

## как считаем по-русски...

один (одна/одно/одни)

два/две

три

четыре

пять  
шесть  
семь  
восемь  
девять  
десять

Notice, all of these numbers have soft signs at their end.

8,9, 10 are stressed on the first syllable

одиннадцать  
двенадцать  
тринадцать  
четырнадцать  
пятнадцать  
шестнадцать  
семнадцать  
восемнадцать  
девятнадцать

The teens are all essentially compound words:  
1-9 (no soft sign) + -на- + -дцать (shortened form of десять)  
“oneonten, twoonten, threeonten”

1. двенадцать, одиннадцать
2. The soft sign is at the end of the word
3. All the teens are stressed -надцать excepting 11 & 14, which are stressed on the second syllable

двадцать  
тридцать

Twenty and thirty continue the teens pattern, but now it's “twotens, threetens.”  
Note again that the soft sign is at the end.

сорок

сорок is just an oddball, memorize it. Notice that it, like 20 and 30, is stressed on the first syllable\*

пятьдесят  
шестьдесят  
семьдесят  
восемьдесят

50, 60, 70, and 80 are compound words:  
5-8 + десят (10 without the soft sign)  
All these numbers have soft signs in their middles (after 40, you get soft in the middle!).  
The first two are stressed on the last syllable, the last two are stressed on the first.

девяносто

{ Another oddball – it means “100 minus 10”

сто

The Russian word for 100 is etymologically connected to the word “cent” in English. Notice that it's neuter!

двести  
триста  
четыреста

триста & четыреста are compound words:  
три and четыре + ста (gen. sing. form of сто)

шестьсот  
семьсот  
восемьсот  
девятьсот

600, 700, 800, & 900 are compound words:  
шесть, семь, восемь, девять + сот (gen. pl. form of сто)  
They are all stressed on the final syllable.

тысяча

две тысячи  
три тысячи  
четыре тысячи  
пять тысяч

The thousands (1000-999000) are just compounds:  
number + appropriate form (gen. sing/pl) of тысяча

\* If you must know, the word сорок comes from Old Russian сорокъ, which meant “a bundle of 40 sable furs.”