

Numeri

Numeri

- You have already (briefly) been introduced to Roman Numerals
- This chapter will introduce how to say the cardinal numbers in Latin and will go deeper into learning the Roman numerals
- Nota Bene:
 - Cardinal numbers are the counting numbers
 - (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.)
 - Ordinal numbers put things in order
 - (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.)

Numeri

• I	unus
• II	duo
• III	tres
• IV	quattuor
• V	quinque
• VI	sex
• VII	septem
• VIII	octo
• IX	novem
• X	decem

Numeri

• XI	undecim
• XII	duodecim
• XIII	tredecim
• XIV	quattuordecim
• XV	quindecim
• XVI	sedecim
• XVII	septemdecim
• XVIII	duodeviginti
• XIX	undeviginti
• XX	viginti

Numeri

- ◉ Cardinal numbers are indeclinable (not able to have the endings changed) except for **unus**, **duo**, and **tres**.

Numeri

- The most familiar Roman numerals are:

I

unus

V

quinque

X

decem

L

quingenta

C

centum

D

quingenti

M

mille

Numeri

◎ **XX** **viginti**

• **XXI** **unus et viginti**

• **XXII** **duos et viginti**

• **XXIII** **tres et viginti**

◎ **XXX** **triginta**

◎ **XL** **quadraginta**

Numeri

⦿ L _____ **quinquaginta**

⦿ LX _____ **sextaginta**

⦿ LXX _____ **septuaginta**

⦿ LXXX _____ **octoginta**

⦿ XC _____ **nonaginta**

⦿ C _____ **centum**

General Rules

Numbers have to be grouped by thousands, hundreds, tens and ones



For example: 783

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{DCC} \\ \text{(base)} \\ \text{(700)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{LXXX} \\ \text{(+ 80)} \\ \text{(780)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{III} \\ \text{(+ 3)} \\ \text{(783)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} \text{DCCLXXXIII} \\ \text{(783)} \end{array}$$

More Examples



For example: 94

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{XC} \\ \text{(base)} \\ \text{(90)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \mathbf{IV} \\ \text{(+ 4 more)} \\ \text{(94)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} \mathbf{CXIV} \\ \text{(94)} \end{array}$$

General Rules



For example: 4678

MMMM	DC	LXX	VIII	=	MMMMDCLXXVIII
(base)	(+ 600 more)	(+ 70)	(+ 8)		(4678)
(4000)	(4600)	(4670)	(4678)		

Quot?



duos canes

II

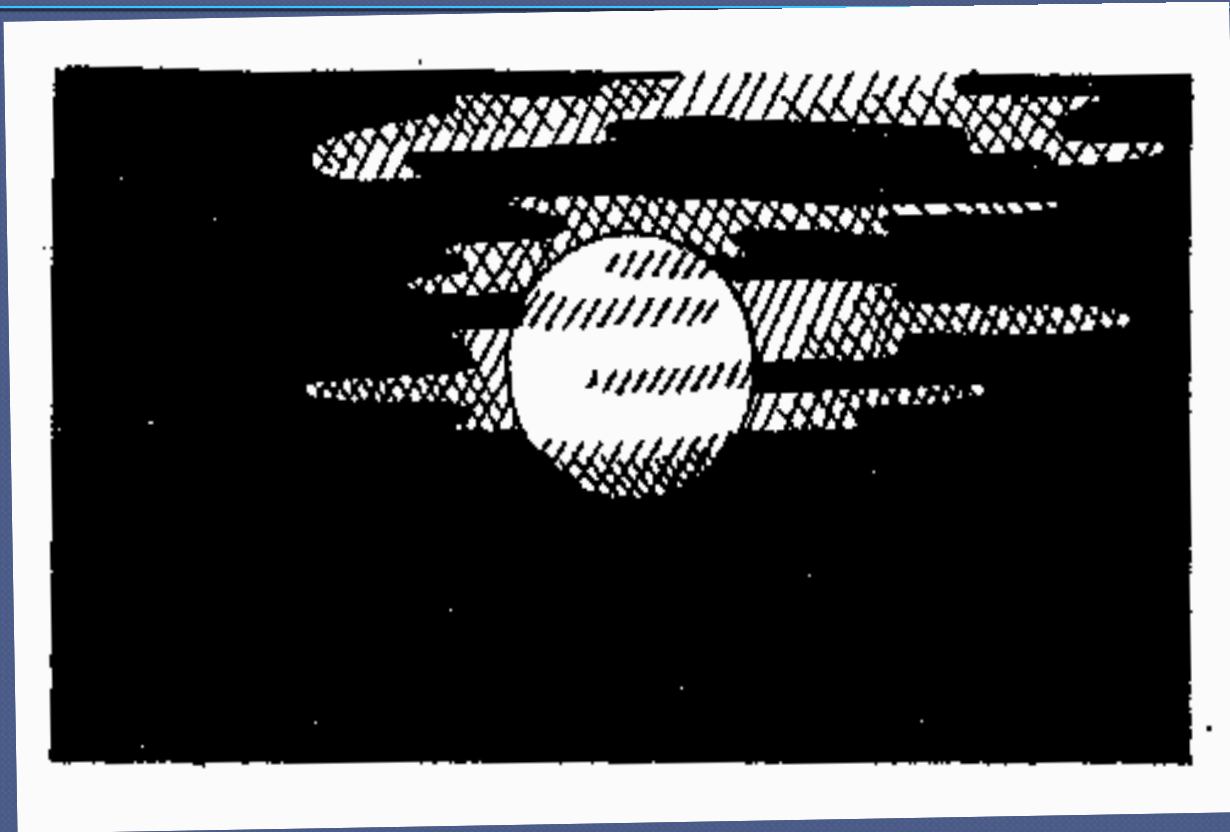
Quot?



