

朗文

常用
英文辭典
字根

Longman
Dictionary of
English Roots

Carol Cavness Walker



English-Chinese
英英·英漢
雙解

常用英文字根辭典

(英英雙解
英漢)

Longman
Dictionary of
English Roots
(English-Chinese)

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LONGMAN 朗文

Foreword 前言

字根是字的最早形式，是構成字是基礎。

在語言發展的最早期，字還未形成，人們藉單純的聲音來表達籠統的意思，有些表示動作、狀態、性質的，含義較明確，而表示地點、方向的，則含義很模糊，這“單純的聲音”就是字根。隨著人類社會和生產力的發展，人們要表達的意思日趨明確、複雜、豐富，於是由字根結合而產生許多單字，字根在字中的原始含義也經過曲折的引伸而衍生出許多同根的字羣，字根就是一些同根字中可辨認出，而其基本形式和含義相同的共有音節（一般不指前綴、後綴），也不一定是單音節的原始形式。

現代英語有許多字源於拉丁文或希臘文字根，本辭典按照現代英語中常用的字根，收列一系列衍生字，藉剖析其字根和其他組成部分，使您能通過理解其含義來學習、記憶成組的字羣，再不是孤立地逐個硬背死記單字，因而有助強化記憶，迅速擴充、鞏固所學的字羣，大大提高您應用英語的能力。

本辭典係愛德基金會的卡羅爾·沃克博士所蒐集編纂，她是一位資深的英語教授，曾在秘魯、烏拉圭、黎巴嫩、美國、中國長期從事英語教學工作，現任南京江蘇教育學院客座教授。

承蒙沃克博士慨允將她蒐編及組織翻譯、校對的辭典手稿交付本公司出版，謹致謝忱和敬意。

本公司的編審人員亦對原稿作了修正和補譯，雖然已在編、譯、審、校方面力求審慎，但恐仍有疏漏之處，懇請讀者予以賜正為幸。

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Introduction

The following alphabetized selection of Latin and Greek Roots has been chosen as significant for the acquisition of vocabulary in the English language. The hope is that students of English will learn not only the Roots and derivatives themselves, but will learn also the importance of Roots as a way of enlarging and enhancing the vocabulary.

This is not an exhaustive list of Latin and Greek Roots, but those which have been included have common and extensive usage both in written and conversational English. Also, it should be noted that a few of the entries appearing in the dictionary section are more appropriately prefixes, or combining forms; because of their wide usage they are presented as Roots with their list of derivatives.

This reference work is not intended to be a substitute for an up-to-date dictionary; rather, it should be used to enhance and enlighten the user's English language understanding about the history and development of word formation.

Each Root in this dictionary has the following:

- 1) an alphabetized selection of derivatives,
- 2) K.K. phonetic alphabet and IPA phonetic alphabet,
- 3) identification of the part of speech of each derivative,
- 4) an etymological (prefix and root) definition, and
- 5) a sample sentence which makes clear the usage in context with the vocabulary word bolded

After the dictionary entries, a list of prefixes and suffixes will serve as a reference, though most students of English as a foreign language should have already learned these. Also included is a list of abbreviations and phrases in Latin which are in familiar usage, particularly in written English. A separate list notes some commonly used English plural nouns which are formed by the Latin or Greek plural endings.

引言

本辭典收列源於拉丁文及希臘文的字根，按字母順序排列，這些字根對於擴大英語詞匯量是非常重要的。編者希望英語學員在學習字根及衍生字時，也要認識字根的重要性，並將其作為擴大和鞏固詞匯量的途徑。

本辭典並非列出全部拉丁文及希臘文字根，只是列出那些在英語寫作與會話中普遍而廣泛使用的字根。還應當注意的是，本辭典中所列的某些字根，更確切的說應當是前綴或構詞成分；但由於它的使用廣泛，因而也將它和字根及其衍生字列在一起。

