2.1.5. Numeral:

Numeral is a word denoting a number or quantity. The number is a grammatical category distinguishing between singular and plural. The numerals are divided into (1) Cardinals, (2) Ordinals, and (3) Fractions.

2.1.5.1. Cardinal:

The cardinal numerals are used for counting. The cardinal numerals are either primary or derived. The primary ones are monomorphemic words. The derived ones are formed by combining two or more primary numerals.

2.1.5.1.1. Primary Numeral:

The following are the primary numerals.

e:k	'one'
d̠u	'two'
t̠Ra	'three'
čhor	'four'
puṅṣ	'five'
ṣa	'six'

sa:t̲	'seven'
a:ṣt	'eight'
nu	'nine'
d̲a:ɬ	'ten'
ku:ṅja	'nineteen'
biša	'twenty'
ṣyo	'hundred'
st̲oṅ	'thousand'
la:k	'lakh'
kaRod	'crore'
kod̲e:ɬ	'eleven'
bud̲e:ɬ	'twelve'
t̲Robe:ɬ	'thirteen'
čhude:ɬ	'fourteen'
pand̲e:ɬ	'fifteen'
ṣobe:ɬ	'sixteen'
sat̲u:ṅṣ	'seventeen'
aṣtu:ṅṣ	'eighteen'

The numerals for eleven, twelve, fourteen and fifteen are formed by adding d̲e:ɬ allomorph of d̲a:ɬ 'ten', along with the respective primary numerals, viz., ko 'one' allomorph of e:k, bu 'two' allomorph of d̲u 'two', čhu 'four' allomorph of čhoR, pan 'five', allomorph of puṅṣ. The numerals for thirteen, and for sixteen are formed by adding be:ɬ 'ten' allomorph of d̲a:ɬ along with the respective primary numerals, viz., t̲Ro 'three' allomorph of tRa, and ṣo 'six' allomorph of ṣa. The numerals for seventeen and eighteen are formed by adding u:ṅṣ, allomorph of d̲a:ɬ 'ten' is added along with the primary numerals sat̲ allmorph of sa:t̲ 'seven' and aṣt, allomorph of a:ṣt 'eight' respectively.

2.1.5.1.2. Derived Numeral:

The derived numerals of higher order are formed by conjoining the primary numerals and putting them in additive or multiplying relationship. For example the number thirty is derived by adding twenty and ten [20 + 10 = 30]; and the number forty is derived by multiplying two and

twenty [2 x 20 = 40]. The number fifty is derived both by multiplication and addition [2 x 20 + 10 = 50].

The following are some of the derived numerals :

bišiḍa : ɤ	'thirty' [20 + 10]
ḍubišu	'forty' [2 x 20]
ḍubišida : ɤ	'fifty' [2 x 20 + 10]
ṭRa bišu	'sixty' [3 x 20]
ṭRabisida : ɤ	'seventy' [3 x 20 + 10]
čhor bišu	'eighty [4 x 20]
čhoRbišida : ɤ	'ninety' [4 x 20 + 10]

There are alternte forms pina : ṅṭRabišu, pina : ṅčhoRbišu and pina : ṅ pu : ṅṣbišu for the numerals fifty, seventy, and ninety respectively. The word pina : ṅ means 'half' and it is not used anywhere except in this context.

pina : ṅ ṭRa bišu	'fifty' [2½ x 20]
pina : ṅ čhoRbišu	'seventy' [3½ x 20]
pina : ṅ puṅṣ bišu	'ninety' [4½ x 20]

For the numerals between multiples of ten, the forms for the numerals from one to ten are added to the preceding multiple of ten. The following are some examples :

biši e : k	'twenty one'
biši ḍu	'twenty two'
biši ṭRa	'twenty three'
biši čhoR	'twenty four'
biši puṅṣ	'twenty five'
biši ṣa	'twenty six'
biši sa : ṭ	'twenty seven'
bisi a : ṣt	'twenty eight'
biši nu	'twenty nine'

The words for one to nine are added before the primary numerals to form one hundred, two thousands, three lakhs, four crores, etc., as in the following higher numbers.

e : k ṣyo	'one hundred'
ḍu ṣyo	'two hundreds'
ṭRa ṣyo	'three hundreds'
čhoR ṣṭoṅ	'four thousands'

puṅṣ stoṅ	'five thousands'
ṣa la :k	'six lakhs'
sa :ṯ la :k	'seven lakhs'
a :ṣt kaRod	'eight crores'
nu kaRod	'nine crores'

2.1.5.2. Ordinals :

The ordinals are used to indicate the order and they modify the primary numerals. The suffix -siR is added after the cardinal to form the ordinal. The following are some of the ordinal numerals.

ḏusiR	'second'
ṯRasiR	'third'
čhoRsiR	'fourth'
puṅṣsiR	'fifth'

2.1.5.3. Fractions :

There are words for fractions 1/8, ¼, ½ and ¾. For the fractions 1/8, ¼ and ¾, the basic form is pa :v which means ¼. From this form the other two forms are derived. For the fraction ½ the form is pheṯ which means 'half'. This fraction pheṯ is used only for ½ and 1/8, but the fractions with other numerals such as 2½, 3½, 4½, etc., are produced with the form pina :ṅ which also means 'half'. The following are some of the fractions :

pa :v	=	'¼'
pa :v pheṯ	=	'1/8'
pheṯ	=	'½'
pa :v ṯRa	=	'¾'
pa :v puṅṣ	=	'1¼'
pina :ṅ ṯRa	=	'2½'
pina :ṅ čhoR	=	'3½'
pina :ṅ puṅṣ	=	'4½'

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES *CIIL Grammar Series-8*

First Published : *May 1982*
Jyaishtha 1904

GRAMMAR SERIES

No. 8

BROKSKAT GRAMMAR

Editor.:
E. ANNAMALAI

N. RAMASWAMI

Price : **Rs. 10-00**

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
MYSORE-570 006

Printed and Published at the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Manasagangotri, Mysore-570 006 by D. P. Pattanayak, Director.