

AN ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY
OF WORD-ELEMENT
AND WORD-BUILDING
FOR MEDICAL
TERMINOLOGY

英汉医学词汇词素构词法词典

Compiled by Li Kexi

李克希编纂

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FOREWORD

The number of English medical terminology is large, but the word-element, which constructs it, has only a small number and generally stems from Latin and latinized Old Greek. Latin and latinized Old Greek not only are the foundation of English medical terminology, but also that of Romance, German and Slavic etc. Learning and grasping the word-element and word-building of English medical terminology not only can accurately understand and quickly grasp English medical terminology, but also can assist in learning the medical terminology of other languages. 984 word-elements that generally cover the basic medical terminology in English are compiled in this dictionary, and their source and meaning in the word construction are added and more than 17,000 terms are presented as examples. It serves not only as a tool of learning English medical terminology and as a quick learning handbook of English medical terminology for university students and young medical workers, but also as a reference book for medical scientists, translators and etymologists.

During the compilation I have consulted *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, U. S. A.), *A Source-Book of Biological Names and Terms* (3rd ed. 1955, by Edmund C. Jaeger), *CHAMBERS MURRAY latin-english DICTIONARY* (1933, by Sir William Smith and Sir John Lockwood), *Dictionarium Scientiae et Artis Latino-Sinicum* (1983, by Lan Zhizhong (editor-in-chief), Jiangsu Press of Science and Technology, Chinese), *Concise Esperanto and English Dictionary* (1969, by J. C. Wells), *Plena Ilustrita Vortaro* (1970, S. A. T., Francio), *Anatomical Nomenclature* (Latin-English-French-Esperanto-Chinese, 1989, by Li Kexi & Dr André ALBAULT, Chinese Esperanto-Press), *A New English-Chinese Medical Dictionary* (1976, Hongkong), *An English-Chinese Medical Dictionary* (1991, People's Hygiene Press), *An English-Chinese Medical Dictionary* (1st and 2nd edition, 1984 and 1997, by Chen Weiyi (editor-in-chief), Shanghai Press of Science and Technology, Chinese), *A Quick Learning Handbook of Medical*

English Words (1992, by Huang Dabin, Tianjin Science & Technology Translation & Publishing Corp.). Needless to say, without these senior works I would not have been able to make any contribution to this subject. Here I want to extend to the authors and publishers of the above-mentioned works my highest respect and sincere thanks.

I have engaged in the teaching of Latin and Esperanto in universities and devote myself to the study of the normalization and systematization of terminology of biology and medicine, and published Esperanto-Latin-Chinese *An Atlas of Insect Morphology* in 1987 and Latin-English-French-Esperanto-Chinese *Anatomical Nomenclature* in 1989 (in collaboration with the French oculist and president of Academy of Esperanto Dr André ALBAULT, who accomplished the French version).

Esperanto was initiated by Polish oculist Dr L. L. Zamenhof and published in 1887. It is a popular international help language in the world of today, and a bridge of friendship and an effective tool for international academic exchanges. To my friends esperantists Prof. Dr C. Støp-Bowitz (Norway), Prof. Dr Christer O. Kiselman (Sweden), Dr Detlev Blanke and Mrs. Wera Blanke (Germany), Prof. Dr Haszpra Ottó (Hungary), Prof. Dr Rokuro Makabe (Germany), Prof. Dr Spiros Sarafian (Greece) and Prof. Dr Stevens T. Novell, Jr. (Canada) I am cordially indebted for their valuable advice and moral support.

Norwegian friends Ruth and Johan — the daughter and son of my late English teachers Johan Tidemann Johansen, Sr. and Mrs. Margaret Johansen — cared greatly about the compilation of this dictionary and gave help. On this occasion I want to extend to them my sincere thanks and salute the spirit of my late teachers that is in the heaven.

