

新满汉 大词典

主编 胡增益

新 满 汉 大 词 典

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A COMPREHENSIVE MANCHU-CHINESE DICTIONARY

Zeng-yi Hu
Chief Editor

Professor of Linguistics
Institute of Nationality Studies
The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Beijing, People's Republic of China

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE
P. R. C.

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前 言

1976年下半年我国的科学研究事业进入了又一个春天。科学的大地一片新绿。这种学术形势对我们是一个很大的鼓舞。长期以来,我们想在现代词典学理论的指导下编写一部比较新的、比较大的满汉词典,这时有了实现的可能。我们的想法和计划得到研究所有力的支持,因而后来被列入中国社会科学院民族研究所的重点研究项目。

这个研究课题从1976年年底着手,具体工作从收词开始。所收的词目是以《御制增订清文鉴》、《清文总汇》为蓝本。当时参加这项工作的有满一通古斯语组的胡增益、李树兰和王庆丰。从1976年年底到1978年上半年,完成了收词的工作并草拟了《满汉词典编纂法》,还根据这个编纂法进行了试编。

编写一部既有研究性质又有实用价值的新满汉词典,远非是一件轻而易举的事。它不仅需要有语言学、历史学、相关学科的知识;相应的工作条件,而且还需要一定的人力。由于民族研究所满

通古斯语组和新疆锡伯族语文工作者有长期的良好的工作关系,所以就决定到新疆察布查尔锡伯自治县进行一段工作,并补充编写力量。1978年深秋,胡增益等三人携带有关资料到了察布查尔县。宁静的边陲小城,良好的语言环境,给词典工作提供了理想的条件。当地的一些语文工作者热情地参加了我们搜集编写词典资料的工作。四个月的时间初步积累了资料,而且通过这一段工作充实和加强了编写力量,后来组成了现在的这个编写组。1979年下半年仲谦、杨震远、关善保、那恩巴图、奇车山等五位同志分别从乌鲁木齐、察布查尔来到北京,集中在民族研究所。当积累的资料比较充分了以后,就正式开始编写。编写工作是在经过几次补充修订的《满汉词典编纂法》的要求下统一进行的。1981年底词典编写工作告一段落,后来由于出版遇到了困难,这项工作中断了。1991年我们有幸得到国家社会科学研究基金的资助,得到民族研究所和语言研究室的出版补贴,新疆人民出版社承担了出版这部词典的工作。

从我们着手编写到获得出版资金,中间已有十多年。这十多年语言学有了长足的进步,相邻的学科也有了新的开拓,学术形势同十年前相比大不相同。相应之下,我们八十年代编写的满汉词典显得有些不足。1991年11月胡增益、李树兰、王庆丰和专程从新疆来的奇车山又集聚在民族研究所开始为期一年的词典修订工作。1992年5月奇车山返回新疆,胡增益等三人继续修订,直至1992年11月词典正文发排。在文稿排录期间又编写了一个索引和六个附录,其中包括《用满文字母音序检索的词目表》、《用汉语拼音检索的〈简明满汉对照词汇〉》、《用英语检索的〈简明满英对照词汇〉》。

熟悉满语语言学的人都知道,清代在满语词典编纂方面有着引入注目的成就。在其近三百年间,共编写了包括《清文鉴》在内的七十几部辞书。19世纪以后,国外也先后出版了几部满语词典,对满语的研究都有各自的贡献。但是由于受到时代和资料的限制,这些词典有它的不足,不能适应现代读者的需要。因此《新满汉大词典》的编写,既要在已有的高度上进行,同时还要有新的进步。

这部《新满汉大词典》的编写,共使用了约60部满文文献。通过阅读其中的50多部,从中搜集材料,作为分析词义、研究词义结构的基础。在文献中,满文原作放在第一位,同时用优秀的翻译作品作补充。文献取自不同的文体,兼顾不同的风格,其目的是力图反映词在语言中运用时,词义所表现出来的纷繁的情况。因而这部词典不是把已有的辞书进行综合重新编排而成的,而是拥有

