，语言富有现代气息，英语语料全部来自语料库。

二、例句典型丰富，贴近日常生活，注重口语和惯用法，便于模仿学习。

三、所收词条全为英汉两种语言的核心词汇，释义精当贴切，浓缩英汉双语学习的精华。

四、编排更加科学，汉语词条全部标注词性。

五、突出汉语搭配，并针对汉语量词复杂难用的特点，设计了同类词典中独有的汉语量词搭配。

参加编校的人员有：周懿行、李少林、董燕萍、赵岩华、丁文娟等。

学术与辞书部
外语教学与研究出版社

Proprietary terms

专利名称

This dictionary includes some words which are, or are asserted to be, proprietary names or trade marks. Their inclusion does not imply that they have acquired for legal purposes a non-proprietary or general significance, nor is any other judgement implied concerning their legal status. In cases where the editor has some evidence that a word is used as a proprietary name or trade mark, this is indicated by the symbol ®, but no judgement concerning the legal status of such words is made or implied thereby.

本词典收了一些被称为专利名称或者商标的词语。收录这些词语不意味着它们从法律上讲已经不是专有商标词,已经获得了普遍意义了,也不意味着对它们的法律地位作出了任何判断。编者有证据证明某个词语被用作专有商标词或商标时,则用“®”这个符号加以说明,但是这绝不是也不意味着对这些词语的法律地位作出了任何判断。

Introduction

序言

The *Oxford English-Chinese Chinese-English Minidictionary* represents a major departure from traditional bilingual dictionaries on several fronts. It approaches the specific needs of the English-speaking learner of Chinese from a very different angle. 《牛津英汉汉英小词典》在多个方面与传统的双语词典有着显著的区别。它从迥然不同的角度来满足英语使用者学习汉语时的特定需要。

It looks different 它与众不同

The dictionary page is refreshingly uncluttered, with streamlined typeface and symbols providing a consistent structure for the information both in English and Chinese. Subdivisions of text are clearly indicated using Arabic numerals. Points of basic grammar are reinforced using the ! sings, and informal or colloquial usage is marked * for Chinese. 词典页面清晰简洁, 英语和汉语的信息, 统一使用改良了的字体和符号表示。正文的细分部分都以阿拉伯数字清晰标明。基本语法点用叹号(!)进行了强调, 汉语中的非正式或者口语用法都用 * 号予以标记。

It provides essential information in a new way 以新方式提供必要信息

Every effort has been made to approach the foreign language from the point of view of the beginner who may be unfamiliar with the conventions of the more traditional bilingual dictionary. 初学者可能并不熟悉传统一些的双语词典的惯常做法, 因此编者千方百计地从他们的角度出发来对待汉语这门外语。

Parts of speech and grammatical terms are all given in abbreviated form with a glossary providing explanations and examples of different parts of speech in use. More complex grammatical issues are dealt with in short notes at appropriate points in the text. All Chinese headwords and examples are presented in both *pinyin* (the Chinese phonetic system) and Chinese characters to make the dictionary more user-friendly for beginners. Only simplified characters are used. 词性和语法术语均以缩略形式给出,术语集注解和举例说明不同词性的用法。较为复杂的语法问题在词典正文中的适当位置以简短注释予以解决。所有汉语词条和例证均以拼音和汉字两种形式出现,从而使本词典更加便于初学者使用。所用汉字均为简化字。

The language used in examples and in sense indicators (or signposts to the correct translation) is carefully screened and reflects current English and Chinese as it is based on up-to-date corpus information. 示例和释义标记(或者正确译文的标记)中所使用的语言以最新的语料库信息为基础,经过精心甄别,反映了当代英汉两种语言的时代特色。

Both varieties of English—British and American—are covered and clearly labelled on the English-Chinese side, while users on both sides of the Atlantic will recognize the appropriate English-language equivalent for items in the Chinese-English part of the dictionary. 英语的两种变体—英国英语和美国英语—均有收录,并在英汉部分予以清晰标明。同时,大西洋两岸的使用者都将会在本词典的汉英部分找到与汉语条目相对应的贴切的英语表达。

The two sides of the dictionary have distinct functions 词典的两部分各司其职

Each side of the dictionary is shaped by its specific

function. The Chinese-English side is designed to capitalize on what English speakers know about their language, hence the more streamlined presentation of English speakers know about their language, hence the more streamlined presentation of English-language information. The *Oxford English-Chinese Chinese-English Minidictionary* provides generous coverage of those aspects of Chinese which are less easy to decode for English speakers. 本词典的英汉与汉英两部分各有其独特的功能。汉英部分旨在利用英语使用者有关自己语言的知识,进一步改进英语信息的表达。《牛津英汉汉英小词典》大量收录了英语使用者不大容易解读的汉语问题。

