

11. Numerals

11.1 Cardinal and ordinal numbers

NB: In the table below, the symbol Δ indicates that the form is not entirely regular.

	(cardinal)	(ordinal)
0	<i>zo, zaurot*</i>	—
1	<i>aunt</i>	<i>auntfš, vorüt**</i>
2	<i>tī</i>	<i>tīfš, uth***</i>
3	<i>thren</i>	<i>threntš</i>
4	<i>vour</i>	<i>vourfš</i>
5	<i>fēfe</i>	Δ <i>fēfš</i>
6	<i>zix</i>	<i>zixfš</i>
7	<i>ṡṡḡbun, ṡṡḡn#</i>	<i>ṡṡḡbunfš</i>
8	<i>ight</i>	<i>ightfš</i>
9	<i>neön</i>	<i>neönfš</i>
10	<i>temz</i>	Δ <i>temfš</i>
11	<i>anlav, temzaunt##</i>	Δ <i>anlafš, temzauntfš</i>
12	<i>talav, temzti###</i>	Δ <i>talafš, temztiṡṡ</i>
13	<i>temzthren</i>	<i>temzthrentš</i>
14	<i>temzvour</i>	<i>temzvoirfš</i>
15	<i>temzfēfe</i>	Δ <i>temzfēfš</i>
16	Δ <i>temzix</i>	Δ <i>temzixfš</i>
17	Δ <i>temṡṡḡbun</i>	Δ <i>temṡṡḡbunfš</i>
18	<i>temzight</i>	<i>temzightfš</i>
19	<i>temzneön</i>	<i>temzneönfš</i>

* For the differences between *zaurot* and *zo*, see 11.5 ZERO, NOUGHT, NIL, ETC.

** *Auntfš* and *vorüt* differ somewhat in usage: *auntfš* tends to be used to indicate first of a small or specified number, such as in a race or competition, whereas *vorüt* suggests “first of all”, “foremost”. There are no hard and fast rules, however, and different speakers vary.

*** *Tīfš* and *uth* differ in usage: any context where the connection with the number two is strong will favour *tīfš*, such as second in a race or sequence. If there are only two or three people or items involved, a Jameld-speaker is much more likely to use *uth* (literally, “(an)other”) than an English-speaker would be to refer to the second following a reference to the first. Different speakers vary in their usage of these words, though.

ṡṡḡn (originally a dialectal variation of *ṡṡḡbun*) is now widely used in informal Jameld; *ṡṡḡbun* remains the standard form in formal writing.

The revived archaic and dialectal forms *anlav* and *anlafš* are now the usual words for 11 and 11th, whereas the formerly dominant *temzaunt(fš)* is now reserved for very formal contexts.

Regarding *talav/talafš* and *temzti(fš)*, see the note above about *anlav*.

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20	<i>twansi</i>	<i>twansif̄s</i>
21	<i>twansiaunt</i>	<i>twansiauntf̄s</i>
22	<i>twansiti</i>	<i>twansitit̄s</i>
23	<i>twansithren</i>	<i>twansithrent̄s</i>
24	<i>twansivour</i>	<i>twansivourf̄s</i>
25	<i>twansifēfe</i>	Δ <i>twansifēf̄f̄s</i>
26	<i>twansizix</i>	<i>twansizixf̄s</i>
27	<i>twansif̄sēbun</i>	<i>twansif̄sēbunf̄s</i>
28	<i>twansiight</i>	<i>twansiightf̄s</i>
29	<i>twansineön</i>	<i>twansineönt̄s</i>
30	<i>thrensi</i>	<i>thrensif̄s</i>
40	<i>voursi</i>	<i>voursif̄s</i>
50	Δ <i>fēfsi</i>	Δ <i>fēfsif̄s</i>
60	<i>zixsi</i>	<i>zixsif̄s</i>
70	Δ <i>f̄sébsi</i>	Δ <i>f̄sébsif̄s</i>
80	<i>ightsi</i>	<i>ightsif̄s</i>
90	<i>neönsi</i>	<i>neönsif̄s</i>
100	<i>(an) auntert</i>	<i>auntertf̄s</i>
101	<i>auntertaunt (NB: no “and”)</i>	<i>auntertauntf̄s</i>
102	<i>auntert̄ti</i>	<i>auntert̄tif̄s</i>
110	<i>aunterttemz</i>	Δ <i>aunterttemf̄s</i>
200	<i>tiauntert</i>	<i>tiauntertf̄s</i>
729	<i>f̄sēbunaunterttwansineön</i>	<i>f̄sēbunaunterttwansineönt̄s</i>
1,000	<i>(an) athmild</i>	<i>athmildf̄s</i>
1,001	<i>athmild aunt</i>	<i>athmild auntf̄s</i>
1,111	<i>athmild auntertanlav</i>	<i>athmild auntertanlaf̄s</i>
2,000	<i>tiathalmild</i>	<i>tiathalmildf̄s</i>
10,000	<i>temzathmild</i>	<i>temzathmildf̄s</i>
1,000,000	<i>(aunt)million</i>	<i>millionf̄s</i>
1,000,000,000	<i>(aunt)billion</i>	<i>billionf̄s</i>
9,876,543,210	<i>neönbillion ightauntertf̄sēbsizixmillion fēfeauntertvoursithrenathmild tiaunterttemz</i>	<i>neönbillion ightauntertf̄sēbsizixmillion fēfeauntertvoursithrenathmild tiaunterttemf̄s</i>

