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Too many people are greedy with this space..many times I've arrived at my seat and found no room for my own shopping bag or cabin bag in the old fashion sense of the 60's.. The Teaser 2010 Sony does have higher prices many/most times..but if you use inkmesh and narrow down to epub by selecting Sony Reader on the left side..many times Sony's prices are right there with everyone else. Sony Daily Edition (PRS 900) Review Jeff C 2010 Acknowledging the necessity to work with others; getting the guts to ask for help in order to preclude slamming one's head against the wall for extended amounts of time; finding two, three or even more ways to tackle a problem, whether it be literally in homework or otherwise in managing life and time; learning many, _many_ subtle things that you certainly won't regret learning as you tackle challenges in the future. Failing Students Luis von Ahn 2009 Like Brian said, he falls right in there with many of the greats Bill Tucci, Joe Jusko, EBAS, …..many more with his awesome, yet humble attitude. Interview: Al Rio | Major Spoilers - Comic Book Reviews and News 2009 Re the maggot story: many *many* adjectives spring to mind, but I'm going to go with "resourceful"... Boy, do I feel stupid. Angry Professor 2009 Seems like many *many* people who come for the party decide to crash on the floor afterwards. political crosstitch pieces! (update post 3!) amy 2008 An essential argument to have a truly free market is there are many customers who can choose between many goods from *many* competing sellers. Mouse Print»Blog Archive » Ace Ticket: “Great” Prices for Red Sox Tickets? 2007 Motherships..sheesh, at least people here use facts,,I have shown you many false prophecies by many ‘nutbags’..many of them like Robertson, Falwell, Rushdoonie, Hagee and their Iraq war for Jesus end times insanity and I posted them because I do NOT run my life by them and people should not listen to Hagee and these other War, death and blodd for the return of Jesus ‘nutbags’ Think Progress » EMAILS: Bush Officials Blocked Scientist From Discussing Global Warming/Hurricane Link 2006 Thottbot at least has the potential to be a truly comprehensive data source for that kind of analysis, in fact now that I think of it I find myself wishing something like this had existed for Camelot, it would have saved me many, *many* hours of gathering data on how the combat system was actually performing which was very different from how the programmers thought it worked. Automated Expertise Management 2005 You remember when I asked you five times ... maybe six times, if you would tell me a number; how many victims ... how many people. TEDBUNDY Michaud, S G & Aynesworth H 1989 adjective (2)noun (2)pronoun (1)a large or considerable number of persons or things.A good many of the beggars were blind.the many, the greater part of humankind.many persons or things.Many of the beggars were blind. Many were unable to attend.a large number of(as pronoun; functioning as plural)each of a considerable number ofa great number ofas many apples as you liketoo many clouds to see(as pronoun; functioning as plural)“Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged” 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012the majority of mankind, esp the common people Compare fewthe many are kept in ignorance while the few prosper“Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged” 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Origin of many1First recorded before 900; Middle English mani, meni, Old English manig, menig; akin to Old Saxon, Old High German manag, menig, Danish mange, Gothic managsOrigin of many1Old English manig; related to Old Frisian manich, Middle Dutch menech, Old High German managMany, innumerable, manifold, numerous imply the presence or succession of a large number of units. Many is a popular and common word for this idea: many times. Numerous, a more formal word, refers to a great number or to very many units: letters too numerous to mention. Innumerable denotes a number that is beyond count or, more loosely, that is extremely difficult to count: the innumerable stars in the sky. Manifold implies not only that the number is large but also that there is variety or complexity.Examples have not been reviewed.“As a parent, it’s hard to miss those pivotal moments,” she said of the separation anxiety that many children feel when their parents are working and unavailable.Meanwhile, too many of Iran’s ballistic missiles — considerably more lethal than the rockets typically fired into Israel from Gaza and Lebanon — were evading Israeli air defense.This article contains many spoilers for Season 3 of Netflix’s “Squid Game.”Fortunately, English talked to many of the people who were there, publishing underground newspapers and smuggling in illicit literature.I’d say Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder are both capable of doing as many different things, though I’m not sure either has been driven to actually do them for ages.Manx shearwatermany aBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrsttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC Manyadjectivecomp. more, superl. most.Etymology: mænig , Saxon.1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few. Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, slew many of us. Judg. xvi. 24. When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. Kenelm Digby, on the Soul. The apostles never give the least directions to Christians to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the many differences which, in those times, happened among them. John Tillotson, Sermons.2. Marking number indefinite. Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets. Exod. xxxv. 22.3. Powerful; with too, and in low language. They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high, and too many, for them. Roger L'Estrange, Fables.ManynounEtymology: This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mænegeo, mænego, mænigeo, mænigo, mænigu, mænio, mæniu, mængeo, manegeo, manigu, manige, manigo, menegeo, menego, menegu, menigeo, menigo, menigu, menio, meniu.1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. After him the rascal many ran,Heaped together in rude rabblement. Fairy Queen. O thou fond many! with what loud applauseDid’st thou beat heav’n with blessing Bolingbroke. William Shakespeare. I had a purpose nowTo lead our many to the holy land;Lest rest and lying still might make them lookToo near into my state. William Shakespeare, Henry IV. A care-craz’d mother of a many children. William Shakespeare. The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themselves. Robert South, Sermons. There parting from the king the chiefs divide,And wheeling East and West, before their many ride. Dryd. He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life. John Tillotson, Sermons. Seeing a great many in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. Joseph Addison, Freeholder.2. Many, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a substantive. Thou art a collop of my flesh,And for thy sake have I shed many a tear. William Shakespeare. He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not without many and many a way to the wreaking of a malice. Roger L'Estrange, Fables. Broad were their collars too, and every oneWas set about with many a costly stone. Dryden. Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite. John Locke.3. Many is used much in composition. Browse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrsttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Legal, Financial, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia.Related to many: many things (mĕn′ē)adj. more (môr), most (môst) 1. Amounting to or consisting of a large indefinite number: many friends.2. Being one of a large indefinite number; numerous: many a child; many another day.n. (used with a pl. verb)1. The majority of the people; the masses: "The many fail, the one succeeds" (Tennyson).2. A large indefinite number: A good many of the workers had the flu.pron. (used with a pl. verb) A large number of persons or things: "For many are called, but few are chosen" (Matthew 22:14).Idiom: as many The same number of: moved three times in as many years.American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (ˈmɛnɪ) determiner1. a. a large number of: many coaches; many times. b. (as pronoun; functioning as plural): many are seated already. 2. (foll by: a, an, or another, and a singular noun) each of a considerable number of: many a man. 3. a. a great number of: as many apples as you like; too many clouds to see. b. (as pronoun; functioning as plural): I have as many as you. nthe many the majority of mankind, esp the common people: the many are kept in ignorance while the few prosper. Compare few7[Old English manig; related to Old Frisian manich, Middle Dutch menech, Old High German manag]Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (ˈmɛn i) adj. more, most, n., pron. adj. 1. constituting or forming a large number; numerous: many people. 2. noting each one of a large number (usu. fol. by a or an): For many a day it rained. n. 3. a large or considerable number of persons or things: A good many of the beggars were blind. 4. the many, the greater part of humankind. pron. 5. many persons or things: Many were unable to attend. Idioms: many a time, again and again; frequently. [before 900; Old English manig, menig, c. Old High German manag, menig, Old Norse mangr] syn: many, numerous, innumerable, manifold imply the presence of a large number of units. many is a general word that refers to a large but indefinite number of units or individuals: many years ago; many friends and supporters. numerous, a more formal word, stresses the individual and separate quality of the units: to receive numerous letters. innumerable denotes a number that is too large to be counted or, more loosely, that is very difficult to count: the innumerable stars. manifold implies that the number is large, but also varied or complex: manifold responsibilities. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. a large number; a company; multitude of people: the many, 1688.Dictionary of Collective Nouns and Group Terms. Copyright 2008 The Gale Group, Inc. All rights reserved.1. 'many' used in front of a plural nounYou use many immediately in front of the plural form of a noun to talk about a large number of people or things.Many young people worry about their weight.Her music is popular in many countries.In positive statements, 'many' is slightly formal, and a lot of is often used instead.A lot of people agree with this view.In questions and negative statements, many is usually used rather than 'a lot of'.Do many people in your country speak English?There are not many books in the library.2. 'many of'To refer to a large number of the people or things in a particular group, you use many of in front of a plural pronoun, or in front of a plural noun phrase beginning with the, these, those, or a possessive such as my or their.Many of them were forced to leave their homes.Many of the plants had been killed by cold weather.Many of his books are still available.3. 'many' used as a pronounMany is sometimes used as a pronoun to refer to a large group of people or things. This is a fairly formal use.Many have asked themselves whether this was the right thing to do.Be Careful!Don't use 'many' or 'many of' before an uncountable noun, to talk about a large quantity or amount of something. Use much or much of.4. 'many more'You can use many with more to emphasize the difference in size between two groups of people or things.I have many more friends here than I did in my home town.We have had many more problems recently than before.Collins COBUILD English Usage © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 2004, 2011, 2012 Adj.1.many - a quantifier that can be used with count nouns and is often preceded by `as' or `too' or `so' or `that'; amounting to a large but indefinite number; "many temptations"; "the temptations are many"; "a good many"; "a great many"; "many directions"; "take as many apples as you like"; "too many clouds to see"; "never saw so many people"more - (comparative of `many' used with count nouns) quantifier meaning greater in number; "a hall with more seats"; "we have no more bananas"; "more than one"some - quantifier; used with either mass nouns or plural count nouns to indicate an unspecified number or quantity; "have some milk"; "some roses were still blooming"; "having some friends over"; "some apples"; "some paper"few - a quantifier that can be used with count nouns and is often preceded by `a'; a small but indefinite number; "a few weeks ago"; "a few more wagons than usual"; "an invalid's pleasures are few and far between"; "few roses were still blooming"; "few women have led troops in battle"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.determiner1. numerous, various, varied, countless, abundant, myriad, innumerable, sundry, copious, manifold, umpteen (informal), profuse, multifarious, multitudinous, multifold, divers (archaic) He had many books and papers on the subject.pronoun1. a lot, lots (informal), plenty, a mass, scores, piles (informal), tons (informal), heaps (informal), large numbers, a multitude, umpteen (informal), a horde, a thousand and one Many had avoided the delays by consulting the tourist office.Collins Thesaurus of the English Language – Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002adjective The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. beaucoupnombreuxbeaucoup demoult [ˈmɛnɪ]A. ADJ → muchos/asmany people → mucha gente, muchas personasin many cases → en muchos casosa good or a great many houses → muchas or (LAm) bastantes casashowever many books you have → por muchos libros que tengasnot many people → poca genteso many → tantos/asso many flies → tantas moscasever so many people → la mar de gente, tantísimas personasmany a time I've seen him act, many's the time I've seen him act → muchas veces lo he visto actuartoo many → demasiados/astoo many difficulties → demasiadas dificultadesB. PRON → muchos/asmany of them came → muchos (de ellos) vinieronhe has as many as I have → tiene tantos como yohe has three times as many as I have → tiene tres veces más que yothere were as many as 100 at the meeting → asistieron a la reunión hasta cien personasas many again → otros tantosand as many more → y otros tantoshow many are there? → ¿cuántos hay?how many there are! → ¡cuántos hay!however many you have → por muchos que tengasnot many → pocosnot many came → vinieron pocosC. N the many → la mayoríaCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005Collins English/French Electronic Resource. © HarperCollins Publishers 2005 adj, pron → viele; many people → viele (Menschen or Leute); she has many → sie hat viele (davon); he hasn’t got many → er hat nicht viele (davon); there were as many as 20 → es waren sogar 20 da; fifty went to France and as many to Germany → fünfzig gingen nach Frankreich und ebenso viele nach Deutschland; as many again → noch einmal so viele; they are just so many cowards → das sind lauter Feiglinge; there’s one too many → einer ist zu viel; he’s had one too many (inf) → er hat einen zu viel or einen über den Durst getrunken (inf); they were too many for us → sie waren zu viele or zu zahlreich für uns; he made one mistake too many → er hat einen Fehler zu viel gemacht; a good/great many houses → eine (ganze) Reihe or Anzahl Häuser; many a good soldier → so mancher gute Soldat; many a time → so manches Mal; she waited many a long year (liter) → sie wartete gar manches lange Jahr (liter); many’s the time I’ve heard that old story → ich habe diese alte Geschichte so manches Mal gehört n the many → die (große) Masse: many-coloured, (US) many-colored Collins German Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 [ˈmɛnɪ] adj & pron → molti/e, tanti/etoo many difficulties → troppe difficoltàmany a ... → più di un(a)..., molti/e...a great many → un gran numero (di), moltissimi/eso many books → (così) tanti librimany people → molta or tanta gente, molte personethere were as many as 100 at the meeting → alla riunione c'erano ben 100 personemany a man → più d'uno, moltimany a time → più voltehe has as many as I have → ne ha tanti quanti ne ho iothere's one too many → ce n'è uno in piùhe's had one too many → ha bevuto un bicchiere di troppoas many again → altrettantitwice as many → due volte tantoa good or great many houses → moltissime case, un gran numero di casehow many? → quanti/e?how many people? → quanta gente?, quante persone?there are too many of you → siete (in) troppihowever many there may be → per quanti ce ne sianomany of them came → molti di loro sono venutiCollins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (‘meni) – superlative most (moust) – adjective a great number of. Many languages are spoken in Africa; There weren't very many people; You've made a great/good many mistakes. baie كثير много muitos mnoho viele mange πολλοίmucho, muchos palju بسيار; زياد monia beaucoupהרבה [ˈmenɪ] mnogo, velik broj sok banyak margir molti, molte 多くの daugelis, daugybė daudz banyak veelmangedužo, wiele زيد زيات muitos mult многие; много mnoho, veľa mnogo mnogo många [ˈmɛnɪ] çok 許多的 багато متعدد nhiều; lắ pronounmany- having a great number of (something). many-coloured; many-sided. veel مُتَعَدِّد с много multi- mnoho- viel-... mange- πολυ- (ως α΄ συνθ.) multi- mitme- چند moni- à beaucoup de, multi- רב- [ˈmɛnɪ] više- sok-, több- banyak marg- multi- 多 - daugia- daudz- banyak veel- mange-, fler- wielo- زید multi- cu mai multe много- mnoho- več... više- mǎng- çok ... (-li) 多...的(前缀) багато- کسی چیز کی بڑی مقدار (từ ghép) nhiều 多...的 (前缀) many a a great number of. I've told him many a time to be more polite. baie كثير عَدَد كثيرون много muitas (vezes) mnoho des öfteren mange πολλοίmuchos mitu چندین moni הרבה [ˈmɛnɪ] višestruko sok, számos banyak (fjöl)margur, margoft parecchi, parecchie 数々の , daug daudz banyak menigmang (vezes) de mai multe много veľakrát mnog mnogo mången [ˈmɛnɪ] pek çok, birçok 許多 багато کئی بار nhiều 许多的many means a great number (of): many cars ; Some are full, but many are empty . much means a great amount (of): much effort ; She doesn't say much . Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary © 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. → كَثِيرٌ, كَثِيرٌ mnoho mange v πολλοί muchos moni beaucoup, nombreux mnogi molti 多くの, 多数 [ˈmɛnɪ] veel mange, mye liczni, wiele muitos много många [ˈmɛnɪ], [ˈmɛnɪ] çok nhiều 许多, 许多的Multilingual Translator © HarperCollins Publishers 2009a., pron. muchos-as; tantos, tantas;a great ___ → muchos, muchas; as ___ as → tantos-as como, igual número de. English-Spanish Medica Dictionary © Farlex 2012 adj (comp more; super most) muchos; many times..muchas vecesEnglish-Spanish/Spanish-English Medical Dictionary Copyright © 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: When it comes to mastering the English language, some words can cause a bit more trouble than others. Take much and many, for example. They both talk about quantities, but picking the right one isn’t always straightforward. It’s like trying to choose between two very similar shades of blue; you know they’re not the same, but it’s hard to pinpoint why. This article is going to clear up that confusion once and for all. By the end, knowing when to use much vs. many will seem as easy as pie. But before we lay down the rules, let’s tease a little curiosity. What if I told you