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MACQUARIE  
ENGLISH-CHINESE  
BILINGUAL  
DICTIONARY

麦夸里英汉双解词典

主编译: 王国富

Translator and Editor-in-Chief Wang Guo-fu

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**BILINGUAL DICTIONARY**

Translator and Editor in Chief Wang Guo-fu

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# 序 1

在澳大利亚,《麦夸里词典》是最受人们尊重和常为人们查阅的词典之一。《麦夸里词典》第一版于1981年问世,是第一部详尽地记载澳大利亚英语的词典,也是破天荒地首次反映了澳大利亚文化的独立地位。现在大家公认这是一部澳大利亚英语的标准辞书。

《麦夸里英汉双解词典》的出版不仅为中国读者提供了一部世界级的英汉词典(这是毋庸置疑的),而且也为他们提供了澳大利亚特有词语和用法的参考资料,这些词语和用法在其他英汉词典中是查找不到的。这部词典收录了澳大利亚英语的口头用语和俚语,澳大利亚动植物和矿物的名称,以及出自澳大利亚政治、历史和文化方面的词汇。

《麦夸里英汉双解词典》既是一部真正国际通用的英语词典,又是一部具有澳大利亚特色的英语词典。它的出版是及时的,因为澳中两国之间的交流正在日益频繁起来。

当然,澳中人民之间的联系源远流长。澳大利亚和中国于1972年正式建交,但此前很久,中国对于澳大利亚的旅行者、商人、传教士和社会上的其他人士早就具有一种魅力。澳大利亚也一直是中国移民的一个重要的定居目的地,他们的到来丰富了澳大利亚的语言和文化。由于这些交往,许多汉语词汇已经被吸纳到澳大利亚英语的词汇中来了。建交以来,澳中两国之间的政治、经济和文化关系一直稳步发展。当我们迈向世纪之交的时候,这种关系正在继续成长,正在互相尊重和互惠互利的基础上向前发展。我深信,这部词典将增进两国人民之间的了解和合作。

这部词典本身就是通过合作能够有所成就的一个极好的例证。它是麦夸里出版社、苏州大学出版社、以王国富教授为首的一批具有献身精神的中国译者以及澳大利亚的语言学家和词典编纂家之间多年合作的成果。

澳大利亚政府为能够通过澳中理事会的资助始终不渝地支持这一项目而感到十分高兴。理事会成立于1978年,在传统的政府间的正式交往之外,促进了澳中两国人民间的接触。多年来,理事会和苏州大学建立了密切的关系。以王国富教授为首的苏州大学澳大利亚研究中心的建立得到了理事会的支持,并将继续获得澳中理事会的帮助。看到合作的这种实质性的成果,是十分令人喜悦的。《麦夸里英汉双解词典》的出版是澳中文化关系史上的一件大事。

我热诚地向中国学习英语的学生推荐这部词典。英语,尤其在商业和贸易上,不仅是一种重要的国际通用语言,而且是亚洲许多地区交往中的第二工作语言。这部词典是学习“世界英语”学生的一部优秀的工具书。它不仅阐述了澳大利亚英语的用法,而且也阐述了英国英语、美国英语和其他地区英语的用法。此外,这部词典无疑是中国最完备的英汉双解词典之一。它比其他英汉双解词典收词多、释义细,而且多数词条末尾都有词源说明,这是市场上其他同类词典所不具备的。

我希望中国读者会发现这部《麦夸里英汉双解词典》是一部十分有用的参考书,如同澳大利亚读者多年来觉得它的英文本十分有用一样。



亚力山大·唐纳

澳大利亚外交部长  
1998年5月于堪培拉

# PREFACE 1

**T**he *Macquarie Dictionary* is one of the most respected and frequently consulted English dictionaries in Australia. The first edition, published in 1981, was the first comprehensive documentation of Australian English and broke new ground in reflecting the independent status of Australian culture. It is now generally accepted as the standard reference for Australian English.

The publication of the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary* not only provides Chinese readers with a world-class English-Chinese dictionary (though it certainly does this), but also provides references to uniquely Australian words and usages which are not available in other English-Chinese dictionaries. It includes Australian colloquialisms and slang words, names of Australian plants, animals and minerals and words born of Australian history, politics and culture.

The publication of this truly international and uniquely Australian English dictionary is timely, given the increasing exchanges between Australia and China.

There has, of course, been a long history of people-to-people links between Australia and China. Long before the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, China held a fascination for Australian travellers, business people, missionaries and other groups in the community. Australia has also been an important destination for Chinese immigrants who have enriched Australian language and culture with their presence. As a result of these contacts a number of Chinese language words have been incorporated into the vocabulary of Australian English. Since diplomatic relations were established, the political, economic and cultural relationship between Australia and China has developed steadily and is continuing to grow as we move towards the turn of the Century. It is a relationship which is moving forward on the basis of mutual respect and shared interests. I am confident this dictionary will assist understanding and cooperation between the people of both countries.

The dictionary is itself an excellent example of what can be achieved through cooperation. The dictionary is the fruit of several years of collaboration between the Macquarie Library, Suzhou University Press, a dedicated team of Chinese translators headed by Professor Wang Guo-fu and a number of Australian linguists and lexicographers.

The Australian Government is very pleased to have been able to support the dictionary project through an Australia-China Council grant. The Council was established in 1978 to foster people-to-people contacts between Australia and China beyond traditional areas of official, governmental interaction. Over the years the Council has developed a close relationship with Suzhou University. The University's Australian Studies Centre, headed by Professor Wang Guo-fu, was established with Council support and continues to receive Australia-China Council assistance. It is very pleasing to see such tangible results from this collaboration. The publication of the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary* is an important event in Sino-Australian cultural relations.

