

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>auntŝ, vorüt**</i>
2	<i>tī</i>	<i>tītŝ, uth***</i>
3	<i>thren</i>	<i>threntŝ</i>
4	<i>vour</i>	<i>vourŝ</i>
5	<i>fēfe</i>	Δ <i>fēftŝ</i>
6	<i>zix</i>	<i>zixŝ</i>
7	<i>ŝéibun, ŝén#</i>	<i>ŝéibunŝ</i>
8	<i>ight</i>	<i>ightŝ</i>
9	<i>neön</i>	<i>neöntŝ</i>
10	<i>temz</i>	Δ <i>temŝ</i>
11	<i>anlav, temzaunt##</i>	Δ <i>anlaŝ, temzauntŝ</i>
12	<i>talav, temzti###</i>	Δ <i>talafŝ, temztītŝ</i>
13	<i>temzthren</i>	<i>temzthrentŝ</i>
14	<i>temzvour</i>	<i>temzvourŝ</i>
15	<i>temzfēfe</i>	Δ <i>temzfēftŝ</i>
16	Δ <i>temzix</i>	Δ <i>temzixŝ</i>
17	Δ <i>temŝéibun</i>	Δ <i>temŝéibunŝ</i>
18	<i>temzight</i>	<i>temzightŝ</i>
19	<i>temzneön</i>	<i>temzneöntŝ</i>

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

** *Auntŝ* and *vorüt* differ somewhat in usage: *auntŝ* 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.

*** *Tītŝ* and *uth* differ in usage: any context where the connection with the number two is strong will favour *tītŝ*, 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.

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

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

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

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20	<i>twansi</i>	<i>twansit̩s</i>
21	<i>twansiaunt</i>	<i>twansiaunt̩s</i>
22	<i>twansiti</i>	<i>twansitit̩s</i>
23	<i>twansithren</i>	<i>twansithrent̩s</i>
24	<i>twansivour</i>	<i>twansivourt̩s</i>
25	<i>twansifefe</i>	Δ <i>twansifeft̩s</i>
26	<i>twansizix</i>	<i>twansizixt̩s</i>
27	<i>twansit̩sébun</i>	<i>twansit̩sébunt̩s</i>
28	<i>twansiight</i>	<i>twansiight̩s</i>
29	<i>twansineön</i>	<i>twansineönt̩s</i>
30	<i>thrensi</i>	<i>thrensit̩s</i>
40	<i>voursi</i>	<i>voursit̩s</i>
50	Δ <i>fěfsi</i>	Δ <i>fěfsit̩s</i>
60	<i>zixsi</i>	<i>zixsit̩s</i>
70	Δ <i>t̩sébsi</i>	Δ <i>t̩sébsit̩s</i>
80	<i>ightsi</i>	<i>ightsit̩s</i>
90	<i>neönsi</i>	<i>neönsit̩s</i>
100	<i>(an) auntert</i>	<i>auntert̩s</i>
101	<i>auntertaunt</i> (NB: no “and”)	<i>auntertaunt̩s</i>
102	<i>auntert̩ti</i>	<i>auntert̩tit̩s</i>
110	<i>aunterttemz</i>	Δ <i>aunterttemt̩s</i>
200	<i>t̩iauntert</i>	<i>t̩iauntert̩s</i>
729	<i>t̩sébunaunterttwansineön</i>	<i>t̩sébunaunterttwansineönt̩s</i>
1,000	<i>(an) athmild</i>	<i>athmildt̩s</i>
1,001	<i>athmild aunt</i>	<i>athmild aunt̩s</i>
1,111	<i>athmild auntertanlav</i>	<i>athmild auntertanlat̩s</i>
2,000	<i>t̩iathalmild</i>	<i>t̩iathalmildt̩s</i>
10,000	<i>temzathmild</i>	<i>temzathmildt̩s</i>
1,000,000	<i>(aunt)million</i>	<i>milliont̩s</i>
1,000,000,000	<i>(aunt)billion</i>	<i>billiont̩s</i>
9,876,543,210	<i>neönbillion ightauntertt̩sébsizixmillion</i> <i>fěfeauntertvoursithrenathmild</i> <i>t̩iaunterttemz</i>	<i>neönbillion</i> <i>ightauntertt̩sébsizixmillion</i> <i>fěfeauntertvoursithrenathmild</i> <i>t̩iaunterttemt̩s</i>

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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 t̄san 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, t̄i, aunt, zaurot!</i>	... three, two, one, zero! (in a countdown)
<i>Vor hüaren te kures d̄evö, 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 t̄i-zo. FC 1920 Wissembourg beat San Marino two-nil.

