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The sources referred to are

Collins = <http://dictionary.reverso.net/english%2Dchinese>;

Dict.cn = <http://dict.cn>;

Lex = <http://www.lexiconer.com>,

MDBG = <http://www.xuezhongwen.net/chindic>,

NI-Ch = Pocketwoordenboek Nederlands-Chinees,

Oxf = Oxford English-Chinese Chinese-English (Mini)dictionary, and

YB = <http://yellowbridge.com/chinese/>

Other lexical data are usually from MT = <http://www.mandarintools.com>.

TRANSLATION OF CATENICAL TERMS INTO ZHEZHONG YUYAN:

- A. catena (of attributes and relations)
- B. theory of catena, catenics
- C. neutrality, positivity and negativity
- D. limit (predicate) and *un-*
- E. supreme, extreme, extremist
- F. the happiness catena and its predicates

A. CATENA (OF ATTRIBUTES AND RELATIONS)

DATA FOR *CATENA* (A SET OF PREDICATES)

[Dict.cn:] catena = 系列;

[系列= =xì liè =series; 一系列= =yī xì liè =a series of; (adj) a collection of]

>> [Oxf.:] 列 liè 1 vb list, arrange in order, enumerate 2 mw (for trains);

(Cp. N-A series = 唵系列 = 唵 xīliè (唵=ǎn=syllable))

[Lex.:] catena = n. 连锁,连续 <<词的变形>>:(复数: -nae or -nas)]

(連鎖=连锁=lián suǒ =chain)

(連續=连续=lián xù =continuous; in a row)

(變形=变形=biàn xíng =be out of shape; become deformed; to morph; 複數=复数=fù shù =plural; (math.) complex number)

[NI-Ch.:] 'keten' = 1. 链条 liàntiáo [= 'kettering'], 锁链 suǒliàn ...; 2. 一连串 yī liánchuàn, 一系列 yī xìliè; 'een ~ van bergen' 山脉 shānmài;

>> 鏈=链=liàn =chain; lead or tin ore;

([MT:] 鏈子=链子=liàn zi =chain; [Oxf.:] (a) chain = yī tiáo liànzi 一条链子)

(鏈結=链结=liàn jié =link; 鏈路=链路=liàn lù =link)

>> [MT:] 連=连=lián =(surname); even; as; join; to link; successively; [Oxf.:] 1 vb connect, link, join;

(互連=互连=hù lián =interconnection; cp. 互聯=互联=hù lián =interconnected)

>> 聯=联=lián =to ally; to unite; to join;

(有關連=有关连=yǒu guān lián =relate)

>> 串=chuàn =to string together; to mix up; to conspire; to connect; (a measure word); string;

("een reeks getallen" = yí chuàn shùzì = 一串数字)

(串聯=串联=chuàn lián =link-up)

(符串= fú chuàn =string (as in 'character string'); 字串= zì chuàn =character string)

(字符串= zì fú chuàn =string (computer science))

>> 脈=脉=mài =mountain range; pulse;

[Oxf.:] series = n (sequence) xīliè 系列;

次= cì =nth; number (of times); order; sequence; next; second(ary); (measure word)

序= xù =order; sequence; preface

次序= cì xù =(n) sequence; order;

序列= xù liè =sequence

[Oxf.:] line = n xiàn 线: a line (a thread, string, cord) yì gēn xiàn 一根线;

[Oxf.:] 根 gēn ([basic Chinese measure word] for long, thin objects);

[MT:] 線=线=xiàn =thread; string; wire; line;

[MT:] 根= gēn =radical (chem.); root; basis;

DATA FOR SET/COLLECTION AND ELEMENT

[MT:] 集合= jí hé =congregation; gather; set (set theory);

>> 集= jí =to gather; to collect; collected works;

[MT:] 交集= jiāo jí =intersection (set theory);

[MT:] 子集= zǐ jí =subset;

>> 子= zǐ =11 p.m.-1 a.m.; 1st earthly branch; midnight; son; child; seed; egg; small thing;

>> 子= zǐ =(noun suff.);

[MT:] 字(元)集= zì (yuán) jí =character set;

[Lex.:] element = n. 元件, 元素, 要素 [Love is an ~ of kindness. 爱是仁慈的必要因素]

[MT:] 元件= yuán jiàn =element; component;

>> 件= jiàn =a measure word for thing, clothes, item;

[MT:] 元素= yuán sù =element; element of a set; chemical element;

>> 元= yuán =(dynasty); dollar; primary; first;

>> 素= sù =plain; element;

(要素= yào sù =essential; factor; constituent);

[MT:] 組成= zǔ chéng =component; part; element; constitute; make up

[MT:] 萃= cuì =collect; collection; dense; grassy; thick; assemble; gather;

彙= huì =class; collection;

DATA FOR ATTRIBUTE/PROPERTY

[Dict.cn:] attribute =

n. 属性, 特征

[屬性 = 属性 = shǔ xìng = attribute; property]

>> 屬 = 属 = shǔ = belong to; category; be subordinate to; genus (taxonomy); be born in the year of (one of the 12 animals); family members; dependants;

>> 性= xìng =sex; nature; surname; suffix corresponding to -ness or -ity

[特徵= 特征= tè zhēng =characteristics; distinctive features; trait]

v. 归于,属于

Examples:

1. They **attribute** their success to their teacher's encouragement.

他们把成功归因于老师的鼓励。

2. The sword is an **attribute** of a fighter.

剑是斗士的象征。

3. Politeness is an **attribute** of a gentleman.

彬彬有礼是绅士的本色。

>> 本色==běn sè =inherent qualities; natural qualities; distinctive character; true qualities;

>>>> 色==sè =color; look; appearance;

[Lex.:] attribute = n. 属性,定语,标志 vt. 归于,属于 [She ~d her success to good luck. 她把自己的成功归因于好运气 No fault can be ~d to him. 不可把 (过错的) 责任加在他身上] (定語=定语=dìng yǔ =attributive (modifier))

>> 定==dìng =to set; to fix; to determine; to decide; to order

(標誌=标志=biāo zhì =sign; mark; symbol; symbolize; to indicate; to mark)

