

corporation[ˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] *n*

- 1) объединение, общество, корпорация
trading [industrial] corporation - торговая [промышленная] корпорация
corporation tax - налог с доходов компаний *или* корпораций
- 2) *амер.* акционерное общество
transportation corporation - транспортная компания
2. *юр.* корпорация, юридическое лицо
3. муниципалитет (*мж.* municipal corporation)
the Mayor and corporation - мэр города и городской совет
4. *сл.* брюхо, пузо

corporation

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

cor-por-ation **AW** [corporation corporations] **BrE** [ˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] **NAmE**[ˌkɔːrpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] **noun**

1. (abbr. Corp.) a large business company
 - multinational corporations
 - the Chrysler corporation
2. an organization or a group of organizations that is recognized by law as a single unit
 - urban development corporations
3. (**BrE**) a group of people elected to govern a large town or city and provide public services
 - the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London

Word Origin:late Middle English: from late Latin **corporatio(n)-**, from Latin **corporare** 'combine in one body', from **corpus**, **corpor-** 'body'.Culture:**companies**

There are several types of business company in Britain. A **statutory company** is set up by an **Act of Parliament**. Many former statutory companies that were managed by the government, such as those responsible for Britain's railway system and coal industry, have now been privatized (= sold and made into privately-run companies operating for profit), because these are thought to be more efficient.

Most commercial businesses in Britain are **registered companies**. Lists of these are kept by the Registrar of Companies, and company information and accounts are kept at **Companies House**. Registered companies may be either **private companies** or **public companies**. Private companies have a limited number of **shareholders** (or **members**), and their shares are not available to the general public. Shares in public companies can be bought and sold by the public on the **stock exchange**.

A **limited company**, sometimes called a **limited liability company**, can be either private or public. The liability (= responsibility) of shareholders for any losses is limited to the value of their shares. Private limited companies have the letters **Ltd** after their name. A **public limited company (plc)** must offer its shares for sale to the public. Most large companies in Britain, such as **BT** and **Marks & Spencer**, are public limited companies. A special type of limited company, the **company limited by guarantee**, is used especially for charities. Rather than buy shares, its members promise to pay for a share of debts if it fails.

Most businesses in the US are **corporations**, which are similar to British limited companies. People who invest money in them are liable for (= risk losing) only the amount they have invested. Some corporations sell their shares on the stock exchange, but others do not. Small corporations, e.g. family businesses, may be called **close corporations**. Corporations often have the letters **inc.** (short for 'incorporated') after their name. The laws about how corporations are formed and should operate vary from state to state.

In both Britain and the US, professional businesses like law **firms** are often **partnerships**, which consist of two or more people who own a business and are together responsible for its debts. In a **limited partnership** 'general partners' run the business and take responsibility for debts while 'limited partners' only invest money.

A **sole proprietorship** is run by one person only. Many small businesses in the US operate in this way because the rules are much simpler than those for corporations. Sole proprietorships do not have limited liability. If the name of the business is not the same as the name of the person who runs it, the letters **d.b.a.** are used, short for **doing business as**, e.g. Ted Smith, d.b.a. Ted's Book Store.

Example Bank:

- They entered into a joint partnership with the Chrysler corporation.
- They provide banking facilities to multinational corporations.

corporation

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

cor-por-a-tion **AC** /ˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n, ˌkɔːr-/ **BrE** " **AmE** " **noun** [countable][Word Family: **noun**: ↑corporation; **adjective**: ↑corporate]

1. a big company, or a group of companies acting together as a single organization:

- He works for a large American corporation.
- multinational corporations
- the Siemens Corporation

corporation tax (=tax that companies have to pay on their profits)

2. an organization or group of organizations that work together for a particular purpose and are officially recognized as one:

- the New Orleans Citywide Development Corporation

a housing corporation

3. *British English old use* a group of people elected to govern a town or city **SYN council**

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THESAURUS

- **company** an organization that makes or sells something, or provides a service: big oil companies | telephone companies | He runs a software company.
- **firm** a company, especially one that provides a service rather than producing goods: a law firm | a firm of accountants | a security firm
- **business** a company – often used when talking about a company that employs only a small number of people: She set up her own catering business. | small businesses | a family business
- **corporation** a large company that often includes several smaller companies: IBM is one of the biggest corporations in the world.
- **multinational** a very large company with offices in many different countries: American multinationals are establishing research and development facilities across the developing world.
- **conglomerate** /kən'glɒməɾət, kən'glɒməɾɪt \$ -'glɑː- a very large company that consists of several different companies which have joined together: The company was taken over by a German media conglomerate.
- **giant** a word used mainly by newspapers for a very large company: Their clients include the retail giant, Wal-Mart.
- **subsidiary** a company that is owned by a larger company: The company runs its New York operations through a US subsidiary.

corporation

Frequency Pack

12500 **2684**^{MCW}

15000 **980**^{COCA}

RANGE: **2k** CORPORATE ⁵¹⁸³²

corporate 24332

corporates 39

corporation 5812

corporations 8618

corp 12567

corporatism 177

corporatist 283

corporatists 4

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

3742 **6276**⁵⁸⁰¹ *nn1*

11 **245279**¹¹ *nnu*