Li Kexi

Yangling, Shaanxi

前言

英语医学词汇数量很大,而构成其的词素却为数不多,且基本上源于拉丁语和拉丁化的古希腊语。拉丁语和拉丁化的古希腊语,不仅是英语医学词汇的基础,而且还是拉丁系语言、日耳曼语和斯拉夫语等语言的医学词汇的基础。学习和掌握构成英语医学词汇的词素,不仅能准确地理解和熟练地掌握英语医学词汇,而且还有助于学习其他语言的医学词汇。这部词典编入了英语医学词汇的词素 984 个,其词源及其在构词中的意义都有详细的注释。列举了词例 17,000 余条,基本上覆盖了英语医学的基本词汇。它不仅可作为医学院校学生和青年医学工作者学习英语医学词汇的工具书和英语医学词汇快速记忆手册,也可作为医学学科人员、翻译人员及词源学者的参考书。

编纂过程中,参考了《Webster's Third New International Dictionary》、《A Source-Book of Biological Names and Terms》(3rd ed. 1955, by Edmund C. Jaeger)、《CHAMBERS MURRAY latin-english DICTIONARY》(1933, by Sir William Smith and Sir John Lockwood)、《Dictionarium Scientiae et Artis Latino-Sinicum》(1983, 江苏科学技术出版社)、《Concise Esperanto and English Dictionary》(1969, by J. C. Wells)、《Plena Ilustrita Vortaro》(1970, 法国 S. A. T 出版)、《人体解剖学名词》(拉丁语-英语-法语-世界语-汉语, 1989, 中国世界语出版社)、《新英汉医学大词典》(1976, 香港中山出版社)、《英汉医学词汇》(1991, 人民卫生出版社)、《英汉医学辞典》(1984 第一版及 1997 第二版, 上海科学技术出版社)、《医用英语词汇快速记忆手册》(1992, 天津科技翻译出版公司)。无庸赘言,如果没有这大量前辈的专著,这一编纂工作是完成不了的。在此,谨向上述词典的编著者及其出版社致以崇高的敬意和衷心的感谢。

我在大学从事拉丁语和世界语教学,并致力于生物学和医学世界语术规范化和语系统化的研究。于 1987、1989 年先后出版了世界语-拉丁语-汉语《昆虫形态图解》及拉丁语-英语-法语-世界语-汉语

《人体解剖学名词》(与法国眼科学家并国际世界语学术委员会主席 Dr Andreœ ALBAULT 合作,法译由其完成)。

世界语 (Esperanto) 为波兰眼科医生 Dr L. L. Zamenhof 所创立,于 1887 年公诸于世,为当今世界流行的国际辅助语,是友谊的桥梁,也是进行国际学术交流非常有效的工具。在这部词典的编纂过程中,我的世界语朋友 Prof. Dr C. Støp-Bowitz (挪威)、Prof. Dr Christer O. Kiselman (瑞典)、Dr Detlev Blanke 及其夫人 Wera (德国)、Prof. Dr Hszpra Ottó (匈牙利)、Dr Pierre Berlot (法国)、Prof. Dr Rokuro Makabe (德国)、Prof. Dr Spiros Sarafian (希腊)及 Prof. Dr Stevens T. Novell. Jr. (加拿大),给了我精神上的鼓励和支持,并提供了宝贵的建议,我谨向他们致以衷心的感谢。

挪威朋友 Ruth 和 Johan — 我已故英语老师 Johan Tidemann Johansen, Sr. 和 Mrs. Margaret Johansen 的女儿和儿子 — 对这部词典的编纂很关心并惠予帮助。在此向他们致谢,并告慰先师在天之灵。

李克希

于陕西杨陵

STYLE USAGE

1) The word-element is typesetting in boldface type. For example:

a- or **an-** 不,非;无,缺

ab- 绝对(用于电磁学单位)

abdomin- or **abdomino-** 腹,腹部

abi- or **abio-** 无生命;无活力;无机

2) In the terms presented as examples, the word-element at head is typesetting in boldface type and the other constructional word-elements are in block letter. The explanation is placed in round brackets, and all word-elements and words of other languages are typesetting in italic with the exception of English. For example:

anadenia 腺缺乏,腺功能不全

an- + **aden-** (L; fr. Gk *adēn*: gland 腺) + **-ia** (L; fr. Gk: characteristic of; characterized by; having the character of; pathological condition or state, and used as suffix in medicine for names of sign and disease …特征;以…为特征;具…性质;病理情况,在医学里用作病征和病症名称的词尾)

abdominohysterectomy 剖腹子宫切除术,腹式子宫切除术

abdomino- + **hyster-** (L; fr. Gk *hysterā*: uterus 子宫) + **-ectomy** (L *-ctomia*; fr. Gk *ek-* + *tomos* + *-ia*: surgical removal 切除术)

