

navy['neɪvɪ] *n*

1. военно-морской флот, военно-морские силы
the Royal Navy - военно-морской флот (*Великобритании*)
navy in the air - *разг.* морская авиация
Navy Regulations - военно-морской устав
Navy List, *амер.* Navy Register - список кораблей и командного состава военно-морских сил
2. = navy blue

navy

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

navy [navy navies] *BrE* ['neɪvɪ] ^ɹ *NAmE* ['neɪvɪ] ^ɹ **noun** (pl. navies)

1. **countable + singular or plural verb** the part of a country's armed forces that fights at sea, and the ships that it uses

- the British and German navies
- He's joined **the navy/the Navy** .
- an officer in **the navy/the Navy**
- The navy is/are considering buying six new warships.

see also ↑naval ⁽²⁾

2. **uncountable** = ↑navy blue

Word Origin:

late Middle English (in the sense 'ships collectively, fleet'): from Old French *navie* 'ship, fleet', from popular Latin *navia* 'ship', from Latin *navis* 'ship'.

Culture:**the armed forces**

The British armed forces, sometimes called the **services**, consist of the **Army**, the **Royal Navy (RN)**, and the **Royal Air Force (RAF)**. The Queen is **Commander-in-Chief** of all three services, but responsibility for their management lies with the **Ministry of Defence (MOD)**, which is headed by the **Secretary of State for Defence**. The Army is the largest of the three services and the Royal Navy the smallest. The Navy is the service with the longest history and is sometimes known as the **senior service**. The regular forces are supported when necessary by the **regular reserves**, who are former members of the regular forces and **volunteer reserves**, people who train in their free time with the **Territorial Army**, the **Reserve Air Forces**, or the **Royal Navy Reserve**. In 1998 the government's **Strategic Defence Review** set out a plan of modernization of the armed forces and established a **Joint Rapid Reaction Force** which includes all three services.

In the US the President is **Commander-in Chief** of the armed forces and the **Secretary of Defense** is responsible for their management. The **Joint Chiefs of Staff** are the military leaders of the four services, the **Army**, **Navy**, **Air Force** and **Marine Corps**, which are supported when necessary by the reserve forces, the **US Army Reserve**, the **National Guard** and the **Navy Reserve**. The Army is the service with the longest history. Four of its leaders became President: George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Ulysses S Grant and Dwight Eisenhower.

Collocations:**War and peace***Starting a war*

declare /make/wage war (on sb/sth)
go to war (against/with sb)
cause/spark/provoke/foment/quell unrest
incite/lead /crush/suppress a revolt/rebellion
launch/mount/carry out a surprise/terrorist attack
prevent/halt/represent an escalation of the conflict
be torn apart by/be on the brink of civil war
enter/invade /occupy sb's territory
lead /launch/resist/repel an invasion

Military operations

adopt/develop /implement /pursue a military strategy
carry out/execute /perform military operations/manoeuvres (*especially US*) maneuvers
send/deploy/station/pull back/withdraw troops
go on/fly/carry out a reconnaissance/rescue mission
train/equip/deploy army/military/combat units
lead /launch/conduct a raid/a surprise attack/an (air/airborne/amphibious) assault (on sb)
employ/use guerrilla tactics
conduct/wage biological/guerrilla warfare
fight/crush/defeat the rebels/the insurgency
suffer/inflict a crushing defeat
achieve /win a decisive victory
halt/stop the British/German/Russian advance
order/force a retreat

Fighting

join/serve in the army/navy/air force
be/go/remain /serve on active duty
serve/complete /return from a tour of duty

be sent to the front (line)
attack/strike/engage /defeat/kill/destroy the enemy
see/report/be engaged in heavy fighting
call for/be met with armed resistance
come under heavy/machine-gun/mortar fire
fire a machine-gun/mortar shells/rockets (at sb/sth)
shoot a rifle/a pistol/bullets/missiles
launch/fire a cruise/ballistic/anti-tank missile
use biological/chemical/nuclear weapons
inflict/suffer/sustain heavy losses/casualties
be hit/killed by enemy/friendly/artillery fire
become/be held as a prisoner of war

Civilians in war

harm/kill/target/protect innocent/unarmed civilians
cause/avoid/limit/minimize civilian casualties/collateral damage
impose/enforce/lift a curfew
engage in/be a victim of ethnic cleansing
be sent to an internment/a concentration camp
accept/house/resettle refugees fleeing from war
fear/threaten military/violent reprisals
commit/be accused of war crimes/crimes against humanity/genocide

Making peace

make/bring/win/achieve /maintain /promote peace
call for/negotiate/broker/declare a ceasefire/a temporary truce
sign a ceasefire agreement
call for/bring/put an end to hostilities
demand /negotiate /accept the surrender of sb/sth
establish/send (in) a peacekeeping force
negotiate /conclude/ratify/sign/accept/reject/break/violate a peace treaty

Example Bank:

- He joined the Navy in 1991.
- He spent ten years in the US navy.

navy

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **navy** /'neɪvɪ/ *BrE* ^ˈ *AmE* ^ˈ *noun* (plural **navies**)

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Old French; Origin: navie 'group of ships', from Latin navigia 'ships', from navigare ⇒ ↑navigate]

1. **[countable]** the part of a country's military forces that fights at sea:
the British Navy

in the navy

- Is your brother still in the navy?
- He **joined** **the navy** during the war.

2. **[uncountable]** a very dark blue colour:
The jacket is available in navy, green, or brown.

—**navy** *adjective*

II. **navy blue** *BrE* ^ˈ *AmE* ^ˈ (also **navy**) *adjective*

very dark blue:

- a navy blue sweater

—**navy blue** *noun* [uncountable]

navy

Freakuency Pack

12500 **3992**^{MCW}

15000 **3481**^{COCA}

RANGE: **4k NAVY** ⁶⁴⁸¹

navy ⁶³³⁶

navies ¹⁴⁵

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

3088 **5866**⁶³¹⁹ *nn1*

8 **276383**⁹ *jj*

5 **302911**⁸ *nnu*