GREEK NUMBERS

JORDAN BELL

One-tenth Ex. 16:36; Nu. 18:26, 28; He. 7:1–10. Two-tenths Lev. 23:13. Three tenths Lev. 14:10. One-hundredths Neh 5:11. One-third: appears fourteen times in Revelation, refers to one of three parts which was to be destroyed Rev. 8. One-third 2 S. 18:2, one-half Ex. 25:10, 17, one-fourth 1 S. 9:8, one-fifth Gen 47:24, one-sixth Ezk. 46:14.

Two-thirds "double portion" Dt. 21:17, 2 K. 2:9, four-fifths "four parts" Gen. 47:24, nine-tenths "nine parts" Neh 11:1.

Diogenes Laertius, *Vitae philosophorum* 7.58 [5, p. 198]:

> According to Diogenes [of Babylon] an appellative [προσηγορία] is a part of language which signifies a common quality, e.g. 'man', 'horse'; a name [ὄνομα] is a part of language which indicates a peculiar quality, e.g. 'Diogenes', 'Socrates'; a verb is a part of language which, according to Diogenes, signifies a non-compound predicate, or, as some say, a case-less constituent of a sentence which signifies something attachable to something or some things, e.g. 'I write', 'I speak'.

Apollonius Dyscolus, *Syntax* 32.2 [2]

Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *De compositione verborum* chap. II [6, pp. 71–73]:

> Composition is, as the very name indicates, a certain arrangement of the parts of speech, or elements of diction, as some call them. These were reckoned as three only by Theodectes and Aristotle and the philosophers of those times, who regarded nouns [ὀνόματα], verbs [῾ήματα] and connectives [συνδέσμους] as the primary parts of speech. Their successors, particularly the leaders of the Stoic school, raised the number to four, separating the articles from the connectives. Then the later inquirers divided the appellatives from the substantives, and represented the primary parts of speech as five. Others detached the pronouns from the nouns, and so introduced a sixth element. Others, again, divided the adverbs [ἐπιρρήματα] from the verbs, the prepositions from the connectives and the participles from the appellatives [προσηγορικῶν]; while others introduced still further subdivisions, and so multiplied the primary parts of speech. The subject would afford scope for quite a long discussion. Enough to say that the combination or juxtaposition of these primary parts, be they three, or four, or whatever may be their number, forms the so-called "members" (or clauses) of a sentence. Further, the fitting together of these clauses constitutes what are termed the "periods," and these make up the complete

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> discourse. The function of composition is to put words together in an appropriate order, to assign a suitable connexion to clauses, and to distribute the whole discourse properly into periods.

Dionysius Thrax, *Tekhne* XI [8, p. 23], [3, p. 176]:

> There are eight parts of the sentence: noun [ὄνομα], verb, participle, article, pronoun, preposition, adverb [ἐπίρρημα], conjunction. For the appellative [προσηγορία] is a subspecies of the noun.

Dionysius Thrax, *Tekhne* XII [8, p. 33], [3, p. 178]:

> There are the following subtypes of the noun (these also are referred to as 'species'): proper, appellative [προσηγορικόν], attached [ἐπίθετον], relative, quasi-relative, homonymous, synonymous, dionymous, eponymous, ethnic, interrogative, indefinite, anaphoric (also referred to by the names 'similative', 'de?monstrative', and 'correlative'), collective, distributive, inclusive, onomatopoeic, generic, specific, ordinal [ἀριθμητικόν], absolute, participatory.

Dionysius Thrax, *Tekhne* XII, [8, p. 44], [3, p. 180]:

> Τακτικὸν δέ ἐστι τὸ τάξιν δηλοῦν, οἷον πρῶτος δεύτερος τρίτος. Ἀριθμητικὸν δέ ἐστι τὸ ἀριθμὸν σημαῖνον, οἷον εἷς δύο τρεῖς.
>
> An ordinal noun is one which indicates order, such as 'first, second, third'. A numeral noun is one which signifies number, such as 'one, two, three'.

Dionysius Thrax, *Tekhne* XIX [8, p. 72], [3, p. 183]:

> An adverb [Ἐπίρρημά] is a part of the sentence which is uninflected; it qualifies verbs or is added to verbs.

Dionysius Thrax, *Tekhne* XIX [8, p. 76], [3, p. 184]:

> Τὰ δὲ ἀριθμοῦ δηλωτικά, οἷον δίς τρίς τετράκις.
>
> Some signify number, for example *dis* (twice), *tris* (thrice), *tetrakis* (four times).

onefold, twofold, threefold

firstly, secondly, thirdly

half, third, quarter, fifth

Kühner [4, p. 621], §181

cardinals, *cardinalia*, ονόματα αριθμητικά: answers πόσοι, "how many?", one, two, three, four

ordinals, *ordinalia*, ονόματα τακτικά: answers πόστος, "which in order?", first, second, third, fourth

numeral adverbs: answers "how many times?", once, twice, thrice, four times

multiplicative adverbs how many parts: answers "into how many parts?"

substantive numerals: unit, pair, triply

multiplicatives, πολλαπλασιαστικά αριθμητικά: the number of parts of which a whole is composed, answers "how many fold?", single, double, triple, quadruple

proportionals, αναλογικά αριθμητικά: answers "how many times more?"

fractions: half, third, fourth

numeral adverbs: firstly, secondly, thirdly: δεύτερον, τρίτον

five ways, six ways: πενταχῶς, ἑξαχῶς

ποσαπλάσιον. *Meno* 83b [9, p. 118]: "How many times as big is it?"

