

**tabloid**[ˈtæblɔɪd] *n*

1. таблетка
2. 1) малоформатная газета со сжатым текстом, большим количеством иллюстраций и броскими заголовками; сенсационная газетка
  - a lively, well-edited tabloid - живой, хорошо оформленный листок
  - to launch a tabloid - начать издавать газетный листок
- 2) бульварная газета
3. *в грам. знач. прил.*
  - 1) сжатый, краткий
    - in tabloid form - а) сжато, кратко, в сжатом виде; news in tabloid form - краткая сводка новостей; to put a report in tabloid form - изложить доклад в тезисной форме; б) в форме таблетки
  - 2) низкопробный бульварный
    - tabloid journalism - низкопробная или сенсационная журналистика
    - tabloid press - бульварная пресса

**tabloid**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

• **tab-loid** [tabloid tabloids] *BrE* [ˈtæblɔɪd] <sup>4</sup> *NAmE* [ˈtæblɔɪd] <sup>4</sup> **noun**

1. a newspaper with small pages (usually half the size of those in larger papers)
  - compare** ↑Berliner, ↑broadsheet
2. (sometimes disapproving) a newspaper of this size with short articles and a lot of pictures and stories about famous people, often thought of as less serious than other newspapers
  - The story made the front page in all the tabloids.
  - compare** ↑quality newspaper
  - see also** ↑red-top

Word Origin:

late 19th cent.: from ↑tablet + ↑-oid. Originally the proprietary name of a medicine sold in tablets, the term came to denote any small medicinal tablet; the current sense reflects the notion of “concentrated, easily absorbed”.

Culture:**newspapers**

Many British families buy a **national** or **local** newspaper every day. Some have it delivered to their home by a **paper boy** or **paper girl**; others buy it from a **newsagent** (= a shop that sells newspapers, ↑magazines, sweets, etc.) or a **bookstall**. Some people read a newspaper **online**. National **dailies** are published each morning except Sunday. Competition between them is fierce. Local daily papers, which are written for people in a particular city or region, are sometimes published in the morning but more often in the early evening.

The US has only one national newspaper, ↑USA Today. The rest are local. A few newspapers from large cities, such as the ↑New York Times and the ↑Washington Post, are read all over the country. The **International Herald-Tribune** is published outside the US and is read by Americans abroad. Many Americans **subscribe** to a newspaper which is delivered to their house. This costs less than buying it in a shop. Papers can also be bought in bookshops and supermarkets and most newspapers have online versions.

In Britain the newspaper industry is often called ↑Fleet Street, the name of the street in central London where many newspapers used to have their offices. Britain has two kinds of national newspaper: the **quality papers** and the ↑tabloids. The qualities were also called the ↑broadsheets because they were printed on large pages, but are now often in tabloid size which is half the size of a broadsheet. They report national and international news and are serious in tone. They have **editorials** which comment on important issues and reflect the political views of the paper's **editor**. They also contain financial and sports news, **features** (= articles), **obituaries** (= life histories of famous people who have just died), **listings** of television and ↑radio programmes, theatre and cinema shows, a ↑crossword, ↑comic strips, ↑advertisements and the weather forecast.

The main quality dailies are ↑Times and the ↑Daily Telegraph, which support the political right, ↑Guardian, which is on the political left, ↑Independent and ↑Financial Times. People choose a paper that reflects their own political opinion. Sunday papers include ↑Sunday Times, ↑Observer and Independent on Sunday. The Sunday and Saturday editions of papers have more pages than the dailies, **supplements** (= extra sections) on, for example, motoring and the arts, and a colour magazine.

The tabloids report news in less depth. They concentrate on **human-interest stories** (= stories about people), and often discuss the personal lives of famous people. People who disapprove of the tabloids call them **the gutter press**. The most popular are ↑Sun, ↑Mirror, ↑Express and ↑Daily Mail. ↑News of the World, a Sunday tabloid, sells more copies than any other newspaper in Britain.

There are also local papers, many of which are **weeklies** (= published once a week). They contain news of local events and sport, carry advertisements for local businesses, and give details of houses, cars and other items for sale. Some are paid for by the advertisements they contain and are delivered free to people's homes. Some cities also have a daily paper published in the evening for example, ↑Evening Standard in London.

