



NOMBOR

Berapa?

We have already studied some of the most important question words and phrases:

Apa? 'What?'

Siapa? 'Who'

Di mana? 'Where at'

Dari mana? 'Where from'

Ke mana? 'Where to?'

Now we are learning another very important word that we need when we want to ask questions:

Berapa? 'How much?' or 'How many?'

Berapa pen? 'How many pens (are there)?'

Dua puluh enam pen. '26 pens.'

Ada berapa buku? 'How many books are there?'

Ada dua buku. 'There are two books.'

Remember **ada** means 'there are' or 'there exist'

To answer a question with **berapa** we need to be able to count! In the last class you began to learn some numbers.

satu 1

dua 2

tiga 3

empat 4

lima 5

enam 6

tujuh 7

lapan 8

sembilan 9

sepuluh 10

Remember all of the **e**'s in these numbers don't sound like an English E. These are the **e**'s that sound like *uh* in English,

uh-mpat '4'

uh-nam '6';

like the vowel in 'some'

some-bilan '9';

Or the u in '*supper*' or '*suppose*'

sup-uluh.

You should practice these numbers so you can hear them and say them quickly. These are numbers, people rattle off numbers in English and Malay quickly.

In this class we studied some more numbers.

After sepuluh 'ten', we get into the 'teens', except in Malay the 'teens' begin at 11!!

So the counter for teens is **belas**. Remember this e is like the other e's. It's pronounced like the beginning of '*bluster*'. Between b and l you usually won't hear this. Remember the word for 'class' is **kelas** but we don't hear that e.

Sometimes the word for 1 is shortened. So **satu** is sometimes just **se**. This **se** is pronounced like the u in English *suppose*.

So 1-belas is **sebelas**, but it sounds like *su-blus*.

sebelas 11

dua belas 12

tiga belas 13

empat belas 14

lima belas 15

enam belas 16

tujuh belas 17

lapan belas 18

sembilan belas 19

OK, that was the teens (including *1-teen* (eleven) and *2-teen* (twelve)). Let's talk about the *-tys*. In English we have *twenty*, *thirty*, *forty* and so forth. In Malay this set of number units starts at '10', not 20. The marker for units of ten is **puluh**.

We already know *1-ty* (ten):

sepuluh 10

Now we have learned:

dua puluh 20

tiga puluh 30

empat puluh 40

lima puluh 50

enam puluh 60

tujuh puluh 70

lapan puluh 80

sembilan puluh 90

Don't forget to pronounce the final h, and remember how to pronounce se- at the beginning of a word and all the 'short' sounds.

To talk about quantities or amounts between 20 and 30, for example, all we have to do is add the number we want to refer to. So it's a little like English. We say twenty '20' but twenty-three '23'. We just add the number 1-9 that we need. See how Malay works in a similar way:

dua puluh 20

dua puluh satu 21

dua puluh dua 22

dua puluh tiga 23

dua puluh empat 24

dua puluh lima 25

dua puluh enam 26

dua puluh tujuh 27

dua puluh lapan 28

dua puluh sembilan 29

So at this point, we should be able to count to 99.

Berapa batang pen dari Washington?

Dua puluh enam batang pen dari Washington.

Ada berapa pelajar di kelas bahasa Melayu?

Ada tiga belas pelajar di kelas bahasa Melayu.

Berapa buah botol di iklan itu?

Tujuh puluh tiga buah botol di iklan itu.

After 99 we move to the hundreds. In Malay the marker for hundred is **ratus**. Just as in the series for teens or tens, the **satu** appears in a short form **se** (sounds like *su* in English *suppose*). So,

seratus 100

and then:

dua ratus 200

tiga ratus 300

empat ratus 400

lima ratus 500

enam ratus 600

tujuh ratus 700

lapan ratus 800

sembilan ratus 900

Like puluh we combine ratus (hundred units) with other numbers

173 seratus tujuh puluh tiga

448 empat ratus empat puluh lapan

812 lapan ratus dua belas

999 sembilan ratus sembilan puluh sembilan

Once we know a few words, namely the numbers 1-10, the words for teen, -ty and hundred, we can count till 999 and more importantly we can answer many questions about quantities and numbers.