

1. [bʌt] *n*

возражение

your ifs and buts make me tired - мне надоели ваши «если» и «но» /ваши сомнения и возражения/

◇ but me no buts - никаких «но», без возражений

2. [bʌt (полная форма); bət (редуцированная форма)] *adv*

только, лишь

but now - только что

but yesterday [a moment ago] - только вчера [минуту назад]

he is (nothing) but a boy - он ещё совсем мальчик

he is but fifteen - ему только пятнадцать лет

he called but once - он зашёл только один раз

our journey is but begun - наше путешествие только началось

you have but to tell me - вы должны только сказать мне

had I but known! - если бы я только знал!

3. [bʌt, bət] *pron*

кто бы не, что бы не

there is no one but has heard it - нет такого человека, который бы не слышал об этом

4. [bʌt (полная форма); bət (редуцированная форма)] *prep*

за исключением, кроме

who will do it but me? - кто, кроме меня, сделает это?

all but he were present - все, кроме него, присутствовали

no one saw him, but I - никто, кроме меня, не видел его

he works all days but Sunday - он работает каждый день, кроме воскресенья

5. [bʌt (полная форма); bət (редуцированная форма)] *conj*1) *вводит противоречащие или ограничивающие друг друга слова и предложения но, а, тем не менее, однако*

they returned tired, but happy - они вернулись усталые, но счастливые

not he, but his brother - не он, а его брат

that is the rule, but there are many exceptions - это правило, но есть много исключений

I am old, but you are young - я стар, но /зато/ вы молоды

I agree with you, but yet we cannot accept your plan - я согласен с вами, но всё же мы не можем принять ваш план

2) *в начале предложения часто указывает на переход к новой теме:*

but who comes here? - но кто это идёт сюда?

2. *указывает на исключение или ограничение кроме, за исключением*

we had no choice but to obey - нам не оставалось ничего другого, как подчиниться

there was nothing else to do but (to) go - не оставалось ничего другого, как пойти

what is all that but a warning? - что всё это, если не предупреждение?

3. *книжн. (часто but that; после отрицания)*1) *чтобы не; без того, чтобы не*

he is not so sick but he can eat - он не настолько болен, чтобы не есть

not but that I pity you - не то чтобы я не жалел вас

I never think of summer but I think of childhood - думая о лете, я всегда вспоминаю детство

I never pass there but I think of you - всякий раз, когда я прохожу там, я вспоминаю вас

2) *что*

I do not doubt but (that) he will come - я не сомневаюсь, что он придёт

I don't doubt but that you are surprised - не сомневаюсь, что вы удивлены

I cannot deny but (that) /разг. what/ you are right - не могу отрицать что вы правы

ten to one but it was you - *разг.* почти уверен, что это были вы

how can I tell but you will do the same? - как я могу сказать, что вы не сделаете того же самого

3) *(but that) если бы не*

he would not have believed it, but that he saw it himself - он не поверил бы этому, если бы не увидел сам

I'd come with you but that I am so busy - я бы пошёл с вами, если бы не был так занят

4. *в различных сочетаниях:*

but for - без, кроме; если бы не

but for you we should not have finished the work in time - без вас /если бы не вы/ мы бы не окончили работу вовремя

the room was empty but for a bed - в комнате не было ничего, кроме кровати

all but - почти, чуть не

he all but fell - он едва /чуть/ не упал

anything but - а) далеко не; it is anything but pleasant - это далеко /вовсе/ не приятно; б) всё, что угодно, только не; he is

anything but a poet - его никак нельзя назвать поэтом

can but - а) во всяком случае, по крайней мере; you can but try - во всяком случае вы можете попробовать; б) только; I can

but hope - я могу только надеяться

cannot but - не могу не ...

I cannot but suggest - не могу не предложить

we cannot but hope he is right - нам остаётся только надеяться, что он прав

one cannot but wonder - нельзя не задуматься

I cannot help but think - *амер.* не могу не думать

but then - но зато, но с другой стороны

II

1. [bʌt] *n шотл.*
комната, выходящая на улицу, в двухкомнатном доме
2. [bʌt] *a шотл.*
наружный
the but end of the house - часть дома, выходящая на улицу
3. [bʌt (полная форма); bət (редуцированная форма)] *adv шотл.*
снаружи; наружу
go but and wait - выйди (на улицу) и подожди

but

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

but [but butts butted butting] *conjunction, preposition, adverb, noun* BrE [bət] ¹
NAmE [bət] ² BrE strong form [bʌt] ³ AmE strong form [bʌt] ⁴
conjunction

1. used to introduce a word or phrase that contrasts with what was said before
 - I got it wrong. It wasn't the red one but the blue one.
 - His mother won't be there, but his father might.
 - It isn't that he lied exactly, but he did tend to exaggerate.
2. however, despite this
 - I'd asked everybody but only two people came.
 - By the end of the day we were tired but happy.
3. used when you are saying sorry about sth
 - I'm sorry but I can't stay any longer.
4. used to introduce a statement that shows that you are surprised or annoyed, or that you disagree
 - But that's not possible!
 - 'Here's the money I owe you.' 'But that's not right— it was only £10.'
5. except
 - I had no choice but to sign the contract.
6. used before repeating a word in order to emphasize it
 - Nothing, but nothing would make him change his mind.
7. (literary) used to emphasize that sth is always true
 - She never passed her old home but she thought of the happy years she had spent there (= she always thought of them) .

