

对外汉语口语系列工具书 出版说明

一、对外汉语口语系列工具书编纂出版的理论意义和实践意义

在中国语言学史和对外汉语教学史上,编纂和出版方言口语同外语对应释义的词典尚无先例,而本系列工具书则填补了这一空白。以活的语言材料为对象、以外向型为特色的汉外词典的出版,无疑在国际交往和语言研究上都有着不可低估的价值。这是其理论意义。

本系列工具书能为来自英语、日语、法语、德语和俄语国家,具备一定汉语普通话听、说和认读能力的留学生、旅游观光人员、使领馆工作人员、翻译、导游及各类服务机构工作人员在北京、上海、广州等地自如地进行社会交往,充分而深入地了解这些城市的地缘文化提供有效的语言帮助,也可供对外汉语教学和比较语言学研究使用。这是本系列工具书编纂和出版的实践意义。

二、对外汉语口语系列工具书编纂和出版的必要性

以北京话为代表的北方方言、以上海话为代表的吴方言和以广州话为代表的粤方言,在我国社会和文化领域中一直处于非常重要的位置。随着我国对外开放步伐的不断加快,

随着北京、上海、广州三大城市经济和文化的日益发展,随着对外汉语教学的深入开展,新的需求使编著一套典型方言口语同外语的对应释义系列工具书日显必要。

三、出版计划

这个对外汉语口语系列工具,按北京、上海、广州三大城市典型方言口语类型分为3套,每套又按英语、日语、法语、德语、俄语五种释义类型分为5种。共为15种,每种约10万字。书目如下:

北京口语英语词典	汉英上海口语词典	汉英广州口语词典
北京口语日语词典	汉日上海口语词典	汉日广州口语词典
北京口语法语词典	汉法上海口语词典	汉法广州口语词典
北京口语德语词典	汉德上海口语词典	汉德广州口语词典
北京口语俄语词典	汉俄上海口语词典	汉俄广州口语词典

对外汉语口语系列工具书 编纂体例

本系列工具书在词条方面,分别从北京、上海和广州当地人们社会交往活动最常用的口语词语中精选而出,不收录与共同语完全相同的高频词语及过于冷僻的方言词语;在五大语种释义方面,以现代规范外语语言对译为主,辅以相应风格和色彩的外语注释,尽可能反映三大典型方言口语的特点。词语释义力求准确、简明,例证力求实用。

本系列工具书条目按词首字的现代汉语拼音字母顺序排列。词首字同音异调则按声调顺序排。词首字同音同调则按第二个字的现代汉语拼音字母顺序排。条目一般先用现代汉语释义,然后用对应的外语释义;无适当对应词语时,用外语解释。同一义项下有两个或两个以上的外语释义时,用分号“;”隔开。一个条目有两个或两个以上不同意义时,分立义项,用①②③等数码标出顺序。如果外语对应词语的含义比汉语方言口语条目广泛或一词多义,则在圆括号“()”内用外语作限定性说明,条目释义(或注释)后,根据需要,收人口语句子作为例证。例证前面加冒号“:”。例证中与本条目相同的部分,用代字号“~”表示。

PREFACE TO A SERIES OF CHINESE DIALECT DICTIONARIES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS

I. Theoretical and practical significance of this series of Chinese dialect dictionaries

In history of China's linguistics and teaching Chinese as a foreign language there is no precedent in compiling and publishing a series of Chinese dialect dictionaries with foreign language translation. This series of Chinese dialect dictionaries will fill a gap in this field. The dictionaries are treated with the living Chinese dialects and the aim of serving non-native users. The theoretical significance of this series of dictionaries lies in the inevitable inundere-stimated value of the dictionaries in international communication and linguistic research.

With listening, speaking and reading proficiency in Chinese, the users, foreign students studying in China, visitors and tourists, embassies and consulate staffs,

interpreters and translators, tourist guides who speak English, Japanese, French, German and Russian are likely to welcome help from this series of dictionaries in social intercourse in acquainting oneself at a larger and deeper degree with the culture of that area where the dialect is spoken when they are in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou (Canton). This series of dictionaries is as well of great help in teaching Chinese as a foreign language and compared linguistic research. The significance of practice of this series of dictionaries lies in both above aspects.

II. The necessity of compilation and publication of this series of Chinese dialect dictionaries for non-native speakers

The Northern dialect represented by the dialect of Beijing, Wu dialect represented by the dialect of Shanghai and Yue dialect represented by Cantonese have ever been playing an important role in social life in China. As China is opening to the outside world in an ever increasing pace, the economy is increasing and the culture is developing in the three cities of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and teaching Chinese as a foreign language is at a wider range, a new and increasing necessity is aroused for the compilation of a series of typical Chinese dialect dictionaries with foreign language translation.

III. Publication plan

This series of Chinese dialect dictionaries for non-native speakers are in three sets based on Beijing dialect, Shanghai dialect and Cantonese. Each set consists of five dictionaries with English, Japanese, French, German and Russian translation, fifteen dictionaries in all. The list is as follows:

A CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY	BEIJING	DIALECT
A CHINESE-JAPANESE DICTIONARY	BEIJING	DIALECT
A CHINESE-FRENCH DICTIONARY	BEIJING	DIALECT
A CHINESE-GERMAN DICTIONARY	BEIJING	DIALECT
A CHINESE-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY	BEIJING	DIALECT
A CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY	SHANGHAI	DIALECT
A CHINESE-JAPANESE DICTIONARY	SHANGHAI	DIALECT
A CHINESE-FRENCH DICTIONARY	SHANGHAI	DIALECT
A CHINESE-GERMAN DICTIONARY	SHANGHAI	DIALECT

DICTIONARY

A CHINESE-RUSSIAN SHANGHAI DIALECT DICTIONARY

A CHINESE-ENGLISH CANTONESE DICTIONARY

A CHINESE-JAPANESE CANTONESE DICTIONARY

A CHINESE-FRENCH CANTONESE DICTIONARY

A CHINESE-GERMAN CANTONESE DICTIONARY

A CHINESE-RUSSIAN CANTONESE DICTIONARY

COMPILING CONVENTIONS

The entries of this series of Chinese dialect dictionaries are choicefully chosen from words that occur most commonly in current daily life in the three dialects of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou (Cantonese). The overfrequently used words that are as same as those in the common language and overrarely used words in the three dialects are not admitted. Explanations to the entries are chiefly dealt with colourful and characteristic elucidation in English, Japanese, French, German and Russian. They are treated to the greatest extent to reflect the characteristics of the typical three dialects. And they are aimed to be accurate, brief and clear. The examples are chosen with a practical purpose.

The entries of this series of dictionaries are ordered in the Chinese phonetic Alphabet based on the pronunciation of headwords. Headwords that have the same pronunciation but different tones are ordered on base of tone order. Headwords that have the same pronunciation and same tone are ordered based on the pronunciation of the second word. An entry is explained or paraphrased in Chinese first, and an equivalent

in foreign language follows. If a suitable equivalent to this entry is absent it is explained or paraphrased in the concerned foreign language. If an entry has two or more than two explanations, it is separated by a semicolon (;). If an entry has more or more than two senses, each is given a separate entry and each is numbered by numbers in circles ①②③. If a foreign language equivalent has a broader sense than that in the Chinese dialect or it is a polysemant, notes on the use of it is given in parenthesis (). Examples in the dialect follow the explanation or paraphrase of an entry when necessity arouses. A colon (:) follows an example. In examples a part with a tilde (~) is as same as that in the entry.

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我;我们

I; me; we

例 ~是上海人。(我们是上海人。); We are from Shanghai.

【阿拉格】/a²⁵ la³⁵ gɔ²⁵/

我的;我们的

my; mine; our; ours

例 迷眼物事是~。(这些东西是我们的。); These things are ours.

【阿木灵】/a²⁵ mo² lin¹³/

乡下人;粗人;笨蛋

bumpkin; blockhead

例 依当我是~啊? 依骗勿过我!(你把我看作笨蛋哪? 你别想骗我!); Do you take me for a bumpkin? Don't you try to cheat me!

【阿木灵关进】

/a²⁵ tia⁵³ le² niɑ⁵³/
interj.

上帝;老天

Good heavens

例 ~喂! 依放过我好哦啦!(天哪! 你饶了我吧!); Oh, my God! Would you please pardon me?

【阿戆】/a²⁵ gan¹³/
n.

傻子;笨蛋

fool; simpleton

例 依选样物事勿要,真是一个~!(你不要这件东西,真是一个笨蛋!); What a fool you are not to take this!

【阿拉】/a²⁵ la³⁵/

/a²⁵ mo² lin¹³ kuε⁵³ teiŋ³¹/
v. p.

被骗;受骗上当

be deceived; be taken in

例 乃是~,死蟹一只!(这下可受骗了,毫无办法了!); Now I have been taken in and have no way out!

【阿屈死】/a²⁵ tɕ' yɪl⁵ ei³¹/
n.

傻瓜;笨蛋

fool; blockhead

例 我今朝子碰着个~,一眼事体也勿懂。(我今天碰上了个啥事都不明白的笨蛋。); Today I came across a fool who knew nothing.

【阿乡】/a²⁵ eɪŋ⁵³/
n.

乡下人;乡巴佬

person coming from the countryside; unsophisticated person; person who has not seen much of the world

例 我当伊是啥人,原来是个~。(我还以为他是谁

A A 呢,原来是个人下人。); I once wondered who he was. But he turns out to be a bumpkin.

【挨】/ɛ⁵³/

那个;那

that

例 ~店铺老好格!(那家商店不错!); That store is quite good!

【挨搭(里)】/ɛ⁵³ ta²⁵ (li¹³)/

那儿;那边儿

there; that side (usu. of a dwelling)

例 依到~要当心眼!(你到那儿要小心点儿!); Be careful when you get there!

【挨点】/ɛ⁵³ ti³⁴/

那些;那点儿

those; that bit

例 ~饭拨啥人吃好啦! (那点儿饭够谁吃的!);

This amount of rice is enough for nobody!

【挨个辰光】

/ε⁵³ ku³⁴ zəg¹³ kuaj⁵³/

pron.

那时候;那个期间

that time; that moment

例 ~伊出门去嘞。(那时候他外出了。); He was out at that time.

【挨面(搭)】

/ε⁵³ mi¹³ (ta²⁵)/

pron.

那儿;那边

there; that side (usu. of a dwelling)

例 伊辣嗨~。(他在那边。); He is over there.

【挨排里】

/ε⁵³ ba¹³ (li¹³)/

pron.

那种;那类

A A that kind; those kinds

例 我从来勿睬~人。(我从不理睬那号人。); I

never pay attention to that kind of guys.

【挨歇】

/ε⁵³ eip²⁵/

pron.

那时候;那个期间

that time; that moment

例 伊~还困辣嗨。(他那时候还睡着呢。); He was asleep at that time.

【挨眼】

/ε⁵³ iŋ¹³/

pron.

那些

those

例 ~鸡蛋坏脱嘞。(那些鸡蛋坏了。); Those eggs have gone bad.

【呆北落托】

/ŋɛ¹³ po²⁵ lo²² t'ɔp⁵/

adj. p.

蠢;傻;迟钝

dull; slow

例 伊格样子~格。(他的外貌傻乎乎的。); He looks very dull.

【碍手碍脚】

/ŋɛ¹³ s̩v³⁴ ŋɛ¹³ teia²⁵/

adv. p.

(行动)受阻碍;(活动)困难

hampered (movements); with difficulty

例 地方忒小,做生活~。(空间太小,干活受阻碍。); The space is so small that one is hampered when working.

A

B



【八腊】

/pa²⁵ la²²/

a. w.

非常;相当;极其(用作短语后缀)

quite; rather; considerably (when used at the end of a sentence)

例 腻心~(极其恶心); extremely disgusting

【巴勿得】

/po²⁵ vəp² təp⁵/

v. p.

渴望;热望;切望

be only too anxious; earnestly wish; itch (to do something)

例 我~侬来!(我热切盼望你能来!); I'm anxiously looking forward to your visit!

【把细】

/po³⁴ əi³⁴/

adj.

细致的; 小心谨慎的

careful; cautious

free (unpaid for) food and drink

例 吃～(白吃饭, 不花钱吃饭); have free meals

【白鸟龟】

/ba² u⁵³ tey⁵³/

n.

白鹅

goose

例 ~脱洋白鸣勿一样。(白鹅同白鸭不一样。):

Geese are different from ducks.

【白(李)相】

/bə² cian³⁴/

v.

① 玩

例 欢迎来上海～。(欢迎来上海玩。): Welcome to Shanghai!

play

② 玩弄; 戏弄

play with; dally with

例 风流客～女人(风流男子戏弄女子): playboys dally with women

【白白里】

/ba² ba² li¹³/

adv. p.

徒劳; 无效

in vain; for nothing

例 我～等嘞伊两个钟头。(我白等他两个小时。): I wait him for two hours in vain.

【白碌碌】

/ba² liɔ¹³ liɔ¹³/

adj.

脸色苍白

pale; colorless (in the face)

例 面孔～(脸色苍白); look pale

【白食】

/ba² zə²/

n.

不花钱的食物

【白(李)相人】

/bə² cian³⁴ niq¹³/

n.

游手好闲, 不干正经事的人

idler

例 ~嫂嫂(闲妇); an idle woman

【白眼睛】

/ba² tε¹³ teir⁵³/

v. p.

眼睛向上或向旁边看, 露出眼白, 形容待人傲慢

look upon people with disdain; treat people superciliously

例 勿许对客人～! (不准对顾客傲慢!): Don't be pompous to customers!

【百搭】

/pa⁵ ta⁵/

n.

① 纸牌游戏中的王牌, 能跟任何牌配对

joker like piece in mahjong or similar board games

例 ~顶大(王牌最大); The joker is the most powerful.

② 能跟各种人拉上关系的人

person who makes friends with all kinds of people

例 迭格人是～, 本事交关大。(这个人交际广泛, 本领挺大。): This person has a wide acquaintance and is very capable.

【百有份】

/pa⁵ fiy¹³ vɔŋ¹³/

adj. p.

爱管闲事的; 到处插一手

meddlesome; having a hand in everything

例 迭格人是～。(这个人什么事都有他的份。): He is a nosy parker.

【柏油桶】

/pa⁵ fiy¹³ doŋ¹³/

n. p.

体型肥胖臃肿的人

(tar barrel) fat person; barrel-chested person

例 伊是～, 大模子。(他体型肥胖臃肿。): He is quite corpulent.

【摆奎】

/pa³⁴ k' ue⁵³/

v. p.

摆架子;装腔作势;自以为了不起
put on airs; show off

例 当个芝麻官就~。(才当个芝麻官就摆架子。);
He has only got a low post but is already pompous.

【摆噱头】

/pa³⁴ cyo²⁵ dy¹³/

v. p.

① 表现幽默

be humorous; excite laughter

例 独脚戏演员顶会~。(独脚戏演员最善于表演滑稽可笑的言辞和动作。); One-man-show actors are most capable of acting and making fun.

② 耍花招;捉弄人

play tricks; invent stories; deceive people

例 有闲话快讲,勿要~。(有话快说,别玩花招。);
Put forward what you want to say. Don't play tricks!

【班头】

/pe⁵³ dy¹³/

n.

① (工作)轮班
(work) shift

certainly; surely

例 人~要死格。(人注定都是要死的。); Human B B
beings are all doomed to die.

【板面孔】

/pe³¹ mi¹³ k⁺ɔŋ³¹/

v. p.

板起面孔;沉下脸

show off; parade one's wealth; keep up appearances

例 伊一勿高兴就~。(他稍不高兴就沉下脸来。);
He shows off as soon as he gets displeased.

【办事体】

/be¹³ zj¹³ t⁺i³¹/

v. p.

安排或处理事务

arrange or handle matter

例 红白喜事侪是~。(婚丧嫁娶都是所应安排的重要事务。); Weddings and funerals are both very important and should be carefully arranged.

【半二勿三】

/po³¹ ni¹³ vər² se⁵³/

例 侬今朝啥格~?(你今天上哪轮班?); When is your shift today?

② (车次)班期

runs (e.g., of a bus)

例 记牢火车格~,勿要脱班嘞!(记住车次,别晚点啦!); Remember the number of the train. Don't be late!

【搬场】

/po⁵³ zap¹³/

v.

① 搬家

move (change residences)

例 分到新房就~, (分到新房就搬家。); We will move as soon as we get a new house.

② 换地方

change position; cause to be in a different place

例 流动红旗~。(流动红旗换地方。); The moving redflag goes to another place.

【板定】

/pe³¹ ding¹³/

adv.

确定;确实;一定

半途而废

half-done; left unfinished

【半山勿界】

/po³¹ se⁵³ vər² ka³¹

adj. p.

半途而废

half-done; left unfinished

例 做事体要有长性,勿要~。(做事要有恒心,不要半途而废。); You should be consistent. Don't leave things half-done.

【帮帮忙】

/paŋ⁵³ paŋ⁵³ maj⁵³

v.

帮助;配合;帮一把

help; assist; lend a hand to

例 寻个人来~。(找个人来帮一把。); Go to get a person to help you.

【本钿】

/poŋ³¹ di¹³/

n.

本钱;资本

capital (of a business, etc.)

例 身体是～。(身体是本钱。): Health is capital too.

B B

【绷价钿】

/ paŋ⁵³ ka³¹ di¹³ /

v. p.

提出苛刻的交易价码

drive a hard bargain

例 勿～。勿做生意。(不会提出苛价,就别做生意。):

You won't be able to run a business if you can't drive a hard bargain.

【本生】

/ pəŋ³⁴ səŋ⁵³ /

adv.

① 本来

originally

例 辣椒～就是辣格。(辣椒本来就是辣的。):

Pepper is hot itself.

② 原先

formerly

例 伊拉～勿认得。(他们原先不认识。): They didn't know each other before.

【绷绷硬】

/ paŋ⁵³ paŋ⁵³ paŋ¹³ /

adj.

非常硬

very hard; very stiff

例 石膏干嘞～。(石膏干了就非常硬。): The gypsum is very hard when it becomes dry.

17

汉英上海口语词典

18 汉英上海口语词典

劣质的

inferior; shoddy; incompetent

例 这种鞋子顶～，着一天就坏脱嘞。(这种鞋子质量最差,才穿一天就坏了。): This kind of shoes are very shoddy. They are already broken after one day's wear.

B I

【扁塌塌】

/ pi³¹ t'a²¹ t'a²¹ /

adj.

扁形的

flat

例 飞碟格样子是～格。(飞碟的外形是扁的。): The flying saucer is flat.

【便当】

/ bi¹³ taŋ⁵³ /

adj.

方便;容易

convenient; easy

例 住嘞闹市区,买东西交关～。(住在闹市区,购物非常方便。): I live in downtown and it is very convenient for me to go shopping.

【蹩脚】

/ biŋ² teia² /

adj.

19 汉英上海口语词典

【别搭】

/ biŋ² taŋ⁵³ /

pron.

别处;其他地方

汉英上海口语词典

20

another place; other place

例 去！去！到～去！（走！走！到别处去！）：Out 例
of here and go to another place!

【别勿转】

/biŋ?/
adj. p.

① 反应迟钝，思维迟缓

be slow in thought

例 伊年纪大了，脑筋～嘞。（他岁数大了，脑筋不灵了。）：He is old and slow in thought.

② 不易被说服的；固执的

unable to persuade; obstinate

【冰牢】

/piŋ?
v.

冰住；冻住

freeze up; ice over

例 冷天水管侪～嘞。（冬季自来水管都冻住了。）：The water pipe is frozen up in winter.

【冰清水冷】

piŋ⁵³ te'inq⁵³ sŋ³¹ laŋ¹³

adj. p.

冷清而萧条；荒凉；凄凉；隔绝的

cold and depressing; desolate; isolated

例 过年辰光饭店里～。（春节期间，饭店生意萧条。）：The hotel's business is slack during the Spring Festival.

【冰牛激骨】

piŋ⁵³ saŋ⁵³ teiŋ⁵³ kuəŋ⁵³

adj. p.

冷得刺骨

bone-chilling cold; cold to the bone

例 冷天格水～。（冬季的水冷得刺骨。）：The water is chilly to the bone in winter.

【部】

/bu¹³/

class

台；辆（用于机器、交通工具）

(machine; vehicle)

例 一～机床（一台机床）：a machine tool

一～汽车（一辆汽车）：a car

C

【坼坼】

/ts' a?⁵ ts' a?⁵

n.

裂缝

crack; crevice

allow no error (when undertaking an important task, etc.)

C :

例 当医生一眼～。（医生这个职业不允许出一点错。）：Doctors should be very careful.

② 不准草率地对待；必须小心对待

must not be handled frivolously; must be handled with great care

例 老人掼一跤～。（老人摔一跤，必须小心对待。）：Be careful not to let the old fall down.

【拆白党】

/ts' a?⁵ baŋ² tŋ³⁴/

n.

旧指专门骗取财物的集团或成员

band of hooligans who specialize in cheating people out of money and property; member of such band

例 伊拉是～，侬要当心一眼！（他们是诈骗团伙成员，你要小心一点儿！）：Be careful! They are swindlers.

【拆穿西洋镜】

/ts' a?⁵ ts' o⁵³ ci⁵³ fiŋ¹³ teiŋ³⁴/

〈fig〉 v. p.

看破诡计；揭露真情

【差扳勿起】

/ts' o⁵³ pe⁵³ voŋ² te' i³¹/

v. p.

① 不允许出错（如当承担某项重要任务时）

see through a trick; find out the real nature of the situation

例 骗子最怕～。(骗子最怕被揭穿骗术。); Swindlers are most afraid of being seen through.

【拆空老寿星】

/ts' a⁵ k'ɔŋ⁵³ lɔ¹³ zv¹³ eɪŋ⁵³/

全完了;落空了(遇到失望时说的一句话)

all in vain (expression used to convey disappointment or dismay)

例 我拔熊市套牢,真是～! (我被下跌股市套牢,真是全完了!); The share prices are dropping and I can't sell my shares out. It's all in vain now!

【拆台脚】

/ts' a⁵ də¹³ tɕia⁵³/

破坏或阻挠别人做事,使别人垮台

do great damage or put a spoke in sb.'s plan, for put sb. to rout

【侪】

/zɛ¹³/

adv.

共同;一起

completely; altogether

例 阿拉～去。(我们都去。); Let's go altogether.

迷眼物事～是伊格。(这些东西全是他的。); These things belong to him all.

【馋痨】

/zɛ¹³ lɔ¹³/

adj.

贪吃的

gluttonous

例 ～虫(馋鬼); glutton

【馋唾水】

/zɛ¹³ t'u³¹ sɿ³¹/

n.

口水

saliva

例 伊吃勿着,只好咽～。(他吃不到,只能咽口水。); He has no access to the food, and can only slobber.

【缠错】

/zə¹³ ts' o⁵³/

v.

弄错;误解

make a mistake; misunderstand

c c

例 侬勿要～嘞!(你别搞错了!); Don't misunderstand it!

【缠烂泥】

/zə¹³ lɛ¹³ nɪ¹³/

n. p.

爱唠叨的人

pesterer; nagger

例 老太婆侪是～。(老太太都是爱唠叨的人。); All old women are nappers.

【长脚鹭鸶】

/zəŋ¹³ tɕia⁵³ lʊ¹³ sɿ⁵³/

iron; n. p.

长腿瘦人

(long-legged egret) skinny person with long legs

【长远日脚】

/zəŋ¹³ fiyo¹³ nɪŋ⁵³ tɕia⁵³/

n. p.

天长日久;许多日子

many days

例 有了铜钿,勿要侪花脱,要过～。(有了钱不要全花完,要从长计议。); Don't spend all your money at one time. You should make plans for the future.

【常章】

/zəŋ¹³ tsəŋ⁵³/

adv.

经常地;频繁地

often; frequently

例 上海热天～有台风。(上海夏季经常遭受台风袭击。); Shanghai is always hit by typhoon in summer.

【朝后(头)】

/zə¹³ fiŋ¹³ (dʒ¹³) /

n.

将来;未来

future

例 侬要～想想。(你要着眼于将来。); You should look into the future.

【潮搭搭】

/zə¹³ tə²⁵ tə²⁵/

adj.

微潮的

slightly wet; damp

例 霉雨天里眠床～。(梅雨季节, 床铺微微泛潮。):

It is damp in the bed during the season of plum rains.

【吵相骂】

/ts¹³ s³⁴ ciaŋ⁵³ mo¹³/

v. p.

争吵

quarrel; bicker

例 有事体好好讲, 勿要～! (有事好好说, 别争吵!): Negotiate calmly if you have conflict. Don't quarrel!

【扯】

/ts¹³ a³⁴/

v.

① 撕开

tear; rip

例 ～破纸头(撕破纸): tear the paper up

～破面皮(关系破裂): break up (friendship, marriage, etc.)

C C

② 升(帆)

hoist; raise (e.g., sails)

例 ～篷出海(升帆出海航行): hoist the sail and set out

【陈年里】

/zəŋ¹³ ni¹³ li¹³/

n. p.

上一年

last year

例 ～格米勿好吃。(去年的陈米不好吃。): The rice of last year tastes bad.

【陈年古董】

/zəŋ¹³ ni¹³ ku³⁴ tog³⁴/

n. p.

陈旧的物品

old thing; thing of old

例 越是～格酒越好吃。(酒越陈越好喝。): The older the wine is, the better it tastes.

啥格～, 还当宝贝!(什么旧玩意儿, 竟还当宝贝!): It's such a shabby thing and he cherish it!

【吃瘪】

C :

/tə¹³ iŋ²⁵ piŋ²⁵/

n. p.

① 迫使对方服从

force into submission; force an admission of defeat

例 穆桂英～杨延昭。(穆桂英迫使杨延昭就范。): Muguiying coerced Yangyanzhao into submission.

v.

② 被迫服从、认输

be forced into submission; be overwhelmed (by might or other means)

例 伊平常辰光蛮横, 想勿到今朝也有～格辰光。(他平时挺蛮横, 想不到今天也有服输的时候。): Usually he is very unreasonable. You can't imagine that he admitted defeat today.

【吃吃】

/tə¹³ iŋ²⁵ tə¹³ iŋ²⁵/

v. p.

捉弄某人, 欺侮某人

take advantage of sb.; treat sb. high-handedly

例 我一落台, 啥人都想～。(我一下台, 谁都想捉弄我。): Everybody tries to take advantage of me as soon as I fall out of power.

【吃饭家生】

① 谋生的必要工具

tools necessary to earn one's living

例 锯子是木匠格～。(锯子是木匠谋生的必要工具。): The saw is an essential tool for a carpenter.

② 头:脑袋

the head

例 侬勿老实, 我叫侬～搬家!(你若不老实, 我就杀了你!): Behave yourself, or I'll kill you.

【吃饭间】

/tə¹³ iŋ²⁵ ve¹³ ke⁵³/

n. p.

餐室

dining room

【吃坏脱】

/tə¹³ iŋ²⁵ fua¹³ tə¹³ əŋ²⁵/

v. p.

因饮食过量或不卫生而致病

suffer trouble due to overeating or eating bad food

【吃价】

/tə'ɪn⁵ kə³⁴/

adj.

① 口气大

talk big

例 讲闲话勿要格能～。(说话口气别这么大。):

Don't talk so big.

② (任务)沉重;(责任)重大

heavy (workload, responsibility)

例 选件事体蛮～。(这事很艰巨。): It is rather difficult.

③ 有能耐

capable

例 选格人做事体蛮～。(这人做事挺能干。): This person is quite capable.

④ 高级的;高档的

of high rank; of high status

例 选格人蛮～。(这个人地位很高。): This person is of high status.

【吃】

/tə'ɪn⁵ təŋ³⁴/

v.

① 购买

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汉英上海口语词典

buy

例 选票货色先～再讲。(这批货先买下来再说。):

C C Let us buy these cargoes up first.

② 忍气吞声

swallow; take without differing

例 依迭两句闲话,我只好～。(听你说了这两句话,我只好默认。): I have to swallow your complaint.

【吃口】

/tə'ɪn⁵ k⁴ŋ³⁴/

n.

① 嘴

mouth

例 ～多,负担重。(人口多,经济负担就重。): The population is large and the financial burden heavy.

② 味道

taste; flavor

例 选种水果～老好格。(这种水果味道不错。): This kind of fruits taste good.

【吃辣糊酱】

/tə'ɪn⁵ lə² fə³ təŋ³⁴/

v., p.

汉英上海口语词典

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吃苦头;受惩罚

be in for it; receive punishment

例 依要勿识相,我就请侬吃～!(你若是不知趣,我就让你吃苦头!): Behave yourself, or you will be punished.

【吃牢】

/tə'ɪn⁵ lə¹/

v.

① 认定某人干某事;迫使某人承认干某事

pin somebody down

例 公安局～侬做格事体,依赖勿脱。(公安局认定你做的坏事,你休想抵赖。): The police firmly believe that it was you that did it. You can not deny it.

② 钉住;纠缠住

keep at; pester

例 依～选个贼骨头,勿要让伊跑脱。(你盯住这个小偷,别让他跑了。): Keep close watch on that thief. Don't let him escape.

【吃麻栗子】

/tə'ɪn⁵ mo⁴ lɪ² tsj³/

v., p.

用指节轻敲某人的头顶

rap somebody on the head with the knuckle

C C 例 依勿听闲话是要～格!(你不听话是要被用指节打头的!): I'll strike you on the head with the knuckle if you don't follow my advice.

【吃没】

/tə'ɪn⁵ mə²/

v.

盗用;挪用

misappropriate; embezzle

例 ～公款(盗用公款): embezzle public funds

【吃赔账】

/tə'ɪn⁵ be¹³ tsəŋ³⁴/

v., p.

① 经营亏损;资金周转不畅

lose money in a business deal; suffer a financial set back

例 当老板老～勿来事。(当老板总亏损是不行的。): It won't do for the boss if the business is always in red.

② 被迫赔偿损失

be forced to compensate for a loss

例 选格是人家格物事,落脱嘞要～格。(这是别人的

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汉英上海口语词典

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东西，弄丢了是要赔偿的。); This is other's thing, it's should forced to compensate if lost.

【吃生活】

/tə* i?/ səŋ⁵³ fiuəʔ/

v. p.

被打(以惩戒或开玩笑)

be spanked (as a punishment or joke)

例 依考勿及格就拨侬～! (你若考试不及格, 就揍你!); You will be spanked if you fail in the exam!

【吃酸】

/tə* i?/ səŋ¹³

〈fig〉 adj.

麻烦的;棘手的

troublesome; vexatious

例 迭桩事体办起来蛮～。(这件事情办起来很麻烦。); It is very vexatious to do it.

【吃勿准】

/tə* i?/ vəŋ² tsəŋ³¹/

v. p.

不能确定

崭新,簇新
brand-new

例 刚买格车子～。(刚买的车崭新。); The bike is newly bought and brand-new.

【赤佬】

/ts* əʔ/ lɔʔ/

n.

家伙(骂人话)

fellow; guy (usu. abusive)

例 小～(小鬼头;小孩子); little mischief

乡下～(乡下人); bumpkin

迭格～是神经病。(这个家伙是精神病。); That guy is a schizophrenic.

【聪明面孔笨肚肠】

/ts* ɔŋ⁵³ miŋ¹³ mi¹³ k* ɔŋ³¹ bəŋ¹³ du³¹ zaŋ¹³

adj. p.

外表聪明实际却笨

good-looking but stupid

例 贾宝玉是～。(贾宝玉金玉其外,败絮其中。); Jia Baoyu (the hero in The Dream of Red Mansions) is handsome but stupid.

not be sure; feel uncertain

例 ～格事体勿要乱讲!(不能确定的事别乱说!);

c c Don't fuss about what you are not sure!

【吃准】

/tə* in⁵³ tsəŋ³¹/

v.

确定

determine; confirm; make sure

例 伊面市面～哦。(你能确定那边的行情吗?); Can you make sure the market condition there?

【赤骨落】

/ts* əʔ/ kuɔʔ/ loʔ/

adj. p.

全裸的

stark naked

例 人～来,～去,有啥好记挂格!(人生不带来,死不带去,有什么可牵挂的!); Born naked and die naked, people have nothing to worry about!

【赤刮蜡新】

/ts* əʔ/ kuɔʔ/ laʔ¹³ eŋ⁵³/

adj. p.

【聪明一世糊涂一时】

/ts* ɔŋ⁵³ miŋ¹³ iʔ/ si¹³ fu¹³ du¹³ iʔ/ zɪ¹³

adj. p.

一直聪明但一时糊涂

clever all one's life but stupid this time; generally smart but this time a fool

例 依是有头有脸格人,哪能做出迭种事体? 真是～!(你是有权有势的名人,怎么能做出这种事情来呢? 真是聪明一世糊涂一时!); You are a celebrity with power and status. How can you have done such a thing? You are so stupid this time though you are generally smart.

【臭要死】

/ts* ɔŋ⁵³ iɔ³¹ ei³¹/

adv. p.

非常;相当;极

very; extremely

例 蚊子多得～。(蚊子极多。); It is invested with mosquitoes.

【出道】

/ts* əʔ/ dəʔ¹³/

v.

① 孩子长大并自立;自食其力

grow up and on one's own; independent; selfsupporting

例 小囡～嘞。(小孩自立了。); The child has grown up and is now independent.

～早,日脚才好过。(趁早找到职业,才能过上好日子。); Only of you find a job early, can you live a better life.

② 成名

renowned; famous

例 做了廿年戏文,总算～嘞。(演了 20 年戏曲,终于成名了。); He has been a actor for twenty years and finally becomes very famous.

【出精出怪】

/ts'əp⁵ tɕiŋ¹³ ts'əp⁵ kua³⁴/

(derog) adv. p.

极端地;极不平常地;至极

extremely; extraordinarily; to extremes

例 今朝～格冷。(今天天气特别冷。); It's extraordinarily cold today.

【出空】

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汉英上海口语词典

钱。); Children make extra money during the Spring Festival by receiving lucky money from the elders.

【出洋相】

/ts'əp⁵ ɦiaŋ¹³ ciap³¹/

v. p.

丢人现眼;出丑

make a spectacle or fool of oneself; cut a sorry figure

例 勿懂装懂,人面前～。(不懂装懂,在别人面前丢人现眼。); He pretends to know what he doesn't, only to disgrace himself.

【出账】

/ts'əp⁵ tsaiŋ³¹/

① *v.*

付账

pay

例 小囡学费～勿少。(小孩学费付出不少。); The tuition fee for the child costs a lot.

② *n.*

所付的账;开销

payment; expenses

例 今年～比旧年多。(今年开销比去年大。); The

/ts'əp⁵ k'əŋ¹³/

v.

使空;清除;腾出空间

empty out; clean out

例 拿米缸～。(把米缸里的米腾空。); Please empty out the rice-crock.

【出气筒】

/ts'əp⁵ tɕiŋ¹³ doŋ¹³/

n.

被别人当作泄愤对象的人

person (undeservedly) at the receiving end of another's wrath

例 伊自家心里厢勿高兴,就拿人家当～。(他自己心里不痛快,就把别人当泄愤对象。); He always gives vent to his anger upon other when he is displeased.

【出外快】

/ts'əp⁵ ɦaŋ¹³ k'uə³⁴/

v. p.

获得意外的收入;挣额外的钱

receive a windfall; make extra money

例 小囡过年老～。(小孩春节期间经常获得压岁

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expenses this year are much more than that of last year.

【除脱】

/zj¹³ t'əp⁵/

adv.

除外;除……之外

except; apart from; besides

例 ～白人,侪是有色人种。(除白种人外,都是有色人种。); All people are coloured except the Caucasian.

【闯穷祸】

/ts'əŋ⁵³ dzion¹³ fu¹³/

v. p.

闯祸

get into trouble; bring disaster

【此地块】

/ts'ɿ³⁴ di¹³ k'uə³⁴/

pron.

这儿;这地方

here; this place

例 ～勿是侬格久留之地。(这儿不是你的久留之地。); Here is not a place where you can stay long.

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【戳眉头】

/ts'ɔp⁵ mi¹³ py¹³/

v. p.

当面数落或咒骂

scold or swear sb. by enumerating his wrongdoing to sb.'s face

【戳气】

/ts'ɔp⁵ te**i*³⁴/

adj.

令人反感的;令人反对的;令人讨厌的

disgusting: disagreeable: repugnant (of actions, behavior, style of conversation, etc.)

例 小囡讨债勿垫债,侬讲~勿~? (小孩只淘气不乖巧,你说讨厌不讨厌?): Little children are so mischievous. Aren't they vexatious?

【促里促刻】

/ts'ɔp⁵ li¹³ ts'ɔp⁵ k'ɔp⁵/

adj. p.

① 刻毒的;出于恶意的
vicious; malicious

例 慈禧太后待人~。(慈禧太后对人非常刻毒。):

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Dowager Cixi was very malicious.

② 难以对付的

difficult to handle; awkward and hard to deal with

例 迭桩事体~。(这件事难办。): It is quite difficult to deal with.

【促刻鬼】

/ts'ɔp⁵ k'əp⁵ te*y*³¹/

n.

玩鬼把戏的人;搞阴谋的人

prankster; trickster

例 侬迭个~,我弄侬勿过。(我对付不了你这个玩鬼把戏的家伙。): I am unable to tackle with you tricksters.



【搭得够】

/ta²⁵ təp⁵ ky³¹/

adj.

够朋友的,交情深厚的

be a friend indeed; be on very good terms

例 伊拉两家头蛮~格。(他俩交情不错。): The two of them are on very good terms.

【搭得着】

/ta²⁵ təp⁵ zəp²/

adj. p.

① 有关系的;有联系的
related; connected

例 伊拉是亲家,两家头~。(他们是亲家,双方有关联。): They are relatives by marriage and have relations with each other.

② 有牵连的

be involved (in trouble); implicate

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例 迭桩案子同伊~。(这件案子与他有牵连。): He is involved in this case.

【搭手脚】

/ta²⁵ s³⁴ tɕia⁵/

v. p.

帮忙

go to the trouble to help; lend a hand

例 搭一把手脚(帮一下忙): do a favour to sb.

【搭】

/ta²⁵/

v.

品尝;尝试

taste; try

例 ~味道(品尝味道): test the taste of (a dish)

【打瞌睡】

/taŋ³⁴ k'əp⁵ ts'ɔŋ³⁴/

v. p.

瞌睡

nap; doze off

例 坐辣~(坐着打瞌睡): sit dozing off

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【打朋】

/tai³⁴ baŋ¹³/

v.

开玩笑

joke; poke fun

例 我是同侬～，侬勿要生气。(我是跟你开玩笑，你别生气。): I'm just joking. Please don't be mad at me.

【打打样子】

/taŋ³⁴ taŋ³¹ fiŋ¹³ tsɿ³⁴/

v. p.

观察；测试

observe; estimate

例 我先去～。(我先去观察一下。): I go there observe in advance.

【打中觉】

/taŋ³⁴ tsɔŋ⁵³ kɔ³⁴/

v. p.

