



Browse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! © 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC WordReference Random House Learner's Dictionary of American English © 2025man•y / meni/USA pronunciation adj., more/mor/USA pronunciation most /movst/USA pronunciation n., pron. adj. forming a large number; numerous: [before a plural noun] For many a day it rained. n. [countable] a large number of persons or things: [a + adjective + ~ + of the + plural noun] A good many of the beggars were blind. the many, [plural* used with a plural verb] the greater part of humankind: The needs of the many outweighed the needs of the few. pron. [used with a plural verb] many persons or things: Many were unable to attend. Many of us dislike your new policies. Idioms many a time, again and again; frequently. WordReference Random House Unabridged Dictionary of American English © 2025man v (men'e), USA pronunciation adj., more, most, n., pron. adj. constituting or forming a large number (usually fol. by a or an): For many a day it rained. n. a large or considerable number of persons or things: A good many of the beggars were blind. the many, the greater part of humankind. pron. many persons or things: Many of the beggars were blind. Many were unable to attend. bef. 900; Middle English manig, menig; akin to Old Saxon, Old High German manag, m sundry, various. Many, 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 of units. Hany is a popular and common word for this idea:many times. Numerous imply the presence or succession of a large number of units. 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. Collins Concise English Dictionary © HarperCollins Publishers:: many /mɛnɪ/ determiner sometimes preceded by a great or a good: a large number of: many coaches, many times (as pronoun; functioning as plural): many are seated alreadyfollowed by a, an, or another, and a singular noun: each of a considerable number of: as many apples as you like, too many clouds to see (as pronoun; functioning as plural): I have as many as you n the many are the majority of humankind, esp ordinary peopleCompare few See also more, mostEtymology: Old English manig; related to Old Frisian manich, Middle Dutch menech, Old High German manag WordReference Random House Learner's Dictionary of American English © 2025more /mor/USA pronunciation adj., [comparative of] much or many with most as superlative. in greater quantity, amount, or number: I need more money. She had more coins than I did. additional or further: Do you need more? a greater quantity, amount, or degree: The price is more than I thought. Their report is more than just a survey. pron. a greater number of persons or of a specified class:[used with a plural verb]More have been injured than ever. adv., [compar. of much with most as superl.] in or to a greater extent or degree:[often used before adjectives and adverbs, and regularly before those of more than two syllables]Things have become more interesting. The car moved more slowly. in addition; further; again:Let's talk more tomorrow. Idioms more and more, to an increasing extent or degree: I love you more and more or less the same conclusion. what is more, (used to introduce information that supports the truth of what has been said): This airline is terrible: the planes are always late and what is more, they're hot and uncomfortable. WordReference Random House Learner's Dictionary of American English © 2025most /movst/USA pronunciation adj., [superlative of] much or many with more as comparative.[before a noun] in the greatest number, amount, or degree: [before a plural noun]: [the + ~]He received the most votes. [before a uncountable noun]: She has the most talent. in the majority of instances; more than half: [before a plural noun]. She has the most votes [before a uncountable] the greatest number or greater part of what is specified: [~ + of]Most of his writing is rubbish. the greatest number: [the + ~]The most this room will seat is 150. the majority of persons: to be happier than most. Slang Terms the most, the very best of something: hought her boyfriend was the most. adv., [super]. of much with more as compar.] in or to the greatest extent or degree: [often used before adjectives and adverbs, and regularly before those of more than two syllables]most rapid; She behaved most wisely; He worked most carefully. very: This murder is a most puzzling case. [Informal.]almost or nearly: Most everyone around here shops at this place. Idioms Idioms at (the) most, at the maximum: Jog for one hour at (the) most. Idioms for the most part, on the whole; generally; usually: For the most of your opportunities. WordReference Random House Unabridged Dictionary of American English © 2025more (môr, mor), USA pronunciation adj., [compar. of] much [or] many [with] most [as superl.] in greater quantity, amount, measure, degree, or number: I need more time? More discussion seems pointless. n. an additional quantity, amount, or number: I need more time? More discussion seems pointless. n. an additional quantity, amount, or number: I need more time? More discussion seems pointless. n. an additional quantity, amount, or number: I need more time? take no more of such nonsense, I left. a greater quantity, amount, or degree: More is expected of him. The price is more than a survey. (used with a pl. v.) a greater number of a class specified, or the greater number of a class specified, or the greater number of a class specified. of much with most as superl.] in or to a greater extent or degree (in this sense often used before adjectives and adverbs, and regularly before those of more than two syllables, to form comparative phrases having the same force and effect as the comparative phrases having the comparative phrases having the comparative phrases having the comparative phrases having longer; again:Let's talk more another time. We couldn't stand it any more. moreover. Idiomsmore and more in stock speculation. more or less: Idiomsto some extent; somewhat:She seemed more or less familiar with the subject. Idiomsabout; in substance; approximately:We came to more or less the same conclusion. bef. 900; Middle English; Old English; Old English; Old Norse meiri, Gothic maiza. See most more'ness, n. More (môr, mōr),USA pronunciation n. BiographicalHannah, 1745-1833, English writer on religious subjects. BiographicalPaul