[Collins:] attribute I n c 特性 [tèxìng];

(特性 tè xìng property; characteristic)

>> 特 tè male animal; special (-ly) (cp. 特 té special; unusual; extraordinary);

特征 tè zhēng characteristic; diagnostic property; distinctive feature; trait;

>> 征 zhēng attack; levy (troops or taxes); journey; trip; expedition;

本性 běn xìng natural instincts; nature; inherent quality;

本質 本质 běn zhì essence; nature; innate character; intrinsic quality;

>> 質 质 zhì hostage; substance; nature; quality;

品質 = 品质 = pǐn zhì = quality;

>> 品 pǐn conduct; grade; thing; product; good;

特色 tè sè characteristic; distinguishing feature or quality;

質量 质量 zhì liàng quality; mass (in physics);

>> 量 liàng capacity; quantity; amount; to estimate (cp. 量 liáng to measure);

[NI-Ch.:] 'eigenschap' = 性质 xìngzhì, 特性 tèxìng, 特点 tèdiǎn;

[MT:] 物理性質=物理性质=wù lǐ xìng zhì =physical property;

[MT:] 化學性質=化学性质=huà xué xìng zhì =chemical property;

>> 性質=性质=xìng zhì =nature; characteristic;

DATA FOR RELATION

Note: two-place relation = binary relation. (An attribute is a 'one-place relation'.)

[Dict.cn:] relation =

n. 关系,家人,亲戚,叙述,陈述

[關係=关系=guān xi =relation; relationship; to concern; to affect; to have to do with; relations; guanxi]

[叙述=叙述=xù shù =relate (a story or information); tell or talk about]

[陳述=陈述=chén shù =(v) declare; state]

Examples:

1. Their **relationship** has lasted many years.

他们的感情已经有很多年了。

2. He is a near **relation** of mine.

他是我一个近亲。

3. I don't see any **relation** between the two problems.

我看不出这两个问题间的联系。

[聯繫=联系=lián xì =connection; contact; relation; contact; (in) touch (with); to integrate; to link]

4. A **relation** of mine is coming to stay.

我有个亲戚要来此暂住。

5. **Relation** between the two countries has reached a crisis point.

两国关系已达到出现危机的地步。

[Collins:] relation I n c 2 (connection) 关系 [guānxì];

>> 關=关=guān =(surname); mountain pass; to close; to shut; to turn off; to concern; to involve;

[Lex.:] relation = n. 关系,联系,叙述,亲戚,家属 [the ~ between cause and effect 因果关系 have ~ to ... 跟...有关系 [关联]]

(家屬=家属=jiā shǔ =family member; (family) dependent)

[MT:] 係=系=xì =be; connection; relation; tie up; bind;

[NI-Ch.:] 'relatie' = 1. 关系 guānxì

[Dict.cn:] binary = a. 二进位的,二元的

Examples:

4. A **binary** compound of chlorine.

氯化物一种氯的二元化合物

DATA FOR *PREDICATE*

[Dict.cn:] predicate =

n. 述语

[述語=述语=shù yǔ =predicate]

>> 述 shù to state; to tell; to narrate; to relate;

a. 述语的

v. 断定为,意味

Examples:

1. In general, a grammatical clause contain a subject and a **predicate**.

一般说来,一个合乎文法的子句包含有主词与述语。

>> 主词与述语 = zhǔcí yǔ shùyǔ;

2. A word or words used after a verb to complete a **predicate** construction; for example, the phrase to eat ice cream in We like to eat ice cream.

补语跟在一个动词后的一个或几个单词共同组成的谓语结构;例如,在我们喜欢吃冰淇淋一句中的短语吃冰淇淋

>> 謂語 = 谓语 = wèi yǔ = (grammatical) predicate;

>>>> 謂 谓 wèi speak of;

>> 結構=结构=jié gòu =structure; composition; makeup; architecture

3. Can we **predicate** of a dog that it has a soul?

关于狗,我们能断定它有灵魂吗?

[Lex.:] predicate = n. 谓语,本质 adj. 谓语的 vt. 断定为,使基于,意味着,断言 [a ~

adjective 叙述 [述词] 形容词 a ~ noun 叙述 [述词] 名词 a ~ verb 述词 [述语] 动词 His

theory ~s the system of the universe. 他的理论断定宇宙有体系 Can we ~ of a dog that it has a soul? 关于狗,我们能断定它有灵魂吗? He ~d the proposal to be ridiculous. 他断言该提案

是荒謬的 Any code of ethics must be ~d upon the basic principles of truth and honesty. 任何伦理的规约都必须以真实与诚实的基本原则为依据]

(謂語 = 谓语 = wèi yǔ = (grammatical) predicate)

(本質=本质=běn zhì =essence; nature; innate character; intrinsic quality)

>> 本= =běn =roots or stems of plants; origin; source; this; the current; root; foundation; basis; (a measure word)

>> 質=质=zhì =hostage; substance; nature; quality;

[Oxf.:] (a) hostage = yì míng rénzhi 一名人质;

[MT:] 賓詞 = 宾词 = bīn cí = predicate;

>> 賓 = 宾 = bīn = visitor; guest;

>> 詞 = 词 = cí = works; phrases; classical Chinese poem; word; diction;

DATA FOR CATENAL, I.E., (BEING) HAVING A PREDICATE OF A/THE CATENA

有= =yǒu =to have; there is; there are; to exist; to be;

有幫助=有帮助=yǒu bāng zhù =helpful;

>> 幫助=帮助=bāng zhù =assistance; aid; to help; to assist;

有膽量=有胆量=yǒu dǎn liàng =courageous;

>> 膽量=胆量=dǎn liàng =nerve;

有關=有关=yǒu guān =to have something to do with; to relate to; to concern; concerning; related to

有關係=有关系=yǒu guān xi =to relate to; to be relevant; to have involvement; to have connections

有價值=有价值=yǒu jià zhí =valuable;

>> 價值=价值=jià zhí =value; worth;

有意思= =yǒu yì si =interesting;

>> 意思= =yì si =idea; opinion; meaning;