The English-Chinese side is longer, providing the user of the foreign language with maximum guidance in the form of detailed coverage of essential grammar, clear signposts to the correct translation for a particular context, and lots of examples. 英汉部分篇幅较长,为汉语这门外语的使用者提供了最大限度的指导,其形式包括详尽的基本语法说明、特定语境下正确译文的明确标示以及众多的示例说明。

The *Oxford English-Chinese Chinese-English Minidictionary* is unique as an accessible and user-friendly introduction to the Chinese language. 《牛津英汉汉英小词典》对初学汉语者来说方便易用,因而独领风骚。

How to use the dictionary

本词典使用说明

The English into Chinese side 英汉部分

The English into Chinese side of the dictionary attempts to give full guidance on how to write and speak correctly in Chinese. Plenty of examples are given to demonstrate not only the translation of words into Chinese but also hints about their usage in Chinese sentences. You will find additional information on grammatical points, such as the use of words in certain contexts, in the grammatical notes that occur within the entries on certain words. These notes are designed to help you produce correct Chinese in areas where mistakes are frequently made. Information about alternative pronunciations is also given in these notes. 本词典的英汉部分全面指导如何正确运用汉语写作和对话。大量的例句不仅展示英语的汉译,更提示汉语句子中的用法。在本词典中,读者可发现在某些词条中的用法说明部分外的语法点信息,如特定语境下的词汇用法。这些用法说明旨在帮助读者在汉语中经常出错的地方使用正确用法。同时,用法说明中还包含词条的异读音。

If you are unable to translate an English word into Chinese because you cannot find it in the wordlist, try to use another word with the same or a similar sense, or choose another form of wording which will enable you to find what you're looking for. For instance, if you want to translate the adjective *complex* but cannot find it in the dictionary, you could try *complicated* as an alternative, which gives *fùzá* 复杂 as the Chinese equivalent. 如果读者在词典中查不到需要从英文翻成汉语的词汇,请尝试查找该词的同义词或近义词,或者该词的另一种说法也

有助于帮助您找到需要的词汇。比如,你在词典中找不到你想翻译的形容词“complex”,就可以试着查“complicated”,从而知道它在汉语中的意思是“复杂”。

The Chinese into English side 汉英部分

The Chinese into English side of the dictionary is organized alphabetically by *pinyin* spellings. If you already know the *pinyin* romanization for a word, you can go straight to the Chinese-English side and look it up alphabetically. Words that have the same *pinyin* spelling but different tones are arranged according to tone, with the first tone first, followed by the second, third, fourth, and neutral tones. (See the section on **Tones in Mandarin Chinese** for information on tones.) Thus *fān* will come before *fǎn*, and *bǎ* will come before *bà*. Words beginning with the same character are grouped together to give a sense of the semantic range of that character. Words that begin with different characters having the same romanization and tone are arranged according to the number of strokes in the character, with the smaller number first. Thus *jiān* 尖 comes before *jiān* 肩 because the former has six strokes and the latter eight strokes. If words or compounds begin with the same character, romanization, and tone, they are arranged alphabetically according to the first letter of the second syllable or word in *pinyin*. For example, *miànqián* comes before *miàntiáor*. 本词典的汉英部分按照汉语拼音的字母顺序排列。如果读者已经知道某个词的汉语拼音拼写方式,就可直接翻到本词典的汉英部分按照字母顺序进行查询。词条音若同音异调,则按声调排列,首先是阴平,然后是阳平、上声、去声、轻声(汉语拼音的知识见“普通话的声调”部分)。所以 *fān* 在 *fǎn* 之前, *bǎ* 在 *bà* 之前。以同一单字开头的词放在一起,以显示该单字所包含的意义。音同、调同而形不同的词条

按笔画顺序排列，笔画少的排在前面。所以“尖”在“肩”之前，因为“尖”是6画而“肩”是8画。词组和合成词如果第一个字的字形、拼音字母和声调都相同，则按拼音中第二个音节或字的首字母的顺序排列。比如，“miànrán”就放在“miàntián”的前面。

In the cases of *yī* 一 (*one*) and *bù* 不 (*not*), where the tone of the character changes depending on the character that follows it (see the subsection on **Tone Changes** in the section on **Tones in Mandarin Chinese**), all words and compounds beginning with the character in question are listed together, regardless of tone, and are arranged alphabetically by the *pinyin* romanization of the second character in the word or compound. For instance, *bùguǎn* 不管 is listed before *búyào* 不要 because *g* comes before *y* in the alphabet, even though *bu* in the first has a fourth tone and *bu* in the second has a second tone. 在“一”和“不”两个字的特例中，它的声调随后面所跟字的不同发生变化(参见“普通话的声调”部分下的“声调的变化”小节)。而在本词典中所有以“一”和“不”开始的词组和合成词都放在一起，不因声调的变化而变化，并按照词组或合成词的第二个字的拼音字母顺序排列。例如：“*bùguǎn* 不管”就排在“*búyào* 不要”的前面，因为“*g*”在“*y*”之前，即使“不管”中的“不”是去声，而“不要”中的“不”是阳平。

