

# QUANTIFIERS

MALIKOVA FARIDA

# WHAT ARE QUANTIFIERS?

- Miqdor soʻzlar ingliz tilidagi “COUNT” soʻzidan olingan boʻlib otlarning miqdorini ifodalab keladi.
- Eng asosiy miqdor soʻzlar quyidagilardir.
- Much – sanalmaydigan otlar
- Many – sanaladigan koʻplikdagi otlar
- Few – sanaladigan koʻplikdagi otlar
- Little – sanalmaydigan otlar
- A lot of – sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar
- Plenty of - sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar
- Lots of - sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar
- Too – haddan tashqari
- Enough - yetarlicha

# MUCH

- MUCH – ko`p degan ma`noni anglatib sanalmaydigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi. Much ko`pincha inkor va so`roq gaplarda ishlatiladi. Much gapning egasi bilan ishlatilsa kesim birlikda bo`ladi.
- I don't have much money.
- How much water do you drink?
- Is much sugar sweet?
- There is not much salt in my soup.
- Is there much water in your cup?
- Much water doesn't flow this river.

# MANY

- Many sanaladigan ko`plikdagi otlar bilan ishlatiladi. Asosan inkor va so`roq gaplarda ishlatiladi. Ega bilan birga kelganda kesim ko`plikda bo`ladi.
- I don't have many books.
- How many apples do you eat?
- Are many people rich?
- There are not many chairs in this classroom.
- Are there many pupils in this group?

# MUCH AND MANY

MUCH	KO'P	TO'LA	MANY	KO'P	9-8 TA
LITTLE	KAM	YARIMDA N KAM	FEW	KAM	4-3 TA
A LITTLE	KAMGINA	TUBIDA	A FEW	KAMGINA	1-2 TA

**much, many, a lot of, a little, a few**

	Countable	Uncountable	Sentence
large quantity	a lot of		+
small quantity	many	much	- ?
	a few	a little	+ - ?

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# MUCH AND MANY

- **FEW, LITTLE, A FEW, A LITTLE**  
ko`pincha darak gaplarda ishlatiladi.
- I have got few books.
- There is little sugar in my coffee.
- We have a few problems to discuss.
- There is a little coffee in my cup.

# Few and Little



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**A FEW**

The speaker is happy because there is some.



**A LITTLE**



+ countable

**a few few**



**FEW**

The speaker is not happy because there is not enough.

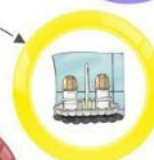


**LITTLE**



**a little little**

+ uncountable



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**Negative or positive  
meaning?**

**Countable or  
uncountable?**



**(a) little** &

**(a) few**



water



people



time



questions



money



books



# Much



➡ **MUCH** is used with **uncountable nouns**. It is mainly used in negative and interrogative clauses.

## Examples

- How **much** money have you got?
- We didn't spend **much** money.
- There isn't **much** data to download.
- I'm sorry but I don't have **much** time.
- Too **much** water drowned the miller.

# Many

➡ **MANY** is used with **countable nouns**. It is mainly used in questions, affirmative sentences & negations.



## Examples

- I don't have **many** friend.
- There are too **many** disadvantages in this business.
- How **many** children do you have?
- Are there **many** poor people in France?

# FEW - LITTLE

## A FEW - A LITTLE

= a small quantity; a small amount

FEW + Plural Countable Nouns	= not many; not enough; nearly no ...
A FEW + Plural Countable Nouns	= some; a small amount
LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns	= not much; not enough; nearly no ...
A LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns	= some; a small amount

### FEW = NOT MANY

(FEW normally conveys a negative idea)

- He has **few** good friends.  
(negative idea - not enough)
- **Few** people went to the concert.
- There are **few** honest politicians.

### LITTLE = NOT MUCH

(LITTLE normally conveys a negative idea)

- There was **little** time to finish it.  
(negative idea - nearly no time)
- He has **little** patience with others.
- They have **little** money to spend.

### A FEW = SOME (a small amount)

(A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)

- He has **a few** friends that will help.  
(positive idea - a small amount)
- I have **a few** days off next month.
- She has won **a few** awards.

### A LITTLE = SOME (a small amount)

(A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)

- I have **a little** milk you can use.  
(positive idea - a small amount)
- She has **a little** time to relax now.
- I have earned **a little** extra money.

# A LOT OF

- A LOT OF, LOTS OF VA PLENTY OF ham sanaladigan , ham sanalmaydigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi.
- Yuqoridagi miqdor soʻzlar odatda darak gaplarda ishlatiladi.
- I have a lot of books.
- We bought lots of flowers.
- There is plenty of rice in this bag.
- A lot of people are happy.
- Lots of water is poisonous.
- There is plenty of snow outside.

# A LOT – ACTION VERB

- Agar biz harakatga nisbatan ko`p demoqchi bo`lsak A LOT ni gapning oxirida ishlatamiz. OF kelmaydi chunki ot bu yerda yo`q.
- I read a lot.
- We danced a lot.
- They slept a lot during the winter holiday.
- We played football a lot.
- Baza otga nisbatan ham gapning oxirida ishlatilishi mumkin.
- My dreams are a lot.
- Their books are a lot.
- Our goals are a lot.
- His money was a lot.
- Her sorrow is a lot.

# TOO

- **HADDAN TASHQARI** degan ma`noni anglatib undan keyin SIFAT kelishi mumkin. TOO salbiy munosabatni bildiradi.
- This dress is too expensive. I won't buy it.
- This room is **too cold**. I can't sit here.
- This sugar is **too sweet**. I can't eat it.
- TOO bilan ot ishlatish uchun biz MUCH va MANY ning TOO dan so`ng ishlatamiz/
- **TOO MUCH SUGAR.**
- **TOO MANY BOOKS.**
- We have too much rice. We will sell it.
- They brought too many apples. Nobody wants to eat them.

# ENOUGH

- YETARLICHA degan ma`noni anglatib OT va SIFAT so`z turkumlari bilan ishlatiladi. Ijobiy munosabatni bildiradi.
- ENOUGH + NOUN
- I have enough money.
- He gave me enough books.
- I cooked enough food.
- ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH
- This dress is cheap enough. I will buy it.
- This room is warm enough. I liked it.
- This car is beautiful enough. I want to drive it.

# NOT ENOUGH

- YETARLI EMAS.
- I DON'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY.
- Kamchlikni bildiradi.
- This building is not high enough.
- This sugar is not sweet enough.
- I didn't buy enough apples.

LET`S PRACTICE!

QUANTIFIERS