Smyth Art. 347 [7]:

		cardinals	ordinals	numeral adverb
1	α´	εἷς, μία, ἕν	πρώτ-ος, -η, -ον	ἅπαξ
2	β´	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3	γ´	τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ´	τέτταρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος, -η, -ον	τετράκις
5	ε´	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ϛ´	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ´	ἑπτά	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8	η´	ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	ϑ´	ἐννέα	ἔνατος	ἐνάκις
10	ι´	δέκα	δέκατος, -η, -ον	δεκάκις
11	ια´	ἕνδεκα	ἑνδέκατος	ἑνδεκάκις
12	ιβ´	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ´	τρεῖς καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρεισκαιδεκάκις
14	ιδ´	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεσκαιδεκάκις
15	ιε´	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16	ιϛ´	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	ἑκκαιδεκάκις
17	ιζ´	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἕβδομος καὶ δέκατος	ἑπτακαιδεκάκις
18	ιη´	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὄγδοος καὶ δέκατος	ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις
19	ιϑ´	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἔνατος καὶ δέκατος	ἐννεακαιδεκάκις
20	κ´	εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός, -ή, -όν	εἰκοσάκις
21	κα´	εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι	πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις ἅπαξ
30	λ´	τριᾱ́κοντα	τριᾱκοστός	τριᾱκοντάκις
40	μ´	τετταράκοντα	τετταρακοστός	τετταρακοντάκις
50	ν´	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ´	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ο´	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π´	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ϙ´	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ρ´	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, -ή, -όν	ἑκατοντάκις
200	σ´	διᾱκόσι-οι, -αι, -α	διᾱκοσιοστός	διᾱκοσιάκις
300	τ´	τριᾱκόσι-οι, -αι, -α	τριᾱκοσιοστός	τριᾱκοσιάκις
400	υ´	τετρακόσι-οι, -αι, -α	τετρακοσιοστός	τετρακοσιάκις
500	φ´	πεντακόσι-οι, -αι, -α	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις
600	χ´	ἑξακόσι-οι, -αι, -α	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιάκις
700	ψ´	ἑπτακόσι-οι, -αι, -α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	ἑπτακοσιάκις
800	ω´	ὀκτακόσι-οι, -αι, -α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις
900	ϡ´	ἐνακόσιοι	ἐνακοσιοστός	ἐνακοσιάκις
1000	,α	χῑ́λι-οι, -αι, -α	χῑλιοστός, -ή, -όν	χῑλιάκις
2000	,β	δισχῑ́λι-οι, -αι, -α	δισχῑλιοστός	δισχῑλιάκις
3000	,γ	τρισχῑ́λι-οι, -αι, -α	τρισχῑλιοστός	τρισχῑλιάκις
10000	,ι	μῡ́ρι-οι, -αι, -α	μῡριοστός	μῡριάκις
20000	,κ	δισμῡ́ριοι	δισμῡριοστός	δισμῡριάκις
100000	,ρ	δεκακισμῡ́ριοι	δεκακισμῡριοστός	δεκακισμῡριάκις

1 ἅπαξ
2 ἰς δίχα
3 τρίς τρίχα

	substantive numerals
1	μονάς
2	δυάς
3	τριάς
4	τετράς
5	πεντάς
6	ἑξάς
7	ἑβδομάς
8	ὀγδοάς
9	ἐννεάς
10	δεκάς
11	ἑνδεκάς
12	δοδεκάς
20	εἰκάς
40	τεσσαρακοντάς
100	ἑκατοντάς
1000	χιλιάς
10000	μυριάς

	multiplicatives	proportionals
1	ἁπλόος, -οῦς	
2	διπλόος, -οῦς	διπλάσιος
3	τριπλόος, -οῦς	τριπλάσιος
4	τετραπλάσιος	

Nicomachus, *Introductio arithmetica* I.18 [1, p. 214]:

> Once more, then; the multiple [πολλαπλασίων] is the species of the greater first and most original by nature, as straightway we shall see, and it is a number [ἀριθμὸς] which, when it is observed in comparison with another, contains the whole of that number more than once. For example, compared with unity, all the successive numbers beginning with 2 generate in their proper order the regular forms of the multiple; for 2, in the first place, is and is called the double, 3 triple, 4 quadruple, and so on; for 'more than once' means twice, or three times, and so on in succession as far as you like.

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