Word Origin:

Old English be-ūtan, būtan, būta 'outside, without, except' (see ↑by, ↑out).

Language Bank:**nevertheless**

Conceding a point and making a counter-argument

While ▪ the film is undoubtedly too long, it is **nevertheless** ▪ an intriguing piece of cinema.

It can be argued that ▪ the movie is too long. It is **nonetheless** ▪ an intriguing piece of cinema.

▪ The film is undoubtedly too long. **Still** ▪, it is an intriguing piece of cinema.

Of course ▪, huge chunks of the book have been sacrificed in order to make a two-hour movie, **but** ▪ it is **nevertheless** ▪ a successful piece of storytelling.

▪ Critics are wrong to argue that the film's plot is too complicated. **Certainly** ▪ there are a couple of major twists, **but** ▪ audiences will have no difficulty following them.

It is true that ▪ you cannot make a good movie without a good script, **but it is equally true** ▪ that a talented director can make a good script into an excellent film.

It remains to be seen whether ▪ these two movies herald a new era of westerns, **but there is no doubt that** ▪ they represent welcome additions to the genre.

Language Banks at ↑argue, ↑however, ↑impersonal, ↑opinion

Idioms: ↑but for ▪ ↑but then ▪ ↑you could not but ...

preposition

except; apart from

- We've had nothing but trouble with this car.
- The problem is anything but easy.
- Who but Rosa could think of something like that?
- Everyone was there but him.
- I came **last but one** in the race (= I wasn't last but next to last) .
- Take the first turning but one (= not the first one but the one after it) .

Word Origin:

Old English be-ūtan, būtan, būta 'outside, without, except' (see ↑by, ↑out).

adverb

only

- I don't think we'll manage it. Still, we can but try.

- There were a lot of famous people there: Tom Hanks and Julia Roberts, to name but two.

Word Origin:

Old English be-ūtan, būtan, būta 'outside, without, except' (see ↑by, ↑out).

noun *BrE* [bʌt] ^m ; *NAmE* [bʌt] ^m usually plural

a reason that sb gives for not doing sth or not agreeing

- 'Let us have no buts,' he said firmly. 'You are coming.'
- With so many **ifs and buts**, it is easier to wait and see.

Word Origin:

Old English be-ūtan, būtan, būta 'outside, without, except' (see ↑by, ↑out).

but

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **but**¹ **S1 W1** /bət; *strong* bʌt/ *BrE* ^m *AmE* ^m conjunction

[Language: Old English; Origin: butan 'outside, without, except']

1. used to connect two statements or phrases when the second one adds something different or seems surprising after the first one:

- It's an old car, but it's very reliable.
- They rushed to the hospital, but they were too late.
- We've invited the boss, but she may decide not to come.
- an expensive but extremely useful book
- 'Has he got any experience?' 'No, but he's keen to learn.'

2. used to introduce a statement that explains why the thing you have mentioned did not happen or is not possible:

- I'd like to go but I'm too busy.
- They would have married sooner, but they had to wait for her divorce.

3. used after a negative to emphasize that it is the second part of the sentence that is true:

- He lied to the court not just once, but on several occasions.
- The purpose of the scheme is not to help the employers but to provide work for young people.

4. except:

- What can we do but sit and wait?
- I had no choice but to accept the challenge.
- Not a day goes by but I think of dear old Larry (=I think of him every day).

5. **but for**

a) used when you are saying that something would have happened if something or someone else had not prevented it:

- But for these interruptions, the meeting would have finished earlier.
- The score could have been higher but for some excellent goalkeeping by Simon.
- I might never have got to university but for you.

b) except for something or someone:

- All was silent but for the sound of the wind in the trees.

6. **but then (again)** *spoken*

a) used when you are adding a statement that says almost the opposite of what you have just said:

- John might be ready to help us, but then again, he might not.
- You feel really sorry for him. But then again, it's hard to like him.

b) used when you are adding a statement that makes what you have just said seem less surprising:

- Dinah missed the last rehearsal, but then she always was unreliable, wasn't she?

7. *spoken* used when you are replying to someone and expressing strong feelings such as anger, surprise etc:

- But that's marvellous news!
- 'They won't even discuss the problem.' 'But how stupid!'