午睡

take an afternoon nap

例 热天要～。(夏日里需午睡。): People should

洗澡

bathe; take a bath

例 ～间(浴室); bathroom

【大阿福】

/du¹³ aŋ⁵ foŋ⁵/

(iron) n. p.

胖子

fatty; fat person

例 厨师侪是～。(厨师个个是胖子。): All cooks are fat guys.

【大肚皮】

/du¹³ du¹³ bi¹³/

① adj.

怀孕的

pregnant

例 ～女人(孕妇): pregnant woman

② n.

怀孕的妇女

pregnant woman

例 结婚勿到一年，就～嘞。(结婚不到一年，就成孕妇了。): It hasn't been a year since she got married and she

take afternoon naps in summer.

【汰】

D D

/da¹³/

v.

洗；冲洗

wash; rinse

例 ～菜(洗菜): wash the vegetable

～头(洗头): shampoo; wash one's hair

～衣裳(洗衣服): do one's washing; wash clothes

【汰头】

/da¹³ dɿ¹³/

v.

洗头发

shampoo; wash one's hair

例 侬～哦？(你洗头吗？): Do you want to have your hair washed?

【汰浴】

/da¹³ fiɔ²/

v. p.

is now pregnant.

【大伏里】

D D

/du¹³ vo² li¹³/

n. p.

盛夏；酷暑

dog days of summer

例 ～热煞人。(酷暑使人难以忍受炎热。): It's unbearably hot during the dog days of summer.

【大亨】

/da¹³ haŋ⁵³/

(obso) n.

大人物(有势力的官僚、富商或帮会头目)

bigwig; big shot (powerful government official, merchant or gangster)

例 金融界～(金融界大人物): a financial tycoon

【大家大当】

/du¹³ ka⁵³ du¹³ tan⁵³/

n. p.

主要的家产；大件家具

major family property; large-scale family holdings

例 搬家先搬～。(搬家应先搬大件家具。): The major family properties should be moved first if you are moving to another place.

D D

【大马路】

/du¹³ mo¹³ lu¹³/

n. p.

特指上海南京路

refer in particular to the Nanjing Road, the busiest street of Shanghai.

【大路】

/da¹³ lu¹³/

adj.

慷慨的;大方的;宽宏大量的

generous; liberal; magnanimous

例 伊出手老～格。(他花钱很大方。): He is quite generous.

【大路货】

/da¹³ lu¹³ hu³⁴/

n. p.

①其貌不扬的普通人

ordinary-looking person; average person

例 揭伊介绍个～。(给他介绍个其貌不扬的普通人。): Please introduce an ordinary-looking person to him.

②大众化商品

mass-produced merchandise

例 选个是～,便宜味兮。(这是大众化商品,很便宜的。): This is mass-produced merchandise and very cheap.

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【大清早】

/du¹³ te⁴ ij⁵³ lo¹³ tsɔ³¹/

n. p.

大清早;黎明

early in the morning; dawn

例 鸡～就叫嘞。(鸡大清早就啼了。): The cocks crow early in morning.

【大头鬼】

/du¹³ ci¹³ tey³¹/

(fig) n. p.

下流的人(或事);不道德的人(或事)

impropitious person (or thing)

例 出门碰着个～。(出门遇上了下流痞。): I went out and came across an impropitious person.

【大推板】

/du¹³ t⁴ e⁵³ pe⁵³/

adv.

相差很大

very different from

例 价钿～。(价钱相差很大。): The gap between

D D

different prices is very big.

【大戏】

/du¹³ ei³⁴/

n.

京剧

Peking opera

例 唱～(演京剧): perform Peking opera

【大兴】

/da¹³ eij⁵³/

(fig) adj.

①伪造的;仿造的(商品、商标等)

fake; counterfeit (goods, trademarks, etc.)

②劣质的;以次充好的

inferior; shoddy

【大约模】

/da¹³ iaP⁵ mo²/

adv.

大致;大约

approximately; roughly

例 伊～30岁光景。(他大约30岁。): He is about

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thirty years old.

【大闸蟹】

/du¹³ za² ha³⁴/

n.

河蟹

river crab

例 捉～(抓河蟹): catch river crabs

【给】

/de¹³/

v.

因受压而微陷

make a slight indentation (in a mattress, etc.)

例 沙发已经～得勿好坐人了。(沙发已经下陷得无法坐了。): The sofa is so dented that it is not comfortable to sit in.

【淡洁刮辣】

/de¹³ tei⁵ kua⁵ la²/

adj.

淡而无味

tasteless; insipid

car breaks down en route.

【盈(荡)】

/daŋ¹³/

v.

冲洗(碗、锅等器皿)

wash containers esp. for use in the house.

例 侬相帮用开水～一～迭只碗。(请你帮我用开水冲洗一下这只碗。): Please help me to wash this bowl with hot water.

【宕】

/dəŋ¹³/

v.

拖延(还债等);搁起

postpone; put off (e.g., paying a debt); shelve

例 迭桩事体～嘞蛮长辰光嘞。(这件事拖了好长时间了。): It has been delayed for quite a long time.

【倒赔账】

/tɔ³⁴ be¹³ tsəŋ³⁴/

v. p.

(顾客因购买了次品或付价过高而向商家)索回钱款

例 迭只菜～,一眼味道也呒没。(这道菜淡而无味,一点鲜味儿都没有。): The dish is not salty enough and tasteless.

D D

【淡嘴疙腻】

/de¹³ tsɿ³⁴ kəP⁵ nəl¹³/

adj. p.

(食物)肥腻而无味的

flat and oily; greasy and tasteless (food)

例 油肉吃得～。(肥肉吃起来腻而无味。): Have had too much oily food and feel it greasy and tasteless.

【当中横里】

/taŋ⁵³ tsəŋ⁵³ fuan¹³ li¹³/

n. p.

① 在……中间
among; in

例 前头车子勿要～停辣嗨!(前面的车请不要停在路中间!): Don't park the car in the way!

② 半路;途中
half-way; mid-way

例 车子要是～坏脱,就死蟹一只嘞。(车要是在途中坏了,就完蛋了。): You will really be in trouble if your

ask for a refund on substandard merchandise; unreasonably priced goods, etc.

提示 亦作“讨赔账”。

D D

【倒脱】

/tɔ³⁴ t'əP⁵/

v.

倒闭;破产

close down; go bankrupt

例 铺面～。(商店倒闭。): The store went bankrupt.

【倒运】

/tɔ³⁴ fiyəŋ¹³/

adj.

倒霉;不幸

unlucky; unfortunate

例 算我～,跌脱10元钞票。(算我倒霉,丢了10元钱。): Unfortunately I lost ten yuan, but I don't care too much.

【倒灶】

/tɔ³⁴ tsəŋ³⁴/

adj.

倒霉;不幸

unlucky; unfortunate

例 火车脱出,依讲~勿~? (没赶上火车,你说倒霉不?): I missed the train. Isn't it luckless?

D D

地震

earthquake

例 ~山摇(地震和山崩): the earth quakes and the mountain slides

【滴滴笃笃】

/tɪp⁵ tɪp⁵ tɒp⁵ tɒp⁵/

〈onomat〉

像声词(液体滴注的声音)

the sound of tapping

例 屋檐水~落喎水缸里。(屋檐上的雨水滴答滴答地掉进水缸里。): The raindrops ticked down from the eaves into the water pot.

【地园】

/dʒ¹³ fyo¹³/

n.

地皮;园地

plot of land; garden plot

例 迭块~是伊格。(这块地皮属于他。): This plot of land belongs to him.

【店家】

/ti³⁴ ka⁵³/

n.

商店

store; shop

例 迭爿~物事老责格。(这家商店物价非常高。): The goods in this store are very expensive.

【电线木头】

/di¹³ ɔɪ³⁴ mo² dʒ¹³/

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adj. p.

① 形容(人)瘦高

thin and tall (of a person)

例 伊生得又长又瘦,别人叫伊~。(他长得又高又瘦,别人管他叫电线木头。): He is tall and skinny and is called a pole.

② 形容(思维和行动)迟钝

slow (in thought or action); obtuse

例 伊是~,慧大一个。(他是一个傻瓜。): He is a slow and obtuse blockhead.

stagger

例 年纪大嘞,勿要再去~喎。(上了岁数,别再去踉踉跄跄地行走了。): You are old now. Don't stagger about.

② adv. p.

踉踉跄跄地

staggeringly

例 老人走路~。(老年人走路显得踉踉跄跄。): Old people walk staggeringly.

【迭搭】

/diŋ² taŋ⁵/

pron.

这儿;这边

here; this side

例 ~是啥地方?(这儿是什么地方?): Where are we now? (What is this place called?)

【迭歇】

/diŋ² eɪŋ⁵/

pron.

这时;这期间

this time; this moment

例 ~是啥辰光?(现在是什么时候?): What time is

【吊嘴】

/tiɔ⁵³ tsʃ³⁴/

n. p.

(小孩学说话时)不清楚的发音

unclear enunciation (esp. of children learning to talk)

例 小囡讲闲话~。(小孩说话发音不清楚。): Little children speak inarticulately.

【跌跌冲冲】

/tɪp⁵ tɪp⁵ ts'ɔŋ⁵³ ts'ɔŋ⁵³/

① v. p.

蹒跚

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it now?

【顶头雷】

/tɪŋ³⁴ dʒ¹³ le¹³/

v. p.

霹雳

thunderclap

例 一声～，拿伊吓得半死。（一声霹雳把他吓得魂不附体。）：He is scared out of his wits by a thunderbolt.

【顶真】

/tɪŋ³⁴ tsəŋ⁵³/

adj.

认真；正经；严肃

earnest; serious

例 伊做事体交关～。（他做事非常认真。）：He is a serious person.

【定规】

/dɪŋ¹³ kue⁵³/

① adv.

一定；肯定

certainly

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the bush.

【逗五逗六】

/dʒ¹³ ɿ¹³ dʒ¹³ lo²/

adj. p.

鲁莽的；不考虑后果的

reckless; rash

例 做事体要前想后想，勿要～。（做事应慎重，不应鲁莽。）：You shouldn't be rash but prudent.

【笃悠悠】

/toʊ⁵ iɪ⁵³ iɪ⁵³/

adj.

不慌不忙；沉着冷静

in no hurry; patient; calm

例 伊做生活老是慢吞吞，～。（他干起活来总是慢慢吞吞，不慌不忙。）：He does everything in no hurry.

【毒】

/dɔʊ²/

① v.

恨

hate

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例 伊讲好夜里～要来格。（他说好晚上他肯定会来的。）：He promised that he would come in the evening.

D D

② v.

决定；确定

decide; determine; settle

例 选桩事体还呒没～。（此事尚未决定。）：It is not decided yet.

【懂经】

/tor³⁴ teɪŋ⁵³/

adj.

懂得的；内行的

stylish; fashionable; with-it

例 做生意勿～勿来事。（做生意不懂行不行。）：It won't be OK if you do business unprofessionally.

【兜兜盘盘】

/tɪ⁵³ tɪ⁵³ bə¹³ bə¹³/

v. p.

隐匿；说话绕圈子

hide out; lie low; talk in a roundabout way

例 有闲话直讲，勿要～。（有话就直说，别躲躲闪闪的。）：Put forward what you want to say. Don't beat about

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例 依同伊打相打，伊～上侬味。（你跟他吵架，他恨上你了。）：You quarreled with him and now he hates you very much.

② adj.

刻毒的；有恶意的

vicious; spiteful

例 迭格人老～格，侬当心眼！（这人非常刻毒，你要提防点儿！）：This guy is very vicious. Please take precautions against him!

【独怕】

/dɔɪ² p' oʊ³⁴/

adv.

只怕；惟恐

for fear that; lest

例 买股票～套牢。（买股票怕就怕无法从股价下跌的势头中挣脱出来。）：What the shareholders fear most is to be trapped in the continuous price-dropping.

【赌誓罚咒】

/tu³⁴ zj¹³ va² tsy³⁴/

v. p.

发誓

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take an oath; swear

例 伊昨日～格讲勿吃酒味，今朝又忘记脱嘞。（他昨天发誓说不再喝酒了，今天却又忘了这回事。）：He promised yesterday that he would never drink again. And he forgets about it today.

【端正】

/tə³⁴ tsəŋ³⁴/

v.

准备好

prepare; get ready

例 ～点心（准备好点心）：to prepare refreshments

【短中抽长】

/tə³⁴ tsɔŋ⁵³ ts'v⁵³ zəŋ¹³/

adj. p.

矮子里拔将军，勉强较好的

pick a general from among the dwarfs, choose the best person available

例 伊味班浪算～格。（他在班里算是较好的。）：He is comparatively outstanding in the class.

【对直】

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【额角头高进】

/ŋə² ko⁵ dv¹³ kɔ⁵³ teŋ³⁴/

v. p.

幸运；赶上好运

be in luck; run into some good luck

例 我今朝～，抽着一张奖。（我今天赶上好运，抽到一张奖券。）：I am so lucky today that I drew a prizewinning ticket in a lottery.

【额子】

/ŋə² tsəŋ³⁴/

n.

名额

quota; number of people assigned or allowed

例 ～老早满了。（名额早就满了。）：The quota is already full.

【恶死做】

/o² zəŋ²/

adj.

直的；笔直

straight; straight as an arrow

例 画直线勿～勿灵格。（画直线不直不行。）：It won't be OK if you don't draw a straight line straight.

【阉】

/təŋ⁵³/

v.

阉割

castrate; geld

例 ～鸡（阉割雄鸡）：to castrate a cock

【搬】

/təŋ⁵/

v.

用双手搬起物品

hold or carry with both hands

例 ～马桶（端粪桶）：to carry the nightstool

～椅子（端椅子）：to carry a chair

依～得动哦？（你端得动吗？）：Are you strong enough to carry it?

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/o⁵ ci³⁴ tsu³⁴/

v. p.

穷凶极恶

atrocious; diabolical; extremely vicious; utterly evil

例 依有闲话好好讲，勿要～！（你有话好好说，别乱来！）：Please speak it out nicely. Don't go to extremely vicious!

【恶形】

/o⁵ fiŋ¹³/

adj.

令人恶心的；不堪入目的；丑陋的

feel like vomiting; feel nauseated; intolerable to the eyes; ugly

例 样子老～。（形貌非常丑陋。）：Looked ugly.

【恶形恶状】

/o⁵ fiŋ¹³ o⁵ zaŋ¹³/

adj. p.

①（行为）乖戾的

unreasonable; absurd (behavior)

②（装束）奇异的

bizarre; outlandish (attire)

例 打扮～（打扮怪异）：to be bizarrely dressed

汉英上海口语词典

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adj.

有趣的;幽默的

funny; amusing

例 迷只独脚戏交关～。(这台独脚戏十分有趣。):

This one-man-show is very amusing.

F F

【翻跟头】

/fe⁵³ kəŋ⁵³ dɤ¹³/

v. p.

形容物价成倍上涨

rise double in price (by reselling something at two or three times the original price)

例 买格人一多,价钿就～上去味。(顾客一多,物价就成倍上涨。): The price doubled as soon as more customers appeared.

【翻行头】

/fe⁵³ fiaŋ¹³ dɤ¹³/

v. p.

(为赶时髦而)频频更换服装

change clothes frequently (to keep up with the fashions)

【番斯】

/fe⁵³ sɿ⁵³/

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〈tl〉 *n.*

脸,英语 face 的译音

the face

例 迷张～生得老嗲格。(这张脸蛋长得十分俊俏。):

This face is very beautiful.

【蛤(嬪)】

/fə⁵¹/

adv.

不能;不会

can not; will not

例 我～吸烟。(我不会抽烟。): I don't smoke.

【服帖】

/vo² t⁴ iŋ⁵/

v.

① 钦佩

admire

例 依格本领我～。(我钦佩你的本领。): I admire your skill (ability).

② 顺从

be obedient to; submit to; yield to

例 服服帖帖(十分顺从): be very obedient to

F

G

【轧】

/ga²/

① *adj.*

拥挤的

crowded; jam-packed

例 车浪～煞。(车上特别拥挤。): The bus is over-crowded.

② *v.*

相处

associate with; mix with

例 ～朋友(交朋友): to make friends

③ *v.*

核查账目

check; balance (accounts, etc.)

例 ～账(核查账目): to check the accounts

【轧扁头】

/ga² pi³⁴ dɤ¹³/

汉英上海口语词典

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汉英上海口语词典

- ① *v. p.*
陷于困境;遭受各种打击
be in a terrible fix; be buffeted from all directions
- ② *n. p.*
困窘的局面
awkward or embarrassing situation

揣测略微显现的事情的发展趋势或情况
guess what is to come; predict what will happen next (from available hints, etc.)

例 轶出苗头(猜到略微显现的事情的发展趋势或情况); to have got some hints

G G 【轧车子】

- /ga?² ts'ɔ⁵³ tsj¹³/
v. p.
挤公共汽车
push one's way into a crowded bus

G G 【轧勿拢】

- /ga?² və² loj¹³/
v. p.
① 对不上账;数字对不上
do not balance (of accounts)

例 账面~(账面数额对不上); do not balance of accounts

- ② 不能与人很好相处
do not mix; do not get along (of people)

例 伊拉两家头~。(他俩不容易很好相处。); The two of them don't get well along with each other.

【轧道】

- /ga?² dɔ¹³/
v.
交往;交友
associate with; make friends with
- 例** 轶坏道(同坏人交往); to associate with gangsters

【轧苗头】

- /ga?² miɔ¹³ dy¹³/
v. p.

dumped food

【尴里勿尴尬】

- /ke⁵³ li³ və³ ke⁵³ ka³¹/
adj. p.
尴尬
caught in a dilemma; difficult to continue or stop

【戆大】

- /gaŋ¹³ du¹³/
① *adj.*
呆的;蠢的
foolish; stupid
- 例** ~女婿(傻女婿); stupid son-in-law
- ② *n.*
呆子;笨蛋
fool; blockhead
- 例** 伊是~。(他是笨蛋。); He is fool.

【戆头戆脑】

- /gaŋ¹³ dy¹³ gaŋ¹³ no¹³/
adj. p.
愚鲁的;鲁莽的;外表愚笨的
crude and rash; foolish-looking

G G 【轧帐】

- /ga?² tsəŋ³/
v.
查账;核算账目
to check accounts

G G 【轧足输赢】

- /ga?² tsɔf¹ sɿ⁵³ fiŋ¹³/
adj. p.
极其拥挤
jam-packed; terribly crowded

G G 【汗脚】

- 例** 今朝车浪人~。(今天车上极其拥挤。); The bus is overcrowded today.
- 例** ~缸(盛装剩弃饭菜的缸); vat for remnants of
- /kə⁵³ teia? /
n.
剩弃饭菜
remnants of dumped food

例 迭格人～格。(这个人显得比较愚鲁、鲁莽。); He (She) seem to be crude and rash.

【高头】

/kɔ⁵³ d̥y¹³/

prep.

在……上面
on; in

例 天～(天上): in the sky (heaven)

山～(山上): on the hill (mountain)

地～(地上): on the ground

脸孔～(脸上): in the face

桌子～(桌上): on the table

【高兴】

/kɔ⁵³ eij⁵³/

v.

想要(做某事); 愿意(做某事)

want to; would like to; feel like (doing something)

例 迭桩事体我蛮(或: 勿)～做。(我很[或: 不]愿意做这事。); I am (not) willing to do this.

【搞捣蛋】

/gɔ¹³ tɔ²⁴ de¹³/

G G

v.

阻挠; 破坏

be frustrated; have one's hopes or plans thwarted

例 人家格事体, 伊老想去～。(他总想破坏别人的事。); He always tries to frustrate other's business.

【搞七念三】

/gɔ¹³ tɕ¹³ iŋ⁵³ niɛ¹³ se¹³/

v. p.

乱搞; 搞乱

mess things up; make trouble

例 依勿要～!(你别乱来!); Don't you make any trouble!

【隔奶】

/ka⁵³ na¹³/

v.

断奶

wean

例 小囡～顶难过。(对新生儿来说, 断奶是一件极难受的事。); It is very tough for the newly-born babies to be weaned.

【隔枪篱】

G G

n. p.

腐食气味

smell of spoiled food

例 有～格菜会吃坏脱格。(吃了有腐食气味的菜肴, 就会生病。); You will fall ill if you take some spoiled food.

G G

【搁落三姆】

/ko²² lof² se⁵³ m̥i⁵³/

① adv. p.

总共; 总计

in all; altogether; completely

例 伊拉亲眷～有好几十。(他们的亲戚总共有好几十。); They have dozens of relatives.

② adj. p.

所有的; 全部的

all; total; complete

例 ～亲眷侪来嘞。(所有的亲戚都来了。); All the relatives have come.

【格(辞)】

/kəfi⁵/

① pron.

这

【隔宿气】

/ka⁵³ so⁵³ te¹³i¹³/

this

例 ~天子(这天): this day

提示 本义又读go²,字作“哿”,但通常写作“格”。

② a. w.

的

used like 的 in Putonghua

例 我~(我的): my; mine

侬~(你的): your; yours

G G

例 ~侬勿要睬伊。(你别理这类人): Pay no attention to this kind of guys.

提示 “格”一作“哿”。

【格个】

/kəp² ɡəp²/

pron.

这个;这

this

例 ~辰光(这个时候): this time; this moment

~地方(这个地方): this place

提示 “格”一作“哿”。

【格嘞】

/kəp² ləp²/

adv.

因此

therefore; so

例 伊吃坏脱味,~肚皮痛(他吃坏了,怪不得肚子痛。): He has taken some unhygienic food so that he is having a stomachache.

【格面(搭)】

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汉英上海口语词典

kəp² mi¹⁵ ta⁵

pron.

这边;这儿

here; this side

例 ~人比伊面多。(这边的人比那边的多。): There are more people here than over there.

提示 “格”一作“哿”。

G G

提示 “格”一作“哿”。

【格排】

/kəp² baɪ¹⁵/

pron.

这类;这些类

this kind; these kinds

例 ~烟勿好吃。(这类烟不好抽。): This kind of cigarettes taste bad.

提示 “格”一作“哿”。

【格抢里】

/kəp² tɕ'ian³⁵ li¹³/

pron.

近期

this period of time

例 ~老冷格。(这段时间非常冷。): It is very cold this period of time.

提示 “格”一作“哿”。

【格眼】

/kəp² ɟeɪ¹³/

pron.

【格能】

go² nɔŋ¹⁵

pron.

这样;如此

like this; this way; so

例 ~勿来事。(这样不行。): It won't do this way.

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汉英上海口语词典

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这些

this much; these

例 ~零食拔啥人吃好? (这么点儿零食给谁吃好?):

To whom these snacks go will be OK?

提示 “格”一作“哿”。

【格歌】

kə³ eɪp⁵

pron.

这时;这期间

this time; this moment

例 伊~还睺辣嗨。(他现在还睡着。); He is still asleep this moment.

提示 “格”一作“哿”。

【趨】

/g¹³/

v.

蜷缩

huddle up

例 ~起来(把身子蜷缩起来); to huddle up

伊冷得唆~头缩颈。(他被冻得缩头缩脑。); He is so cold that huddle himself up.

kəŋ⁵³ dī¹³

n.

工资;工钱

wages; pay (esp. for manual labor)

例 发~(发工资); issue give pay

算~(算工钱); reckon up one's pay

【骨头轻】

kue⁵ dv¹³ tɕ⁵³

v. p.

举止轻浮、愚笨

be frivolous; act silly

例 女人~被男人看勿起。(女子举止轻浮,被男子看不起。); A woman will be looked down upon by men if she is frivolous.

【故了】

ku³⁴ lə²

v.

死了

die

例 伊旧年~。(他去年死了。); He died last year.

【搊】

【各到各处】

/kɔp⁵ tʂ³⁴ kɔp⁵ ts'p³⁴/

adv. p.

到处

everywhere

例 我~寻伊勿着(我到处都找不到他。); I searched for him everywhere but couldn't find him.

【跟屁虫】

/kɔŋ⁵³ p⁵i³⁴ zɔŋ¹³/

⟨abus⟩ n.

没有主见的人;盲从者;跟随者

person with no ideas of his own; copycat; follower

【哽牢】

/kəŋ³¹ lə¹³/

v.

哽住

get stuck

例 唉唆拔鱼骨头~嘞。(咽喉被鱼刺哽住了。); To get stuck in one's throat by a fishbone.

【打钿】

/kua²⁵/

v.

以巴掌击脸

slap or smack (somebody in the face)

例 ~耳光(搊耳光); smack sb. in the face

【掼跤】

/gue¹³ ko⁵³/

v.

摔跤

tumble; trip and fall

例 搁了一跤(摔了一跤); tumble over

【掼派头】

/gue¹³ p⁵a³⁴ dv¹³/

v. p.

表现富贵;显示气派

display a rich and arrogant manner to show off one's wealth or status

例 人前~。(在别人面前显示气派。); To show off in front of people.

【光郎头】

/kuɑŋ⁵³ laŋ¹³ dv¹³/

n.

光头

bald head; clean-shaven head

例 光郎和尚头(和尚般的光头): a hairless head
(like that of a monk)

rinse

例 水里～～(用水冲洗一下): to wash sth. with water

【过饭】

/ku³⁴ və¹³/

① v.

就菜吃饭

go with rice in a meal

例 吃淡饭头,勿～。(光吃米饭,不就菜。) To have bare rice without dishes.

② adj.

能就菜而吃的

able to be eaten meal after meal

例 ～格(下饭的菜肴): dishes which go with rice

G G

【光生】

/kuɑŋ⁵³ səŋ⁵³/

adj.

(触觉)光滑

smooth

例 皮肤～～格。(皮肤很光滑。) The skin is very smooth.

【过】

/ku³⁴/

v.

① 就着吃喝;下饭:下酒

go well with (food, wine)

例 ～饭吃(就菜吃饭): go with rice in a meal

② 传染(疾病)

infect (with a disease)

③ 清洗;冲洗

【过房】

/ku³⁴ vəŋ¹³/

v.

过继;收养;确立收养关系

adopt: enter adoptive relationship

例 ～爷(养父): adopted father

～娘(养母): adopted mother

～儿子(养子): adopted son

～囡儿(养女): adopted daughter

【过腻头】

/ku³⁴ n̩j¹³ d̩y¹³/

v. p.

过瘾;尽欢;尽情去做

do to one's heart's content

例 跳舞～(跳舞尽欢): to enjoy oneself in dancing
(to dance to one's heart's content)

G

+



【寒丝丝】

/fiə¹³ s̩l⁵³ s̩l⁵³/

adj. p.

令人担心而坐立不安的

fearful and uneasy (when expecting something important or difficult)

例 伊一想到死就～。(他一想到死,就坐立不安。): He feels ill at ease when he thinks of death.

【汗毛凜凜】

/f̩ə¹³ mə¹³ l̩iŋ¹³ l̩iŋ¹³/

adj. p.

令人毛骨悚然的

making one's hair stand on end; bloodcurdling

例 迭只故事听起来叫人～格。(这个故事令人听了毛骨悚然。): The story sounds scaring.

【行情行市】

/haŋ¹³ ziŋ¹³ haŋ¹³ zɪŋ¹³/

adj.

多得不可胜数

numerous; countless

【好吃吃】

/hɔ³⁴ tɕ'itʂ⁵ tɕ'itʂ⁵/

adj. p.

易被恐吓和威胁的; 易被欺负的

easily cowed or bullied; easy to be cheated

例 侬勿要当我一格! (你别把我当成好欺负的!):

Don't you take me to be easily bullied!

【好货(色)】

/hɔ⁴ hu³⁴ (se²⁵)/

(iron) n. p.

坏人

bad person; person with bad qualities

例 伊原来是格能一票~。(他原来是这么一个坏人。); He turned out to be such a bad person.

【好日】

/fiɔ³⁴ nai²⁵/

① *n.*

洞房花烛夜
wedding day

例 今朝是伊拉格~。(今天是他俩的洞房花烛夜。); It's their wedding day today.

② *v.*

结婚

marry; wed

例 趁早~(趁早结婚办喜事); to get married as early as possible

【好手脚】

/hɔ³¹ sʂ³⁴ tɕiaʂ⁵/

n. p.

技艺高强的人

person of great skill or ability

【好仔】

/hɔ³¹ tsɿ³¹

a. w.

① 放在动词后以表示完成的动作

used after a verb to indicate completed action

② 放在动词后以表示起始动作完成后继续动作的继续

used after a verb to indicate continuation of a subsequent action after completion of the initial action

v. p.

打赌

bet

例 我同侬~, 嘿人输了啥人请客。(我跟你打赌, 谁输了谁请客。); Let's make a bet. Whoever loses should stand treat.

提示 也说“横输赢”。

H I

【亨八郎(和尚)】

/haŋ⁵³ pa⁵ laŋ³ taŋ⁵³/

adv. p.

① 总共; 总计

in all; altogether

例 一个月格工钿~加起来只有 500 块。(把一个月的工资收入加起来, 只有 500 元。); His salary is only five hundred yuan in all per month.

② 完全

all; completely; entirely

例 伊把好吃格~齐吃光味。(他把好吃的东西统统吃光了。); He has eaten up all the delicious food.

【横东道】

ɦuaŋ¹³ tʂ⁵ dʂ¹³

洞房花烛夜
wedding day

例 今朝是伊拉格~。(今天是他俩的洞房花烛夜。); It's their wedding day today.

② *v.*

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H I

【横对】

/uaŋ⁵³ tʂ³⁴/

adj.

粗鲁的; 蛮横无礼的; 不讲道理的

rude and unreasonable

例 要讲道理, 勿好~。(要讲理, 不要胡来。); Please be reasonable, don't be rash.

【横垛单向】

/ɦuan¹³ tu³¹ li¹³ ciaŋ³⁴/

adv. p.

横向

crosswise

例 车子勿要~停辣路浪。(别把车横向停在路上。); Don't stop car on the road crosswise.

【横一歇】

/ huāng¹³ i⁵ cī⁵ /

v. p.

躺一会儿

lie down for a little while (to rest, doze off, etc.)

例 我吃力煞喇～。(我累极了, 躺一会儿。): I'm so tired. Let me lie down and have a rest.

H H

【红颜绿色】

/ hóng³ yán¹³ lǜ² sè⁵ /

adj. p.

多彩的; 五彩缤纷

colorful; multicolored

例 ～格气球真好看。(五彩缤纷的气球真好看。): How beautiful the coloured balloons are!

(提示) 亦作“五颜六色”。

【候分掐数】

/ fú¹³ fēng¹³ kā⁵ su³ /

adj. p.

恰如其数的; 数量算得很精确

exact; precise (amount, quantity, time, size, etc.)

例 收支要～。(收支要平衡。): The revenue and

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汉英上海口语词典

expenditure should be balanced.

【后生】

fòu¹³ sāng⁵ /

① adj.

(看起来显得)年轻的
young; youthful (looking)

例 依着这件衣裳～嘞交关。(你穿这件衣服显得年轻了许多。): You seem to be much younger in this dress.

② n.

年轻男子; 小伙子
young male

【呼幺喝六】

huō⁵ iō⁵ hā⁵ lō² /

adj. p.

粗鲁的

imperious (bearing)

例 有闲话好好讲, 勿要～格。(有话好好说, 别那么狠声狠气的。): Speak out nicely. Don't be so imperious.

【花功道地】

huā⁵ kōng⁵ dào¹³ dì¹³ /

adj. p.

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善于奉承人的; 会阿谀、谄媚的

good at pleasing others; knowing how to flatter or curry favor with

例 我呒没伊～。(我不像他那样善于阿谀奉承。): I'm not so good at flattering as he is.

【花样经】

/ ho⁵ fíang¹³ tēijīng⁵ /

n.

花招; 把戏

funny business; tricks

例 ～老透(事情挺多); to be full of tricks

弄啥格～? (玩什么花招?): What tricks are you playing?

【滑笃笃】

/ huá² tu⁵ tu⁵ /

adj.

滑溜溜

smooth; slick; slippery

例 鱿鱼～格。(鱿鱼滑溜溜的。): Squids are slippery.

【滑跤】

huá² kǎo⁵ /

v.

滑倒

sneak away; make oneself scarce; slink off

例 雪地容易～。(雪地容易滑倒。): People is apt to slip on the snow-covered ground.

H H

【滑脚】

huá² tēia⁵ /

v.

逃脱责任

succeed in evading responsibility

例 伊哪能可以～溜走, 勿担责任!(他怎能逃脱责任!): He can't succeed in evading responsibility!

【坏脱】

huá¹³ tu⁵ /

v.

变质; 变坏

spoil (of food); go bad

例 菜蔬勿放冰箱就～嘞。(菜肴不放冰箱就变质了。): Vegetables will go bad if they are not kept in the refrigerator.

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【黄伯伯】

/huaj¹³ pa²⁵ pa²⁵/

n. p.

不肯负责任的人;不可靠的人;不守信用的人

irresponsible person; undependable person; person who fails to keep promises

例 选格人是～，勿好相信伊格。(这个人不可靠，不能相信他。); He is not reliable. Don't trust him.

H H

/huaj¹³ nix¹³ tci²⁵ ka²⁵/

↑ n. p.

塌肩膀;溜肩

drooped shoulder

② (fig) adj.

不负责任的

irresponsible

例 伊做事体～，靠勿牢。(他是个不负责任的人。);

He is an irresponsible person, can't be relied upon.

【黄牛】

/huaj¹³ nix¹³,

n.

① 不负责任的人;不可信的人

irresponsible person; person who fails to make good on his promise

例 狗桩事体侬要敲定下来，勿要～！(你要把这件事办妥，别当不负责任的人！); You would settle the matter, don't be irresponsible!

② 投机者;牟利者

small-time speculator; profiteer

例 ～党(投机牟利帮); the gang of profiteers

H H

【黄鱼车】

/huaj¹³ ij¹³ ts' o²³,

n.

三轮车(运货用)

tricycle (used to transport goods)

【灰扑扑】

/hue²³ p' o²⁵ p' o²⁵/

adj. p.

① 灰色的

gray

② 风尘仆仆的

travel-worn; travel-weary

例 伊刚落火车，一路～。(他刚下火车，一路风尘。);

H H

汉英上海口语词典

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【黄牛肩膀】

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汉英上海口语词典

He has just got off the train and is travel-worn.

③ 积满灰尘的;脏的(衣服、家具等)

dusty; dirty (of clothing, furniture, etc.)

例 衣裳～格，要汰一汰味。(衣服脏了，该洗一洗了。); The clothes are dirty and need washing.

H H

汉英上海口语词典

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【汇钞】

/huo¹³ ts' o²³,

v. p.

付钱;请客做东

pay; stand treat

例 我请客，我来～。(我请客，我来结账。); It's on me. I'll pay for it.

H H

to be not good at managing household finances

【昏冬冬】

/huaj⁵³ ton⁵³ ton⁵³/

adj.

① 头昏脑胀

dizzy; giddy

② 昏头昏脑

muddleheaded; absentminded

例 伊年纪大哉，脑筋～哉。(他上了岁数，脑子不清楚了。); He is old and becomes muddleheaded.

H H

【魂灵】

/huaj¹³ lii¹³

n.

灵魂;精神

soul; spirit

例 ～吓出(吓得魂不附体); to be scared out of one's wit

H H

【混腔势】

/huaj¹³ te' ian⁵³ si³¹/

v. p.

得过且过;混日子

H H

汉英上海口语词典

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【会做人家】

/huc¹³ tsu²¹ nin³ ka²¹

v. p.

善于管理家财、安排经济开支

be good at managing household finances; know how to manage the family budget

例 蛮～(很善于管理安排家庭经济开支); to be good at managing household finances

勿～(乱花钱，不善于管理安排家庭经济开支);

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汉英上海口语词典

drift along aimlessly; muddle along

例 伊呒没啥本事，只好日日～。(他没什么本事，只好天天混日子。): He has no skills and has to muddle along from day to day.

【活勿落】

/huɔ² vɔ² lɔ²/

v. p.

无法生存下去

unable to subsist; be difficult to eke out an existence

例 伊讲伊～去味。(他说他没法活了。): He said he didn't unable to live any longer.

【猢狲屁股】

/fiuə?² səŋ⁵³ p'j³⁴ ku³¹

(fig) n. p.

坐立不定的人

(monkey's bottom) fidgety person; person who can't sit still

例 伊是～，坐勿牢。(他浮躁得静坐不下来。): He is as fidgety as a monkey and can not sit still.

【豁边】

/hua?⁵ pie⁵³/

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汉英上海口语词典

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v.

① (说话)出圈、过头

overstepping the bounds; going too far (in speech)

例 伊讲着讲着就～嘞。(他说着说着就说出圈了。):

He becomes irrelevant as he speaks along.

② (事)出岔；糟

go wrong

H H

例 迷桩事体～嘞。(这件事不成了。): This thing has went wrong.

【豁虎跳】

/hua?⁵ hu³¹ t'io³¹/

v. p.

侧身翻跟头

turn a cartwheel

【豁水】

/hua?⁵ si³⁴/

n.

① 鱼尾巴

fish tail

② 挡风玻璃擦拭器

windshield wiper

J

【迹湜】

/tei?⁵ tsɔ?²/

n.

斑渍

stain (esp. on cloth)

例 汗～(把斑渍洗掉): to wash the stains off

【急促胡拉】

/tei?⁵ ts'ə?⁵ fu?¹ la?¹/

adj. p.

急得有点失态

forget oneself in one's impatient

例 依勿要介～！(你别这样着急！): Don't be so impatient!

【急形急状】

/tci?⁵ fi?¹ tei?⁵ za?¹/

adj. p.

① 急不可待；迫不及待

too impatient to wait; unable to hold oneself back

例 迷格小囡吃起物事来真是～。(这个小孩吃起东西来一副急不可待的样子。): The child too impatient to wait for eat.

② 紧张而慌乱；惊慌失措

flustered; frightened out of one's wits; panicstricken

例 人奔命辰光侪是～格。(人在逃命时都紧张而慌乱。): People become nervous and flustered when they are running for their lives.

【忌嘴】

/dzi?¹ ts?¹/

v. p.

忌吃；限吃(以配合治疗)

avoid certain foods (e. g., when ill); be on a diet

例 伊有糖尿病，甜格～。(他患有糖尿病，忌吃甜食。): He is a diabetic and is on a sugar diet.

【家当】

/ka?⁵ ta?¹/

n.

家庭财产

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belongings; property

例 伊做生意吃赔账，拿～侪卖脱嘞。（他做生意赔了本，就把家产全变卖了。）：He failed in business and sold out all his properties.

【家生】

/ka⁵³ san⁵³/

n.

家庭用具

household effects; furniture; utensils

J J

吃饭～（餐具；喻工匠赖以谋生的生产工具）：tableware; craftsman's implements of production for make a living (fig.)

盛物事格～（盛具）：containing utensils

【夹弄】

/ka⁵³ long¹³/

n.