本词典的语言材料。注释词义是词典编纂的中心环节，对词义的辨析归并、表述排列成了编写最费力的地方。对有些词词义的描写是通过对这些词进行了系统的专题研究以后才进行的。由于词的意义往往在一定的语言环境中才能很好地表现出来，因此本词典尽可能通过举例的方式说明词的意义。词典容纳的例句有几万个。《词典》除了标明词所属的语法类别外，还标出了一些词在使用时出现的特殊语音形式和语法形式。满语在清代曾经作为“国书”与汉文并用，因此在文献中有不少关于官制、行政机构、各种职能部门所使用的专门词语，本词典继承清代辞书的传统有选择地收入这些词并且做了简要的注释。为了使读者通过自己熟悉的语言、熟悉的文字，迅速查找相应的满语词，词典还提供了一个供检索用的词目表和用汉语、英语检索满语词的两个附录。由于满文不是现行文字，因此在词典正文中，除了词目有满语的传统文字外，其他出现满文的地方都使用转写字符，其所以这样做，目的是使更多的读者能利用本词典的资料。这一点是需要特别说明的。总之，从词典的编写意图来说，尽可能使这部词典既是一部工具书又是研究著作；既有实用性又有研究的价值。

编写一部新的满汉词典不仅是一项科学活动而且还是一个历史责任。从中华民国二年出版的一部满语词典到我们提出编写一部新的满汉词典的计划，在漫长的七十多年，中国大地上没有一部新编的满汉词典。中国是满语的故乡，是满族的摇篮，有其他国家不具备的研究条件，应该做出较大的贡献。这种责任感促使我们决心编出这部词典，用我们微薄的力量多少弥补一下这个历史的缺憾。

这部词典的出版得益于不少专家同行。中国社会科学院民族研究所喻世长先生、北京社会科学院满学研究所赵志强同志在工作繁忙的情况下阅读了部分稿件并提出了宝贵的意见。我们在这里向他们和关心帮助出版这部词典的同志表示深深的谢意。

编写词典是一件引人入胜的事情。我们编写组的同志无论是严冬还是酷暑，都在默默地工作着。今天当我们词典问世的时候，大家已经分散在四面八方，不知什么时候还能重聚在一起，这部词典记录了大家辛勤的工作，是大家愉快相处、同心协力的最好的见证。

1976年当我们着手编写这部词典时，满学研究还是一片萧索，而现在已是早春。满学的研究正方兴未艾。我们深信在今天人才辈出的时代，满学研究会走向辉煌而且今后不断会有更新、更大、更好、更精的满语词典问世。

胡增益

1993年11月于中国社会科学院民族研究所

Preface

The second half of 1976 ushered in a long-awaited academic spring. The beginning of a new era made it possible for us to begin compiling a contemporary and a more comprehensive Manchu-Chinese dictionary guided by the latest theories of lexicography. Under the endorsement of the Institute of Nationality Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, this Manchu-Chinese dictionary was listed as one of the Institute's major research projects.

The initial stage involved the collection of words, using han j araha nonggime toktobuha manzhu gisun i buleku bithe and manzhu gisun i uheri isabuha bithe as two preliminary models. Joining me in this stage of the work at the end of 1976 were my colleague and wife Ms. Shu-lan Li, and my colleague Mr. Qing feng Wang from the Manchu-Tungusic Languages Research Group. The words collection period lasted until the beginning of 1978 during which time I had drawn up a compilation methodology which became the theoretical foundation of "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary".

Suffice it to say that compiling a functional Manchu-Chinese dictionary with an academic orientation is not a simple task. Not only does the Dictionary need to incorporate a broad knowledge of related disciplines such as history, philosophy and science, in addition to linguistics, it also requires an ideal language environment and an enormous manpower and time commitment.

In the fall of 1978, Ms. Li, Mr. Wang and I spent four months in Chabchal, a small, quiet town bordering the Former Soviet Union in the Northwest corner of the P. R. C., where the majority of the population spoke Sibe — a spoken form of Manchu. We were extremely fortunate to have established a good working relationship with the native Sibe-speaking researchers, who provided us with much needed help in gathering primary materials and conducting some other research. Needless to say, it was an ideal research environment. Some of the Sibe researchers later joined us as permanent members of the core Dictionary working group. These members are Messrs. Zhong Qian, zhen-yuan Yang, Kicheshan, Nasunbatu, and Shanbe, who eventually came to work with us in Beijing where we began our formal compilation work in 1979, using the compilation methodology. However, due to the shortage of funding for the Dictionary's publication, the work was interrupted in 1981 and was not resumed until 1991, when additional funding was provided by the National Social Sciences Research Foundation and the Institute of Nationality Studies. The Xinjiang People's Publishing House assumed the responsibility for the Dictionary's publication in 1991.