[Dict.cn:] being = n. 人,生物;

[MT:] 生物= =shēng wù =living creature; organism; biological;

[Collins:] being = 2 c (creature) 生物 [shēngwù];

[Lex.:] being = n. 人,生物 art. 在,有,是 [Men, women and children are human ~s.男人,女人和小孩都是人. We do not know when this world came into ~.我们不知这个世界何时形成 The house is ~ built. 这房子正在建造中 B~ busy, I stayed at home. 由于忙碌,所以我留在家里];

[NI-Ch:] 'wezen' = II. o. 1. 事物 shìwù; 2. 本质 běnzhì; 3. 性格 xìnggé;

[MT:] 事物= =shì wù =thing; object;

>> 事= =shì =matter; thing; item; work; affair;

>> 物= =wù =thing; object; matter;

(博物= =bó wù =natural science; 動物=动物=dòng wù =animal; 植物= =zhí wù =botanical; plant; vegetation; 生物= =shēng wù =living creature; organism; biological;

物理學=物理学=wù lǐ xué =physics; 物質=物质=wù zhì =matter; substance; material; materialistic;

物體=物体=wù tǐ =object; body; substance)

[MT:] 本質=本质=běn zhì =essence; nature; innate character; intrinsic quality;

[MT:] 性格==xìng gé =nature; disposition; temperament; character;

[MT:] 體=体=tǐ =body; form; style; system

{
 本體=本体=běn tǐ =noumenon; thing-in-itself;
 本體論=本体论=běn tǐ lùn =ontology
 個體=个体=gè tǐ =individual;
 共和政體=共和政体[的] = gōng hé zhèng tǐ [de] = republican [adj.];
 >> 政=zhèng =political; politics; government
 機體=机体=jī tǐ =(n) organism;
 客體=客体=kè tǐ =object (philosophy);
 共同體=共同体=Gòng tóng tǐ =Community [in names];
 實體=实体=shí tǐ =entity; substance;
 團體=团体=tuán tǐ =group; organization; team;
 星體=星体=xīng tǐ =celestial body (e.g. planet, satellite, etc);
 }

SELECTION OF MODEL TRANSLATIONS

Note: for the use of 加零负 or 加0负 (*jiā líng fù*) for positive, neutral and negative catena predicates (attributes or relations) in general see the next section.

Translations with justifications:

(catena) **attribute** = 特性= tèxìng, 性质= xìngzhì

(note: 特性=tèxìng =property; characteristic; 性质=xìngzhì =nature; characteristic; physical/chemical property);

(catena) **relation** = 联系 = liánxì

(note: 联系=liánxì =connection; contact; relation; contact; (in) touch (with); to integrate; to link);

(a) **catena** = 加零负串 = **jiā líng fù chuàn**, (if preceded by a modifier related to an attribute or relation also) 串 = **chuàn**

{
 character-sequence checks: 加零, 零负 and 负串 do not exist traditionally;
 tonal sound-sequence check for *jiā()*ling: traditionally *jiā()*ling only occurs in the name *Jiā líng*:

[MT:] 嘉陵江= Jiā líng jiāng =Jialing River;

general sound-sequence check for *jia()*ling: traditionally *jia()*ling does not occur anywhere else in any combination of tones;

tonal sound-sequence check for *ling()*fù: traditionally *ling()*fù does not exist;

general sound-sequence check for *ling()*fu: traditionally *ling()*fu only occurs as part of the word *líng fú shǔ*:

[MT:] 靈蝠屬=灵蝠属=Líng fú shǔ =Diclidurus;

tonal sound-sequence check for *fù()*chuàn: traditionally *fù()*chuàn does not exist;

general sound-sequence check for *fu()*chuan: traditionally *fu()*chuan only exists as the proper name *Fù chuān* and in the meaning of *symbol string*:

[MT:] 符串= fú chuàn =string (as in 'character string');

>> 符= fú =mark; sign; talisman; to seal; to correspond (to); tally; symbol; written charm; to coincide;

[MT:] 字符串= zì fú chuàn =string (computer science);

}

catena of attributes and relations = 特性和联系的(加零负)串 = *tèxìng hé liánxì de (jiāolíngfù) chuàn*, 性质和联系的(加零负)串 = *xìngzhì hé liánxì de (jiāolíngfù) chuàn*;
catenary = (加零负)串的 = *(jiāolíngfù)chuànde*;

(catena) predicate = (加零负)串质 = *(jiāolíngfù)chuànzhì*

{
cp. 本质 = *běnzhi* = predicate, essence, nature; innate character, intrinsic quality;
and cp. 性质 = *xìngzhi* = nature; characteristic;
character-sequence check: traditionally 串质 does not exist;
tonal sound-sequence check: traditionally *chuànzhì* does not exist;
general sound-sequence check: traditionally *chuan()zhi* only exists with second and first tone:

船只 == *chuánzhī* = ships; vessels;

}
catenal [adj.] = 有串质(的) = *yǒuchuànzhì(de)*; 串体的 = *chuàntǐde*

{
character-sequence check: traditionally 有串 does not exist;
tonal sound-sequence check: traditionally *yǒu()chuàn* does not exist;
general sound-sequence check: traditionally *you()chuan* does not occur in any combination of tones, except in a company name in which *Shíyóu* (oil, petroleum) is followed by a proper name starting with

Chuān;

for 串质 see above; for 串体 see below

}
catenal [n] = (加零负)串体 = *(jiāolíngfù)chuàntǐ*; 有串质的 = *yǒuchuànzhìde*

{
cp. 本体 = *běntǐ*; and cp. 个体 = *gètǐ*;
character-sequence check: traditionally 串体 does not exist;
general sound-sequence check: traditionally *chuan()ti* does not occur in any combination of tones;

for 有串质 see above

}
catenality = 串体性 = *chuàntǐxìng*;

nanacatena = 懸阿串 = *nǎnàchuàn*

{
for the translation of *nana-* and the neutralistic use of 懸 (*nǎn*) see *NASeries.doc*;
character-sequence check: traditionally 阿串 does not exist;
general sound-sequence check: traditionally *a()chuan* does not occur in any combination of tones, provided that *a* must be a syllable in itself and not the end of a longer syllable, as in *wénhuà chuántǒng* (文化传统, *cultural tradition*) or *bǎ chuán* (靶船, *target ship*)

