

mortgage1. ['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ] *n юр.*

заклад; залог; ипотека, закладная

loan on mortgage - ссуда /заём/ под закладную

to take out /to raise/ a mortgage - заложить; получить заём под закладную

to lend on mortgage - давать деньги под закладную

to pay off /to redeem/ the mortgage - выкупить закладную, выкупить из залога

mortgage bond - закладной лист

mortgage term - срок закладной

2. ['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ] *v*1) *юр.* закладывать

to mortgage one's house - заложить свой дом

the house was mortgaged for £10,000 - дом был заложен /заложили/ за десять тысяч фунтов стерлингов

2) ругаться (*словом и т. п.*); связывать себя обещанием

to mortgage one's happiness [one's reputation] - поставить на карту своё счастье [свою репутацию]

to mortgage oneself [one's life] to a cause - посвятить себя [свою жизнь] какому-л. делу

mortgage

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

mort-gage [mortgage mortgages mortgaged mortgaging] **noun, verb BrE**['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ] *NAmE* ['mɔ:ɡrɔ:ɡɪdʒ]**noun** (also **informal**, **home 'loan'**)

a legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends you money to buy a house, etc, and you pay the money back over a particular number of years; the sum of money that you borrow

- to **apply for/take out/pay off a mortgage**
- mortgage rates (= of interest)
- a mortgage on the house
- a mortgage of £60 000
- monthly mortgage payments

Word Origin:late Middle English: from Old French, literally dead pledge, from **mort** (from Latin **mortuus** 'dead') + **gage** 'pledge'.Culture:**mortgages**

Houses are expensive to buy and few people have enough money of their own. Most people have to **take out a mortgage**, a type of **loan**. In Britain people usually get a mortgage from a **bank** or a **↑building society**; in the US they get one from a bank or a **↑savings and loan association**. People usually **put down a deposit** (= pay a percentage of the price of the property) and borrow the rest, although some lenders will lend up to 100% of the amount needed. Mortgages are paid back in monthly payments over a period ranging from 15 to 30 years. The person borrowing the money has to pay **interest** on the **loan**, so that the final amount paid is considerably more than the amount of the **loan** itself. The **security** for the **loan** is the house itself. If a borrower fails to **keep up payments**, the house may be **repossessed** by the lender and sold so that they can get their money back.

There are different types of mortgages. With a **fixed-rate mortgage**, the amount of interest remains at a particular level and the monthly payments do not change. This type of mortgage is more popular in the US than Britain, where **variable-rate mortgages** (**AmE** usually **adjustable-rate mortgages**) are more common. With a variable-rate mortgage, the rate of interest can increase or decrease depending on the state of the economy. Another type of mortgage in Britain is the **endowment mortgage**: borrowers pay interest on the loan to the bank or building society and a fixed sum towards an endowment policy, a type of insurance policy which should pay a sum of money that will be used to repay the loan. Many people with endowment mortgages have suffered because the growth of the policy was not enough to repay the loan and they are no longer sold.

For many people, paying back a mortgage is their greatest financial **burden**. People talk of being 'mortgaged up to the hilt', meaning that their mortgage payments leave them with little money for anything else. It is possible to take out a **second mortgage** on a house. Another practice, called **remortgaging** (**AmE refinancing**) involves changing an existing mortgage to a different type offered by the lender or replacing it with a mortgage from another lender, usually in order to obtain a lower rate of interest.

House prices sometimes rise very fast and then fall again. Some people who buy a house when prices are high can become victims of **negative equity**. **Equity** means the part of the value of a house that the buyer owns, and **negative equity** means a situation in which the value of a house falls below the amount borrowed as a mortgage. This makes it impossible to sell the house without being left with debt.

Collocations:**Moving house***Renting*live in a rented/(especially **NAmE**) rental propertyrent/share/move into a furnished house/(**BrE**) flat/(especially **NAmE**) apartmentrent a studio/(**BrE**) a studio flat/(especially **NAmE**) a studio apartment/(**BrE**) a bedsitfind/get a housemate/(**BrE**) a flatmate/(**NAmE**) a roommate

sign/break the lease/rental agreement/contract

afford/renew /terminate the lease/(**BrE**) tenancyafford/pay the rent/the bills/(**NAmE**) the utilities(especially **BrE**) fall behind with/ (especially **NAmE**) fall behind on the rent

pay/lose a damage deposit/(NAmE) security deposit
give/receive a month's/two-weeks' notice to leave/vacate the property

Being a landlord

have a flat/apartment/room (BrE) to let/(especially NAmE) for rent
rent (out)/lease (out)/ (BrE) let (out)/sublet a flat/apartment/house/property
collect/increase/raise the rent
evict the existing tenants
attract/find new/prospective tenants
invest in rental property/(BrE) property to let/(BrE) the buy-to-let market

Buying

buy/acquire/purchase a house/(a) property/(especially NAmE) (a piece of) prime real estate
call/contact/use (BrE) an estate agent/(NAmE) a Realtor™/(NAmE) a real estate agent/broker
make/ (BrE) put in an offer on a house
put down/save for (BrE) a deposit on a house
make/put/save for (especially NAmE) a down payment on a house/home
apply for/arrange/take out a mortgage/home loan
(struggle to) pay the mortgage
make/meet/keep up/cover the monthly mortgage payments/(BrE also) repayments
(BrE) repossess (especially NAmE) foreclose on sb's home/house

Selling

put your house/property on the market/up for sale/up for auction
increase/lower your price/the asking price
have/hold/hand over the deed/(especially BrE) deeds of/to the house, land, etc.