8. **somebody cannot but do something** *formal* used to say that someone has to do something or cannot stop themselves from doing it:

- I could not but admire her.

9. *spoken* used when disagreeing with someone:

- 'It was a good idea.' 'But it didn't work.'

10. *spoken* used to emphasize a word or statement:

- It'll be a great party – everyone, but everyone, is coming.
- They're rich, but I mean rich.

11. *spoken* used to change the subject of a conversation:

- But now to the main question.
- But tell me, are you really planning to retire?

12. *spoken* used after expressions such as 'Excuse me' and 'I'm sorry':

- Excuse me, but I'm afraid this is a no-smoking area.

• • •

THESAURUS

- **but** *conjunction* used when linking two words or phrases that seem opposite or very different in meaning. Don't use **but** at the beginning of a sentence in written English: The plant's leaves are big, but its flowers are quite small. | Her books are fascinating but often rather disturbing. | Many French dishes are basically simple, but they can take a long time to prepare. | Most of us value human life, but but some people think of animals as being equally important.
- **although** *conjunction* used when contrasting one clause with another in the same sentence: Although you are in the middle of

the city, you feel as if you are in the countryside. | The windmill is still in good working order, although it has not been used since the 1950s. | I enjoyed German although I wasn't very good at it. | Although lack of sleep causes some problems, it has a relatively small effect on performance at work.

▪ **however** *conjunction* used when saying something that seems different or surprising after your previous statement. It is usually used in the middle of a sentence, separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. It can also come at the beginning: Jack and his family managed to escape before the soldiers arrived. Other families in the village, however, were less lucky. | Their economy was incredibly successful in the 1980s. Since then, however, there has been a big rise in unemployment. | The town is a long way from the nearest big city. However, there is a good bus service. | He began his academic career as a mathematician. However, his main achievements were in the field of nuclear physics.

▪ **nevertheless/nonetheless** *conjunction* used when saying something that seems different or surprising after your previous statement. It is used at the beginning or end of a sentence: A series of studies 20 years ago suggested that there was a link between watching violent films and violent behaviour. Nevertheless, the results remain highly controversial. | It was certainly a terrible accident. Nevertheless, air travel is still the safest form of transport. | The weather turned bad early in the day, but the festival was a great success nonetheless. | It was very hard digging in the dry ground, but the work was satisfying nevertheless.

▪ **whereas** /weər'æz/ /while *conjunction* used when making comparisons and saying that something is true of one person, thing, or situation, but it is different for another. They are used when contrasting one clause with another in the same sentence: Taxes make up 62% of the price of a litre of petrol in France, whereas in Britain, the tax is 75%. | Some people visit their doctor once every few weeks, while others may not visit a doctor for several years. | Whereas in most of the world they drive on the right, in the UK and Japan they drive on the left.

▪ **by contrast** *formal* used when making comparisons and saying that a person, thing, or situation is very different from the one you have just mentioned. It is used when referring back to the previous sentence: The surface temperature on Venus is higher than the boiling point of water. Mars, by contrast, is very cold. | A report by the FBI shows that 26% of female murder victims in 1995 were killed by their husbands or boyfriends. By contrast, only 3% of male victims were killed by their wives or girlfriends.

II. **but**² **S2 W3** BrE ² AmE ² *preposition*

1. apart from **SYN** **except**:

- I could come any day but Thursday.
- There's no one here but me.
- I could still see nothing but the spirals of desert dust.
- He was unable to swallow anything but liquids.

2. **the last but one/the next but two etc** *especially British English* the last or next thing or person except for one, two etc:

- Pauline and Derek live in the next house but one (=they live two houses away from us).

III. **but**³ **S2 W3** BrE ³ AmE ³ *adverb*

only:

- This is but one example of what can happen when things go badly wrong.
- It's going to be difficult. Anyway, we can but try.
- We have relationships of many different sorts – with our children, our parents, our boss and our friends, to name but a few.

IV. **but**⁴ /bʌt/ BrE ⁴ AmE ⁴ *noun*

buts [plural] *spoken* reasons that someone gives for not doing something or agreeing with something:

- 'I don't want to hear any buts,' Jo snapped.
- He is the best player – no ifs, ands, or buts about that.

but

Freakuency Pack

12500 **22**^{MCW}

15000 **24**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k** BUT 1896117

but 1896117

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

161616 **25**¹⁸⁵⁸⁰⁶⁸ *ccb*

11965 **3116**¹³⁴⁴³ *ii21*

10263 **3473**¹¹⁸⁹⁸ *rr22*

6834 **4657**⁸⁴³² *ii*

2366 **11403**²⁵⁶⁶ *cs*

824 **18840**¹¹⁹⁸ *jj*

412 **32555**⁴⁸² *nn1*

12 **216241**¹⁴ *np1*

6 **340550**⁶ *csa*

5 **391040**⁵ *pphis1*

5 **391108**⁵ *ppy*