

she

1. [ʃi:] *n*
- 1) женщина, девушка, девочка, лицо женского пола (*в противоположность мужчине, мальчику и т. п.*)
is the baby a he or a she? - этот младенец мальчик или девочка?
 - 2) самка (*о животном*)
that's a fine dog. - It's a she - хороший пёс. - Это сука
2. (she-) как компонент сложного слова встречается в названиях самок животных:
- she-goat - коза
she-bear - медведица
2. [ʃi: (полная форма); ʃɪ (редуцированная форма)] *pers pron (her)*
- 1) она (*о человеке*)
she's in the garden, I can see her - она в саду, я её вижу
I am older than she - я старше неё
give her this book - дай(те) ей эту книгу
they know nothing about her - они о ней ничего не знают
it was very kind of her - это было очень любезно с её стороны
I found her at the station - я увидел её на станции
her I can never forgive - *эмоц.-усил.* ей я никогда не прощу
that's she - это она; вот она
I can't imagine it being she - я не могу представить себе, что это она
 - 2) *книжн.* она (*о самке животного при персонификации*)
the tigress sprang: she had heard a rustle - тигрица прыгнула - она услышала шорох
 - 3) *разг.* он, она, оно (*о судне, автомашине и т. п.*)
she is a man-of-war, she sails tomorrow - это военное судно, оно уходит в море завтра
she's a fine car - это отличная машина
2. в коррелятивных местоименных сочетаниях та (которая)
- she that believes ... - та, которая верит ...
she whom you saw is my best friend - та (женщина), которую вы видели, - моя лучшая подруга
she of the golden hair - золотоволосая златокудрая, та, что с золотыми волосами

she

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

she pronoun, noun *BrE* [ʃi] ^ˈ *NAmE* [ʃi] ^ˈ *BrE* strong form [ʃi:] ^ˈ *AmE* strong form [ʃi] ^ˈ

pronoun (used as the subject of a verb)

a female person or animal that has already been mentioned or is easily identified

- 'What does your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- Doesn't she (= the woman we are looking at) look like Sue?

compare †her

Word Origin:

Middle English: probably a phonetic development of the Old English feminine personal pronoun hēo, hīe.

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: ▫ 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.

noun

1. **singular** (informal) a female
 - What a sweet little dog. Is it a he or a she?
2. **she-** (in compound nouns) a female animal
 - a she-wolf

Word Origin:

[**she**] Middle English: probably a phonetic development of the Old English feminine personal pronoun hēo, hīe.

she

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **she**¹ **S1 W1** /ʃiː; strong ʃiː BrE ^ˈ AmE ^ˈ pronoun [used as the subject of a verb]

[Date: 1100-1200; Origin: Probably from Old English heo 'she']

1. used to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal that has already been mentioned or is already known about:

- " You could always ask Beth – she's got plenty of money.
- " I saw you talking to that girl. Who is she?
- " What did she say when you told her?

2. *old-fashioned* used to refer to a country, ship, or vehicle that has already been mentioned:

- " She was carrying over 1,500 passengers.

II. **she**² /ʃiː BrE ^ˈ AmE ^ˈ noun [singular] informal

a female:

- " What a cute puppy! Is it a he or a she?

she

Freakuency Pack

12500 **26**^{MCW}

15000 **16**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k SHE** 3037120

she 1546917

her 1426913

hers 8101

herself 55189

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

88192 **31**¹⁵⁴⁶⁶⁴⁶ *pphs1*

117 **63392**¹⁴² *nn1*

103 **69293**¹¹⁹ *jj*

6 **340532**⁶ *cc*

4 **448952**⁴ *np1*