I wholeheartedly recommend this dictionary to students of English in China. English is not only an important international lingua franca, especially in commerce and trade, but also a vital second working language for communication in much of the Asian region. This dictionary is an excellent reference for students of "World English", and contains information not only about Australian usage but also British, American and other usages. Furthermore, this is without doubt one of the most complete English-Chinese bilingual dictionaries in China. It has more headwords and more definitions than other English-Chinese bilingual dictionaries and, unlike others on the market, has an etymology for most entries.

I hope that Chinese readers will find the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary* as useful a reference as Australians have found the English version over the years.



**Alexander Downer**

Minister For Foreign Affairs  
Canberra  
May, 1998

## 序 2

我国的澳大利亚研究在近二十年来取得了持续不断的进展——成立了十多个澳大利亚研究中心,并召开过五届全国范围的澳研会议;出版了几十部澳大利亚研究方面的书籍,涉及政治、经济、历史、社会、文学等各方面,不少澳大利亚作家和诗人的作品已经译为中文。但是,我们依然感到存在某种缺陷:我们至今仍然没有一部像样的澳大利亚英语-汉语词典。我们都知道,词典是做任何学术工作的基本工具之一。近年来质量上乘的英语词典出版了许多部,但是它们并不是我们所需要的那种词典,有相当数量的澳大利亚词语在这些词典中找不到。我个人的经历可资证明:几年前我在翻译《探险家沃斯》一书时,曾经遇到一些澳大利亚单词,在许多词典中都找不到现成的汉语翻译。最后,我只好求助于植物研究所。我等了大约一个星期,之后他们告诉我植物学家还没有来得及翻译这些单词。我相信,苏州大学出版社将要出版的《麦夸里英汉双解词典》一定会满足长期以来大家所感到的这种迫切需要。

在此我谨向以王国富教授为首的苏州大学澳研中心致以敬意,他们多年以来一直致力于澳大利亚研究。他们对于我国澳研事业的贡献是十分突出的。除了教学和科研,他们还与华东师范大学共同主办了第三届全国澳大利亚研究研讨会。在与澳大利亚同行的文化和学术交流方面,他们也十分积极。我可以毫不夸张地说,苏州大学澳研中心是我国澳研的支柱之一。

对于澳中理事会、麦夸里出版社以及所有为词典的翻译出版出过力的澳大利亚各界人士,我在此亦表示深切的谢意。

胡文仲教授

中国澳大利亚研究学会会长

## PREFACE 2

**T**he past twenty years have witnessed continued growth in Australian studies in China. More than a dozen centres have been established and five national conferences held. Scores of books have been published ranging from Australian politics and economy to Australian history, society and literature. Besides, quite a number of Australian writers and poets are now available in Chinese translation. However, we still feel there is an inadequacy—we do not yet have a full-fledged Australian English-Chinese dictionary. Dictionaries as we all know are part of the basic tools we need if we are to do anything of a scholarly nature. It is true that in recent years some quality English dictionaries have been published, but they are not always the kind we want. There are a number of Australian words, idioms and expressions we do not find in them. My personal experience bears that out. Several years ago when I was translating Patrick White's *Voss* I came across a few Australian words for which I could not find established translation in the many dictionaries I looked into. As a last resort I turned to the Institute of Botany for help. I waited for about a week and then was told that the botanists had not yet got round to translating those particular words yet. The forthcoming publication of the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary* by the Suzhou University Press will, I am sure, fill that long felt need.

Here I would like to pay tribute to Suzhou University's Australian Studies Centre headed by Professor Wang Guo-fu, who have been engaged in Australian studies for many years. Their contribution to Australian studies in China is truly impressive. In addition to their teaching and research they co-hosted China's 3rd Australian Studies Symposium with East China Normal University. They have also been very active in cultural and academic exchange with their Australian counterparts. I can say without exaggeration that this centre is one of the pillars of Australian studies in China.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Australia-China Council, the Macquarie Library and all those in Australia who have in one way or another rendered help to this significant translation project.

**Hu Wen-zhong**  
Professor

President,  
Australian Studies Association of China

## 序 3

我校澳大利亚研究中心主任王国富教授完成《麦夸里英汉双解词典》的编译工作之后,要我为之作序。我欣然命笔,因为这部以《简明麦夸里词典》为蓝本编译而成的《麦夸里英汉双解词典》不仅是中澳两国的合作科研项目,而且也是麦夸里出版社和苏州大学出版社的一个国际合作项目。我很高兴我们苏州大学有能力承担起翻译和出版两大任务。

澳大利亚地处南太平洋,是一个富饶美丽的国家。自从 1972 年中澳建交以来,随着我国改革开放步伐的逐步加快,中澳关系得到了长足的发展,贸易往来日益频繁,学术文化交流更为两国关系的发展增添了新的内容。人们对澳大利亚的兴趣越来越浓,有志于从事澳大利亚研究的学者也越来越多。

因此,自 1983 年以来,澳大利亚研究中心在我国的高等学校和研究机构中相继建立。1990 年,中国澳大利亚研究学会正式宣告成立,定期出版简报,召开国际学术研讨会,协调全国的澳大利亚研究。

由王国富教授领导的苏州大学澳大利亚研究中心,是我国澳大利亚研究的一支重要力量。早在 80 年代,王国富教授就致力于澳大利亚研究,1992 年出版了他们编写的中国第一部《英汉澳大利亚语词典》,填补了国内辞书编纂方面的一个空白,得到了中澳双方的好评。此后,王国富教授及其同仁仍孜孜不倦地在这块园地里耕耘。这部《麦夸里英汉双解词典》是他们辛勤笔耕的又一硕果,它的出版可谓中澳文化交流史上的一件盛事。

