lobby Apresyan (En-Ru)

- **1.** ['lɒbɪ] *n*
 - 1. вестибюль, приёмная, холл; коридор

the lobby of a theatre - фойетеатра

division lobby - парл. коридор для голосования (один коридор для голосующих «за», другой - для голосующих «против»)

- 2. 1) кулуары (законодательного собрания)
- 2) *собир*. лобби, завсегдатаи кулуаров (*парламента, конаресса*); группа, проталкивающая выгодный ей законопроект, желательную кандидатуру *и т. п.*

oil lobby - лобби нефтепромышленников

zionist lobby - сионистское лобби

3. поход к зданию парламента митинг перед зданием парламента(с подачей петиции и т. п.)

2. ['lɒbɪ] *V*

1. 1) обрабатывать членов парламента конгресса *и т. п.*; пытаться воздействовать на членов законодательного органа путём закулисных переговоров

to lobby for a proposal - проталкивать предложение

to lobby in order to maintain subsidies [for higher subsidies] - вести работу среди членов законодательного органа за сохранение [за повышение] субсидий

to lobby among the convention delegates - вести агитацию среди делегатов съезда

to lobby a bill [a candidate] through the Senate - протащить законопроект [кандидата] через сенат (путём давления на сенаторов)

the lobbying apparatus of the military services - пропагандистский аппарат военных ведомств

- 2) оказывать давление на должностное лицо
- 2. организовать поход к зданию парламента или митинг у здания парламента (для подачи петиций и т. п.)

lobby

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

lobby [lobby lobbies lobbied lobbying] noun, verb BrE ['lobj] ** NAmE ['la bi

noun (pl. lobbies)

1. countable a large area inside the entrance of a public building where people can meet and wait

Syn: ↑foyer

· a hotel lobby

- 2. countable (in the British Parliament) a large hall that is open to the public and used for people to meet and talk to Members of Parliament
- 3. countable + singular or plural verb a group of people who try to influence politicians on a particular issue
- The gun lobby is/are against any change in the law.
- 4. countable, singular (BrE) an organized attempt by a group of people to influence politicians on a particular issue

Syn: †pressure group

· a recent lobby of Parliament by pensioners

Word Origin:

mid 16th cent. (in the sense 'monastic cloister'): from medieval Latin Iobia, Iobium 'covered walk, portico'. The verb sense (originally US) derives from the practice of frequenting the Iobby of a house of legislature to influence its members into supporting a cause.

Example Bank:

- Many groups have together mounted a lobby against cuts in hospitals.
- Residents have organized a lobby for improved local facilities.
- · a powerful anti-smoking lobby
- Long-distance calls can only be made from the lobby of the hotel.
- The gun lobby is against any change in the law.

Derived Word 1lobbyist

verb (lob-bies, lobby-ing, lob-bied, lob-bied) transitive, intransitive ~ (sb) (for/against sth)

to try to influence a politician or the government and, for example, persuade them to support or oppose a change in the law

- Farmers will lobby Congress for higher subsidies.
- · Women's groups are lobbying to get more public money for children.

Verb forms: verb forms

present simple	
I / you / we /they	lobby
	BrE / 'lobi/
	NAmE / la:bi/
he / she /it	lobbies
	BrE / 'lobiz/
	NAmE / la:biz/
past simple, past participle	lobbied
	BrE / 'lobid/
	NAmE / la:bid/
-ing form	lobbying
	BrE / 'lobian/
	NAmE / la:bitry/

Word Origin:

mid 16th cent. (in the sense 'monastic cloister'): from medieval Latin lobia, lobium 'covered walk, portico'. The verb sense (originally US) derives from the practice of frequenting the lobby of a house of legislature to influence its members into supporting a

Culture:

lobbying

Lobbying is the practice of approaching politicians in order to persuade them to support a particular aim or cause, and to speak about it and draw attention to it. In the US this means trying to obtain the support of members of [†]Congress or a state legislature (= people making laws at state level). In Britain lobbying involves persuading ↑MPs or members of the ↑House of Lords to speak in Parliament and the same is true for members of the Scottish Parliament or Welsh Assembly.

Anyone can write to their MP or a member of Congress, or organize a petition about an issue, but most lobbying is now done by pressure groups or by professional **lobbyists**. Pressure groups work on behalf of a particular section of society or for a specific issue or cause. Many employ full-time liaison officers to develop contacts with politicians who are likely to be sympathetic. In Britain some MPs are employed by pressure groups as consultants. They have to give details of such employment in a special Register of Members' Interests.

Large companies use professional lobbyists to keep them informed of what is being discussed in Congress or Parliament and to try to persuade politicians to put forward their point of view in debates. In the US lobbyists provide information to politicians, sometimes by testifying (= giving evidence) before Congress. They also try to influence the way members of Congress vote, for example by persuading them that a certain policy will be popular with the people they represent. Lobbyists may try to influence politicians by inviting them to lunch or dinner in an expensive restaurant or to a party. There are rules limiting what gifts politicians can accept and any gifts must be reported. Some organizations have many lobbyists who are very active. In 2006 there was a political scandal when a lobbyist, Jack Abramoff, was charged with corruption.

In Britain the methods which lobbyists use to influence MPs, and the question of whether MPs should be connected with lobbyists at all, came to public attention in 1996 when two MPs were found guilty of taking money in exchange for asking questions in Parliament. It became known as the †cash for questions affair and led to the setting up of the †Committee on Standards in Public Life and the publishing of the Register of Members' Interests for each new Parliament.

Example Bank:

- Head teachers have been lobbying hard against education cuts.
- The decision followed months of intense lobbying of UN officials.
- The group achieved its aims after months of political lobbying.
- The group successfully lobbied for changes in the law.
- The organization has been set up to lobby the government on behalf of all the people who have lost their pensions.
- Women's groups are lobbying to get more public money for childcare.

lobby

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. lob by¹ /'lpbi \$ 'la bi BrE * AmE * noun (plural lobbies) [countable]

[Date: 1500-1600, Language: Medieval Latin; Origin: lobium 'covered way for walking']

- a wide passage or large hall just inside the entrance to a public building SYN foyer:
 - a hotel lobby
 - I'll meet you in the entrance lobby.

2.

- a) a hall in the British parliament where members of parliament and the public meet
- b) one of the two passages in the British parliament where members go to vote for or against a [†]bill
- 3. [also + plural verb British English] a group of people who try to persuade a government that a particular law or situation should be changed:
 - the anti-foxhunting lobby
 - a powerful environmental lobby group
- 4. an attempt to persuade a government to change a law, make a new law etc:

a mass lobby of Parliament by women's organizations

II. lobby ² BrE verb (past tense and past participle lobbied, present participle lobbying, third person singular AmE lobbies) [intransitive and transitive]

to try to persuade the government or someone with political power that a law or situation should be changed

lobby for/against

The group is lobbying for a reduction in defence spending.

lobby somebody to do something

We've been lobbying our state representative to support the new health plan.

—lobbyist noun [countable]

lobby

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lobbying 4376 lobbyings 0 lobbyist 1803 lobbyists 3026

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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