

mine

I

[main] **poss pron** (абсолютная форма; употр. преим. предикативно; ср. ту)

1. 1) мой, моя, моё, мои; принадлежащий мне

it is mine - это моё

he's an old friend of mine - он мой старый друг, это один из моих старых друзей

it is no business of mine - это не моё дело

the game is mine - эту игру выиграл я

2) эллиптически вместо сочетания ту с существительным, часто уже употреблённым в данном предложении мой, свой, моя, своя **и т. п.**

lend me your pen, I have lost mine - дай мне твою ручку, я потерял свою (ручку)

me and mine - я и мои (родные), я и моя семья

2. **уст., поэт.**1) (вм. ту перед гласными) мой, моя **и т. п.**

mine eyes - мои глаза

2) иногда с инверсией:

o mistress /lady/ mine - о (моя) владычица, о повелительница

II

1. [main] **n**

1. 1) рудник; копь; шахта; прииск

2) подземная выработка

3) разрез, карьер

4) залежь, пласт

2. сокровищница; источник (сведений **и т. п.**)

a regular mine of information - подлинная сокровищница сведений, неистощимый источник информации

3. **воен., мор.**

1) мина; фугас

mine area - заминированный участок; минное поле

mine belt - минное ограждение; полоса минных ограждений

to lay a mine - устанавливать /ставить/ мину

to hit a mine - наскочить на мину

to trip /to spring, to touch off/ a mine - наступить на мину; подорваться на mine [**ср. тж.** ◇]

to clear the road of mines - разминировать дорогу

2) **уст.** подкоп◇ to spring a mine on smb. - преподнести кому-л. неприятный сюрприз [**ср. тж.** 3, 1)]2. [main] **v**1. производить горные работы, разрабатывать рудник, добывать (руды **и т. п.**)

to mine (for) coal [(for) gold] - добывать уголь [золото]

to mine a bed of coal - разрабатывать угольный пласт

2. 1) подкапывать; вести подкоп

2) зарываться в землю; рыть норку (**о животных**)3. **воен., мор.**

1) минировать, ставить мину

to mine the entrance to a harbour - заминировать вход в гавань

2) подрывать

the cruiser was mined and sank - крейсер был подорван и затонул

4. подрывать, подтачивать

the river mines the foundations of the house - река размывает фундамент дома

to mine the foundations of a doctrine - подрывать основы учения

mine

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

mine [mine mines mined mining] **pronoun, noun, verb** BrE [main] ^ˈ NAmE[main] ^ˈ**pronoun** (the possessive form of I)

1. of or belonging to the person writing or speaking

• That's mine.

• He's a friend **of mine** (= one of my friends) .

• She wanted one like mine (= like I have) .

2. (BrE, informal) my home

• Let's go back to mine after the show.

Word Origin:**pron.** Old English mīn Germanic ↑**me** Dutch mijn German mein**n.** and **v.** late Middle English Old French mine miner Celtic Welsh mwyn 'ore' 'mine'Idiom: ↑mine of information**noun**

1. a deep hole or holes under the ground where minerals such as coal, gold, etc. are dug

• a copper/diamond mine

compare ↑pit, ↑quarry

see also ↑mining, ↑coal mine, ↑gold mine

2. a type of bomb that is hidden under the ground or in the sea and that explodes when sb/sth touches it

see also ↑landmine

Word Origin:

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n. and v. late Middle English Old French mine miner Celtic Welsh mwyn 'ore' 'mine'

Culture:

coal mining

Coal was very important in the economic development of Britain. It was used as fuel in the factories built during the ↑Industrial Revolution and continued to be important until the 1980s. The main coalfields were in north-east England, the north Midlands and the valleys of south Wales, especially the ↑Rhondda Valley. Towns and villages grew around the collieries or pits (= coal mines) and were dominated by the pithead where the lifting machinery was, and by large black slag heaps (= piles of waste material). Poor conditions and low pay led to a long history of industrial trouble and caused miners to play a leading role in the development of the ↑trade union movement.

In 1913 Britain produced 292 million tons of coal and employed over a million miners. In 1947, when the mines were nationalized (= brought under government control), there were still about 1 000 collieries and 700 000 miners. Increased use of ↑North Sea oil and gas in the 1970s led to a lower demand for coal. Coal gas was replaced by natural gas. By the mid 1980s there were only 160 collieries and 200 000 miners. Fear of further job losses led to the long and violent miners' strike of 1984–5. In the 1990s there were more pit closures. In mining communities throughout Britain thousands of former miners have struggled to find new jobs. Collieries were returned to private ownership in 1994, and most coal now produced in Britain is sold to the electricity-generating industry. In 2003 just over 11 000 people were employed in mining.