狭窄的胡同（多数为死胡同）

narrow lane or alley (usu. dead end)

【夹忙头里】

/ka⁵³ man¹³ dy¹³ li¹³/

adv. p.

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conj.

如果；假使

if; in case; provided

例 明朝～落雨，我就勿去嘛。（假如明天下雨，我就不去了。）：I will not go if it rains tomorrow.

【鉴貌辨色】

/tɕei³⁴ mɔ³ bi¹³ se⁵/

v. p.

随机应变；投人所好；见机行事

trim one's sails; act according to the moods of another

例 出门要～，头子活络。（到了社会上，要随机应变，思维敏捷。）：You should do as the circumstances dictate and keep your mind quick when you are away from home.

【讲闲话】

/kaŋ³⁴ fie¹³ fio¹³/

v. p.

① 闲聊

chat; make small talk

② 说；讲

speak; talk

③ 议论；批评

make comments; criticize

突然地；冷不防地

all of a sudden

例 我拨～浇了一身水。（我冷不防被浇了一身水。）：I am suddenly wetted from head to foot.

【夹头夹脑】

/ka⁵³ dy¹³ ka⁵³ no¹³/

adv. p.

劈头盖脸

right in the face

例 大雨～格落下来。（大雨倾盆而下。）：It suddenly began to rain and the raindrops fell right in the face.

【假痴假呆】

/ka³⁴ ts'ɿ⁵³ ka³⁴ ðe¹³/

v. p.

故意装傻

intentionally act like an idiot; play the fool; feign ignorance

例 伊是～，装勿晓得。（他故意装作不知道。）：He is feigning ignorance.

【假使讲】

/tɕia³⁴ sɿ³⁴ kaŋ³⁴/

汉英上海口语词典

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例 拨人背后～（被人背后议论）：to be criticized behind one's back

【讲讲】

/kaŋ³⁴ kaŋ³⁴/

v.

说；聊

talk; chat

例 同伊呒没啥好～格。（同他没什么好聊的。）：I have nothing to talk with him.

【犟头倔脑】

/dʑian¹³ dy¹³ dzyɪn² no¹³/

adj. p.

倔强；顽固

obstinate; pigheaded

例 迭格小囡有眼～。（这小孩有点倔强。）：This little child is a little bit obstinate.

【交关】

/tɕio⁵³ kue⁵³/

① adv.

非常；相当

very; extremely

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汉英上海口语词典

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汉英上海口语词典

例 今年～热。(今年非常热。): It is very hot this year.

② *adj.*

很多

much; a lot of

例 店里厢人～。(商店里人很多。): The shop is crowded with people.

【交交关】

/tɕio⁵³ tɕio⁵³ kue⁵³/

adj.

极多

numerous; multitudinous

例 车站里人～。(车站里的人极多。): The station is crowded with people.

【焦毛气】

/tɕio⁵³ mo¹³ tɕ' i³⁴/

n. p.

食物的烧糊味儿

smell of burnt food

例 ~老重。(食物的烧糊味儿特别重。): It's full of the smell of burnt food.

【搅七搅八】

/go¹³ tɕ' i²⁵ go¹³ pa²⁵/

v. p.

胡搅蛮缠

pester; harass with unreasonable demands

例 快走开,勿要~!(快走开,别胡搅蛮缠!): Walk away quickly, Don't make mess!

【叫花子】

/tɕio³⁴ ho⁵³ tsɿ³⁴/

n.

乞丐

beggar

【叫应】

/tɕio³⁴ iŋ³⁴/

v.

(互相)打招呼

exchange greetings; say hello

例 路高头碰着就~一声。(在路上遇见就打声招呼。): Say hello when you come across sb. in the street.

【结筑】

【脚高脚低】

/tɕiaf⁵ ko⁵³ tɕiaf⁵ li⁵³/

⟨obso⟩ adj. p.

反复无常的;多变的

capricious; fickle

例 股市～格。(股市行情反复无常。): The stock market fluctuates all the time.

【脚脚头】

/tɕiaf⁵ tɕiaf⁵ dʒ¹³/

n.

剩底之物(通常指食物、蔬菜等)

remnants; leftovers (usu. of food, vegetables, etc.)

例 ~勿要味。(剩底食物别要了。): Throw away the leftovers (of food).

【脚翘皇天高】

/tɕiaf⁵ tɕ' i³⁴ fuarŋ¹³ t'i⁵³ ko⁵³/

v. p.

翘着二郎腿悠闲地坐着

sit relaxed and cross-legged

例 伊～格,坐呒没坐相。(他翘着二郎腿坐着,丝毫没有坐相。): He is sitting relaxedly and cross-legged.

/tɕiŋ²⁵ tsɔŋ⁵/

adj.

结实

strong and sturdy; solid and firm

【解厌气】

/ka³⁴ i³⁴ tɕ' i³⁴/

v. p.

消磨时光;排遣厌烦

kill time; relieve boredom

例 打牌九～。(靠打麻将消磨时光。): To kill time by playing mahjong.

【介】

/ka⁵³ /

pron.

如此;这般

so; to such an extent

例 原来是～格。(原来如此。): I see, I see. / So that is how matters stand.

【筋筋拉拉】

/tɕin⁵³ tɕin⁵³ la⁵³ la⁵³/

adj. p.

衣衫褴褛

tattered; worn out (of clothing)

叫花子穿得～。(乞丐衣衫褴褛。): Beggars are dressed in rags.

例 迭格人只进勿出,老～格。(这人只让别人为他花钱,而不肯为别人花钱,特别工于算计。): He is very stingy. He always makes others pay for him but never pays for others.

【进账】

/tɕin³⁴ tsan³⁴/

① v.

挣钱

earn; take as income

写书勿～。(写书不挣钱。): People makes little money by writing books.

② n.

收入

income; earnings

侬一月～多少?(你一个月多少收入?): How much do you earn per month?



【精乖】

/tɕin⁵³ kua⁵³/

adj.

工于算计(经常用于贬义)

calculating (usu. derogatory)



【开秤】

/k'ε⁵³ ts'əŋ³⁴/

v. p.

旧指(食品商场)开始一天的营业

begin the day's business (in a food market)



the facade of a house

② class

旧指房间的宽度(一般以一丈为一个开间)
width of a house

【开口饭】

/k'ε⁵³ k'v³⁴ vε¹³/

n. p.

(演员、教师等)靠说、唱谋生的职业

livelihood earned with the mouth (e.g., singer, teacher)

吃～(以演员或教师为业): to make a living with one's mouth (e.g. as a singer or a teacher etc.)

【开条斧】

/k'ε⁵³ diɔ¹³ fu³⁴/

v. p.

① 暗示某种要求或条件

put forth one's demands; declare one's terms

② 指责

reproach

开伊格条斧(指责他): reproach him

【开无轨电车】

/k'ε⁵³ u¹³ kue³⁴ di¹³ ts'əŋ³⁴/

〈fig〉 v. p.

离题

digress from the subject; stray from the point; bullshit

例 伊一讲话就～。(他一说话就离题。): He becomes irrelevant as soon as he begins to talk.

【开烊】

/kə'ɔŋ³ fiaŋ¹/

v.

(冰、雪)融化

melt (of ice, snow)

例 春天一到,冰就～。(春天刚到,冰就融化了。):

The ice begins to melt as soon as spring comes.

【开洋荤】

/kə'eŋ³ fiaŋ¹ huəŋ⁵/

v. p.

① 吃西餐

eat Western-style food

② 尝试新的或时髦的事物; 获取新经验

〈fig〉 try something new or fashionable; gain a new experience

【看看看】

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汉英上海口语词典

/k'ə'ɔŋ³ k'ə'ɔŋ³ k'ə'ɔŋ³/

v. p.

看一下

have a look; take a look

例 外头出啥格事体? 我去～。(外面出什么事了? 我去看看。): What's happening outside? Let me go out and have a look.

【看山色】

/k'ə'ɔŋ³ seŋ⁵ soŋ⁵/

v. p.

看脸色揣摩心态

watch a person's countenance to discern his mood

例 勿会～(不善于根据脸色揣摩别人心态): to be not good at discerning a person's mood by watching his face (appearance)

【拷】

/k'ɔŋ³/

v.

① 酬

ladle

② 买(酒、食油等)

buy (liquids, e. g., wine, cooking oil)

汉英上海口语词典

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/k'ɔŋ⁵ ciŋ⁵ t'arŋ⁵ dɔŋ¹/

n.

空口许诺

empty promise

例 吃～(相信别人的空口许诺: 空欢喜): to rejoice too soon at sb.'s empty promises

【恐怕】

/k'ɔŋ³ p'ɔŋ³/

adv.

① 惟恐

it is feared that

例 伊勿肯借拔我,～我勿还。(他不肯借钱给我,惟恐我不还。): He refused to lend me any money for fear that I wouldn't repay the money.

② 可能; 也许

perhaps; maybe

例 天～要落雨。(天也许会下雨。): It's possible that it will rain.

提示 亦作“恐防”。

【扣恰扣】

/k'ɔŋ³ k'arŋ⁵ k'ɔŋ³/

汉英上海口语词典

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〈fig〉 v. p.

欠债

digress from the subject; stray from the point; bullshit

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v. p.

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【扣恰扣】

/k'ɔŋ³ k'arŋ⁵ k'ɔŋ³/

汉英上海口语词典

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adj. p.

(不大不小、不早不晚、不多不少)正合适
just right; just in time; just enough

例 大小～(大小正好): to fit well

辰光～(时间不早不晚): to be right on time

【哭出胡拉】

/k'ɔf⁵ ts'əf⁵ fu¹³ la⁵³/

v. p.

哭丧着脸: 表情显似悲哀

pull a long face; look sad and miserable

K K

例 一日到夜～(整天哭丧着脸): to look distressed all the day

【鼓】

/k'ɔf⁵/

v.

(干燥后) 不规则地鼓起

bulge in the middle (after drying); wrinkle; crumple

例 ～起(起皱): to bulge up; wrinkle; crumple

【刷版】

/k'uəf⁵³ ts'a⁵³/

v.

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汉英上海口语词典

(皮肤等)破裂

crack; chap (of the skin, etc.)

例 皮肤～(皮肤因受冻或干燥而裂开。): The skin chaps (in cold or dry weather).

【亏得】

/tə'y⁵³ təP⁵/

adv.

幸亏

fortunately; luckily

例 ～依帮忙!(幸亏得到你的帮助!): Hadn't it been for your help!

【睺扁头】

/k'uəŋ³⁴ pi³⁴ dʒ¹³/

v. p.

白日做梦;痴心妄想

daydream; fond dream; indulge in wishful thinking



【拉司卡】

/la⁵³ sɿ⁵³ k'a³⁴/

n.

①末班车

last car (bus, train)

例 脱出～(没赶上末班车): to miss the last bus

②最后一次机会

last chance

L L

例 ～脱出(失去最后一次机会): to miss the last chance ever

【邋遢天气】

/laP² t'a⁵⁵ t'i⁵³ tə'j³⁴/

n. p.

阴雨天气

overcast and rainy weather

【喇叭腔】

/la¹³ pa⁵³ tə'iar⁵³/

(fig) adj. p.

一团糟;不成功的,多指计划好的事泡汤

bungled; unsuccessful

例 事体办得～(事情办得一团糟): to have made a mess of it

【辣手】

/laP² sv³⁴/

① *adj.*

残忍的;恶毒的

ruthless; vicious

例 ～辣脚(手段恶毒): heavy-handed; ruthless; vicious

② *n.*

残忍、恶毒的手段

ruthlessness; viciousness

例 下～(下毒手): to lay murderous hands on sb.

【瘌痢头儿子自家好】

/laP² li¹³ dʒ¹³ nɿ¹³ tsɿ³⁴ zɿ¹³ ka³⁴ ho³⁴/

(fig) v. p.

盲目地自以为是

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consider one's own the best (no matter how flawed)

【懒惰坯】

/lɛ¹³ du¹³ p'ε⁵³/

n.

懒人

sluggard; sloth; lazybones

例 ~勿肯做生活。(懒人不肯干活。): Lazybones are unwilling to work.

【懒料】

/lɛ¹³ liɔ¹³/

adj.

懒的

sluggish

例 ~坯(懒汉): good-for-nothing; idler; person who spends without restraint but has nothing to do

【懒扑】

/lɛ¹³ p'ɒp⁵/

adj.

懒的

lazy; sluggish

例 ~相(懒的模样): to be lazy

adv.

原先

formerly; before; originally

例 伊~生过病。(他原先得过病。): He has been ill before.

【老爹】

/lɔ¹³ tia⁵³/

n.

老大爷(对老年男子的尊称)

grandfather (polite form of address to an elderly male)

【老鬼三】

/lɔ¹³ tey³⁴ se⁵³/

n.

① 人(多用于贬义)

person (often derogatory)

例 一个~(一个人): a guy

② 这事(不便明言的特指事物)

(euphem) this thing (something unmentionable)

例 来~(来月经): menstruate

【老咸狗】

/lɔ¹³ huəp² səŋ⁵³/

【浪头】

/laŋ¹³ dʒ¹³/

n.

口气;腔调

tone; manner of speaking

例 ~大味兮(口气很大): talk big

【捞锡箔灰】

/lɔ⁵³ ciŋ⁵ bo² hue⁵³/

v. p.

乘人之危,用不正当的手段获取钱财

take advantage of sb.'s precarious position, make money through illegal or immoral mean

【老吃老做】

/lɔ¹³ tə'if⁵ lɔ¹³ tsu³⁴/

(derog) adv. p.

习惯于,含贬义

habitually; customarily

例 迭格行当伊是~味。(他已习惯于这种职业。): He is accustomed to this profession.

【老底子】

/lɔ¹³ ti³⁴ tsu³⁴/

(abus) n. p.

老奸巨滑的家伙

slippery customer; sly and cunning person

【老交】

/lɔ¹³ tɕiŋ⁵³/

n.

老朋友

old friend; long-time friend

例 30年格~(具有30年交情的老朋友): an old friend of thirty years

【老辣】

/lɔ¹³ laʔ²/

adj.

经历丰富而毒辣的

experienced and ruthless

例 手段~(手段毒辣): to be ruthless

【老老大】

/lɔ¹³ lɔ¹³ du¹³/

adj. p.

巨大的;极大的

huge; enormous; gigantic

例 北方格茄子～格。(北方的茄子很大。): The eggplant in the north is very big.

【老面皮】

/lɔ¹³ mi¹³ bi¹³/

adj.

厚颜无耻

thick-skinned; brazen

例 ～格人勿晓得难为情。(脸皮厚的人不知羞耻。): A thick-skinned person is shameless.

【老枪】

/lɔ¹³ tɕ'ian⁵³/

n.

① 有严重烟瘾的人

heavy smoker; chain smoker

② 瘦削而干瘪的人

wizened and shrivelled person

【老茄三千】

/lɔ¹³ ga¹³ se⁵³ tɕ'ip⁵³/

adj. p.

装作老手的样子

like an old-timer; posing as an old hand

例 勿懂装懂,～(一副不懂装懂、装作老手的样子): to pretend to know what one does not know; to try to pass for an experienced person

【老清老早】

/lɔ¹³ te'iŋ⁵³ lɔ¹³ tsɔ³⁴/

n. p.

大清早

early in the morning; dawn

例 鸡～就叫嘞。(公鸡大清早就啼叫开了。): The cock begins to crow very early in the morning.

【老十三】

/lɔ¹³ zəp² se⁵³/

(abus) n. p.

神经兮兮; 神经不正常

mental disorder; be not quite right in the head

【老天菩萨】

/lɔ¹³ t'i⁵³ bu¹³ sa⁵⁵/

n. p.

天帝; 老天爷; 菩萨

God; the Creator; Providence

例 ～保佑! (上天保佑!): God bless me!

v.

不妨; 最好还是; 何乐而不为

may as well; what is there against it

例 有得吃～吃。(有得吃不妨就吃。): You may eat as well when you have something to eat.

【勒杀吊死】

/ləp² sa⁵⁵ ti⁵³ ei³⁴/

adj. p.

① 吝惜; 节俭

grudgingly; sparingly

例 伊一生世～格勿舍得花铜钿。(他一辈子十分节俭,舍不得花钱。): He is very frugal all his life and very grudging to spend money.

② 不爽快

with not alacrity

【冷角落】

/laŋ¹³ ko⁵⁵ lo²/

n. p.

偏僻的角落

out-of-the-way place; remote corner

例 ～里躲了个人。(偏僻的角落里躲了个人。): There

【老洋钿】

/lɔ¹³ fjan¹³ di¹³/

adj. p.

昂贵的

expensive; costly

例 迭只甲鱼～。(这只甲鱼很贵。): This soft-shelled turtle costs a lot.

【老早】

/lɔ¹³ tsɔ³⁴/

adv.

① 非常早

very early

例 大清～: very early

我～吃过嘞。(我早就吃过了。): I had my breakfast very early in the morning.

② 过去; 从前; 很久以前

before; formerly; in the past; long ago

例 上海～是小小村塘。(上海从前是小小村庄。): Shanghai used to be a small village a long time ago.

【乐得】

/lo² tɔ⁵/

is a person hiding in the remote corner.

【楞嘴】

/ləŋ³ tsɿ³⁴/

n.

口吃的人

stutter; stammer

例 ~讲勿灵清。(口吃的人说话不清楚。); A stutter speaks unclearly.

【里花拉花】

/li¹³ ho⁵³ la⁵³ ho⁵³/

adj. p.

模糊的

blurred (like seeing through a carelessly cleaned window)

例 窗玻璃被水汽冻得~。(窗玻璃被水汽冻得模糊不清。); The windowpanes become blurred with the frozen vapour.

【立壁角】

/lɪp² piŋ⁵ koŋ⁵/

v. p.

(罚学生)面对墙角站立

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stand in the corner facing the wall (as a form of student discipline)

例 学生子赖学就让伊~。(学生逃课就罚他面对墙角站立。); A truant must be sentenced to standing in the corner, facing the wall.

【力道】

/lɪŋ² dɔ¹³/

n.

力量

strength; power

例 比比看啥人~大。(比比谁的力气大。); Let's have a contest and see who is stronger (who is the strongest).

【利钿】

/li¹³ di¹³/

n.

利息

interest (e.g., on a loan)

例 国库券格~比存银行高。(国库券的利息比银行储蓄的利息高。); The interest rates of state treasury bonds are higher than that of bank savings.

【粒屑】

adj. p.

① 两回(事)的
mismatched (of things)

例 ~格事体, 依勿要扯了一起生。(你别把两件不同的事扯到一块去。); These two are different matters. Don't mess them up.

② 彼此分离的

seperate (way); apart from one another

例 地球同月亮是~格。(地球与月亮是彼此分离的。); The earth and the moon are two different heavenly body.

【料作】

/liɔ¹³ tsɔf⁵/

n.

① 材料(多指衣料、木料)
material (usu. fabric, timber)

例 ~好嘛推板交关。(材料好坏相差很远。); The quality of the material is far from good.

② 佐料

seasoning; condiments

例 ~太多勿好吃。(佐料太多了不好吃。); The dish won't taste good if too much seasoning is added.

【量来】

/lian¹³ le¹³/

adv.

可能; 假设

probably; presumably

例 伊~是勿来嘞。(他可能不来了。); Probably he will not come.

【两起生】

/lian¹³ te⁴i³¹ saŋ⁵³/

【漏口风】

/l̩y¹³ k⁴y³⁴ fɔŋ⁵³/

v. p.

泄漏消息

leak information

例 伊已经～拔我嘞。(他已经把消息透露给我了。): He has already leaked the information to me.

【路道粗】

/lu¹³ dɔ¹³ ts⁴u⁵³/

adj. p.

关系众多

having numerous connections

例 ~好办事体。(关系多办事容易。): It is easy to do business if you have a large acquaintance.

【路子】

/lu¹³ ts³⁴/

n.

各种社会关系

social connection (e.g., for securing a job)

例 套～(套关系): to pursue relationship with some important people

不负责任的人;专门拆台、难对付的人(贬义)

irresponsible person: one who cut the ground from under sb.'s feet

例 迭格人是个～,勿好相信伊格。(这个人不负责任,不能信任他。): He is irresponsible. You shouldn't trust him.

【落乡】

/lof² eian⁵³/

① adj.

偏僻的

far from the center city; remote

例 迭面～,要当心眼!(这儿偏僻,要小心点儿!):

This is a remote place. Please be careful!

② n.

偏僻的地方;穷乡僻壤

remote place; out-of-the-way place (far from the center city)

例 伊住嘞～。(他住在乡下。): He lives in the countryside.

【捩】

/liŋ²/

【捩顺毛】

/lu⁵³ zəŋ³⁴ mə¹³/

⟨fig⟩ v. p.

安抚,多指顺着对方的意思说好话

appease; stroke

【螺丝壳里做道场】

/lu¹³ sɿ⁵³ k⁴oP⁵ li¹³ tsu³⁴ dɔ¹³ zaŋ¹³/

⟨fig⟩ v. p.

在狭小的空间里做大事

(perform rites in a snail shell) do something grand in a small space; make a big show in a small area

【落脚货】

/loP² teia⁵³ hu³⁴/

n. p.

挑剩的商品

picked-over merchandise

例 拣～买(选购挑剩的商品): to buy picked-over goods

【落桥货】

/loP² dzio¹³ hu³⁴/

n. p.

v.

折断

break off; snap

例 ~断(折断): to break

【掸】

/liŋ²/

v.

(米、菜等用水漂洗后)晾干;滤干

allow to drip-dry (of rice, vegetables, etc. after rinsing or washing)

例 ~燥(晾干): to dry sth. in the air



【麻花雨】

/mə¹³ hə⁵³ fy¹³/

n.

毛毛雨

fine drizzle; misty rain

例 天落～。(下毛毛雨。): It drizzles.

【马大嫂(买汰烧)】

/ma¹³ da¹³ sɔ³⁴/

n. p.

围着家务活转的人(忙于买菜、刷洗和烹煮等家务活的人)

who does the strenuous work around the house (esp. the shopping, cleaning and cooking)

【马桶间】

/mo¹³ doŋ¹³ ke⁵³/

n.

卫生间;厕所

bathroom; toilet

M M

【买客】

/ma¹³ k' aʔ⁵/

n.

顾客

customer

【买账】

/ma¹³ tsəŋ³⁴/

v. (usu. in the negative)

① 依从;顺从

yield to

例 伊格闲话,呒没人～。(没人听从他的话。):

Nobody yields to his words.

② 佩服;认输

bow to; admit defeat

例 侬有本事,我买侬账。(你有本事,我佩服你。):

You are powerful and I obey your advice (I admit defeat).

【卖拳头】

/ma¹³ dzyo¹³ dy¹³/

v. p.

① 表演杂技

perform acrobatics

例 看～(看杂技表演): to watch acrobatic show

② 卖弄;炫耀

show off

例 真人面前～(班门弄斧): to show off in the presence of an expert (The chicken gives advice to the hen.).

【卖相】

/ma¹³ eiaŋ³⁴/

n.

相貌;外貌

facial features; outward appearance

例 ～勿灵(相貌不美): to be ordinary-looking

【麦克麦克】

/ma²² k'əʔ⁵ ma²² k'əʔ⁵/

adj. p.

有许多(钱)

having a lot of (money, etc.)

例 伊钞票～格。(他有许多钱。): He has a lot of money.

【瞞】

/mo¹³/

v.

隐瞒

conceal; withhold; cover up

例 做了坏事体,啥人都～勿过去。(干了坏事,谁都隐瞒不了。): It's impossible to hide it from anybody if you did a bad deed.

【毛脚女婿】

/mo¹³ tɕiaʔ⁵ ny¹³ ɕi³⁴/

n.

未来的女婿

son-in-law to-be

例 拣～(挑选未来女婿): to choose one's son-in-law to be

【毛毛】

/mo¹³ mo¹³/

n.

婴孩

baby (affectionate form of address)

例 小～(新生儿): newly-born baby

【毛头】

/mɔ¹³ dɤ¹³/

n.

婴孩

baby (affectionate form of address)

例 小～(新生儿): newly-born baby

〈fig〉 adj. p.

① 善于搞社交、获取非分好处的;会算计的

good at finding social connections; good at gaining extra advantage (usu. at the expense of others or unfair means); calculating

② 极聪明的;精明的(指人)

very bright; clever (of a person)

例 人门槛太精也勿好。(人过于精明也不好。): It is also not good of a person to be too good at gaining extra advantage.

【闷声大发财】

/məŋ⁵³ səŋ⁵³ da¹³ fa⁵ ze¹³/

v. p.

① 沉默寡言

be taciturn; not utter a sound

② 韬晦;不张扬

conceal one's true features or intentions; lie low

M M

【闷声勿响】

/məŋ⁵³ səŋ⁵³ və?² cianj³⁴/

v. p.

不说话;不发出声音

not say a word; not utter a sound

例 ～格人吃勿开。(不爱说话的人不受欢迎。): Taciturn people are not well received.

【门槛精】

/məŋ¹³ k*ɛ³¹ teiŋ⁵³/

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/mi⁵³ ho⁵³ rje¹³ eio³⁴/

adj. p.

笑逐颜开的;笑眯眯的

all smiles

例 伊看见钞票就～。(他见了钱就笑逐颜开。): He is all smiles when he catches sight of money.

【密密稠稠】

/miŋ² miŋ² map¹³ manj¹³/

adj. p.

密集;拥挤

dense; packed; jammed (e.g., with people); close

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and numerous

例 天浪格星星～。(天上的星星密密麻麻。): Stars on the sky close and numerous.

【面长面短】

/mi¹³ zan¹³ mi¹³ te³¹/

n. p.

面部表情

appearance; features

例 看人～办事体(根据别人的面部表情办事): to do business according to sb.'s facial features

M M

【面相】

/mi¹³ cianj³¹/

n.

表情;外貌;样子

outward appearance; manner

例 ～和善(外貌和善): to be amiable

【明朝】

/mɪŋ¹³ tsø⁵³/

n.

明天

tomorrow

【木老老】

/mo² lɔ¹³ lɔ¹³/

adj.

许多;很多

great amount; a great many; a lot of

例 人～格多。(人很多。): There are lots of people.

【木知木觉】

/mo² tsø⁵³ mo² ko⁵/

adj. p.

愚钝的;迟缓的(指思维或行动)

numb; dull; slow (in thought or action)

例 年纪大嘞,～味。(上了岁数,就变得迟钝了。): You become dull when you are old.

【木头木脑】

/mo² dy¹³ mo² no¹³/

adj.

愚钝的;迟缓的

dull-witted; slow

例 书呆子～。(书呆子反应迟钝。): Bookworms are slow.

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【木兴兴】

/mɔp² eɪŋ⁵³ eɪŋ⁵³/

adj. p.

① 愚钝的;迟缓的

slow-witted; dull; clumsy

例 老师讲格伊一眼勿懂,～格。(他一点儿也理解不了老师讲的内容,够笨的。): He is so dull that he can't understand what the teacher says at all.

② (工具等)钝;粗笨

blunt; dull; unwieldy

【木兄】

/mo² sioŋ⁵³/

n.

反应迟钝的人

dullard; man who slow in thought or action

例 送格人是～。(这人是个笨蛋。): This person react slowly.

M M

【末】

/mə²/

a. w.

① 用在表示假设的分句后面,以引出下文。相当

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N

【那】

/na¹³/

pron.

你们

you (plural)

例 ～是啥地方人?(你们是什么地方人?): Where are you from?

N N

【乃】

/ne¹³/

n.

现今

now; today

例 ～是勿吃香味。(现今已不成时尚了。): It is out of fashion now.

【乃末】

/ne¹³ mə²/

于“……的话”。

used at the end of a clause to indicate conditional aspect of the action of the main verb

例 要吃～吃得快眼。(吃的话就吃得快一点。): Eat it quickly if you want to eat it.

② 表示停顿缓息的语气

intensifier drawing attention to the key word by creating a pause or interruption in the normal phrasing of a sentence

【末哉】

/mə² tsə⁵³/

a. w.

用在句末,以表示同意和许可(多用于回答对方的请求)

used at the end of a sentence to express agreement, consent, approval, etc. (esp. as affirmative response to a request)

例 依白相去～。(你玩去吧。): You can go and play.

conj.
这下;那么就
then; that being the case

例 我被熊市套牢,～死蟹一只。(我被缠入下跌的股市套牢,这下束手无策了。): The shareprices are dropping and I can't sell my shares out; therefore I just have no way out.

【男小囡】

/nə¹³ siɔ³¹ nə¹³/

n.

男孩

boy

例 女小囡比～乖。(女孩比男孩乖。): Girls are better-behaved than boys.

【难得】

/ne¹³ pe⁵³/

adv.

稀少;难得;偶尔

seldom; rarely

例 扫帚星～看得着。(彗星难得看见。): Comets can seldom be seen.

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【难行】

/nɛ¹³ həŋ¹³/

adj.

难以忍受; 难以对付

unable to stand; unable to bear; hard to handle

【囡儿】

/nə¹³ ɿ¹³/

n.

女儿

daughter

例 ～侪脱爹爹亲。(女儿都跟父亲好。): Daughters are all very close to father.

N N

【闹猛】

/nɔ¹³ məŋ¹³/

adj.

① 热闹

lively; bustling

例 ～轧～(凑热闹): join in the scene of bustle and excitement

② 繁荣; 兴隆

prosperous; flourishing: thriving (of a business)

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了。): It has been about a year since I saw you last time.

【粘格格】

/ni⁵³ ka²⁵ ka²⁵/

adj.

粘乎乎

sticky; glutinous

例 泡泡糖～。(口香糖粘乎乎。): Gums are sticky.

【侬】

/nɔŋ¹³/

pron.

你

you (singular)

N N

例 ～是～, 我是我, 两起生事体。(你是你, 我是我, 两回事。): Your business belongs to you and mine me. Don't mess them up.

【侬排人】

/nɔŋ⁵¹ dɿ²³ ba¹³ ɿŋ¹³/

pron.

你们这帮人

(a group of) you

例 ～勿是阿拉格对手。(你们不是我们的对手。):

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例 生意～(生意兴隆): The business is brisk.

【闹热】

/nɔ¹³ nɪŋ²²/

adj.

热闹

lively; bustling

例 凑～(凑热闹): join in the scene of bustle and excitement

【腻心八腊】

/ni¹³ ciŋ⁵³ pa²⁵ la²²/

adj. p.

肮脏的; 令人作呕的; 令人厌恶的

filthy; nauseating; revolting

例 茅坑～。(厕所肮脏不堪。): It is filthy and disgusting in the toilet.

【年把】

/ni¹³ po²⁴/

n. p.

约一年左右

approximately one year; about a year

例 我有～勿看见侬嘞。(我有一年左右没见你

汉英上海口语词典

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You are no rival of us.

【喏】

/nɔ¹³ /

interj.

用在一句话的开头或结尾, 以引起人们的注意

used at the beginning or end of a sentence to attract people's attention

【女小囡】

/nɔy¹³ ciŋ³⁴ nə¹³/

n.

女孩

girl

例 ～比男小囡乖。(女孩比男孩乖。): Girls are better-behaved than boys.

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【𠎔】

/χ³⁴/

v.

弯腰

bend (the body)

例 大人～倒去抱小囡。(成人弯腰去抱小孩。):

The adult bent to hold the child up.

【拍拍满】

/p⁴ a²⁵ p⁴ a²⁵ m¹³/

adj.

装得很满、过满

filled to the brim; filled to overflowing

例 ～格一杯酒(满满的一杯酒); a glassful of wine

【版】

/p⁴ a²⁵/

v.

① 四肢展开

out-stretched

例 手脚～开(手脚四肢展开); out-stretched

② 撕开

tear open; rip open

例 ～破(撕破); tear open

/p⁴ a²⁵ s³⁴ p⁴ a²⁵ t¹³ ia²⁵/

adv. p.

张开手脚

(lie) stretching out; out-stretched

例 ～格相老难看。(张开手脚躺着的睡姿特别难看。): It's vulgar to lie stretching out.

【排头】

/ba¹³ d¹³/

n.

批评;责备

criticism; reproach

例 吃～(挨批评); to be criticized

【排头排脚】

/ba¹³ d¹³ ba¹³ teia²⁵/

adv. p.

从头到脚;完全

from head to toe

【派派】

/p⁴ a³⁴ p⁴ a³⁴/

adv.

① 有可能

presumably

② 按惯例会……

according to reason; normally

【攀朋搭友】

/p⁴ e⁵³ baŋ¹³ taŋ⁵ fiŋ¹³/

v. p.

交朋友

make friends

例 伊脱啥人侪～。(他交际过滥。): He makes too many friends.

【盘嘴盘舌】

/bo¹³ ts³⁴ bo¹³ zəp²/

v. p.

反复盘问

question repeatedly

例 警察碰着陌生人就～。(警察遇见陌生人就反复盘问。): The police will repeatedly question the strangers they come across.

【蟠】

/ba¹³/

v.

隐藏

hide

例 贼骨头味冷角落里～辣嗨。(贼隐藏在偏僻的角落里。): The thief is hiding in the remote corner.

flying up (of clouds of dust, etc.)

例 ～尘(飞扬的尘土); the fluttering dust

② class.

一股(烟、尘土等)

puff; column (of smoke, dust)

【趵】

/po³⁴/

v.

跳起

jump up; leap up

例 芝麻一炒就哔叻哔落格～起来嘞。(芝麻一炒就哔哩叭啦地蹦了起来。): The sesame seeds jump up crackling when they are being parched.

【配模子】

/p'ε³¹ mu¹³ ts³⁴/

v. p.

打架

fight; come to blows

P P

【埠】

/bor¹³/

① n.

飞扬的尘土

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例 伊勿碰鼻头勿肯转弯。(他不碰钉子不肯罢休。): He won't give up until he suffers a setback.

【碰哭精】

/baŋ¹³ k'ɔ⁵ tɕin⁵³/

〈derog〉 n.

爱哭的孩子

crybaby (child)

例 ～一碰就哭。(爱哭的孩子动辄就哭。): A crybaby cries at any chance.

【碰门】

/baŋ¹³ məŋ¹³/

v. p.

敲门

knock on a door

例 ～声(敲门声): the knocking on the door

P P

【皮大王】

/bi¹³ da¹³ huang¹³/

n. p.

非常调皮捣蛋的孩子

very naughty and mischievous child

【蓬嚓嚓】

/bor¹³ ts' a²⁵ ts'a²⁵/

〈fig〉

① v.

跳交谊舞

dance

② n.

交谊舞

dance

例 跳～(跳交谊舞): dance

例 先生勿欢喜～。(老师不喜欢调皮捣蛋的孩子。): Teachers don't like naughty and mischievous children.

【皮夹(子)】

/bi¹³ ka²⁵ (ts³⁴) /

n.

钱包

wallet

例 ～里钞票麦克麦克。(钱包里有很多钱。): There are a lot of money in the wallet.

【屁照镜】

/p'j³¹ ts³⁴ tɕin³⁴/

pron.

① 无踪无影

nothing; not a shadow of

例 伊上班点个到就～嘞。(他上班只点个卯就无影无踪了。): He just answered the roll call in the morning and then disappeared.

② 子虚乌有,纯属虚构

fictitious; unreal

【偏生】

汉英上海口语词典

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/p' i⁵³ səŋ⁵³/

adv.

(有意)作对; 反其道而行之; 偏偏

doing just the opposite; just the opposite of what one wants

例 依叫我吃饭,我～勿吃。(你让我吃饭,我偏偏不吃。): I refuse to eat my dinner just because you told me to.

【乒乓响】

/p' aŋ⁵³ p' aŋ⁵³ ciŋ³⁴/

adj. p.

① 著名的

famous; well-known

② 经得住考验的

able to stand up to testing; enduring

③ 杰出的; 第一流的

excellent; first-rate

P P

【拼双档】

/p' iŋ⁵³ səŋ⁵³ təŋ³⁴/

v. p.

相互配对

be in partnership with one another

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Q

【七搭八搭】

/tə' iŋ⁵³ təŋ⁵³ paŋ⁵³ taŋ⁵³/

① v. p.

胡言乱语; 前言不接后语

talk gibberish; speak incoherently

例 讲闲话～(语无伦次): to speak incoherently

② n. p.

(男女之间)不正当关系

illicit relations (between a man and a woman)

例 女人只怕～格搭着坏人。(女人怕就怕同坏人勾搭上。): What is most terrible for a woman is to have illicit relations with a bad guy.

Q Q

【七荤八素】

/tə' iŋ⁵³ huəŋ⁵³ paŋ⁵³ su³⁴/

adv. p.

① 晕头转向

in a daze; disoriented

【扑落】

/p' oŋ⁵³ loŋ²/

〈tl〉 n.

电插头

plug

例 我坐车子坐得～。(我坐车转得晕头转向。): I'm confused and disoriented by the turning and swerving car.

② 乱七八糟; 糟得无法收拾

in a mess; beyond repair

例 房间里厢乱得～。(房间里乱七八糟。): The room is in a mess.

【七撬八裂】

/tə' iŋ⁵³ dzio¹³ paŋ⁵³ liŋ²/

① adj. p.

(道路)高低不平

bumpy (of a road)

② v. p.

不团结; 闹矛盾

discordant; factious

例 单位里厢弄得～。(单位里闹矛盾。): The unit is discordant.

③ v. p.

惹是生非, 难以相处

disputatious; hard to get along with

例 迭格人～。(这个人难以相处。): This person is very hard to get along with.

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【七转八弯】

/tə'ɪn̩p̩ tso̩p̩ pa̩p̩ ue̩p̩/

adj. p.

弯弯曲曲的

winding; twising

例 九曲桥～格。(九曲桥弯弯曲曲的。): The Nine-twists bridge zigzags.

【七停八当】

/tə'ɪn̩p̩ dɪŋ̩p̩ pa̩p̩ təŋ̩p̩/

adj. p.

合适;妥当

proper; appropriate

例 事体办得～。(办妥事情。): The matter has been properly dealt with.

【七歪八扭】

/tə'ɪn̩p̩ huə̩p̩ pa̩p̩ tə'ɪp̩/

adj. p.

① 不整齐;不规则

uneven; irregular; out of order

例 衣裳着得～格。(穿衣不整齐。): He is unevenly dressed.

publicity blatantly

【奇出怪样】

/dʒl̩p̩ ts'əp̩ kua̩p̩ fiaŋ̩p̩/

adj. p.

奇异的;奇特的;古怪的;怪模怪样的

strange; peculiar; eccentric

例 ～格人侪有格。(各种稀奇古怪的人都是有的。): There are various kinds of eccentrics.

【齐巧】

/zil̩p̩ tə'ɪo̩p̩/

adv.

正巧

fortunately; by chance; as luck would have it

例 ～碰着(正巧碰上): to run into sb.

【其实骨子】

/dʒl̩p̩ za̩p̩ kuəp̩ tsɿ̩p̩/

adv.

其实;事实上

as a matter of fact; actually

提示 亦说“实底骨子”。

② 不合适;不对头

improper; incorrect

例 ～格想法勿好有。(不能有不对头的想法。): No improper ideas are allowed.

