

the [**θi:** (полная форма); **ði** (редуцированная форма перед гласными); **ðə, ð** (редуцированные формы перед согласными)]

определённый член, артикль

1. 1) выделяет определённый, конкретный предмет, определённое, конкретное существо, лицо или явление из группы однородных предметов, существ или явлений:

the roof of the house - крыша (этого) дома

the arrival of the guests - приезд гостей

the voice of the people - голос народа

at the corner - на углу

on the other side of the street - по другую сторону улицы

the chair is hard, don't take it - не бери это кресло, оно жёсткое

the day has just started - день только начинался

the right to strike - право бастовать/забастовок

to follow the directions given - следовать данным указаниям

2) указывает на то, что данный предмет, данное существо, лицо, явление известны слушающему:

the father and the mother - отец и мать

how many windows has the room? - сколько окон в (этой) комнате?

the book is on the table - (эта) книга (лежит) на столе

you may take the book - можешь взять (эту) книгу

where is the man? - где этот человек?

I spoke to the driver - я обратился к водителю (нанятого такси и т. п.)

give the letter to the maid - отдай письмо горничной

I was absent at the time - меня в то время не было

what I want at the moment - то, что мне нужно сейчас /в данный момент/

on the Monday he fell ill - в тот понедельник, когда он заболел

how is the score? - какой сейчас счёт?

how is the wife? - **разг.** как поживает (твоя) жена?

where is the kid sister? - **разг.** где (моя или твоя) сестрёнка?

2. придаёт существительному значение представителя определённого класса предметов, существ или явлений - часто при сопоставлении с другими классами:

the cow is a domestic animal - корова - домашнее животное

the dog is stronger than the cat - собака сильнее кошки

who invented the telegraph? - кто изобрёл телеграф?

3. 1) указывает на то, что данный предмет, данное лицо или явление является единственным в своём роде, уникальным:

the prodigal son - **библ.** блудный сын

the Alps - Альпы

the sun - солнце

the moon - луна

the Roman Empire - Римская империя

the Thames - Темза

the Black Sea - Чёрное море

2) указывает на то, что данный предмет, данное лицо или явление является самым лучшим, наиболее выдающимся, знаменитым или наиболее подходящим для чего-л.:

Dr. Smith is the specialist in kidney trouble - доктор Смит - самый крупный специалист по заболеваниям почек

he is the man for you - он самый подходящий для вас человек

he is not the person to do that - он не тот человек, который сможет это сделать

he is the better man of the two - он лучший /более подходящий/ человек из них двоих

this is the place to dine - вот где надо обедать; ≅ вот где можно как следует пообедать

3) указывает на то, что данный предмет или свойство рассматривается относительно его обладателя:

to hit smb. in the leg - попасть кому-л. в ногу

to clutch at the sleeve of one's father [at the skirts of one's mother] - цепляться за рукав отца [за юбку матери]

he's got the toothache [the measles] - у него болит зуб [он болен корью]

4. **употр.** с именем собственным

1) в **ед. ч.** для обозначения хорошо известных деятелей тот самый

the poet Keats - Китс, поэт

a certain Charles Dickens - not the Charles Dickens - некий Чарльз Диккенс - не знаменитый писатель Чарльз Диккенс

on board the ship are Bernard Shaw, the writer and Jack Smith, an actor - на борту корабля находятся (известный) писатель

Бернард Шоу и Джек Смит, актёр

2) в **ед. ч.** при наличии у имени ограничивающего определения:

the Shakespeare of the great tragedies - Шекспир - автор великих трагедий, Шекспир периода великих трагедий

the Paris of my youth - Париж моей юности

the Italy of the past - Италия прошлого, прежняя Италия

you must be the Mr. Smith (about whom he has so often talked) - вы, должно быть, тот самый мистер Смит (о котором он так часто говорил)

3) в **ед. ч.** перед прилагательным или существительным - частью титула:

the Emperor Neron - император Нерон

the Duke of Wellington - герцог Веллингтонский

the Reverend John Smith - его преподобие Джон Смит

Peter the Great - Пётр Великий

Edward the Seventh - Эдуард Седьмой

4) во мн. ч. для обозначения всей семьи:

the Smiths came early - семья Смитов пришла рано, Смиты пришли рано

5) во мн. ч. для обозначения династии:

the Burbons - Бурбоны

the Tudors - Тюдоры

6. оформляет субстантивацию прилагательных, причастий, числительных и местоимений:

the good - добро

the evil - зло

the beautiful - прекрасное

the poor - бедные, бедняки

the rich - богатые, богачи

words borrowed from the French - слова, заимствованные из французского (языка)

the learned - учёные

the wounded - раненые

the oppressed - угнетённые

the ten (me) - десятеро

the one - тот самый, та самая

she's the one - как раз та самая женщина, именно она

the second - второй

the who - субъект

the what - объект

the where - место

the when - время

the how - метод, способ

the why - причина, повод

7. оформляет название народа, племени и т. п.:

the Russians - русские

the Americans - американцы

the Greeks - греки

the Mohicans - могикане, индейцы племени могикан

the French - французы

the English - англичане

8. оформляет метонимический перенос значения:

the stage - сценическая деятельность

the gloves - бокс

the bottle - пьянство

from the cradle to the grave - от колыбели до могилы, от рождения до смерти

9. оформляет превосходную степень качественных прилагательных и порядковые прилагательные:

the largest building - самое большое здание

the most interesting book - самая интересная книга

from the earliest times - с древнейших времён

it's twelve o'clock at the latest - сейчас самое позднее двенадцать часов

the first [the second, the tenth] row - первый [второй, десятый] ряд

10. 1) в устойчивых сочетаниях:

by the day - подённо

to the dollar - на доллар

to the gallon - на галлон

to the mile - на милю

on the whole - в целом

to have the cheek [the courage] to say smth. - иметь наглость [мужество] сказать что-л.

2) в эллиптических оборотах:

six pence the round - шесть пенсов за (весь) фунт

£6 the lot - шесть фунтов за всё

£15 the coat and skirt - пятнадцать фунтов за жакет и юбку (вместе)

10. в грам. знач. нареч.

1) тем

I like him the more for it - за это он мне ещё больше /тем более/ нравится

so much the less - тем меньше, настолько меньше

so much the worse for him - тем хуже для него

that will make it all the worse [all the more cruel] - это будет только хуже [ещё более жестоко]

it will be the easier for you - тем легче тебе будет, тебе будет ещё легче

the better to see you with - чтобы (ещё) лучше тебя видеть

2):

the ... the ... - чем ... тем ...

the more [the sooner] the better - чем больше [чем скорее], тем лучше

the more he has the more he wants - чем больше у него есть, тем больше он хочет
the less said about it the better - чем меньше говорить об этом, тем лучше
the more I practise the worse I play - чем больше я упражняюсь, тем хуже я играю

the

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

the *BrE* [ðə] ^m *NAmE* [ðə] ^m *BrE* [ði] ^m *NAmE* [ði] ^m *BrE* strong form [ði:] ^m
AmE strong form [ði:] ^m definite article

- used to refer to sb/sth that has already been mentioned or is easily understood
 - There were three questions. The first two were relatively easy but the third one was hard.
 - There was an accident here yesterday. A car hit a tree and the driver was killed.
 - The heat was getting to be too much for me.
 - The nights are getting longer.
- used to refer to sb/sth that is the only, normal or obvious one of their kind
 - the Mona Lisa
 - the Nile
 - the Queen
 - What's the matter?
 - The phone rang.
 - I patted her on the back.
 - How's the (= your) baby?
- used when explaining which person or thing you mean
 - the house at the end of the street
 - The people I met there were very friendly.
 - It was the best day of my life.
 - You're the third person to ask me that.
 - Friday the thirteenth
 - Alexander the Great
- used to refer to a thing in general rather than a particular example
 - He taught himself to play the violin.
 - The dolphin is an intelligent animal.
 - They placed the African elephant on their endangered list.
 - I heard it on the radio.
 - I'm usually out during the day.
- used with adjectives to refer to a thing or a group of people described by the adjective
 - With him, you should always expect the unexpected.
 - the unemployed
 - the French
- used before the plural of sb's last name to refer to a whole family or a married couple
 - Don't forget to invite the Jordans.
- enough of sth for a particular purpose
 - I wanted it but I didn't have the money.
- used with a unit of measurement to mean 'every'
 - My car does forty miles to the gallon.
 - You get paid by the hour.
- used with a unit of time to mean 'the present'
 - Why not have the dish of the day?
 - She's flavour of the month with him.
- BrE* [ði:] ^m ; *NAmE* [ði:] ^m used, stressing the, to show that the person or thing referred to is famous or important
 - Sheryl Crow? Not 'the Sheryl Crow?
 - At that time London was 'the place to be.

Idiom: ↑more, less, etc ..., the more, less, etc ...

Word Origin:

[**the**] Old English *se, sēo, thæt*, ultimately superseded by forms from Northumbrian and North Mercian *thē*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *de, dat*, and German *der, die, das*.

the

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **the**¹ **S1 W1** /ðə; before vowels ði; strong ði:/ *BrE* ^m *AmE* ^m definite article, determiner
[Language: Old English]

- used to show that you are talking about a particular thing or person that has already been mentioned, is already known about, or is the only one:
 - The audience clapped and cheered.
 - I ordered a pizza and salad. The pizza was nice but the salad was disgusting.
 - the tallest building in the world
 - sailing across the Pacific
 - The Prime Minister has intervened personally.
 - Elections will be held later in the year (=this year).
 - How are all the family (=your family)?
- used before nouns referring to actions and changes when they are followed by 'of':