octo discipuli

VIII

Quot?



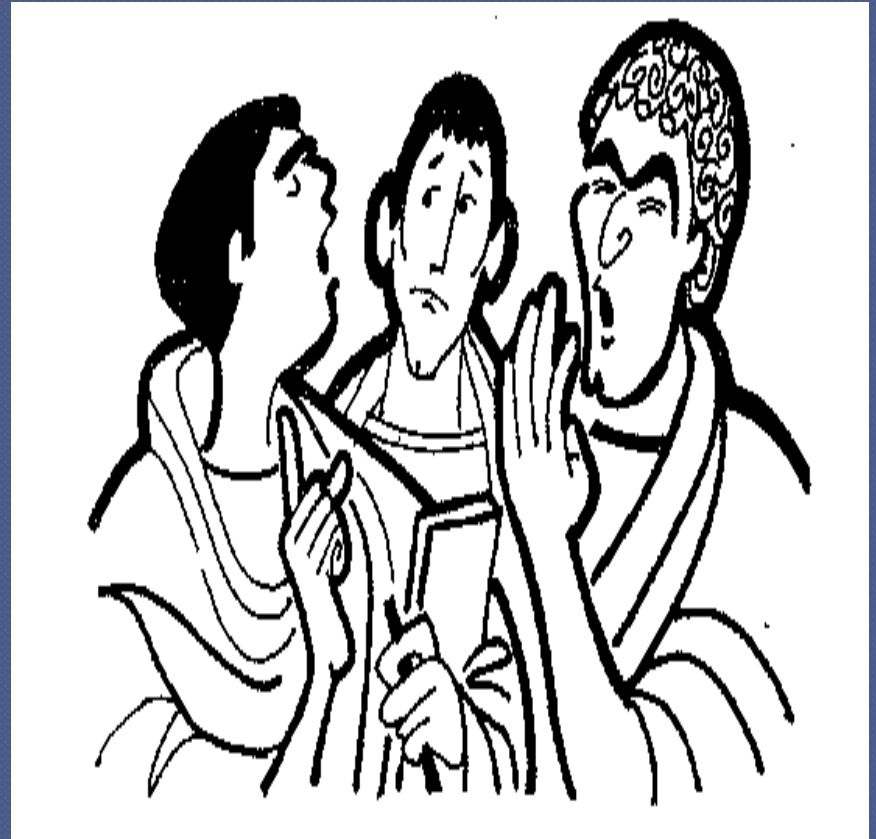
una luna

I

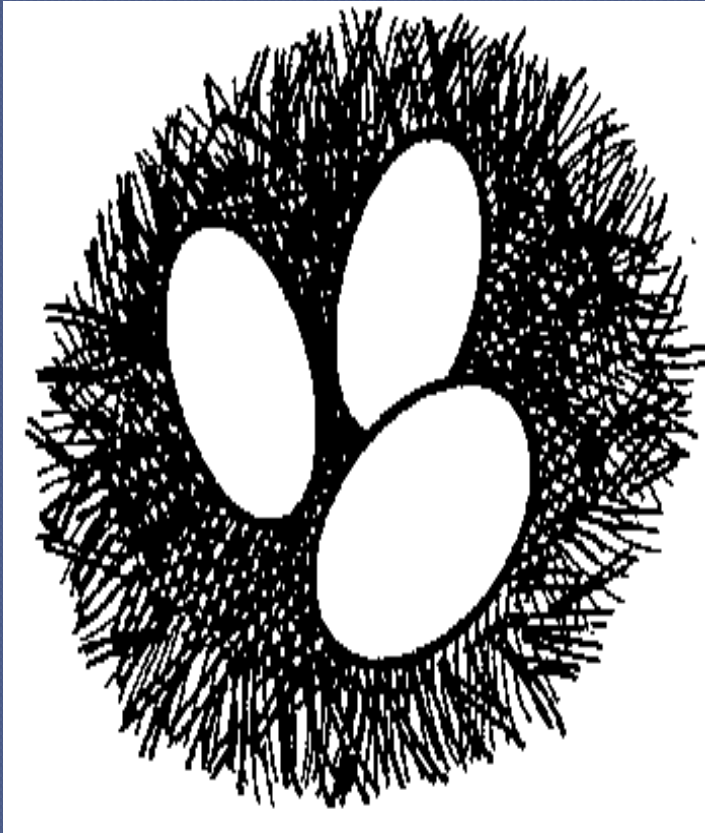