that using these words correctly could make your English sound much more natural? Well, stick around because you’re about to find out exactly how. The main difference between much and many lies in the type of nouns they describe. Much is used with uncountable nouns, which are things we cannot count individually, like ‘water’, ‘sand’, or ‘love’. For example, we say “How much water do you drink a day?” On the other hand, many is used with countable nouns. These are items you can count, such as ‘books’, ‘cars’, or ‘people’. So, we would ask “How many books have you read this month?” Remembering this simple rule will help you use these words correctly in sentences. Understanding “Many” and “Much” in English Grammar English language learners often encounter confusion when using the determiners “many” and “much” in different contexts. Although both terms are used to quantify nouns, they apply to distinct types of nouns, with “many” employed for countable plural nouns and “much” for uncountable singular nouns. Many refers to a large number of items that one can count and is typically used with plural, countable nouns such as properties, days, and students. This determiner emphasizes the multiplicity of the nouns it accompanies. For example: There are many birds in the sky. She has many friends at school. Conversely, much is used for nouns that are uncountable, such as money, profit, fun, and sleep. This determiner highlights the great amount or degree of the subject in question. For instance: He doesn’t have much experience in marketing. We didn’t get much sleep last night. Recognizing the differences between these usages is essential for clear and effective communication in English. Tools like Ginger can help you confidently write by guiding the proper application of “much” and “many” through exercises and practical writing assistance. Related: Sociopath vs. Psychopath – What’s the Difference?Here are some tips to help you better understand the use of “many” and “much” with plural and singular nouns: Identify whether the noun is countable or uncountable. If it is countable, consider using “many.” If it is uncountable, opt for “much.” Pay attention to the context. Sometimes, nouns can be both countable and uncountable, depending on the situation. Practice makes perfect. Regularly engage in exercises that challenge you to differentiate between “many” and “much” based on the countability of nouns. By consistently practicing and applying the correct usage of “many” and “much” in your everyday English communication, you will develop a stronger command of determiners in English and enhance your overall language skills. The Simple Rule: Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns In English grammar, understanding the distinction between countable and uncountable nouns is essential to use the determiners “many” and “much” correctly. This section explores the characteristics of both countable and uncountable nouns and their application with “many” and “much” in different contexts. Identifying Countable Nouns for “Many” Countable nouns, as their name suggests, are those nouns that can be enumerated and therefore have plural forms. Examples include vehicles, pets, cups, and cities. When a significant number of countable nouns need to be expressed, “many” is the appropriate determiner to use. The word “many” is typically followed by nouns that are inherently plural, emphasizing their countable nature. For instance, saying, “The charity has received many donations this month,” highlights the use of “many” with the countable noun “donations.” Understanding Uncountable Nouns for “Much” Contrarily, uncountable nouns cannot be individually counted and always remain in their singular form. These nouns include mass nouns like water, information, love, and time. When describing a large quantity of an uncountable noun, “much” should be used, as it is specifically designed for singular and non-count nouns. A relevant example would be, “She has gained much knowledge studying at the university.” Distinguishing Between Singular and Plural Applications One of the most critical factors in determining whether to use “many” or “much” is the noun’s plurality. If the noun is plural and countable, “many” is the appropriate choice. In contrast, if the noun is singular and uncountable, “much” should be used. Keep in mind that the plurality of the noun directly influences these quantifiers’ usage. Many: Necessitates a plural and countable noun. Much: Connected to singular and uncountable nouns. In some cases, nouns like milk, sugar, or fruit can be measured or divided into types or units. The expression may change, allowing “many” to quantify nouns that would generally fall under the “much” category, such as cups of milk or types of fruit. In these situations, it is crucial to consider the context and whether the noun is being used as a countable or uncountable