作为苏州大学校长,我为王国富教授、苏州大学澳大利亚研究中心和苏州大学出版社感到自豪。我要趁此机会向他们表示由衷的感谢,感谢他们为中澳两国的学术文化交流架设了又一座语言的桥梁,感谢他们为致力于中澳友谊和合作的人们提供了一种实用的工具。在这一意义上说,他们确是中澳交流的文化使者。我谨向他们表示敬意,并致以热烈的祝贺。是为序。

苏州大学校长、教授



1996 年 8 月

## PREFACE 3

**P**rofessor Wang Guo-fu, Chairman of the Australian Studies Centre of our university, asked me to write a preface to the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary* when he had finished putting the *Macquarie Concise Dictionary* into Chinese and I was only too glad to do it, for the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary*, which is based on the *Macquarie Concise Dictionary*, is not only a joint research project between China and Australia but also an international joint venture between Suzhou University Press and the Macquarie Library Pty Ltd. I am pleased that Suzhou University is able to undertake both the translation and the publication of the book.

Australia, located in the Southern Pacific, is a beautiful and richly endowed country. Since the normalization of Sino-Australian relationship in 1972 a great development has been achieved in the bilateral relations, along with the speeding-up of opening and reform of our country. The trade between our two countries is increasing with each passing day and the cultural and academic exchanges have made new contributions to the development of our relationship. More and more Chinese people show a great interest in Australia, more and more Chinese scholars are determined to devote themselves to the Australian studies.

Since 1983, therefore, Australian studies centres have appeared one after another in our tertiary institutions and research organizations. In 1990 the National Australian Studies Association was officially set up in China. It has ever since published the *Newsletter* regularly, organized international academic conferences and coordinated the activities of Australian studies throughout the country.

The Australian Studies Centre of Suzhou University headed by Professor Wang Guo-fu is an important component part of Australian studies in China. Professor Wang started his Australian studies in the 1980's. The year 1992 witnessed the publication of their *English-Chinese Dictionary of Australianisms*, the first of its kind in China, which has filled in a gap in the Chinese lexicographical field and been highly acclaimed in China and Australia. However, Professor Wang and his colleagues have tenaciously and indefatigably continued their toil in the field. The publication of this *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary* is another great achievement of theirs. It is, we might say, an important event in the history of cultural exchanges between China and Australia.

As President of Suzhou University, I feel proud of Professor Wang Guo-fu, the Australian Studies Centre of Suzhou University and Suzhou University Press. I'd like to take this opportunity to extend to them my sincere thanks for their building up another bridge in language for the cultural and academic exchanges between China and Australia and for their offering a useful tool to those who are working for the promotion of friendship and co-operation between China and Australia. They are indeed in that sense pioneers in Sino-Australian cultural exchanges. So I wish to pay them my high respects and warmest congratulations. May this well serve as a preface.

**Qian Pei-de**  
Professor

President of Suzhou University  
Suzhou, China  
August 1996



## 译 者 的 话

有了《牛津英语词典》和《韦氏英语词典》，为何还要译介澳大利亚的《麦夸里词典》？这个问题颇难回答。要回答这个问题，有必要先考虑一下英语在当今世界上的地位。

英语虽然曾是盎格鲁-撒克逊人的语言，但现在已不再囿于英伦三岛了。它已成为世界上好几个国家人民的母语。众所周知，在美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰、南非等国，人们都操着英语。所有这些国家使用的英语，追根溯源，皆出于几百年前由殖民者从英国带到那里的英国英语。因此总的说来，所有这些国别英语，与英国英语，以及它们之间，都有着一批共用词汇。所以，这些国家的人们可以凭藉母语相互交往，不致有语言完全不通的问题。

但是，英语在他国生根开花的漫长历史过程中，在语音、词汇、语法诸方面都发生了一定的变异，形成了区别于英国英语的各自的特色。今天人们打开收音机一听，就能辨别出节目来自 BBC、VOA 还是 ABC，这是世人所公认的事实。虽然各英语国家的人们交流思想时在语言上没有多大障碍，总能让对方听懂或弄清对方的意思，但这决不是说他们在交往中毫无语言问题。许多新到澳大利亚的英国人和美国人都抱怨过他们刚来乍到时听不懂有些澳洲语的窘境。诚如澳大利亚前总理 E. G. 惠特拉姆所说：“澳大利亚人已创造了许多迄今清晰可辨的澳大利亚词语……其中有些词来自澳大利亚土著语，有些则完全是新创造的词语。”对澳大利亚英语中的这些特殊的東西，如一无所知或知之甚少，则在交往中势必遇到困难。

那么，我们应该怎样对待这个问题呢？是要各国英语统一于一种国别英语，还是承认各个国家的英语都是英语的一种国别变体，都是一种标准英语，同属世界语言之林的一个成员？这个问题在语言学界和语言规划时历来是有点争议的，意见纷呈，各执一词；但当今世界语言学的认识基本趋于一致，认为应取后一种态度。这就是为什么现在世界上出现一股国别英语研究热的原因。人们不仅研究英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰和南非人所讲的英语，甚至还研究印度、新加坡等国使用的英语。这无疑是正确的，因为这些国别变体是客观存在，也是历史发展的产物。为促进各国政治、经济和文化的交流，我们需要去研究、认识和掌握它们，而不应鄙弃之。因此，今天在中国翻译出版以《简明麦夸里词典》为蓝本的《麦夸里英汉双解词典》，向国人介绍澳大利亚英语，是一件颇具开创性的事。