11.2 Writing numbers

When writing large numbers, use a space as the thousands separator (not comma, as in English):

1 009
24 951
78 900 110

When writing large numbers in words, begin a new word at the point where there would be a thousands separator, after the word *athmild*:

twansivourathmild neönauntertëfsiaunt 24,951

A space is also required after *million*, *billion* and higher multipliers.

temzëfemillion vourauntertathmild 25,400,000

When writing numbers with figures, the letter *ḡ* is added to indicate ordinals. This *ḡ* is sometimes formatted as superscript.

93ḡ or *93^ḡ*

11.3 Fractions

Fractions are normally the same as the ordinal numbers:

an fëftḡ one-fifth
thren ightḡses three-eighths

Even “third” and “quarter” are the same as the ordinals for “third”* and “fourth”:

tī threnḡses ete kohk two-thirds of the cake
an vourḡs mil a quarter of a mile

Note, however, that when referring to quarters of an hour the word *quart* is used:

an quart a quarter of an hour
an threnquart three-quarters of an hour

* The archaic *threnea* can safely be ignored by the learner.

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There are two words that mean “half”, *twaned* and *jel*. *Jel* tends to be the more common in use, although its habit of forming compounds meaning “halfway to” can unnerve the learner; note also that *twaned* and *jel* are not used in the same way as each other:

<i>an jel kohk</i>	half a cake
<i>jelblind</i>	half blind
<i>jel ew ime</i>	half of me
<i>uthjel</i>) one and a half (also: half past one)
<i>aunt und twaned</i>)
<i>threnjel</i>) two and a half (also: half past two)
<i>tī und twaned</i>)
<i>vourjel</i>) three and a half (also: half past three)
<i>thren und twaned</i>)
<i>fëfjel</i>) four and a half (also: half past four)
<i>vour und twaned</i>)
<i>talavjel</i>) eleven and a half (also: half past
<i>anlav und twaned</i>) eleven)

From 12½ upwards, the *-jel* forms cannot be used:

talav und twaned twelve and a half

See also 11.10 TIMES.

11.4 Decimals

The decimal marker is comma, thus:

5,1 (read: *fëfe komma aunt*)

11.5 Zero, nought, nil, etc.

The Jameld words *zaurot* and *zo* both mean “zero”, but tend to be used in slightly different contexts.

Zaurot is used when the meaning is “zero”, alone.

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<i>Te fšan vor luk jist zaurot.</i>	The chances of success are zero.
<i>Et wés smelan zaurot kohkas oberi.</i>	There are exactly zero cakes left.
<i>... thren, tî, aunt, zaurot!</i>	... three, two, one, zero! (in a countdown)
<i>Vor hüaren te kures dëvö, press zaurot.</i>	To hear these options again, press zero.

Zo is more likely to be used in connection with other numbers, such as in scorelines, serial numbers, times and decimals.

Wissembörg slü San Marino tî-zo. FC 1920 Wissembourg beat San Marino two-nil.

Serianümbren vour vour, zo zo aunt Serial number 44-001

Zo neön zo zo fšüdres 0900 hours

Zo komma zix zo fëfe 0.605

11.6 Roman numerals

Roman numerals are infrequently used in Jameld, except for monarchical ordinals (consistently so), centuries (formerly common, now less so) and occasionally for volume or chapter numbers.

Ælvard II (read: *Ælvard Tî*, not *Ælvard te Tîfš*)

XXI AY (read: *twansiauntfš auntertyura*)

Del V (read: *Del Fëfe*)

11.7 Age

In modern standard Jameld, one “is” however many years old; one does not “have” those years. (Note, though, that some Vestzur speakers do use the verb “have” in this context.)

