

Ordinal numbers

ORDINAL NUMBERS:

Ordinal numbers are used to express the rank or order in which things are sequenced. Examples of ordinal numbers in English are 'first', 'second', 'third' and 'fourth'.

In Indonesian, ordinal numbers are formed by adding the prefix **ke~** to the cardinal number.

For example:

Cardinal Numbers		Ordinal Numbers	
<i>dua</i>	two	<i>kedua</i>	second
<i>lima belas</i>	five	<i>kelima belas</i>	fifteenth
<i>dua puluh empat</i>	twenty-four	<i>kedua puluh empat</i>	twenty-fourth
<i>tujuh puluh enam</i>	seventy-six	<i>ketujuh puluh enam</i>	seventy-sixth

The only exception to this rule is the word for 'first'.

- **Kesatu** is acceptable.
- However, **pertama** which also means 'first' is much more widely used.

Position of ordinal numbers:

Ordinal numbers are placed after the noun they refer to.

For example:

<i>pelajaran pertama</i>	the first lesson
<i>pertanyaan ketiga</i>	the third question
<i>lantai kelima belas</i>	the fifteenth floor

Floors in a building:

As you heard in Learning Object 2 'Apartment hunting', both ordinal and cardinal numbers are used to identify the floors in a building.

- You can say, for example, **lantai keempat** (fourth floor) or **lantai empat** (floor four). Either of these structures is acceptable.
- The ground floor of a building is often called **lantai dasar**. In this case, the following floors will be **lantai pertama** (first floor), **lantai kedua** (second floor) and so on. They could also be **lantai satu** (floor one) **lantai dua** (floor two) and so on.
- The use of **lantai dasar** or **lantai pertama / lantai satu** to identify the ground floor of a building is quite flexible. Any of these terms can be used. There are no hard and fast rules.

Ordinal numbers as numerals:

Study these examples:

<i>lantai ketujuh</i>	seventh floor
<i>lantai ke-7</i>	7 th floor
<i>koper ketiga.</i>	third suitcase
<i>koper ke-3</i>	3 rd suitcase

Notice that when an ordinal number is written as a numeral, the prefix *ke* followed by a hyphen and the cardinal number is written after the noun.

Noun	<i>ke</i>	Hyphen	Cardinal Number
<i>lantai</i>	<i>ke</i>	-	7
<i>koper</i>	<i>ke</i>	-	3

Forming questions:

- To ask which position something or someone is within an ordered sequence, you need to use a word made up of the verb ***berapa*** and the prefix ***ke~***.
- This word ***berapa*** always comes at the end of the question.

For example:

<i>Anda tinggal di lantai berapa?</i>	On which floor do you live?
<i>Saya tinggal di lantai kelima.</i>	I live on the fifth floor.
<i>Ini pelajaran berapa?</i>	Which lesson is this?
<i>Ini pelajaran ketiga.</i>	It's the third lesson.
<i>Dia anak berapa?</i>	Which child is he?
<i>Dia anak kedua.</i>	He's the second son.

Exercises



1. Who won the race?

Our New Land, New Language characters have just competed in a race. Read the sentences below that tell you who ran faster than whom.

Use this information to work out where everyone came in the race. Write each person's final position on the line provided next to their picture.

In your answers use the word *posisi* (position) followed by the ordinal number.

Example: *posisi pertama; posisi kedua*

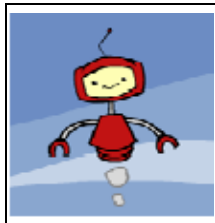
- *Peter berlari lebih cepat daripada Ardi.*
- *Zak berlari lebih cepat daripada Peter.*
- *Anna berlari lebih cepat daripada Ardi.*
- *Peter berlari lebih cepat daripada Anna.*
- *Ardi berlari lebih cepat daripada Wahyu.*
- *Nina berlari lebih cepat daripada Wayhu.*
- *Ardi berlari lebih cepat daripada Nina.*



a) _____



b) _____

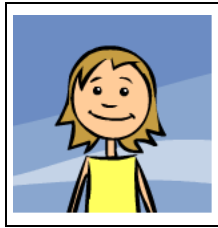


c) _____



d) _____

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e) _____



f) _____

2. Rewrite these numbers using numerals. Don't forget the rule about writing ordinal numbers in their abbreviated form.

a) *kelima* _____

b) *kesepuluh* _____

c) *kesembilan belas* _____

d) *kedelapan puluh lima* _____

e) *ketiga puluh tiga* _____