1. [hɜ:,hə] *a*
полагающийся ей
   she knew her Shakespeare - она знала (то, что ей полагалось знать из) Шекспира
2. *[hɜ: (полная форма); з:,hə,ə (редуцированные формы)] pers pron*
   1. *косв. п. от* she 1 *u* 2
   2. (*вм.* she) *разг.* она
     just see if that isn't her - посмотри, не она ли это
     that's her! - это она; вот она!
     he is older than her - он старше её
   3. *в грам. знач. возвр. мест. уст., поэт.* :
     she laid her down to sleep она погрузилась в сон
     she bethought her of the consequences - она задумалась о том, что могло последовать за этим
     she closed the door behind her - она закрыла за собой дверь
     she took the parcel away with her - она унесла пакет с собой
   4. *диал.* он, ему, его
3. *[hɜ: (полная форма); з:,hə,ə (редуцированные формы)] poss pron (употр. тк. атрибутивно; ср. hers)*
   1. её, принадлежащий ей; свой
     Her Majesty - её величество
     her parents live with her - её родители живут (вместе) с ней
     her eyes are blue - у неё голубые глаза
     her own sons have said that - её собственные сыновья это сказали
   2. *в грам. знач. определённого артикля* :
     she closed her eyes - она закрыла глаза
     she rubbed her hands - она потирала руки

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her   Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

her pronoun, determiner *BrE* [hə(r)]　*NAmE* [hər]　*BrE* [ɜ(ʳ)]　*NAmE* [ɜʳ]　*BrE* [ə(r)]　*NAmE* [ər]　*BrE* strong form [hɜ(ʳ)]　*AmE* strong form [hɜʳ]

pronoun used as the object of a verb, after the verb be or after a preposition to refer to a woman or girl who has already been mentioned or is easily identified
   • We're going to call her Sophie.
   • Please give her my regards.
   • The manager will be free soon— you can wait for her here.
   • That must be her now.
   compare ↑she

   Word Origin:
   Old English hire, genitive and dative of hīo, hēo 'she'.

   More About:
   gender
   Ways of talking about men and women
     When 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.

determiner (the possessive form of she)

of or belonging to a woman or girl who has already been mentioned or is easily identified

• Meg loves her job.
• She broke her leg skiing.

see also ↑hers

<u>Word Origin:</u>
[**her**] Old English hire, genitive and dative of hīo, hēo 'she'.

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her Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **her**[1] **S1 W1** /ə, hə; *strong* hɜ□$ ər, hər *strong* hɜ□r *BrE* ⬚ *AmE* ⬚ *determiner* [possessive form of 'she']

1. belonging to or connected with a woman, girl, or female animal that has already been mentioned:
   ⬚ She looked at her watch.
   ⬚ Her room was pleasant and airy.
   ⬚ She makes her <u>own</u> clothes.
2. *old-fashioned* connected with a country, ship, car etc that has already been mentioned:
   ⬚ Her top speed is about 110 miles an hour.

II. **her**[2] **S1 W1** *BrE* ⬚ *AmE* ⬚ *pronoun* [object form of 'she']
[Language: Old English; Origin: hiere]

1. used to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal that has already been mentioned or is already known about:
   ⬚ Jane? I don't really know her.
   ⬚ Margaret wants me to go with her.
   ⬚ Give her the keys.
   ⬚ I think it was her, but I'm not sure.
2. *old-fashioned* used to refer to a country, ship, car etc that has already been mentioned:
   ⬚ God bless this ship and all who sail in her.

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her Freakuency Pack