【七勿老牵】

/tə'ɪn̩p̩ vəp̩ bɔ̩p̩ tə'ɪp̩/

adj. p.

① 乱七八糟

in a mess; unpresentable

例 抽屉里翻得～。(抽屉里翻得乱七八糟。): The drawer is made a mess.

② 马马虎虎的;不懂规矩的

careless; sloven

例 伊做事体～。(他做事马马虎虎。): He is rather careless.

【妗夹夹】

/ci̩p̩ ka̩p̩ ka̩p̩/

v.

炫耀;卖弄

show off; display so as to show off

例 娉妗夹夹(招摇过市): to show off / to seek

【起头】

/tə'ɪp̩ d̩v̩/

① adv.

在开始阶段;在开头

in the beginning; at first

例 万事～难。(任何事情,开始阶段都比较困难。): All beginnings are hard.

② v.

开始

begin; start

例 迭桩事体老早～嘞。(这件事早就开始了。): It began a long time ago.

【气伤心】

/tə'ɪp̩ saŋ̩p̩ sɪŋ̩p̩/

adj. p.

悲愤之极

extremely angry; mad as can be

【气勿过】

/tə'ɪp̩ vəp̩ ku̩p̩/

adj. p.

无法抑制愤怒;发火

unable to hold back one's anger; furious

例 想想～(越想越恼怒): The more I think, the more angry I am.

【敲】

/tə'iaŋ⁵³/

v.

裂开并向上翻起

crack and turn upward

例 被头～开。(被子翻起。): The quilt cracks and turns upward.

【千端百正】

/tə'ji⁵³ tə⁵³ paŋ⁵ tsəŋ³⁴/

〈obso〉 adj. p.

准备齐全

everything ready; all prepared

Q

Q

【千年难扳】

/tə'ji⁵³ nə¹³ ne¹³ pe⁵³/

adv. p./adj.

难得;千载难逢

occasionally; infrequently

例 ～格机会(千载难逢的机会): the chance of a

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汉英上海口语词典

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前天

two days ago (the day before yesterday)

【前一抢】

/zj¹³ iŋ⁵ tə'ian⁵³/

adv.

最近

recently; lately

例 ～老冷格。(最近非常冷。): It is very cold recently.

【腔调】

/tə'ian⁵³ diɔ¹³/

n.

言行举止的样子(常含贬义)

style, manner of speech, behavior (usu. derogatory)

例 装斯文～(装出斯文的样子): to pretend to be cultivated

【腔势】

/tə'ian⁵³ sŋ³⁴/

n.

表情;作态

manner; appearance; look; expression

lifetime

【千思百量】

/tə'ji⁵³ sŋ⁵³ paŋ⁵ liŋ¹³/

〈obso〉 v. p.

反复考虑

turn over in one's mind

例 做事体要～。(做事要反复考虑。): You should think it over and over when you deal with a matter.

【千算万计】

/tə'ji⁵³ se³⁴ ve¹³ teŋ³⁴/

v. p.

绞尽脑汁;费尽心机

rack one's brains

例 周瑜～, 算勿过诸葛亮。(周瑜费尽心机, 也比不过诸葛亮。): Zhouyu racked his brains, but he still couldn't overreach Zhugeliang. (Note: Zhouyu and Zhugeliang were both famous generals during the Three Kingdoms period in Chinese history.)

【前日】

/zj¹³ nii²/

〈obso〉 n. p.

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例 装～(表情做作): to be pretentious

【抢白】

/tə'ian³⁴ ba²/

v.

当面责备、讽刺或顶撞

blame, mock or talk back to somebody's face

【抢家当】

/tə'ian³⁴ ka⁵³ tan³⁴/

v. p.

争夺家产

fight over family property

【敲定】

/k⁴ŋ⁵³ diŋ¹³/

v.

确定

settle; come to an agreement

例 拨价钿～下来。(把价钱确定下来。): to settle the price

【敲竹杠】

/k⁴ŋ⁵³ tsŋ⁵ kaŋ³⁴/

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〈obso〉 v. p.

以各种借口勒索钱财

extort money from people on various pretexts

例 想～？ 呹没介容易！（想找借口勒索钱财？ 没这么容易！）： Are you trying to blackmail me? It's not so easy!

【跷脚】

/tə'io⁵³ tɕiaŋ⁵⁵/

① n. p.

瘸子

lame person; cripple

② adj.

瘸的

lame; crippled

例 伊有眼～。（他有点瘸。）： He is a little bit lame.

【翘辫子】

/tə'io³⁴ bi¹³ tsɿ³⁴/

〈derog〉

v.

死

kick the bucket; die

【茄门】

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汉英上海口语词典

【揿】

/tʂ'in³⁴/

v.

按;压

press; push

例 ~电钮(按电钮)： to push the button

~一记(按一下)： to push/press

~落去(按下去)： to press down

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v.

① 昏厥

lapse into a coma; faint

例 伊吓得～嘞。（他竟被吓得昏厥过去了。）： He was so scared that he fainted.

② (突遭意外打击时)极度失望

be disappointed extremely

【屈死】

/tʂ'yi⁵⁵ ɕi³⁴/

〈abus〉 n.

见识少的人；易被人愚弄的人

sucker; easy mark

例 侬一点勿懂，真是个～。（你什么都不懂，真是个见识少的人。）： You don't know anything. What a greenhorn!

【劝相打】

/tʂ'yo³⁴ ɕiaŋ⁵³ taŋ³⁴/

v. p.

调停

mediate

【缺荡】

/tʂ'yə⁵⁵ daŋ¹³/

n.

缺口

opening; crack

例 碗盞～(碗的缺口)： the crack of a bowl

【厥倒】

/tʂ'yer⁵⁵ to³⁴/

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R

【饶头】

/niɔ̄l¹³ d̄y¹³/

n.

购物时免费获赠的个别物品

something extra given with a purchase

例 讨～(购物时要求再无偿增加个别获赠物品): to ask for something free and extra when shopping

【惹里惹气】

/za¹³ li¹³ za¹³ t̄e¹³i³⁴/

adj. p.

讨厌的

disgusting; annoying

例 迭格人有眼～格。(这人有点讨厌。): This person is a little bit annoying.

【热大头昏】

/n̄iɔ̄l² du¹³ d̄y¹³ huəŋ⁵³/

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R R

【热昏颠倒】

/n̄iɔ̄l² huəŋ⁵³ ti⁵³ tɔ̄³⁴/

adj. p.

昏聩;思维混乱

incoherent; confused

例 神经病讲话～。(精神病人说话颠三倒四。): Psychopaths speak incoherently.

【热天】

/n̄iɔ̄l² t̄i⁵³/

n.

夏天

summer

例 上海～老热格。(上海夏天非常热。): It is very hot in Shanghai during summer.

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【人家】

/n̄iɔ̄l¹³ ka⁵³/

pron.

别人;别家

others; other people; other families

例 ～格物事侬勿好要。(别人的东西你不能要。): You shouldn't take things that belong to others.

【人家人】

/n̄iɔ̄l¹³ ka⁵³ n̄iɔ̄l¹³/

(obso) n.

女士;正派家庭的妇女

madam; woman from a respectable family

【人客】

/n̄iɔ̄l¹³ k̄a⁵³/

n.

客人

guest; visitor

例 做～(做客人): to visit sb.

待～(招待客人): to serve the guests

【日长世久】

v. p.

①失去理智

be out of one's mind; be crazy

例 人家讲伊好,伊就～。(别人夸他,他就忘乎所以。): He forgets himself whenever he is praised.

②痴心妄想

wishful thinking; fond dream

【热昏颠倒】

/n̄iɔ̄l² huəŋ⁵³ ti⁵³ tɔ̄³⁴/

adj. p.

昏聩;思维混乱

incoherent; confused

例 神经病讲话～。(精神病人说话颠三倒四。): Psychopaths speak incoherently.

【热天】

/n̄iɔ̄l² t̄i⁵³/

n.

夏天

summer

例 上海～老热格。(上海夏天非常热。): It is very hot in Shanghai during summer.

汉英上海口语词典

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【热脚】

adv. p.

长期地;常常

long-term; regularly

例 ～过日脚(长期生活): to live regularly for a long time

例 迭格是～格事体,勿好马虎。(这是件长远的事情,不能马虎。): This is a long-term matter. You mustn't be careless about it.

【肉痛】

/n̄iɔ̄l² t̄ɔ̄ŋ³⁴/

v.

心疼;舍不得

love dearly; loathe to part with

例 ～小囡(疼爱小孩): to love children dearly

～钞票(舍不得花钱): to be stingy in spending money

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汉英上海口语词典

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S

【酈】

/sa⁵³/

v.

(把水或酒等)从瓶中注入杯中

pour (water, wine, etc.) into glass or cup from container

例 ~水(把水注入水杯): to fill the glass with water

~酒(把酒注入酒杯): to fill the glass with wine

【三脚猫】

/se⁵³ tɕiaf⁵ mɔ⁵³/

n.

① 对什么都懂一些却什么都不精的人
dabbler; jack-of-all-trades

例 送格人是~。(这人对什么都懂一些,却什么都不精。): This person is a jack-of-all-trades.

② 不精不熟的技艺

S S

【三吓头】

/se⁵³ haʔ⁵ dʒ¹³/

v. p.

① 虎头蛇尾;始热末凉

be enthusiastic at first and then lose interest; blow hot and cold

例 伊做事体只有~。(他做事虎头蛇尾。): He is always enthusiastic at first and then loses interest.

② 咆哮;恫吓
bluster

【三只手】

/se⁵³ tsaf⁵ sɿ³⁴/

n.

小偷

pickpocket

例 捉~(抓小偷): to catch the pickpocket

【啥辰光】

/sa³⁴ zəŋ¹³ kuŋ⁵³/

pron.

什么时候

when

例 迷歇是~? (现在是什么时候?): What time is it?

【啥格】

/sa³⁴ gəʔ⁵/

pron.

什么

what

dilettantism

【三头六面】

/se⁵³ dv¹³ loʔ² mi¹³/

n. p.

各方面人士;各党派团体

all people concerned; all parties involved

例 ~都要顾到。(应顾及各方面关系。): All parties involved should be carefully considered.

【三勿常】

/se⁵³ vəʔ² zaŋ¹³/

adv. p.

旧指时常;经常

frequently; at every turn

例 伊~发脾气。(他经常发脾气。): He loses his temper frequently.

【三吓头】

/se⁵³ haʔ⁵ dʒ¹³/

v. p.

① 虎头蛇尾;始热末凉

be enthusiastic at first and then lose interest; blow hot and cold

例 侬吃~?(你吃什么?): What do you want (to eat)?

【啥格路道】

/sa³⁴ keʔ⁵ lu¹³ dʒ¹³/

adv. p.

什么途径

by which way

【啥讲究】

/sa³⁴ kaŋ³¹ teɪŋ⁵³/

pron.

为什么;什么道理

why; what reason

【啥人】

/sa³⁴ nɪŋ¹³/

pron.

① 谁

who

例 侬是~?(你是谁?): Who are you?

② 任何人;随便什么人

anybody; somebody

例 格里勿是~侪好进来格。(这里不是随便什么人

都能进来的。); This is not a place where anybody can come in.

【啥人格】

/sa³⁴ nɪŋ¹³ ɡəP⁵ /

pron.

- ① 谁的
whose

例 这个物事是～? (这东西是谁的?): Whose is this?

- ② 任何人的;随便什么人的
anybody's; somebody's

例 只要好用,勿论是～。(只要好用就行,不管它是谁的。): No matter whose it is, it will be OK if it works.

【啥事体】

/sa³⁴ zɪ¹³ t'ɪ³⁴ /

pron.

- ① 什么
for what (as function word)
② 为什么
why; what for

【煞】

adj.

- ① 清楚的;清晰的
clear; distinct

例 听得～。(听得很清楚。): It can be clearly heard.

- ② 整洁

clean and tidy

例 着得～(穿得很整洁): to be tidily-dressed

【煞清】

/saP⁵ tɛ'ɪŋ⁵³ /

adj.

- ① 非常清楚;
very clear;

例 看得～。(看得非常清楚。): It can be clearly seen.

- ② 非常清澈
very clean

例 水～。(水非常清澈。): The water is very clean and clear.

【煞脱】

/saP⁵ t'əP⁵ /

a. w.

/saP⁵ /

a. w.

助词。用在形容词或副词前以表示极度

used before an adjective or adverb to indicate extreme degree

例 衣裳着得～清爽(穿着很干净): to be tidily dressed

【煞快】

/saP⁵ k'u³⁴ /

a. w.

助词。非常;极(跟在动词或形容词后表示极度)

very; extremely (indicates extreme degree when following a verb or adjective)

例 热～(极热): extremely hot

冷～(极冷): extremely cold

哭～(哭得很厉害): cry to the extreme

掼～(摔得很厉害): to tumble hard

痛～(极痛): to ache extremely

痒～(极痒): to itch extremely

气～(极度愤怒): to be extremely angry

S

【煞辣势清】

/saP⁵ laP² sɪ³⁴ tɛ'ɪŋ⁵³ /

助词。用在形容词或副词后以表示极度

used after an adjective or adverb to indicate extreme degree

【山浪下来格】

/sɛ⁵³ lan¹³ fo¹³ lɛ¹³ kəP⁵ /

(fig) n. p.

劳教释放犯

ex-con; person released from prison or reform-through-labor farm

【山青水绿】

/sɛ⁵³ tɛ'ɪŋ⁵³ sɪ³⁴ loP² /

adj. p.

(形容人的外表)整洁

neat and tidy (of a person's appearance)

例 打扮得～(打扮得很整洁): to look neat and tidy

S

【上路】

/zaŋ¹³ lu¹³ /

adj.

- ① 合乎情理的;理智的

reasonable; sensible (of words, methods)

例 讲话勿～(说话不够理智): to be not reasonable

enough when speaking

② 够交情

befitting a friend

例 办事体勿～(办事不够交情); not deserve to be called a true friend (doing sth.)

【上落】

/zəŋ¹³ ləp²/

n.

差别; 差错; 出入

difference; discrepancy

例 分量有～。(重量有出入。): The weight (of sth.) is problematic.

账面有～。(账面有出入。): The accounts are problematic.

【上只角】

/zəŋ¹³ tsa⁵ ko⁵/

n. p.

① 好街坊

good neighbourhood

② 城镇的好地段

nice part of town

例 住嘞～(住在好地段); to live in the nice part of town (to live in an advantageous place)

【烧冷灶】

/sɔ⁵³ lan¹³ tsɔ³⁴/

〈fig〉 v. p.

旧指使用转手旧物

use secondhands; use old things

【蛇虫百脚】

/zo¹³ zoŋ¹³ paŋ⁵ teiaŋ⁵/

n. p.

各种虫类(蛇、昆虫、蜈蚣等)

snakes, insects and centipedes; all kinds of pests

例 春雷一响,～侪出来嘞。(春天惊蛰时分雷一响,各种蛇、虫和蜈蚣全部结束冬眠出洞了。): All the snakes, insects and centipedes come out when the waking of insects (3rd solar term) comes.

【蛇脱壳】

/zo¹³ t'əŋ⁵ k'ɔŋ⁵/

v. p.

溜走; 潜逃

slip away; slink off

【身胚】

/səŋ⁵³ p'εŋ³³/

n.

身材; 体形

stature; figure (of a person)

例 照～做衣裳(量体裁衣); to make clothes according one's figure

【神志糊志】

/zəŋ¹³ tsɿ³⁴ fu¹³ tsɿ³⁴/

adj. p.

头脑糊涂; 思维混乱

muddleheaded; confused

例 吓得～(被吓得神志不清); to be scared out of one's wit

【生活】

/səŋ⁵³ fiuəp²/

n.

① 工作

work

例 做～(干活; 工作); to do some work

② 惩罚

corporal punishment

例 让伊吃～! (使他受惩罚!); Punish him!

吃着～(受到惩罚); to be punished

③ 捶

beating

例 拨侬吃～! (揍你!); Beat you!

【省得】

/səŋ³⁴ təŋ⁵/

conj.

以免

so as to avoid

例 早跟上路,～迟到。(早点出发,以免迟到。): Set out early, lest you should be late.

【省省】

/səŋ³⁴ səŋ³⁴/

v.

算了吧; 拉倒吧

let it be; let it pass; forget it

例 好～嘛! (拉倒吧!); Let it be!

【十三(点)】

/zə?² se?⁵ (ti?⁵)/

① *adj.*

(言行)古怪、不合情理

odd; absurd (of speech or behavior)

例 迷格人有眼～。(这人有点古怪。): This person is a little bit odd.

② (abus) *n.*

傻里傻气的人; 古怪的人

fool; idiot

例 迷格人是个～。(这是个古怪的人。): This person is an eccentric.

【十十足足】

/zə?² zə?² tsə?⁵ tsə?²/

adv. p.

十分地; 完全地

perfectly; exactly

例 我～被伊骗嘞去。(我完全被他骗了。): I'm **S S** taken in by him.

【石库门房子】

/za?² k'u?³ məŋ¹³ van?¹³ tsɿ?³⁴/

n.

/zɿ?¹³ le?¹³ fo?⁵ ts'v?³⁴/

adv. p.

赶上好运

in luck; with luck on one's side

【实头】

/zə?² dɿ?¹³/

adv.

事实上; 实在是

actually; really

例 伊讲讲是专家, ～是三脚猫。(他名义上是专家, 实际上对什么都不精通。): He is an expert in name but is proficient in nothing in fact.

【实底骨子】

/zə?² ti?³⁴/

adv.

其实; 事实上

as a matter of fact; actually

提示 亦说“其实骨子”。

【适意】

/sə?⁵ i?³⁴/

adj.

砖木混合结构的房子, 一种传统的上海民居
combination wood and brick house

例 ～老早侪是有钿人住格。(从前砖木混合结构的房子都是富人住的。): All combination wood and brick house were inhabited by rich people before.

【石石硬】

/za?² za?² jaŋ¹³/

adj.

非常硬

very hard; hard as a rock

例 冰冻得～。(冰块冻得非常硬。): It is frozen as hard as a rock.

【时件】

/zɿ?¹³ dzɿ?¹³/

n.

家禽的内脏

internal organs of poultry

例 上海人拔～货当宝贝。(上海人把家禽的内脏当成上等菜肴。): People from Shanghai regard internal organs of poultry as first-class dishes.

【时来福凑】

舒适

comfortable

例 坐辣沙发浪老～格。(坐在沙发上很舒适。): It is very comfortable to sit in a sofa.

【水门汀】

/sɿ?³⁴ məŋ¹³ t'ɪŋ⁵³/

(tl) n.

水泥

cement

【水潭(潭)】

/sɿ?³⁴ de?¹³ (dɛ?¹³)/

n.

雨水坑

rain puddle

例 一脚踏嘞～里厢(一脚踩在雨水坑里): to step into a rain puddle

【寿头刮气】

/zy?¹³ dɿ?¹³ kuɑ?⁵ tɿ?i?³⁴/

adj. p.

糊涂; 傻

muddleheaded; silly

【斯文】

/sɪ⁵³ vəŋ¹³ /

adj. p.

文雅的

gentle; refined

例 读书人斯斯文文格。(知识分子文质彬彬。): Intellectuals are cultivated.

【狮子大开口】

/sɪ⁵³ tʂ³⁴ du¹³ k'ɛ⁵³ k'v³⁴ /

⟨fig⟩ v. p.

① 开高价;过于贪婪

ask a high price; be insatiably greedy

② 吹嘘

lavish praise on oneself or others; boast

【死蟹一只】

/ci³⁴ ha³⁴ iŋ⁵ tsə⁵ /

⟨fig⟩ adj. p.

① 无能为力

at wit's ends

例 人呒没钞票就~。(人无钞票就无能为力。): Everyone at wit's ends if he is poor.

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S S

② 完结

finished; done for

【死样怪气】

/ci³⁴ fiaŋ¹³ kua³⁴ tʂ'j³⁴ /

adj. p.

① 没有活力;无精打采

lifeless; listless; as if barely alive

例 做生活勿要~!(工作时别无精打采的!): Don't listless when you working!

② 冷漠的

cold and indifferent

例 待人客~(接待客人冷冰冰地): to be cold and indifferent to visitors

【四处八路】

/sɪ³⁴ ts'ɿ³⁴ paɿ⁵ lu¹³ /

adv. p.

到处;广泛;四面八方

everywhere; far and wide

例 我~侪有朋友格。(我到处都有朋友。): I have friends everywhere.

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【宿货】

/so⁵ hu³⁴ /

n.

① 过时的不易推销的货物

outmoded goods (which are difficult to sell); inferior goods

② 不值一提的人

⟨abus⟩ timid and weak-willed person

【算算】

/sə³⁴ sə³⁴ /

adv.

通常;按常理

normally; presumably; according to reason

例 ~迭格辰光伊应该到嘞。(按理这时候他该到了。): He should be here at this time.

【孙囡】

/səŋ⁵³ ne¹³ /

n.

孙女

granddaughter

S

T

① 夫人

Mrs.

② 妻子

wife

/t'ɿ³⁴ t'ɿ³⁴ /

n.

夫人

Mrs.

妻子

wife

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③ 曾祖母
great-grandmother

【坍台】

/t'ε⁵³ de¹³/

- ① v.
丢脸; 跌份
cause loss of face; humiliate

例 我特为坍坍伊格台。(我故意让他丢脸。): I'm purposely humiliating him.

- ② adj.
丢脸的; 跌份的
face-losing; humiliating

例 ~煞(极丢脸): to be extremely disgraced
格能做老~格。(这么做很丢脸。): It's disgraceful to do so.

【谈朋友】

/dε¹³ baŋ¹³ fiŋ¹³/

- v. p.
谈恋爱
be in love; have an affair

【谈山海经】

/dε¹³ se⁵³ he³¹ tɕin⁵³/

- v. p.
闲聊; 谈天; 讲故事
chat; make conversation; tell stories

例 伊拉两家头味辣~。(他俩在闲聊。): They two people are chatting.

【弹开】

/de¹³ k'ε⁵³/

- v. p.
① 逃离; 逃脱
② 滚开; 去你的
get away; get out of here

【弹眼落睛】

/dε¹³ ɿε¹³ lo² tɕin⁵³/

- v.
① 抢眼; 人注目而喜爱
spectacular; attract attention and like

例 迭件衣裳好看得味~。(这件衣服漂亮得引人注目而喜爱。): The cloth is so beautiful that attracts everyone's attention and like.

- ② 怒目而视
stare angrily; look daggers at; glare at; glower at

例 依勿要怕伊~格。(你别怕他怒目而视。): Don't afraid his stare angrily.

【弹硬】

/dε¹³ þar¹³/

- adj.
不屈服的; 顽强; 强硬
unyielding; intrepid; tough; strong

【淘糨糊】

/dɔ¹³ tɕian⁵³ fu¹³/

- v.
胡乱应付; 敷衍了事; 办事不认真
muddle through; be perfunctory

例 迭格人做事体老是~, 侪事做勿好。(He always muddle through is work perfunctorily. so he can't finish anything.)

【讨赔账】

/t'ɔ³⁴ be¹³ tsan³⁴/

- v. p.
(顾客因购买了次品或付价过高而向商家)索回钱款
ask for a refund on substandard merchandise;
unreasonably priced goods, etc.

提示 亦说“倒赔账”。

【讨虚头】

/t'ɔ³⁴ ɿy⁵³ dʒ¹³/

- v. p.
卖方开出高价
overprice; overcharge

【讨债】

/t'ɔ³⁴ tsa³⁴/

- adj.
淘气得令人厌烦的
naughty and troublesome; mischievous and annoying
例 ~鬼(淘气得令人厌烦的小孩): mischievous imp; a regular little mischief

【替手脚】

/t'i³⁴ sɿ³⁴ tɕia⁵⁵/

- v. p.
帮忙
help; lend a hand

例 小囡大嘞, 好~味。(小孩子长大了, 能帮忙了。): The child has grown up so that he can lend a hand.

【添手脚】

/t'ip³ s³ tcia⁵/

v. p.

添麻烦

add to the trouble; be in the way

例 我越忙，侬越拨我～。（我越忙，你越给我添麻烦。）：The busier I am, the more you are in the way.

【跳黄浦】

/t'iɔ³ huaj¹³ p'u³⁴/

〈fig〉 v. p.

跳江(河)自杀

drown oneself; commit suicide by drowning

【贴当中】

/t'ir⁵ tan⁵³ tsɔŋ⁵³/

adj. p.

正中央

right in the middle

例 放辣～。（放在正中央。）：Put it right in the middle.

肚脐眼生辣肚皮格～。（肚脐长在肚皮的正中央。）：The navel lie in the middle of the belly.

【贴隔壁】

试图通过拉拢关系办成事

try to get something done through pull

例 侬帮我通～好哦啦？（你帮我拉拉关系好吗？）：

Can you do me a favor to establish relationships with some important people so that I can have it done?

【铜钿】

/dong³ di¹³/

n.

金钱

money

例 ～银子（金钱）：money

赚～（挣钱）：make money

【头寸】

/d³ ts'əŋ³⁴/

n.

① 金钱；银根；资金

money; funds lent by a bank

例 轧～（结算收付差额）：check revenues and expenditures

拆～（借款弥补差额）：rob Peter to pay Paul

② 尺寸

/t'ir⁵ ka⁵ pi⁵/

n. p.

邻居

next door; next-door neighbor

例 侬格～是啥人？（你的邻居是谁？）：Who is your neighbor?

【贴正】

/t'ir⁵ tsəŋ³⁴/

adv.

旧指恰巧

just; as it happens

例 我～碰着伊。（我正巧遇上他。）：I happened to run into him.

【听头】

/t'ing⁵³ d³/

n.

(食品)罐头

can; box (for food)

【通路子】

/t'ɔŋ⁵³ lu¹³ ts³⁴/

〈fig〉 v. p.

size

例 ～合适（尺寸合适）：appropriate size

③ (人的)地位；背景

(person's) status; background

例 大～（大人物）：VIP

【头路】

/d³ lu¹³/

n.

① 头发的分界

part (in the hair)

例 挑～（梳开头发的分界线）：to make the part in the hair

② 头绪

clue; thread

例 理～（整理头绪）：to put the clues in order

做事体要有～。（做事要有头绪。）：You should deal with matters with a clue.

【头生】

/d³ san⁵³/

① n.

头胎（孩子）

first born; first child

② v.

生头胎(孩子)

have one's first child; give birth for the first time

【头塔】

/d̄v¹³ t̄'a?⁵/

n.

头顶

the top of the head

【头挑】

/d̄v¹³ t̄'i?⁵³/

adj.

第一流的

first-rate; best

例 本事算～(本领最高): to be the best

【头子活络】

/d̄v¹³ ts̄?³⁴ hu?⁵² lo?²/

adj. p.

敏捷; 聪明; 精明

quick; clever; sharp

例 做生意要～。(做生意要求敏捷、精明。): You

/t̄'e?⁵³ pe?⁵³/

① adj.

差; 劣

poor; bad; substandard

例 老～格(很差): too bad / of too low quality

② v.

相差

differ from; be short (of)

例 ～一眼眼(相差一点点儿): by a narrow margin;

by a hair's breadth; nearly

～勿起(不能差一点: must be handled with great care; allow no error; 斤斤计较: haggle over every ounce; be calculating.):

③ v.

让步; 屈服

give way; give ground; yield

例 依～眼算了。(你让点步算了。): You would give ground.

T T

ought to be quick to do business.

【凸进凸出】

/d̄ə?² teɪn³⁴ d̄ə?² ts̄'ə?⁵/

adj. p.

① 不平坦; 粗糙

uneven; rough

例 墙面做得～。(墙面装修得粗糙不堪。): The wall was roughly decorated.

② 鼓起; 突出

bulging; bloated

例 眼睛～珠。(眼珠突出。): The eyeballs bulge.

【忒】

/t̄'ə?⁵/

adv.

太

too; over; excessively; extremely

例 水～烫嘴, 吃勿味格。(水太烫了, 没法喝。): The water is too hot to drink.

我看到侬, ～高兴嘞!(我见到你, 太高兴了!): I'm extremely glad to see you!

【推扳】

substandard goods: low-quality merchandise

② 无能亦无德的人

(fig) person lacking in ability or character; coward

【退招势】

/t̄'e?³¹ ts̄?⁵³ s̄?³⁴/

v. p.

丢脸

lose face

【吞头(势)】

/t̄'ə?⁵³ d̄v¹³ (s̄?³⁴)/

n.

模样; 外表

manner; airs; appearance

例 光是～好勿灵光。(光是外表好不行。): It's not enough just to look good.

【脱底棺材】

/t̄'ə?⁵ ti?³⁴ kuə?⁵³ z̄?¹³/

n. p.

① 花钱无计划的人

spendthrift

② 对工作粗心、不负责任的人

【推扳货】

/t̄'e?⁵³ pe?⁵³ hu?³⁴/

n. p.

① 劣质商品

careless and irresponsible person; person negligent in his work

【脱力】

/t'əp⁵ lɪp²/

v.

(因患病或劳累而)虚脱;虚弱

be weak (due to illness or overwork)

【脱落】

/t'əp⁵ t'əp⁵/

v.

脱掉;脱下

take off; cast off

例 衣裳(脱去衣服): to undress sb. (oneself)

【拖油瓶】

/t'u⁵³ fiy¹³ bɪŋ¹³/

⟨derog. n.

女方再婚后带到新婚家庭的孩子

child (ren) from former marriage that woman brings into new household when she remarries

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【掀空】

/o⁵³ k'op³⁴/

v.

① 无效劳动

labour in vain

② 言行无效

be ineffectual in speech or action

【掀求苦挠】

/o⁵³ dziv¹³ k'u³⁴ no¹³/

adv. p.

恳求;哀求

entreatingly; imploringly

例 人穷要穷得有志气,勿要~。(人穷要穷得有志气,不要显得可怜兮兮地。): A person should stand on his dignity in poverty. Don't look servile.

【外底头】

/ŋa¹³ ti³⁴ dɣ¹³/

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n.

外边;外面

outside; exterior

例 里厢放勿落,搬到~去。(里面放不下,就搬到外面去。): Put it outside if there is not enough room for it inside.

【外码头】

/ŋa¹³ mo¹³ dɣ¹³/

n.

他乡

other parts of the country (parts other than where one is)

【完结】

/fuoθ¹³ teɪn⁵/

v.

结束(特指后果糟糕,无法改变);完蛋

be done for; be finished

例 乃末~哉。(这下完蛋了。): All are finished now.

【忘伯伯】

/mɑŋ¹³ pa²⁵ pa⁵/

n.

健忘的人;不可靠的人

forgetful person; undependable person

例 忽格人是~,讲过就忘。(这人健忘,刚跟他说完就忘。): This person is so forgetful that he forgets what he was just told.

【忘记性大】

/mɑŋ¹³ tei³⁴ eɪn³⁴ du¹³/

adj.

健忘的

forgetful

【望亲眷】

/mɑŋ¹³ teiŋ⁵³ teyo³⁴/

v. p.

走访亲戚

visit relatives

例 过年~(春节期间走访亲戚); to visit one's relatives during the Spring Festival

【望野眼】

/mɑŋ¹³ hia¹³ ŋe¹³/

v. p.

悄悄瞥一眼不相关的事物

steal glances at irrelevant things

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【殞】

/uəp⁵/

adj.

烦闷; 不舒服; 不痛快

worried; vexed; unhappy

例 心里殞～(心情不好): to be melancholy

【煨灶猫】

/fue¹³ tsɔ³⁴ mol¹³/

(fig) *n. p.*

无精打采的人

listless and dispirited person

例 伊～嘎一只。(他非常无精打采。) He is a listless and dispirited person.

【温书】

/uəŋ⁵³ s̩l⁵³/

v. p.

复习; 学习

review class material; study for class

W

例 日日夜夜里温书(每天晚上复习): to review one's lessons every night

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slapdash; haphazard; in a muddle

例 达格人做事体～格。(这人做事很草率。) This person is slapdash.

② 纠缠不清

too tangled up to unravel

【乌苏】

/u⁵³ su⁵³/

adj.

又脏又乱

dirty and messy (of hair, clothing, etc.)

例 ～相(又脏又乱的样子): be in the state of dirty and messy

【无天野地】

/vu¹³ t^{*}i⁵³ fia¹³ di¹³/

① *adv. p.*

不着边际

not to the point; not able to bring to a conclusion

例 讲话～(说话不着边际); to talk endlessly

② *v. p.*

乱跑

run wild

【乌里马里】

W N

/u⁵³ li¹³ ma¹³ li¹³/

adj. p.

① 粗心; 草率

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例 ～格乱跑(到处乱跑); to run wild

【呒没】

/m¹³ mə²/

① v.

没有

not have

例 ～就是～, 喂人讲有啦! (没有就是没有, 谁说有了!): To have not is to have not. Who said that I had got it!

② adv.

尚未

not having (done)

例 ～吃过(尚未吃饭); to have not had one's meal yet

【呒没嘞】

/m¹³ mə² lə²/

v. p.

① 死去; 消失

pass away

② 没有

not have; there is not; be without

W W

to eat.

【勿搭界】

/və² tə⁵ ka³⁴/

① adv. p.

无关; 不牵涉

having nothing to do with; not involved in the slightest

例 我同迭桩事体～。(我与此事无关。): It's none of my business.

② v. p.

不要紧

it doesn't matter

例 擦破眼皮～。(擦破点皮不要紧。): It doesn't matter to have the skin scratched.

【勿见得】

/və² tə³⁴ tə⁵/

adv. p.

① 不必

not necessarily

② 不一定

not likely

例 伊～会来。(他不一定会来。): It is not certain

W V

【五筋狠六筋】

/ŋ¹³ tɕin⁵³ həŋ³⁴ lo² tɕin⁵³/

① adv. p.

(不必要地)使劲

with (unnecessary) force

② v. p.

因激愤而失态

forget oneself with wrathful

【五颜六色】

/ŋ¹³ ɿɛ¹³ lo² səp⁶/

adj. p.

多彩的

colorful; multicolored

提示 亦作“红颜绿色”。

【捗心】

/u⁵³ ciŋ⁵³/

adj.

心满意足

satisfactory; pleased

例 小囡有得吃就～嘞。(小孩有吃的就心满意足了。): Little children will be satisfied if they have something

that he comes.

【勿领市面】

/və² liŋ¹³ zj¹³ mi¹³/

adj. p.

(言行)过时; 陈腐

out-of-date; out-of-step (of language, behavior)

例 外头勿跑, ～。(不与外界接触, 信息不灵。): You will be out-of-date if you don't keep in touch with the outside world.

【勿入调】

/və² zə² diɔ¹³/

adj. p.

不正派; 不规矩

indecorous; unseemly

例 迭格人老～格。(这人很不正派。): This person is rather badly-behaved.

【勿识相】

/və² səp⁵ ciŋ⁵³/

adj.

不识抬举

not know what is good of oneself

例 我想帮帮伊，伊～。(我想帮帮他，他却不识抬举。): I just wanted to do him a favour, but he didn't appreciate it.

【勿适意】

/və² sə⁵ i³⁴/

v. p.

(身体)不舒服

feel ill; not feel well

例 依要～就看医生去。(你若身体不舒服就去医院。): Please go to see a doctor if you don't feel well.

【勿是生意经】

/və² zl¹³ sə⁵³ i³⁴ tɕin⁵³/

① adj. p.

不妥; 不妙

not good; won't do

例 老咳嗽总～。(经常咳嗽总不是太好。): It's not good to cough all the time.

② v. p.

不可能

be impossible

③ v. p.

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W V

Don't think you are always right!

【物事】

/mə² zl¹³/

n.

东西; 物品

thing

例 迭格是啥～?(这是什么东西?): What's this?

无济于事

of no avail; to no effect

例 骂人～(骂人无济于事。): It's no effect to swear at people.

【勿爽气】

/və² səŋ³⁴ tɕi⁴i³⁴/

adj. p.

① 说话不痛快、暧昧、模棱两可

not straightforward; equivocal (in speech)

② 做事不痛快

not straightforward; not efficient (in doing things)

③ 不大方; 小气; 吝啬

not generous; stingy

例 花钞票～(花钱不大方): to be stingy in spending money

【勿要】

/və² iɔ³⁴/

v.

不要

don't

例 依～老以为自家对!(你别总是自以为是!):

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W V



【稀溜溜】

/ci⁵³ liy⁵³ liy⁵³/

adj.

稀薄

thin; rare (of air, porridge, etc.)

例 ~格粥(稀粥): thin porridge

【稀奇勿煞】

/gi⁵³ dʑi¹³ və² sa⁵/

v. p.

稀罕(常用于否定句或反问句)

value as a rarity; cherish

例 勿要～!(甭稀罕!): Don't cherish!

有啥～!(有什么可稀罕的!): It's not so extraordinary!

【嬉皮搨脸】

/gi³⁴ bi¹³ t' a⁵ li¹³/

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adj. p.

① 嬉皮笑脸

grinning cheekily; smiling and grimacing

② 死皮赖脸;厚颜无耻

brazen and unreasonable

例 伊～格勿肯走。(他死皮赖脸地不肯离去。): He brazenly refuses to leave.

【习习】

/zir² zir²/

adv.

极其

extremely

～嫩(极嫩): extremely delicate

～薄(极薄): extremely thin

【塘】

/ha²/

adv.

非常;极其

very; extremely; highly

例 ～贵(物价极高): the (commodity) prices are very high

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X

X

/ha² se⁵³ fo¹³ si³⁴/

v. p.

胡说八道

talk nonsense

【瞎鸟搞】

/ha² u⁵³ go¹³/

v.

胡闹;捣乱

be mischievous; mess things up; fool with

例 ～勿要～!(你别胡闹!): Don't be mischievous!

【下半日】

/fo¹³ po³⁴ jiu²/

n.

下午

afternoon

例 ～比上半日热。(下午比上午热。): It's hotter in the afternoon than in the morning.

【下只角】

/ho¹³ tsai² ko²/

n. p.

城镇中较差的地段

X

X

【瞎和调】

/ha² fu¹³ dia¹³/

v. p.

瞎插嘴

chime in with others foolishly; parrot others recklessly

例 大人讲话格辰光,勿要～!(大人说话的时候,你别瞎插嘴!): Don't interrupt when the adults are talking!

【瞎七搭八】

/ha² te⁴ ii² ta² pa²/

① *adj. p.*

不相干的;无关的

unrelated; irrelevant

例 勿要同～格人去搭道!(你别同不相干的人交往!): Don't associate with any unrelated people!

② *v. p.*

胡说八道

talk nonsense

例 家里格事体,勿要要味辣外头～!(你别在外边胡说自己家里的事!): Don't spread what happens at your own home!

【瞎三话四】

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bad part of town

例 恰格人家侪住辣～。(贫穷家庭都住在较差的地段。): Poor families all live in the disadvantageous part of the town.

【下作】

/fo¹³ tsop²/

adj.