3) The nominative (nom.) and genitive (gen.) of Latin substantive and substantival suffix are presented according to the usual practice of Latin dictionary, if it is necessary. For example:

acidum, *i* (acid) — *acidum* (nom.), *acidi* (gen.)

clitoris, *idis* (clitoris) — *clitoris* (nom.), *clitoridis* (gen.)

cortex, *icis* (cortex) — *cortex* (nom.), *corticis* (gen.)

dens, *dentis* (tooth) — *dens* (nom.), *dentis* (gen.)

hepar, *atis* (liver) — *hepar* (nom.), *hepatis* (gen.)

larynx, *yngis* (larynx) — *larynx* (nom.), *laryngis* (gen.)

reactio, *onis* (reaction) — *reactio* (nom.), *reactionis* (gen.)

-as, *atis* (salt or ester of an acid) — *-as* (nom.), *-atis* (gen.)

-oma, *atis* (tumor) — *-oma* (nom.), *-omatis* (gen.)

- 4) The masculine (m.), feminine (f.) and neuter (neut.) of Latin adjective are presented according to the usual practice of Latin dictionary, if it is necessary. For example:

dexter, ra, rum (right) — *dexter* (m.), *dextra* (f.), *dextrum* (neut.)

menstruus, a, um (menstrual) — *menstruus* (m.), *menstrua* (f.), *menstruum* (neut.)

ruber, bra, brum (red) — *ruber* (m.), *rubra* (f.), *rubrum* (neut.)

sinister, ra, rum (left) — *sinister* (m.), *sinistra* (f.), *sinistrum* (neut.)

- 5) The Chinese characters within round brackets may be used equally as or give clear indication of that before the round brackets. For example:

“指(趾)”, may be used as “指;趾”

“fungus 真菌(霉菌)”, may be used as “fungus 真菌,霉菌”

abrachia 无臂(畸形)

- 6) The English letters or Chinese characters within squared brackets may be omitted. For example:

acidophil[e] 嗜酸细胞;嗜酸菌 = **acidophil** 嗜酸细胞;嗜酸菌

“necrosis [组织]坏死”, may be omitted as “necrosis 坏死”

- 7) The text is arranged according to the alphabetical order of word-element.

- 8) Please consult the “INDEX OF ENGLISH WORD-ELEMENT”, when difficulties cropped up during looking up a word-element at head in the text.

体例说明

1) 词素为黑正体。例如:

a- or **an-** 不,非;无,缺

ab- 绝对(用于电磁学单位)

abdomin- or **abdomino-** 腹,腹部

abi- or **abio-** 无生命;无活力;无机

2) 在词例中,打头的词素为黑正体,其他的构词词素为白正体。注释放在圆括弧内,除英语外,其他语言的词素和词为白斜体。例如:

anadenia 腺缺乏,腺功能不全

an- + **aden-** (L; fr. Gk *adēn*: gland 腺) + **-ia** (L; fr. Gk: characteristic of; characterized by; having the character of; pathological condition or state, and used as suffix in medicine for names of sign and disease …特征;以…为特征;具…性质;病理情况,在医学里用作病征和病症名称的词尾)

abdominohysterectomy 剖腹子宫切除术,腹式子宫切除术

abdomino- + **hyster-** (L; fr. Gk *hysterā*: uterus 子宫) + **-ectomy** (L *-ctomia*; fr. Gk *ek-* + *tomos* + *-ia*: surgical removal 切除术)

