

《中国辞典3000年》

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内容概要

《中国辞典3000年:从公元前1046年到公元1999年(英文版)》集中国三千余年辞典编纂与理论研究成果于一炉而冶,从世界辞典文化发展和中国社会文化演进的历史长河中根究中国辞典文化演变的轨迹和规律,既重视古代遗产,更侧重近现代和当代辞典的变革和创新,既重视具体代表性辞典的评析,更侧重辞典演进的历史连续性、理论的承继性和史论的整体性,第一次向世人展现一幅自远古至当代、从大陆到港澳台的中国辞典文化的厚重画卷。

作者简介

雍和明，男，1963年出生，现任广东商学院副院长、教授、英语语言文学学科带头人、苏州大学博士生导师；曾赴澳大利亚麦考里大学、美国马萨诸塞大学、英国牛津大学深造，获麦考里大学语言学博士学位；发表论文30多篇，在中华书局、约翰·本杰明出版公司(John Benjamins Publishing Company)、牛津大学出版社(Oxford University Press)等国内外权威出版机构出版学术专著4部，独立承担和主持省部级项目4个，国家社科基金项目1个(结项“优秀”)，担任教育部高校英语教学指导委员会委员、中国辞书学会常务理事、广东省外国语言学会副会长等，是享受国务院政府特殊津贴专家、教育部新世纪优秀人才支持计划入选者和广东省政府社会科学研究成果奖获得者。2009年被澳大利亚麦考里大学授予杰出校友国际成就奖(International Achievement Alumni Award for Distinguished Service)。

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章节摘录

There are four main types for the formation of Chinese characters: pictographic, self-explanatory, ideographic, and pictophonetic. Pictographic formation is the earliest means by which the ancient characters are created out of the physical form and property of the things they stand for. They mainly denote common things and concrete entities in everyday life. As they have evolved gradually, they have all changed their original forms and are eventually fixed as square characters. Self-explanatory formation uses symbols only (e. g. "one", "above", and "below") or symbols coupled with some deictic labels (e. g. "root", "blade", and "blood") to designate meaning. The former might have been employed simultaneously with pictographic formation while the latter should have occurred thereafter to refer to more abstract meanings. Apparently, self-explanatory formation can be used only in a limited way. Consequently, only a limited proportion of Chinese characters are self-explanatory, and a tiny number of symbol-only characters are identified in the Chinese writing system. Ideographic formation incorporates two or more extant character symbols into composite characters to designate a new meaning. The ancient scholars classified the Chinese characters into wen (single element characters) and zi (composite characters). The pictographic and the self-explanatory characters are mainly composed of single elements, thus falling into the wen category. The ideographic characters are respectively composed of two or more characters, thus falling into the zi category. Different symbols or pictographic characters plus some deictic labels are combined to designate a new abstract meaning in the ideographic formation. For instance, (bright) was written as , whose meaning is a composition of (the sun) and (the moon). Pictophonetic formation covers those characters that are made up of two elements: the meaning element and the sound element. This formation is highly effective in creating new characters to stand for a new thing or concept.

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编辑推荐

《中国辞典3000年:从公元前1046年到公元1999年(英文版)》 presents “ an objective first-hand description of the history of the most representative lexicographic works from the remote past to the beginning of the 21 st century , covering all major dictionary genres produced not only in Mainland China , but also in Taiwan, HongKong and Macao. More barriers between Chinese and Western lexicography are thUS likely to be removed , and new forms of comparative and interactive research in a more global context will become a rcal possibilw ” (R.R.K.Hartmann , Foreword) .

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