Quot?

tres magistri

III



Quot?



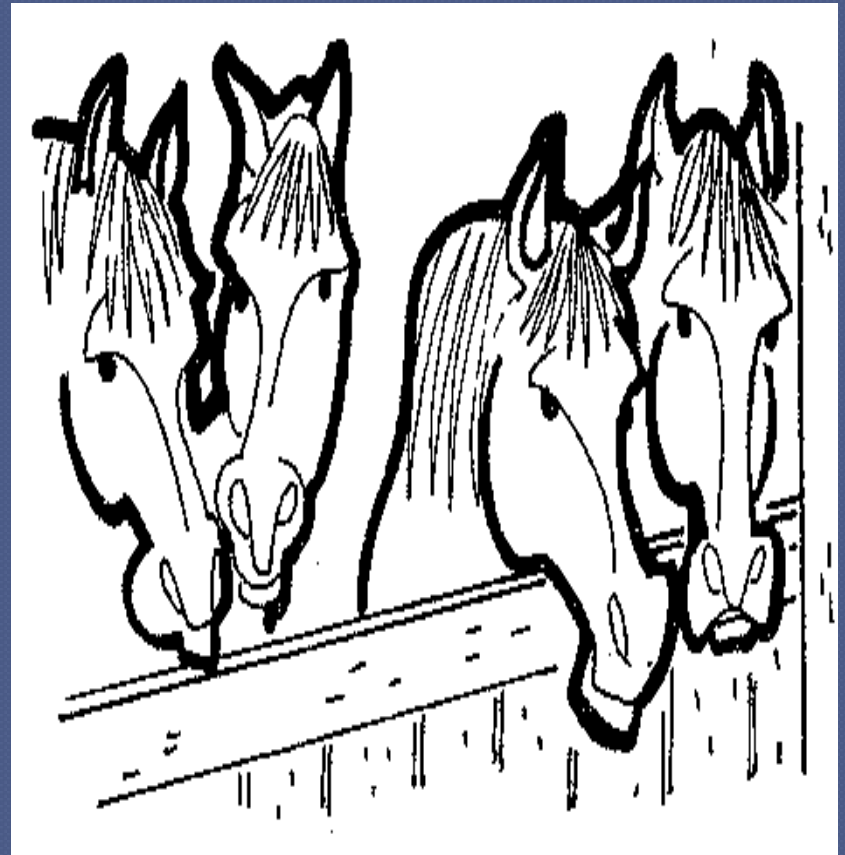
tria ova

III

Quot?