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

Zo neön zo zo t̄süдрес 0900 hours

Zo komma zix zo f̄efe 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 T̄i*, not *Ælvard te T̄i f̄s*)

XXI AY (read: *twansiaunt f̄s auntertyura*)

Del V (read: *Del F̄efe*)

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.

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Me drif an temzyuraiḥ 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”.

Twansitṣébun 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>Martēs</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 31ēs Januar It happened on Wednesday,
1973. 31 January 1973.

(Read: *thrensiauntēs Januar temzneönauntertēsébsithren*)

Note the ordinal number for the date; no “the” or “of”; and that the *auntert* (“hundred”) is not omitted.

Jex jist 4ēs Ägüt 2026. Today is 4 August 2026.

(Read: *vourēs 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 auntertyura* (“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>aunt [fšüdre]</i>	<i>zo aunt zo zo fšüdres</i>
01:30 <i>uthjel / aunt [fšüdre] und twaned</i>	<i>zo aunt thrensi fšüdres</i>
02:00 <i>tī [fšüdres]</i>	<i>zo tī zo zo fšüdres</i>
02:10 <i>tī [fšüdres] und temz</i>	<i>zo tī temz fšüdres</i>
02:15 <i>tī [fšüdres] und quart</i>	<i>zo tī temzfēfe fšüdres</i>
02:30 <i>threnjel / tī [fšüdres] und twaned</i>	<i>zo tī thrensi fšüdres</i>
02:40 <i>twansi ī thren [fšüdres]</i>	<i>zo tī voursi fšüdres</i>
02:45 <i>quart ī thren [fšüdres]</i>	<i>zo tī voursifēfe fšüdres</i>
03:00 <i>thren [fšüdres]</i>	<i>zo thren zo zo fšüdres</i>
12:00 <i>talav [fšüdres] / mitdāi</i>	<i>talav zo zo fšüdres</i>
13:00 <i>aunt [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 wīz t’or?

Et wīz thren fšüdres.

Et’st vourjel.

Ax temzthren zo zo fšüdres.

Vorvor zix fšüdres.

Pastš neōn 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 Jamelšes prefer the more Jameld-specific *14ṡ05* style, and you will often see this on signs. Sometimes the time will even be styled like this:

14ṡ05

Unlike the ordinal *ṡ*, this “hour” *ṡ* 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>pastšmit'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'ülšsüдрес</i>	in the small hours
<i>mitnin</i>	midnight

For example:

T'abpaptth jist ax thren pastšmit'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 *pastšmit'ü*, p.m., respectively):

<i>9ṡ vorü</i>	9 a.m.
<i>9ṡ30 vorü</i>	9.30 a.m.
<i>12ṡ mitdäi</i>	12 noon
<i>9ṡ pasü</i>	9 p.m.
<i>9ṡ30 pasü</i>	9.30 p.m.
<i>12ṡ 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.

Et'st vour gradas ober zo.

It's four degrees above zero.

Et'st mônôs vour gradas.

It's minus four degrees.

Et'st vour gradas unter zo.

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: *fëfsi mikrogramas*)

150 g (read: *auntertëfsi 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: *fëfe 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 kübiſ meteres*)

75 cl (read: *ſébsifēfe kentiliteres*)

Also:

an quint 0.25 L

2 TB (read: *tī terabiſas*)

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 fëſi*)

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 vouraunterttwansiti neönsi zo-zo zoauntertneönsineön* – note the “oh hundred”)

11.14 Repetition and multiplication

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