《麦夸里词典》是澳大利亚人自己独立编写的第一部、也是唯一的一部澳大利亚英语词典。以阿瑟·德尔布里奇为首的一批澳大利亚语言学家和词典编纂家广泛收集澳大利亚英语的原始素材，耗时十一载，精心撰编，而成此书。它充分反映了澳大利亚英语的特色，如英美词典中难以找到的澳大利亚方言土语、口头用语，澳大利亚特有的动植物名称以及反映澳大利亚政治、历史、经济、文化、风俗习惯等方面的特有词语，均被一一列入，十分完备。与此同时，它“对各国别英语所共有的词语，则在尽可能广阔的语境中予以论述”，对各国别英语的特殊用语也酌情予以收录。因此，《麦夸里词典》既包括了各国别英语的共用词汇，又收录了澳大利亚英语和其他国别英语的特殊用语。一书在手，完全可以满足学习英语的需要。

这部《麦夸里英汉双解词典》与国内通用的同类词典相比，释义的区分更细，义项更全，词源更详，可谓一部详尽的英汉双解词典。

这部英汉双解词典，以《简明麦夸里词典》第二版为蓝本并作了修订和补充。这次翻译过程中增补了一批外经外贸、计算机、电子学、生物工程、激光、宇航等领域的新词目，及时地反映了英语词典编纂方面的最新研究成果。

澳大利亚是一个移民国家，在那里居住着世界各色人种。英语是澳大利亚的官方语言，但澳大利亚英语已容纳了大量来自世界各民族语言的借词，极大地丰富了英语的词汇，例如有来自汉语的

yum cha(小吃[广东话中的早点“饮茶”]),来自澳洲土著语的 cooe(呼唤),lubra(土著妇女)和来自德语的 waltz matilda(带行李徒步旅行)等等。因此,有人说一百年后的标准英语将与今天的澳大利亚英语十分相似,就不无道理了。英语是世界上使用最广的语言,很有可能获得世界语的地位,澳大利亚英语则视为这种世界语的一种雏形。所以,今天在中国出版这样一部澳大利亚英语词典,有着一定的现实意义和历史意义。

综上所述,《麦夸里英汉双解词典》是一部值得向广大英语工作者和学生推荐的优秀中型词典。

当我完成 400 多万字的《简明麦夸里词典》最后一批译稿的定稿工作的时候,顿觉如释重负,心潮起伏,有一种难以名状的喜悦。1993 年 5 月我揣着澳大利亚麦夸里出版社要我将此词典译成汉语出版的委托书回国,其情其景仍历历在目,仿佛是昨天发生的事情。然而,回顾这两年多的不平凡的岁月和多少个伏案工作的日日夜夜,今天想来不免有一种后怕,不知当时怎么会有如此的勇气和毅力。译事的顺利完成,主要得归功于所有的译者、副主编、总审校和一切参与此事的人士。没有他们锲而不舍的工作、一丝不苟的精神和团结共事的胸怀,要在短短两年中完成这样一部巨著的翻译是不可想象的。

苏州大学出版社高瞻远瞩地承担起出版《麦夸里英汉双解词典》的任务,在此我们谨向该社致以衷心的感谢和深切的敬意。

然而,中澳双方的大力支持和赞助是该书得以翻译出版的前提和保证。因此我想在此对赞助我们的人表示衷心的感谢,因为没有他们的慷慨资助和热情帮助,这部词典就不可能问世。他们是苏州大学、苏州大学科研处、苏州大学外国语学院、澳中理事会、澳中友好协会、澳大利亚驻北京大使馆、澳大利亚驻上海总领事馆和所有关心我们的中澳朋友。词典的最终问世要归功于苏州大学出版社和麦夸里出版社,因为它们承担了全部出版工作。苏州大学出版社是一家成立才几年的新出版社,要腾出如此多的人力物力来出版这部词典,确实不是一件易事,可见他们的决心和诚意。麦夸里出版社毅然将这部词典交给我带回中国译成汉语出版。为了本书的翻译出版事宜,他们曾多次不远万里来到苏州共同商讨,并慷慨相助。没有他们的高度信赖和热情协助,也就不会有这部澳大利亚英语词典在中国问世。他们还将在澳洲推出这部英汉双解词典。这确实是中澳文化交流史上的一件盛事。

此外,我想在此致以衷心感谢的还有徐育根、赵家璠、方爱伦。徐育根参加了 A 字母近一半条目的审校工作,赵家璠承担了部分组织工作并参加了试译和审校,方爱伦参加了词典的试译。最后还要提及的是李利、王威、张艺捷、尚永菁、王海贞、刘宁、仲茂华、曾憬等一批年轻人,他们仔细地帮助我誊抄了部分稿子和校对了全部清稿。他们的默默工作使译事最终得以圆满完成。

由于水平有限,时间仓促,编译中难免有错漏之处,我们诚挚地希望专家和读者批评指正。

王国富

1995 年 11 月于苏州

## Translators' Word

Why have we translated Australia's *Macquarie Dictionary* into Chinese when we already have the *Oxford English Dictionary* and *Webster's English Dictionary* in Chinese? It is difficult to justify an answer. In order to answer this, it is necessary to consider the position of the English language in the world today.

English, although once the language of the Anglo-Saxons, is no longer confined to England. It has become the native language for the inhabitants of a large number of countries in the world. As is known to us all, people speak English in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc. The English used in each of those countries can be traced back to the British English which the colonialists brought with them hundreds of years ago. Therefore, there is a common core between British English and all those national varieties of English and between the varieties themselves. For this reason natives of all the countries concerned can communicate with each other without much of a language barrier.

Nevertheless in the long historical course of taking root and blossoming in other countries English has adopted some variations in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar and thus gained certain features which are obviously different from those of British English. It is universally acknowledged that the programs from the BBC, VOA and ABC are readily recognisable. Though people from various English-speaking countries do not have much difficulty understanding each other or making themselves understood, it does not mean that there is no trouble at all in their communication. Many newcomers from either England or the United States complain of the awkward situation that they did not understand certain elements of Australian English when they first arrived. As Mr E G Whitlam, former Prime Minister of Australia, has put it, "Australians have developed many words and expressions which are today identifiably Australian... some of these words were taken from Aboriginal languages, and sometimes wholly new words were coined." With no or little knowledge of these peculiarities of Australian English, one is bound to meet with difficulty in communication.