More than a decade has passed between our initial work in 1979 and the securing

of further funding in 1991. During this period, linguistics and its related disciplines had seen tremendous progress and had experienced many breakthroughs. As a result, the Dictionary we had compiled in the '80's appeared to be somewhat inadequate. In November 1991, four members of the Dictionary group I together with Ms. Li and Messrs. Wang and Kicheshan started a major revision of the Dictionary's first edition by supplementing new materials, new definitions, and new illustrations. In addition, we decided to add an Index and six appendices, including: "Vocabulary Indexed by Twelve Manchu Word Stems"; "A Concise Comparative Manchu-Chinese Vocabulary Indexed by Chinese Phonetic Alphabet"; and "A Concise Comparative Manchu-English Vocabulary Indexed by English Alphabet". The revision work lasted approximately one year. In November 1992, the newly revised dictionary was sent to the printer.

Those who are familiar with the Manchu language would know that the Qing Dynasty was known for its unique progress in the compilation of Manchu dictionaries. In the Dynasty's three hundred year history, there had been more than seventy kinds of dictionaries published, including the widely recognized han i araha manzhu gisun i buleku bithe. After the 19th century, there were several Manchu dictionaries compiled in other countries. Although these dictionaries contributed greatly to research on the Manchu language, they are no longer suited for the needs of contemporary readers due to historical and other limitations. As a result, "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary" attempts to incorporate the merits of these dictionaries, and at the same time strives to achieve new heights.

"A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary", has used as its sources more than sixty documents, primarily Manchu original literature and manuscripts from various literary genres and styles. Supplementing these Manchu originals were some carefully selected translated works from Chinese to Manchu. From these materials, more than 20,000 examples sentences are selected to illustrate the meaning and the usage of words under various grammatical and historical contexts. Different from the earlier dictionaries which offered few examples of usage, "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary" has made every effort to provide as many illustration sentences as possible using Manchu original materials, focusing particularly on accurately describing the nuances and analyzing the forms and functions of the words and phrases. Many of the 20,000 plus examples have been selected after in-depth research.

Whenever required, the authors have provided special pronunciations or grammatical forms associated with words which are exceptions. Since Manchu was the official language of the Qing Dynasty, there had been special terminology such as the names of civil and administrative organs and titles of government officials. This Dictionary has collected these terms and provided explanations. Due to the fact that Manchu is not a living language, we have used both the traditional Manchu spellings and Latin variant spellings. We have also provided Manchu-Chinese and Manchu-English indices to enable readers to find Manchu words using a language with which

he or she is most familiar.

In short, it is not the authors' intention to duplicate earlier dictionaries and to make "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary" a collection of comparative vocabulary. Rather, we have attempted to compile a dictionary that can be used both as a resource for academic research and as a learning tool for the Manchu language.

Compiling "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary" was not merely an academic activity, but a historical responsibility. Regrettably, between the founding of the Republic of China and the conception of the Dictionary's methodology, seventy years have passed, during which time there had not been a comprehensive dictionary such as this one written in China. As China, which is the homeland of Manchu and the cradle of its culture, is endowed with a wealth of research materials unavailable to Manchu scholars in other parts of the world, we feel compelled to do our best to fill this historical gap.

The Dictionary has benefited from the suggestions and criticism of many experts and colleagues. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for their valuable input. I would like to express my deepest appreciation to Professor Shichang Yu of the Institute of Nationality Studies and Mr. Zhi-qiang Zhao of the Beijing Manchu Studies Institute for having read through part of the Dictionary and for making valuable suggestions. My thoughts have also gone to my colleagues scattered around the country (who are unable to celebrate the Dictionary's publication together) without whose dedication, resourcefulness and tireless work, the making of a 2.8 million-word-dictionary (without the aid of a computer) would have been unthinkable.

In closing, I would like to point out that in 1976, when we first embarked on our journey into making this Dictionary, Manchu Studies was still in the doldrums. Today, Manchu studies have experienced a major revival. It is my belief that with the many talents in the field, we will see more progress made in the research of the Manchu language, history and culture. It is a great comfort to my colleagues and I to be able to contribute our limited efforts to Manchu studies through "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary".

