

## freedom

['fri:dəm] *n*

## 1. 1) свобода, независимость

the freedom of a country - независимость страны

to enjoy freedom - пользоваться свободой, быть свободным /независимым/

to give slaves their freedom - освободить рабов

to fight for freedom - бороться за свободу

2) (from) свобода, освобождение (*от чего-л.*)

freedom from fear - свобода от страха

freedom from care - свобода от забот, беззаботность

freedom from want - свобода от нужды; обеспеченность

freedom from taxes - освобождение от налогов, необложение налогами

freedom from a burden - облегчение, лёгкость

## 2. 1) право, свобода

freedom and necessity - *филос.* свобода и необходимостьfreedom of the will - *филос.* свобода воли

freedom of speech [of the press, of conscience, of assembly] - свобода слова [печати, совести, собраний]

freedom of worship - свобода отправления религиозных культов

you have perfect freedom to do as you like - вы имеете полное право поступать так, как вам заблагорассудится

## 2) почётные права и привилегии

the freedom of a city - почётное гражданство города

academic freedoms - *унив.* академические свободы

## 3. свободное пользование

to have the freedom of a library - свободно пользоваться чьей-л. библиотекой

to give a friend the freedom of one's house - предоставить свой дом знакомому в его полное распоряжение

## 4. 1) прямота, откровенность

to speak with freedom - высказываться прямо /откровенно/

2) *разг.* вольность, свобода

to take /to use/ freedoms with smb. - позволять себе вольности по отношению к кому-л.

to take undue freedoms with smth. - вольно обращаться с чем-л.; вольно истолковывать что-л.

## 5. подвижность, незакреплённость

degree of freedom - *слец.* степень свободы

## 6. лёгкость, непринуждённость

7. *тех.* люфт, зазор, просвет

## freedom

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**free-dom** [freedom freedoms] *BrE* ['fri:dəm] *NAmE* ['fri:dəm] **noun**1. **uncountable, countable** ~ (of sth) the right to do or say what you want without anyone stopping you• **freedom of speech/thought/expression/worship**• a threat to **press/academic, etc. freedom**

• rights and freedoms guaranteed by the constitution

2. **uncountable, singular** the state of being able to do what you want, without anything stopping you• ~ (of sth) **freedom of action/choice**

• Thanks to the automobile, Americans soon had a freedom of movement previously unknown.

• Enjoy the freedom of the outdoors (= where you can do what you want) .

• ~ (to do sth) complete freedom to do as you wish

• These proposals would give health authorities greater freedom in deciding how to spend their money.

3. **uncountable** the state of not being a prisoner or <sup>↑</sup>slave

• He finally won his freedom after twenty years in jail.

4. **uncountable** ~ **from sth** the state of not being affected by the thing mentioned• **freedom from fear/pain/hunger, etc.**5. **singular the** ~ **of sth** permission to use sth without restriction

• I was given the freedom of the whole house.

**see also** <sup>↑</sup>freeman, **see** freedom of/room for manoeuvre **at** <sup>↑</sup>manoeuvre *n.*I diom <sup>↑</sup>freedom of the cityWord Origin:Old English frēodōm (see <sup>↑</sup>free, <sup>↑</sup>-dom).Culture:**freedom and rights**

Many of the rights of US citizens are laid down in the **Constitution** and the first ten <sup>↑</sup>**amendments** to it, which are together called the **Bill of Rights**. The Constitution was written in the late 1700s to explain not only how the US government would work, but also what limits there would be on its power. At that time, people were beginning to believe that the rights of individuals were important, and that the government was the main threat to those rights. Limiting the **federal government's** power was also seen as necessary to protect the rights of states within the United States.

Britain does not have a written constitution or legal document describing the rights of individuals but for British people freedom to live without interference from government is important. Proposals to introduce **identity cards** for everyone are always resisted and people often talk about the **nanny state** when they feel the government is interfering in their lives.

