

NUMBERS

Cardinals

	M		F		#
1	חד	ḥaḏ	חרה	ḥāḏā	ו
2	תרין	tərēn	תרתין	tartēn	וו
3	תלתה	təlāṭā	תלת	təlāt	ווו
4	ארבעה	'arbə'ā	ארבע	'arba'	ו ווו
5	חמשה	ḥaməšā	חמש*	ḥāmēš	וו ווו
6	שתה	šittā	שת*	šēt	ווו ווו
7	שבעה	šibə'ā	שבע	šəba'	ו ווו ווו
8	תמניה	təmānyā	תמני*	təmānē	וו ווו ווו
9	תשעה*	tišə'ā	תשע*	təša'	ווו ווו ווו
10	עשרה	'ašərā	עשר*	'āšar	ר
12	עשרה ותרין	'ašərā wə- tərēn	עשר* ותרתין	'āšar wə- tartēn	רוו
15	עשרה וחמשה	'ašərā wə- ḥaməšā	עשר* וחמש	'āšar wə- ḥāmēš	רוו ווו

	M/F		#
20	עשרין	'ešərin	ר
30	תלתין	təlāṭin	רר
40	ארבעין*	'arbə'in	רר
50	חמשין	ḥaməšin	ררר
60	שתין	šittin	ררר
70	שבעין	šibə'in	רררר
80	תמנין	təmānin	רררר
90	תשעין*	tišə'in	ררררר
100	מאה	mə'ā	ור
200	מאתין	mā'tayin	ור
1000	אלף [לף]	'ālap	ור

- Numerals usually follow the nouns they qualify. The nouns are usually in the absolute state.
- In EA documents (in contrast to literary texts) ciphers are more commonly used than numerals expressed in words.
- Numerals are nouns in the absolute state, and as such it is possible for them to have construct and emphatic/determined forms. Such forms are extremely rare in EA.
- Numerals from 1 to 10 have an unmarked and a marked form. (The marked form looks feminine.)
- The marked forms of 1 to 2 are used with feminine nouns.
- The marked forms of 3 to 10 are used with masculine nouns.
- Numerals from 11 to 19 are written as '10 + n', with both parts agreeing with the gender of the noun. [There is one exception to this, in BA, which follows the usual Aramaic pattern, 'n of / 10': תַּרְיֵ-עֶשֶׂר, *tərē-'āšar*, 12. This pattern is also found in Old Aramaic: עֶשֶׂר [ש]בַּעַת, 17(?).]
- Numerals from 20 up have a single form, used with nouns of either gender.
- Composite numerals (e.g. 357), are written in diminishing order: hundreds – tens – units, with the last numeral (only) prefixed by 'and', וּ.
- In composite numerals (e.g. 25, 34), any final units still follow the above gender rules.
- There is a dual form of 'hundred' for 200. In all other cases, multiples of 100 are written as in English (same order, singular of hundred): e.g. 'four hundred', אַרְבַּע מֵאָה ('*arba' mē'ā*).
- The numeral אַלְפָּה, '*ālap*', 1000, is nearly always abbreviated to לָפָה, *lap* (?), eg. וווּ לָפָה, 3000. It is therefore unclear whether EA expressed multiple thousands by אַלְפָּה in the singular after the multiplier, or, as in all later Aramaic dialects, with a plural form, אַלְפִּין, '*alpin*'.
- 'One', חַד, placed before another numeral n means 'n times': e.g. חַד שְׁבַעַה, 'seven times'.

## Ordinals

	M		F	
1st	קדמי , קדמיא	qaḏmāy, qaḏmāyā	קדמיה , קדמיתא	qaḏmāyā, qaḏmāyətā
2nd	תנין , תנינא	tinyān, tinyānā	תנינה , תנינתא	tinyānā, tinyānətā
3rd	תליתי , תליתיא	təlītāy, təlītāyā	תליתיה , תליתתא	təlītāyā, təlītāyətā
4th	רביעי , רביעיא	rəbī'āy, rəbī'āyā,	רביעיה , רביעיתא	rəbī'āyā, rəbī'āyətā

- There are very few ordinals attested in the Achaemenid Aramaic corpus. Most of the above are taken from BA, rather than EA.
- Ordinals agree with nouns in gender, and are employed as adjectives.
- They are found in absolute and emphatic forms. They can also be found in plural forms (esp. 'the first things / ones', etc.).
- An alternative way of forming an ordinal (found once in EA, common in other dialects) is: 'of [cardinal] n', e.g. זי תלתא , 'of three', 'the third (one)'.

## Fractions

½	פלג	pəlag
¼	רבע [ר]	ruḅa' (riḅa' ?)

- Often used after ciphers (with or without 'and'): e.g.  
אמן ווו ווו ווו ווו , '8 ½ cubits';  
משח ספן ר רבע , '10 ¼ jars of oil'.
- רבע is often abbreviated as ר.