

Lesson 4: Numbers I

Numbers

1. The Manchu numerical system is fairly straightforward; just put the appropriate number words in order to make a larger number (e.g., 53,128 is *sunja tumen ilan minggan emu tanggv orin jakvn*).
2. There are separate words for the numbers 1 through 10, 15, for each multiple of 10 (up to 100), for 100, 1,000, and 10,000.
3. The words for 60, 70, 80, and 90 all end with “ju” (and, indeed 70, 80, and 90 are formed simply by adding “ju” to the words for 7, 8, and 9 respectively)
4. For large numbers, follow the same rules as with Chinese (that is, one million is “one hundred ten thousand”) – there are separate words for some of these numbers (for instance, *saja* is one million), but these appear very rarely
5. *Tanggū* (hundred), *minggan* (thousand), and *tumen* (ten-thousand) do not require an *emu* (one) preceding them when they are written on their own (e.g., *tumen jaka* = 萬物). However, as part of longer numbers, the *emu* is required (e.g., *emu tanggū orin sakda i gisun sarkiyān* = 百二老人語錄)

Numbers



one

two

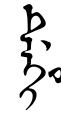
three

four

five

six

seven



eight

nine

ten

fifteen

twenty

thirty

forty



fifty

sixty

seventy

eighty

ninety

hundred

thousand



ten-thousand