本辭典的目的不在於取代當代流行的辭典，而在於啟發讀者，增進其對英語構詞法歷史及發展的了解。

本辭典所收列的每一個字根包括如下幾個部分：

- 1) 按英文字母順序排列的衍生字
- 2) 每個衍生字的讀音標注。K.K. 音標排前，IPA 音標排後
- 3) 每個衍生字的詞類
- 4) 詞條的詞源（前綴和字根）釋義
- 5) 表明衍生字用法的例句。句中所涉及的衍生字以黑體字印出

辭典正文之後的附錄，收列前綴和後綴供參考之用。這些詞綴都是英語學員已經學過的。此外還收錄拉丁文縮略詞和短語，這也都是讀者在使用中，尤其是在書面英語中已熟悉的。辭典還收錄一個包含由拉丁文或希臘文複數後綴構成的常用英語複數名詞表。

Development of the English language

The contemporary English language is a rich mixture of Indo-European linguistic influences with significant and primary stimulus coming through the Hellenic (Greek) line and the Romance (Latin) line. But an explanation of language history of any given target language can hardly be separated from the intellectual, moral and ethical, philosophical, economic, social and political developments of the society. Therefore, a study of the linguistic history of the English language must focus on the Classical Ages of both Greece and Rome, basically the populations of the Mediterranean coastal regions and the emerging nations of the European continent.

The origins of written Western literature and history, usually credited to the Homeric epic poems of 'The Iliad' and 'The Odyssey', ca. the Eighth Century B.C., were both fanciful and semi-historic, telling the exciting stories of the Trojan War of about 1250 B.C.. The oral tradition was the source, and the earliest assertions of philosophy and education were inseparable from these written beginnings. The fathers of Western philosophy, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, and the Stoics were also the formers of the disciplines of rhetoric, logic, and linguistics. Phonetics, grammar, and etymology also had roots in the teachings of these early philosophers. Language development was understood as scientific knowledge, and the very word **etymology** means the creation and study of words in any language as an unfolding process.

By the Second Century B.C., advances in language development were greatly increased by the Latin language of the Roman Empire which also spread significantly throughout the Mediterranean area. Scholars continued to engage in the investigation of how the actual words in everyday use develop and change, building on the insights and work which went before. These scholarly endeavors reached for several centuries on into the Middle Ages, and the spread of the English language was recognized to be primarily based on the foundations of Latin and Greek word formations.

Today, more than twenty-five centuries later, the English-speaking world owes the greatest portion of its colorful and fascinating development to these tireless scholars, the scientists and philosophers of the spoken and written word. A study of the chart of linguistic development will also show that Latin is, as well, the parent-language of several other languages in current use: Spanish, Romanian, Provençal, Portuguese, Italian, French, and Catalan. The study of the roots of the English word-formation will, therefore, enable the student-learner to realize a basic knowledge of the other Romance languages, in addition to the acquisition and enhancement of English vocabulary.

英語語言的發展

當代英語是在印歐語系諸語言影響下形成的一種混合型語言；其中，古希臘語和古羅馬的拉丁語對其發展所起的作用最為顯著。然而，對任何一門語言史的闡釋都不能脫離社會在思想、道德、種族、哲學、經濟、政治各方面的發展史。所以，英語語言史必須著重研究古希臘與古羅馬時代，主要研究地中海沿岸各地區以及歐洲大陸各新興國家的情況。

通常認為，有文字記載的西方文學和歷史起源於荷馬史詩《伊利亞特》和《奧德賽》，其創作時間約為公元前八世紀；這兩部史詩既有想像的成分，又有歷史的故事，講述的是發生在公元前約 1250 年的特洛伊戰爭中的驚心動魄的故事。這些故事源於口頭傳說，並與早期的哲學和教育思想密不可分。西方哲學鼻祖蘇格拉底、柏拉圖、亞里斯多德及斯多葛派的學者同樣也是修辭學、邏輯學和語言學的奠基人；另外，他們學說中還蘊育了語音學、語法學和詞源學。語言發展史曾一度被認為是科學，“詞源學”一詞的意思就是從語言發展的角度構造詞語並對其進行研究。