B. THEORY OF CATENAS, CATENICS

DATA FOR *THEORY*

[Dict.cn:] theory =

n. 理论

Examples:

1. It is so in **theory**.
理论上如此。
2. Do you agree to the wave **theory** of light?
你同意光的波动理论吗?
3. Mary is full of fascinating **theories** about men and women.
玛丽对男人和女人充满了迷人的想法。
4. Only in 1687 did he at last publish his new **theory**.
终于在一六八七年他发表了他的新理论。
5. In this way they can better apply **theory** to practice.
这样他们就能更好地把理论运用到实践中去。
6. Not everyone can understand Einstein's **Theory** of Relativity.
不是每个人都能读懂爱因斯坦的相对论的。

[MT:] 理論=理论=lǐ lùn =theory;

>> 論=论=lùn =by the; per; discuss; theory; to talk (about); to discuss;

[MT:] 學說=学说=xué shuō =theory; doctrine;

[MT:] 原理= =yuán lǐ =principle; theory

[MT:] 超弦理論=超弦理论=chāo xián lí lùn =(super-) string theory;

>> 超弦= =chāo xián =super-string;

>>>> 弦= =xián =bow string; string of mus. instr.;

[MT:] 集合論=集合论=jí hé lùn =(math.) set theory;

>> 集合= =jí hé =congregation; gather; set (set theory)

[MT:] 進化論=进化论=jìn huà lùn =the theory of evolution (Darwin's)

[MT:] 燃素說=燃素说=rán sù shuō =phlogiston theory

[MT:] 日心說=日心说=rì xīn shuō =heliocentric theory; the theory that the sun is at the center of the universe;

[MT:] 數論=数论=shù lùn =(math.) number theory

[Lex.]: theory = n. 理论,学说,推测,意见,原理 [the ~ of navigation 航海原理. Darwin's ~ of evolution 达尔文的进化论. ~ and practice 理论与实际 economic ~ 经济理论]

[MT:] 推測=推测=tuī cè =conjecture; speculate; speculation; surmise;

[MT:] 意見; 意见; yì jiàn ; view; opinion;

[MT:] 原理= =yuán lǐ =principle; theory;

DATA FOR -IC(S)/-ICAL

[MT:] 物理= =wù lǐ =physics; physical;

>> 理= =lǐ =reason; logic; science; inner principle or structure

[MT:] 物理學=物理学=wù lǐ xué =physics;

[MT:] 數學=数学=shù xué =mathematic; mathematics;

[MT:] 數理=数理=shù lǐ =mathematical sciences;

[Dict.cn:] logic =

n. 逻辑(学),逻辑性

Examples:

1. I didn't follow her **logic**.
我不理解她的逻辑。
2. There's no **logic** in spending money on things you don't need.

把钱花在不需要的东西上是没有道理的。

3. Loosely, a mathematical or **logic** operator.

不严格地说，一种数学或逻辑运算符。

4. His thinking goes against all **logic**.

他的思维完全不合逻辑。

[Lex.:] logic = n. 逻辑, 逻辑学, 推理 [special ~ 特别论法 an indisputable ~ 无可争论的论理]

[MT:] 推理==tuī lǐ =reasoning; speculative; inference

[MT:] 邏輯=逻辑=luó ji =logic;

>> 邏=逻=luó =logic; patrol

>> [MT&YB:] 輯=辑=jí =gather up, collect, edit, compile;

[MT:] 邏輯學=逻辑学=luó ji xué =logic;

[Oxf.:] logical = adj fúhé luóji de 符合逻辑的;

>> 符合= =fú hé =in keeping with; in accordance with; to agree with; to correspond with; to be in line with; manage; to handle;

[MT:] 統計=统计=tǒng jì =statistics;

>> 計=计=jì =to calculate; to compute; to count; reckon; ruse; to plan;

[MT:] 統計學=统计学=tǒng jì xué =statistics;

[MT:] 統計結果=统计结果=tǒng jì jié guǒ =statistical results;

SELECTION OF MODEL TRANSLATIONS

theory of catenas = (加零负)串论 = (jiā líng fù) chuàn lùn

{

character-sequence check: traditionally 串论 does not exist;

general sound-sequence check: traditionally *chuan()* *lun* does not occur in any combination of tones

}

catenics = 串辑(学) = chuàn jí (xué)

{

cp. 逻辑 (luóji) and 逻辑学 (luójixué) for *logic*;

character-sequence check: traditionally 串辑 does not exist;

general sound-sequence check: traditionally *chuan()* *ji* does not occur in any combination of tones

}

catenical = 串辑的 = chuàn jí de

C. NEUTRALITY, POSITIVITY AND NEGATIVITY

DATA FOR NEUTRAL, NEUTRALITY AND NEUTRALIZATION

neutral = Oxf: (not siding with either party) zhōnglì de 中立的; (belonging to neither of two opposites in chemistry or electronics) zhōngxìng de 中性的;

neutral = Lex: n. 中立者, 中立国, 非彩色, 齿轮的空档

adj. 中立的, 中性的, 无色的 [a ~ nation 中立国]

>> 中立 = zhōnglì = neutral/

>>>> 中 = zhong1 = within/among/in/middle/center/while (doing sth)/during/China/Chinese/

>>>> 立 = li4 = set up/to stand/

>> 中性 = zhōngxìng = neutral/

>>>> 性 = xìng4 = sex/nature/surname/suffix corresponding to -ness or -ity/

>> 無 无 wú -less; not to have; no; none; not; to lack; un-;

>> 色 sè color; look; appearance; 色 shǎi color; dice;

不帶電 = 不带电 = bù dài diàn = uncharged/electrically neutral/

>> 帶 带 dài band; belt; girdle; ribbon; area; zone; region; wear; carry; lead; bring; consists of; show; and;