entity. Related: Once vs One's: Navigating the Nuances of English PronounsBy grasping the distinctions between countable and uncountable nouns as well as understanding noun plurality, you’ll be better equipped to determine when to use “many” and “much” correctly in your writing and communication. Practical Examples of “Many” and “Much” in Use Understanding the difference between many and much is essential for clear and effective communication in English. To provide a better understanding of how these quantifiers are used in practice, let’s look at some real-life examples that demonstrate their correct application in various sentence constructions. “Jennifer donated many books to the local library.” In this case, many is used to describe the countable noun “books”. As books can be counted individually, it is appropriate to use many for quantifying the quantity of books donated by Jennifer. “Anthony couldn’t drink much coffee this morning.” Here, much is employed with the uncountable noun “coffee”. Since coffee is a liquid and cannot be quantified by individual units, much is the correct choice for describing the amount of coffee consumed by Anthony. Additional examples: There were many tourists at the museum today. (countable noun: tourists) I didn’t get much sleep last night. (uncountable noun: sleep) Stacy has many friends in New York City. (countable noun: friends) The restaurant didn’t receive much praise from the critics. (uncountable noun: praise) These examples illustrate the importance of correctly using many and much in everyday language, allowing you to communicate more effectively and confidently with other English speakers. By practicing and becoming familiar with these quantifiers in English sentences, you’ll further develop your language skills and enhance your overall communication. Common Mistakes and How to Avoid Them The journey toward mastering English grammar involves identifying and learning from common mistakes. One frequent error is the misapplication of “many” and “much” with nouns that can be either countable or uncountable. Let’s now discuss some examples and strategies to navigate these potentially confusing scenarios. Mixed Nouns: When to Use “Many” vs. “Much” Some nouns, such as “dessert”, can be both countable and uncountable depending on the context they are used in. When not specifying types or varieties, “dessert” appears as an uncountable and singular noun, requiring the use of “much” as its determiner: I don’t eat much dessert. However, when referring to different kinds or specific portions of dessert, the noun becomes countable and plural, calling for “many” instead: There were so many desserts to choose from. Developing a sharp awareness of context is crucial for using “many” and “much” correctly with mixed nouns. The following tips can help you avoid common mistakes and achieve better language proficiency: Identify the noun type: Determine if the noun you are working with is countable or uncountable in the specific context and adjust the use of “many” or “much” accordingly. Look for clues in the surrounding sentence: The presence of words like the plural “s” or a reference to quantity, subgroup, or specific type of the noun might signal whether “many” or “much” should be used. Practice regularly: Engage in exercises and activities that help you apply the correct usage of “many” and “much” within different contexts, like constructing example sentences with mixed nouns. Related: Cession vs. Session - What’s the Difference?By understanding the context, distinctions between countable and uncountable mixed nouns, and how they influence the use of “many” and “much”, you can avoid grammatical errors and become more proficient in English. Enhancing Your Language Skills: Tools and Tips Improving language skills involves understanding the nuances of grammar, including the correct usage of quantifiers like “many” and “much”. To aid in this process, there are language improvement tools and grammar enhancement tips that can be of great assistance. Using such tools and tips can lead to fluent and error-free communication in English, making your life easier in both professional and personal areas. One significant resource at your disposal is LanguageTool, which offers features that not only check for the correct application of these terms but also provide grammatical corrections and suggestions for stylistic improvements. Moreover, consider using Ginger as a complementary tool for gaining a deeper understanding of English grammar through exercises and practical writing assistance. These tools come in handy for refining your writing and ensuring a higher level of readability. Another effective method to reinforce your understanding of “many” and “much” is practicing through exercises that require users to decide between these quantifiers based on noun countability. Continually practicing and immersing