到公元前二世紀時，在地中海地區廣泛使用的羅馬帝國的拉丁語大大加速了語言的發展。在前人理解和探索的基礎上，學者們一如既往地對日常詞匯的發展及演變進行研究。他們的工作持續了數百年之久，直至中世紀，由此奠定了拉丁和希臘語構詞法的基礎；這被認為是英語得以傳播的主要條件。

2500 多年以後的今天，使用英語的人們仍應感謝這些孜孜不倦的學者，正是他們為這門豐富多彩、引人入勝的語言的發展做出了巨大貢獻，他們是口頭語言和書面文字的科學家和哲學家。一張語言發展圖將顯示出拉丁語同時也是數門當今仍在使用的語言的原始語：西班牙語、羅馬尼亞語、普羅旺斯語、葡萄牙語、意大利語、法語及加泰羅尼亞語。因此，學習構成英語單詞的字根不僅能使學生掌握並擴大英語詞匯量，還能使其瞭解有關其他羅曼語的基本知識。

Indo-European family of language 印歐語系

Indo-European family of language 印歐語系



Pronunciation table 發音表

CONSONANTS 子音 / 輔音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD 範例
b	b	back
d	d	day
ð	ð	then
dʒ	dʒ	jump
f	f	fat
g	g	get
h	h	hot
j	j	yet
k	k	key
l	l	led
m	m	sum
n	n	sun
ŋ	ŋ	sung
p	p	pen
r	r	red
s	s	soon
ʃ	ʃ	fishing
t	t	tea
tʃ	tʃ	cheer
θ	θ	thing
v	v	view
w	w	wet
x	x	loch
z	z	zero
ʒ	ʒ	pleasure

VOWELS 母音 / 元音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD 範例
i	i:	sheep
ɪ	ɪ	ship
ɪ	ɪ	happy
ɪ	ɪ̃	acid
ɛ	e	bed
æ	æ	bad
ɑ	ɑ:	calm
ɑ	ɒ	pot
ɔ	ɔ:	caught
ʊ	ʊ	put
ʊ	u	actuality
jə	ɚ	ambulance
u	u:	boot
ʌ	ʌ	cut
ɜ	ɜ:	bird
ə	ə	about
ə	ɚ	cupboard
e	eɪ	make
o	oʊ	note
aɪ	aɪ	bite
aʊ	aʊ	now
ɔɪ	ɔɪ	boy
ɪr	ɪə	here
jə	ɪə	peculiar
ɛr	eə	there
ʊr	ʊə	poor
ʊə	ʊə	ritual
eə	eɪə	player
oə	oʊə	lower
aɪr	aɪə	tire
aʊə	aʊə	tower
ɔɪə	ɔɪə	employer

Special signs 特別符號

ː 此符號之左邊為 K.K. 音標 *。右邊為 IPA 音標 **。K.K. 音標所標示的是美國音；IPA 音標所標示的是英國音。

/ˈ/ 表示主重音

/ˌ/ 表示次重音

/>/ 表示重音轉移

/r/ 在詞尾表示美式英語中 /r/ 通常發音。在英式英語中如果後接的詞以元/母音開始也要發音

/ɪ/ 表示有些人以 /i/ 發音、有些人以 /ɪ/ 發音

/ɔ/ 表示有些人以 /o/ 發音、有些人以 /ɔ/ 發音

/ə/ 表示 /ə/ 可發音可不發音

* K.K. 音標是由美國兩位語言學家 John S. Kenyon 和 Thomas A. Knott 共同研究出來的，故取二人姓氏第一個字母而簡稱為 K.K. 音標。其特點是按照一般的美國讀法標音。

