

新编汉英

# 中医药分类词典

(第二版)

Classified Dictionary of  
Traditional  
Chinese Medicine

(Second New Edition)

# 新编汉英中医药分类词典

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## Classified Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine

(Second New Edition)

谢竹藩 谢方 编著

Zhufan Xie \ Fang Xie

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# Foreword I

It is my great pleasure to write the preface to the second new edition of *Classified Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine* (published by Foreign Languages Press). Professor Zhufan Xie, a pioneer in the field of integrated Chinese and western medicine in China, has made many achievements ranging from internal medicine to TCM in both research and clinical treatment.

Graduated from Peking University School of Medicine in 1946, Prof. Xie started his career in internal medicine. It did not take him long to become an expert in the field of renal medicine, including gout nephropathy and renal amyloidosis. With strong theoretical background and rich clinical experiences in western medicine, Prof. Xie started to study traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) systematically in the 1960s, preparing to establish a new branch of medicine at the time – integrated Chinese and western medicine. Since then he has engaged in the teaching, research and clinical practice of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine. In 1987, Prof. Xie founded the Institute of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine (now called “Institute of Integrative Medicine”) of Peking University and served as its director, leading several research programs on integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine. He has conducted pacesetting modern scientific research on the theory of cold and heat syndromes of TCM eight-class syndrome differentiation, uncovering the relationship between cold-heat syndromes differentiation and the functional activities of the sympathetic-adrenal system – heat syndrome is manifested in hyperactivity of sympathetic-adrenal system, while cold syndrome the opposite. Such a valuable finding has become a general principle that guides TCM doctors to evaluate syndrome differentiation treatment during clinical practice. Prof. Xie also led post-graduate programs on the study of the curative effect mechanism of ancient formulas and achieved outstanding results, earning praises and affirmation from academic circles.

Prof. Xie’s proficiency in the English translation of TCM terminology is of great renown both nation- and worldwide. Prof. Xie produced many TCM reference books and clinical literatures and held positions as honorary president of Translation Association of the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies and as a WHO consultant. With his tremendous output of works over the years, Prof. Xie has made outstanding contributions in bringing traditional Chinese medicine to the world.

The first edition of *Classified Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine* was published in 2002, which has been receiving a warm welcome in the field of English translation of TCM. This work provides a clearly leveled classification of TCM basic theories, diagnostics, clinical principles, therapeutics, acupuncture, medical history, classic reference works as well as many other aspects of traditional Chinese medicine. It also provides indices by Chinese words, pinyin

input, citation and by Chinese character strokes. The entries are carefully selected and the English counterparts are defined in such a way that they are readily acceptable in western mentality and in the meantime full homage is paid to the original thoughts of TCM theories and therapies.

Over the past 16 years, advances have been made in TCM terminology, and Prof. Xie has continued his research in the field, making efforts to refine his previous work. The second edition is not simply a correction of the mistakes in the first one; it has summed up his most recent research achievements.

While remaining the style of “classified dictionary”, which offers great convenience for users to look up a term or an expression, the second new edition has collected another 944 entries, making a total of 8330 entries. The addition of the appendix of “Commonly Used Chinese Characters in TCM Terminologies” is of great importance because it convincingly rationalizes the translation of TCM terminologies from etymological origins. In any case, it remains one of the great reference works in the field of traditional Chinese medicine.

Keji Chen, MD

Academician and Master of Chinese Medicine

Chinese Academy of Sciences

November 2018, Beijing

## 前言二

谢竹藩教授学贯中西，业精于勤，不仅以深远的眼界引导了医院中西医结合事业的发展，同时在我国中西医结合事业的起步和发展、中外传统医学的交流和促进，以及中医药文化的传播和语言标准化的进程中做出了卓越的贡献，是推动中医走向世界的先驱。谢竹藩教授自从事中西医结合工作及中医国际交流工作伊始，即对中医名词术语的标准英译工作极为重视，先后主编出版多部中医英语词典，成为中医药名词术语英译领域的领军人物。

《新编汉英中医药分类词典》，简称“《词典》（第一版）”，出版于2002年9月，出版后深得广大中医界和中西医结合界特别是从事中医对外交流者的好评，并于2007年被世界卫生组织选定为制定《西太平洋地区传统医学名词术语国际标准》（以中医学为主）的参考书。此后世界中医学会联合会亦组织各有关国家的专家制定《中医基本名词术语中英对照国际标准》，谢竹藩教授担任审定委员会主任，并根据《词典》（第一版）对各词条逐一进行审核和确定。鉴于谢竹藩教授的优异工作，世界卫生组织和世界中医药学会联合会分别授予其“制定该标准的诸多专家的领军核心”及世界中医学会联合会第一届翻译委员会名誉会长的称号。

在制定上述两本中医名词术语国际标准的过程中，谢竹藩教授得益于《词典》（第一版）的同时，也发现其不足之处。现值该书售罄，准备加印之际，他在我所客座教授谢方的协助下将该书做了修订，使之更加完善，成为《词典》（第二版）。新版增加了收录词条的数量，共收载8330条，较第一版增加944条；更新了个别词条的译文，使之更加符合上述国际标准和近年来陆续发布的国家标准的译法；逐字逐句审核了各词条的释义并进行了必要的修改；常用引文由原来的376句增加到450句，并逐句再加斟酌，力求译文既准确反映原意，又通顺易懂，便于读者引用。