>> 電 电 diàn electric; electricity; electrical

輕 = 轻 = qīng = light/easy/gentle/soft/reckless/unimportant/frivolous/small in number/unstressed/neutral/soft/

"neither hot nor cold" = "bu4 leng3 ye3 bu4 re4"

中立地位 = zhong1 li4 de/di4 wei4

>> 地 = de = (subor. part. adverbial)/-ly;

>> 地 = dì = earth/ground/field/place/land;

>> 位 = wèi = position/location/(measure word for persons)/place/seat;

不完全中立 = bù wán quán zhōng lì = imperfect neutrality/

中立性 = zhong1 li4 xìng4 [back from Chinese to English]

neutrality = Lex: n. 中立, 不偏不倚, 中間狀態 [armed [strict] ~ 武裝 [嚴守] 中立

maintain ~ 維持中立]

neutralization [NCIKU]=

(1) 中立, 中立化= zhōnglì, zhōnglihuà;

(2) 中和= zhōnghé;

(3) 消除威胁= xiāochú [=to eliminate, remove] wēixié [=to threaten, menace];

(4) 无效化= wúxiào[=not valid; ineffective, in vain]huà;

neutralization (reaction) = 中和 (反应) = zhōnghé (fǎnyìng)

>> 中和 = zhōnghé = to neutralize / to counteract / neutralization (chemistry) [MDBG]

Example:

将酸性液体和碱性液体掺混起来会发生中和反应。 =

Jiāng [Bǎ] suān[=acid]xìng yètǐ hé jiǎn[=base (chem.);soda;alkali]xìng yètǐ chān[=mix]hún qīlai huì fāshēng zhōnghé fǎnyìng. =

Neutralization happens when an acid liquid is mixed with an alkaline liquid. [NCIKU]

DATA FOR POSITIVE AND POSITIVITY

[Dict.cn:] positive =

a. 肯定的, 积极的, 绝对的

a. 正面的, 正数的, 阳性的

>> 正 = zhèng = just (right); main; upright; straight; correct; principle

Examples:

1. There is **positive** proof that he did it.

有确切的证据证明他做了此事。

2. This charge is a **positive** charge.

这个电荷是正电荷。

3. He was **positive** that he had seen it in the newspaper.

他肯定他已在报纸上看见过。

4. Her behaviour was a **positive** outrage.

她的行为残暴到了极点。

[Collins:] positive adj 2 (good) [situation, experience] 有益的 [yǒuyì de] 5 (affirmative)

[test, result] 阳性的 [yángxìng de] 8 (MATH) 正 [zhèng de] 9 (ELEC) 正极 [zhèngjí de]

>> 益 = yì = benefit; increase;

positive: adj. 肯定的, 积极的, 绝对的 [a ~ promise 明确的约定 ~ proof 确证 <<词的变形>>:(more ~; most ~)]

>> 肯定 kěndìng to be sure; to be certain; sure; certain; definite; to confirm; to affirm; affirmative;

>> 積極 积极 jījí active; energetic; vigorous; positive (outlook); proactive;

>> 絕對 绝对 juéduì absolute; absolutely;

>> 詞 词 cí works; phrases; classical Chinese poem; word; diction;

>> 變形 变形 biànxíng be out of shape; become deformed; to morph;

陽 = 阳 = yáng = positive (electric.); sun;

陽電荷 = 阳电荷 = yángdiàn hé = positive electric charge;

(阳电 "yángdiàn" "positive electricity"; 阳历 "yánglì" "solar calendar")

electropositive: adj. 阳电的, 带阳电的, 阳性的 [no *electropositivity* in Lexiconer]

>> 帶 = 带 = dài = band; belt; girdle; ribbon; area; zone; region; wear; carry; lead; bring; consists of; show; and;

[Dict.cn.] electropositivity = n. 阳电性(正电性);

plus: prep. 加上, 加, 增加

adj. 正的, 附加的 n. 正号, 加号, 增益, 正数, 附加额 [a ~ sign 加号, 正号(+)] the ~ pole 阳极]

>> 附加 = fùjiā = additional; annex;

>> 加 = jiā = to add; plus;

>> 極 = 极 = jí = extremely; pole (geography, physics); utmost; top

[上 = shàng = MT: on; on top; upon; first (of two parts); previous or last (week, etc.); upper; higher; above; previous; to climb; to go into; above; to go up][E.g., 上帝 = Shàngdì = Oxf: God]

[Dict.cn.] [opposite of *lose* =] gain

n. 增益, 获得, 利润

v. 得到, 增进, 获利

(增進 = 增进 = zēngjìn = promote; enhance)

>> 增 = zēng = to increase; to expand; to add;

(獲利 = 获利 = huòlì = profit; obtain benefits; benefits obtained)

Examples:

1. No pain, no **gain**.

一分耕耘, 一分收获。

2. He has **gained** rich experience in these years.

这些年来, 他取得了丰富的经验。

3. After swimming for an hour, he finally **gained** the shore.

他游了一小时以後, 終於到达岸边。

[MT:] 添 = tiān = to add; to increase; to replenish;

[MT:] 增添 = zēngtiān = add to; increase;

DATA FOR *NEGATIVE* AND *NEGATIVITY*

[Oxf.:] negative = (in mathematics and when referring to an electrical charge) fù de 负的; (負 = 负 = fù = lose; negative (math. etc.); to bear; to carry (on one's back));

electronegative: adj. 阴电的, 带阴电的, 阴性的

electronegativity: 电负性

minus: n. 负号, 不足

adj. 减的, 负的, 阴性的

prep. 减, 缺 [a ~ sign 负号, 减号(-) ~ charge 负电荷 8~ 5 is [3. 8 减 5 等于 3]

>> 號 = 号 = hào = day of a month; (suffix used after) name of a ship; (ordinal) number;

>> 足 = zú = foot; to be sufficient

>> 減 = 减 = jiǎn = to lower; to decrease; to reduce; to subtract; to diminish;

[下 xià under; second (of two parts); next (week, etc.); lower; below; underneath;

down(wards); to decline; to go down; latter]

negative: n. 否定, 否定语, 负数, 底片

adj. 否定的, 消极的, 负的, 阴性的

[a ~ sentence 否定句 a ~ statement 否定的陈述 a ~ vote 反对票]

>> 否定 fǒu dìng negative;

>>>> 否 fǒu to negate; to deny; not;

>>>> 定 dìng to set; to fix; to determine; to decide; to order;

>> 消極 消极 xiāo jí passive;

>> 陰性 阴性 yīn xìng feminine;

>>>> 陰 阴 yīn (of weather) overcast; Yin; feminine; moon; cloudy; negative (electric.); shady;

(E.g. 阴电 "yīndiàn" "negative electricity"; 阴历 "yīnlì" "lunar calendar"

>> 曆 历 lì calendar)

SELECTED MODEL TRANSLATIONS

Note that 阳 as one of the two constituent parts of 阳阴 (yáng-yīn) antonymical metaphysics is entirely unacceptable as a translation of *positive* in whatever sense. And so is 阴 for *negative*.