In Britain and the US the most basic rights include **freedom of expression** (= freedom to say or write what you think), **freedom of choice** (= freedom to make decisions about your own life) and **freedom of worship** (= freedom to practise any religion). Freedom of expression does not imply complete freedom for people to say what they like. In the US the **First Amendment** protects freedom of speech and of the press but the courts, especially the **Supreme Court**, decide how it should be applied. For instance, a newspaper is not allowed to print something bad about a person that is known not to be true: this is **libel**. The courts do not practise **prior restraint**, i.e. they cannot stop a newspaper from printing something, but they can punish the newspaper afterwards. However, in a few cases, e.g. when national security is involved the courts may order newspapers not to print a report. The right to free speech in the US has not always been respected. In the 1950s, when **McCarthyism** was at its height, people who were suspected of being Communists were called before **Congress** to answer questions. People who used their right to free speech and said they believed in Communism, or who **took the fifth**, i.e. used their right under the **Fifth Amendment** not to give evidence against themselves, often lost their jobs or went to prison.

In Britain until 1968 all plays had to be approved by the Lord Chamberlain before they could be performed in theatres. **Censorship** of the press ended in the 1960s. Newspapers are expected to behave responsibly and members of the public have the right to complain about what is published in the press to the **Press Complaints Commission**.

The **right of equal opportunity** (= the right to be treated the same as others, regardless of race, sex, etc.) is enforced in Britain through the **Race Relations Acts** and the **Sex Discrimination Act**. In the US the **civil rights movement** of the 1960s influenced the making of new laws to protect the rights of minority groups, especially **African Americans**. In 1972 an **Equal Rights Amendment**, which would have given women the same rights and opportunities as men, failed to get the support of enough states to be passed. Later, however, several laws were passed making it illegal to discriminate against women.

People in Britain and the US have a much valued **right to privacy**. The US and British **Freedom of Information Acts** and the British **Data Protection Act** allow a person access to information held about them and the opportunity to correct it if it is wrong. In the US several amendments to the Constitution deal specifically with the rights of people suspected or accused of a crime. In Britain recent changes to **habeas corpus** (= the right of a person detained by the police to be released within 24 hours if not charged) and **the right to remain silent** when arrested, which were introduced as part of the laws against **terrorism**, met with strong opposition from many people. It is now possible for the police to keep a person for 28 days before they are charged. In both Britain and the US the police are heavily criticized if people's rights are **infringed**.

In the US an individual's right to own weapons continues to cause disagreement. When this right was included in the Second Amendment, America had just finished fighting for independence. Since the US did not want to keep a permanent army, its defence in the case of future attacks depended on ordinary people having weapons. Many people believe that, since the US now has a professional army, individuals do not need guns, and that the interpretation of the amendment should take account of the modern situation. But others want to keep the right to have weapons and resist any changes to the law.

#### Thesaurus:

**freedom** noun U, C

• Branch managers enjoy considerable freedom.

**independence** • • **liberty** • • **leeway** • | **formal autonomy** •

freedom/liberty/leeway to do sth

**have** freedom/independence/liberty/leeway/autonomy

**enjoy/lose** freedom/independence/liberty/autonomy

**encourage/promote** freedom/independence/autonomy

#### Example Bank:

- As a society we value freedom and privacy.
- Branch managers have considerable freedom in running their offices.
- He was denied freedom of movement for a month.
- His inability to resist temptation would eventually cost him his freedom.
- I don't want to curtail my daughter's freedom.
- I was enjoying the freedom of not having to go to work.
- Individual freedom should be balanced against the rights of the community.
- Living without war is a fundamental freedom.
- Our freedom was threatened by press censorship.
- Publishers here enjoy comparative freedom to publish what they want.
- Teachers can exercise a measure of freedom in their choice of materials.
- The Official Secrets Act was amended to allow greater freedom of information.
- The constitution guarantees freedom of the press.
- The new syllabus allows students greater freedom of choice.
- The party claims it can bring freedom and democracy to the country.
- The women have won many new freedoms for themselves.
- This newspaper defends freedom of speech.
- When she lost her job, she at first relished her new-found freedom.
- Without academic freedom, we cannot do any research.
- freedom from fear and pain
- Enjoy the freedom of the outdoors.
- One of the most basic freedoms is the right to peace.
- The constitution contains guarantees of democratic rights and freedoms.
- There has been much talk about encouraging artistic freedom.
- This case is about protecting our freedom of speech.
- freedom of speech/thought/expression/worship/choice/action/movement