How should we react to this situation? Shall we require the varieties of English used in different countries to conform with one particular national variety, or rather recognize them as valid national varieties of English and equal members in the family of world languages? This has been a controversial problem in the field of linguistics and language planning. Opinion has been divided, but more and more linguists today consider the latter position to be appropriate. That is why there is an upsurge of enthusiasm for the study of national varieties of English, which focuses not only on the varieties used in Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, but also on those of countries such as India and Singapore. This approach is undoubtedly correct because these varieties are autonomous entities and the products of historical development. We need to study, understand and master them, instead of despising them, if we are to promote political, economical and cultural exchanges with these English-speaking countries. Therefore, it is a pioneering task to publish the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary*, which is based on the *Macquarie Concise Dictionary*, so as to make Australian English better known to the Chinese people.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* is the first and only dictionary of Australian English ever produced by the Australians themselves. A group of Australian linguists and lexicographers, led by Arthur Delbridge, spent eleven years compiling the dictionary on the basis of a representative corpus of Australian English. The dictionary clearly shows its Australian origin in that it includes Australian slang and colloquialisms, the names of unique Australian plants and animals, and words and expressions loaded with the colour of Australian politics and history, economics and culture, customs and tradition, which could hardly be found in a British or American dictionary. In addition, "words which occur in all national varieties of English are dealt with in the broadest possible context" and words used exclusively in an individual variety of English are included as appropriate. In other words, the *Macquarie Dictionary* deals with both the common core of all national varieties of English and words peculiar to Australian or other individual varieties of English. This dictionary alone, therefore, will meet all your needs in the study of English.

The *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary* is the most comprehensive of its kind with more entries, more precise definitions and more details of etymology, compared with others currently available in China.

This bilingual dictionary is based on the second edition of the *Macquarie Concise Dictionary*. Corrections have been made and new words added. The new entries added in the course of translation amount to several hundred, including words relating to finance and trade, computer science, electronics, genetic engineering, laser tech-

niques, aeronautics, etc. So this edition also embodies the latest findings in English lexicography.

Australia is a country of immigrants from different parts of the world. English is the official language of Australia, but Australian English has already borrowed a large number of words from other languages which have greatly enriched the language, such as *yum cha* (a form of meal), meaning "drinking tea" in Cantonese, *cooe* and *lubra* from Aboriginal languages and *waltz matilda* from German. It is not unbelievable that the standard form of English spoken in 100 years' time will be similar to the English spoken in Australia today. English is the most widely used language in the world and is likely to obtain the status of the international language. Australian English could be regarded as a sort of prototype. So it is of immediate and historical significance to publish this Australian English dictionary in China today.

In sum, the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary* is a dictionary at the intermediate level worthy to be recommended to students and those who work in English.

I felt relieved all of a sudden, being excited and having a kind of happiness that I could not express in words, the moment I finished editing the last batch of the translation manuscripts of the *Macquarie Concise Dictionary* which is about four million words in length. It seemed to me that it was only yesterday when I returned to China from Australia in May 1993 with a letter in which The Macquarie Library Pty Ltd authorized me to translate the dictionary into Chinese and publish it in China. However, I cannot help having a sort of "hind-fright" when I look back on the two eventful years and recall so many days and nights I sat at my desk. I wonder how I could have had the courage and stamina to take on so gigantic a project. I owe the successful completion of the translation to all the translators, vice-editors in chief, editors responsible for finalizing the translation and others who have been engaged in the work. It would not have been possible to put such an enormous work into Chinese in only two years if it had not been for their perseverance in their work, their meticulous attitude and their excellent cooperation.

Suzhou University Press has shown great foresight in deciding to publish the *Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary*. We would like here, therefore, to express our sincere thanks and pay great tribute to Suzhou University Press.

Furthermore, the great help and support we have had from both China and Australia have been the precondition and guarantee of our success in translating and publishing the dictionary. I would like to express here our sincere thanks to the following institutions and people, without whose generous support and encouragement the dictionary could not have been published: Suzhou University, its Office in Charge of Research, its College of Foreign Languages and Literatures, the Australia-China Council, the Australia-China Friendship Society, the Australian Embassy in Beijing, the Australian Consulate-General in Shanghai and all our Chinese and Australian friends who have shown great concern for our work. The final success of the venture is due above all to Suzhou University Press and The Macquarie Library Pty Ltd, who have undertaken jointly all the work for the publication. Suzhou University Press is a new press with a history of only four years and it has been by no means an easy task for it to spare so many people and so much funding for the publication of the dictionary. Their determination and sincerity have thus made themselves strongly felt. The Macquarie Library authorized me, without any hesitation, to translate the dictionary into Chinese and publish it in China. Its publishers travelled thousands of miles to Suzhou a number of times in order to resolve problems relating to the translation and publication and offered generous support. But for their great trust and sincere help this Australian English dictionary would not have appeared in China. The Macquarie Library is to put the dictionary on sale in Australia. It is indeed an important event in the history of cultural exchanges between China and Australia.

In addition, mention must be made here of Mr Xu Qing-gen, Mr Zhao Jia-jin and Ms Fang Ai-lun for their excellent work at the beginning of the translation of the dictionary. Mr Xu finalized as an editor nearly half the entries under the letter A. Mr Zhao organized a translation team and did the trial translation and editing. Ms Fang did her part in the trial translation. Finally, reference must also be made to a group of young people such as Li Li, Wang Wei, Zhang Yi-jie, Shang Yong-jing, Wang Hai-zhen, Liu Ning, Zhong Mao-hua, Zeng Jing who have helped me to copy some of the manuscripts and proofread the fair copy of all the manuscripts. Their work put the final touch to the whole project.