Note also that 正 (zhèng) can absolutely not be used as a translation of *positive* in a catenical sense, because of its association with justice (which is really connected with catenary neutrality instead). Moreover it is frequently used to indicate that an action is in progress.

After having established the translations of *positive*, *neutral* and *negative*, the combination 加零负 or 加0负 (*jiā líng fù*) will be used to refer to positive (加), neutral (零/0) and negative (负) catena predicates (attributes or relations) in general.

Translations with justifications:

positivity = (串)加性, (串)+性 = (**chuàn**)**jiāxìng** (cp 加号 vs 负号 and electronegativity = 电负性);

{

[Dict.cn:] 正性 1. positivity

Examples:

1. 这次审判嘲弄了法律的公正性. [公正=gōngzhèng =just(ice), fair, equitable]

The trial was a travesty of justice.

[Dict.cn:] 加性 = 1. additivity 2. additive;

[MT:] 相加性的 = xiāng jiā xìng de = additive

[Collins:] additive = n c 添加剂 [tiānjiājì];

>> 添加= =tiān jiā =(vt) append;

>> 劑=剂=ji =dose;

character-sequence check for 串加: this combination does not exist traditionally;

character-sequence check for 加性: these two characters may form a word for additive or additivity, or be part of a word for additive; at the same time, however, 加性 is not needed to denote an additive;

general sound-sequence check for *chuan()jia*: this sequence does not exist traditionally in any combination of tones;

tonal sound-sequence check for *jiā()xìng*: this sequence occurs traditionally in *xiāngjiāxìngde* (see above) and in *bǎi jiāxìng*:

[MT:] 百家姓= =bǎi jiā xìng =hundred family surnames;

general sound-sequence check for *jia()xìng*: in addition *Jiāxìng* occurs as a proper name and *jiǎxìng* in scientific terminology (as in *jiǎxìng gānyán* = hepatitis A):

[YB:] 甲型 jiǎxìng Definition type A; type I; alpha-;

>> 甲= =jiǎ = "A" (in a sequence of examples involving "A", "B", "C", etc.); 1st heavenly stem; 1st in order; armor;

>> 型= =xìng =model;

}

positive = (串)加性的, (串)+性的 = **(chuàn)jiāxìngde**;

neutrality = 串零性, 串 0 性 = **chuànlíngxìng**, 中性 = **zhōngxìng**;

{

>> 零= =líng =remnant; zero;

串 in 串零性 or 串 0 性 should not be deleted as 'zeroness' is often not catenical and 中性 is a good alternative; moreover *língxìng* already occurs as a complete noun in itself (see below);

character-sequence checks: 串零 and 零性 do not exist traditionally;

general sound-sequence check for *chuan()ling*: *chuan()ling* does not exist traditionally;

tonal sound-sequence check for *líng()xìng*: *língxìng* exists traditionally as 灵性, meaning spirituality;

general sound-sequence check for *ling()xìng*: this yields one adjective and one more noun:

零星= =líng xīng =(adj) partial; fragmentary; scattered and few;

菱形= =líng xíng =rhombus;

}

neutral = 串零性的, 串 0 性的 = **chuànlíngxìngde**, 中性的 = **zhōngxìngde**;

negativity = (串)负性 = **(chuàn)fùxìng** (cp electronegativity = 电负性);

{

[MT:] 電負性=电负性=diàn fù xìng =electronegativity;

character-sequence check for 串负: this sequence does not exist traditionally;

character-sequence check for 负性: this sequence occurs traditionally only in 电负性;

general sound-sequence check for *chuan()fu*: this sequence does not exist traditionally in any combination of tones;

tonal sound-sequence check for *fù()xìng*: *fù()xìng* does traditionally not occur independently but only as part of the noun *diànfùxìng* (see above) and as part of the noun *xīfùxìng*:

[MT:] 吸附性= =xī fù xìng =(chem.); absorption; absorbability;

general sound-sequence check for *fu()xing*: in addition *Fùxīng* and *Fùxīng* occur as proper names, while *fùxīng* and *fùxíng* traditionally exist as verbs:

[MT:] 復興=复兴=fù xīng =restore;

[MT:] 文藝復興=文艺复兴=Wén yì fù xīng =Renaissance;

>> 文藝=文艺=wén yì =literature and art;

>>> 藝=艺=yì =skill; art;

[MT:] 服刑= =fú xíng =serve a prison sentence;

}

negative = (串)负性的 = (chuàn)fùxìngde;

D. LIMIT (PREDICATE) AND UN-

LIMIT/LINE

邊際 边际 biān jì limit; bound; boundary;

>> 邊 边 biān side; edge; margin; border; boundary;

>> 際 际 jì **border**; edge; boundary; **between**; among; **interval**; while;

限 xiàn limit; bound;

邊緣 边缘 biān yuán edge; fringe; verge; brink; periphery; marginal; borderline;

>> 緣 缘 yuán along; predestined affinity; reason; edge;

邊界線 边界线 biān jiè xiàn boundary line; border line;

>> 界 jiè boundary; scope; extent; circles; group; kingdom (taxonomy);

界線 界线 jiè xiàn limits; bounds; dividing line;

紋 纹 wén line; trace; mark;

線 线 xiàn thread; string; wire; line;

繫 xié marking line; pure; regulate;

直線 直线 zhí xiàn straight line;

[以 yǐ to use; according to; so as to; in order to; by; with; because; Israel (abbrev.)]