quattuor equi

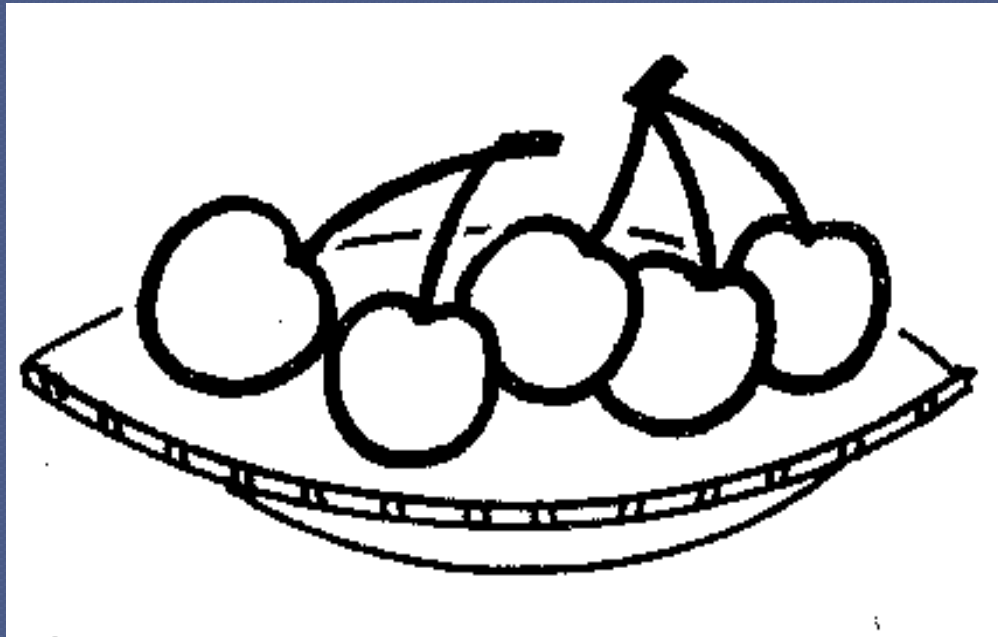
IV



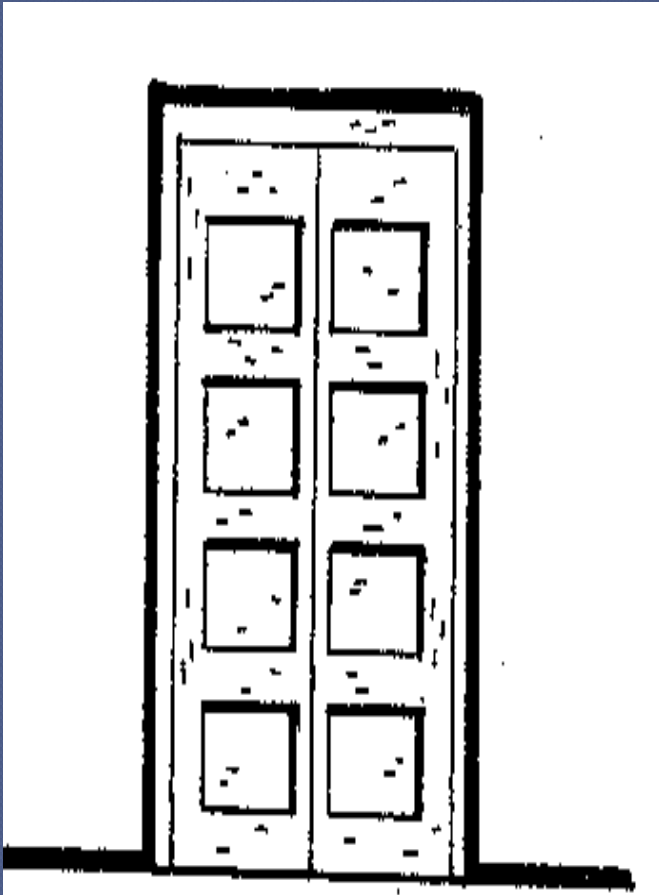
Quot?

quinque cerasi

v



Quot?



una ianua

I

Quot?