Criticisms from experts and readers are sincerely welcome about the errors in our translation which have not yet been corrected due to the limited time and expertise we had.

**Wang Guo-fu**

Suzhou, China

November, 1995

词典与其他实用类图书一样,编写时应考虑使用者的需要。《简明麦夸里词典》是一部专为讲澳大利亚英语的成年人而编写的词典。这些成年人希望有一部简明而又便于携带的词典,用来查找澳大利亚英语中常用的拼法、读音、词义和语法功能,以及它们之间的相互关系。

《简明麦夸里词典》由《麦夸里词典》节缩而成,因此熟悉《麦夸里词典》的读者,将会看到简明本仍保留着母本的许多特色。这两部词典都不仅把澳大利亚英语的习惯用法作为基本素材和研究对象,而且还都把它作为与其他国别英语进行比较的基础。两部词典都要求编写者对语言进行描述,而不是为之制订规则。两部词典都重视言语和语言实践,都重视包括澳大利亚政府及其代理机构(如联邦“文体手册”和公制换算委员会出版物中所列者)、澳大利亚广播公司那样的公共团体和已形成自己文体风格的出版社等澳大利亚主要机构的意见。不仅如此,两部词典也都十分重视社会上个人口头和书面使用的言语。

两部词典的编纂者都必须有所选择,这不仅是因为一卷本词典容纳不了浩如烟海的全部语言材料,而且是因为词典的读者并不指望一部词典包罗万象地去收录那些至今尚未为社会认可的未知的或不规范的做法。即使如此,两部词典仍广泛收录了从正规英语到最为口语化的英语的大量材料。《麦夸里词典》的第一批读者曾说,他们因看到通俗语言得到友善的确认而有一种喜悦之感,我们希望他们在这部简明本中再度体验这种喜悦。

这两部词典也都从历史的角度考虑问题。虽然当代澳大利亚英语占据了大部分篇幅,但澳大利亚历史文献读者的需要并没有被忽视,而且编者承认在为澳大利亚公众编写的词典中,所谓世界英语也应占有一席之地。这不仅是因为所有讲英语的地区使用着数量大致相等的大量共用英语词汇,而且是因为澳大利亚读者需要有关这个或那个词在英国、美国、南非或新西兰的特殊用法的信息。

两部词典的编纂方法基本相同。体例版式一致,都采用国际音标注音,义项都编号,许多复合词作为词目按字母顺序列入,而不作为接排词列在单个词的词条的末尾,常用短语的收录也没有清规戒律。

两部词典的主要差别在于规模和内容。简明本的篇幅相对而言较小,只有《麦夸里词典》的三分之一。它共收词目 41 000 多个,而《麦夸里词典》收词达 77 000 个。

为了最大限度地满足《简明词典》读者的需要,编者确定了 9 条指导原则。这 9 条原则及其贯彻情况如下:

1. 所选的词应满足一般读者的需要,不选那些只有受过专门训练的人才懂的术语和专门名称。例如,在化学方面,编者收录了大量化学元素方面的词汇,并给出了它们的原子数和原子量。但在成千上万种化合物中究竟应该收录哪些,其取舍根据的是一般读者而非专家的需要。我们之所以收录“Polyvinyl chloride”(聚氯乙烯),这是因为非专家读者可能想要知道他的那条 PVC 塑料管到底是用什么做成的,或者甚至只想知道 PVC 这个缩略词是什么意思。至于“Potassium ferricyanide”(铁氰化钾)和“pyrogallol”(焦酞酚)之类的词收录与否,也不是根据词的长度或概念的复杂程度,而是依据我们如下的判断:这些词在多大程度上已不再仅仅是科学家(理论家或专业人员)所使用的词汇,它们在社会上已经获得多大程度的流通,或者社会公众在多大程度上会对它们感兴趣。判断是不易作出的,编者在处理某些科学和专门学科范畴的问题时似乎有点偏爱。例如,他们认为在植物学和动物学方面,其他什么都可以不收,但《麦夸里词典》原来收录的澳大利亚动物、植物、鸟类、鱼类等的名称,在《简明词典》里绝大多数必须保留。即便是一部简明的澳大利亚英语词典,这些表达我们自然环境的词汇也仍应该接纳。
2. 《简明词典》应保留那些读者会感兴趣的废词和古词。“Prithee”(“求您”)这个词,尽管古色古香,却非列入不可:因为它不仅见于文学作品,而且仍被诙谐地使用着,所以它仍被收入本词典中。

今天在澳大利亚已不再有将囚犯分配给自由移民充当仆人和劳工的分派制度,但是这种制度是我们历史的一个组成部分。所以即使在这部简明词典中,读者仍将找得到“assign”,“assignable”,“assignee”和“assignment system”这样的词条或接排词,它们在殖民时期语境中的词义和它们可能的其他涵义也都得到了具体的阐明。

然而,人们将会发现废词在《简明词典》中要比在《麦夸里词典》中少得多。

3. 在《简明词典》中,对其他英语国家的独特用法不求收录完备。*Brit*(不列颠)、*US*(美)、*S African*(南非)等标注出现的次数较少。但各种国别英语共有的词汇,如“house”和“home”,“station”和“stock”,“do”,“have”和“be”,则在尽可能广阔的语境中予以论述,然而澳大利亚用法仍是重点。
4. 本词典所收词汇,应着眼于首字母不大写的词。百科素材的取舍服从于特定的编辑原则。地名人名字不予收录,但由地名人名字派生的名称则予收录,如法国数学家兼物理学家的名字“Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier”没有列入,但以他的名字命名的“Fourier analysis”(“傅利叶分析法”)则予列入。
5. 为了确保简明,词典编纂者在收录下列词汇时应严加选择:

- (a) 仅仅属于某些群体使用的口语词汇;
- (b) 未曾得到广泛使用的外来词语;
- (c) 意义自明的复合词。

大多数读者认为大型词典的许多信息和许多词目似乎超越了他们的需要,与他们毫无关系,因而无需收录。事实上,没有哪一本词典可指望满足读者的一切需要,或仅仅满足个别读者的需要。但是,《简明词典》的编纂者希望通过遵循自己确定的指导原则来增加每一页的有效信息负载,以满足大多数澳大利亚公众在词汇方面的急切需要,不管他们是操澳大利亚英语的本国人士,还是刚接触与他们所讲的国别英语有所差别的澳大利亚英语的旅游者和新移民。

6. 《简明词典》应该满足读者对于词源的强烈兴趣。《简明词典》第二版对词源的论述与足本《麦夸里词典》一样完整,并根据不断研究所得的新成果进行了修订。
7. 某些习惯用法在语句中如何使用,应力求使读者清楚了。本词典第二版的一个新特点是大量使用例证。例如 *eat* 的第 10 义项的释义是“to be eatable; taste”(“吃上去味道…;吃口…”)。例句“*These pears eat well*”(“这些梨吃口好”),即能使释义和用法更为清楚。
8. 所列拼法应反映具有规范写作能力的作者书写中所见到的变体。一部描写性词典不能忽视拼写变体的客观存在。我们自己的调查研究表明,1985—1986 年间大城市里的多数读者见到的是“honor”,“labor”,“color”这样的拼法,而不是“honour”,“labour”和“colour”。同样,像“realise”这样的词似乎常被拼成“-ize”而不是“-ise”。

很清楚,供书写者选择的拼法不止一种,选择并不仅仅受制于习惯,便捷和保持前后一致也起着一定的作用。当然,有些拼法之间存在某种实质性的区别,例如英国拼法和美国拼法;但是这些差异也是对可供选择的拼法进行取舍的结果,而不是拼法正确与否的问题。

凡受到公众积极支持的异体词,在本词典中都受到应有的重视。因此,像“honour”,“labour”和“colour”这样的词,拼成“-our”和“-or”的异体都给予同等地位,用得似乎更广一点的那个变体则列在前面,所以词目处理为 **honour = honor** 的格式。倘若其中一个变体在澳大利亚并未如另一个变体那样为大家所公认,它就列在主词目的词条末尾,前面冠以 *Also*(亦作)。如果这样一种变体通常只在另一个国家使用,则加以诸如 *US*(美)、*Brit*(不列颠)等地域性标注。

9. 纯粹为了便于读者查考,对篇幅不大的缩略词应尽可能多地予以收录。在这一版中,所有缩略词另列一表,按字母顺序排列,归入附录。显然,有些缩略词是有它们自己的写法的,如大写、圆点、空格等的使用,这是当时创立它们的组织或机构所规定的。然而,在风格上或许存在较大的差别,这取决于它们所在的上下文、出版的形式和印刷的格式等。这一版的缩略词,在收录、编排中采用了前后一致、简化经济的格式。所有用大写字母构成的缩略词都不空格,不用圆点,因此“Member of the House of Representatives”的缩略词是“MHR”而不是“M. H. R”,但在某些上下文中,如果使用时适宜,也可选用那种较为完整的格式。

# The Macquarie Concise Dictionary

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**D**ictionaries, like other useful books, should be written with the needs of the user in mind. The writers of *The Macquarie Concise Dictionary* have prepared it for a particular type of user: an adult speaker of Australian English who wishes to have in one compact and portable volume information about the spellings, pronunciations, meanings and grammatical functions in common use in Australia, and about the relations they might have, one to another.

Readers already familiar with *The Macquarie Dictionary*, of which *The Concise* is a shortened version, will recognise here in the offspring many of the characteristics of the parent. Both books take Australian usage to be at once the essential data, the object of study, and the basis of comparisons that might be made with other national varieties of English. Both assume that the lexicographer's task is to describe, and not to prescribe. Both have taken into account the speech and language practices and recommendations of the leading Australian institutions, including the government and its agents (as expressed, for example, in the *Commonwealth Style Manual* and the publications of the Metric Conversion Board), public bodies like the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, and publishers who have adopted consistent house styles. But, even more, both dictionaries have taken seriously the spoken and written utterances of individuals in the community.

The editors of both books have needed to be selective, not only because the whole language is too vast for any single volume, but also because it is assumed that readers of dictionaries are not looking for the inclusion of language uses that have come out of ignorance or incompetence and that lack, as yet, any support in the community. Even so, both books cover the whole range of language styles, from formal English through to the most colloquial. The sense of pleasure in the friendly recognition of familiar language that was remarked on by the first readers of *The Macquarie* will be experienced again, we hope, in *The Concise*.

Both books have a historical perspective. Although contemporary Australian English claims most of the space, the needs of the reader of Australian historical literature are not neglected. Furthermore, the editors recognise the claims of what might be called "world English" to a place in a dictionary written for the Australia community. Not only is it a fact that *all* English speaking communities share more or less equally a large portion of the lexicon of English; it is also true that Australian readers might need information about the specifically British, or American, or South African, or New Zealand usage of this word or that.

Both dictionaries, then, do essentially the same job in the same way. They have the same style of presentation, with pronunciations given in the International Phonetic Alphabet, with numbered definitions, with many compound words entered as headwords in alphabetical order rather than run on at the end of single-word entries, and with a liberal presentation of phrases in common use. The major difference is in size and coverage. *The Concise* is smaller in terms of the number of printed characters between its covers, it is one-third the size of *The Macquarie Dictionary*. It deals with over 41 000 headwords, compared with the 77 000 of *The Macquarie*.