## freedom

free ɒdɒm S3 W2 /'friːdəm BrE " AmE " noun

[Word Family: noun: ↑freebie, ↑freedom; advert: ↑free, ↑freely; verb: ↑free; adjective: ↑free]

1. [uncountable and countable] the right to do what you want without being controlled or restricted by anyone ⇒ **liberty**:

" People here like their freedom and privacy.

" the rights and freedoms of citizens

## freedom to do something

" We do not have the freedom to do just what we like.

" the freedom to vote

## freedom of

" Tighter security measures are restricting our freedom of movement (=the right to travel)." The First Amendment guarantees freedom of expression.

2. [uncountable] the state of being free and allowed to do what you want:

" He thinks children have too much freedom these days.

## freedom to do something

" The wheelchair gives him the freedom to go out on his own.

" Tracksuits are designed to give you freedom of movement (=the ability to move your body freely).3. [uncountable] the state of being free because you are not in prison **OPP captivity, imprisonment**:

" The prisoner was recaptured after only 48 hours of freedom.

4. **freedom from something** the state of not being affected by something that makes you worried, unhappy, afraid etc

## freedom from fear/pain/worry etc

" The contraceptive pill gave women freedom from the fear of pregnancy.

5. **freedom of choice** the right or ability to choose whatever you want to do or have:

" The new satellite TV channels offer viewers greater freedom of choice.

6. **freedom of information** the legal right of people in some countries to see information which the government has about people and organizations7. **freedom of the city** in Britain, an honour given by a city to someone who has done something special

• • •

## COLLOCATIONS (for Meanings 1 &amp; 2)

## ■ adjectives

▪ **total/complete freedom** Riding a motorbike gives me a feeling of total freedom.▪ **great/considerable freedom** Teachers are given considerable freedom to choose their teaching methods.▪ **personal/individual freedom** Our personal freedom is being restricted more and more.▪ **political/religious freedom** (=freedom to have any political/religious beliefs ) The people were given political freedom for the first time in the country's history.▪ **academic freedom** (=freedom to teach or study any ideas) She refused, on the grounds of academic freedom, to amend the course.▪ **artistic freedom** (=freedom to create anything as an artist) Banning the film would be an unacceptable restriction on artistic freedom.

## ■ verbs

▪ **have the freedom to do something** We have the freedom to travel nearly anywhere in the world.▪ **enjoy freedom** Filmmakers today enjoy more freedom than in the past.

## ■ phrases

▪ **the struggle/fight for freedom** The student movement played an important role in the struggle for political freedom.▪ **freedom of speech/expression** (=the legal right to say what you want) We will defend freedom of speech and oppose censorship.▪ **freedom of religion/worship** (=the right to hold/practise any religious belief) Liberal newspapers made an effort to secure religious toleration and freedom of worship.▪ **freedom of movement** (=the right or ability to travel, or the ability to move your body freely) Thanks to the automobile, Americans had a previously unknown freedom of movement. | The tight uniforms restrict their freedom of movement.▪ **freedom of assembly** (=the right of people to meet as a group for a particular purpose) Restrictions on freedom of assembly were gradually relaxed.▪ **the freedom of the press** (=the right of newspapers to publish what they like, free from political control) The freedom of the press is written into the country's constitution.

## freedom

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free 91556

freed 3972

unfreed 0

freedom 33655

freedoms 2004

freeing 1328

freely 5311

freer 851

freest 101

frees 616

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

16235 **1241**<sup>33524</sup> *nn1*

67 **89438**<sup>73</sup> *nnu*

36 **110171**<sup>49</sup> *np1*

8 **276232**<sup>9</sup> *jj*

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