

Numbers

Cardinal numbers

The use of cardinal numbers is exactly the same in Persian and English.

Thirteen minus eight equals five.	سیزده منهای هشت مساوی است با پنج.
Computer number 10 is out of order.	کامپیوتر شماره‌ی ده خراب است.
They have one son and two daughters.	آنها دو پسر و یک دختر دارند.
Three days passed.	سه روز گذشت. ❁
I called you two times but you didn't hear.	دو بار صدايت کردم اما نشنيدی.

Classifiers

Classifiers are optionally used after quantifying numbers. The most common classifier with the most general application is “تا”. It can go before any noun and it is used very frequently in spoken language.

This school has twelve classrooms.	این مدرسه دوازده تا کلاس دارد.
Two ice-creams please!	دو تا بستنی لطفاً!

Some nouns have specific classifiers. These classifiers are only used in formal language.

One hundred books	صد جلد کتاب
Three airplanes	سه فروند هواپیما

Ordinal numbers- first type

Ordinal numbers of the first type go after the noun and have exactly the same meaning as the English ordinal numbers; first, second, third, etc. They are formed by adding the suffix "م" to the end of the main numbers, except for the first three.

First	اول
Second	دوم
Third	سوم
Fourth	چهارم
Fifth	پنجم
...	...

Year four students	دانش‌آموزان کلاس چهارم
Twenty first century	قرن بیست و یکم
Twenty third of January	بیست و سوم ژانویه
The first half of the match	نیمه‌ی اول مسابقه

Ordinal numbers- second type

Ordinal numbers of the second type precede their noun. They are formed by adding the "ین" suffix to the end of the first type ordinal numbers. Only experience can help in telling which type of ordinal numbers to use.

In Iran, Saturday is the first day of the week.	در ایران، شنبه اولین روز هفته است.
The second time, I met him/her in Mazar Sharif.	دومین بار، در مزار شریف دیدمش.
The eighth biggest city of the world	هشتمین شهر بزرگ دنیا

* The verb of a sentence with plural subject sometimes comes in singular form when the subject is non-living.