una rosa

I



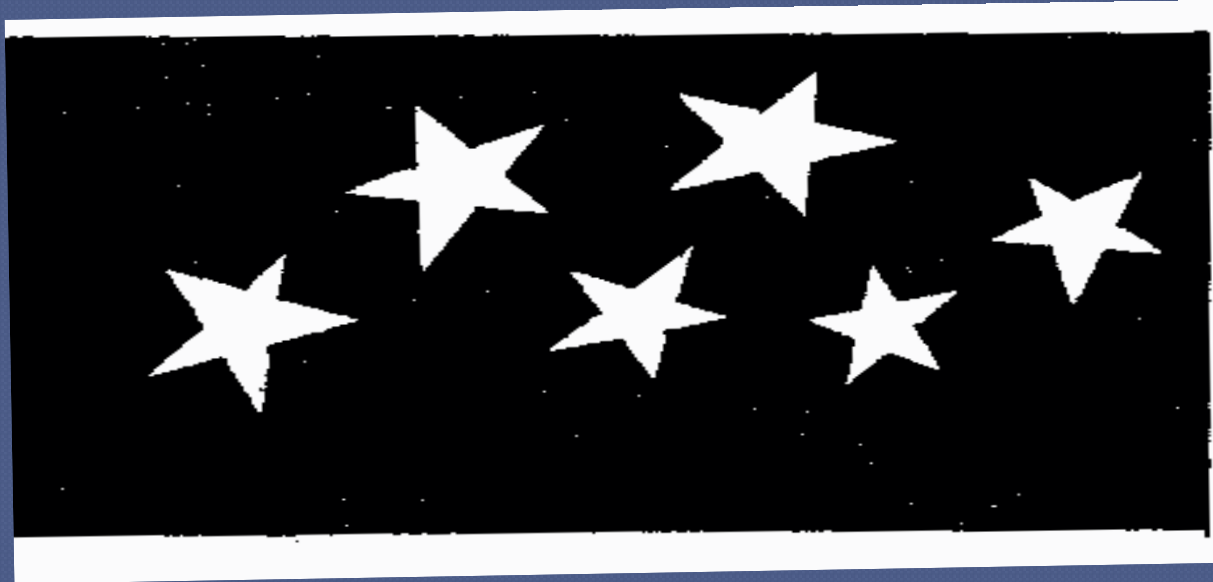
Quot?



duae feminae

II

Quot?

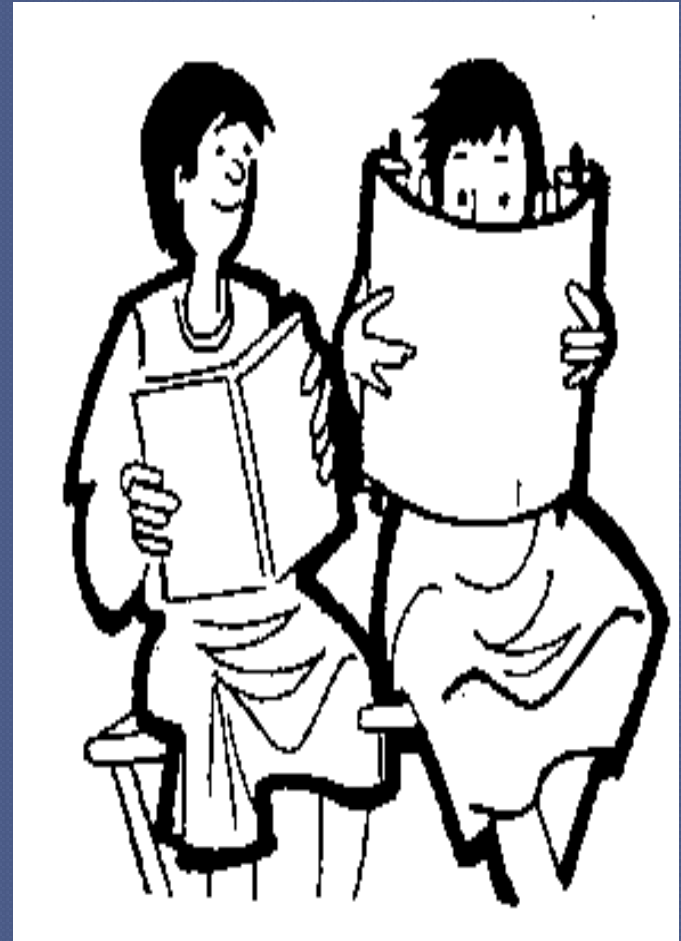


sex stellae

VI

Quot?

duos discipuli
II



Fabula Problema

Fabula Problema

- ⦿ A good trick to solving word problems (both in English and Latin!) is to look for clues that determine
 - what numbers you're supposed to use
 - what kind of math you're supposed to execute

Fabula Problema

- ◉ Habet = has
- ◉ Intrat = enter
 - as in “she enters the shop with _____ dollars
- ◉ Constat/constant = costs
- ◉ Restant = remain
 - as in “she has _____ dollars remaining”
- ◉ manet = stay
 - as in “she stays with her sister for _____ weeks”
- ◉ dsds