In deciding how best to meet the needs of the reader who chooses the more concise version, the editors have had nine guidelines to follow. Here they are, with comments on how they were followed:

1. *The words selected should cover the needs of the general reader, without going far into the technicalities and special nomenclatures of fields of knowledge and experience that are accessible only to people with special training.* In chemistry, for example, the editors have entered a wide vocabulary covering chemical elements, with information about atomic numbers and weights, etc. But decisions about which of the myriad chemical compounds to list and define have been made with the general reader, rather than the specialist, in mind. *Polyvinyl chloride* is entered, because a non-specialist reader might want to know what his piece of PVC plastic tubing really consists of, or even just what word the abbreviation stands for. But what about *potassium ferricyanide*? Or *pyrogallol*? Decisions about such words have been made not on the length of the word, or the complexity of the concept, but on our judgment of the extent to which the word has ceased to be the concern purely of scientists, either as theoreticians or professionals, and has gained currency in the community, or is likely to be within the range of community interests. Judgments are not easily made and the editors may seem to have treated some sciences and specialisms with a degree of partiality. For example, they have judged that whatever else might be dropped from the fields of botany and zoology, *The Concise* must keep a high proportion of the names of Australian animals, plants, birds, fish, etc., which had been origi-

nally entered in *The Macquarie*. A dictionary of Australian English, even if concise, should be hospitable to the words that express our physical environment.

2. *The Concise should retain those obsolete and archaic words readers are likely to be curious about.* *Prithee* has a strong claim in spite of its archaic form: it is found in literary texts, and is still in jocular use, so it is retained in the wordlist. We no longer have in Australia an assignment system, under which convicts may be assigned to settlers as servants and labourers. But the system is part of our history, so even in this concise dictionary the reader will find entries for (or run-on references to) *assign*, *assignable*, *assignee*, and *assignment system*, specifying the senses of the words in their colonial context, as well as any other senses they may have.

Nevertheless, it will be observed that there are fewer obsolete words in *The Concise* than there are in *The Macquarie*.

3. *The distinctive usage of other English-speaking countries may be less fully covered in The Concise.* The labels *Brit*, *US*, *S African*, etc., occur relatively infrequently. On the other hand, words which occur in all national varieties of English, like *house* and *home*, *station* and *stock*, *do*, *have* and *be*, are dealt with in the broadest possible context, though with the Australian usage at the point of focus.
4. *The wordlist should concentrate on words spelt without an initial capital letter.* Encyclopedic material is subjected to specific editorial rules. Names of places and people are not included, but names derived from these are: for example, the name of Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier, French mathematician and physicist, is not listed; but *Fourier analysis*, a process for which he is chiefly remembered, is.
5. *In the interests of conciseness, the editors should be selective in recording:*
  - (a) *colloquialisms used only among particular groups of speakers,*
  - (b) *foreign words and expressions not in wide use,*
  - (c) *compounds of which the meaning is clear from the meaning of the individual constituents.*

Most readers are conscious that much of the information and many of the headwords of a large dictionary seem remote from their experience and well outside their needs: they might just as well not be there. No dictionary can hope to answer all and only the needs of its individual readers. But by following the guidelines, the editors of *The Concise* hope to have increased the payload of every page and to have answered the immediate lexicographical needs of a large portion of the Australian community, whether they are native speakers of Australian English or are visitors or recent settlers now in contact with a variety of English different from any they had known before.

6. *The Concise should recognise the extent to which its readers are fascinated by the origins of words.* In this Second Edition of the *Concise* the treatment of etymology is as full as it is in the complete *Macquarie Dictionary*, and contains revisions made there in the light of continuing research.
7. *Readers should not be left uncertain about how particular usages find expression in English phrases.* A new feature of the Second Edition is the liberal use of illustrative phrases. For example, the tenth definition of *eat* in this dictionary is "to be eatable; taste". The meaning and usage are made much clearer by the illustrative sentence: "*These pears eat well*".
8. *The spellings entered should reflect observed variation in the usage of competent writers.* A descriptive dictionary cannot ignore the evidence on spelling variation. Our own research revealed that in 1985/86 there were more readers of major city newspapers exposed to spellings like *honor*, *labor*, *color* than to *honour*, *labour* and *colour*. Similarly, words like *realise* seem to be spelt quite often with *-ize* rather than *-ise*. Clearly there are a number of spelling options open to writers, and choices do not need to be constrained only by habit. Ease and consistency may also be allowed some weight. There are of course some material differences, as, for example, between British and American usage in spelling; but these also result from choices made among available options rather than from questions of correctness.

In this dictionary, well-supported options are given the weight due to them from the support they enjoy in the community. Thus the *-our* and *-or* spellings of words like *honour*, *labour* and *colour* are given equal status, with the variant that seems to have wider usage entered first. Thus **honour** = **honor**. Where one of two variants seems less established in Australia than the other, it appears at the end of the entry under the main headword, introduced by the word *Also*. If a variant of this kind is largely restricted to use in another country, this is indicated by a regional label such as *US*, *Brit*, etc.

9. *There should be a generous coverage of abbreviations listed economically, simply for identification.* In this edition, all abbreviations are to be found in a special list, alphabetically arranged in an appendix. It is recognised that some abbreviations have their style of presentation (as to capitals, stops, spacing, etc.) prescribed by the organisations and institutions that promote them. There is nevertheless considerable varia-



tion allowed in these questions of style, depending on the context and the type of publication, print style, etc., in which they appear. In this edition we have listed abbreviations in a consistent, simplified and economic style.

All abbreviations consisting of upper case letters are presented without spaces and stops. Hence *MHR*, not *M. H. R.*, for Member of the House of Representatives. But in certain contexts, the reader can choose the fuller style if that seems appropriate.