** 本辭典所用的 IPA 音標是英國 Jones 音標的最新修訂形式。

Guide to the dictionary 如何使用本辭典

字根的語源：

L (Latin) 表示源於拉丁文

Gr (Greek) 表示源於希臘文

字根：共收 110 個字根

字根的含義

框內收列現代英語中源於本字根的衍生字。本辭典共收常用的衍生字 1900 個

CLAIM, CLAIM -L

to shout, to cry out
叫喊, 大叫

1. acclaim
2. acclamation
3. claim
4. clamor
5. counterclaim
6. declaim
7. declamation
8. disclaim

衍生字

英文釋義

1. **acclaim** /ə'kleɪm; ə'kleɪm; / vt. (AC-toward 朝向 + CLAIM) to shout toward, as to bring attention 歡呼, 喝采 向...呼喊以引起注意

*The people shouted out their approval of the new president; he was **acclaimed** as a hero.* 人民喊出對新總統的贊許之聲; 他們一位英雄受到歡呼、喝采。

衍生字剖析為字根及其他成分, 幫助讀者理解該衍生字的原有意義

例句及譯文

例句中的衍生字以黑體印出

2. **acclamation** /,æklə'meɪʃən; ,æklə'meɪʃən/ n. (AC-toward 朝向 + CLAIM + -ATION) a shout in favor of someone, a unanimous call 高聲, 歡呼, 喝采 為讚揚某人而發出的叫喊聲; 一致的呼聲

*The resolution before the representatives was approved by **acclamation**.* 代表們歡呼着通過會議的決議。

音標：

K.K. 音標排在前；IPA 音標排在後

中文對應詞及釋義

3. claim¹ /klem; kleim/ *n.* a call or shout for certain rights 權利要求, 要求權, 所有權 對某些權利的要求和呼聲

*In the early days of the new country, property was determined by a **claim** registered in the government office.* 新國家建立初期, 財產是由在政府部門登記註冊的所有權決定的。

claim² *vt.* to call or shout for certain rights 要求或大聲呼喊要求某些權利

*Our class **claimed** the victory in the competition.* 我們班要求在比賽中取得勝利。

詞類標示

adj. — adjective 形容詞

adv. — adverb 副詞

n. — noun 名詞

vi. — intransitive verb 不及動物詞

vt. — transitive verb 及物動詞

4. clamor /'klæmə; 'klæmɔ/ *n.* shouting noise 喧囂, 叫喊聲

*When the winning team returned, the people greeted them with great **clamor**.* 獲勝隊回來時, 人們以巨大的叫喊聲歡迎他們。

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Dedication

The work herein is dedicated in grateful appreciation: to the many students in several different countries who have provided the workshop for learning vocabulary through Latin and Greek roots, to the Amity Foundation, a non-governmental organization serving the people at the grassroots of China, and also to the warm and beloved memory of Kuo Siumay, exemplary teacher and friends.

獻辭

本書獻給：

我在多個國家教過的學生，是他們讓我有機會通過講授拉丁文和希臘文字根來教授英語詞匯；愛德基金會，一個為中國老百姓提供服務的非政府組織；以及郭秀梅女士，一位優秀的教師和真誠的朋友，以表達對她深切而崇敬的懷念。

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本人衷心感謝為這本雙語辭典提供幫助使其得以順利出版的許多人士，例如江蘇教育學院的多位學員，特別是王余健、閔海崗、祝全、朱衛鴻等協助進行本辭典原稿的翻譯和審校工作，愛德基金會的丁言仁等人獻出寶貴的時間和精力，幫助解決電腦輸入上的一些難題並不斷給予我支持和鼓勵，我的翻譯合作者曹亞民和吳漪梅對手稿作了浩繁的打字和編輯工作，朗文出版亞洲有限公司以及其辭典及翻譯出版部對稿件作了認真的審校、編輯、改譯、補譯和植字、排版等一系列出版工作，在此一併致衷心的感謝。

■ The Dictionary

辭典正文