品德下流

mean; obscene

例 ～坏(品德下流的人): despicable person

【吓唬咯】

/ha² lo³ lo¹³/

adj. p.

可怕的;恐怖的

afraid; flustered; timorous

例 迹把刀～格。(这把刀显得很可怕。): This knife looks very frightening.

【吓人倒怪】

/ha² nij¹³ to³⁴ kua³⁴/

adj. p.

非常可怕

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very frightening

例 夜里厢～格。(晚上显得非常可怕。): It's very frightening at night.

【吓丝丝】

/ha²⁵ s₁⁵³ s₁⁵³/

adj.

有点儿害怕

a little scared; somewhat apprehensive

例 夜里厢一个人走路～格。(夜间一个人独自行走有点儿可怕。): It's a little bit frightening to walk by oneself at night.

【先头】

/ci⁵³ dy¹³/

adv.

① 原先

originally

例 伊～讲要来格,结果勿来嘞。(他原先说要来的,结果不来了。): He promised to come, but he didn't turn up.

② 前头;前面

before; previously

X X

he didn't know about it.

【像煞有介事】

/ziar¹³ saf⁵ fiy¹³ ka³⁴ zi¹³/

adj. p.

① 做得像是那么一回事儿似的
putting on an act as if it were so

② 显得挣大钱似的
making a great show of being earnest

③ 假装严肃、正经
pretending to be serious

【消地光】

/cio⁵³ di¹³ kuang⁵³/

v. p.

为勒索钱财而赖在地上

refuse to get up from the ground (e. g., after an accident) in an attempt to blackmail

【小八拉子】

/cio³⁴ pa⁵ la⁵ ts₁³⁴/

n.

小人物

nobody; peon

例 打仗冲辣～(打仗冲锋在前); to run in the front at battle

【嫌鄙】

/fi¹³ pi³⁴/

v.

厌恶;嫌恶;抱怨;不满意

dislike; mind; complain about

【显】

/ci³⁴/

adj.

(颜色)耀眼、鲜艳

bright; eye-catching (of colors)

例 迭格颜色老～格。(这种颜色很鲜艳。): This color is quite bright.

【现世】

/fi¹³ si³⁴/

adj.

出丑;丢脸

cutting a sorry figure; face-losing

例 咱勿要拨我上外头去～!(你别在外面给我丢脸!): Don't cause me to lose face outside!

【香】

/ciar⁵³/

v.

吻

kiss

例 让我～～侬。(让我亲亲你。): Let me kiss you.

【相帮】

/ciar⁵³ par⁵³/

v.

帮忙

help; aid; assist

例 侬～递一记。(请你帮我递一下。): Please pass it over to me.

【像煞】

/zian¹³ sa⁵/

adv.

似乎;像……似的

seemingly; as if

例 伊～是外国人。(他的外貌像外国人。): He looks as if he were a foreigner.

伊～勿晓得。(他似乎不知道。): It seems that

■【小瘪三】

/cie³⁴ pi:p⁵ se⁵³ /

n.

- ①〈贬义〉小孩
〈derog〉 child
②小孩乞丐
child beggar

■【小菜场】

/cie³⁴ ts'e³⁴ zaŋ¹³ /

n.

菜场

food market

■【小赤佬】

/cie³⁴ ts'ə:p⁵ lɔ¹³ /

n. p.

小鬼头；小家伙(詈词)

little devil (general term of abuse for children or intimate and jocular reference by parents or relatives of older generation)

■【小儿科】

/cie³⁴ el¹³ k'u⁵³ /

店主的儿子

proprietor's son

■【小老茄】

/cie³⁴ lɔ¹³ ga¹³ /

n. p.

自以为无所不晓的年轻人

know-it-all young person

■【小毛头】

/cie³⁴ mo¹³ dɤ¹³ /

n.

婴孩

baby

■【小囡】

/cie³⁴ no¹³ /

n.

小孩；孩子

child; children; son or daughter

 伊生了个～。(她生了个孩子。): She gave birth to a child.

侬有几个～?(你有几个孩子?): How many children do you have?

〈fig〉 (pediatrics)

① n.

雕虫小技

minor talent; petty skill

② adj.

吝啬；斤斤计较

stingy; tight-fisted; penny-pinching

■【小家败气】

/cie³⁴ ka³⁴ ba¹³ tɕ'i³⁴ /

adj. p.

① 吝啬

stingy

 迭格人勿舍得花钞票，～。(这个人舍不得花钱，真吝啬。): This person is very stingy and reluctant to part with this money.

② 小器；小心眼儿

petty; narrow-minded

 迭格人想勿开，～。(这个人想不开，小心眼儿。): This person is rather narrow-minded.

x x

■【小开】

/cie³⁴ k'ɛ⁵³ /

n.

■【小弄弄】

/cie³⁴ loŋ¹³ loŋ¹³ /

v. p.

做小事(如小型赌博、做小本生意、业余挣点外快等)
engage in petty activities

 搞麻将～(打麻将赌博): to gamble by playing mahjong

■【笑话奇谈】

/cie³⁴ fo¹³ dʑi¹³ de¹³ /

n. p.

纯属荒谬怪诞的谈论

fantastic talk; sheer nonsense

 讲人是海豚变格，真当是～!(说人是海豚演化而来的观点，真是荒谬怪诞!): It's sheer nonsense to say that human beings originate from dolphins.

■【邪(气)】

/zia¹³ tɕ'i³⁴ /

adv.

非常；极其

very; extremely

■【新娘】

/sɪŋ⁵³ vu¹³/

n.

儿媳妇

daughter-in-law (son's wife)

例 倪子格老婆叫～。(儿子的老婆叫儿媳妇。):

The wife of one's son is called one's daughter-in-law.

【新官人】

/eɪŋ⁵³ kuə⁵³ mɪŋ¹³/

n.

新郎

bridegroom

【新近期内】

/eɪŋ⁵³ dzɪŋ¹³ dži¹³ ne¹³/

(obso) adv. p.

最近

recently; lately

例 ～米要涨价。(近期米要涨价。): The rice price will rise lately.

【行勿落】

/hæŋ¹³ və² lo²/

adj. p.

X X

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【性命交关】

/sɪŋ³⁴ mɪŋ¹³ tɕiɔ̄ŋ⁵³ kue⁵³/

adj. p.

① 关系到性命的;关系重大的
vital; crucial

例 安全勿安全是～格事体,马虎勿噪格!(是否安全关系重大,不能马虎!): Safety is a life or death matter. You can't be too careful!

② 危险的

dangerous

例 伊差眼眼掼煞,真当是～!(他差点儿摔死,真危险!): He fell and almost killed himself. How dangerous it is!

【惊】

/tɕe⁴ iŋ⁵³/

adj.

差;劣

bad; not good

例 人～(人的特定方面条件差): to be not qualified
天气～(天气不好): It's bad weather.

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质量～(质量低劣): to be low in quality

做功～(制作质量差): to be not well-made

【绣花枕头一包草】

/sɪŋ³⁴ ho⁵³ tsəŋ³⁴ dʒɪŋ¹³ iŋ² pɔ̄⁵³ ts⁴ ō³⁴/

adj. p.

外表吸引人但实质却毫无用处

attractive on the outside but worthless on the inside

【学生子】

/fio² səŋ⁵³ tsɿ³⁴/

n.

① 学生

student; pupil

② (店中)学徒

apprentice (usu. in a shop)

adj. p.

(孩子)白皙而壮实

fair (-skinned) and chubby (of a child)

例 迪格小囡生得～,讨人欢喜。(这小孩长得又白又壮,讨人喜欢。): The baby is fair-skinned and chubby and very lovable.

【寻吼势】

/zɪŋ¹³ hŋ³⁴ sɿ³⁴/

v. p.

挑衅;无事生非

pick a quarrel; provoke a fight; make trouble out of nothing; be deliberately provocative

例 侬想～啊?(你想挑衅吗?): Are you provoking a fight?

【学堂】

/ho² dɑ̄ŋ¹³/

n.

学校

school

X

【雪白滚壮】

/eɪŋ⁵ ba² kuəŋ³⁴ tsəŋ³⁴/

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汉英上海口语词典

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■【压末】

/a²⁵ mə²/

n.

最后者

the end; the last one

■【压】

/o⁵³ /

v.

硬塞给;硬卖给

give forcibly; hard sell

依勿想要,我也勿会硬~拨侬。(你不想要的话,我也不~硬塞给你。): I won't force it upon you if you don't want it.

■【堰】

/i³⁴ /

v.

比较(长度、重量)

compare (length, height)

～～看,你两家头啥人长?(比比看,你俩谁高?): Let's see who is taller between you two.

■【晏】

/ε³⁴ /

adj.

迟;晚

late

侬再勿走就要～嘞。(你若再不走就要晚了。): You will be late if you don't set out now.

■【晏歇】

/ε³⁴ eɪn⁵ /

adv.

过会儿;呆会儿

after a while

~会(再见): see you after a while (polite formula)

■【眼花落花】

/ŋɛ¹³ ho⁵³ lɔ² ho⁵³ /

v. p.

眼花;目眩

/ŋɛ¹³ li¹³ ts'ə²⁵ /

v. p.

流泪;哭泣

shed tears; cry

女人动勿动就～。(女人动辄就哭。): Women shed tears at any chance.

■【眼火】

/ŋɛ¹³ hu³⁴ /

n.

① 眼神;眼力

eyesight

年纪大嘞,～勿准嘞。(岁数大了,眼力不住了。): One loses one's eyesight when one gets old.

② 洞察力

insight; discernment; acumen

■【眼睛一眨】

/ŋɛ¹³ tɕiŋ⁵³ iŋ⁵ saŋ⁵ /

adv. p.

一瞬间

in a wink; in a moment; presently

～,老母鸡变鸭。(情况一瞬间就发生了变化。): Things change dramatically in a wink./A hen turns into a duck in a wink.

■【眼泪出】

/ŋɛ¹³ ŋɛ¹³ tɕiŋ⁵⁴ /

adv.

正巧;正赶上

as luck would have it; just; exactly; precisely

早勿落雨,晏勿落雨,～我出门就落雨嘞。(早不下雨,晚不下雨,偏偏赶上我外出就下雨了。): It began to rain neither earlier nor later, exactly when I went out.

■【眼痒】

/fɛ¹³ fiɑŋ¹³/

v.

羡慕; 嫉贪

covet; be envious; be jealous

例 看我赚勒一票, 伊～煞嘞。(他见我赚了一笔钱, 羡慕得不得了。): He was very jealous when he knew that I had made quite a lot of money.

■【杨树头(洋薯头)】

/fiɑŋ¹³ zɪ¹³ dʒ¹³/

⟨fig⟩ n. p.

旧指易屈从他人的人

person who bends with the wind; person who is easily swayed (like the poplar tree)

例 侬越做～, 人家越要欺负侬。(你越屈从别人, 别人就越欺负你。): The more docile you are, the more people will bully you.

■【洋囡囡】

/fiɑŋ¹³ nə¹³ nə¹³/

n.

洋娃娃

融化

melt

例 冰～脱嘞。(冰化了。): The ice melted.

■【养小囡】

/fiɑŋ¹³ eɪɔ³⁴ nə¹³/

v. p.

分娩; 生孩子

give birth; bear a child

■【摇发摇发】

/fiɔ¹³ fəp⁵ fiɔ¹³ fəp⁵/

v.

晃来晃去; 转来转去

wave from side to side; sway and rock

例 坐要有坐相, 勿要～! (坐要有坐相, 别晃来晃去!): You should be graceful when seated. Don't sway and rock all the time!

■【要末】

/iɔ³⁴ məp²/

conj.

要么; 要不; 或者

or; either ... or ...

doll

例 女小囡抱～睡觉。(小女孩抱洋娃娃睡觉。):

The little girl fell asleep with the doll in her arms.

■【洋盘】

/fiɑŋ¹³ bə¹³/

n.

① 傻瓜

fool; simpleton

例 当～(当傻瓜); to be a fool

② 外行

unprofession

■【洋装瘪三】

/fiɑŋ¹³ tsəŋ⁵³ piŋ⁵ sə⁵³/

⟨abus⟩ n.

试图表现富裕和时髦的穷人

poor person trying to look rich and fashionable

例 伊再打扮也是个～。(他再打扮也是个穷人。):

He is still a poor person no matter how he makes up.

■【烊】

/fiɑŋ¹³/

v.

融化
melt

例 冰～脱嘞。(冰化了。): The ice melted.

■【养小囡】

/fiɑŋ¹³ eɪɔ³⁴ nə¹³/

v. p.

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■【要末】

/iɔ³⁴ məp²/

conj.

要么; 要不; 或者

or; either ... or ...

例 侬～进来, ～出去, 勿要夹辣门中央。(你要么进来, 要么出去, 别夹在门口。): Come in or go out. Don't you stay right at the gate.

■【爷】

/fia¹³/

n.

父亲

father

■【爷老头子】

/fia¹³ lə¹³ dʒ¹³ tsɿ³⁴/

n.

父亲

father

■【爷娘】

/fia¹³ niaŋ¹³/

n. p.

父母; 双亲

father and mother; parents

例 ～顶亲。(父母最亲密。): Father and mother are closest to a person.

【爷叔】

/fia¹³ so⁵/

n.

① 叔叔

uncle; a form of address for a man about one's father's age

② 对人不耐烦或恼火时的一种称呼

form of address used to indicate impatience, exasperation or annoyance

【野得出】

/fia¹³ te⁵ ts' a⁵/

v. p.

① 做得出任何事情

be capable of anything (outrageous, indecent, etc.)

例 依做得出,我～。(你能做绝,我也能做绝。); If you do it mercilessly, I'll also do it mercilessly in revenge.

② 能从事任何工作;有勇气和耐力承担任何任务

be able to undertake any job; have the grit to take up any task

例 当警察要～。(干警察要有勇气和耐力承担任何工作。); You should have courage and endurance to be a policeman.

【野歪歪】

/fia¹³ hua⁵³ hua⁵³/

adj.

① 不正;歪;偏

not to the point; wide of the mark; exceeding what is proper

例 两只眼睛生得～格。(两眼长得歪歪斜斜。); One's eyes are not at the same level.

② 做事出格

exceed what is proper

【野野糊】

/fia¹³ fia¹³ fu¹³/

adj.

劣质的

inferior; shoddy

例 我买双鞋子～,只着一日就坏脱嘞。(我买了双劣质鞋,只穿一天就坏了。); I bought a pair of shoddy shoes which went worn-out after one day's wear.

【夜到】

/fia¹³ to³⁴/

n.

夜间

evening; night

【夜快点】

/fia¹³ k'u³⁴ ti³⁴/

n. p.

黄昏;傍晚

dusk; evening

【夜快头】

/fia¹³ k'u³⁴ dy¹³/

n.

黄昏;傍晚

dusk; evening

【夜里厢】

/fia¹³ li¹³ cian⁵³/

n.

夜间

night; nighttime

【一包气】

/i⁵ po⁵³ t⁵ i³⁴/

n.

满腹怨气

(full of) angry; annoyed

例 积了～。(有满腹怨气。); to be annoyed for a long time

【一搭一档】

/i⁵ ta⁵ i⁵ tan³⁴/

adv. p.

互相勾结、呼应

in concert; in cahoots (usu. in a bad sense)

例 伊拉两家头～做坏事体。(他俩互相勾结干坏事。); They are in cahoots with each other doing bad deeds.

【一道辣嗨】

/i⁵ do¹³ la² he³⁴/

adv. p.

全部

altogether; all; entirely

例 伊拉～白相。(他们都在一起玩。); All of them are playing over there.

【一趸当】

/i⁵ de¹³ tan³⁴/

adv. p.

总共;总计

altogether; in all

例 ～侪味嗨。(都在那儿。): They are over there in all.

【一分子】

/iŋ⁵ vəŋ¹³ tsj³⁴/

n. p.

一元钱

one yuan (元)

【一刮两响】

/iŋ⁵ kua⁵ liŋ¹³ ciaŋ³⁴/

adv. p.

说话或办事干脆利落

clear and to the point (of speech); orderly and decisive; with alacrity (of actions)

例 爽快人～。(痛快的人说话办事干脆利落。): Frank people speak simply and act decisively.

【一级】

/iŋ⁵ teiŋ⁵/

adj.

出色的;一流的

excellent; first-rate

requests straightforwardly.

【一落式】

/iŋ⁵ loŋ² səŋ⁵/

adj. p.

极相似;非常相像;(种类、大小)相同

exactly alike; the very image of; the same

例 双胞胎生得～格。(孪生兄弟[姐妹]极为相似。): Twins are exactly alike.

【一日到夜】

/iŋ⁵ nɪŋ² tɔ³⁴ fiaŋ¹³/

adv. p.

从早到晚;整天

from morning to night; all day long

例 ～做生活(整天工作); to work all day long

【一时头浪】

/iŋ⁵ zɿ¹³ dɿ¹³ laŋ¹³/

adv. p.

一时的;临时的

for the moment; momentarily; temporarily

例 伊是～高兴。(他是一时兴奋。): He was excited for the moment.

【一家一当】

/iŋ⁵ ka⁵³ iŋ⁵ taŋ³⁴/

n. p.

所有家产

all of family property

例 ～侪是我格。(所有家产都属于我。): All of family property belong to me.

【一脚去】

/iŋ⁵ tɕiaŋ⁵ tɕiŋ³⁴/

⟨fig⟩ v. p.

死

die

例 人～就侪勿晓得嘞。(人一死就全知道了。): You will know nothing when you die.

【一句闲话】

/iŋ⁵ teŋ³⁴ fiŋ¹³ foŋ¹³/

⟨fig⟩ v. p.

爽快地答应别人的要求

comply with another's request straightforwardly

例 伊蛮讲朋友,有事体～。(他很讲义气,有求必应。): He is very loyal to his friends and complies with their

【一式一样】

/iŋ⁵ səŋ⁵ iŋ⁵ fiŋ¹³/

adj. p.

一模一样

identical; exactly the same

例 双胞胎生得～。(孪生兄弟[姐妹]长得一模一样。): Twins are exactly the same.

【一揭括子】

/iŋ⁵ t'əŋ⁵ kuaŋ⁵ tsj³⁴/

adv. p.

① 全部;统统(表范围)

completely; totally; stock and barrel

例 把菜～侪吃光。(把菜统统吃完了。): Eat up all the dishes.

② 总共;总计(表数量)

all told; in all

例 ～就格一眼眼。(总共才这么一点点儿。): What we have got is just such a little.

【一趟头】

/iŋ⁵ t'əŋ⁵ dɿ¹³/

adv.

一次性

only once; not a second time

例 ~用场(一次性用处); can be used only once

【一天世界】

/iŋ⁵ t⁴i⁵³ s¹i⁵³ ka³⁴/

adv. p.

到处; 遍处(乱摊、乱撒等)

(scattered, littered, etc.) everywhere; all over the place

例 小囡拿积木摊得~。(小孩把积木摊得到处都是。): The little child scattered the toy bricks everywhere.

【一歇(歇)】

/iŋ⁵ ɕiŋ⁵ (ɕiŋ⁵)/

n. p.

一会儿

a moment; a little while

例 ~辰光(一会儿功夫); a moment; a little while
~也勿停(一会儿都不停); restless; nonstop

【一眼(眼)】

/iŋ⁵ ŋ¹³ (ŋ¹³)/

num.

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汉英上海口语词典

极相似; 非常相像

exactly alike; the very image of

例 双胞胎生得~格。(孪生兄弟[姐妹]长得很相似。): Twins are very much alike.

【一张分】

/iŋ⁵ tsəŋ⁵³ vəŋ¹³/

n. p.

10 元钱

ten yuan (元)

【一只袜统管】

/iŋ⁵ tsəŋ⁵ ma² t'ɔŋ³⁴ kuo³⁴/

(fig) n. p.

一丘之貉

birds of a feather

例 伊拉两家头是~。(他俩是一丘之貉。): They two are birds of a feather.

【一筑堆】

/iŋ⁵ lsoŋ⁵ te⁵³/

class

(石头等)成堆;(人)成群

pile (of rocks, etc.); crowd (of people)

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汉英上海口语词典

一点点儿

a little; a tiny bit

例 ~事体就发火(为一点点小事发火); to lose one's temper for a very little matter

【一眼也勿】

/iŋ⁵ ŋ¹³ fia¹³ vəŋ²/

adv.

一点儿也不

not the least

例 ~稀奇。(一点儿也不稀奇。): It's nothing strange.

【一样格】

/iŋ⁵ fiaŋ¹³ ku³⁴/

a. w.

像……似的

like; as

例 双胞胎生得~。(孪生兄弟[姐妹]长得很相似。): Twins are very much alike.

【一样生】

/iŋ⁵ fiaŋ¹³ saŋ⁵³/

adj. p.

汉英上海口语词典

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例 ~人(一群人); a crowd of people

【伊搭(里)】

/i⁵³ taŋ⁵ (li¹³)/

pron.

那儿; 那边

there; that side

【伊点】

/fi¹³ ti³⁴/

pron.

那些; 那点

例 ~饭拔啥人吃好?(那点儿饭够谁吃的?): For whom is that amount of food enough?

【伊排(里)】

/fi¹³ ba¹³ (li¹³)/

(derog) pron.

那种; 那些种类(含贬义)

that kind; those kinds

【伊抢(里)】

/fi¹³ te'ian³⁴ (li¹³)/

pron.

汉英上海口语词典

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那时(期)

that (period of) time

【伊歇(辰光)】

/hi¹³ ci²⁵ (zəŋ¹³ kuɑŋ⁵³)/

pron.

那时

then; that moment

【伊眼】

/hi¹³ ȳ¹³/

pron.

那些

those

【阴丝刮搭】

/in⁵³ sɿ³⁴ kuɑř⁵³ tʂ⁵³/

adj. p.

① 阴险的; 奸诈的; 暗中为害的
sinister; treacherous; insidious

例 迷格人～格。(这人很阴险。); This person is very treacherous.

② (天气)阴冷潮湿

wet and cold; gloomy (weather)

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汉英上海口语词典

Y Y

【阴损】

/in⁵³ sɿ³⁴ tey³⁴/

n.

沉默寡言却诡计多端的人

person of few words but full of cunning schemes (usually abusive)

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v.

暗中害人; 搞阴谋诡计

harm deviously; play dirty tricks on

例 ~人(暗中害人); to play dirty tricks on sb.

【阴头里】

/in⁵³ dʂ¹³ li¹³/

n.

阴影处

shady place

例 到～避太阳。(到阴影处避太阳。); to shelter oneself from the sun in the shady place

【银洋钿】

/n̩iŋ¹³ fiŋ¹³ di¹³/

n.

银元

silver dollar

例 赚～(赚钱); to make money

【引小囡】

/hiŋ¹³ ciŋ³⁴ nə¹³/

v. p.

逗孩子玩

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汉英上海口语词典

例 上海格冬天～格。(上海的冬天阴冷潮湿。); It's cold and wet in winter in Shanghai.

【阴丝丝】

/in⁵³ sɿ⁵³ sɿ⁵³/

adj. p.

① 天气阴潮
overcast; gloomy

例 上海格冬天～格。(上海冬天天气阴潮。); It's gloomy in winter in Shanghai.

② 令人毛骨悚然的
gruesome

例 迷只电影～格。(这部电影令人毛骨悚然。); This film is gruesome.

【阴死鬼】

/in⁵³ sɿ³⁴ tey³⁴/

n.

沉默寡言却诡计多端的人

person of few words but full of cunning schemes (usually abusive)

【阴损】

/in⁵³ sɿ³⁴/

n.

熄灭

go out; die out (of a light, fire)

例 炉子～脱嘞。(炉子灭了。); The oven went out.

【硬绷绷】

/pang¹³ pang⁵³ pang⁵³/

adj.

很硬的样子; 强硬; 坚硬

hard; stiff

例 冰结得～。(冰结得很坚硬。); The ice froze very hard.

【硬撑】

/pang¹³ ts' aŋ⁵³/

adj.

坚强不屈

tough; strong; unyielding

例 小囡跌一跤勿哭, 老～格。(小孩摔一跤也不哭, 挺坚强的。); The little child stumbled, but didn't burst into

汉英上海口语词典

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tears. It's quite tough.

【硬伤】

/jæŋ¹³ səŋ⁵³/

① *adj.*

倒霉的

having bad luck; out of luck

② *adv.*

被迫地

compulsively; under compulsion

用处;用途

usefulness

例 有～(有用处); useful

呒没～(没用处); to be of no use

【游码头】

/fiiv¹³ mo¹³ dy¹³/

v. p.

旅行

travel; journey

例 寻个道伴～去(找个伴儿旅行去); to look for a travelling companion

【有长心】

/fiiv¹³ zaŋ¹³ eɪŋ⁵³/

adj. p.

有恒心的

persistent; persevering

例 依～才有出息。(你有恒心才能有出息。); You should be persevering to have a future.

【有搭头】

/fiiv¹³ taŋ⁵ dy¹³/

adj. p.

汉英上海口语词典

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强迫某人做力所不及的事情

force sb. to do something; force oneself to work hard on something (often something beyond one's ability)

例 年纪大嘞,勿要再～味!(岁数大了,别再做力所不及的事了!); You are old now. Don't force yourself to do what's beyond your ability!

【用场】

/fiɔŋ¹³ zaŋ¹³/

n.

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汉英上海口语词典

和蔼可亲的;易亲近的

amiable; amicable

例 迭格老师蛮～。(这位老师非常和蔼可亲。); This teacher is quite amiable.

【有还价】

/fiiv¹³ fiue¹³ ka³⁴/

adj. p.

有条件的

conditional

【有劲】

/fiiv¹³ tɕiŋ³⁴/

adj.

有趣

amusing; interesting; exciting

例 迭只电影老～格。(这部电影挺有趣的。); This film is very amusing.

【有数】

/fiiv¹³ su³⁴/

v.

① 知道;明白

know; realize; understand

② 友好;默契

friendly; on good terms; tacit (esp. in exchanging favors)

例 阿拉是～格,有来有往。(我们是友好而默契的,互有来往。); We are on good terms with each other. We will repay you if you do us favors.

【有数有脉】

/fiiv¹³ su³⁴ fiiv¹³ maŋ²/

v. p.

① 神志清醒

be perfectly clear; have a clear idea

② 关系良好;默契

be on good terms; have a tacit understanding

③ 知道确切数目(或数量)

know the exact number (or quantity)

【有眼】

/fiiv¹³ ðe¹³/

① *adv.*

有点儿

somewhat; rather; a bit

② *adj.*

一些;一点儿

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汉英上海口语词典

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some; a little

【圆滚滚】

/fiyə¹³ kuəŋ³¹ kuəŋ³⁴/

adj.

很圆

very round (e.g., of a melon)

例 皮球是～格。(皮球是圆圆的。): The ball is very round.

【远来头】

/fiyə¹³ lə¹³ dʒ¹³/

n. p.

从远方来的人或物

people (or things) from distant places

例 迭格物事～。(这东西来自远方。): This kind of things come from a remote place.

【运道】

/fiyəŋ¹³ dʒ¹³/

n.

运气

luck

例 ～好(运气好): to be lucky

adv.

① 原先

originally

例 上海～是个村塘。(上海原先是个村庄。): Shanghai used to be a little village.

② 从前

before; previously

【造反反】

/zɔ¹³ zɔ¹³ fe³¹ fe³⁴/

adj. p.

很多的

numerous; a great deal

例 蚂蚁多得～。(蚂蚁极多。): There are numerous ants.

【丈人阿伯】

/zaŋ¹³ nɪŋ¹³ aŋ⁵ paŋ⁵/

n. p.

岳父

father-in-law; wife's father

【着港】

/zaŋ² kəŋ³⁴/



【趣生头里】

/zaŋ² səŋ⁵³ dʒ¹³ li¹³/

adv. p.

突然;未料及地

suddenly; unexpectedly

例 路口～奔出来一只狗。(路口突然跑出来一条狗。): Suddenly a dog rushed out from the road entrance.

【娘】

/tsə³⁴/

adj.

好;佳;出色

good; excellent

例 文章写得蛮～。(文章写得很好。): The article was excellently written.

【早先】

/tsɔ³⁴ əŋ⁵³/

v.

获得;得到

obtain; get

例 迭票生意勿～。(这笔生意没做成。): I didn't get the deal.

【着冷】

/zaŋ² laŋ¹³/

v. p.

着凉;感冒

catch a cold; have a cold

例 多着眼衣裳,当心～!(多穿点儿衣服,小心别感冒了!): Wear yourself warm, and be careful not to catch a cold.

【着棋】

/tsaŋ⁵ dzɿ¹³/

v. p.

下棋

play chess

例 着一盘棋(下一盘棋): to play chess

【爪手爪脚】

/tsaŋ³⁴ sɿ³¹ tsəŋ³⁴ tɕiaŋ⁵/

adv. p.

笨拙地

all thumbs; clumsily

例 伊做起生活来～。(他干起活来笨手笨脚。): He is all thumbs when working.

【照会】

/tsɔ³⁴ fɥe¹³ /

n.

① 脸

face; feature

② 执照

licence

例 查～(查执照): to check sb.'s licence

【照名分】

/tsɔ³⁴ mɪŋ¹³ vəŋ¹³ /

adv. p.

按理;通常

according to reason; normally

【照牌头】

/tsɔ³⁴ ba¹³ dɤ¹³ /

① v. p.

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汉英上海口语词典

依靠某人的帮助;借助某人的力量

depend on somebody for help; rely on another's power

② adv. p.

肯定地;不可避免地

certainly; inevitably

③ adv. p.

通常;理应

as a rule; normally; ought to

【贼】

/zəf² /

adv.

极其

extremely; exceedingly; to the utmost

例 ~硬(极硬): extremely hard

【贼骨头】

/zəf² kuəf⁵ dɤ¹³ /

n.

贼;小偷

sneak thief

例 ~偷我肉骨头。(小偷偷我的肉骨头。): The thief has stolen my meatbone.

Z Z

汉英上海口语词典

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/tsəŋ⁵³ tsɿ³⁴ ,

v.

争吵

quarrel; cross verbal swords

例 依哚学堂里厢勿要同人家～。(你在学校里别同别人争吵。): Don't quarrel with others at school.

【正行正经】

/tsɔŋ³⁴ flæŋ¹³ tsəŋ³⁴ tsɿŋ⁵³ /

① adj. p.

高雅的;严肃的

decent; serious

例 读书要读～格书。(读书应读高雅而严肃的书。): You should read decent and serious books.

② adv. p.

认真地;严肃地;一本正经地

earnestly; seriously

例 我是～格同侬讲。(我是认真严肃地对你说。): I'm talking to you seriously.

【正正好好】

/tsəŋ³⁴ tsəŋ³⁴ hɔ³⁴ hɔ³⁴ /

adv. p.

Z Z

汉英上海口语词典

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【真真】

/tsəŋ⁵³ tsəŋ⁵³ /

adv.

仅仅

only; merely; barely

【真真一歇(歇)】

/tsəŋ⁵³ tsəŋ³⁴ iŋ⁵ eɪŋ⁵ (eɪŋ⁵) /

adv. p.

仅仅一会儿

only for a moment: just for a little while

例 ～功夫,天就墨黑嘞。(才一会儿时间,天就黑了。): It gets dark just in a moment.

【争嘴】

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汉英上海口语词典

正好;正合适;正是时候;正够
exactly; precisely; just in time; just right; just enough
例 分量～一百斤。(重量正好一百斤。): It weighs exactly 100 jins.

【中气】

/tsɔŋ⁵³ tɕi³⁴/
n.
丹田之气
deep breath controlled by the diaphragm

【重手重脚】

/zɔŋ¹³ sŋ³⁴ zɔŋ¹³ tɕiaŋ⁵³/
adj. p.
笨拙
be clumsy; do awkwardly
例 做生活～(干活笨手笨脚): to be all thumbs

【疰夏】

/tsɿŋ³⁴ foŋ¹³/
n.
苦夏;夏季食量减少,身体消瘦
summer suffering (i. e., loss of appetite, weight and energy during the summer)

例 天热蛮容易～。(天气闷热容易苦夏。): It's very possible to suffer from loss of appetite and weight when it is very hot in summer.

【抓抓出】

/tsaŋ⁵³ tsəŋ⁵³ ts'əŋ⁵³ ts'əŋ⁵³/
v. p.
激怒;惹气;引出麻烦
tend to provoke, annoy or cause trouble

例 迭格人欢喜～,侬勿要睬伊。(这人喜欢无事生非,你别理他。): This person tends to make trouble out of nothing. Don't pay attention to him.

【钻路子】

/tsø⁵³ lu¹³ tsɿŋ³⁴/
(fig) v. p.
为办成某事而寻求社会关系
seek out shortcuts (e. g. social connections) to get something done
例 勿～勿来事。(不寻求社会关系办不成事。): You'll not be able to do anything if you don't seek out shortcuts.

【转】

/tsø³⁴/

class.

转动数;次数

number of times round; times

【转来】

/tsø³⁴ lɛ¹³/
v.
返回;回来
return; come back; be back

例 伊每日夜快～屋里。(他每天傍晚返回家中。):

He goes back home every evening.

【转去】

/tsø³⁴ tɕi³⁴/
v.
返回去
return; go back; be back

例 落班就要～屋里味。(下了班就该返回家去了。):

You should come back home as soon as you go off work.

【装糊样】

/tsanŋ⁵³ fuŋ¹³ hianŋ¹³/
v. p.
装傻

feign ignorance

例 ～骗人(装傻骗人); to cheat people by feigning ignorance

【装榫头】

/tsanŋ⁵³ sŋ³⁴ dŋ¹³/
v. p.
栽赃陷害无辜的人
frame or set up an innocent person

【桩】

/tsanŋ⁵³/
class
件(事)
thing; matter

例 事体要一～～格来。(事情应一件一件逐项办理。): Things should be dealt with one after another.

【准定】

/tsəŋ³⁴ diŋ¹³/
adv.
确定;一定
definately; certainly; surely

例 人～侪要死格。(人注定都是要死的。): Human

beings are doomed to die.

【准足】

/tsəŋ³⁴ tso⁵⁵/

adj.

(衡量器)准确;(分量)足够

accurate; exact; to the point

例 公平秤～格(公平秤是准确的): Fair scales are accurate.

【割】

/tsʃ⁵³/

v.

刺;刺入

stick into

例 手拔刀尖～出血来。(手被刀尖刺出血来。): The hand was cut and began to bleed.

【自来火】

/zj¹³ lɛ¹³ hu³⁴/

n.

旧指火柴

match(es)

例 ~棍子(火柴棍): match sticks

【走气】

/tsy³⁴ te⁴ i³⁴/

v.

漏气

leak (air)

例 车胎～嘞。(车胎漏气了。): The tire leaks.

【走亲眷】

/tsy³⁴ te⁴ ij⁵³ teyo³⁴/

v. p.

走访亲戚

visit relatives

例 过年～(春节期间走访亲戚): to visit one's relatives during the Spring Festival

【走人家】

/tsy³⁴ nai¹³ ka⁵³/

v. p.

走访;串门儿

call on; drop in on

Z Z **例** 过年～(春节期间走亲访友): to visit one's relatives during the Spring Festival

【走油】

/tsy³⁴ fi¹³/

v.

坏;变质(指食物)

in a wretched state; gone bad

例 肥肉～勿好吃嘞。(肥肉变质不能吃了。): Fat meat is no longer edible when it goes bad.

【赚铜钿】

/zɛ¹³ doŋ¹³ di¹³/

v. p.

挣钱

earn money; make money

例 勿～.勿做生意。(不挣钱不做生意。): No money, no business.

【赚头势足】

/zɛ¹³ dy¹³ sɿ³⁴ tso⁵⁵/

adj. p.

可获利的;赚钱的

profitable; lucrative

例 卖衣裳～。(卖衣服可获较高利润。): The clothes business is very lucrative.

【嘴硬骨头酥】

/tsɿ³⁴ jaŋ¹³ kuəp⁵⁵ dy¹³ su⁵³/

adj. p.

外强中干

out wardly tough but inwardly timid

例 只争嘴勿打相打,是～。(只吵嘴不打架,是外强中干。): It's strong in appearance but weak in reality that quarrel but never fight.

【做大头梦】

/tsu³⁴ du¹³ dy¹³ mon¹³/

v. p.

白日做梦

daydream; indulge in wishful thinking

例 依想! 做依格大头梦去!(你想得美! 做白日梦去吧!): Never! You are just daydreaming!

【做功】

/tsu³⁴ kon⁵³/

① *n.*

手艺;工艺

craftsmanship; workmanship

② *n.*

技艺

acting skill

例 ~勿一样,价钿也勿一样。(制作技艺不同,价钱也不一样。): The prices won't be the same since the skills needed are different.

【做舍姆】

/tsu³⁴ so³⁴ m¹³/

v. p.

坐月子

be confined for childbirth; lying-in

例 ~格辰光一定要调养好。(坐月子期间一定要调养好。): Women should carefully build up their health by rest and taking nourishing food when they are confined for childbirth.

【做生活】

/tsu³⁴ saŋ⁵³ fiuər²/

v. p.

工作;干体力活

work; do manual labor

例 上班~。落班回家还要~。(上班干工作,下班回家还得干家务活。): to do one's job on work and housework off work

【做脱】

/tsu³⁴ t'əθ⁵/

〈abus〉 v. p.

杀死(某人)

kill sb.; put sb. to death

例 伊多管闲事就~伊!(他若多管闲事就把他杀了!): Kill him if he pokes his nose into our business!

【作精作怪】

/tso²⁵ teɪŋ⁵³ tsɔf⁵ kua³⁴/

v. p.

引起骚扰

kick up a row

例 伊自家辣嗨~。(他是庸人自扰。): He is kicking up a row himself.

【作孽八腊】

/tso²⁵ nɪŋ² pa²⁵ la²/

adj. p.

可怜而可鄙的

pitiable; wretched and miserable

例 阿Q真是~! How pitiable Ah Q is!

Z Z 【作死作活】

/tso²⁵ ei³⁴ tsɔf⁵ fiuər²/

v. p.

胡搅蛮缠

harass sb. with unreasonable demands; pester sb. endlessly

【作天作地】

/tso²⁵ t'i⁵³ tsɔf⁵ di¹³/

v. p.

胡闹

run wild; be mischievous

例 小囡勿白相就同爷娘~。(小孩没有嬉戏的机会,就对父母胡闹。): Little children will be mischievous with their parents if they have no chance to play.