<i>Wauweth eld jist ye?</i>	How old (lit. how much old) are you?
<i>Me’st neön yuras eld.</i>	I’m nine.
<i>Ye bipart lauk an zixyurar.</i>	You’re behaving like a six-year-old.

Me drif an temzyuraiḡ Alfa I drive a ten-year-old Alfa Romeo.
Romeo.
E jist wīl eū hi temze. He's in his late teens.
Es jist wīl esū thrensiyuras. She's in her thirties.

11.8 Money

There is more than one way of expressing amounts of money in Jameld:

€14,95 (read: *temzvour euro neönsifēfe [cent]*, or *temzvour neönsifēfe*)
€0,60 (read: *zixsi cent*, or *zo zixsi*)

The old Zuran *merka* currency has long since been phased out in favour of the euro, but many older Jameld-speakers still refer to amounts in terms of *merk*s. The euro was roughly equivalent to four *merk*s, and so a price of €27 might be seen as “just over Mka 100”.

Twansitšėbun euro? Et'st ober €27? That's more than Mka 100!
*an auntert merk*s!

Prices in *merk*s were formerly written in the following format: *Mka*, then the number of *merk*s, then an oblique stroke, then a small raised figure to indicate the number of quarter-*merk*s. For example:

Mka 10² (read: *temz merk*s *tī*) = Mka 10,50

This even went so far as quarters of quarters:

Mka 2^{3/3} (read: *tī merk*s *thren und thren*) = Mka 2,93^{3/4}

Perhaps fortunately, decimalisation brought an end to this delightfully baroque system.

11.9 Dates

The months of the year and the days of the week are as follows:

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<i>Januar</i>	(<i>Jan.</i>)	<i>Mondäi</i>	(<i>Mon.</i>)
<i>Februar</i>	(<i>Feb.</i>)	<i>Tiendäi</i>	(<i>Tien.</i>)
<i>Martŕs</i>	(<i>Mar.</i>)	<i>Wojensdäi</i>	(<i>Woj.</i>)
<i>Äprél</i>	(<i>Äpr.</i>)	<i>Dhünsdäi</i>	(<i>Dhü.</i>)
<i>Mäi</i>	(<i>Mäi</i>)	<i>Freydäi</i>	(<i>Frey.</i>)
<i>Jüni</i>	(<i>Jün.</i>)	<i>Samüdäi</i>	(<i>Sam.</i>)
<i>Jüli</i>	(<i>Jül.</i>)	<i>Sonnendäi</i>	(<i>Son.</i>)
<i>Ägüt</i>	(<i>Äg.</i>)		
<i>Septembü</i>	(<i>Sep.</i>)		
<i>Oktobü</i>	(<i>Okt.</i>)		
<i>Novembü</i>	(<i>Nov.</i>)		
<i>Dezembü</i>	(<i>Dez.</i>)		

Dates are written as follows:

Et possta Wojensdäi 31ŕs Januar It happened on Wednesday,
1973. 31 January 1973.
(Read: *thrensiauntŕs Januar temzneönauntertŕsébsithren*)
Note the ordinal number for the date; no “the” or “of”; and that the
auntert (“hundred”) is not omitted.

Jex jist 4ŕs Ägüt 2026. Today is 4 August 2026.
(Read: *vourŕs Ägüt twansiaunterttwansizix*)
Note the use of “twenty hundred”.

1904 (read: *temzneönauntertvour*)
1982 (read: *temzneönauntertightsiti*)
2000 (read: *tiathmild*)
2004 (read: *twansiauntertvour*)

Note the use of “two thousand” for the year 2000 alone, after which usage reverted to “twenty hundred”. Also that there is no “oh” for the zero before the four.