[以下 yǐ xià below; under; following]

[以上 yǐ shàng more than; above; over; the above-mentioned]

[Alt: 际下(性) = "under border (nature)" / 限下(性) = "limits (the nature)" / 界下(性) = "under (nature)" / 以下性 = "below (nature)"]

[Alt: 际中(性) = "in border"/"border neutrality" / 界中(性) = "center"/"neutrality" / 以中性 = "by center"/"by neutrality"]

[Alt: 际中性的 = "border neutral" / 界中性的 = "neutral"]

[Alt: 际上(性) = "in border (nature)" / 限上(性) = "limits (the nature)" / 界上(性) = "on (nature)" / 以上性 = "above (nature)"]

[supernaturalism = Lex: n. 1 超自然性,超自然的力量 2 超自然信仰(主义)]

>> 超 chāo to exceed; overtake; surpass; transcend; ultra-; super-; to pass; to cross;

>> 自 zì from; self; oneself; since;

>> 然 rán correct; right; so; thus; like this; -ly;

>> 力量 lì liang power; force; strength;

>> 信仰 xìn yǎng firm belief; conviction;

[Alt: 边下(性) = "under (nature)" / 下边(性) = "under (nature)"]

[Alt: 边上(性) = "on (nature)" / 上 边(性) = "above (nature)"]

UN (as prefix)

不 (bù):

不自然 = bù zì rán = unnatural; artificial (cp. 自然 zì rán nature; natural; naturally);
&

非 (fēi):

MT: 非 = fēi = non-; not-; un-;

非暴力 fēi bào lì nonviolence (cp. 暴力 = bào lì = violence; (use) force; violent);

非常 fēi cháng unusual; extraordinary; extreme; very; exceptional (cp. 常 cháng always; ever; often; frequently; common; general; constant);

非對稱 = 非对称 = fēi duì chèn = asymmetric (cp. 對稱 = 对称 = duì chèn symmetry; symmetrical);

非法 fēi fǎ illegal (cp. 法定 fǎ dìng (adj) legal; of a legal nature >> 定 = dìng = to set; to fix; to determine; to decide; to order);

&

无 (wú):

Oxf.: 无 = wú = *vb* have not, there is not; *n* nothing, void; *adj* no; *adv* not;

無人 = 无人 = wú rén = unmanned; uninhabited (cp. 載人 载人 zǎi rén manned >> 載 = zài = to carry; to convey; to load; to hold; and; also; as well as; simultaneously);

&

未 (wèi)

Oxf.: 未 = wèi = *adv* not, not yet;

未婚 wèi hūn unmarried (cp. 已婚 = yǐ hūn = married >> 已 = yǐ = already; to stop; then; afterwards);

Oxf.: 未来 = wèilái = future, time to come;

E. SUPREME, EXTREME, EXTREMIST

SUPREME

太極 太极 tài jí (n) Supreme Ultimate, the Absolute (in Chinese mythology the source of all things);

>> 極 极 jí extremely; pole (geography, physics); utmost; top;

至上 zhì shàng supreme;

>> 至 zhì arrive; most; to; until;

supreme: Lex: n. 至高, 霸权 adj. 至高的, 终极的, 极端的, 极度的, 极大的, 最大的 [make the ~ sacrifice 做出最大的牺牲 the S~ Court (美) (国家或州的) 最高法院]

the Supreme Being: Lex: n. 上帝

EXTREME

非常 = fēi cháng = unusual/extraordinary/extreme/very/exceptional/

奮勇 = 奋勇 = fèn yǒng = (adv) using extreme force of will; without fear/

激進 = 激进 = jī jìn = radical/extreme/extremist/

極端 = 极端 = jí duān = extreme/

極為 = 极为 = jí wéi = (adv) extreme/

深沉 = shēn chén = (adj) deep, extreme/(adj) dull; low pitched (sound)/

EXTREMIST

激進 = 激进 = jī jìn = radical/extreme/extremist/

極端分子 = 极端分子 = jí duān fèn zǐ = extremist/

neutralism against extremism =

中立反对极端主义 = zhong1 li4 fan3 dui4 ji2 duan1 zhu3 yi4 :

中 = zhong1 /within/among/in/middle/center/while (doing sth)/during/China/Chinese/

立 = li4 /set up/to stand/

反 = fǎn /wrong side out or up/anti-/

對 = 对 = duì /couple/pair/to be opposite/to oppose/to face/for/to/correct (answer)/to answer/to reply/to direct (towards sth)/right/

極 = 极 = jí /extremely/pole (geography, physics)/utmost/top/

端 = duān = end/extremity/item/port/to hold sth. level with both hands/to carry/regular/

F. THE HAPPINESS CATENA AND ITS PREDICATES

DATA

[Dict.cn:] happiness = n. 幸福 [xìngfú]

Examples:

1. His marriage is full of **happiness**.

他的婚姻生活很幸福。

2. Money can't buy **happiness**.

金钱买不来幸福。

3. I desire **happiness**.

我渴望幸福。

4. He has known both grief and **happiness**.

忧患和快乐他都经历过。

5. Human **happiness** is so fragile.

人生幸福易逝。

6. Money doesn't always bring **happiness**.

财富并不一定带来快乐。

7. The accident cast a blight on our **happiness**.

那场意外事故使我们的幸福生活蒙上了一层阴影。

8. Her **happiness** at seeing him submerged her former worries.

她看到他非常高兴，顿时完全忘记了先前的烦恼。

(幸福= =xìng fú =blessed; happiness; happy)

>> 倖=幸=xìng =lucky;

>> 幸= =xìng =fortunate; lucky;

>> 福= =fú =good fortune; happiness; luck; Fujian province (abbrev); a surname;

[Dict.cn:] happy = a. 快乐的[kuàilè de],幸福的 [xìngfú de]

Examples:

1. That was not a very **happy** remark.

那不是很恰当的话。

2. I wish you a **happy** birthday.

祝你生日快乐。

3. He is in the **happy** position of never having to worry about money.

他真有福气，从来不需要为金钱之事操心。

4. That wasn't a very **happy** choice of words.

那样的措辞并不十分恰当

5. I wish you a very **happy** future.

我祝你有非常幸福的未来。

(快樂=快乐=kuài lè =happy; merry);

[Dict.cn:] unhappiness = n. 忧愁[yōuchóu], 苦恼 [kǔnǎo]

[>> 憂=忧=yōu =worried;

>> 愁=chóu =worry about;

苦惱=苦恼=kǔ nǎo =ail; annoy; distress; vexation; distressed; to be in misery];

Examples:

1. She got a divorce after years of **unhappiness**.

经过多年的不幸之后，她终于离了婚。

[>> 不幸之事==bù xìng zhī shì =mishap]

2. **Unhappiness** is the root cause of his illness.