If you have only the Chinese character but do not know how it is pronounced, or spelled in *pinyin*, you can use the **Radical Index** and the **Character Index** in the **Index** section to find the pronunciation. 如果读者只知道词条的字形而不知道其发音和拼音的拼写形式，可在索引部分的部首目录和检字表中查询该词条的发音。

How to use the Index 如何使用检索

The **Index** is divided into the **Radical Index** and the **Character Index**. The **Character Index** lists every

character that is either a headword or the first character of a headword in the dictionary. It lists them by radical and provides their *pinyin* romanization, which is the key to finding them in the Chinese-English side. 检索分为部首目录和检字表。检字表中按部首列出了字典中收录的所有词条或词条的首字,按部首列出,并给出了罗马体的拼音,以方便汉英部分的查阅。

To find a character in the **Character Index**, you need first to identify the radical under which the character is categorized. The **Radical Index** provides a list of radicals and their numbers in order of their appearance in the **Character Index**. These radicals are listed according to the number of strokes used to write them, with the smallest number of strokes coming first. When you have identified the most likely radical of a character, note its radical number in the **Radical Index**, and use this number to find the radical in the **Character Index**. Because it is sometimes difficult to figure out which radical is used to categorize any given character, the **Character Index** lists some characters under more than one radical for your convenience. For example, the character 胃 is listed both under the 田 radical and the 月 radical in the **Character Index**. 要在检字表中查到某字,首先要确定该字的部首。部首目录中列出了各个部首及其在检字表中的编码。部首依据其笔画的多少排列,笔画最少的位置最前。确定某字最可能的部首后,记下部首目录中该部首的编码,然后根据此编码在检字表中找到该部首。由于有时所给汉字的部首难以确定,所以,检字表中有些字被列在几个部首下,以便于查找到。例如,在检字表中“胃”字既列在“田”部内,也列在“月”部内。

The **Character Index** lists each radical by number, followed by all the characters categorized under that radical. The characters under each radical are listed according to the number of strokes beyond those needed to write the radical portion of the character. For

instance, supposing you are looking for the character 树 in the **Index**. You guess that it is probably listed under the radical (木), which is often called the *tree radical*. This radical is Number 81 in the **Radical Index**. To find the pronunciation of 树, first find where radical 81 is in the **Character Index**. You will see all the characters having this radical listed below it. The *tree radical* has four strokes. Now count the number of strokes that remain after you have written those four strokes. The answer is five. If you look down the list of characters to the subsection entitled "Five Strokes", you will see that the character 树 is listed within that group. The listing tells you that the character is pronounced *shù*; now you can look up *shù* in the Chinese-English side. 检字表按编码列出了各个部首,各个部首下列有含该部首的所有汉字,汉字按除部首以外其他部分的笔画数排列。例如,要在检字表中查找“树”字,猜测它可能列在“木”字旁下。“木”字旁在部首目录中的编码为81,在检字表中找出81号部首后,可以看到所有含“木”字旁的汉字都列在其下方。“木”字旁有四画,除去这四画,其他部分为五画。在列表下方找到标有“五画”的部分,从中可以找到“树”字。从列表中可知“树”字念“shù”,然后就可以在汉英部分查找“shù”。

By following this procedure, you should be able to find any character you are looking for, providing that it is in the dictionary as a headword or the first character of a headword. If you have trouble finding a character in the **Character Index**, first check above or below in the list under that radical, in case your stroke count was incorrect. It is best to write the character down as you count, being sure to write it using the proper strokes and stroke order. If you still cannot find it, the character is probably listed under a different radical, and you will need to start again from the beginning of the process described above, looking under a different radical.

Beginners sometimes find this process frustrating, but if you keep trying, it will become easier. 只要是词典中收录的词条或词条的首字,通过这些步骤都可以查找到。如果在检字表中未找到某字,先检查此部首项下列表的上下方,看是不是因为数错了笔画。最好是边写边数,并确定使用了正确的笔画和笔顺。如果仍未查到,那么该字可能列于另一部首下,需在另一部首下重复上述过程。初学者有时会觉得这个过程非常令人沮丧,但只要不断练习,查字就会变得容易了。

