

One to Ten		Twenty-one to twenty-nine		Over 30: Vigesimal System (Base 20)	
1	Aon [causes lenition, see notes]	21	Fichead 's a h-aon	30	Deich air fhichead Ten and twenty
2	Dhà [causes lenition]	22	Fichead 's a dhà	31	Aon deug air fhichead Elevent and twenty
3	Tri	23	Fichead 's a trì	32	Dà dheug air fhichead Twelve and twenty
4	Ceithir	24	Fichead 's a ceithir	40	Dà fhichead Two twenties
5	Còig	25	Fichead 's a còig	41	Dà fhichead 's a h-aon Two twenties and one
6	Sia	26	Fichead 's a sia	50	Leth-cheud Half a hundred
7	Seachd	27	Fichead 's a seachd	50	Dà fhichead 's a deich Two twenties and ten
8	Ochd	28	Fichead 's a h-ochd	55	Leth-cheud 's a còig Half a hundred, plus five
9	Naoi	29	Fichead 's a naoi	55	Dà fhichead 's a còig deug Two twenties and fifteen
10	Deich	Aon and Ochd are prefixed with an "h-". This is because the number itself is a plural form, and these two start with a vowel. This is the same for other plurals starting with a vowel, e.g. "Na h-eisirean" ("the oysters").		60	Tri fichead Three twenties
Eleven to Twenty		Over 30: Modern System (Base 10)		70	Tri fichead 's a deich Three twenties and ten
11	Aon Deug	30	Trithead	80	Ceithir fichead Four twenties
12	Dà Deug	40	Ceathrad	90	Ceithir fichead 's a deich Four twenties
13	Tri Deug	50	Caogad	This system is considered the "old" way of counting, but is still in use and more common for native speakers. Note the two versions for expressing quantities of fifty to fifty-nine. When the "Leth-cheud" (half hundred) form is used to count nouns, the noun always takes the singular form. For example, "Leth-cheud 's a dhà càr" for "fifty two cars".	
14	Ceithir Deug	60	Seasgad		
15	Còig Deug	70	Seachdad		
16	Sia Deug	80	Ochdad		
17	Seachd Deug	90	Naochad		
18	Ochd Deug	Intervals of these numbers follow the same format as those in the twenties, e.g. "Thirty one" is "Trithead 's a h-aon"			
19	Naoi Deug				
20	Fichead				



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One hundred and above

100	Ceud
101	Ceud 's a h-aon
200	Dà cheud
300	Trì ceud
1000	Mìle
2000	Dà mhìle
10000	Deich mìle
100000	Muillean

When "Mìle" or "Muillean" are used to count a noun, the form of the noun is the singular, not the plural, e.g. "A million cats" would be expressed as "Muillean càt" instead of "Muillean cait".

Forming larger numbers

We can now form larger numbers in the modern and older systems alike. Take the value of "Eight hundred and seventy-two" as an example.

In the modern system this is "Ochd ceud" for 800, plus "Seachdad 's a dhà" for the 72 - thus, "Ochd ceud seachdad 's a dhà" is our final number.

In the older system it is only slightly different. Remember that we use a base twenty system for numbers over 30. In this case the 72 would be expressed as "Three twenties plus twelve".

Three twenties is "Trì fichead" and twelve is "Dà dheug", so we put the 'and' between them to create the final number form: "Trì fichead 's a dà dheug".

Forming larger numbers (cont)

The 800 part of our number is no different in the old system, and so our complete number is "Ochd ceud trì fichead 's a dà dheug".

Keep in mind that "1900" would be expressed as "nineteen hundred" rather than the more traditional English approach of "One thousand nine hundred", so for the older system the base 20 rule applies again. We would express this figure as "Naoi ceud deug" (nine-hundred teen I suppose, if we're trying to be super literal about it).



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