

government[ˈɡʌv(ə)mənt, ˈɡʌv(ə)nmənt] *n*1. (*часто* Government) правительство

puppet [sovereign] government - марионеточное [суверенное] правительство

Liberal [Labour, Conservativ] government - либеральное [лейбористское, консервативное] правительство

invisible government *см.* invisible II 1

government offices - правительственные учреждения

government party - правительственная/правлящая/ партия

Her [His] Majesty's Government - правительство Её [Его] Величества (*в Великобритании*)

to form the government - сформировать правительство

to dissolve the government - распустить /расформировать/ правительство

the government fell - правительство пало

2. форма правления

democratic [republican, federal, centralized, parliamentary] government - демократическая [республиканская, федеральная, централизованная парламентская] форма правления

constitutional government - конституционная форма правления

3. управление, руководство

local government - местное самоуправление

the government of a state - управление государством

the form of government - форма управления, режим

a system of government - система управления

organs of government - органы государственного управления

to resign one's government to smb. - передать руководство кому-л.

4. провинция (*управляемая губернатором*); штат5. *грам.* управление6. *р/фин. проф.* государственные ценные бумаги

◇ petticoat government - ≅ женское засилье

under petticoat government - ≅ *шутл.* под башмаком у жены**government**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

gov·ern·ment [government governments] *BrE* [ˈɡʌvənmənt] ¹ *NAmE*[ˈɡʌvənmənt] ¹ **noun****1. countable + singular or plural verb** (*often the Government*) (abbr. gov't) the group of people who are responsible for controlling a country or a state• to **lead/form a government**

• the last Conservative government

• the government of the day

• Foreign governments have been consulted about this decision.

• She has resigned from the Government

• The Government has/have been considering further tax cuts.

• **government policies/officials/ministers**• a **government department/agency/grant**• **government expenditure/intervention****2. uncountable** a particular system or method of controlling a country• **coalition/communist/democratic/totalitarian, etc.** government

• Democratic government has now replaced military rule.

• **central/federal government****3. uncountable** the activity or the manner of controlling a country

• strong government

• The Democrats are now **in government** in the US.**see also** ↑big governmentWord Origin:Middle English: from Old French **gouvernement**, from **gouverner**, from Latin **gubernare** 'to steer, rule', from Greek **kubernan** 'to steer'.Culture:**departments of government**

The government of the United Kingdom, formally called **Her Majesty's Government**, consists of a group of **ministers** led by the **prime minister**. Ministers are attached to specialist **departments** which carry out government policy. **Ministers of the Crown**, the most senior ministers, are appointed by the queen or king on the recommendation of the prime minister. Other ministers are appointed directly by the prime minister. All ministers sit in **Parliament**, most of them in the **House of Commons**.

The senior minister in each department is generally called the **Secretary of State**, e.g. the Secretary of State for Health. The minister in charge of the **Foreign and Commonwealth Office** is called the **Foreign Secretary**. The **Home Secretary** is in charge of the **Home Office**. The finance minister is known as the **Chancellor of the Exchequer** and is head of the **Treasury**. Ministers in charge of departments are usually members of the **Cabinet**. The prime minister may also appoint a **Minister without Portfolio** (= without departmental responsibilities) to take on special duties.

A Secretary of State is usually supported by several **Ministers of State**, who each have a specific area of responsibility, and **Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State**, often called **junior ministers**.

Departments are run by **↑civil servants** who are not allowed to show favour to any political party. Unlike ministers, they do not have to leave their jobs when the government changes. Many departments are assisted by special groups that give advice and do research. A change of government does not necessarily affect the number and general organization of departments. A new government may, however, create new departments or change the structure of existing ones. Some departments, e.g. the **↑Ministry of Defence**, have responsibility for the whole of the United Kingdom. Others cover only part and the **↑Scottish Parliament** and the **↑Welsh Assembly** have responsibility for the corresponding areas in Scotland and Wales. (**note at ↑devolution**)

The leader of the main opposition party appoints a **shadow cabinet** of **shadow ministers**. Each is responsible for speaking about an area of government

In the US the **↑federal government** has 15 departments. These, together with the **↑president** and various government **agencies**, make up the **executive branch** of the government and are responsible for its day-to-day operation.

The people in charge of government departments are called **secretaries**. For example, the **↑Department of Agriculture** is led by the Secretary of Agriculture. The head of the **↑State Department**, the department that deals with US foreign policy, is called the **↑Secretary of State**. The President decides who will be the head of each department. Not all secretaries are well known: many people know the name of the Secretary of State, but few know the Secretary of Agriculture.