Each Chinese character corresponds to a syllable in *pinyin*, but a Chinese word can consist of more than one character. There is no obvious way to distinguish word boundaries in a written text unless one knows what the characters and words mean. Because only headwords and first characters of headwords are indexed in this dictionary, the absence of a character from the **Index** does not mean that it is not in the dictionary. It could be the second or third character in a word or expression, whose first character is in the **Character Index**. If the character you are looking for happens to be such a second, third, or fourth character, you may not find it in the **Index**. In that case you must look back at your text to see if it might be the latter part of a word beginning with a different character. For instance, if you find the character 壁 *bì* in your text, and try to look it up in the dictionary, you will not find it in the **Index** or under *bì* in the Chinese into English side. However, after looking again at your text you may find that it occurs after the character 隔 *gé*, as the second character of the word 隔壁 *gébì* (= next door). You can then try looking up 隔壁 *gébì* under *g* in the dictionary. Sometimes the **Character Index** gives you more than one pronunciation. It is best to check all the different pronunciations until you learn which one is used for the meaning of the character you are looking for. 每个汉字对应拼音中的一个音节,但中文的词可能含有

几个字。除非知道字、词的意思，否则没有明显的方法来分辨书面文字中词的界线。检索中缺少某个字并不表示该字未收录在词典中，因为本词典只将词条和词条的首字收入在检索里。这个字可能是某个词或词组的第二或第三个字，而在检字表中只能找到该词的首字。如果要查的字正好属于此类，就无法在检索中查到。出现这种情况，必须再看那段文字，查看该字是否处于某词的首字之后。比如，要查找一段文字中的“壁”字，而在检索或汉英部分的“bì”项下没有该字。但是查看原文后发现它用在“隔”字的后面，是“隔壁(= next door)”一词的第二个字，于是可以试着在字典的“g”部分查找“gébì 隔壁”。有时检字表会给出几个读音，这时最好是查看所有不同的读音，以确定哪一个用来表达所查字的意义。

Tones in Mandarin Chinese

普通话的声调

Chinese is a tonal language. In Mandarin Chinese, there are four tones, indicated respectively by the tone marks - , ˊ , ˇ and ˋ . 汉语是声调语言。普通话有四个声调，分别由 - , ˊ , ˇ , ˋ 这几个符号表示。

Tone 声调	Tone mark 调号	Description 调号说明	Example 例子
First tone 阴平	-	high, level pitch 高平调	ti 踢 = kick
Second tone 阳平	ˊ	starting high and rising 高升调	ti 提 = lift
Third tone 上声	ˇ	falling first, then rising 先降后升	ti 体 = body
Fourth tone 去声	ˋ	starting high and falling 高降调	ti 替 = replace

As can be seen from the fourth column above, the tone is marked above the vowel in the romanized syllable. It is marked only in the *pinyin* romanization, not in the characters. Some words have unstressed syllables. These are toneless, and are not given tone marks. For example, in *wǒmen* 我们 (= we, us), the syllable *men* is toneless and therefore has no tone mark on it. This type of syllable is often called a neutral tone syllable. 从上面第四栏的例子可看出，声调标注在罗马体音节的元音上。声调只会在拼音上出现，不会标在汉字上。有些词没有重读音节，无声调，所以拼音上没有调号。例如，“*wǒmen* 我们 (= we, us)”这个词中，“*men*”音节无声调，因此没标调号。这类音节常被称作轻声音节。

Tone Changes 声调的变化

Sometimes the tone of a syllable or a word changes

according to the tone of the syllable that follows it. 有时候音节或词的声调会随着其后面音节的声调而发生变化。

1. The negative adverb *bù* 不 (= not) 否定副词“不 (= not)”

Normally, the negative adverb *bù* 不 is pronounced in the fourth tone: 通常, 否定副词“不”读去声:

wǒ *bù* tīng yīnyuè 我不听音乐

= *I don't listen to music*

wǒ *bù* xué Zhōngwén 我不学中文

= *I don't study Chinese*

wǒ *bù* mǎi Zhōngwénshū 我不买中文书

= *I don't buy Chinese books*

However, when it is followed by a fourth-tone syllable, its tone changes to the second tone. 但是, 当“不”字后面的音节读去声时, “不”的声调就要变成阳平。

wǒ *bú* shì Zhōngguó rén 我不是中国人

= *I'm not Chinese*

2. The numeral *yī* 一 (= one) 数词“一 (= one)”

When read in isolation, in counting, or in reading numbers, the numeral *yī* 一 is pronounced in the first tone. 数词“一”在单独使用、在数数或读数字时读作阴平。

yī, èr, sān, sì... 一, 二, 三, 四... = 1, 2, 3, 4...

yījiǔjiǔbā 一九九八 = 1998

However, when the numeral *yī* 一 precedes a first-, second-, or third-tone syllable, its tone changes to the fourth tone. 但是, 如果数词“一”后面的音节为阴平、阳平或上声, “一”的声调就要变成去声。

yī zhāng zhǐ 一张纸 = *a piece of paper*

yì pán cídài 一盘磁带 = *a tape*

yì běn shū 一本书 = *a book*

When it is followed by a fourth-tone syllable, its tone