Zeng-yi Hu

The Institute of Nationality Studies
The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences,
Beijing, People's Republic of China
November, 1993

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前 言

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熟悉满语语言学的人都知道，清代在满语词典编纂方面有着引人注目的成就。在其近三百年间，共编写了包括《清文鉴》在内的七十几部辞书。19世纪以后，国外也先后出版了几部满语词典，对满语的研究都有各自的贡献。但是由于受到时代和资料的限制，这些词典有它的不足，不能适应现代读者的需要。因此《新满汉大词典》的编写，既要在已有的高度上进行，同时还要有新的进步。

这部《新满汉大词典》的编写，共使用了约60部满文文献。通过阅读其中的50多部，从中搜集材料，作为分析词义、研究词义结构的基础。在文献中，满文原作放在第一位，同时用优秀的翻译作品作补充。文献取自不同的文体，兼顾不同的风格，其目的是力图反映词在语言中运用时，词义所表现出来的纷繁的情况。因而这部词典不是把已有的辞书进行综合重新编排而成的，而是拥有

本词典的语言材料。注释词义是词典编纂的中心环节，对词义的辨析归并、表述排列成了编写最费力的地方。对有些词词义的描写是通过对这些词进行了系统的专题研究以后才进行的。由于词的意义往往在一定的语言环境中才能很好地表现出来，因此本词典尽可能通过举例的方式说明词的意义。词典容纳的例句有几万个。《词典》除了标明词所属的语法类别外，还标出了一些词在使用时出现的特殊语音形式和语法形式。满语在清代曾经作为“国书”与汉文并用，因此在文献中有不少关于官制、行政机构、各种职能部门所使用的专门词语，本词典继承清代辞书的传统有选择地收入这些词并且做了简要的注释。为了使读者通过自己熟悉的语言、熟悉的文字，迅速查找相应的满语词，词典还提供了一个供检索用的词目表和用汉语、英语检索满语词的两个附录。由于满文不是现行文字，因此在词典正文中，除了词目有满语的传统文字外，其他出现满文的地方都使用转写字符，其所以这样做，目的是使更多的读者能利用本词典的资料。这一点是需要特别说明的。总之，从词典的编写意图来说，尽可能使这部词典既是一部工具书又是研究著作；既有实用性又有研究的价值。

编写一部新的满汉词典不仅是一项科学活动而且还是一个历史责任。从中华民国二年出版的一部满语词典到我们提出编写一部新的满汉词典的计划，在漫长的七十多年，中国大地上没有一部新编的满汉词典。中国是满语的故乡，是满族的摇篮，有其他国家不具备的研究条件，应该做出较大的贡献。这种责任感促使我们决心编出这部词典，用我们微薄的力量多少弥补一下这个历史的缺憾。

这部词典的出版得益于不少专家同行。中国社会科学院民族研究所喻世长先生、北京社会科学院满学研究所赵志强同志在工作繁忙的情况下阅读了部分稿件并提出了宝贵的意见。我们在这里向他们和关心帮助出版这部词典的同志表示深深的谢意。

编写词典是一件引人入胜的事情。我们编写组的同志无论是严冬还是酷暑，都在默默地工作着。今天当我们词典问世的时候，大家已经分散在四面八方，不知什么时候还能重聚在一起，这部词典记录了大家辛勤的工作，是大家愉快相处、同心协力的最好的见证。

1976年当我们着手编写这部词典时，满学研究还是一片萧索，而现在已是早春。满学的研究正方兴未艾。我们深信在今天人才辈出的时代，满学研究会走向辉煌而且今后不断会有更新、更大、更好、更精的满语词典问世。

胡增益

1993年11月于中国社会科学院民族研究所

Preface

The second half of 1976 ushered in a long-awaited academic spring. The beginning of a new era made it possible for us to begin compiling a contemporary and a more comprehensive Manchu-Chinese dictionary guided by the latest theories of lexicography. Under the endorsement of the Institute of Nationality Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, this Manchu-Chinese dictionary was listed as one of the Institute's major research projects.