附录:普通话-上海话音节对照

(按汉语拼音音序排列,方括号内为上海话国际音标注音)

A	矮[a ³⁴]	áng	ào
ā	ài	昂[ŋaŋ ¹³]	妩[ɔ ³⁴] 拂口
阿[a ²⁵] 阿哥	艾[ŋe ¹³]	àng	岙[ɔ ³⁴] 峨
ái	碍[ŋe ¹³]	盍[aŋ ³¹]	盍[ŋo ¹³] 奥
唉[e ⁵³]	爱[e ³⁴]	隘[ŋiŋ ¹³]	隘[ŋɔ ³⁴] 懈
挨[a ⁵³]	隘[ŋiŋ ¹³]	āo	懊[ɔ ³⁴] 懊
挨肩头	ān	熬[ŋɔŋ ¹³]	[ɔ ⁵³] 澳
哎[e ⁵³]	鞍[ø ⁵³]	凹[ɔŋ ⁵³]	渙[ɔ ³¹] 游
哀[e ⁵³]	氨[ø ⁵³]	庵[ø ⁵³]	áo
唉[e ⁵³]	庵[ø ⁵³]	áo	ào
ái	安[ø ⁵³]	敖[ŋɔŋ ¹³]	芭[po ³³] 芭
挨[a ⁵³]	àn	鳌[ŋɔŋ ¹³]	捌[paŋ ⁵] 破
[ŋa ¹³]	按[ø ⁵³]	熬[ŋɔŋ ¹³]	扒[bo ¹³] 扒
挨辰光	暗[ø ³⁴]	熬[ŋɔŋ ¹³]	叭[pa ⁵³] 喇叭
呆[ŋe ¹³] 呆大	岸[ŋo ¹³]	翱[ŋɔŋ ¹³]	吧[ba ¹³] 吵
癌[ŋe ¹³]	案[ø ⁵³]	ǎo	笆[po ⁵³] 疤
ǎi	āng	拗[ɔŋ ³¹]	八[paŋ ⁵] 疤
蔼[e ³⁴]	肮[ŋaŋ ¹³]	袄[ɔŋ ³¹]	疤[po ⁵³] 疤

巴[po ⁵³]	百[_pa ⁵³]	半[po ³⁴]	褒[po ⁵³]	悲[pe ⁵³]	笨[_bəŋ ¹³]	bǐ	壁[pɪŋ ⁵³]
bá	摆[_pa ³⁴]	办[be ¹³]	剥[po ⁵³]	背[pe ³⁴]	坌[_bəŋ ¹³]	bì	壁[pɪŋ ⁵³]
拔[baŋ ²]	佰[_pa ⁵³]	绊[_bəŋ ¹³]	báo	卑[pe ⁵³]	坌[_bəŋ ¹³]	比[pi ³⁴]	臂[pi ⁵³]
跋[baŋ ²]	bài	bāng	薄[_bo ²]	bēi	bēng	鄙[pi ³¹]	臂膊[bi ¹³]
bǎ	败[_ba ¹³]	邦[_pan ⁵³]	雹[_bo ¹³]	北[_po ⁵]	崩[_pəŋ ³³]	笔[piŋ ⁵³]	避[bi ¹³]
鞞[_po ³⁴]	拜[_pa ³⁴]	帮[_pan ⁵³]	bǎo	bèi	[pan ³³]	彼[pe ⁵³]	biān
把[_po ³⁴]	裨[_ba ¹³]	梆[_pan ⁵³]	保[_po ³⁴]	辈[_pe ³⁴]	绷[_pan ³³]	bì	鞞[pi ⁵³]
bà	把脉[_po ³⁴]	浜[_pan ⁵³]	堡[_po ³⁴]	背[_pe ³⁴]	绷[_pan ³¹]	碧[piŋ ⁵³]	编[pi ⁵³]
耙[_bo ¹³]	斑[_pe ⁵³]	bāng	饱[_po ³⁴]	背[_pe ³⁴]	běng	蓖[_pi ³⁴]	边[pi ⁵³]
坝[_po ³⁴]	班[_pe ⁵³]	榜[_pan ³⁴]	宝[_po ³⁴]	[be ¹³]	绷[_pan ³¹]	蔽[_bi ¹³]	编[_pi ⁵³]
霸[_po ³⁴]	搬[_po ⁵³]	膀[_pan ³⁴]	褓[_bo ¹³]	倍[_be ¹³]	bēng	毕[_piŋ ⁵³]	bičn
龅[_bo ¹³]	扳[_pe ⁵³]	梆[_pan ³⁴]	绑[_pan ³⁴]	狈[_pe ³¹]	bèng	壤[_pi ³¹]	贬[_pi ³¹]
龅牙齿	般[_pe ⁵³]	bāng	bào	备[_be ¹³]	髻[_bəŋ ¹³]	毙[_bi ¹³]	扁[_pi ³¹]
罢[_bo ¹³]	颁[_pe ⁵³]	bàng	抱[_bo ¹³]	被[_be ¹³]	酒[_poŋ ³⁴]	憝[_pi ³⁴]	biān
[ba ¹³]	bǎn	bǎn	报[_po ³⁴]	[bi ¹³]	被头[_pan ³³]	蹦[_pi ³³]	便[_bi ¹³]
爸[_pa ⁵³]	板[_pe ³¹]	磅[_pan ⁵³]	暴[_bo ¹³]	鑫[_bi ¹³]	逆[_pan ³⁴]	秘[_pi ³⁴]	变[_pi ³¹]
bǎi	版[_pe ³⁴]	蚌[_pan ¹³]	[po ³¹]	bēn	[piŋ ³¹]	篓[_pi ³⁴]	卍[_bi ³]
掰[_pe ⁵³]	掰开[_pe ⁵³]	镑[_pan ⁵³]	豹[_po ³⁴]	bēng	绷[_pan ³⁴]	帛[_bi ¹³]	辨[_bi ³]
bàn	bàn	傍[_pan ¹³]	鲍[_bo ¹³]	bēng	奔[_poŋ ⁵³]	bī	痘[_bi ¹³]
bái	畔[_bo ¹³]	傍[_pan ¹³]	刨[_bo ¹³]	bēn	通[_piŋ ³⁴]	闭[_pi ³⁴]	辩[_bi ³]
白[_ba ²]	猪栏畔[_bo ¹³]	bāo	刨[_bo ¹³]	bēn	本[_peŋ ³⁴]	尿[_pi ⁵³]	遍[_pi ³¹]
[ba ²]	扮[_pe ³¹]	bāo	爆[_po ³⁴]	bēn	畜[_peŋ ⁵³]	溪[_bi ¹³]	biāo
bǎi	拌[_bo ¹³]	苞[_po ⁵³]	爆[_bo ¹³]	bēn	奔[_peŋ ⁵³]	bí	弊[_bi ¹³]
柏[_pa ²]	伴[_bo ¹³]	胞[_po ⁵³]	杯[_pe ⁵³]	bēn	本[_peŋ ³⁴]	bì	必[_piŋ ⁵³]
	瓣[_be ¹³]	瓣[_po ⁵³]	碑[_pe ⁵³]	bēn	奔[_peŋ ⁵³]	bì	标[_piŋ ⁵³]

膘[_piɔ ⁵³]	bìn	波[_pu ⁵³]	补[_pu ³¹]	cǎi	舱[_ts' aŋ ⁵³]	层[_zəŋ ¹³]	掺[_ts' e ⁵³]
biǎo	鬓[_piŋ ⁵³]	剥[_po ⁵³]	bù	睬[_ts' e ³¹]	仓[_ts' aŋ ⁵³]	chā	chan
表[_piɔ ³¹]	簇[_piŋ ⁵³]	bó	埠[_bu ¹³]	踩[_ts' e ³¹]	沧[_ts' aŋ ⁵³]	插[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	蝉[_zo ¹³]
biē	兵[_piŋ ⁵³]	博[_po ⁵³]	不[_po ⁵³]	采[_ts' e ³¹]	cáng	差[_ts' o ⁵³]	馋[_ze ¹³]
瘪[_piŋ ⁵³]	瘪三[_piŋ ⁵³]	李[_ba ²]	李[_ba ²]	彩[_ts' e ³¹]	藏[_zaŋ ¹³]	叉[_ts' o ⁵³]	谗[_ze ¹³]
鞞[_piŋ ⁵³]	兵[_piŋ ⁵³]	勃[_bo ²]	布[_pu ³¹]	cài	cāo	茶[_zo ¹³]	chan
鞞[_piŋ ⁵³]	冰[_piŋ ⁵³]	搏[_po ⁵³]	步[_bu ¹³]	菜[_ts' e ³¹]	操[_ts' o ⁵³]	查[_zo ¹³]	铲[_ts' e ³¹]
憋[_piŋ ⁵³]	冰[_piŋ ⁵³]	箔[_bo ²]	箔[_bu ¹³]	蔡[_ts' a ³¹]	糙[_ts' o ⁵³]	搽[_zo ¹³]	产[_ts' e ³¹]
[biŋ ²]	bīng	伯[_pa ⁵³]	簿[_bu ¹³]	cān	cáo	察[_ts' a ³¹]	产[_ts' e ³¹]
bié	柄[_piŋ ³⁴]	帛[_bo ²]	部[_bu ¹³]	cān	糟[_zo ¹³]	chà	谄[_ts' e ³¹]
别[_biŋ ²]	丙[_piŋ ³¹]	舶[_p' oŋ ⁵]	怖[_pu ³¹]	餐[_ts' o ⁵³]	曹[_zo ¹³]	岔[_ts' o ⁵³]	颤[_ts' o ³¹]
蹩[_biŋ ²]	秉[_piŋ ³¹]	脖[_be ²]	怖[_pu ³¹]	参[_ts' o ⁵³]	参[_ts' o ⁵³]	差[_ts' o ⁵³]	颤[_ts' o ³¹]
蹩[_biŋ ²]	蹩脚[_biŋ ²]	膊[_po ⁵³]	赤膊[_bo ¹³]	cán	曹[_zo ¹³]	岔[_ts' o ⁵³]	chan
bié	饼[_piŋ ³¹]	饼[_piŋ ³¹]	勃[_ba ²]	cán	疾[_zo ¹³]	差[_ts' o ⁵³]	颤[_ts' o ³¹]
bié	炳[_piŋ ³¹]	泊[_p' oŋ ⁵]	泊[_p' oŋ ⁵]	蚕[_zo ¹³]	cǎo	诧[_ts' o ³¹]	忏[_ts' e ³¹]
瘪谷[_piŋ ⁵³]	bìng	驳[_po ⁵³]	拆[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	残[_ze ¹³]	草[_ts' o ³¹]	chà	忏[_ts' e ³¹]
biè	并[_piŋ ³¹]	bò	擦[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	惭[_ze ¹³]	拆[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	chà	chāng
别[_biŋ ²]	[biŋ ¹³]	薄[_bo ²]	拆 [_ts' aŋ ⁵]	cǎn	厕[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	拆白党[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	昌[_ts' aŋ ⁵³]
bīn	病[_biŋ ¹³]	bū	擦[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	cǎn	策[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	差使[_ts' aŋ ⁵³]	猖[_ts' aŋ ⁵³]
彬[_piŋ ³³]	bō	逋[_bu ¹³]	cái	cǎn	侧[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	chái	cháng
斌[_piŋ ³³]	玻[_pu ⁵³]	bú	裁[_ze ¹³]	cǎn	灿[_ts' e ³¹]	柴[_zaŋ ¹³]	场[_zaŋ ¹³]
滨[_piŋ ³³]	波[_pu ⁵³]	bǔ	材[_ze ¹³]	cǎn	册[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	尝[_zaŋ ¹³]	尝[_zaŋ ¹³]
宾[_piŋ ³³]	播[_pu ⁵³]	捕[_bu ¹³]	才[_ze ¹³]	cǎn	测[_ts' aŋ ⁵]	豺[_ze ¹³]	常[_zaŋ ¹³]
	拨[_po ⁵³]	卜[_po ⁵³]	财[_ze ¹³]	cāng	cāng	céng	长[_zaŋ ¹³]
	钵[_peŋ ⁵]	哺[_bu ¹³]	财[_ze ¹³]	cāng	cāng	chān	偿[_zaŋ ¹³]

肠[zaŋ ¹³]	chē	chēng	嗤[ts ¹ ŋ ³] 痴[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chóng	chǒu	畜[:s ¹ o ²]	chuǎng
chǎng	车[ts ¹ ɔ ³]	撑[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	痴子	虫[zɔŋ ¹³]	丑[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chuān	闯[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
厂[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chě	称[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chí	祟[zɔŋ ¹³]	川[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chuāng	创[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
敞[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	扯[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chéng	持[zɿ ¹³]	重[zɔŋ ¹³]	臭[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chuán	创[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
场[zaŋ ¹³]	[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	城[zəŋ ¹³]	匙[zɿ ¹³]	chǒng	chū	椽[zəŋ ¹³]	chuī
chàng	chè	橙[zəŋ ¹³]	池[zɿ ¹³]	宠[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	初[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	椽[zəŋ ¹³]	吹[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
畅[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	拆[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	成[zəŋ ¹³]	迟[zɿ ¹³]	chòng	出[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	船[zəŋ ¹³]	炊[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
唱[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	撤[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	呈[zəŋ ¹³]	驰[zɿ ¹³]	胱[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chú	chuǎn	chuí
倡[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	彻[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	乘[zəŋ ¹³]	驰[zɿ ¹³]	chōu	楚[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chuāng	锤[zəŋ ¹³]
chāo	澈[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	程[zəŋ ¹³]	耻[zɿ ¹³]	铳[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	厨[zɿ ¹³]	端[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	垂[zəŋ ¹³]
超[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chén	惩[zəŋ ¹³]	齿[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	铳子[zɿ ¹³]	冲[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	串[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chūn
抄[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	臣[zoŋ ¹³]	澄[zəŋ ¹³]	侈[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	除[zoŋ ¹³]	钏[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	钏[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	春[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
钞[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	辰[zoŋ ¹³]	诚[zəŋ ¹³]	尺[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chōu	chǔ	chuāng	椿[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
cháo	尘[zəŋ ¹³]	承[zəŋ ¹³]	chì	抽[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	楚[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	楚[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	椿[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
朝[zəŋ ¹³]	晨[zəŋ ¹³]	丞[zəŋ ¹³]	赤[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chóu	础[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	础[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chún
嘲[zəŋ ¹³]	忱[zəŋ ¹³]	chéng	[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	酬[zv ¹³]	储[zoŋ ¹³]	庖[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	醇[zəŋ ¹³]
潮[zəŋ ¹³]	沉[zəŋ ¹³]	逞[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	翅[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	稠[zv ¹³]	处[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	窗[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	唇[zəŋ ¹³]
巢[zioŋ ¹³]	陈[zoŋ ¹³]	陈[zəŋ ¹³]	斥[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	愁[zv ¹³]	愁[zoŋ ¹³]	chuáng	淳[zəŋ ¹³]
[zoŋ ¹³]	chèn	chèng	[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	筹[zv ¹³]	筹[zoŋ ¹³]	幢[zəŋ ¹³]	纯[zəŋ ¹³]
chǎo	趁[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	秤[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chōng	仇[zv ¹³]	仇[zoŋ ¹³]	床[zəŋ ¹³]	chǔn
吵[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	称[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	chī	充[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	绸[zv ¹³]	绸[zoŋ ¹³]	处[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	蠹[ts ¹ ŋ ³]
炒[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	衬[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	吃[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	冲[ts ¹ ŋ ³]				

chuō	次[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cuàn	cuō	dà	担[te ⁵³]	当[tan ³¹]	děng
截[:s ¹ o ²]	cōng	篡[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	碰[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	大[da ¹³]	丹[te ⁵³]	dāo	等[təŋ ³¹]
chuò	聪[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	窜[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	撮[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	亭[du ¹³]	单[te ⁵³]	刀[təŋ ³¹]	cèng
辍[zəŋ ¹³]	葱[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cuī	搓[zɿ ¹³]	大好老	大好老[dān]	dǎo	瞪[təŋ ³¹]
龌[zəŋ ¹³]	囱[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	催[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cuò	汰[da ¹³]	汰面[təŋ ³¹]	dǎo	凳[təŋ ³¹]
龊[zəŋ ¹³]	匆[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	催[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	措[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	呆[de ¹³]	呆发呆[dān]	dǎo	凳[təŋ ³¹]
cí	cóng	催[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	措[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	dāi	呆[dān]	dǎo	倒[təŋ ³¹]
疵[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	从[zoŋ ¹³]	cuì	错[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	歹[te ³¹]	旦[te ³¹]	dǎo	岛[təŋ ³¹]
cí	丛[zoŋ ¹³]	脆[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	锉[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	dǎi	氮[de ¹³]	dǎo	祷[təŋ ³¹]
磁[zɿ ¹³]	còu	粹[zo ¹³]	D	dǎi	但[de ¹³]	dǎo	导[da ¹³]
雌[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	凑[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	翠[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	dǎi	dài	淡[de ¹³]	dǎo	堤[di ¹³]
辞[zɿ ¹³]	cū	cūn	dǎi	dài	诞[te ³¹]	dǎo	提[di ¹³]
慈[zɿ ¹³]	cū	cūn	dǎi	dài	弹[de ¹³]	dǎo	低[ti ⁵³]
瓷[zɿ ¹³]	粗[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	村[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	dǎi	dǎi	到[te ³¹]	dǎo	滴[ti ⁵³]
餐[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cù	皴[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	dǎi	dǎi	稻[do ¹³]	dǐ	
词[zɿ ¹³]	cù	皴[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	dǎi	dǎi	带[dān]	dǐ	
cí	醋[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cún	达[da ²]	dǎi	笪[da ¹³]	dǐ	
此[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	簇[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	存[zoŋ ¹³]	答[ta ²]	dǎi	当[tan ³¹]	dǐ	
cí	促[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cún	答[ta ²]	dǎi	道[da ¹³]	dǐ	
刺[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cūn	cún	达[da ²]	dǎi	代[de ¹³]	dǐ	
赐[sɿ ³¹]	撺[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cún	达[da ²]	dǎi	贷[de ¹³]	dǐ	
伺[zɿ ¹³]	蹿[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cún	达[da ²]	dǎi	挡[da ¹³]	dǐ	
cí	余[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cún	打[tan ³¹]	dǎi	党[tan ³¹]	dǐ	
刺[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	撺[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cún	打[tan ³¹]	dǎi	怠[de ¹³]	dǐ	
赐[sɿ ³¹]	蹿[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cún	打[tan ³¹]	dǎi	挡[da ¹³]	dǐ	
伺[zɿ ¹³]	余[ts ¹ ŋ ³]	cún	打[tan ³¹]	dǎi	荡[daŋ ¹³]	dǐ	
				dǎi	档[tan ³¹]	dǐ	

底[ti ³¹]	dì	爹[tiā ³¹]	爹[diān]	冬[tōng ³¹]	冬[dōng]	督[tōng ³¹]	督[dú]	掇[tōng ³¹]	掇[duō]	蛾[ē ³¹]
地[di ¹³]	垫[di ¹³]	碟[dié ³¹]	董[dòng]	董[dòng ³¹]	董[dòng ³¹]	毒[dòu ²]	毒[dú]	段[duo ³¹]	[təo ³¹]	鹅[gé ¹³]
蒂[ti ³¹]	钿[di ¹³]	蝶[dié ²]	懂[dǒng]	懂[dǒng ³¹]	懂[dǒng ³¹]	犊[dú ²]	犊[dú]	断[duo ¹³]	[təo ³¹]	俄[ē ¹³]
第[di ¹³]	簟[di ¹³]	簟[dié ²]	叠[dé ²]	叠[dé ²]	叠[dé ²]	独[dú ²]	独[dú]	缎[duo ¹³]	[təo ³¹]	额[é ²]
帝[ti ³¹]	佃[di ¹³]	[dié ²]	[dié ²]	[dié ²]	[dié ²]	读[dú ²]	读[dú]	夺[duo ²]	[təo ²]	娥[ē ¹³]
涤[ti ³¹]	甸[di ¹³]	dīng	动[dòng ¹³]	株[tōng ³¹]	dū	堵[tu ³¹]	堆[te ⁵³]	[da ²]	ě	
弟[di ³¹]	店[ti ³¹]	丁[tīng ³¹]	洞[dòng ¹³]	洞[dòng ³¹]	dū	睹[tu ³⁴]	dū	踱[do ²]		
递[di ³¹]	悌[ti ³¹]	盯[tīng ³¹]	盯牢[tīng ³¹]	盯牢[tīng ³¹]	dōu	赌[tu ³¹]	兑[de ¹³]	泽[do ²]		恶[ō ²]
缔[ti ³¹]	淀[di ¹³]	叮[tīng ³¹]	钉[tīng ³¹]	都[tu ⁵³]	都[tu ⁵³]	笃[tō ²]	队[de ¹³]	duó		è
	殿[di ¹³]			兜[tu ⁵³]		肚[tu ³¹]	对[te ³¹]	垛[tu ³⁴]		垩[e ³⁴]
diǎ	diāc	dǐng				肚[tu ³¹]	肚子	躲[tu ³⁴]		恶[ō ²]
嗲[tiā ³¹]	碉[tiō ⁵³]	顶[tīng ³¹]		dǒu		dù	dūn	朵[tu ³⁴]		扼[ə ⁵]
diān	貂[tiō ⁵³]	鼎[tīng ³¹]				杜[du ¹³]	杜造[təo ⁵³]	吨[təo ⁵³]		鄂[ē ²]
颠[ti ⁵³]	雕[tiō ⁵³]					镀[du ¹³]	蹲[təo ⁵³]	踱[tu ³¹]		腭[gō ²]
掂[ti ⁵³]	凋[tiō ⁵³]	dīng				肚[du ¹³]	肚皮[təo ⁵³]	垛[tu ³¹]		餓[gū ¹³]
巅[ti ⁵³]	刁[tiō ⁵³]	锭[diŋ ¹³]				度[du ¹³]	敦[təo ⁵³]	跺[tu ³¹]		铉[ge ¹³]
癫[ti ⁵³]	dīo	定[diŋ ¹³]		dòu		渡[du ¹³]	dùn	舵[du ¹³]		打餸[ēn]
滇[di ¹³]	掉[diɔ ¹³]	订[tīn ³⁴]		豆[dý ¹³]		妒[tu ³⁴]	顿[təo ³¹]	舵[du ¹³]		
	吊[tiɔ ¹³]	diū		逗[dý ¹³]		duān	囤[dəo ¹³]	堕[du ¹³]		恩[əŋ ⁵³]
diǎn	钓[tiɔ ¹³]	丢[tīn ³⁴]		痘[dý ¹³]	痘[dý ¹³]	duān	钝[dəo ¹³]	驮[du ¹³]		
碘[ti ³¹]	调[diɔ ³]			痘[dý ¹³]		duān	盾[dəo ¹³]	堕[du ¹³]		E
点[ti ³¹]	diē	dōng		痘[dý ¹³]		duǎn	遁[dəo ¹³]	驮[du ¹³]		ér
踮[ti ³¹]	跌[tiū ²]	东[tōng ⁵³]		都[tu ⁵³]		短[təo ³⁴]	短[təo ³⁴]	阿[ə ²]	而[əl ¹³]	
典[ti ³¹]								阿[ə ²]	儿[əl ¹³]	
									[ni ¹³]	

ěr	• fa	饭[vé ¹³]	啡[fí ⁵³]	纷[fəŋ ⁵³]	fēng	敷[fu ⁵³]	腑[fu ³⁴]
耳[əl ¹³]	vai ²	泛[fe ³⁴]	妃[fí ⁵³]	fén	肤[fu ⁵³]	府[fu ³⁴]	
[ni ¹³]		fān	坊[fān ⁵³]	妃[fí ⁵³]	逢[von ¹³]	孵[bu ¹³]	
尔[əl ¹³]			芳[fān ⁵³]	肥[ví ¹³]	冯[von ¹³]	[fu ³⁴]	
èr		藩[ve ¹³]	方[fān ⁵³]	fēi	焚[vəŋ ¹³]	fú	fù
		帆[ve ¹³]	妨[fān ⁵³]	肥[ví ¹³]	缝[von ¹³]		赴[fu ³⁴]
二[əl ¹³]		番[fe ⁵³]	妨[fān ⁵³]	fěi	fěn	扶[vu ¹³]	副[fu ³⁴]
[ni ¹³]		翻[fe ⁵³]	匪[fi ³⁴]	菲[fi ³⁴]	粉[fəŋ ³⁴]	拂[fō ²]	覆[fo ⁵]
F	fán			匪[fi ³⁴]	份[vəŋ ¹³]	辐[fō ⁵]	赋[fu ³⁴]
fā		樊[ve ¹³]	妨[fān ⁵³]	匪[fi ³⁴]	分[vəŋ ¹³]	fó	复[vo ²]
发[fa ⁵]		矾[ve ¹³]	妨[fān ⁵³]	匪[fi ³⁴]	分[vəŋ ¹³]	蝠[fō ⁵]	[fo ²]
fá		繁[ve ¹³]	房[vəŋ ¹³]	fēi	忿[vəŋ ¹³]	符[vu ¹³]	复习[fu ³⁴]
罚[va ²]		凡[ve ¹³]	防[baŋ ¹³]	fēi	愤[vəŋ ¹³]	伏[vo ²]	付[fu ³⁴]
筏[va ²]		烦[vé ¹³]	妨[fān ⁵³]	吠[vi ¹³]	忿[vəŋ ¹³]	阜[vu ¹³]	阜[vx ¹³]
伐[va ²]	fǎn			篾[fi ³⁴]	粪[fəŋ ¹³]	浮[vv ¹³]	父[vu ¹³]
乏[va ²]		反[fe ³⁴]	仿[fān ³¹]	芦篾[lūmiet]	fào	富[bu ¹³]	腹[fo ²]
阙[va ²]		返[fe ³⁴]	废[fi ³⁴]	肺[fi ³⁴]	飄[bu ¹³]	浮[vv ¹³]	富[fu ³⁴]
fǎ		返[fe ³⁴]	访[fān ³¹]	沸[fi ³⁴]	fēng	福[fo ⁵]	讣[fu ³⁴]
法[fa ⁵]	fǎn	疚[fe ³⁴]	纺[fān ³¹]	费[fi ³¹]	fó	袱[vop ²]	附[vu ¹³]
fà				fēn	封[fog ⁵³]	弗[fə ⁵]	妇[yu ¹³]
珐[fa ⁵]	fàn			fēn	枫[fog ⁵³]	fǔ	绣[bo ²]
发[fa ⁵]		范[ve ¹³]	放[fān ³¹]	芬[fog ⁵³]	fǒu	甫[fu ³¹]	G
fā		梵[ve ¹³]		吩[fəŋ ⁵³]	否[fi ³⁴]	抚[vu ¹³]	gā
珐[fa ⁵]		皈[pe ³⁴]	fēi	氛[vəŋ ¹³]	峰[fon ⁵³]	辅[fu ³¹]	咖[ka ⁵³]
发[fa ⁵]		贩[fe ³⁴]	菲[fi ⁵³]	分[fəŋ ⁵³]	风[fon ⁵³]	俯[fu ³⁴]	喱[ka ⁵³]
		犯[ve ¹³]	非[fi ⁵³]	[vəŋ ¹³]	疯[fon ⁵³]	麸[fu ⁵³]	gá
					烽[fon ⁵³]	夫[fu ⁵³]	脯[p'u ³⁴]
							轧[ga ²]

gà	肝[ko ⁵³] 肝脚	gàng	gé	gěn	攻[ko ⁵³] 攻恭	狗[ky ³¹] 狗	谷[ko ⁵³] 谷股
尬[ka ³¹] 骚尬		杠[kan ³¹] 桅杆	革[ko ⁵³] 葛	艮[ko ⁵³] 艮	恭[ko ⁵³] 龔	òu	
gāi	赶[ko ³¹] 杆杆	gǎn	轟[gao ¹³] 懸大	[go ⁵³] 格	[teio ⁵³] [kon ⁵³]	垢[ky ³¹] 垢	gù
赅[ke ⁵³] 该	杆[ko ³¹] 檬	gāi	篙[ko ⁵³] 高	蛤[ko ⁵³] 閣	古头[ko ⁵³] 古	构[ky ³¹] 构	故[ku ³¹] 故
gǎi	感[ko ³¹] 粕秆	gǎi	膏[ko ⁵³] 膏	蛤[ko ⁵³] 隔	良头[ko ⁵³] 敵	供[ko ⁵³] 供	购[ky ³¹] 购
改[ke ⁵¹] 改	敢[ko ³¹] 敢	gài	糕[ko ⁵³] 隔	[ka ⁵³] [kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	更[ko ⁵³] 敵更	躬[ko ⁵³] 公	够[ky ³¹] 够
概[ke ³¹] 干	干[ko ³¹] 干	gàn	搞[go ¹³] 糕	[kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	耕[ka ⁵³] 合	弓[ko ⁵³] 宫	雇[ku ³¹] 雇
钙[ke ³¹] 盖	赣[ko ³¹] 赣	gāng	犒[ko ³⁴] 合	[kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	更[ko ⁵³] 敵更	gu
溉[ke ³¹] 咳	刚[kan ⁵³] 钢	gāo	告[ko ³⁴] 告	[kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	弓[ko ⁵³] 公	guā
隗[ge ¹³] 霍牌头	钢[kan ⁵³] 钢	gē	铬[ko ⁵³] 个	[kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	更[ko ⁵³] 敵更	括[kua ⁵³] 括
隗[ge ¹³] 霍牌头	缸[kan ⁵³] 缸	gān	哥[ku ⁵³] 各	[kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	弓[ko ⁵³] 公	刮[kua ⁵³] 刮
gān	肛[kan ⁵³] 纲	gāng	歌[ku ⁵³] 搞	[kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	更[ko ⁵³] 敵更	瓜[ko ⁵³] 瓜
干[ko ⁵³] 甘	纲[kan ⁵³] 纲	gāo	戈[ku ⁵³] 给	[kə ⁵³] [teir ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	弓[ko ⁵³] 公	guā
杆[ko ⁵³] 杆	杆[ko ⁵³] 杆	gāng	鸽[ko ⁵³] 给	[kə ⁵³] [teir ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	更[ko ⁵³] 敵更	刚[kua ³¹] 刚
柑[ko ⁵³] 柑	吭[kan ³⁴] 呃	gāng	鸽[ko ⁵³] 给	[kə ⁵³] [teir ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	弓[ko ⁵³] 公	寡[ko ³¹] 寡
尴[ko ⁵³] 尴尬	岗[kan ³⁴] 岗	gāng	疙[ko ⁵³] 根	[kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	弓[ko ⁵³] 公	括[kua ⁵³] 括
竿[ko ⁵³] 竿	港[kan ³⁴] 港	gāng	割[ko ⁵³] 跟	[kə ⁵³] [kə ⁵³]	庚[kan ⁵³] 敵更	弓[ko ⁵³] 公	刮[kua ⁵³] 刮

guài	厕[kuan ³¹] 厕坼	刽[kue ³¹] 刽	哈巴狗	hàn	Hao	hè	横势
怪[kua ³¹] 怪	guāng	滚[kuo ³⁴] 滚	há	瀚[he ¹³] 涣	郝[ho ⁵³] 恒	赫[he ⁵³] 恒	衡[he ⁵³] 衡
guān	逛[guan ¹³] 逛	棍[kuo ³⁴] 棍	hái	孩[he ¹³] 孩	憾[he ¹³] 憾	吓[ha ⁵³] 吓	恒[he ⁵³] 恒
螺[kue ⁵³] 螺	规[kue ³³] 规	海[he ³¹] 海	hǎi	旱[he ¹³] 旱	好[ho ³¹] 好	喝[he ⁵³] 喝	恒[he ⁵³] 恒
关[kue ⁵³] 关	归[kue ³³] 归	海[he ³¹] 海	hǎi	憾[he ¹³] 憾	耗[ho ³¹] 耗	鹤[he ⁵³] 鹤	恒[he ⁵³] 恒
官[kuo ⁵³] 官	龟[kue ³³] 龟	海[he ³¹] 海	hǎi	悍[he ¹³] 悍	号[ho ³¹] 号	贺[hu ¹³] 贺	横[huang ¹³] 横财
冠[kuo ⁵³] 冠	规[kue ³³] 规	海[he ³¹] 海	hǎi	汗[he ¹³] 汗	浩[ho ¹³] 浩	黑[he ⁵³] 黑	横[huang ¹³] 横财
观[kuo ⁵³] 观	龟[kue ³³] 龟	海[he ³¹] 海	hǎi	汉[he ³¹] 汉	好[ho ³¹] 好	hēi	[uaŋ ⁵³] 横话
guǎn	[tey ⁵³] 闺	海[he ³¹] 海	hǎi	害[he ¹³] 害	hēi	hēi	hōng
管[kuo ³⁴] 馆	闺[kue ³³] 闺	海[he ³¹] 海	hǎi	hāng	hē	hēi	hōng
guàn	鬼[kue ³¹] 鬼	国[ko ⁵³] 国	hān	夯[haŋ ⁵³] 夯	呵[ho ⁵³] 呵痒	hēi	hōng
掼[gue ¹³] 搁	[tey ³¹] 诡	酣[he ⁵³] 酣	hán	hāng	喝[he ⁵³] 喝	hēi	hōng
罐[kuo ³⁴] 罐	诡[kue ³¹] 诡	惑[ga ¹³] 惑	hái	杭[haŋ ¹³] 杭	hé	hēi	hōng
灌[kuo ³⁴] 灌	癸[gue ¹³] 癸	惑[ga ¹³] 惑	hán	行[haŋ ¹³] 行	荷[hu ¹³] 荷	hēi	hōng
惯[kue ³⁴] 惯	guì	过[ku ³⁴] 过	hán	航[haŋ ¹³] 航	荷兰水	hēi	hōng
冠[kuo ³⁴] 冠	桂[kue ³¹] 桂	涵[he ¹³] 涵	hán	绗[haŋ ¹³] 核	hèn	恨[haŋ ¹³] 恨	hōng
贯[kuo ³⁴] 贯	桓[gue ¹³] 桓	寒[he ¹³] 寒	hán	壕[haŋ ¹³] [hiaŋ ²]	禾[hu ¹³] 禾	hēi	hōng
guāng	[dzy ¹³] 跪	桓[he ¹³] 哈	hān	壕[haŋ ¹³] 何	和[hu ¹³] 和	hēi	hōng
光[kuan ⁵³] 光	跪[gue ¹³] 跪	哈[ha ⁵³] 哈	hān	壕[haŋ ¹³] 何	亨[haŋ ⁵³] 大亨	hēi	hōng
guǎng	[dzy ¹³] 贵	喊[he ³¹] 喊	hǎn	壕[haŋ ¹³] 合	hēi	hēi	hōng
广[kuan ³⁴] 广	贵[kue ³¹] 贵	罕[ha ⁵³] 哈	hǎn	嚎[haŋ ¹³] 盒	héng	喉[haŋ ¹³] 喉	hōng
	[tay ³¹] 哈	罕[ha ⁵³] 哈	hǎn	嚎[haŋ ¹³] 盒	河[hu ¹³] 河	hēi	hōng

hǒu	狐[hu ¹³]解[ho ²]湖[hu ¹³]糊[hu ¹³]弧[hu ¹³]	划[huua ²]化[ho ³¹]话[ho ¹³] huái	焕[huo ³¹]涣[huo ³¹]宦[huo ¹³]幻[ue ³¹]	huī	汇[huo ¹³]讳[huie ¹³]	huò	姬[tei ⁵³]绩[tei ⁵⁵]缉[te'i ¹³]
蚯[hy ³¹]				灰[hue ⁵³]	海[hue ³¹]	获[huo ²]	
吼[hy ³¹]				挥[hue ⁵³]	绘[huie ¹³]	[ho ²]	
候[hy ¹³]				辉[hue ⁵³]		或[huo ²]	jí
后[hy ¹³]	虎[hu ³¹]			徽[hue ⁵³]	hūn	惑[huo ²]	吉[tei ⁵⁵]
蚕[hy ³¹]		护[hu ¹³]	荒[huao ⁵³]	恢[hue ⁵³]	荤[huo ⁵³]	霍[ho ²]	藉[zi ¹³]狼藉
厚[hy ¹³]	互[hu ¹³]	坏[huia ¹³]	慌[huao ⁵³]	[k'ue ⁵³]	昏[huo ⁵³]	货[hu ³¹]	极[dzin ²]
睂[huo ⁵⁵]	沪[hu ¹³]			婚[huo ⁵³]	婚[huo ²]	辑[te'i ¹³]	辑[zi ²]
困一睂	户[hu ¹³]			huí	婚[huo ⁵³]	豁[hua ⁵]	籍[zi ²]
呼[hu ⁵³]		欢[huo ⁵³]	簧[huao ¹³]		hún	豁[hu ¹³]	集[zi ²]
乎[hu ⁵³]	花[ho ⁵³]		皇[huao ¹³]			及[dzin ²]	
[hu ¹³]			凰[huao ¹³]			急[tei ⁵⁵]	
忽[huo ⁵]	化[ho ⁵³]	环[gue ¹³]	惶[huao ¹³]	悔[huo ²]		疾[zi ¹³]	
惚[ho ⁵⁵]	告化子	还[huie ¹³]	煌[huao ¹³]	混[huo ¹³]		济[tei ³⁴]	
惚[huo ⁵]				huì		击[tei ⁵⁵]	
困一惚	huá	缓[ue ³¹]	晃[huao ³⁴]	慧[huo ¹³]		圾[ei ³⁴]	即[tei ⁵⁵]
hú	猾[huua ²]		幌[huao ³⁴]	卉[huo ²]		基[tei ⁵³]	嫉[zi ¹³]
壶[hu ¹³]	滑[huua ²]		恍[huao ³⁴]	惠[huo ¹³]		机[tei ⁵³]	级[tei ⁵⁵]
葫[hu ¹³]	豁[huo ⁵]	换[huo ¹³]	谎[huao ³⁴]	晦[huo ²]		畸[dzi ¹³]	jí
胡[hu ¹³]	豁拳			混[huo ¹³]		稽[tei ⁵³]	挤[tei ³⁴]
蝴[hu ¹³]	huà	患[huo ¹³]		huō		积[tei ⁵⁵]	几[tei ³⁴]
囫[vo ²]	画[fo ¹³]	唤[huo ³¹]		卉[huo ²]		箕[tei ⁵³]	脊[tei ⁵⁵]
		痪[huo ³¹]	晃[huao ³⁴]	惠[huo ¹³]		肌[tei ⁵³]	己[tei ³⁴]