Decades are named and written following the rules for pluralisation of nouns (see 1.3 PLURALS), as follows:

1900-es (read: *temzneönauntertes*)
1980-s / 80-s (read: *temzneönauntertightsis, ightsis*)
1990-s / 90-s (read: *temzneönauntertneönsis, neönsis*)
2000-es (read: *tiathmildes*)
2010-e (read: *twansiaunterttemze*)

Centuries are named with ordinal numbers, e.g. *te twansiauntfš* *aurtertyura* (“the twenty-first century”). In writing the convention is to precede the abbreviation AY with either Roman numerals with no ordinal *fš* (now less common), or with standard numerals with an ordinal *fš*, thus:

XXI AY = 21*fš* AY

11.10 Times

Times in Jameld may be expressed using either the 12-hour or the 24-hour clock. Traditional, 12-hour times may include or omit the word *fšüdre[s]* (“hour[s]”), and those involving half hours may use either of two forms.*

(12-hour style)	(24-hour style)
00:30 <i>jelfšüdre / talav [fšüdres] und twaned</i>	<i>zo zo thrensi fšüdres</i>
01:00 <i>aurt [fšüdre]</i>	<i>zo aurz zo zo fšüdres</i>
01:30 <i>uthjel / aurz [fšüdre] und twaned</i>	<i>zo aurz thrensi fšüdres</i>
02:00 <i>tš [fšüdres]</i>	<i>zo tš zo zo fšüdres</i>
02:10 <i>tš [fšüdres] und temz</i>	<i>zo tš temz fšüdres</i>
02:15 <i>tš [fšüdres] und quart</i>	<i>zo tš temzfšefe fšüdres</i>
02:30 <i>threnjel / tš [fšüdres] und twaned</i>	<i>zo tš thrensi fšüdres</i>
02:40 <i>twansi i thren [fšüdres]</i>	<i>zo tš voursi fšüdres</i>
02:45 <i>quart i thren [fšüdres]</i>	<i>zo tš voursifšefe fšüdres</i>
03:00 <i>thren [fšüdres]</i>	<i>zo thren zo zo fšüdres</i>
12:00 <i>talav [fšüdres] / mitdäi</i>	<i>talav zo zo fšüdres</i>
13:00 <i>aurz [fšüdre]</i>	<i>temzthren zo zo fšüdres</i>
20:00 <i>ight [fšüdres]</i>	<i>twansi zo zo fšüdres</i>
23:30 <i>talavjel / anlav [fšüdres] und twaned</i>	<i>twansithren thrensi fšüdres</i>
00:00 <i>talav [fšüdres] / mitnin</i>	<i>zo zo zo zo fšüdres</i>

Was wšz t’or?

Et wšz thren fšüdres.

Et’sz vourjel.

Ax temzthren zo zo fšüdres.

Vorvor zix fšüdres.

Pastš neön und twaned.

What’s the time?

(lit. What shows the clock?)

The time is three o’clock.

It’s half past three.

At 1300 hours.

By six o’clock.

After 9.30.

* See also 11.3 FRACTIONS.

Although the format *14:05* is widely used for the 24-hour clock, many Jamelŕses prefer the more Jameld-specific *14ŕs05* style, and you will often see this on signs. Sometimes the time will even be styled like this:

14^ŕ05

Unlike the ordinal *ŕs*, this “hour” *ŕs* is never formatted as superscript.

For clarification when using the 12-hour clock, the following terms may be used in speech, after the time itself, to specify whether a.m. or p.m. is intended:

<i>vorvornit'ü</i>	in the morning
<i>mitdäi</i>	noon
<i>pastŕsmit'ü</i>	in the afternoon/evening
<i>vatsind'ü</i>	in the evening
<i>int nin</i>) at night / in the small hours
<i>nins</i>)
<i>int t'ülŕsüadres</i>	in the small hours
<i>mitnin</i>	midnight

For example:

T'abpaptth jist ax thren pastŕsmit'ü.

The appointment is at three in the afternoon.

12-hour times are normally written with the abbreviations *vorü* and *pasü* (*vorvornit'ü*, a.m., and *pastŕsmit'ü*, p.m., respectively):

<i>9ŕs vorü</i>	9 a.m.
<i>9ŕs30 vorü</i>	9.30 a.m.
<i>12ŕs mitdäi</i>	12 noon
<i>9ŕs pasü</i>	9 p.m.
<i>9ŕs30 pasü</i>	9.30 p.m.
<i>12ŕs mitnin</i>	12 midnight

11.11 Temperatures

The Jameld word for “degree” is *grada*.

15° or *15 °C* (read: *temzfëfe gradas*)

Et'st vour gradas.

It's four degrees.

<i>Et'st vour gradas ober zo.</i>	It's four degrees above zero.
<i>Et'st mōnōs vour gradas.</i>	It's minus four degrees.
<i>Et'st vour gradas unter zo.</i>	It's four degrees below zero.

11.12 Weights and measures

The metric system is in general usage in Zuraaland. The basic unit of length is the *meter*, and the basic unit of weight is the *kilograma*, often referred to as the *kilo*. The *liter* is the basic unit of volume. With reference to computing, the Jameld spellings of “byte” and “bit” are *bita* and *bit* respectively. Standard SI abbreviations are used.