《词典》（第二版）的另一项修订工作是编写了中医名词术语中常用字的字义、英译及例证，作为附录刊于书末。中医术语的英译与构成术语的汉字字义密切相关，明确字义是确定英译的关键。例如“三焦”的“焦”字源于“焦”字，后者是体腔及所含内脏的意思，与“火力过猛使东西烧成炭样”无关。明确“焦”的字义，英译不用“burner”或“heater”之类的字样不辩自明。又如古汉语中“能”通“态”，明确“病能”实为“病态”，

“病能”一词的英译问题便迎刃而解。其他如“鼻下口上”称“人中”、“颈动脉”称“人迎”等词条，经解释清楚，其英译即顺理成章。至于同一个字在不同的语词中为何译法可不同，在这里也得到了解释。

在排版上，《词典》（第二版）仍保持了按学科分章节的排列，使之既是一本词典，又可作为一本简要的中医百科全书。

《词典》（第二版）的出版，无疑是中医名词术语标准英译工作与时俱进的直接体现，更是谢竹藩教授笔耕不辍、精勤不倦的治学精神的体现。《词典》（第二版）不仅为广大中医药专业人员、中外医学交流人员提供了一本详尽、准确、实用的参考书，也为新时代的中西医交流、发扬中医药这一中华民族伟大瑰宝的崇高内涵起到了积极的推动作用。

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## Foreword II

With extraordinary persistence, thorough knowledge of both western and traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), and deep insight into future trend of healthcare, Prof. Zhufan Xie has made tremendous contributions in the field of integration of TCM and western medicine. Not only has he established and directed the Department of Integrative Medicine in Peking University First Hospital, he also founded and promoted this emerging and up-rising medicine nationwide. His exceptional achievements in promoting the communication between the East and West and standardizing the translation of TCM terminologies have made him the pioneer in elucidating TCM to the world. Prof. Xie has been attaching great importance to the standardization of English translation of TCM terminologies since he entered the profession of integrative medicine and international communication. Having authored several TCM English dictionaries, he is well recognized as the core leader in the field of English translation of TCM terminologies.

The first new edition of *Classified Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, published in September 2002, has won immense praise from practitioners of TCM and integrative medicine, especially those who were engaged in TCM international communication. It was assigned as the main reference book for the *International Standard Terminologies on Traditional Medicine in the Western Pacific Region* by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2007. Subsequently, the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies invited Prof. Xie along with many other experts worldwide to compile the *International Standard Chinese-English Basic Nomenclature of Chinese Medicine*. As a chairman of the revising-approving committee, Prof. Xie was responsible to proofread every single entry and the Dictionary was referred to most frequently. For his exceptional contributions, Prof. Xie was praised by the WHO as “the leading core among the experts” in making it possible for WHO/WPRO to publish the aforementioned book on terminologies. He was also awarded as the honorary chairman of the first translation committee of the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies.

The experiences of preparing these two international standards have also given Prof. Xie the opportunities to re-evaluate the Dictionary. Since then, Prof. Xie has been working on how to correct or modify some individual entries that seem not appropriate, how to make an expression easier to catch, and how to meet the demand of the readers and make it up-to-date. Now that the Dictionary is sold out and ready to be reprinted, he has timely completed the revision of the Dictionary with the assistance of our visiting Prof. Fang Xie. 944 entries have been added, making a total of 8,330; the translations of some entries have been updated to make them more in line with the current national and international standards. The interpretation of each term was reviewed word for word and necessary modifications were made; the entries of common citations were

increased from the original 376 to 450, each of which was carefully worded to make sure that it is reflective of the original idea, easy to understand and easy to read, so as to make it as much reader-friendly as possible.

It is noteworthy that a new feature is added by building the appendix of meanings, translations and illustrations of commonly used words in TCM. The translation of a TCM term is closely related to the meaning of the Chinese characters that construct the term. For example, the character “焦” of the term “三焦” is in fact a varied form of the character “焦” which means the body cavity and the internal organs within. Thus it has nothing to do with the meaning of “excessive fire to make things burn into carbon”. Obviously, either “burner” or “heater” is an inappropriate term to interpret “焦”. For another example, the character “能” is a varied form of “態” in archaic Chinese. So when “病能” is replaced by “病态”, the translation of the former is clearer. For other examples, the translation of “人中” into philtrum and the translation of “人迎” into carotid artery become more distinct when the related characters are explained. As for why the same character can be translated differently in different words or phrases, the appendix also provides clear and proper explanations.

Classification of chapters by subjects is maintained in the second new edition, making it both a dictionary and a concise encyclopedia of Chinese medicine.

The publication of the second new edition demonstrates the timely updating of English translation standards of TCM terminology. It is also the embodiment of Prof. Xie’s academic spirit of persistence and diligence. The second new edition provides not only a detailed, accurate and practical reference book for domestic and foreign medical practitioners as well as those who are interested in international communication of TCM, but also a great tool for the promotion of communication between Chinese and Western medicine in the new era.