The initial stage involved the collection of words, using han j araha nonggime toktobuha manzhu gisun i buleku bithe and manzhu gisun i uheri isabuha bithe as two preliminary models. Joining me in this stage of the work at the end of 1976 were my colleague and wife Ms. Shu-lan Li, and my colleague Mr. Qing feng Wang from the Manchu-Tungusic Languages Research Group. The words collection period lasted until the beginning of 1978 during which time I had drawn up a compilation methodology which became the theoretical foundation of "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary".

Suffice it to say that compiling a functional Manchu-Chinese dictionary with an academic orientation is not a simple task. Not only does the Dictionary need to incorporate a broad knowledge of related disciplines such as history, philosophy and science, in addition to linguistics, it also requires an ideal language environment and an enormous manpower and time commitment.

In the fall of 1978, Ms. Li, Mr. Wang and I spent four months in Chabchal, a small, quiet town bordering the Former Soviet Union in the Northwest corner of the P. R. C., where the majority of the population spoke Sibe — a spoken form of Manchu. We were extremely fortunate to have established a good working relationship with the native Sibe-speaking researchers, who provided us with much needed help in gathering primary materials and conducting some other research. Needless to say, it was an ideal research environment. Some of the Sibe researchers later joined us as permanent members of the core Dictionary working group. These members are Messrs. Zhong Qian, zhen-yuan Yang, Kicheshan, Nasunbatu, and Shanbe, who eventually came to work with us in Beijing where we began our formal compilation work in 1979, using the compilation methodology. However, due to the shortage of funding for the Dictionary's publication, the work was interrupted in 1981 and was not resumed until 1991, when additional funding was provided by the National Social Sciences Research Foundation and the Institute of Nationality Studies. The Xinjiang People's Publishing House assumed the responsibility for the Dictionary's publication in 1991.

More than a decade has passed between our initial work in 1979 and the securing

of further funding in 1991. During this period, linguistics and its related disciplines had seen tremendous progress and had experienced many breakthroughs. As a result, the Dictionary we had compiled in the '80's appeared to be somewhat inadequate. In November 1991, four members of the Dictionary group I together with Ms. Li and Messrs. Wang and Kicheshan started a major revision of the Dictionary's first edition by supplementing new materials, new definitions, and new illustrations. In addition, we decided to add an Index and six appendices, including: "Vocabulary Indexed by Twelve Manchu Word Stems"; "A Concise Comparative Manchu-Chinese Vocabulary Indexed by Chinese Phonetic Alphabet"; and "A Concise Comparative Manchu-English Vocabulary Indexed by English Alphabet". The revision work lasted approximately one year. In November 1992, the newly revised dictionary was sent to the printer.

Those who are familiar with the Manchu language would know that the Qing Dynasty was known for its unique progress in the compilation of Manchu dictionaries. In the Dynasty's three hundred year history, there had been more than seventy kinds of dictionaries published, including the widely recognized han i araba manzhu gisun i buluku bithe. After the 19th century, there were several Manchu dictionaries compiled in other countries. Although these dictionaries contributed greatly to research on the Manchu language, they are no longer suited for the needs of contemporary readers due to historical and other limitations. As a result, "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary" attempts to incorporate the merits of these dictionaries, and at the same time strives to achieve new heights.

"A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary", has used as its sources more than sixty documents, primarily Manchu original literature and manuscripts from various literary genres and styles. Supplementing these Manchu originals were some carefully selected translated works from Chinese to Manchu. From these materials, more than 20,000 examples sentences are selected to illustrate the meaning and the usage of words under various grammatical and historical contexts. Different from the earlier dictionaries which offered few examples of usage, "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary" has made every effort to provide as many illustration sentences as possible using Manchu original materials, focusing particularly on accurately describing the nuances and analyzing the forms and functions of the words and phrases. Many of the 20,000 plus examples have been selected after in-depth research.

Whenever required, the authors have provided special pronunciations or grammatical forms associated with words which are exceptions. Since Manchu was the official language of the Qing Dynasty, there had been special terminology such as the names of civil and administrative organs and titles of government officials. This Dictionary has collected these terms and provided explanations. Due to the fact that Manchu is not a living language, we have used both the traditional Manchu spellings and Latin variant spellings. We have also provided Manchu-Chinese and Manchu-English indices to enable readers to find Manchu words using a language with which

he or she is most familiar.

In short, it is not the authors' intention to duplicate earlier dictionaries and to make "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary" a collection of comparative vocabulary. Rather, we have attempted to compile a dictionary that can be used both as a resource for academic research and as a learning tool for the Manchu language.