Coal mining is important in the US. In 1988 the US produced nearly a fifth of the world's coal. Most is mined in the ↑Appalachian Mountains. Modern mining techniques used in ↑West Virginia have removed whole mountain tops and destroyed large areas of forest. Coal is used especially in the electricity-generating industry and in the manufacture of steel. In 2002 the US coal mining industry employed about 110 000 workers.

Example Bank:

- At its peak, the mine produced 5 000 tons of coal a day.
- Soldiers laid anti-personnel mines in the fields.
- The troops are slowly clearing the mines.
- flooded mine workings
- poor working conditions in the mines
- soldiers laying anti-personnel mines
- He was killed when his jeep ran over a land mine.

verb

1. transitive, intransitive to dig holes in the ground in order to find and obtain coal, diamonds, etc

- ~ sth (for sth) The area has been mined for slate for centuries.
- Uranium is mined from deep underground
- ~ (for sth) They were mining for gold.

2. transitive ~ sth to place ↑mines n. (2) below the surface of an area of land or water; to destroy a vehicle with ↑mines

- The coastal route had been mined.
- The UN convoy was mined on its way to the border.

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	mine
	BrE /maɪn/
	NAme /maɪn/
he / she / it	mines
	BrE /maɪnz/
	NAme /maɪnz/
past simple, past participle	mined
	BrE /maɪnd/
	NAme /maɪnd/
-ing form	mining
	BrE /maɪnɪŋ/
	NAme /maɪnɪŋ/

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mine

1. mine¹ S1 /maɪn/ BrE¹ AmE¹ pronoun [possessive form of 'I']

used by the person speaking or writing to refer to something that belongs to or is connected with himself or herself ⇒ my:

It was Glen's idea, not mine.

'Is that your car?' 'No, mine is parked over the road.'

You've got good legs – mine are too thin.

His English is better than mine.

of mine

I want you to meet an old friend of mine.

II. mine² S2 W3 BrE AmE noun [countable]

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Old French; Origin: Vulgar Latin mina]

1. a deep hole or holes in the ground that people dig so that they can remove coal, gold, tin etc ⇒ mining

coal/gold/copper etc mine

one of the largest coal mines in the country

in/down a mine

the time when children used to work down the mines

2. a type of bomb that is hidden just below the ground or under water and that explodes when it is touched:

They learnt how to lay mines (=put them in place).

The ship struck a mine and sank. ⇒ landmine

3. a mine of information (about/on something) someone or something that can give you a lot of information about a particular subject and that is therefore very useful or helpful:

The website is a mine of information about all forms of cancer.

...

THESAURUS

• **bomb** a weapon that explodes: The bomb exploded on a bus in Jerusalem during the city's morning rush hour. | Fifty-five people were injured in a car bomb attack in Baghdad. | Morrow was convicted in 1998 of sending four letter bombs (=a small bomb hidden in a package and sent to someone in order to hurt or kill them) to government officials. | People were worried that terrorists would try to detonate a dirty bomb (=a bomb that contains nuclear materials) in the city centre.

• **explosives** bombs or substances that can cause explosions: They used explosives to blow the door off the front of the building. | The car was packed with 1,000 lbs of high explosives (=powerful explosives).

• **device** a bomb – used especially in news reports: Police found the device hidden in a suitcase. | A bomb threat was received and the building was evacuated, but no device was found.

• **IED** a bomb that has been made using whatever materials are available, especially one used to blow up soldiers travelling through a place. IED is short for 'improvised explosive device': Several soldiers were killed when an IED exploded as their convoy drove by.

• **mine** a type of bomb that is hidden just below the ground or under water, and that explodes when it is touched: The fields are still full of landmines. | The ship struck a mine and sank.

• **grenade** (also hand grenade) a small bomb that can be thrown by hand or fired from a special gun: He pulled the pin and threw a grenade toward the enemy's position.

III. mine³ BrE AmE verb (past tense and past participle mined, present participle mining)

1. [intransitive, transitive usually passive] to dig large holes in the ground in order to remove coal, gold etc:

Copper has been mined here since the sixteenth century.

This area has been mined for over 300 years.

mine for

The company first started mining for salt in 1851.

2. [transitive usually passive] to hide bombs in the sea or under the ground:

All the roads leading to the village had been mined.

mine

12500 1948^{MCW}

15000 9^{COCA}

RANGE: 1k | 6150463

j 4334454

me 760436

mine 25846

my 966765

myself 62899

meself 63

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

11242 2571¹⁶⁵⁸⁵ ppge

5026 4487⁸⁸⁶⁰ nn1

166 56361¹⁷⁸ appge

112 70147¹¹⁶ vv0

18 126438³⁸ np1

23 160249²⁴ vvi

20 168127²² nnu

18 186379¹⁸ jj

5 391025⁵ pph1