Most of the people working in US government departments are civil servants whose jobs do not depend on political influence. In this way each department has a base of employees with a lot of knowledge and experience, whose careers last longer than a single political administration. Departments may be reorganized according to what issues seem important at a particular time but this kind of change does not happen very often.

The heads of departments form a group called the **Cabinet**, which meets regularly with the President. The President is not required to accept their advice, but may choose to do so.

Thesaurus:

government noun

1. C+sing./pl. v.

- The government has cut taxes.

administration • • **regime** • • **cabinet** • • **the executive** • • **parliament** • • **reign** •

under a/an government/administration/regime/sb's reign

the **former/previous/current** government/administration/regime

elect a government/an administration

bring down/overthrow a/an government/administration/regime

Government or administration? Countries with prime ministers usually have a **government**; countries with presidents usually have an **administration**

- during/under the Bush/Obama administration
- during/under the Blair/Brown government

2. U

- This country needs strong government

leadership • • **administration** • • **management** • • **regulation** • • **supervision** • • **direction** •

be/work, etc. **in** government/administration/management

effective government/administration/leadership/management/regulation/supervision/direction

firm/strong government/leadership/management/direction

Collocations:

Politics

Power

create/form/be the leader of a political party

gain/take/win/lose/regain control of Congress

start/spark/lead/be on the brink of a revolution

be engaged/locked in an internal power struggle

lead/form a rival/breakaway faction

seize/take control of the government/power

bring down/overthrow/topple the government/president/regime

abolish/overthrow/restore the monarchy

establish/install a military dictatorship/a stable government

be forced/removed/driven from office/power

resign/step down as party leader/an MP/president/prime minister

enter/retire from/return to political life

Political debate

spark/provoke a heated/hot/intense/lively debate

engage in/participate in/contribute to (the) political/public debate (on/over sth)

get involved in/feel excluded from the political process

launch/start/lead/spearhead a campaign/movement

join/be linked with the peace/anti-war/feminist/civil rights movement

criticize/speak out against/challenge/support the government

lobby/put pressure on the government (to do sth)

come under fire/pressure from opposition parties

Policy

call for/demand/propose/push for/advocate democratic/political/land reform(s)

formulate/implement domestic economic policy
 change/influence/shape/have an impact on government/economic/public policy
 be consistent with/be in line with/go against/be opposed to government policy
 reform/restructure/modernize the tax system
 privatize/improve/deliver/make cuts in public services
 invest (heavily) in/spend sth on schools/education/public services/(the) infrastructure
 nationalize the banks/the oil industry
 promise/propose/deliver/give (\$80 billion in/significant/substantial/massive) tax cuts
 a/the budget is approved/ (especially NAmE) passed by parliament/congress

Making laws

have a majority in/have seats in Parliament/Congress/the Senate
 propose/sponsor a bill/legislation/a resolution
 introduce/bring in/draw up/draft/adopt/pass a bill/a law/legislation/measures
 amend/repeal an act/a law/legislation
 veto/vote against/oppose a bill/legislation/a measure/a proposal/a resolution
 get/require/be decided by a majority vote
 more collocations at ↑economy, ↑voting

Example Bank:

- A new government was formed in September of that year.
- A puppet government was installed as the occupying forces withdrew.
- According to government sources, two people died in the incident.
- It is time we had a change of government
- On May 23 a coalition government took office.
- The former minister was relieved of his post in last month's extensive government reshuffle.
- The government announced the cancellation of the dam project.
- The group aims to overthrow the military government
- The hospital has been hit by government cuts.
- The present government was elected last year.
- The president dissolved the assembly and swore in an interim government
- The president has been meeting members of the French government
- The report on world poverty calls for urgent action from Western governments.
- The socialists won 42% of the seats and formed a minority government
- This crisis could bring down the British government
- This was a decision taken by the government of the day.
- We believe in low taxation and small government
- We need strong government to take the country through this crisis.
- a national emergency that could cause the government to fall
- a new government headed by a former military leader
- a problem facing whichever party is in government
- calls for government intervention in the dispute
- measures that were introduced under the last government
- the country's new Communist government
- Similar measures are being considered by the governments of El Salvador and Panama.
- The Nationalists had been in government for most of the 1980s.
- The Prime Minister was keen to emphasize his government's commitment to the agreement.
- The government has been considering further tax cuts.
- The interests of the state should not be confused with the interests of the government of the day.
- The law empowers federal government to set standards which apply to all states.
- The two men got into a heated debate about the government of the disputed province.
- There are bound to be cuts in government expenditure.
- This legislation was passed under the last Conservative government

government

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

govern **ment** **S2 W1** /'gʌvəmənt, 'gʌvənmənt \$ 'gʌvərn-/ BrE[®] AmE[®] noun

[Word Family: noun: ↑government, ↑governor, ↑governess, ↑governorship adjective: ↑governmental, ↑governing ↑gubernatorial; verb: ↑govern; adverb: governmentally]

1. (also **Government**) [C usually singular also + plural verb **British English**] the group of people who govern a country or state:

- The Government are planning further cuts in public spending.
- The US government has tightened restrictions on firearms.
- Neither party had the majority necessary to form a government.

under a government (=during the period of a government)

- Structural reforms are unlikely under the present government.

