

## Die Zahlen

0	null	15	fünfzehn	30	dreiig
1	eins	16	sechzehn	31	einunddreiig
2	zwei	17	siebzehn	40	vierzig
3	drei	18	achtzehn	50	fünfzig
4	vier	19	neunzehn	60	sechzig
5	fünf	20	zwanzig	70	siebzig
6	sechs	21	einundzwanzig	80	achtzig
7	sieben	22	zweiundzwanzig	90	neunzig
8	acht	23	dreiundzwanzig	100	hundert
9	neun	24	vierundzwanzig	101	hundertereins
10	zehn	25	fünfundzwanzig	200	zweihundert
11	elf	26	sechsendzwanzig	300	dreihundert
12	zwölf	27	siebenundzwanzig	400	vierhundert
13	dreizehn	28	achtundzwanzig	500	fünfhundert
14	vierzehn	29	neunundzwanzig	1000	tausend

## Notes:

- notice that all 'teen' numbers, like English thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, end in -zehn. All '-ty' numbers, like English thirty, forty, fifty, end in -zig. The exception is 'dreißig' which has a ß rather than a Z.
- when counting 21-99, the tens digit is said after the ones digit: fünfundzwanzig = five and twenty. This is probably the hardest part of German numbers, so please practice it often!
- the word 'eins' only has the -s ending when it stands alone at the end of a word: eins, hunderteins, tausendeins, etc. When the number one is part of any compound, the -s disappears: einundzwanzig, einunddreißig, etc. Also remember that the word 'ein' gets endings to match any noun that follows: eine Frau, ein Mann, and even einen Mann in the accusative case. Numbers above one do not add any case or gender endings: zwei Männer, drei Bücher, sechs Kinder.
- unlike the word 'eins', the word 'sechs' has an -s inherent to the word; it does not get removed when part of a compound (sechsundzwanzig, etc.). However, when followed by a -z, the -s on 'sechs' disappears: sechzehn, sechzig.
- the word 'sieben' has the full two syllables when it means 'seven', including in words like 'siebenundzwanzig', but the words 'siebzehn' and 'siebzig' have a shortened form.