Example Bank:

- He didn't earn enough to support his family and pay the mortgage.
- He raised the money by taking out a second mortgage on his house.
- He wasn't earning enough to pay the mortgage.
- I couldn't get a mortgage on the property.
- There are penalties if you want to redeem your mortgage early.
- They fell behind with/on their mortgage, so their home was repossessed.
- They were having trouble getting a mortgage.
- They were struggling to keep up with their mortgage payments.
- We have a big mortgage.
- We'll have to take out a second mortgage to pay for this holiday!
- We've got a big mortgage.
- a mortgage of \$800 000
- a rise in mortgage rates
- mortgage interest payments
- Fortunately we've already paid off our mortgage.
- He's been having trouble keeping up with his monthly mortgage repayments.
- Mortgage rates are up again this month.

verb ~ sth

to give a bank, etc. the legal right to own your house, land, etc. if you do not pay the money back that you have borrowed from the bank to buy the house or land

- He had to mortgage his house to pay his legal costs.

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	mortgage
	BrE / 'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/
	NAmE / 'mɔ:rgædʒ/
he / she / it	mortgages
	BrE / 'mɔ:ɡɪdʒɪz/
	NAmE / 'mɔ:rgædʒɪz/
past simple, past participle	mortgaged
	BrE / 'mɔ:ɡɪdʒd/
	NAmE / 'mɔ:rgædʒd/
-ing form	mortgaging
	BrE / 'mɔ:ɡɪdʒɪŋ/
	NAmE / 'mɔ:rgædʒɪŋ/

Word Origin:

late Middle English: from Old French, literally dead pledge, from **mort** (from Latin **mortuus** 'dead') + **gage** 'pledge' .

See also: ↑home loan

mortgage

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **mortgage** ¹ **W3** /'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/ 'mɔ:rgædʒ- **BrE** ^s **AmE** ^s **noun** [countable]

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Old French; Origin: mort 'dead' + gage 'promise']

1. a legal arrangement by which you borrow money from a bank or similar organization in order to buy a house, and pay back the

money over a period of years:

- " Your building society or bank will help arrange a mortgage.
- " They've taken out a 30-year mortgage (=they will pay for their house over a period of 30 years).
- " We decided to use Fred's redundancy money to pay off the mortgage (=pay back all the money we borrowed for a mortgage).
- " Mortgage rates are set to rise again in the spring.
- " She was having trouble meeting her mortgage payments.

2. the amount of money you borrow in the form of a mortgage:

- " If you earn £20,000 per year, then you may be able to get a mortgage of £60,000.

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COLLOCATIONS

■ verbs

- **have a mortgage** They have a mortgage on a small house in North London.
- **take out a mortgage** (=borrow money to buy a house) We took out a 25-year mortgage.
- **get a mortgage** We couldn't get a mortgage.
- **pay/repay a mortgage** If I lose my job, we won't be able to pay the mortgage.
- **pay off a mortgage** (=finish paying all the money you owe) They paid off their mortgage five years early.
- **fall/get behind with the mortgage** (=be unable to pay enough money each month) He fell behind with the mortgage when he lost his job.

■ adjectives

- **big/high** They both need to work full-time because their mortgage is so big.
- **cheap** (=with a low interest rate) Homebuyers are eager to take advantage of the cheap mortgages on offer.

■ mortgage + NOUN

- **a mortgage payment** If interest rates go down, your mortgage payments will fall.
- **the mortgage rate** (=the rate of interest you will pay on a mortgage) You need to shop around for a good mortgage rate.
- **a mortgage lender** (=a bank that provides mortgages) Nearly all mortgage lenders plan to raise their interest rates.

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THESAURUS

- **loan** *noun* [countable] an amount of money that is borrowed, especially from a bank or company, which you agree to pay back by the end of a period of time: We took out a loan to buy a new car. | He is paying back a \$50,000 loan.
- **mortgage** *noun* [countable] a large amount of money that someone borrows from a bank or company to buy a house: Nick told me the mortgage on his apartment is worth about \$90,000. | Anyone taking out a mortgage should be aware that interest rates can go up at any time. | It took my parents nearly thirty years to pay off their mortgage.
- **interest** *noun* [uncountable] money that you pay for borrowing money, especially that you pay every year or every month at a fixed rate: Credit companies charge huge amounts of interest. | What's the interest on the loan?
- **overdraft** *noun* [countable] *British English* the amount of money that you owe to bank when you have spent more money than you had in your account: I left university with no job and a big overdraft. | 20% of the bank's customers regularly use their overdraft facility. | You have to pay a fee for unauthorized overdrafts.
- **debt** *noun* [uncountable and countable] an amount of money that a person or organization owes: The company now has debts of almost £2 million. | A lot of the money went towards paying his debts. | The family were \$100,000 in debt (=they owed \$100,000).
- **credit** *noun* [uncountable] an arrangement with a shop or bank that allows you to buy something and pay for it later: We bought the furniture on credit. | He had a credit limit of £7,000.

II. mortgage² BrE¹ AmE¹ verb [transitive]

1. if you mortgage your home, land, or property, you borrow money, usually from a bank, and if you cannot pay back the money within a particular period of time, the bank has the right to sell your property in order to get the money you owe it:

- " We mortgaged our house to start Paul's business.

2. **mortgage the/sb's future** to borrow money or do something that is likely to cause problems in the future, that other people will have to deal with:

- " The report explains how governments are mortgaging their nations' futures.

mortgage

12500 **2801** MCW

15000 **2563** COCA

RANGE: **2k** MORTGAGE 11248

mortgage 8306

mortgaged 192

unmortgaged 0

mortgaging 68

mortgages 2678

mortgagee 0

mortgagees 4

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

3361 **4716** ⁸³⁰¹ *nn1*

⁵ **378990** *jj*