yourself in the English language will lead to increased proficiency and familiarity with these critical grammatical constructs. Stay proactive in your language improvement efforts, and you’ll see your English skills progress significantly. English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia From Middle English many, mani, moni, from Old English manīġ, moniġ, maneġ (“many”), from Proto-West Germanic *manag, from Proto-Germanic *managaz (“some, much, many”). The noun is from Middle English manye, *menye, from Old English manigeo, menigu (“company, multitude, host”), from Proto-West Germanic *managu, *managī, from Proto-Germanic *managō, *managī (“multitude”), from the same root as the determiner. Cognate with Middle Low German menige, menie, menje (“multitude”), Russian много (mnogo), Serbo-Croatian mnogo. many (comparative more, superlative most) before a countable noun: A large, indefinite number of. Synonym: numerous Antonyms: a couple of, a few, a handful of, several; one; no, zero Hypernyms: multiple, various Hyponym: countless Not many such people enjoyed playing chess. There are very many different ways to cook a meal. 1864–65, Charles Dickens, chapter 15, in Our Mutual Friend:I did it in a moment of conceit and folly—one of my many such moments—one of my many such hours—years. 2013 July 6, “The rise of smart beta”, in The Economist, volume 408, number 8843, page 68:Investors face a quandary. Cash offers a return of virtually zero in many developed countries; government-bond yields may have risen in recent weeks but they are still unattractive. Equities have suffered two big bear markets since 2000 and are wobbling again. It is hardly surprising that pension funds, insurers and endowments are searching for new sources of return. before a countable noun: (in combinations such as 'as many', 'so many', 'this many') Used to indicate, demonstrate or compare the number of people or things. We don't need this many bananas. Put some back. There may be as many as ten million species of insect. I don't have as many friends as my sister does. Many is used only with the plural of countable nouns (except in the combination many a). Its counterpart used with uncountable nouns is much. Many and much merge in the comparative and superlative forms, which are more and most for both determiners. It was once common to use the indefinite article with many (very a many years ago), as it still is with few (a few good men). However, this has fallen out of favor except in formations such as "a great/good many." many A large, indefinite number of people or things. Many are called, but few are chosen. 1921, Ben Travers, chapter 4, in A Cuckoo in the Nest, Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Page & Company, published 1925, →OCLC:By some paradoxical evolution rancour and intolerance have been established in the vanguard of primitive Christianity. Mrs. Spoker, in common with many of the stricter disciples of righteousness, was as inclement in demeanour as she was cadaverous in aspect. 1909, Archibald Marshall [pseudonym; Arthur Hammond Marshall], chapter III, in The Squire’s Daughter, New York, N.Y.: Dodd, Mead and Company, published 1919, →OCLC:The big houses, and there are a good many of them, lie for the most part in what may be called by courtesy the valleys. You catch a glimpse of them sometimes at a little distance from the [railway] line, which seems to have shown some ingenuity in avoiding them, […]. many-to-many many-to-one one-to-many many (plural (rare) manies) many (comparative more, superlative most) Existing in large number; numerous. 2008 January/February, James Fallows, “The $1.4 Trillion Question”, in The Atlantic Monthly[1]:Let’s take these fears about a rich, strong China to their logical extreme. The U.S. and Chinese governments are always disagreeing—about trade, foreign policy, the environment. Someday the disagreement could be severe. Taiwan, Tibet, North Korea, Iran—the possibilities are many, though Taiwan always heads the list. multiple, several; see also Thesaurus:manifold “many”, in OneLook Dictionary Search. many Borrowed from Arabic مَعْنًى (maʿnā). This entry needs pronunciation information. If you are familiar with the IPA then please add some! many (definite accusative manyny, plural manylar) “many” in Enedilim.com “many” in Webonary.org From Middle English mani, from Old English manīġ, from Proto-West Germanic *manag. many many 1867, “A YOLA ZONG”, in SONGS, ETC. IN T DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY, number 6, page 86:Many a bra draught by Tommeen was ee-maate;Many a brave stroke by Tommy was made; Jacob Poole (d. 1827) (before 1828) William Barnes, editor, A Glossary, With some Pieces of Verse, of the old Dialect of the English Colony in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, County of Wexford, Ireland, London: J. Russell Smith, published 1867, page 86