

spokesman['spɒks|mən] *n* (*pl* -men [-{'spɒks|mən]})1. представитель, делегат, выступающий (*от группы лиц*)

to act as a spokesman for the family - выступать от лица всей семьи

a Foreign Office [a French Government] spokesman said that ... - представитель министерства иностранных дел [французского правительства] заявил, что ...

he has been an earnest spokesman in your cause - он горячо защищал ваши интересы

2. оратор

there is many an excellent spokesman that makes a bad writer - очень часто блестящий оратор оказывается плохим писателем

3. выразитель, представитель (*класса, эпохи и т. п.*)

this scholastic was the spokesman of the Middle Ages - этот схоласт был типичным представителем средневековья

a spokesman of the working men - выразитель чаяний рабочих

spokesman

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

spokes·man [spokesman spokesmen] *BrE* ['spɒksmən] ¹ *NAmE*['spɒksmən] ² spokes • woman *BrE* ['spɒkswʊmən] ³ *NAmE* ['spɒkswʊmən] ⁴ *noun* (*pl.* **spokes·men** *BrE* ['spɒksmən] ⁵ ; *NAmE* ['spɒksmən] ⁶ , **spokes·women** *BrE* ['spɒkswɪmɪn] ⁷ ; *NAmE* ['spɒkswɪmɪn] ⁸)

a person who speaks on behalf of a group or an organization

• a police spokesman

• ~ **for sb/sth** A spokeswoman for the government denied the rumours.Word Origin:

early 16th cent.: formed irregularly from 'spoke' (past of ↑speak), on the pattern of words such as craftsman.

Thesaurus:**spokesman** spokeswoman *noun* **C**

• A government spokesman denied the rumours.

spokesperson • • **representative** • • **delegate** • • **messenger** • • **envoy** • • **ambassador** •a/an spokesman, etc./representative/delegate/messenger/ambassador **for** sb/stha/an spokesman, etc./representative/delegate/messenger/envoy/ambassador **from** sb/sth**appoint** a/an spokesman, etc../representative/delegate/envoy/ambassadorMore About:**gender**Ways of talking about men and womenWhen you are writing or speaking English it is important to use language that includes both men and women equally. Some people may be very offended if you do not. [The human race](#)**Man** and **mankind** have traditionally been used to mean 'all men and women'. Many people now prefer to use humanity, the human race, human beings or people. [Jobs](#)The suffix -ess in names of occupations such as actress, hostess and waitress shows that the person doing the job is a woman. Many people now avoid these. Instead you can use actor or host, (although actress and hostess are still very common) or a neutral word, such as **server** for [waiter](#) and [waitress](#).Neutral words like assistant, worker, person or officer are now often used instead of -man or -woman in the names of jobs. For example, you can use police officer instead of [policeman](#) or [policewoman](#), and spokesperson instead of [spokesman](#) or [spokeswoman](#). Neutral words are very common in newspapers, on television and radio and in official writing, in both *BrE* and *NAmE*.When talking about jobs that are traditionally done by the other sex, some people say: a male secretary/nurse/model (NOT man) or a woman/female doctor/barrister/driver. However this is now not usually used unless you need to emphasize which sex the person is, or it is still unusual for the job to be done by a man/woman: ▫ My daughter prefers to see a woman doctor. ▫ They have a male nanny for their kids. ▫ a female racing driver [Pronouns](#)

He used to be considered to cover both men and women: ▫ Everyone needs to feel he is loved. This is not now acceptable.

Instead, after everybody, everyone, anybody, anyone, somebody, someone, etc. one of the plural pronouns they, them, and their is often used: ▫ Does everybody know what they want? ▫ Somebody's left their coat here. ▫ I hope nobody's forgotten to bring their passport with them.

Some people prefer to use he or she, his or her, or him or her in speech and writing: ▫ Everyone knows what's best for him or herself. He/she or (s)he can also be used in writing: ▫ If in doubt, ask your doctor. He/she can give you more information. (You may find that some writers just use 'she'.) These uses can seem awkward when they are used a lot. It is better to try to change the sentence, using a plural noun. Instead of saying: ▫ A baby cries when he or she is tired you can say ▫ Babies cry when they are tired.

Example Bank:

• a spokesman on Northern Ireland

• A police spokesman delivered the news to the crowd outside the hospital.

spokesman

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

spokes·man **W2** /'spɒksmən \$ 'spɒks-/ *BrE* ¹ *AmE* ² *noun* (*plural* **spokesmen** /-mən/)[\[countable\]](#)

[Date: 1500-1600; Origin: Probably from spoke (old past participle of speak) + O=man]

a man who has been chosen to speak officially for a group, organization, or government ⇒ **spokesperson**

" a White House spokesman
" spokesman for
" a spokesman for the victims' families

spokesman

Freakuency Pack

12500 **2162**^{MCW}

15000 **2306**^{COCA}

RANGE: **4k** SPOKESMAN 13720

spokesman 12966

spokesmen 754

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

9216 **3214**¹²⁹⁶⁶ *nn1*