The standard metric prefixes are used, with minor alterations to suit Jameld spelling conventions:

<i>tera</i>	10 ¹²	tera
<i>giga</i>	10 ⁹	giga
<i>mega</i>	10 ⁶	mega
<i>kilo</i>	10 ³	kilo
<i>hekto</i>	10 ²	hecto
<i>deka</i>	10 ¹	deca
	10 ⁰	
<i>deki</i>	10 ⁻¹	deci
<i>kenti</i>	10 ⁻²	centi
<i>mili</i>	10 ⁻³	milli
<i>mikro</i>	10 ⁻⁶	micro
<i>nano</i>	10 ⁻⁹	nano
<i>piko</i>	10 ⁻¹²	pico

Hence:

50 μg (read: *fēfsi mikrogramas*)

150 g (read: *auntertēfsi gramas*)

70 kg (read: *tšébsi kilogramas*)

Also:

an pun) a pound/half-kilo (500 g)

an jel kilo)

an dass 10 kg

5 km (read: *fēfe kilometeres*)

16 mm = 1,6 cm (read: *temzix milimeteres ist yilauk aunt komma zix kentimeteres*)

12 000 m² (read: *talavathmild quadretmeteres*)

Also:

<i>an thüm</i>	2 cm
<i>an hant</i>	10 cm
<i>an spen</i>	20 cm
<i>an föd</i>	30 cm

1 L = 0,001 m³ (read: *aunt liter jist yilauk zo komma zo zo aunt kübitš meteres*)

75 cl (read: *šébsifēfe kentiliteres*)

Also:

<i>an quint</i>	0.25 L
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2 TB (read: *tī terabītas*)

8 Mbps (read: *ight megabit-es par sekunda*)

The units *pun*, *dass*, *föd*, *thüm*, *hant*, *spen* and *quint* are all ancient, now obsolete, Jameldic measures that have taken on new informal meanings under the metric system. For details of the former Jameldic system of weights and measures, see the article under “Weights and Measures” in the *Encyclopædia Jameldica*.

11.13 Telephone numbers

As Zuraaland is served by the French telephone system, Zuran telephone numbers are of ten digits, conventionally read as five pairs:

03 99 99 00 50 (read: *zo-thren neönsineön neönsineön zo-zo fēfsi*)

International numbers, of course, do not necessarily fall neatly into this pattern; they are read in groups of two or three digits as seems appropriate:

+422 90 00 099 (read: *plus vouraunterttwansitī neönsi zo-zo zoauntertneönsineön* – note the “oh hundred”)

11.14 “Dozen” and approximate numbers

The following Jameld expressions indicate approximate numbers of items, in a similar way to “dozen” or “half a dozen” in English. Note that if the exact number is known, these terms would be unlikely to be used, unless the speaker were trying to obfuscate the true value for some reason.

<i>an äjen</i>	about eight
<i>an tejen</i>	about ten
<i>an duzen</i>	about twelve

Rarely, multiples of the above may occur:

an fëftejen 50 or so

<i>E h'ave an äjen elzares.</i>	He has eight or so polecats.
<i>Me mast an duzen twiṣes.</i>	I ate a dozen damsons.

11.15 Repetition and multiplication

A number of additional Jameld expressions exist in connection with numerical repetition and multiplication:

- *-fald*

<i>threnfald</i>	threefold
<i>temzfald</i>	tenfold
<i>auntertfald</i>	hundredfold
<i>wëthfald</i>	manyfold, [by] many times
- *-s* (see also 6.7 ADVERBS OF TIME AND THE -S SUFFIX)

<i>aunts</i>	once
<i>tīs</i>	twice
<i>threns</i>	thrice, three times
<i>vours</i>	four times
<i>fëfs</i>	five times
<i>wëths</i>	many times
<i>zaurots</i>	no times, never
- *-pel*

<i>auntpel</i>	single
<i>tīpel</i>	double
<i>threpel</i>	triple
<i>vourpel</i>	quadruple
<i>fëfpel</i>	quintuple
- *-pelar*

<i>auntpelar</i>	child of single birth
<i>tīpelar</i>	twin
<i>threpelar</i>	triplet

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vourpelar
fëfpelar

quadruplet
quintuplet

- When referring to groups a genitive construction is often used:
an grup vourü a party of four
ven ist threnü there are three of us