Counting and Numbers

Expanding Your Greek Vocabulary

A lesson for the *Paideia* web-app © Ian W. Scott, 2015



Counting from 1-10

1	εἷς, μία, ἕν	henotheism
2	δύο	duo, duette
3	τρεῖς, τρία	tricycle, trident
4	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα	tesseract
5	πέντε	pentagon, pentathelon
6	έξ	hexagon
7	έπτά	sept, heptathelon
8	ὀκτώ	octagon, octopus
9	έννέα	
10	δέκα	Decalogue, decathelon



Numbers are Adjectives

- Can modify nominals
 - Έχει έπτα άρτους.
 - Τρια θυγατερες αύτης βαινουσι.
- Can also stand alone
 - Ellipsis
 - Ποσους άρτους θελεις; Θελω έννεα.
 - Substantive
 - Τίνας ζητεις; Τους έπτα ζητω.



The Forms of the Numbers 1-4

- From 5 to 100 numbers are "indeclinable"
 - Their form doesn't change for gender or case
- 1-4 (είς— τ εσσαρες) do change like other adjectives



The Forms of είς

- Είς is most complete
 - Masc. and neut. like 3rd declension
 - The same in two of the four cases
 - neut. nominative = neut. Accusative
 - Feminine like 1st declension
 - With α rather than η for the connecting vowel
 - No plural forms!
 - Since it's the number one

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
nom.	<u>είς</u>	μια	έν
gen.	ένος	μιας	ένος
dat.	ένι	μια	ένι
acc.	ένα	μιαν	έν
VOC.		μια	င်ν



The Forms of δυο

- Δvo only has two different forms
 - Same for all three genders
 - Same in all but the dative case
 - From here on all forms are *plural*

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
nom.		δυο	
gen.	δυο		
dat.	δυσι(ν)		
acc.	δυο		
VOC.	δυο		



The Forms of τρεις

- Τρεις is a 3rd declension adjective
 - Stem is τρι-
 - Masc. and fem. nominative
 - $\tau \rho \iota + \epsilon \varsigma = \tau \rho \epsilon \iota \varsigma$
 - Plural forms
 - So $-\alpha$ is neut. plural (not fem. singular)

	Masc. / Fem.	Neut.	
nom.	τρεις	τρια	
gen.	τριων τριων		
dat.	auρισι (u)	auρισι (u)	
acc.	τρεις	τρια	
VOC.	τρεις	τρια	



plura

The Forms of τεσσαρες

- Τεσσαρες is 3rd declension
 - Stem is τεσσαρ-
 - Plural forms
 - So $-\alpha$ is neut. plural (not fem. singular)

Masc. / Fem.		Neut.	
nom.	τεσσαρες	τεσσαρα	
gen.	τεσσαρων	τεσσαρων	
dat.	τεσσαρσι(ν)	τεσσαρσι(ν)	
acc.	τεσσαρας	τεσσαρ <mark>α</mark>	
VOC.	τεσσαρες	τεσσαρα	



Counting from 11-19

- Combine 1-9 with δεκα
 - 11-12: the numbers jammed together
 - The υo of $\delta \upsilon o$ contracts to ω
 - 13-19: connect with και
 - The words can appear separated or jammed together as if one word

11	ἕνδεκα
12	δώδεκα
13	τρεισκαίδεκα
14	τεσσαρα <mark>καί</mark> δεκα
15	πεντε <mark>καί</mark> δεκα
16	έξκαίδεκα
17	έπτα <mark>καί</mark> δεκα
18	ὀκτω <mark>καί</mark> δεκα
19	έννεαχαίδεκα



The Tens from 20-90

- 20 is εἰχοσι
- Rest combine 3-9 with -κοντα
 - Changes from lazy pronunciation
 - 50-90: η connecting vowel
 - 70 and 80: combinations $\pi\tau$ and $\kappa\tau$ soften to $\beta\delta$ and $\gamma\delta$
 - 70: extra μ before connecting vowel
 - 90: the νε in ἐννεα reversed (ἐνενηrather than ἐννεα-)

20	<u>εἴκοσι</u>
30	τριάκοντα
40	τεσσεράκοντα
50	πεντ <mark>ή</mark> κοντα
60	έξ <mark>ή</mark> κοντα
70	έ <u>βδομή</u> κοντα
80	ὀ <mark>γδοή</mark> κοντα
90	έν <mark>ενή</mark> κοντα



ingular

Expressing 'None'

- Οὐδεις, οὐδεμια, οὐδεν, "no, none"
 - $o\dot{v}\delta$ or $o\dot{v}\delta\varepsilon$ + forms of $\varepsilon\dot{\iota}\varsigma$
 - Any rough breathing dropped
 - Can act like adjective (modify a nominal)
 - Οὐδεμια γαλα κακα. "<u>No</u> milk is bad."
 - Can act like pronoun
 - Οὐδεις ἀγαθος. "No one is good."
 - Ούδεν έχομεν. "We have nothing."

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
nom.	ουδ <u>είς</u>	ουδεμια	ουδεν
gen.	ουδενος	ουδεμιας	ουδενος
dat.	ουδενι	ουδεμια	ουδενι
acc.	ουδενα	ουδεμιαν	ουδεν
VOC.		ουδεμια	ουδεν



Keep Learning

- You can learn more about Greek numbers here:
 - Mounce, Basics of Biblical Greek (3rd edition)
 - είς, 10.12 (p. 82)
 - δυο and τρεις, Chapter 27 vocabulary (pp. 252-3)