系[tei ³¹]	[ka ⁵³]	坚[tei ⁵³]	践[zi ¹³]	桨[teiar ³⁴]	jiáo	揭[teir ⁵]	[ka ³¹]
冀[tei ³¹]	jiá	尖[tei ⁵³]	贱[zi ¹³]	奖[teiar ³⁴]	jiào	接[teir ⁵]	芥[ka ³¹]
季[tei ³¹]		篾[tei ⁵³]	见[tei ³¹]	讲[teiar ³⁴]		皆[teia ⁵³]	界[teia ³¹]
伎[dzi ¹³]	茭[teir ⁵]	间[ke ⁵³]	键[dzi ¹³]	[kar ³⁴]		镲[teir ⁵]	[ka ³¹]
祭[tei ³¹]		[tei ⁵³]	箭[tei ³¹]		jiǎo	秸[teir ⁵]	骱[ga ¹³]
剂[tei ³⁴]	jiǎ	煎[tei ⁵³]	牮[tei ³¹]	匠[zian ¹³]		街[teia ³³]	借[teia ³¹]
悸[tei ³⁴]	贾[teia ³⁴]	兼[tei ⁵³]	件[dzi ¹³]			阶[tsia ³³]	介[teia ³¹]
济[tei ³⁴]	甲[teia ³⁵]	肩[tei ⁵³]	健[dzi ¹³]			[ka ³¹]	纪[tei ³⁴]
寄[tei ³¹]	假[ka ³⁴]	艰[tei ⁵³]	舰[k'e ³¹]	酱[teiar ³⁴]		解[ka ³¹]	解送
寂[zi ¹³]	胛[ka ²⁶]	胛[ka ⁵³]	剑[tei ³¹]	侥[tei ³⁴]	jiào	济[ka ³¹]	
计[tei ³⁴]		肩[ka ⁵³]	饯[zi ¹³]	侥[tei ³⁴]		届[ka ³¹]	[teia ³¹]
记[tei ³⁴]	jià	jiǎn	间[tei ⁵³]	侥[tei ³⁴]		截[zi ²]	
既[tei ³³]	稼[tei ³⁴]	茧[tei ³⁴]	间断[tei ⁵³]	[kar ³⁴]		届[ka ³¹]	
忌[dzi ¹³]	价[teia ³¹]	检[tei ³⁴]	渐[zi ¹³]			劫[tei ⁵]	
际[tei ³⁴]	[ka ³⁴]	柬[tei ³⁴]	溉[ze ¹³]	犟[dzian ¹³]		节[tei ⁵]	
妓[dzi ¹³]	架[teia ³¹]	碱[ke ³⁴]	涧[tei ³¹]			杰[dzir ²]	jīn
继[tei ³⁴]	[ka ³⁴]	拣[tei ³⁴]	建[tei ³¹]			捷[zi ²]	
纪[tei ³⁴]	驾[teia ³¹]	[ke ³⁴]				筋[tei ⁵³]	
jiā	[ka ³⁴]	捡[tei ³⁴]				斤[tei ⁵³]	
嘉[teia ³³]	嫁[teia ³¹]	简[tei ³⁴]				金[tei ⁵³]	
[ka ⁵³]	[ka ³⁴]	俭[dzi ¹³]				今[tei ³³]	
茄[ga ¹³]	jiān	减[ke ³¹]				津[tei ⁵³]	
雪茄		剪[tei ³⁴]				襟[tei ⁵³]	
夹[ka ⁵⁵]	歼[te ⁴ jiān]	祠[ke ³⁴]					
佳[tei ⁵³]	[tei ⁵³]	简[tei ³⁴]					
家[teia ³³]	嫌[teir ⁵]	jiàn					
[ka ⁵³]	[tei ⁵³]	荐[tei ³¹]					
加[teia ³³]	监[ke ⁵³]	鉴[tei ³⁴]					

尽[teiŋ ³¹] 尽管 jìn	景[teiŋ ³¹] 颈[teiŋ ³¹] jìng	久[teiŋ ³¹] 灸[teiŋ ³¹] 九[teiŋ ³¹] 酒[teiŋ ³¹] jù	举[teiŋ ³¹] 聚[zy ¹³] 拒[dzy ¹³] 据[teiŋ ³¹] jū	绢[teiŋ ³¹] 揣[teiŋ ³¹] 君[teiŋ ³¹] 挾[teiŋ ³¹] jué	[teiŋ ³¹] [teiŋ ³¹] [teiŋ ³¹] [teiŋ ³¹] jué	揩[k‘əŋ ³³] 楷[k‘əŋ ³¹] 凯[k‘əŋ ³¹] 慨[k‘əŋ ³¹] kǎi	糠[k‘əŋ ³³] 扛[k‘əŋ ³¹] 糕[k‘əŋ ³¹] 炕[k‘əŋ ³¹] káng
进[teiŋ ³¹]	静[ziŋ ¹³]	jù	救[teiŋ ³¹] 救[teiŋ ³¹]	巨[dzy ¹³] 具[dzy ¹³]	jùn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	抗[k‘əŋ ³¹]
晋[teiŋ ³¹]	境[teiŋ ³¹]	jū	旧[dziŋ ¹³]	距[dzy ¹³]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	圆[k‘əŋ ³¹]
禁[teiŋ ³¹]	敬[teiŋ ³¹]	jū	白[dziŋ ¹³]	锯[dzy ¹³]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	亢[k‘əŋ ³¹]
近[dziŋ ¹³]	径[teiŋ ³¹]	jū	舅[dziŋ ¹³]	锯[dzy ¹³]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
浸[teiŋ ³¹]	境[teiŋ ³¹]	jū	咎[dziŋ ¹³]	锯[dzy ¹³]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
尽[ziŋ ¹³] 尽力	径[teiŋ ³¹]	jū	咎[dziŋ ¹³]	锯[dzy ¹³]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
劲[teiŋ ³¹]	靖[ziŋ ¹³]	jū	咎[dziŋ ¹³]	锯[dzy ¹³]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
jīng	竟[teiŋ ³¹]	jū	就[zix ¹³]	句[tey ³¹]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
荆[teiŋ ³³]	净[ziŋ ¹³]	jū	疚[teiŋ ³¹]	惧[dzy ¹³]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
競[dziŋ ¹³]	劲[teiŋ ³¹]	jū	炬[dzy ¹³]	决[teiŋ ³¹]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
茎[teiŋ ³³]	鞠[teyəŋ ⁵]	jiǒng	剧[dziŋ ²]	觉[teiŋ ³¹]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
睛[teiŋ ³³]	鞠[teyəŋ ⁵]	jiǒng	车[tey ³]	觉[teiŋ ³¹]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
晶[teiŋ ³³]	拘[teiŋ ³³]	juān	居[tey ³]	捐[teyəŋ ⁵]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
鲸[dziŋ ¹³]	眷[teiŋ ³¹]	juān	驹[tey ³]	捐[teyəŋ ⁵]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
京[teiŋ ³³]	眷[teiŋ ³¹]	juān	娟[teyəŋ ⁵]	绝[ziŋ ²]	jūn	竣[teiŋ ³¹]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
惊[teiŋ ³³]	揪[teiŋ ⁵³]	jiū	菊[teiŋ ⁵³]	均[teyəŋ ⁵³]	jūn	咖[k‘əŋ ³³]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
精[teiŋ ³³]	揪[teiŋ ⁵³]	jiū	橘[teiŋ ⁵³]	均[teyəŋ ⁵³]	jūn	咖[k‘əŋ ³³]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
梗[kaŋ ⁵³]	究[teiŋ ⁵³]	jiū	局[dziŋ ²]	卷[teyəŋ ⁵³]	jūn	咖[k‘əŋ ³³]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
经[teiŋ ⁵³]	纠[teiŋ ⁵³]	jiū	局[dziŋ ²]	卷[teyəŋ ⁵³]	jūn	咖[k‘əŋ ³³]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
jīng	纠[teiŋ ⁵³]	jiū	局[dziŋ ²]	卷[teyəŋ ⁵³]	jūn	咖[k‘əŋ ³³]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
井[teiŋ ³¹]	玖[teiŋ ³¹]	jǔ	倦[dzyo ¹³]	倦[dzyo ¹³]	jūn	咖[k‘əŋ ³³]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]
警[teiŋ ³¹]	韭[teiŋ ³¹]	jǔ	倦[dzyo ¹³]	倦[dzyo ¹³]	jūn	咖[k‘əŋ ³³]	炕[k‘əŋ ³¹]

颗[k‘u ⁵³]	kǒng	kǔ	快[k‘ua ^{3:}]	��[k‘ue ⁵³]	kuò	��[lə ¹³]	郎[ləŋ ¹³]
科[k‘u ⁵³]	恐[k‘on ³⁴]	苦[k‘u ³¹]	宽[k‘uo ⁵³]	��ුí	括[kua ⁵]	瘌[lə ¹³]	朗[ləŋ ¹³]
窠[k‘u ⁵³]	孔[k‘on ³⁴]	kù	宽[k‘uo ⁵³]	逮捕[gue ¹³]	扩[k‘uo ⁵]	瘌[lə ¹³]	朗[ləŋ ¹³]
ké	控[k‘on ³⁴]	酷[k‘o ⁵³]	宽[k‘uo ⁵³]	葵[gue ¹³]	廓[k‘uo ⁵]	蓝[le ¹³]	朗[ləŋ ¹³]
壳[k‘o ⁵³]	控[k‘on ³⁴]	库[k‘u ³¹]	款[k‘uo ³¹]	奎[k‘uc ⁵³]	圈[k‘uo ⁵³]	轮廓[le ¹³]	朗[ləŋ ¹³]
咳[k‘əŋ ⁵³]	控[k‘on ³⁴]	裤[k‘u ³¹]	款[k‘uo ³¹]	魁[k‘ue ⁵³]	圈[k‘uo ⁵³]	栏[le ¹³]	朗[ləŋ ¹³]
ké	空[k‘on ³⁴]	kuā	kuāng	kuí	L	栏[le ¹³]	朗[ləŋ ¹³]
可[k‘u ³⁴]	kōu	kuā	框[k‘uaŋ ⁵³]	傀[k‘ue ³¹]	拉[la ¹³]	兰[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
渴[k‘əŋ ⁵³]	抠[k‘x ⁵³]	夸[k‘o ⁵³]	匡[k‘uaŋ ⁵³]	傀[gue ¹³]	垃圾[la ¹³]	澜[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
kè	眶[k‘x ⁵³]	kuā	筐[k‘uaŋ ⁵³]	愧[gue ¹³]	拉[la ¹³]	澜[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
克[k‘əŋ ⁵³]	kōu	跨[k‘o ³¹]	kuáng	愧[gue ¹³]	拉[la ¹³]	谰[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
刻[k‘əŋ ⁵³]	kōu	跨[k‘o ³¹]	狂[guang ¹³]	溃[gue ¹³]	拉[la ¹³]	谰[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
客[k‘əŋ ⁵³]	口[k‘x ³¹]	kuà	kuáng	溃[gue ¹³]	拉[la ¹³]	谰[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
课[k‘u ³⁴]	kōu	跨[k‘o ³¹]	狂[guang ¹³]	kuī	拉[la ¹³]	谰[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
kěn	kōu	跨[k‘o ³¹]	kuàng	kuī	拉[la ¹³]	谰[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
肯[k‘əŋ ³⁴]	扣[k‘x ³¹]	跨[k‘o ³¹]	kuàng	馈[gue ¹³]	邋[la ¹³]	懒[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
啃[k‘əŋ ³⁴]	扣[k‘x ³¹]	kuāi	矿[k‘uaŋ ⁵³]	愧[gue ¹³]	邋[la ¹³]	懒[le ¹³]	捞[ləŋ ³]
垦[k‘əŋ ³⁴]	箱[k‘x ³¹]	蒯[k‘ua ³¹]	矿[k‘uaŋ ⁵³]	昆[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	蜡[la ²]	缆[le ¹³]	老[ləŋ ³]
恳[k‘əŋ ³⁴]	寇[k‘x ³¹]	kuāi	蒯[k‘ua ³¹]	昆[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	腊[la ²]	缆[le ¹³]	老[ləŋ ³]
kēng	kū	块[k‘ue ³¹]	旷[k‘uaŋ ⁵³]	崑[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	腊[la ²]	腊[la ²]	老[ləŋ ³]
坑[k‘əŋ ⁵³]	枯[k‘u ⁵³]	块[k‘ue ³¹]	况[huang ³¹]	崑[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	痴[la ²]	痴[la ²]	老[ləŋ ³]
Kōng	哭[k‘o ⁵³]	筷[k‘ue ⁵³]	kuī	昆[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	辣[la ²]	烂[le ¹³]	老[ləŋ ³]
空[k‘oŋ ⁵³]	窟[k‘o ⁵³]	侩[k‘ue ⁵³]	亏[k‘ue ⁵³]	昆[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	辣[la ²]	滥[le ¹³]	老[ləŋ ³]
		会[kue ³¹]	亏[k‘ue ⁵³]	昆[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	来[le ¹³]	来[le ¹³]	老[ləŋ ³]
		盔[k‘ue ³¹]	亏[k‘ue ⁵³]	昆[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	来[le ¹³]	榔[laŋ ¹³]	酪[lo ²]
		盔[k‘ue ³¹]	盔[k‘ue ⁵³]	昆[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	来[le ¹³]	狼[laŋ ¹³]	烙[lo ²]
		盔[k‘ue ³¹]	盔[k‘ue ⁵³]	昆[k‘uəŋ ⁵³]	来[le ¹³]	廊[laŋ ¹³]	涝[lo ²]

梅[méi ¹³]	· men	mí	缅[mi ¹³]	mǐn	mó	牟[mó ¹³]	N
酶[méi ¹³]	们[méi ¹³]	靡[mí ¹³]	miàn	皿[mi ¹³]	摹[mó ¹³]	mōu	ná
霉[méi ¹³]		糜[mí ¹³]	面孔	敏[mi ¹³]	蘑[mó ¹³]	某[mó ¹³]	拿[ná ⁵³]
媒[méi ¹³]	mēng	迷[mí ¹³]	面[mi ¹³]	肟[mi ¹³]	模[mó ¹³]	mú	[ná ⁵³]
没[méi ²]	蒙[méi ¹³]	谜[mí ¹³]	面汤	惆[mi ¹³]	膜[mó ²]	模[mú ¹³]	[ná ¹³]
眉[mí ¹³]	蒙[méi ¹³]	弥[mí ¹³]	miáo	闽[mi ¹³]	磨[mu ¹³]	模[mú ¹³]	nǎ
媒[méi ¹³]	méng	苗[mí ¹³]		摩[mó ¹³]	摩[mó ¹³]	模子	
		米[mí ¹³]	插[mi ¹³]	魔[mu ¹³]	魔[mu ¹³]		
měi	萌[méi ¹³]	靡[mí ¹³]	瞄[mi ¹³]	明[mi ¹³]	牡[mu ¹³]		
每[méi ¹³]	蒙[mó ¹³]	米[mí ¹³]	miǎo	螟[mi ¹³]	亩[mó ¹³]		
美[méi ¹]	模[mó ¹³]	密[mí ¹³]	秘[pi ³¹]	鸣[mi ¹³]	抹[mó ²]		
	盟[méi ¹³]	密[mí ¹³]	觅[mí ²]	铭[mi ¹³]	[má ²]		
mèi	měng	蜜[mí ¹³]	渺[mi ¹³]	名[mi ¹³]	mè		
昧[méi ¹³]	蒙[mó ¹³]	密[mí ¹³]	庙[mi ¹³]	酩[mi ¹³]	末[mó ²]		
寐[méi ¹³]	猛[mán ¹³]	密[mí ¹³]	妙[mi ¹³]	酩[mi ¹³]	莫[mó ²]		
妹[méi ¹³]	猛[mán ¹³]	密[mí ¹³]	庙[mi ¹³]	墨[mó ²]	mù		
媚[méi ¹³]	[mán ¹³]	密[mí ¹³]	妙[mi ¹³]	默[mó ²]	墓[mu ¹³]		
mēn	[mán ¹]	棉[mí ¹³]	梦[mí ¹³]	蔑[mi ²]	磨[mu ¹³]		
闷[méi ⁵³]	mèng	绵[mí ¹³]	眠[mi ¹³]	灭[mi ²]	沫[mo ²]		
mén	梦[má ¹³]	绵[mí ¹³]	蔑[mi ²]	灭[mi ²]	幕[mu ¹³]		
门[má ¹³]	[mo ¹³]	孟[mán ¹³]	棉[mí ¹³]	械[mi ²]	漠[mo ²]	幕[mu ¹³]	nǎi
mèn	[mán ¹³]	孟[má ¹³]	棉[mí ¹³]	械[mi ²]	谬[mi ¹³]	慕[mu ¹³]	乃[ne ¹³]
闷[méi ⁵³]	mī	冕[mán ¹³]	棉[mí ¹³]	械[mi ²]	寞[mo ²]	木[mo ²]	乃[na ¹³]
烟[méi ⁵³]	眯[mi ⁵³]	免[mi ¹³]	免[mi ¹³]	摸[mo ²]	陌[ma ²]	目[mo ²]	nài
		勉[mi ¹³]	民[mi ¹³]	摸[mo ²]	móu	睦[mo ²]	耐[ne ¹³]
		昧[mi ¹³]	民[mi ¹³]	摸[mo ²]	谋[my ¹³]	牧[mo ²]	奈[ne ¹³]
						穆[mo ²]	

nān	néng	niǎn	niè	nóng	nuǎn	P	扳[p [*] ε ⁵³]
囡[néi ¹³]	能[nəŋ ¹³]	碾[ní ¹³]	聂[níi ²]	侬[nor ¹³]	暖[né ¹³]	pā	潘[p [*] ø ⁵³]
囡[néi ¹³]	ní	捻[ní ¹³]	孽[níi ²]	脓[nor ¹³]	nüè	pán	
nán	nán	niàn	镍[níi ²]	浓[nioŋ ¹³]	虐[nia ²]	pán	
南[néi ¹³]	昵[níi ¹³]	廿[níe ¹³]	níng	农[nor ¹³]	虐[nia ²]	pán	
男[néi ¹³]	倪[níi ¹³]	[ní ¹³]	念[níe ¹³]	柠[níŋ ¹³]	nòng	pán	
难[néi ¹³]	泥[níi ¹³]	廿[níe ¹³]	念[níe ¹³]	柠[níŋ ¹³]	弄[loŋ ¹³]	pán	
nàn	ní	尼[ní ¹³]	[ní ¹³]	狞[níŋ ¹³]	弄虚作假	pán	
难[néi ¹³]	ní	niáng	凝[níŋ ¹³]	nú	nuò	pà	
nāng	ní	拟[ní ¹³]	酿[nían ¹³]	宁[níŋ ¹³]	懦[nu ¹³]	pà	拚[p [*] ø ³¹]
囊[nan ¹³]	ní	你[ní ¹³]	酒酿	娘[níang ¹³]	糯[nu ³]	pán	罄[p [*] ε ³¹]
nǎo	ní	nì	níng	宁[níŋ ¹³]	诺[nɔ ²]	pán	槃[p [*] ε ³¹]
脑[nó ¹³]	ní	niàng	níng	nú	弩[nu ¹³]	pán	槃[p [*] ε ³¹]
恼[nó ¹³]	昵[níi ¹³]	酿[níag ¹³]	酿[níag ¹³]	努[nu ¹³]	○	pái	判[p [*] ø ³¹]
nào	逆[níi ²]	ní	níng	努[nu ¹³]	ōu	pái	叛[bə ¹³]
闹[nó ¹³]	ní	鸟[tío ³⁴]	níng	nù	殴[y ⁵³]	pái	潘[p [*] ø ⁵³]
nèi	ní	[ní ¹³]	níng	怒[nu ¹³]	殴[y ⁵³]	pán	槃[p [*] ε ³¹]
内[ne ¹³]	nián	牛[níy ¹³]	níng	nǚ	殴[y ⁵³]	pán	槃[p [*] ε ³¹]
nèn	黏[ní ³³]	拈[ní ³³]	扭[níy ¹³]	女[ny ¹³]	藉[qy ¹³]	pái	磅[pao ⁵³]
嫩[nəŋ ¹³]	年[ní ¹³]	niào	[níy ¹³]	呕[y ³¹]	呕[y ³¹]	pán	槃[bə ¹³]
		尿[sí ³¹]	尿出	nù	偶[ny ¹³]	pán	磅[bə ¹³]
		niē	扭[níy ¹³]	nù	拗[nio ²]	pán	槃[bə ¹³]
		纽[níy ¹³]	[níy ¹³]	nú	拗[nio ²]	pán	槃[bə ¹³]
		捏[níia ²]	纽[níy ¹³]	nú	呕[y ³¹]	pán	槃[bə ¹³]

旁[baŋ ¹³]	péi	鼙[baŋ ¹³]	鼙鼙[baŋ ¹³]	疲[bi ¹³]	嫖[biɔ ¹³]	píng	pū	Q
pāng	péi	蓬[boŋ ¹³]	蓬尘[boŋ ¹³]	皮[bi ¹³]	嫖[biɔ ¹³]	píng	pū	qī
膀[p [’] aŋ ³¹]	膀[be ¹³]	棚[bəŋ ¹³]	棚棚[bəŋ ¹³]	皮[bi ¹³]	坪[biŋ ¹³]	扑[p [’] ɔp ⁵]	期[dzi ¹³]	
膀[p [’] aŋ ³¹]	裴[be ¹³]	篷[bəŋ ¹³]	篷篷[bəŋ ¹³]	皮[bi ¹³]	苹[biŋ ¹³]	铺[p [’] u ⁵³]	欺[te [’] i ⁵³]	
膀[p [’] aŋ ³¹]	赔[be ¹³]	赔[bəŋ ¹³]	赔赔[bəŋ ¹³]	匹[p [’] i ²⁵]	漂[p [’] iɔ ³¹]	仆[p [’] ɔp ⁵]	栖[te [’] i ⁵³]	
膀[p [’] aŋ ³¹]	陪[be ¹³]	膨[bəŋ ¹³]	膨膨[bəŋ ¹³]	痞[p [’] i ³¹]	漂亮[biŋ ¹³]	潽[p [’] u ⁵³]	戚[te [’] i ²⁵]	
膀[p [’] aŋ ³¹]	朋[bau ¹³]	朋[bau ¹³]	朋朋[bau ¹³]	嬖[p [’] i ²⁵]	萍[biŋ ¹³]	妻[te [’] i ⁵³]	妻[te [’] i ⁵³]	
膀[p [’] aŋ ³¹]	鹏[bau ¹³]	鹏[bau ¹³]	鹏鹏[bau ¹³]	劈[p [’] i ²⁵]	平[biŋ ¹³]	七[te [’] i ²⁵]	七[te [’] i ²⁵]	
pāo	pèi			劈[p [’] i ²⁵]	撇撇[p [’] i ²⁵]	凭[biŋ ¹³]	戚[te [’] i ²⁵]	
抛[p [’] əŋ ⁵³]	配[p [’] e ³¹]			撇[p [’] i ²⁵]	撇撇[p [’] i ²⁵]	凭[biŋ ¹³]	妻[te [’] i ⁵³]	
泡[p [’] əŋ ⁵³]	簪[p [’] e ³¹]			僻[p [’] i ²⁵]	瓶[biŋ ¹³]	葡[bu ¹³]	七[te [’] i ²⁵]	
眼泡皮	佩[be ¹³]	捧[p [’] ɔŋ ³¹]	僻僻[p [’] i ²⁵]	僻[p [’] i ²⁵]	评[biŋ ¹³]	菩[bu ¹³]	妻[te [’] i ⁵³]	
páo	pén	沛[p [’] e ³¹]	僻僻[p [’] i ²⁵]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	屏[biŋ ¹³]	蒲[bu ¹³]	妻[te [’] i ⁵³]	
刨[bo ¹³]	喷[p [’] əŋ ⁵³]	喷水[bao ¹³]	僻僻[p [’] i ²⁵]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	仆[bo ²]	漆[te [’] i ²⁵]	
炮[p [’] əŋ ³¹]	pén			屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	仆人[bo ²]	柒[te [’] i ²⁵]	
炮[bo ¹³]	盆[bəŋ ¹³]	坯[bəŋ ¹³]	坯坯[bəŋ ¹³]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	脯[bu ¹³]		
pǎo	pén	砒[p [’] i ³¹]	砒砒[p [’] i ³¹]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]		qi	
跑[bo ¹³]	pén	霹[p [’] i ²⁵]	霹霹[p [’] i ²⁵]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]		其[dzi ¹³]	
pào	pén	喷[p [’] əŋ ³¹]	喷香[bao ¹³]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	泊[p [’] oŋ ⁵]	萁[dzi ¹³]	
炮[p [’] əŋ ³¹]	pén	烹[p [’] əŋ ⁵³]	烹烹[p [’] əŋ ⁵³]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	泊[p [’] oŋ ⁵]	萁[dzi ¹³]	
泡[p [’] əŋ ³¹]	pén	澎[bəŋ ¹³]	澎澎[bəŋ ¹³]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	普[p [’] u ³¹]	萁[dzi ¹³]	
pēi	péng			屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	谱[p [’] u ³¹]	萁[dzi ¹³]	
呸[p [’] e ⁵³]	péng	琵[bī ¹³]	琵琶[bī ¹³]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	歧[dzi ¹³]	萁[dzi ¹³]	
胚[p [’] e ⁵³]	péng	呻[bi ¹³]	呻呻[bi ¹³]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	齐[zi ¹³]	萁[dzi ¹³]	
胚[p [’] e ⁵³]	péng	脾[bi ¹³]	脾脾[bi ¹³]	屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	瀑布[bo ²]	萁[dzi ¹³]	
				屁[p [’] i ³¹]	姘姘[p [’] iŋ ⁵³]	瀑布[bo ²]	萁[dzi ¹³]	

qǐ	洽[ɦiaŋ ²]	qiān	敲[k [’] ɔŋ ³¹]	[te [’] i ³¹]	沁[te [’] iŋ ³¹]	ciū	渠[dzy ¹³]
起[te [’] i ³¹]	qiān	堑[te [’] i ³¹]	悄[te [’] iɔŋ ⁵³]	qiè	qing	蚯[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	渠[qú]
岂[te [’] i ³¹]	牵[te [’] i ⁵³]	嵌[k [’] ɔŋ ³¹]	桥[dzio ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	青[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	秋[te [’] i ⁵³]	取[te [’] y ³¹]
乞[te [’] i ²⁵]	托[te [’] i ⁵³]	欠[te [’] i ³¹]	歉[dzio ¹³]	切[te [’] i ²⁵]	轻[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	丘[te [’] i ⁵³]	娶[te [’] y ³¹]
企[te [’] i ³¹]	钎[te [’] i ⁵³]	批[te [’] i ³¹]	乔[dzio ¹³]	妾[te [’] i ²⁵]	蜻[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	邱[te [’] i ⁵³]	曲[te [’] ioŋ ⁵]
启[te [’] i ³¹]	铅[k [’] e ⁵³]	纤[te [’] i ³¹]	侨[dzio ¹³]	怯[te [’] i ²⁵]	怯[te [’] i ²⁵]	倾[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	[te [’] yəŋ ⁵]
qì	千[te [’] i ⁵³]	qiāng	憔[dzio ¹³]	窃[te [’] i ²⁵]	卿[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	唧[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	渠[dzi ¹³]
契[te [’] i ³¹]	地契	签[te [’] i ⁵³]	枪[te [’] ian ⁵³]	巧[te [’] i ²⁵]	清[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	球[dziy ¹³]	渠[qi]
		仟[te [’] i ⁵³]	呛[te [’] ian ³¹]	巧[te [’] i ²⁵]	钦[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	求[dziy ¹³]	渠[qi]
砌[te [’] i ³¹]	谦[te [’] i ³¹]	腔[te [’] ian ⁵³]	羌[te [’] ian ⁵³]	qiào	qíng	囚[ziy ¹³]	渠[qi]
器[te [’] i ³⁴]	千[te [’] i ⁵³]	羌[te [’] ian ⁵³]	鞘[te [’] iaŋ ³¹]	亲[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	囚[ziy ¹³]	去[te [’] y ³¹]	渠[qi]
气[te [’] i ³¹]	qián	乾[dzi ¹³]	撬[dziaŋ ¹³]	qín	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	酉[ziy ¹³]	渠[qi]
迄[te [’] i ²⁵]	乾[dzi ¹³]	墙[ziaŋ ¹³]	峭[te [’] iɔŋ ³¹]	侵[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	擎[dziŋ ¹³]	泗[ziy ¹³]	渠[qi]
弃[te [’] i ³⁴]	援[dzi ¹³]	蔷[ziaŋ ¹³]	俏[te [’] iɔŋ ³¹]	亲[te [’] iŋ ⁵³]	晴[ziŋ ¹³]	晴[ziŋ ¹³]	渠[qi]
汽[te [’] i ³⁴]	捐[dzi ¹³]	强[dziaŋ ¹³]	窍[te [’] iɔŋ ³¹]	qín	情[ziŋ ¹³]	晴[ziŋ ¹³]	渠[qi]
泣[te [’] i ²⁵]	黔[dzi ¹³]	钱[zi ¹³]	撬[dziaŋ ¹³]	秦[ziŋ ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	趋[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]
讫[te [’] i ²⁵]	钳[zi ¹³]	钳[zi ¹³]	墙[ziaŋ ¹³]	琴[dziŋ ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	区[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]
qiāo	钳[dzi ¹³]	抢[te [’] i ³¹]	墙[ziaŋ ¹³]	勤[dziŋ ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	蛆[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]
掐[k [’] aŋ ⁵]	前[zi ¹³]	抢[te [’] i ³¹]	抢白[te [’] i ²⁵]	芹[dziŋ ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	蛆[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]
qiāo	潜[zi ¹³]		抢白[te [’] i ²⁵]	擎[dziŋ ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	蛆[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]
qiāo	qiāo	强[dziaŋ ¹³]	抢白[te [’] i ²⁵]	擎[dziŋ ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	蛆[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]
卡[k [’] aŋ ⁴]	遣[te [’] i ³¹]	强[dziaŋ ¹³]	茄[ga ¹³]	茄[ga ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	蛆[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]
qià	浅[te [’] i ³¹]	橇[te [’] i ²⁵]	茄[ga ¹³]	茄[ga ¹³]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	蛆[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]
恰[te [’] iaŋ ⁵]	谴[te [’] i ³¹]	锹[te [’] i ²⁵]	且[te [’] i ³¹]	且[te [’] i ³¹]	擎[te [’] i ²⁵]	蛆[te [’] y ⁵³]	渠[qi]

duàn	染[zo ¹³]	rén	róng	rǔ	箬[nia ²] 弱[za ²]	箬帽[nia ²] 弱米糁[sā]	sè
券[te ¹ yø ³¹] 劝[te ¹ yø ³¹]	ráng	壬[niø ¹³] 𠂇[nian ¹³]	戎[zøj ¹³] 仁[niø ¹³]	辱[zo ²] 乳[zi ¹³] 汝[zi ¹³]	s	饭米糁[sàn]	瑟[so ⁵] 色[so ⁵] 涩[so ⁵]
quē	rǒng	[zøj ¹³] 人[nian ¹³]	茸[zøn ¹³] 蓉[fion ¹³]	rù	撒[sa ³³]	散[se ³¹]	sēn
缺[te ¹ io ⁵] 缺[te ¹ yø ⁵]	壤[nian ¹³] [zan ¹³]	[zøj ¹³] 融[fion ¹³]	茱[fion ¹³] 熔[fion ¹³]	入[zo ²] 褥[nio ²]	sǎ	sāng	森[søn ⁵³]
què	攘[nian ¹³]	rěn	熔[fion ¹³]	ruǎn	撒[sa ³¹] 洒[sa ³¹]	丧[san ⁵³] 桑[san ⁵³]	sēng
却[te ¹ ia ⁵] 缺[te ¹ ia ⁵] 鹊[te ¹ ia ⁵] 榷[te ¹ ia ⁵] 确[te ¹ io ⁵] 却[te ¹ ia ⁵] 雀[te ¹ ia ⁵]	ràng	忍[zoj ¹³]	溶[fion ¹³]	sà	sǎng	僧[søn ⁵³]	
散[te ¹ ia ⁵] 缺[te ¹ ia ⁵] 鹊[te ¹ ia ⁵] 榷[te ¹ ia ⁵] 确[te ¹ io ⁵] 却[te ¹ ia ⁵] 雀[te ¹ ia ⁵]	让[nian ¹³]	rèn	容[fion ¹³] 绒[nion ¹³]	软[nyo ¹³] 阮[nyø ¹³]	萨[saf ⁵]	搡[san ³¹]	shā
ráo	韧[niø ¹³] 饶[nia ¹³]	[zoj ¹³] 任[niø ¹³]	揉[zv ¹³] 蹂[zv ¹³]	蕊[zo ¹³] 柔[zv ¹³]	腮[se ⁵³] 鳃[se ⁵³]	sàng	莎[so ⁵³] 砂[so ⁵³]
ráo	饶[nia ¹³]	[zoj ¹³] 任[niø ¹³]	揉[zv ¹³] 蹂[zv ¹³]	rùi	塞[søf ⁵]	杀[saf ⁵] 刹[saf ⁵]	
qún	扰[zo ¹³]	认[niø ¹³]	柔[zv ¹³]	瑞[zo ¹³] 锐[zo ¹³] [so ³¹]	瑞[so ⁵³] 锐[so ⁵³] [sø ³¹]	sāo	煞[sa ⁵³] 沙[so ⁵³]
裙[dzyøj ¹³] 群[dzyøj ¹³]	绕[nio ¹³]	[zoj ¹³] 刃[zøn ¹³]	肉[nio ²]	瑞[so ⁵³] 锐[so ⁵³] [sø ³¹]	瑞[so ⁵³] 锐[so ⁵³] [sø ³¹]	骚扰[tso ⁵³] 骚[so ⁵³]	shā
R	绕[nio ¹³]	réng	rú	rùn	瑞[so ⁵³] 锐[so ⁵³] [sø ³¹]	瑞[so ⁵³] 锐[so ⁵³] [sø ³¹]	
rán	rě	仍[zøj ¹³]	茹[zj ¹³]	闰[niø ¹³] [zo ¹³]	sān	sāo	傻[sa ³¹]
然[zo ¹³] 燃[zo ¹³]	惹[za ¹³]	rì	儒[zj ¹³] 孺[zj ¹³]	三[se ⁵³] 润[zøj ¹³] 叁[se ⁵³]	三[se ⁵³] 润[zøj ¹³] 叁[se ⁵³]	扫[so ³¹] 嫂[so ³¹]	shà
rǎn	rè	日[niø ²] 热[zøj ²]	如[zj ¹³] 若[zøj ²]	ruò	sān	sào	萎[sa ⁵] 哈[sa ³¹]
冉[zo ¹³]				散[se ³¹]	散[so ³¹]	煞[sa ⁵]	

shāi	扇[so ³¹] 繕[zo ¹³]	shǎo	射[zo ¹³] [za ¹³]	慎[zaø ¹³] 渗[saø ³¹]	圣[seø ³¹] shī	屎[si ⁵³] 驶[si ³¹]	试[si ³¹]
筛[sa ⁵³] 筛酒 [sø ⁵³] 筛子	shāng	少[so ³¹]	涉[zo ²] 社[zo ¹³]	shēng	师[sø ⁵³] 声[soø ⁵³] [saø ⁵³]	始[si ³¹] 失[so ⁵] 狮[sø ⁵³]	shōu 收[sv ⁵³]
shài	壘[sag ¹³] 伤[saq ¹³]	shào	少[so ³¹] 哨[so ³¹]	shēn	生[soø ⁵³] [saø ⁵³]	式[so ⁵] 示[zj ¹³]	shǒu 手[sv ⁵¹]
晒[so ³¹] [sa ³¹]	商[sag ¹³]	稍[so ³¹] 稍息	稍[so ³¹] 稍息	shèng	施[sø ⁵³] 湿[sa ⁵]	首[sv ⁵¹] 士[zj ¹³]	
shān	赏[saq ¹³]	绍[zo ¹³] 绍	邵[zøn ¹³] 呻[soø ⁵³]	shèn	甥[sag ¹³] 呻[soø ⁵³]	世[sø ⁵³] 诗[si ⁵³]	守[sv ⁵¹] 诗[zj ¹³]
珊[se ⁵³] 杉[se ⁵³]	shàng	shē	身[soø ⁵³] 深[soø ⁵³]	shè	甥[sag ¹³] 呻[soø ⁵³]	莳[zj ¹³] 尸[sø ⁵³]	shòu 寿[zy ³]
shān	上[zøj ¹³]	奢[so ⁵³] 参[soø ⁵³]	奢[so ⁵³] 参[soø ⁵³]	shé	牲[sag ¹³] 升[soø ⁵³]	事[zj ¹³] 虱[so ⁵]	授[zy ³] 拭[so ⁵]
闪[so ³¹] 闪[so ³¹]	尚[zøj ¹³]	· shàng	紳[soø ⁵³]	shé	牲[sag ¹³] 虱[so ⁵]	售[zy ³] 售[zy ³]	
shān	· shāng	折[zoø ²] 折本	什[seø ⁵] 什	shéng	十[zo ²] 右[za ²]	逝[zj ¹³] 势[si ³¹]	shòu 瘦[sv ³¹]
shāo	梢[so ³³] 捎[so ³³]	蛇[zø ¹³] 舌[zøp ²]	蛇[zø ¹³] 神[zøn ¹³]	绳[zaø ¹³]	拾[zo ²] 时[zj ¹³]	是[zj ¹³] 嗜[zj ¹³]	售[zy ³] 售[zy ³]
shāo	梢[so ³³] 捎[so ³³]	shě	舍[so ³¹] 审[soø ³¹]	shēn	什[zo ²] 食[zo ²]	适[so ⁵] 仕[zj ¹³]	shū 疏[sv ³¹]
shāo	稍[so ³³] 稍[so ³³]	烧[so ³³]	舍[so ³¹] 审[soø ³¹]	shèng	什[zo ²] 实[zo ²]	适[so ⁵] 饲[so ⁵]	
shān	擅[zo ¹³] 瞻[zo ¹³]	shè	嫡[soø ⁵¹] 甚[zoø ¹³]	盛[zaø ¹³] [zaø ¹³]	盛[zaø ¹³] 剩[zaø ¹³]	氏[zj ¹³] 市[zj ¹³]	输[si ⁵³] 叔[so ⁵]
shān	瞻[zo ¹³] 膳[zo ¹³]	sháo	赦[soø ⁵] 摄[soø ⁵]	shèn	剩[zaø ¹³] 史[sø ³¹]	叔[zj ¹³] 舒[zj ¹³]	
shān	善[zo ¹³] 善[zo ¹³]	勺[zøp ²] 韶[zø ¹³]	舍[so ³¹] 肾[zaø ¹³]	甚[zoø ¹³] 肾[zaø ¹³]	矢[zj ¹³] 使[zj ¹³]	室[so ²] 淑[zo ²]	
shān	汕[se ⁵³]						疏[su ⁵³]