Elmer, 1864-1937, U.S. essayist, critic, and editor. BiographicalSir Thomas, 1478-1535, English humanist, statesman, and author: canonized in 1935. Mo•ré (mə rā'), USA pronunciation n. Language VarietiesMossi (def. 2). WordReference Random House Unabridged Dictionary of American English © 2025most (most), USA pronunciation adj., [superl. of much or many with more as compar.] in the greatest quantity, amount, measure, degree, or number: to win the most talent. Idiomsfor the most part. See part (def. 18). n. the greatest quantity, amount, or degree; the utmost: The most I can hope for is a passing grade. the greatest number or the majority of a class specified: Most of his writing is rubbish. the greatest number: The most, at the maximum. Also, at most. Idiomsmake the most of, to use to greatest advantage; utilize fully: to make the most of an opportunity. Slang Termsthe most, the ultimate in something: He's the most. That movie was the most. adv., [superl. of much with more as compar.] in or to the greatest extent or degree (in this sense often used before adjectives and adverbs, and regularly before those of more than two syllables, to form superlative phrases having the same force and effect as the superlative degree formed by the termination -est):most rapid; most wisely. very:a most puzzling case. Informal Termsalmost or nearly. bef. 900; Middle English mast; replacing Middle English mest(e), Old English mast; cognate with German meist, Gothic maists. See more 14. The adverb most, a shortened form of almost, is far from being either a recent development or an Americanism. It goes back to the 16th century in England, where it is now principally a dialect form. In Americanism. It goes back to the 16th century in England, where it is now principally a dialect form. In Americanism. Most everyone around here is related to everyone else. You can find that plant most anywhere. This use of most is often objected to, but it is common in the informal speech of educated persons. It is less common in the informal speech of superlatives: foremost; utmost. Middle English -most; replacing Middle English -mest, double superlative suffix, equivalent. to -ma superlative suffix (as in Old English -most; replacing Middle English -mest, double superlative suffix, equivalent. to -ma superlative suffix (as in Old English -mest, double superlative suffix, equivalent. to -ma superlative suffix (as in Old English -mest, double superlative suffix) + -est1; later identified with most Manyadjectivecomp. more, superl. most. Etymology: mænig , Saxon.1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few. Our enemy, and the destrovers of our country, slew many of us. Judg. xvi. 24. When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which 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, mænigo, mænig 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. 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. used with plural nouns and verbs, especially in negative sentences or in more formal English, to mean 'a large number of'. Also used in questions to ask about the size of a number, and with 'as', 'so' and 'too'. We don't have very many copies left. You can't have one each. We haven't got many.Many people feel that the law should be changed.Many of those present disagreed.How many children do you have?There are too many mistakes in as many (= in ten) lines.New drivers have twice as many accidents as experienced drivers.Don't take so many.I've known her for a great many (= very many) years. Even if one person is hurt that is one too many. It was one of my many mistakes. a many-headed monsterGrammar Point many / a lot (of) / lots (of)Many is used only with countable nouns. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences: Do you go to many concerts? How many people came to the meeting? I don't go to many concerts. Although it is not common in statements, it is used after so, as and too: You made too many mistakes. In statements a lot (of) or lots (of) (informal) are much more common: I go to a lot of concerts. 'How many shows did you see?' 'Lots!' However, they are not used with measurements of time or distance: I stayed in England for many/quite a few/ten weeks. I stayed in England a lot of weeks. When a lot (of)/lots (of) means 'many', it takes a plural verb:Lots of people like Italian food. You can also be used in questions and negative sentences. A lot of/lots of is still felt to be informal, especially in British English, so in formal writing it is better to use many or a large number of in statements.note at much used with a singular noun and verb to mean 'a large number of'He had not been back there for many a year. Word OriginOld English manig, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch menig and German manch. Idioms used to show surprise that the number of people or things involved is so largeThere were as many as 200 people at the lecture. (informal) to be slightly drunk (formal) used to show that something happens often Many's the time I heard her use those words. See many in the Oxford Advanced American DictionarySee many in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English English English manig, monig, maneg ("some, much, many"). The noun is from Middle English manye, *menye, from Old English manigeo, menigu ("company, multitude"), from Proto-Germanic *managī, from Proto-Germanic *managī, from Proto-Croatian mnogo. *managī, from Proto-Germanic *managī, from Proto-West Germanic *managī, from Proto-Germanic *managī, from Proto 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 moments, volume 408, number 8843, page 68: Investors face a quandary. Cash offers a return of virtually zero in many developed countries; governmentbond 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. 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 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], 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-many many-to-many many (plural (rare) manies) many (comparative 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 مغتى (masnā). 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 mani, from Proto-West Germanic *manag. many many 1867, "A YOLA ZONG", in SONGS, ETC. IN THE DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY, number 6, page 86: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