

**mayor**  
[meə] *n*  
мэп

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**mayor**

**mayor** [mayor mayors] *BrE* [meə(r)]<sup>ˈ</sup> *NAmE* [ˈmeɪər]<sup>ˈ</sup> *noun*

1. (in England, Wales and Northern Ireland) the head of a town, ↑**borough** or county council, chosen by other members of the council to represent them at official ceremonies, etc

- the Lord Mayor of London

**compare** ↑**provost**

2. the head of the government of a town or city, etc, elected by the public

- the Mayor of New York
- Mayor Bob Anderson

Derived Word ↑**mayoral**

Word Origin:

Middle English: from Old French **maire**, from the Latin adjective **major** 'greater', used as a noun in late Latin.

Culture:

**local government**

The system of local government is slightly different in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is divided into **counties** each with a **county council** which is responsible for certain services. Each county is divided again into **districts**, each with a **district council** responsible for a smaller area. Districts are further divided into **parishes** which were originally villages with churches. In some parts of England, there are instead **unitary authorities** which have just one level of local government responsible for an area or city, sometimes called a **metropolitan district**. London has a separate system with an elected **Assembly** and a **mayor**. In Scotland, there are 32 **council areas**. Wales is divided into 22 counties and **county boroughs** and Northern Ireland has 26 districts. All of these are unitary authorities with one level of local government.

Councils consist of **councillors** who are representatives elected by local people for a period of four years. Most councillors belong to a **political party** and, especially at county level, people often vote for them as representatives of a party, not as individuals. Since the Local Government Act of 2000, councils have been led by a **council leader** and a **cabinet** of councillors, or a **directly elected mayor** and a cabinet. In 2004 there were 12 directly elected mayors in England, including the Mayor of London. Councils meet in a **council chamber** at the local **town hall** or **county hall**.

Councils make policies for their area which are carried out by **local government officers**, who have a similar role to ↑**civil servants**. **Local authorities** (= councils and committees) have responsibilities for education, social services, housing, transport, the fire and police services and other local services. Many people are employed by councils, but many services are also now carried out by private companies who are given contracts by the council. Councils receive some money from central government in the form of **grants**, they also collect **council tax** from each **household**, a locally set tax based on the value of the house. In the US, local government has three levels, with the **State government**, **County government** and below that, towns and cities. State government is organized in a similar way to the ↑**federal government**, with a **state constitution** in most states which explains the powers of the three branches of state government, the **executive**, the **legislative** and the **judicial**. The **executive** branch is headed by a **governor** and state laws are made by a **legislature**, which usually has two houses, a **Senate** and a **House of Representatives**. The **judicial** branch usually consists of a state supreme court and several lower courts. States have great influence and organize their own system of courts and set local **income tax** and sales tax.

States are divided into counties which have a county government located in a town or city called the **county seat**. The structure of county government varies from state to state, but most countries have a **Board of Commissioners**, sometimes called a **Board of Supervisors**, with the Board and other county officials usually being elected. Services provided by a county government depend on the area, whether it is mainly **urban** or **rural**. In **urban** areas, city and county governments may work together to provide services for the area. Counties usually have a **sheriff's department**, a kind of police department, whose officers are called **sheriff's deputies**.

America's cities, towns, villages and other **municipalities** vary greatly from small towns of a few hundred people to cities of millions. For that reason, there is no single system of local government. Most towns and cities have an elected mayor as their head and a council, made up of elected members from different areas of the city, which makes **ordinances** (= local laws). A **municipal government** usually has its own police force and courts, runs local schools, takes care of the roads, and may also provide services like public transport, water and electricity.

Example Bank:

- He is running for mayor of Bogotá.
- In 1662–3 he served as Lord Mayor of London.
- the mayor of Moscow
- Already a well-known businessman, he is now running for Mayor of Bogota.
- He became the first directly elected mayor of London in 2000.
- The allegations were made in an article by former New York mayor, Ed Koch.

**mayor**

**mayor** /meə \$ 'meɪər/ *BrE* <sup>ˈ</sup> *AmE* <sup>ˈ</sup> *noun* [countable]

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

[Date: 1200-1300; Language: Old French; Origin: maire, from Latin major; ⇒ ↑**major**<sup>1</sup>]

1. the person who has been elected to lead the government of a town or city:

ˈ the election of the London mayor

2. someone who is chosen or elected each year in Britain to represent a town or city at official public ceremonies

—mayoral adjective:

" mayoral duties

• • •

### THESAURUS

- **politician** someone who works in politics, especially an elected member of the government: senior politicians
- **statesman** a political or government leader, especially one who is well-respected: a respected elder statesman | great statesmen like Roosevelt and Churchill | He would later describe the king as 'one of the most brilliant statesmen I have ever been privileged to meet'.
- **MP/Member of Parliament** in Britain, someone who has been elected to a parliament to represent people from a particular area of the country: Ken Newton, MP
- **congressman** a man who is a member of a congress, especially the US House of Representatives: a Republican congressman
- **congresswoman** a woman who is a member of a congress, especially the US House of Representatives: Mrs McKinney was the state's first black congresswoman.
- **senator** a member of the senate, especially in the US: Senator Clinton
- **representative** in the US, a member of the House of Representatives: Democratic Representatives
- **mayor** someone who has been elected to lead the government of a town or city: Boris Johnson was elected Mayor of London. | the former New York mayor, Rudy Giuliani
- **spin doctor** someone who is used by a political party to influence people's opinions by cleverly controlling what is reported in the news: The party spin doctors would like us to believe that the government is committed to improving the environment.

### mayor

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12500 **4420**<sup>MCW</sup>

15000 **1854**<sup>COCA</sup>

RANGE: **2k** MAYOR <sup>20395</sup>

mayor <sup>18129</sup>

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mayoral <sup>910</sup>

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

6030 **2717**<sup>15685</sup> *nn1*

1150 **12633**<sup>2210</sup> *nnb*

115 **51132**<sup>214</sup> *np1*

5 **252768**<sup>11</sup> *nnu*

9 **272824**<sup>9</sup> *jj*