书[si ⁵³]	漱[su ³⁴] 恕[si ³¹]	闩[se ⁵³]		shuò	sōng	sū	suí	suǒ
shú		shuāng		硕[zəɔ ²] 硕士 霜[saŋ ⁵³]	松[sɔŋ ⁵³] 朔[sɔŋ ²]	苏[su ⁵³] 酥[su ⁵³]	隋[ze ¹³] 随[ze ¹³]	琐[su ³⁴] 索[so ⁵³]
赎[zɔ ²] 孰[zɔ ²] 熟[zɔ ²]	shuā	霜[saŋ ⁵³] 刷[səɔ ⁵] 牙刷	孀[saŋ ⁵³] 双[saŋ ⁵³]	sī	耸[sɔŋ ³¹] 怂[sɔŋ ³¹]	sú	遂[ze ¹³] 绥[se ³⁴]	锁[su ³⁴] 所[su ³⁴]
shǔ	shuǎ	双[saŋ ⁵³]	斯[si ⁵³] 撕[si ⁵³]	sī	嘶[si ⁵³] 私[si ⁵³]	sòng	俗[zɔ ²] 碎[se ³¹]	T tā
薯[zy ¹³] 暑[si ³⁴] 曙[zj ¹³] 署[zy ¹³]	shuà	爽[saŋ ³¹] 刷[səɔ ⁵] 刷白	思[si ⁵³] 私[si ⁵³]	shuí	颂[zɔŋ ¹³] 私[si ⁵³]	sù	岁[so ³¹] 穗[zo ¹³]	塌[t ⁴ a ²⁵] 他[t ⁴ a ⁵³]
蜀[zɔ ²] 黍[si ³⁴] 鼠[ts ⁴ , si ³⁴] 数[su ³⁴]	shuāi	谁[zo ¹³] 摔[se ⁵³]	司[si ⁵³] 丝[si ⁵³]	shuǐ	宋[sɔŋ ³⁴] 讼[zɔŋ ¹³]	速[so ⁵³] 讼[zɔŋ ¹³]	遂[ze ¹³] 粟[so ⁵³]	它[t ⁴ a ⁵³] 她[t ⁴ a ⁵³]
属[zɔ ²]	shuāi	衰[se ⁵³] 水[si ³¹]	丝[si ⁵³] 死[ei ³¹]	sī	诵[zɔŋ ¹³] 死[ei ³¹]	sōu	塑[so ⁵³] 宿[so ⁵³]	隨[ze ¹³] 宿[sūn]
shù	shuǎi	水[si ³¹] 甩[gue ¹³]	死[ei ³¹] 睡[zo ¹³]	shuì	搜[sy ⁵³] 搜[sy ⁵³]	sōu	诉[su ³¹] 肃[so ⁵³]	tā
术[zɔ ²] 述[zɔ ²] 树[zj ¹³]	shuài	甩[gue ¹³] 睡[zo ¹³]	肆[si ³¹] 肆[si ³¹]	sì	馊[sy ⁵³] 艘[sy ⁵³]	suān	孙[san ⁵³] 孙[san ⁵³]	塔[t ⁴ a ²⁵] 癫[t ⁴ a ²⁵]
束[so ⁵³] 戍[su ³⁴] 竖[zj ¹³]	shuài	税[so ³¹] 寺[zj ¹³]	肆[si ³¹] 寺[zj ¹³]	shùn	馊[sy ⁵³] 寺[zj ¹³]	suān	孙[san ⁵³] 孙[san ⁵³]	榻[t ⁴ a ²⁵] 搊[da ²]
墅[zj ¹³] 庶[si ³⁴] 数[su ³⁴]	shuān	瞬[saŋ ³¹] 瞬[saŋ ³¹]	嗣[zj ¹³] 嗣[zj ¹³]	shùn	撒[sy ³¹] 撒[sy ³¹]	suàn	笋[saŋ ³¹] 蒜[so ³¹]	搊[da ²] 搊[da ²]
墅[zj ¹³] 庶[si ³⁴] 数[su ³⁴]	shuān	舜[saŋ ³¹] 舜[saŋ ³¹]	顺[zəŋ ³¹] 顺[zəŋ ³¹]	shuān	似[zj ¹³] 似[zj ¹³]	sòu	算[sø ³¹] 蔬[su ⁵³]	批揭[ti ¹ a ²⁵] 踏[da ²]
庶[si ³⁴] 栓[so ⁵³] 栓[so ⁵³]	shuān	舜[saŋ ³¹] 说[seŋ ⁵]	顺[zəŋ ³¹] 说[seŋ ⁵]	shuō	饲[zj ¹³] 祀[zj ¹³]	suī	蓑[su ⁵³] 虽[so ⁵³]	闼[da ²] 隘[da ²]
庶[si ³⁴] 栓[so ⁵³] 栓[so ⁵³]	shuān	说[seŋ ⁵] 说[seŋ ⁵]	饲[zj ¹³] 已[zj ¹³]	shuō	嗽[sy ³¹] 已[zj ¹³]	suī	梭[su ⁵³] 虽[so ⁵³]	tāi

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台[t'ε̄ɔ̄³³]	台州	tāo	躺[t'əŋ̄³¹]	tēng	腾[t'əŋ̄³¹]	屉[t'əŋ̄³¹]	tiǎo	tǐng	tóu
tái	坦[t'ε̄³¹]	tāo	淌[t'əŋ̄³¹]	tēng	藤[dəŋ̄¹³]	天[t'i᷑³³]	挑[t'i᷑ɔ̄³¹]	挺[t'i᷑ŋ̄³¹]	投[d᷑y¹³]
苔[dēl³³]	青苔	tāo	毯[t'ε̄³¹]	tàng	腾[dəŋ̄¹³]	添[t'i᷑³³]	艇[t'i᷑ŋ̄³¹]	头[d᷑y¹³]	
抬[dēl³³]	袒[t'ε̄³¹]	tāo	袒[t'ε̄³¹]	tāo	膝[dəŋ̄¹³]	添[t'i᷑³³]	跳[t'i᷑ɔ̄³¹]	tōng	tōu
台[dēl³³]		tāo	烫[t'əŋ̄³¹]	tāo	膝[dəŋ̄¹³]	甜[dī¹³]	通[t'ɔ̄ŋ̄³³]	敲[t'ɔ̄ŋ̄³³]	
tài	碳[t'ε̄ε̄³¹]	tāo		tāo	眷[dəŋ̄¹³]	填[dī¹³]	tiē	tóng	tòu
泰[t'ɑ̄³¹]	探[t'ə᷑³¹]	tāo	掏[də᷑¹³]	tī	梯[t'i᷑³³]	田[dī¹³]	贴[t'i᷑i᷑³]	桐[d᷑ŋ̄¹³]	透[t'v᷑³¹]
太[t'ɑ̄³¹]	叹[t'ε̄³¹]	tāo	淘[də᷑¹³]	tī	剔[t'i᷑i᷑³]	甜[dī¹³]	铁[t'i᷑i᷑³]	瞳[d᷑ŋ̄¹³]	
态[t'ε̄³¹]	炭[t'ε̄³¹]	tāo	滔[t'ə᷑³³]	tī	钿[dī¹³]	钿[dī¹³]	帖[t'i᷑i᷑³]	同[d᷑ŋ̄¹³]	tū
汰[t'ɑ̄³¹]	淘汰	tāo		tī	铜钿	铁[dī¹³]	铜[d᷑ŋ̄¹³]	凸[d᷑p²]	
tān	汤[t'ə᷑³³]	táo	萄[də᷑¹³]	tí	提[dī¹³]	舔[t'i᷑³⁴]	形[d᷑ŋ̄¹³]	秃[t'ɔ̄f᷑³]	
坍[t'ε̄ɔ̄³³]	汤[t'ə᷑³³]	táo	桃[də᷑¹³]	tí	题[dī¹³]	添[t'i᷑³⁴]	帖[t'i᷑i᷑³]	突[d᷑ɔ̄³²]	
摊[t'ε̄ɔ̄³³]		táng	逃[də᷑¹³]	tí	蹄[dī¹³]	添[t'i᷑³⁴]	添[t'i᷑i᷑³]		tú
贪[t'ɔ̄³³]		táng	淘[də᷑¹³]	tí	啼[dī¹³]	添灯心	tīng	tōng	
瘫[t'ε̄ɔ̄³³]	塘[də᷑¹³]	táng	陶[də᷑¹³]	tí		厅[t'i᷑ŋ̄³³]	桶[d᷑ŋ̄¹³]	图[d᷑u¹³]	
滩[t'ε̄ɔ̄³³]	塘[də᷑¹³]	tāo		tí		听[t'i᷑ŋ̄³³]	徒[d᷑u¹³]	徒[d᷑u¹³]	
tán	堂[də᷑¹³]	tǎo		tǐ		挑[t'i᷑ɔ̄³³]	捅[t'ɔ̄ŋ̄³¹]	途[d᷑u¹³]	
坛[dēl³³]	棠[də᷑¹³]	tǎo	棠[də᷑¹³]	tǐ	体[t'i᷑³¹]	挑[t'i᷑ɔ̄³³]	简[d᷑ŋ̄¹³]	瘡[d᷑u¹³]	
檀[dēl³³]	膛[də᷑¹³]	tǎo	讨[t'ɔ̄³¹]	tǐ		佻[t'i᷑ɔ̄³³]	汀[t'i᷑ŋ̄³³]	瘡[d᷑u¹³]	
痰[dēl³³]	唐[də᷑¹³]	tào				佻[t'i᷑ɔ̄³³]	统[t'ɔ̄ŋ̄³¹]	涂[d᷑u¹³]	
潭[dēl³³]	糖[də᷑¹³]	tào				挑[t'i᷑ɔ̄³³]	统[t'ɔ̄ŋ̄³¹]	屠[d᷑u¹³]	
谭[dēl³³]	糖[də᷑¹³]	tào	套[t'ɔ̄³¹]	tào	替[t'i᷑³¹]	迢[dīŋ̄¹³]	厅[dīŋ̄¹³]	tòng	tú
谈[dēl³³]		tào		tào	嚏[t'i᷑³¹]	条[dīŋ̄¹³]	廷[dīŋ̄¹³]	痛[t'ɔ̄ŋ̄³³]	
弹[dēl³³]	倘[t'ə᷑³⁴]	tǎo		tào	惕[t'i᷑i᷑³]	停[dīŋ̄¹³]	停[dīŋ̄¹³]	土[t'u³¹]	
		tǎo		tào	涕[t'ə᷑³¹]	调[dīŋ̄¹³]	亭[dīŋ̄¹³]	吐[t'u³¹]	
		tǎo		tǎo	剃[t'ə᷑³¹]	庭[dīŋ̄¹³]	庭[dīŋ̄¹³]	偷[t'v᷑³³]	

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tù		[t' a ³¹]	蜿[ua ⁵³]	wáng		胃[hué ¹³]	
吐[t' u ³¹]	屯[tún]	睡[t' u ³⁴]	弯[ue ⁵³]		wéi	喂[y ³⁴]	
兔[t' u ³¹]	屯[təŋ ¹³]		湾[ue ⁵³]	王[huāŋ ¹³]	韦[hué ¹³]		
	腎[dəŋ ¹³]	W		亡[huāŋ ¹³]	违[hué ¹³]	魏[hué ¹³]	
tuán			wā	wán		惋[hué ¹³]	位[hué ¹³]
团[də ¹³]	tuán	挖[ua ⁵³]	玩[huə ¹³]	wǎng	围[hué ¹³]	为[hué ¹³]	问[vəŋ ¹³]
余[t' æŋ ³¹]	余[t' æŋ ³¹]	哇[ua ⁵³]	顽[hué ¹³]	枉[uəŋ ³¹]	唯[vi ¹³]	渭[hué ¹³]	[məŋ ¹³]
tuī	tuō	蛙[o ⁵³]	丸[huə ¹³]	[huāŋ ¹³]	惟[vi ¹³]	谓[hué ¹³]	wēng
忒[t' æŋ ³¹]	拖[t' u ⁵³]	洼[ua ⁵³]	完[huə ¹³]	罔[məŋ ¹³]	为[hué ¹³]	尉[ue ³⁴]	嗡[ɔŋ ⁵³]
推[t' e ⁵³]	托[t' o ⁵³]		wá	往[uāŋ ⁵³]	维[vi ¹³]	慰[ue ³⁴]	翁[ɔŋ ⁵³]
tuí	脱[t' o ⁵³]	娃[ua ³¹]	wǎ	wàng		卫[hué ¹³]	wěng
颓[de ¹³]	[t' æŋ ³¹]		瓦[jo ⁵³]	wǎng	苇[hué ¹³]		膾[ɔŋ ³¹]
tuǐ	tuó	瓦[jo ⁵³]		晚[hué ¹³]	萎[ue ⁵³]	瘟[uəŋ ⁵³]	膾[wēng]
腿[t' e ³¹]	砣[du ¹³]	砾砾	wà	[ɛ ³¹]	委[ue ³⁴]	温[uəŋ ⁵³]	鼈[ɔŋ ³¹]
	鸵[du ¹³]		wà	皖[huə ¹³]	委[ue ³⁴]		鼈鼻头
tuì	陀[du ¹³]		wà	惋[uo ³¹]	往[uāŋ ³⁴]	伟[hué ¹³]	
蜕[t' e ³¹]	驮[du ¹³]		wài	宛[uo ³⁴]	往前看	伪[hué ¹³]	
褪[ɔ: ³¹]	驼[du ¹³]		wāi	婉[uo ³¹]	望[huāŋ ¹³]	尾[vi ¹³]	蚊[vəŋ ¹³]
退[t' e ³¹]	tuō	歪[hua ⁵³]	wàn	wàn	[mag ¹³]	[mi ¹³]	[məŋ ¹³]
tūn	椭[t' u ³¹]		wài	万[ve ¹³]	忘[huāŋ ¹³]	[ni ¹³]	文[vəŋ ¹³]
	妥[t' u ³¹]	外[hué ¹³]		[me ¹³]	[mag ¹³]	纬[hué ¹³]	闻[vəŋ ¹³]
吞[t' æŋ ⁵³]	庚[t' o ⁵³]			腕[ue ³¹]	妄[huāŋ ¹³]	wèi	[məŋ ¹³]
瞰[t' æŋ ⁵³]	拓[t' o ⁵³]					未[vi ¹³]	纹[vəŋ ¹³]
温瞰	tuò		wān	wāng	wéi	蔚[ue ³⁴]	
		豌[ua ⁵³]			巍[hué ¹³]	味[vi ¹³]	wěn
					微[vi ¹³]	[mi ¹³]	吻[vəŋ ¹³]
					危[hué ¹³]	畏[ue ⁵³]	我[ŋu ¹³]
						稳[uəŋ ³⁴]	

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些[əi ⁵³]	xīn	型[ɦin ¹³]	xiū	xǔ	xuǎn	xūn	Y
歇[əi ⁵³]		形[ɦin ¹³]		许[ey ³¹]	选[eyə ³⁴]	勋[əeyə ⁵³]	yā
蝎[əi ⁵³]	薪[əiŋ ⁵³]	邢[ɦin ¹³]	休[əiŋ ⁵³]		[əi ³⁴]	[əiŋ ⁵³]	桠[əɔ̃ ⁵³ 楸枝
xié	芯[əiŋ ⁵³]	行[ɦin ¹³]	修[əiŋ ⁵³]		癣[eyo ³¹]	熏[eyə ⁵³]	压[əɔ̃ ⁵]
	锌[əiŋ ⁵³]	[ɦan ¹³]	差[əiŋ ⁵³]		[əi ³⁴]	[əiŋ ⁵³]	押[əɔ̃ ⁵]
鞋[ɦa ¹³]	欣[əiŋ ⁵³]			蓄[eyə ²⁶]		鸦[əɔ̃ ⁵³ 鸦鹊	
协[ɦia ²]	辛[əiŋ ⁵³]	xǐng	xiǔ	叙[zy ¹³]		鸭[əɔ̃ ⁵]	
挟[ɦia ²]	新[əiŋ ⁵³]	醒[əiŋ ³¹]	朽[əiŋ ³¹]	旭[eyə ⁵³]	xuàn	xún	
携[ɦi ¹³]	心[əiŋ ⁵³]	省[əiŋ ³¹]	xiù	序[zy ¹³]			
邪[zia ¹³]	xín	xìng	嗅[ɦoŋ ³¹]	畜[eyə ⁵³]	绚[eyə ³⁴]	循[ziŋ ¹³]	
斜[zia ¹³]			[ɦoŋ ³¹]	畜[eyə ⁵³]	旬[ziŋ ¹³]	呀[ia ⁵³]	
胁[eir ⁵]	寻[ziŋ ¹³]	幸[ɦiŋ ¹³]		恤[eiŋ ⁵³]		丫[o ⁵³]	丫婷
xiě	寻开心	杏[ɦaŋ ¹³]	[ɦoŋ ³¹]	絮[ci ³⁴]	xuē	询[eiŋ ³⁴]	
		性[əiŋ ³¹]	锈[əiŋ ³¹]	婿[ci ³⁴]		寻[ziŋ ¹³]	yá
血[əye ⁵]	xìn	兴[cieŋ ³¹]	秀[əiŋ ³¹]	婿[ci ³⁴]	靴[ey ⁵³]	寻人	
写[eia ³¹]	芯[əiŋ ³¹]	芯子	宿[əiŋ ³¹]	[ey ³⁴]	薛[ciŋ ⁵³]		芽[ja ¹³]
写字		芯[əiŋ ³¹]	星宿	绪[zy ¹³]	驯[ziŋ ¹³]		牙[ja ¹³]
xiè	信[əiŋ ³¹]	姓[ciŋ ³¹]	袖[ziŋ ¹³]	续[zo ²]	削[ciŋ ⁵³]	巡[ziŋ ¹³]	崖[ɦia ¹³]
	衅[əiŋ ³¹]		绣[əiŋ ³¹]				衙[ŋa ¹³]
榭[zia ¹³]	xīng	xiōng	xū	xuān	嚙[əyə ⁵³]	徇[eiŋ ³¹]	涯[ɦia ¹³]
械[teie ³¹]		兄[əiŋ ⁵³]	墟[ey ⁵³]	轩[ci ⁵³]	唆[eyə ³⁴]		
[ɦie ¹³]	星[əiŋ ⁵³]	凶[əiŋ ⁵³]		[ɦia ²]			yā
卸[cia ³¹]	腥[əiŋ ⁵³]	胸[əiŋ ⁵³]	戌[əiŋ ⁵³]	[əyo ⁵³]	汛[ciŋ ³⁴]		
蟹[ha ³¹]	猩[əiŋ ⁵³]	匈[əiŋ ⁵³]	需[ey ⁵³]	喧[eyo ⁵³]	[əyə ³⁴]		
泄[eir ⁵]	惺[əiŋ ⁵³]	汹[əiŋ ⁵³]	虚[ey ⁵³]	宣[eyə ⁵³]	训[eyəŋ ³¹]	雅[ia ³⁴]	
泻[əia ³¹]			须[ey ⁵³]				哑[o ³⁴]
写[eia ³¹]	兴[əiŋ ⁵³]	兴旺	xióng	xuán	xuē	[eiŋ ³⁴]	哑子
写[eia ³¹]							
写[eia ³¹]	xíng	雄[ɦion ¹³]	xú	xuán	雪[eyə ⁵³]	[ciŋ ³⁴]	yà
写[eia ³¹]		能[ɦion ¹³]	徐[zi ¹³]		[əiŋ ⁵³]	[eyəŋ ³⁴]	
谢[zia ¹³]					旋[zyo ¹³]	[əoŋ ³⁴]	亚[ia ³⁴]
屑[eiŋ ⁵³]	刑[ɦin ¹³]	能[ɦion ¹³]			[zɪ ¹³]	逊[soŋ ³⁴]	垭[o ⁵³]
						xuè	轧[ga ²]
					玄[ɦyo ¹³]	迅[ciŋ ³⁴]	讶[ia ³⁴]
						血[eyə ⁵³]	
						[eyəŋ ³⁴]	

掩	掩[i ³⁴] 眼[i ³⁴]	yán	杨[yáng]	幺[i ³⁴] 摆[yáo]	夷	逸[i ³⁴] 遗[i ³⁴]	淫								
焉	[i ⁵³]	颤	[i ³⁴]	杨	[fiaŋ ¹³]	野	[fi ¹³]	肄	[fi ¹³]	淫	[fiŋ ¹³]				
燕	[i ⁵³]	衍	[i ¹³]	扬	[fiaŋ ¹³]	治	[fi ¹³]	移	[fi ¹³]	饮	[liŋ ³⁴] 饮酒				
咽	[i ⁵³]	演	[i ¹³]	咩	[fiaŋ ¹³] 蜚子	也	[fia ¹³]	仪	[ni ¹³]	意	[i ³¹]				
腌	[i ⁵³]			咩	[fiaŋ ¹³] 烧锡	尧	[fa ¹³]	胰	[fi ¹³]	裔	[fi ¹³]				
胭	[i ⁵³] 胭脂	yān		咩	[fiaŋ ¹³]	肴	[fia ¹³]	疑	[ni ¹³]	意	[i ³¹]				
烟	[i ⁵³]	艳	[i ³⁴]	羊	[fiaŋ ¹³]	谣	[fia ¹³]	宣	[ni ¹³]	毅	[ni ¹³]				
淹	[i ⁵³]	堰	[i ³⁴]	洋	[fiaŋ ¹³]	窑	[fia ¹³]	姨	[fi ¹³]	引	[hiŋ ¹³]				
				阳	[fiaŋ ¹³]	谣	[fia ¹³]	彝	[fi ¹³]	隐	[iŋ ³⁴]				
yán	燕[i ³⁴] 燕子		yāng		姚	[fia ¹³]	靥	[fi ¹³] 酱	彝	[iŋ ³⁴]					
盐	[fi ¹³]	厌	[i ³⁴]				页	[fi ¹³]	溢	[iŋ ³⁴]	yìn				
严	[ni ¹³]	砚	[ni ¹³]	氧	[fiaŋ ¹³]		业	[ni ¹³]	议	[ni ¹³]	荫	[iŋ ³⁴]			
檐	[fi ¹³]	雁	[i ³⁴]	仰	[nian ¹³]	咬	[ŋ ¹³]	叶	[fi ¹³]	印	[iŋ ³⁴]	印	[iŋ ³⁴]		
研	[ni ¹³]		[ye ¹³]	痒	[fiaŋ ¹³]	舀	[fia ¹³] 翁水	咽	[fi ¹³]	译	[fi ¹³]	塗	[niŋ ¹³] 水塗		
蜒	[fi ¹³]	晏	[i ³⁴]	养	[fiaŋ ¹³]		液	[fi ¹³]	倚	[i ³¹]	异	[fi ¹³]	yīng		
岩	[qe ¹³]		[e ³⁴] 困晏觉			yào		已	[i ³³]	翼	[fi ¹³]				
延	[fi ¹³]	咽	[i ³⁴]	药	[fiaŋ ²]		乙	[i ³⁴]	矣	[fi ¹³]	英	[iŋ ³³]			
言	[fi ¹³]	焰	[i ³⁴]	要	[i ³⁴]		矣	[i ³⁴]	以	[i ³³]	樱	[iŋ ³³]			
颜	[qe ¹³]	宴	[i ³⁴]	样	[fiaŋ ¹³]	耀	[fiaŋ ¹³]	壹	[i ³⁴]	荫	[iŋ ³³]				
[qi ¹³]	谚	[ni ¹³]	样	[fiaŋ ¹³]	打烊		医	[i ³³]	婴	[iŋ ³³]	婴	[iŋ ³³]			
阎	[ni ¹³]	验	[ni ¹³]	恙	[fiaŋ ¹³]	钥匙		医	[i ³³]	因	[iŋ ³³]	鹰	[iŋ ³³]		
炎	[fi ¹³]			恙	[fiaŋ ¹³]	鵙	[fiaŋ ¹³]	依	[i ³³]	殷	[iŋ ³³]	应	[iŋ ³³] 应该		
沿	[fi ¹³]	yāng		漾	[fiaŋ ¹³]		伊	[i ³³]	抑	[i ³³]	音	[iŋ ³³]	缨	[iŋ ³³]	
yān			yāo			yē		易	[fi ¹³]	阴	[iŋ ³³]				
厣	[iŋ ⁵³]	殃	[iŋ ⁵³]	要	[i ⁵³]	要求		易	[fi ¹³]	姻	[iŋ ³³]				
餍	[i ³⁴]	央	[iŋ ⁵³]	邀	[i ⁵³]		噎	[iŋ ⁵³]	交易	[fi ¹³]					
								邑	[i ⁵³]						
								亿	[i ³¹]						
								役	[fi ¹³]	吟	[niŋ ¹³]				
								臆	[i ³¹]	荧	[fiŋ ¹³]				
								臆	[i ³¹]	营	[fiŋ ¹³]				
								臆	[i ³¹]	荧	[fiŋ ¹³]				
								臆	[i ³¹]	蝇	[fiŋ ¹³]				

zì	惠[zi ³¹]	佑[zi ¹³]	裕[zi ¹³]	怨[zi ³¹]	蕴[zi ³¹]	在[ze ¹³]
迎[ze ¹³]	勇[ze ³¹]	袖[ze ¹³]	雨[y ¹³]	院[ye ¹³]	酝[yø ³¹]	
羸[lei ¹³]	yòng	诱[lei ¹³]	又[lei ¹³]	豫[ye ¹³]	晕[yø ¹³]	zān
盈[lei ¹³]	用[lei ³¹]	幼[lei ¹³]	与[lei ¹³]	驭[yø ¹³]	韵[yø ¹³]	簪[tsø ⁵³]
yǐng			屿[lei ¹³]		熨[yø ¹³]	
影[ying ³¹]	yōu	yū	禹[y ¹³]	yuān	孕[yø ¹³]	zàn
颖[ying ¹³]	幽[iy ³³]	迂[y ⁵³]	宇[hy ¹³]	鸳[yø ⁵³]		暂[ze ¹³]
	[y ⁵³]	淤[y ⁵³]	语[ny ¹³]	渊[yø ⁵³]		贊[tse ³¹]
yìng	优[iy ⁵³]	yú	羽[hy ¹³]	冤[yø ⁵³]		漥[ze ¹³]
硬[yar ¹³]	悠[iy ⁵³]	于[hy ¹³]	玉[nio ²]	yuán		
映[jia ³¹]	忧[iy ⁵³]	孟[hy ¹³]	域[lio ²]			
应[ing ³¹] 答应	yóu	榆[hy ¹³]	莘[hy ¹³]			
yōng	尤[hi ¹³]	虞[ny ¹³]	郁[io ²]			
拥[iɔŋ ⁵³]	由[hi ¹³]	愚[ny ¹³]	[yo ²]			
佣[hiɔŋ ¹³]	邮[hi ¹³]	舆[hy ¹³]	吁[y ³¹]			
庸[hiɔŋ ¹³]	犹[hi ¹³]	余[hy ¹³]	遇[ny ¹³]			
雍[iɔŋ ⁵³]	油[hi ¹³]	俞[hy ¹³]	喻[hy ¹³]			
	游[hi ¹³]	逾[hy ¹³]	御[ny ¹³]			
yǒng	yóu	鱼[hy ¹³]	愈[hy ¹³]			
踊[yoŋ ³¹]	[y ¹³]		欲[hiɔ ²]			
蛹[yoŋ ³¹]	酉[hi ¹³]	愉[hy ¹³]	狱[nio ²]			
咏[yoŋ ³¹]	有[hi ¹³]	渝[hy ¹³]	[rio ²]			
泳[yoŋ ³¹]	友[hi ¹³]	渔[hy ¹³]	育[lio ²]			
涌[yoŋ ³¹]	yòu	隅[ny ¹³]	誉[hy ¹³]			
永[yoŋ ³¹]	右[hi ¹³]	予[hy ¹³]	浴[hiɔ ²]			
		娱[ny ¹³]	寓[ny ¹³]			

zǎo	zěn	榨[tso ³¹]	斩[tse ³¹]	肇[zø ¹³]	贞[tsøŋ ⁵³]	zhěng
藻[tsø ³¹]	怎[tsøŋ ³¹]	乍[zo ³] 乍浦	辗[tso ⁵³]	召[zø ¹³]	针[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
枣[tsø ³⁴]		炸[tso ³¹]	崭[tse ³¹]	嶂[tsøŋ ³¹]	侦[tsøŋ ⁵³]	整[tsøŋ ³¹]
早[tsø ³¹]	zēng	诈[tso ³¹]	展[tso ⁵³]	仗[tsøŋ ³¹]	遮[tsøŋ ⁵³]	拯[tsøŋ ³]
澡[tsø ³⁴]	增[tsøŋ ³³]	zhāi	zhān	胀[tsøŋ ³¹]	zhěn	
蚤[tsø ³⁴]	憎[tsøŋ ³³]	摘[tsø ²]	蘸[tsøŋ ³¹]	瘴[tsøŋ ³¹]	zhé	zhèng
	[zøŋ ³]	斋[tsøŋ ³³]	栈[ze ¹³]	障[tsøŋ ³⁴]	辙[tsøŋ ³¹]	正[tsøŋ ³¹]
zào	曾[tsøŋ ³³]	曾祖	zhái	占[tsø ³¹]	嶂[tsøŋ ³¹]	政[tsøŋ ³¹]
躁[tso ³¹]			zhái	战[tso ³¹]	折[tsøŋ ³]	帙[tsøŋ ³¹]
噪[tso ³⁴]	zèng	宅[za ²]	站[ze ¹³]	zhāo	哲[tsøŋ ³]	zhèng
[tsøŋ ³⁴]	赠[tsøŋ ¹³]		绽[ze ¹³]	朝[tsøŋ ³³]	蛰[ze ²]	正[tsøŋ ³¹]
造[zøŋ ¹³]		zhāi	窄[tsøŋ ⁵]	招[tsøŋ ³³]	蛰[ze ²]	政[tsøŋ ³¹]
皂[zøŋ ¹³]	zhā	窄[tsøŋ ⁵]	狭窄	昭[tsøŋ ³³]	惊蛰	帙[tsøŋ ³¹]
灶[zøŋ ⁵⁴]	扎[tsøŋ ⁵]	zhài	樟[tsøŋ ³³]	钊[tsøŋ ³³]	震[tsøŋ ³¹]	郑[zoŋ ¹³]
燥[so ³⁴]	渣[tso ⁵³]	zhài	章[tsøŋ ³³]	者[tsø ³¹]	振[tsøŋ ³¹]	证[tsøŋ ³¹]
zé	zhá	债[tsø ³¹]	彰[tsøŋ ³³]	zháo	zhèn	zh-
责[tsøŋ ⁵]	札[tsøŋ ⁵]	債[tsø ³¹]	彰[tsøŋ ³³]	着[za ²]	zhèng	
择[zo ²]	札[tsøŋ ⁵]	zhāi	獐[tsøŋ ³³]	蔗[tso ²¹]	正[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
则[tsøŋ ³⁰]	轧[ga ²]	zhān	漳[tsøŋ ⁵³]	这[tsøŋ ⁵]	正月	
泽[ze ²]	铡[za ²]	瞻[tsøŋ ⁵³]	张[tsøŋ ³³]	浙[tsøŋ ⁵]	歧[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
zé	则[za ²]	闸[tsøŋ ⁵³]	毡[tsøŋ ⁵³]	找[tsøŋ ³¹]	蒸[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
仄[tsøŋ ⁵]	zhā	闸[tsøŋ ⁵³]	毡[tsøŋ ⁵³]	爪[tsøŋ ³¹]	挣[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
眨[tsøŋ ⁵]	zhā	詹[tsøŋ ⁵³]	毡[tsøŋ ⁵³]	沼[tsøŋ ³¹]	睁[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
zéi	zhà	詹[tsøŋ ⁵³]	生长	zhào	珍[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
贼[zo ²]	栅[sa ²]	谙[tsøŋ ⁵³]	掌[tsøŋ ³¹]	赵[zo ¹³]	征[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
		沾[tsøŋ ⁵³]	涨[tsøŋ ³⁴]	照[tsøŋ ³¹]	真[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
				罩[tsøŋ ³¹]	甄[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
				兆[zo ¹³]	砧[tsøŋ ⁵³]	
					臻[tsøŋ ⁵³]	

zhí	制[tsi ³¹] 智[tsi ³¹] 职[tsə ⁵] 直[zə ²] 植[zə ²] 殖[zə ²] 执[tsə ⁵] 值[zə ²] 侄[zə ²]	众[tsɔŋ ³¹] zhōu 舟[tsy ⁵³] 周[tsy ⁵³] 州[tsy ⁵³] 洲[tsy ⁵³] 鄱[tsɔf ⁵] 粥[tsɔf ⁵] 治[zi ¹³] zhóu	朱[tsi ⁵³] zhū 猪[tsi ⁵³] 诸[tsi ⁵³] 诛[tsi ⁵³] zhú 逐[zo ²] 逐[zo ²] 竹[tsɔf ⁵] 烛[tsɔf ⁵] zhú	症[tsi ³¹] 祝[tsɔf ⁵] 驻[tsi ³¹] zhù zhuā 抓[tsɔf ⁵] [tsa ⁵³] zhā 逐[zo ²] 逐[zo ²] 竹[tsɔf ⁵] 烛[tsɔf ⁵] zhā	装[tsaŋ ⁵³] 妆[tsaŋ ⁵³] 驻[tsi ³¹] zhù zhuāng 抓[zaŋ ¹³] 抓[zaŋ ¹³] 爪[tsɔ ³¹] zhǎu zhuǎ zhuā 抓[tsaŋ ⁵³] 妆[tsaŋ ⁵³] 爪[tsɔ ³¹] zhǎu zhuāng zhuā	仔[tsi ³¹] 籽[tsi ³¹] 淳[tsi ³¹] 姊妹[tsi ³¹] 子[tsi ³¹] zì
zhǐ	zhōng	轴[dzio ²]	zhǔ	煮[tsi ³¹]	zhuī	酌[tsa ⁵³]
指[tsi ³¹]	中[tsɔŋ ⁵³]	zhǒu	挂[tsi ³¹]	专[tsə ⁵³]	椎[tsɔ ⁵³]	鬃[tsɔŋ ⁵³]
止[tsi ³¹]	蛊[tsɔŋ ⁵³]	肘[tsy ³¹]	瞩[tsɔf ⁵]	砖[tsə ⁵³]	锥[tsɔ ⁵³]	棕[tsɔŋ ⁵³]
趾[tsi ³¹]	忠[tsɔŋ ⁵³]	钟[tsɔŋ ⁵³]	嘱[tsɔf ⁵]	砖[tsə ⁵³]	追[tsə ⁵³]	踪[tsɔŋ ⁵³]
只[tsə ⁵]	钟[tsɔŋ ⁵³]	zhòu	主[tsi ³¹]	zhuǎn	着[tsa ⁵³]	宗[tsɔŋ ⁵³]
旨[tsi ³¹]	衷[tsɔŋ ⁵³]	zhòng	咒[tsy ³¹]	转[tsə ³¹]	赘[tsə ³¹]	综[tsɔŋ ⁵³]
纸[tsi ³¹]	终[tsɔŋ ⁵³]	zhǒng	皱[tsy ³¹]	著[tsi ³¹]	坠[ze ²]	总[tsɔŋ ³¹]
zhì	zhōng	宙[zy ¹³]	柱[zi ¹³]	zhuàn	缀[tsə ³¹]	zī
志[tsi ³¹]	种[tsɔŋ ³¹]	昏[tsy ³¹]	助[zu ¹³]	撰[ze ¹³]	zhūn	zòng
擎[tsi ³¹]	肿[tsɔŋ ³¹]	骤[zy ¹³]	蛀[tsi ³¹]	赚[ze ¹³]	咨[tsi ³¹]	粽[tsɔŋ ³¹]
掷[za ²]	zhòng	绉[tsy ³¹]	贮[zi ¹³]	篆[ze ¹³]	资[tsi ³¹]	纵[tsɔŋ ³¹]
至[tsi ³¹]	中[tsɔŋ ³¹]	zhōng	箸[tsi ³¹]	传[ze ¹³]	滋[tsi ³¹]	
致[tsi ³¹]	中毒[tsɔŋ ³¹]	zhū	铸[tsi ³¹]	zhuāng	孜[tsi ³¹]	zōu
置[tsi ³¹]	重[zɔŋ ¹³]	zhū	珠[tsi ³¹]	筑[tsɔf ⁵]	准[tsəŋ ³¹]	邹[tsy ⁵³]
帜[tsi ³¹]	种[tsɔŋ ³¹]	zhū	株[tsi ³¹]	住[zi ¹³]	庄[tsəŋ ³¹]	紫[tsi ³¹]
峙[zi ¹³]	仲[zɔŋ ¹³]	zhū	蛛[tsi ³¹]	注[tsi ³¹]		

zǒu	诅[tsu ³¹] 阻[tsu ³¹] 走[tsy ³¹]	zuì	昨[zo ²] 作[tso ⁵] 作料
zòu	zuān	醉[tso ³¹] 最[tsə ³¹]	zuō
奏[tsy ³¹]	钻[tsə ⁵³]	罪[ze ¹³] [ze ¹³]	左[tsu ³¹] 佐[tsu ³¹]
揍[tsy ³¹]	zuān	左[tsu ³¹] 佐[tsu ³¹]	zuō
zū	纂[tsə ³¹]	尊[tsəŋ ⁵³] 尊[tsəŋ ⁵³]	柞[tso ³¹] 竹[zo ²]
租[tsu ⁵³]	zuān	遵[tsəŋ ⁵³] 遵[tsəŋ ⁵³]	凿[zo ²] 确凿
zú	钻[tso ³¹]	zuō	做[tsu ³¹] 做[tsu ³¹]
足[tsə ⁵]	钻[tso ³¹]	zuō	作[tso ⁵] 作品
卒[tsə ⁵]	zū	作[tso ⁵] 作坊	坐[zu ¹³] 坐[zu ¹³]
族[zo ²]	嘴[tsi ³¹]	zuó	座[zu ¹³] 座[zu ¹³]
zǔ	zuó	琢[tso ⁵]	
祖[tsu ³¹]			

有些上海话词语有其独特的本字,《现代汉语词典》也已收录,但还有一些上海话词语借用了一些生僻的汉字(前面收录了几个),有些则暂未找到本字(见下例句)。

kā⁵³(ga¹³) 依辣啥地方~来一身灰。
 gā¹³ 依辣人堆里~来~去作啥?
 t^{‘in}³¹ 小菜顶好侪吃光,勿要~下来。
 gu¹³ 伊~辣地浪立勿起来嘞。
 hō⁵³ 迭块火腿有一股~味道,~脱嘞。
 dzia¹³ 依老~格,样样事体侪来三。
 za¹³ 伊勿晓得吃嘞啥物事,肚皮~嘞。
 p^{‘a}⁵³ 雨~进来嘞,快眼拿窗关脱。
 p^{‘a}⁵³ 伊气得来~台子,骂山门。
 n⁵³ 浦东人“奶奶”叫~奶”。
 te^{‘iy}⁵³ 迭个小囡脾气老~个。
 hua¹⁵ 依拿蛋~~伊。
 hy⁵³ 立立直,勿要~背。
 ia⁵³ 迭个小囡勿晓得~辣鞋里个壁角落里,寻也寻勿着,真急煞人。
 ta⁵³ 今朝效果蛮好格,一个上半日做嘞~桩事体。
 to³⁷ 勿要介许多,一~~就够嘞。
 to³⁷ 一~~烂糊泥。

在此,上海话所用的生僻汉字不一一例举,详细内容可参见许宝华、汤珍珠主编的《上海市区方言志》(上海教育出版社出版)。