Compiling "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary" was not merely an academic activity, but a historical responsibility. Regrettably, between the founding of the Republic of China and the conception of the Dictionary's methodology, seventy years have passed, during which time there had not been a comprehensive dictionary such as this one written in China. As China, which is the homeland of Manchu and the cradle of its culture, is endowed with a wealth of research materials unavailable to Manchu scholars in other parts of the world, we feel compelled to do our best to fill this historical gap.

The Dictionary has benefited from the suggestions and criticism of many experts and colleagues. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for their valuable input. I would like to express my deepest appreciation to Professor Shichang Yu of the Institute of Nationality Studies and Mr. Zhi-qiang Zhao of the Beijing Manchu Studies Institute for having read through part of the Dictionary and for making valuable suggestions. My thoughts have also gone to my colleagues scattered around the country (who are unable to celebrate the Dictionary's publication together) without whose dedication, resourcefulness and tireless work, the making of a 2.8 million-word-dictionary (without the aid of a computer) would have been unthinkable.

In closing, I would like to point out that in 1976, when we first embarked on our journey into making this Dictionary, Manchu Studies was still in the doldrums. Today, Manchu studies have experienced a major revival. It is my belief that with the many talents in the field, we will see more progress made in the research of the Manchu language, history and culture. It is a great comfort to my colleagues and I to be able to contribute our limited efforts to Manchu studies through "A Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese Dictionary".

Zeng-yi Hu

The Institute of Nationality Studies
The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences,
Beijing, People's Republic of China
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满 文 字 母 表

顺序	单 写	连 写			读 音	转写 字符	顺序	单 写	连 写			读 音	转写 字符
		词首	词中	词 末					词首	词中	词 末		
1	ᡚ	ᡚ	ᡚ	ᡚ	a	a	21	—	ᡚ	ᡚ	—	ts	ch
2	ᡛ	ᡛ	ᡛ	ᡛ	ə	e	22	—	ᡛ	ᡛ	—	dz	zh
3	ᡜ	ᡜ	ᡜ	ᡜ	i	i	23	—	ᡜ	ᡜ	—	j	y
4	ᡝ	ᡝ	ᡝ	ᡝ	o	o	24	—	ᡝ	ᡝ	ᡝ	k	k
5	ᡞ	ᡞ	ᡞ	ᡞ	u	u	25	—	ᡞ	ᡞ	—	g	g
6	ᡟ	ᡟ	ᡟ	ᡟ	u	uu	26	—	ᡟ	ᡟ	—	x	h
7	—	ᡠ	ᡠ	ᡠ	n	n	27	—	ᡠ	ᡠ	—	k	sk
8	—	ᡡ	ᡡ	ᡡ	q	k	28	—	ᡡ	ᡡ	—	g	gg
9	—	ᡢ	ᡢ	—	o	g	29	—	ᡢ	ᡢ	—	x	hh
10	—	ᡣ	ᡣ	—	x	h	30	—	—	ᡣ	ᡣ	r	r
11	—	ᡤ	ᡤ	ᡤ	b	b	31	—	ᡤ	ᡤ	—	f	f
12	—	ᡥ	ᡥ	—	p	p	32	—	ᡥ	ᡥ	—	v	w
13	—	ᡦ	ᡦ	ᡦ	s	s	33	—	—	ᡦ	ᡦ	ŋ	ng
14	—	ᡧ	ᡧ	ᡧ	ʃ	sh	34	—	ᡧ	ᡧ	—	ts	c
15	—	ᡨ	ᡨ	ᡨ	t	t	35	—	ᡨ	ᡨ	—	ts(1)	c(y)
16	—	ᡩ	ᡩ	—	d	d	36	—	ᡩ	ᡩ	—	dʃ	z
17	—	ᡪ	ᡪ	—	t	t	37	—	ᡪ	ᡪ	—	ʒ	rr
18	—	ᡫ	ᡫ	—	d	d	38	—	ᡫ	ᡫ	—	s(1)	s(y)
19	—	ᡬ	ᡬ	ᡬ	l	l	39	—	ᡬ	ᡬ	—	ts(1)	ch(y)
20	—	ᡭ	ᡭ	ᡭ	m	m	40	—	ᡭ	ᡭ	—	dz(1)	zh(y)