不开心是他生病的根源。

[>> 開心=开心=kāi xīn =to feel happy; to have a great time; to make fun of somebody]

3. He caused his parents much **unhappiness**.

他弄得父母很不愉快

[>> 不愉快= =bù yú kuài =disagreeable; unpleasant].

4. **Unhappiness** had deadened her to the lives of others.

她遭遇不幸，因而对别人的生活也无动於衷；

[>> 遭遇==zāo yù =befall; encounter; 不幸==bù xìng =misfortune; adversity; unfortunate; sad; unfortunately]

[Dict.cn:] unhappy = a. 不快乐的,不幸的,不适当的

[>> 不適當=不适当=bù shì dàng =inadequate; unfit]

Examples:

1. We are **unhappy** about the way the doctor treated us.

我们对医生这样对待我们感到不满。

2. He told me about his **unhappy** childhood.

他对我讲了他不幸福的童年。

3. My heart bled for the poor **unhappy** children.

我心里为这些不快乐的孩子们感到悲痛。

4. He repined against his **unhappy** lot.

他自叹命运多舛。

5. I overheard them saying they were **unhappy**.

我偶然听到他们说，他们很不快乐。

6. He was **unhappy** because of his separation from his mother.

他因与母亲分离而感到不快。

7. I was **unhappy** because of the discomforts of travel.

我因为旅行的不适而感到不快。

[Lex.:] unhappiness = n. 不幸福 [n. 不幸福].

[Oxf.:] happy = (content) mǎnyì de 满意的;
 [Oxf.:] unhappy (not satisfied) bù mǎnyì de 不满意的;
 [MT:] 不满=不满=bù mǎn =resentful; discontented; dissatisfied;
 >> 满=满=mǎn =Manchurian; to fill; to fulfill; filled; packed
 [MT:] 美满=美满=měi mǎn =(adj) happy; blissful
 >> 意= =yì =idea; meaning; wish; desire; (abbr.) Italy;
 [MT:] 安= =ān =content; calm; still; quiet; to pacify; peace;
 [MT:] 满意=满意=mǎn yì =to be satisfied; to be pleased; satisfied; pleased
 [NI-Ch.:] ‘gelukkig’ = 幸福的 xìngfúde;
 [NI-Ch.:] ‘ongelukkig’ = 不幸的 bú xìngde;
 [Oxf.:] 幸福 = xìngfú = 1 adj happy 2 n happiness, well-being;
 [MT:] 乐意=乐意=lè yì =(v)be happy to do sth; (adj) happy; satisfied;
 [MT:] 惬意=惬意=qiè yì =to be satisfied;
 >> 惬 = 惬 = qiè = cheerful; satisfied;
 [MT:] 哿= =gě =excellent; happy; well-being;
 [MT:] 忻= =xīn =happy;
 [MT:] 欣= =xīn =happy;

SELECTED MODEL TRANSLATIONS

Note: for the neutralistic use of 懋 (nǎn) see NASeries.doc.

happy = 幸福(的) = xìngfú(de);

happiness = 幸福 = xìngfú;

happiness catena = 幸福串 = xìngfú chuàn;

{

character-sequence check: 福串 does not exist traditionally;

tonal sound-sequence check: fú()chuàn occurs traditionally in the meaning of (*symbol*)

string only:

[MT:] 符串= =fú chuàn =string (as in 'character string');

[MT:] 字符串= =zì fú chuàn =string (computer science);

>> 符= =fú =mark; sign; talisman; to seal; to correspond (to); tally; symbol; written charm;

to coincide;

general sound-sequence check: fú()chuan also exists as a proper name:

[MT:] 富川 = 富川 = Fùchuān =(N) Fuchuan;

}

happiness-catenary = 幸福串的 = xìngfúchuànde;

happiness-catenal [n] = 幸福串体 = xìngfúchuàntǐ;

happiness-catenal [adj] = 幸福串体的 = xìngfúchuàntǐde;

happiness-catenality = 幸福串体性 = xìngfúchuàntǐxìng;

unhappy = 不幸的= búxìngde;

unhappiness = 不幸福 = búxìngfú;

nanhappy = 懋幸福串体的, 懋幸(的) = nǎnxìngfúchuàntǐde, nǎnxìng(de);

{

character-sequence checks: 懋幸 and 福串 do not exist traditionally;

tonal sound-sequence check: nǎn()xìng does not occur traditionally;

general sound-sequence check: nan()xìng occurs traditionally as a noun (*nánxìng*) in itself,

whereas *nǎnxìng* is proposed as an (abbreviated) adjective:

[MT:] 男性= =nán xìng =(n) male;
for *fu()**chuan* see above

}

nanhappiness = 難幸福(串体性) = nǎnxìngfú(chuàntǐxìng);

{

character-sequence checks: 難幸, 福串 and 串性 do not exist traditionally;

tonal sound-sequence check: *chuàn()**xìng* does not exist traditionally;

general sound-sequence check: *chuan()**xing* occurs traditionally only in the phrase *yíchuánxìng* and longer phrases of which this term is a constituent part:

[MT:] 遺傳性=遗传性=yí chuán xìng =(n) heritability;

for *nan()**xing* and *fu()**chuan* see above

}