- the growth of the steel industry
 - the arrival of our guests
3. used when you are about to make it clear which person or thing you mean:
 - That's the school that Terry went to.
 - She laughed at the birthday card from Myra.
 4. used before the name of a family in the plural to refer to all the members of that family:
 - The Johnsons had lived in this house for many years.
 5. used to refer to something that everyone knows because it is part of our natural environment or part of daily life:
 - What was the weather like?
 - I looked out into the darkness.
 - Sometimes the traffic kept her awake at night.
 - The shops open at 9 o'clock.
 6. used before a singular noun to refer to a type of institution, shop, system etc:
 - You used to buy them from the chemist.
 - I heard it on the radio.
 - I'll put it in the mail for you today.
 7. used to refer to a part of someone's body:
 - Lieutenant Taylor was wounded in the knee.
 - How's the ankle? Is it still hurting?
 8. used before an adjective to make it into a plural noun when you are referring to all the people that the adjective describes:
 - She devoted her life to helping the poor.
 - a school for the deaf
 - wars between the English and the French
 9. used before an adjective to make it into a noun when you are referring to the particular kind of situation or thing that the adjective describes:
 - Come on now, that's asking for the impossible.
 - fantasy movies that make the unreal seem real
 10. used before a singular noun when you are referring to a particular type of thing or person in a general way:
 - The tiger is without doubt the most magnificent of the big cats.
 - The computer has changed everyone's lives in so many ways.
 - complicated dances like the tango
 11.
 - a) used to refer to a period of time, especially a period of 10 or 100 years:
 - fashions of the 60s
 - the great novelists of the 1900s
 - She remembers the war years.
 - In the thirties unemployment was widespread.
 - b) used to mention a date:
 - the 3rd of November
 - March the 21st *British English:*
 - Shall we meet on the twelfth?
 12. enough of something for a particular purpose:
 - I haven't the time to talk just now.
 - Eric didn't even have the common sense to send for a doctor.
 13. used to say which type of musical instrument someone plays:
 - Fiona's learning the flute.
 - He plays the violin.
 14. used to refer to a type of sport or a sports event, especially in ↑*athletics* or swimming:
 - Who won the long jump?
 - She swam up and down, practising the crawl.
 15. *spoken* used before a word or phrase that describes someone or something when you are angry, ↑*jealous*, surprised etc:
 - He's stolen my parking space, the bastard!
 - I can't get this carton open, the stupid thing.
 - 'Jamie's won a holiday in Hawaii.' 'The lucky devil!'
 16. used to emphasize that the person, place, or thing you are mentioning is the famous one, or the best or most fashionable one. 'The' is pronounced strongly or written in a special way:
 - 'Elizabeth Taylor was there.' 'Not the Elizabeth Taylor, surely?'
 - Miami is THE place for girls who like to live life to the full.
 17. used before the names of certain common illnesses:
 - If one of the children got the measles, we all got the measles.
 - • •

GRAMMAR

Do not use **the**:

- with uncountable or plural nouns to talk about a type of thing rather than specific things the reader or listener already knows about:
 - I like music.
 - We use computers.
- with the name of a language:
 - Do you speak English?
- with words for institutions such as **school**, **prison**, **college**, **university**, and **church** when you are talking about them in a

general way:

- Her son is at school.
- She spent a year in prison.
- Do you go to church?
- generally, with times, days, and months (but see note below):
 - at midnight
 - on Tuesday
 - in May
- with a date when you write it:
 - His birthday is July 29th.
- ▶ But in spoken British English, you say the date as 'July the 29th'.
- generally, with the name of a meal:
 - Have you had breakfast?
 - Come round after dinner.
- with the name of a place, for example a street, town, country, or airport:
 - This is Downing Street.
 - We flew to Boston.
 - They love Japan.
 - He's climbed Everest twice.

▶ But some places and countries, and all rivers and oceans, have **the** as part of their name:

- the Bronx
- the Netherlands
- the UK
- the Rockies
- the Mississippi
- the Atlantic

Use **the**:

- when you are talking about something specific or something that the reader or listener already knows about:
 - I didn't like the music in the film.
 - All the computers (=the computers in this building) are down.
- with words for institutions when you are talking about a particular one:
 - They go to the school in the village.
 - the church on the corner
- with days when you give more information about which specific one you mean:
 - on the Tuesday before Christmas

II. **the**² BrE = AmE = adverb

[Date: 1000-1100; Language: Old English; Origin: thy 'by that', from *thæt*; ⇨ ¹that¹]

1. used before two [↑]comparative adjectives or adverbs to show that the degree of one event or situation is related to the degree of another one:

- The more he eats the fatter he gets.
- 'When do you want it?' 'The sooner the better.'

2. used before an adjective or adverb to emphasize that something is bigger, better etc than all others, or as big, good etc as it is possible for it to be:

- He likes you the best.
- I had the worst headache last night.

the

Freakuency Pack

12500 ¹MCW
15000 ¹COCA
RANGE: 1k THE 23014366
the 23014366

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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5638 ⁵³⁷⁵7044 ii42
4576 ⁶⁹⁷¹5102 rr42
1623 ⁹⁹⁴⁶3102 nn1
1601 ¹⁴¹⁰²1876 rr32
1095 ¹⁹⁰⁷⁶1176 rt42
95 ⁷⁶⁵⁴⁹98 rr22
30 ¹⁴¹⁸⁴¹30 rg42
28 ¹⁴⁷⁰⁴⁶28 jj43
17 ¹⁶⁵⁰²⁵23 np1
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