3) 拉丁语名词及名词性后缀的第一格(主格 *nom.*)和第二格(属格 *gen.*),在必要时按拉丁语词典的惯例标示。例如:

acidum, i (酸) — *acidum* (*nom.*), *acidi* (*gen.*)

clitoris, idis (阴蒂) — *clitoris* (*nom.*), *clitoridis* (*gen.*)

cortex, icis (皮质,皮层) — *cortex* (*nom.*), *corticis* (*gen.*)

dens, dentis (牙) — *dens* (*nom.*), *dentis* (*gen.*)

hepar, atis (肝) — *hepar* (*nom.*), *hepatis* (*gen.*)

larynx, yngis (喉) — *larynx* (*nom.*), *laryngis* (*gen.*)

reactio, onis (反应) — *reactio* (*nom.*), *reactionis* (*gen.*)

-as, atis (…酸盐或…酸酯) — *-as* (*nom.*), *-atis* (*gen.*)

-oma, atis (肿瘤) — *-oma* (*nom.*), *-omatis* (*gen.*)

4) 拉丁语形容词的阳性(*m.*)、阴性(*f.*)及中性(*neut.*),在必要时按拉丁语词典的惯例标示。例如:

dexter, ra, rum (右) — *dexter* (*m.*), *dextra* (*f.*), *dextrum* (*neut.*)

menstruus, a, um (月经的) — *menstruus* (m.), *menstrua* (f.),
menstrum (neut.)

ruber, bra, brum (红) — *ruber* (m.), *rubra* (f.), *rubrum*
(neut.)

sinister, ra, rum (左) — *sinister* (m.), *sinistra* (f.), *sinistrum*
(neut.)

- 5) 圆括弧内的字或词可与括弧前的字或词同等使用或为其注明。例如:

“指(趾)”,可作“指;趾”

“fungus 真菌(霉菌)”,可作“fungus 真菌,霉菌”

abrachia 无臂(畸形)

- 6) 方括弧内的字母或汉字,为可以略去者。例如:

acidophil[e] = **acidophil**

necrosis [组织]坏死,可略为 necrosis 坏死

- 7) 词典正文按英语词素的字母序编排。

- 8) 查阅打头词素发生困难时,请参考“英语词素索引”。

ABBREVIATIONS

略语表

Ar	Arabic 阿拉伯语	L	Latin 拉丁语
dim.	diminutive 小称	m.	masculine 阳性
f. or fem.	feminine 阴性	neut.	neuter 中性
Fr	French 法语	nom. ...	nominative 第一格(主格)
Ger	German 德语	Pg	Portuguese 葡萄牙语
gen.	genitive 第二格(属格)	pl.	plural 复数
Gk	Greek 希腊语	sing.	single 单数
ISV	international scientific vocabulary 国际科学字汇	Sp	Spanish 西班牙语
		subst.	substantive 名词

INDEX OF ENGLISH WORD-ELEMENTS

(With the Contrast in Chinese)

英语词素索引(附汉语对照)

A

a- or an- 1	aedoe- or aedoeo- 28
不, 非; 无, 缺	[外]生殖器
ab- 14	-aemia 28
绝对(用于电磁学单位)	…血, …血症
abdomin- or abdomino- 15	aequi- 28
腹, 腹部	相等; 相同
abi- or abio- 15	aer- or aero- 29
无生命; 无活力; 无机	气, 空气; 空中; 航空
acanth- or acantho- 15	aesthesio- 31
棘, 刺	感觉; 触觉
acar- or acari- or acaro- 16	aetio- 31
螨	病因
-aceae 17	agam- or agamo- 31
科(植物学和微生物学里科的拉丁名词尾)	无性
acet- or aceti- or aceto- 17	agglutin- or agglutino- 32
乙酰	凝集
acetyl- 18	-agogue 32
乙酰[基]	促…剂, 催…剂, 利…剂, 驱…剂
achill- or achillo- 18	-agra 32
跟腱	痛发作, 痛风
acid- or acidi- or acido- 18	albumin- or albumini- or albumi-
酸	no- 32
acr- or acro- 29	白蛋白, 清蛋白
高处; 顶端; 末端; 肢端(尤指人体); 尖; 强烈	alcohol- or alcoholi- or alcoholo-
actin- or actini- or actino- 22 33
光线, 射线; 放射; 具放射形(放线状)构造; 放射形的, 放线状的	醇, 乙醇, 酒精
acu- 23	¹ alg- or algi- or algo- 33
针	藻; 藻类
aden- or adeno- 24	² alg- or algo- 34
腺	痛
adip- or adipo- 27	algesi- or algesio- 34
脂肪	痛觉
adren- or adreno- 27	-algia 35
肾上腺	痛
adrenal- or adrenalo- 28	alkal- or alkali- or alkalo- 35
肾上腺	碱