2. [uncountable] a form or system of government:

- Most people in the country support the return to democratic government. ⇒ ↑local government, ↑central government

3. [uncountable] the process or way of governing

in government

- What would the opposition do if they were in government (=governing the country)?
- the importance of good government in developing countries

4. [uncountable] *American English* the degree to which the government controls economic and social activities:
The protest march was really about big government (=when the government controls many activities).

...

COLLOCATIONS

ADJECTIVES/NOUN + government

- **the UK/French/Thai etc government** The UK government has offered to send aid.
- **the Labour/Conservative/Social Democratic etc government** In August 1931, the Labour government collapsed.
- **the Thatcher/Blair etc government** Did the Blair government do more for Africa than previous ones?
- **a coalition government** (=government made up of members of more than one political party) The country has had a succession of weak coalition governments.
- **a minority government** (=that does not have enough politicians to control parliament) His party had gained only enough seats to form a minority government.
- **a left-wing/right-wing government** The new left-wing government restructured the economy.
- **central/national government** (=that deals with national rather than local things) Funding will continue to be available from central government for further education for adults.
- **federal government** (=in the US, the government of the whole country rather than of the individual states) The state, rather than the federal government, would have to pay the extra cost.
- **local/state/city government** The interference in local government by central government is not just financial, but political.

government + NOUN

- **government spending** Government spending on health care totals about \$60 billion a year.
- **a government minister** A government minister said that there would be an inquiry.
- **a government official** (=someone who works for a government in an official position) He had a meeting with French scientists and government officials.
- **a government body** (also **a government agency** *American English*) (=an organization run by the government) Patents are granted by the U.K. Patent Office, a government body.
- **a government department** the government department responsible for policing

verbs

- **elect a government** (=vote to choose a government) A new government was elected last October.
- **form a government** (=become the government) The party attained the majority of seats it needed to form a government.
- **bring down a government** (=force it to lose power) It was a major scandal that nearly brought down the government.

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THESAURUS

- **government** [uncountable and countable] the group of people who govern a country or the system they use to govern it: The French government did not sign the agreement. | a democratic system of government
- **administration** [countable] the government of a country, especially one such as the US, which is led by a president: the Kennedy administration | the problems left by the previous administration
- **regime** [countable] a government, especially one that was not elected fairly or that you disapprove of: Most people opposed the apartheid regime.
- **the executive** [singular] the part of the government that makes sure that laws and decisions work well: the separation of powers between the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary
- **democracy** [uncountable and countable] a political system in which everyone can vote to choose the government, or a country that has this system: The transition to democracy has not been easy. | In a democracy, people have freedom of speech.
- **republic** [countable] a country that has an elected government, and is led by a president, not a king or queen: Mauritius became a republic in 1992.
- **monarchy** [uncountable and countable] /'mɒnəki \$ 'mɑːnərki the system of having a king or queen as the head of state, or a country that has this system: Some monarchies have elected governments. | controversy about the institution of monarchy

an undemocratic government

- **dictatorship** [uncountable and countable] a political system or country that has a **dictator** (=a leader who has complete power and who has not been elected): Argentina was a military dictatorship until 1983. | Hungary's years of dictatorship
- **totalitarian** *adjective* [only before noun] used for describing countries in which ordinary people have no power and the government has complete control over everything: totalitarian states such as Nazi Germany | a totalitarian dictatorship
- **police state** [countable] a country where the government strictly controls people's freedom, for example to travel or to talk about politics: It's like living in a police state.

government

Frequency Pack

12500 **125**^{MCW}

15000 **163**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k GOVERN** 254803

govern 2884

govt 62

governs 645

governor 28953

governors 3289

governing 4958

governed 2467

government 183617

governments 18197

governmental 4158

nongovernmental 1121

governorship³³⁵

intergovernmental⁵⁷³

gov³⁵⁴⁴

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

45612 **193**¹⁸³¹⁰⁹ *nn1*

290 **37201**³⁸² *nnu*

77 **83100**⁸⁴ *jj*

24 **126128**³⁸ *np1*

4 **425270**⁴ *cc*
