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 tanggyv 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 sarkiyan = 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