all- or allo-	35	anhydr- or anhydro-	51
别;异		无水的,脱水的	
allant- or allanto-	36	¹ anis- or aniso-	51
尿囊;腊肠		洋茴香	
allerg- or allergo-	37	² anis- or aniso-	52
变应性;变态反应;过敏反应		不等;不同	
allotri- or allotrio-	37	ankyl- or ankylo-	52
异		弯曲;粘连	
alveol- or alveolo-	37	ano-	53
牙槽;小窝;小泡;肺泡		肛门	
ambi- or ambo-	38	anomal- or anomali- or anomalo-	54
两,双;复;两侧		反常,异常	
ambly- or amblyo-	38	ant- or anti-	54
钝;弱		抗,解,抑制,防止	
ameb- or ameba- or amebi- or amebo-	39	-ant	54
变形虫,阿米巴		促...剂,促...药;...剂,...药	
amid- or amido-	39	anthrac- or anthraco-	54
[酰]氨基		炭;炭疽	
amin- or amino-	40	anthrop- or anthropo-	55
胺,氨基		人;人类	
ammoni- or ammonio-	41	anti- or ant-	56
氨		抗,解,抑制,防止	
amni- or amnio-	41	antr- or antro-	65
羊膜		窦	
amoeb- or amoeba- or amoebi- or amoebo-	41	aort- or aorto-	66
变形虫,阿米巴		主动脉	
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两,双;两侧		口疮;小溃疡	
amygdal- or amygdalo-	42	append- or appendi- or appendo-	67
扁桃体;杏仁		阑尾	
¹ amyl- or amyl-	43	appendic- or appendico-	67
淀粉		阑尾	
² amyl-	44	arachn- or arachno-	68
戊基		蜘蛛	
ana-	44	arch- or archi- and arche- or archo-	68
在上,向上;向后;再,复		初,原,原始;旧	
anchyl- or anchylo-	45	archae- or archaeo-	69
弯曲;粘连		初,原,原始;旧	
ancyl- or ancylo-	45	argent- or argento-	69
弯曲;粘连		银	
andr- or andro-	45	argyr- or argyro-	70
男;雄性		银	
anem- or anemo-	46	arsen- or arseno-	70
风		砷;三氧化二砷	
aneurysm- or aneurysmo-	46	arteri- or arterio-	70
动脉瘤		动脉	
angi- or angio-	46	arthr- or arthri- or arthro-	72
血管,脉管			

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杓(勺)	
ascar- or ascari- and ascarid-	75
蛔虫	
-ase	75
酶	
aspergill- or aspergillo-	75
曲霉	
astr- or astro-	76
星; 星形; 天体	
-ate	76
酸盐; 酸酯	
atel- or atelo-	76
发育不全	
ather- or athero-	77
粥	
atm- or atmo- and atmid- or atmi- do-	77
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…者; …器; …药; …剂	
atret- or atreto-	78
无孔, 闭锁, 不通	
atri- or atrio-	78
〔心〕房	
audi- or audio-	79
听; 听觉, 听力	
aur- or auro- and aureo-	79
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auri-	80
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aut- or auto-	80
自己; 自动, 自发	
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生长, 发育; 增大; 促进, 刺激	
ax- or axio- or axo-	85
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