Xuezhi Zhang

Institute of Integrative Medicine, Peking University

Xie Zhufan Studio of “Inheritance Program of TCM Veteran” of

Beijing Traditional Chinese Medicine Administration

## 凡 例

全书的条目按教材的顺序分类排列共计二十七章，合并为五大门类：基础理论、诊断学、治疗学、临床各科和医学史，不仅便于查找，且可作为微缩的中医全书对待。

各中医学科名词术语的英译和释义是各章节的主体。引文（包括格言、谚语）具有完整句型，不属于名词术语，故另行分出，附于有关章节之后。

每个条目包括汉字原文、注音（汉语拼音加方括号）、对应英译（用黑体字）和释义，但少数名词术语和多数引文因意义不言自明，故无释义。

少数条目有两种以上公认的译法难作取舍者，则予并列，并以分号隔开。

凡一个条目有两种以上含义者，则予并列，用数码分开，并分别释义。

凡一个条目有两种以上含义属不同医学范畴者，则有关章节均可见该条目。

原文和译文中凡用圆括号括起的字属于可加可不加，用方括号括起的字表示可与括号前的字置换。

译文中斜线（即“/”）前后两字可任选一个。

部分名词术语迄今尚无适当英译，只能用汉语拼音。但拼音汉语并非英语，故与其他非英语的文字（如拉丁文）同等对待，用斜体印刷。已被承认为英语者不在此例。

## Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

The entries are arranged in 27 sections, which are grouped into five categories: fundamental theories, diagnostics, therapeutics, clinical medicine, and medical history. The arrangement is made basically in accordance with that in the modern series of textbooks of Chinese medicine, so that this book is not only easy to consult, but can also be taken as a mini-encyclopedia of Chinese medicine.

The entries contain technical terms and commonly used citations (including maxims). Since the citations are beyond the scope of terminology, they are separately arranged as attachments to relevant sections.

Each entry consists of the term or citation in Chinese characters, Chinese phonetic transcriptions (pinyin in square brackets), English translation (in boldface) and explanations, but for a few terms and most citations there is no explanation as the translation is self-explanatory.

Some terms may have two or more translations. In this case the translations are placed abreast and separated by semicolons.

If a term has two or more meanings, the different meanings are given separately and marked with numerals to distinguish one from the other(s).

If a term has two or more different meanings belonging to different branches of medicine, the same term will appear in different chapters.

In the original texts and translations, the word put in round brackets can be deleted if necessary and the word put in square brackets can be used to replace the word preceding the brackets.

In the translations, either of the words that precedes and follows a slash, i.e., “/”, can be used upon preference.

To date, no equivalents have been found for some terms of Chinese medicine, and only pinyin can be used for the time being. Chinese characters in pinyin are still Chinese language, so they are printed in italics as other foreign languages such as Latin. However, this does not include the words of foreign origin that have already been generally accepted as English.

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基础理论

Fundamental Theories

## 精气学说 Theory of Essential Qi

### 精气学说 [jīng qì xué shuō]

**theory of essential qi:** an ancient Chinese philosophical system which explains the formation of the universe by an invisible substance called *qi*. The ceaseless movement of *qi* causes all kinds of changes, and essential *qi* gives rise to life.

### 精气 [jīng qì]

**essential qi:** the *qi* of the essence, from which life originates and by which it is maintained

### 精 [jīng]

**essence:** (1) the essential part or portion of *qi*; (2) all the substances useful for the human body, e.g., food essence from diet; (3) the essential substance stored in the kidney, also called kidney essence (肾精 [shèn jīng])

### 气 [qì]

**qi:** the invisible basic substance that forms the universe and produces everything in the world through its movement and changes (cf. 气 [qì] on p. 53)

### 神 [shén]

**vitality; spirit; mind:** liveliness derived from essential *qi*, referring to (1) manifestations of vital functioning; (2) domination of all life activities; (3) spiritual and mental activities

### 三宝 [sān bǎo]

**three treasures:** collective name for essence, *qi*, and vitality

### 精气互化 [jīng qì hù huà]

**mutual transformation of essence and qi:** Essence can be transformed into invisible *qi*, and *qi* transformed into visible essence.

### 气机 [qì jī]

**qi movement:** constant movement of *qi* in the human body that maintains the vital activities. The basic forms of *qi* movement include ascending, descending, exiting and entering.

### 气化 [qì huà]

**qi transformation:** changes produced by the movement of *qi*, viz., metabolism of essence, *qi*, blood, and body fluids as well as their mutual transformation

### 生化 [shēng huà]

**generation and transformation:** a term used in traditional Chinese medicine to indicate the production and changes of things, e.g., the process of forming *qi* and blood from food essence

### 升、降、出、入 [shēng、jiàng、chū、rù]

**ascending, descending, exiting and entering:** upward, downward, outward and inward directions of *qi* movement, the coordination of which maintains normal life

### 形 [xíng]

**physique:** the form or structure of a person's body, opposite to but inseparable from spirit