Basic Math Vocabulary – Hmong
Cov Lus rau Kev Ua Zauv Yam Yooj Yim

1) **about / kwv yees li**
not an exact answer
Examples: 4.9 is about 5, $3.02 is about $3.00.

2) **afford / them tau**
how much money you can pay for something
Example: I can afford to spend $25 on dinner tonight, but I can't afford to spend $40.

3) **after / tom qab**
the next number in a sequence
Examples: 3 is after 2, 10 p.m. is after 9 p.m.

4) **a little over / ib nyuag loj dua**
a larger number
Example: 102 is a little over 100.

5) **a little under / ib nyuag me dua**
a smaller number
Example: 98 is a little under 100.

6) **all together / tag nrho**
the total of all the numbers
Example: 2, 3 and 4 all together total 9.

7) **almost / yuav luag**
a little less than
Example: $4.98 is almost $5.00.

8) **average / qhov nruab nrab**
the total of a set of numbers divided by the number in the set
Example: The average of the set (4, 5, 6) is 5, because the total of 15 divided by 3 is 5.

9) **change from a x-dollar bill / qhov nyiaj seem thaum tshem tus nqi tawm ntawm ib daim nyiaj ntawv twg**
the amount left when you subtract the cost from a bill
Example: If you buy something for $7.50 and pay with a $10 bill you will get $2.50 change.

10) **cheaper / pheej yig dua**
less than another price
Example: The $10 book is cheaper than the $12 book.

11) **cheapest / pheej yig tshaj**
the lowest price compared to others
Example: If book A is $9.00 and book B is $12.00 and book C is $6.00, then book C is the cheapest.

12) **closest to / ze tshaj rau**

the best answer from a group of numbers when there is no exact answer
Examples: If the temperature is 2° and your answer choices are 0°, 10°, and 20° then the temperature is closest to 0°.

13) **combined / muab sib ntxiv**
added together
Example: If 2 and 3 and 7 are combined the total is 12.

14) **cost / raug nqi, tus nqi**
how much money is needed
Example: If you buy a $10 book and there is 6% tax then the cost is $10.60

15) **count by 2s / pib ntawm tus zauv ob suav ib tug kem ib tug**
count from 2 skipping one number between
Example: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.

16) **count by 3s / pib ntawm tus zauv peb suav ib tug kem ob tug**
count from 3 skipping two numbers in between
Example: 3, 6, 9, 12 etc.

17) **decrease / nqis zus, tsawg zus**
to become smaller
Example: The temperature decreased by 10°, from 70° to 60°.

18) **difference / qhov sib txawv**
the result of subtracting a number from another number
Example: The difference between 7 and 4 is 3. 7 - 4 = 3.

19) **distance / qhov deb, qhov ncua kev**
the space between 2 points or how far you can travel in a given time
Examples: The distance between Minneapolis and Chicago is 422 miles.
If you drive 60 mile per hour for 4 hours you will travel 240 miles.

20) **divide / faib**
cut in equal sized parts
Example: He divided the candy between the 2 children. He gave half to one and half to the other.

21) **double / ob npaug**
multiply by 2
Example: When you double 5 you get 10.

22) **estimate / kwv yees xam**
an approximate answer, an answer that is not exact
Example: 487 + 505 is about 1000.

23) **every x years / txhua x xyoo**
happening at regular intervals
Example: We vote for president every 4 years.

24) **fewer / tsawg dua**

less than, a smaller amount
Example: 27 is fewer than 30.

25) **highest / siab tshaj**
the largest number
Example: In the set 3, 7, 10, and 13 the highest number is 13.

26) **increase / ntau zuj zus, loj zuj zus**
to become bigger
Example: After working for a year his pay increased from $8.50 to $9.50 per hour.
He got a $1.00 increase in his pay.

27) **integers / cov tseem zauv uas suav tau thiab tsis yog negative**
positive whole number, counting numbers
Example: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.

28) **largest / loj tshaj**
the biggest number
Example: In the set 3, 7, 10, and 13 the largest number is 13.

29) **left over / qhov seem**
the remainder from division or subtraction
Examples: If you subtract 9 from 11, 2 is left over.
If you divide 14 by 4, you get 3 with 2 left over.

30) **less than / tsawg dua**
a smaller number
Example: 98 is less than 100.

31) **lowest / me tshaj**
the smallest number
Example: In the set 3, 7, 10, and 13 the lowest number is 3.

32) **math sign / lub cim uas qhia txog ib hom kev ua zauv**
symbol that indicates a math operation
Example: − subtraction, + addition, × multiplication, ÷ division

33) **minus / rho ntawm**
subtracted from
Example: 5 minus 2 is 3.

34) **more expensive / kim dua**
a bigger price
Example: A $20,000 car is more expensive than a $16,000 car.

35) **most expensive / kim tshaj**
the biggest price
Example: If book A is $9.00 and book B is $12.00 and book C is $6.00, then Book B is the most expensive.

36) **multiply / xam ua npaug**

adding a number to itself a number of times
Example: Multiplying 2 x 3 is the same as adding 2+2+2.

37) **number sentence / txoj kab zauv**
a symbolic expression of a basic math problem
Example: If N is the number of students in class, and M is the number of men and W is the number of women, then N = M + W.

38) **operation / hom kev ua zauv**
the four basic math processes: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
Example: Adding 2 + 2 is one operation, multiplying 2 x 2 is a different operation.

39) **plus / ntxiv rau**
added together
Example: 2 plus 2 is 4.

40) **product / qhov uas muaj tom qab muab ob tug zauv xam ua npaug**
the result of multiplying two numbers
Example: When you multiply 3 x 4 the product is 12.

41) **quotient / qhov uas muaj tom qab muab ib tug zauv faib tawm ntawm lwm tus zauv**
the result of dividing two numbers
Example: When you divide 6 by 2 the quotient is 3.

42) **remainder / qhov seem**
the amount left over after division
Example: If you divide 14 by 4 you get 3 with a remainder of 2.

43) **s with numbers (10s, 30s, 40s) / s ua ke nrog cov zauv (10s, 30s, 40s) (cov zauv hauv pawg zauv ua kaum)**
the numbers in that set of ten
Example: The temperature is in the 60s. It's 60 to 69 degrees.
She's in her twenties. She's 20 to 29 years old.

44) **split / muab faib los yog hlais ua tej daim**
to divide or cut into pieces
Example: He split the money into two parts and gave half to his son and half to his daughter.

45) **sum / tag nrho muaj thaum muab sib ntxiv ua ke**
the total when numbers are added
Example: If you add 3 plus 5, the sum is 8.

46) **times / xam ua npaug**
to multiply
Example: 3 times 5 is 15.

47) **times as much / npaug**
to multiply by a number
Example: John make $8 per hour, but Mary make $16. Mary makes 2 times as much as John does.

48) **total amount / tag nrho**

all the numbers added together
Example: I bought a book for $12, a pen for $5 and the sales tax was $1.19. The total amount I spent was $18.19.

49) **total cost / tus nqi tag nrho**
price per unit times the total number of units
Example: If you buy 5 pounds of hamburger at $2.00 per pound, the total cost is $10.00.

50) **triple / peb npaug**
three times
Example: My grandson is 20 years old and I'm 60 years old. I'm triple his age.

51) **twice / ob npaug**
two times
Example: Her son is 30 years old and she is 60 years old. She is twice his age.

52) **whole number / tseem zauv**
a counting number or a negative number
Example: the temperature was -10° F. on Sunday, but it was 5° F. on Monday.