A daily newspaper from a medium-sized US city has between 50 and 75 pages, divided into different sections. The most important stories are printed on the front page, which usually has the beginnings of four or five articles, and colour photographs. The articles continue inside. The rest of the first section contains news stories, an **opinion page** with editorials, and **letters to the editor**, written by people who read the paper. Another section contains local news. The sport section is near the end of the paper, with the features section. This contains comics and also **advice columns**, such as ↑Dear Abby. There are advertisements throughout the paper.

Tabloids contain articles about famous people but do not report the news. They are displayed in supermarkets, and many people read them while they are waiting to pay.

On Sundays newspapers are thicker. There are usually fewer news stories but more articles analysing the news of the past week and many more features, including a colour section of comics.

Newspapers get material from several sources. **Staff reporters** write about national or local news. Major newspapers also have their own **foreign correspondents** throughout the world. Others get foreign news from **press agencies** or **wire services**, such as [↑Associated Press](#) or [↑Reuters](#). Some papers have their own **features writers**. In the US features are usually **syndicated**, which means that one newspaper in each area can buy the right to print them. The editor decides what stories to include each day but the **publisher** or owner has control over general policy. Newspaper owners are very powerful and are sometimes called **press barons**. The most famous of these is Rupert Murdoch.

### Culture:

Most of Britain's most popular newspapers are tabloids. These include the [↑Sun](#), the [↑Mirror](#), the [↑Express](#) and the [↑Daily Mail](#). Although some tabloids are serious newspapers and many of the traditional broadsheets are now published in tabloid size, many people talk about **tabloid journalism** or the **tabloid press** to refer to a type of newspaper that contains many articles about sex, sport and famous people, and little serious news, and is often insulting to women and people from other countries. The word **tabloid** is less widely used in the US, where most of the important national newspapers are of a regular size. The best-known US tabloid, which uses short articles and large photographs, is the [↑New York Daily News](#). Serious tabloids include the Chicago Sun-Times.

Compare [↑broadsheet](#)

### Example Bank:

- I despair when I read what passes for news in some of the tabloids.
- You shouldn't believe everything you read in the tabloids.

## II. tab·loid adjective only before noun

- a serious paper in a new tabloid format
- tabloid journalists
- a tabloid newspaper
- the tabloid press

Main entry: [↑tabloid](#)<sup>derived</sup>

## tabloid

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

**tab·loid** /'tæblɔɪd/ *BrE* <sup>m</sup> *AmE* <sup>m</sup> (also **tabloid** 'newspaper') *noun* [countable]

[Date: 1900-2000; Origin: Tabloid a trademark for a medicinal tablet (19-20 centuries); because of the small size of the tablet]

a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, and stories mainly about sex, famous people etc rather than serious news

⇒ **broadsheet**

—**tabloid** *adjective* [only before noun]:

<sup>m</sup> tabloid journalists

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### THESAURUS

- **newspaper**: The New York Times is a popular daily newspaper.
- **paper** a newspaper. **Paper** is more common than **newspaper** in everyday English: There was an interesting article in the local paper today. | the Sunday papers
- **the press** newspapers and news magazines in general, and the people who write for them: the freedom of the press | The press are always interested in stories about the royal family.
- **the media** newspapers, magazines, television, radio, and the Internet, considered as a group that provides news and information: This issue has received a lot of attention in the media. | Her public image was shaped by the media.
- **tabloid** a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, short stories, and not much serious news: The tabloids are full of stories about her and her boyfriend.
- **broadsheet** *British English* a serious newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, with news about politics, finance, and foreign affairs: the quality broadsheets
- **the nationals** the newspapers that give news about the whole country where they are printed, in contrast to local newspapers: The results of the nationwide survey became headlines in the nationals.
- **the dailies** the daily newspapers: The dailies reported the story.

## tabloid

Freakuency Pack

12500 **6578**<sup>MCW</sup>

15000 **4895**<sup>COCA</sup>

RANGE: **6k** **TABLOID** <sup>3244</sup>

tabloid <sup>1911</sup>

tabloids <sup>1333</sup>

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

947 **18565**<sup>1223</sup> *jj*

530 **26452**<sup>688</sup> *nn1*