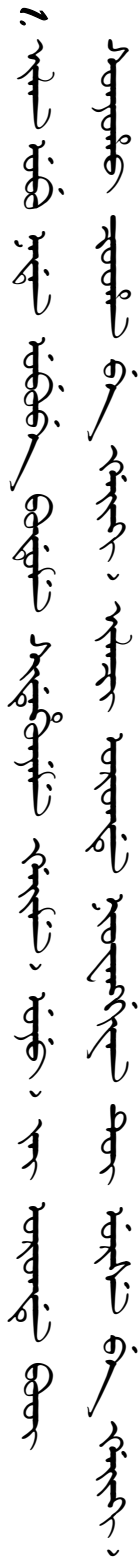
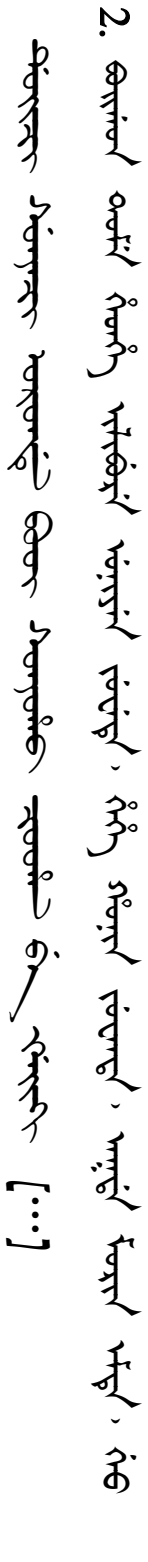
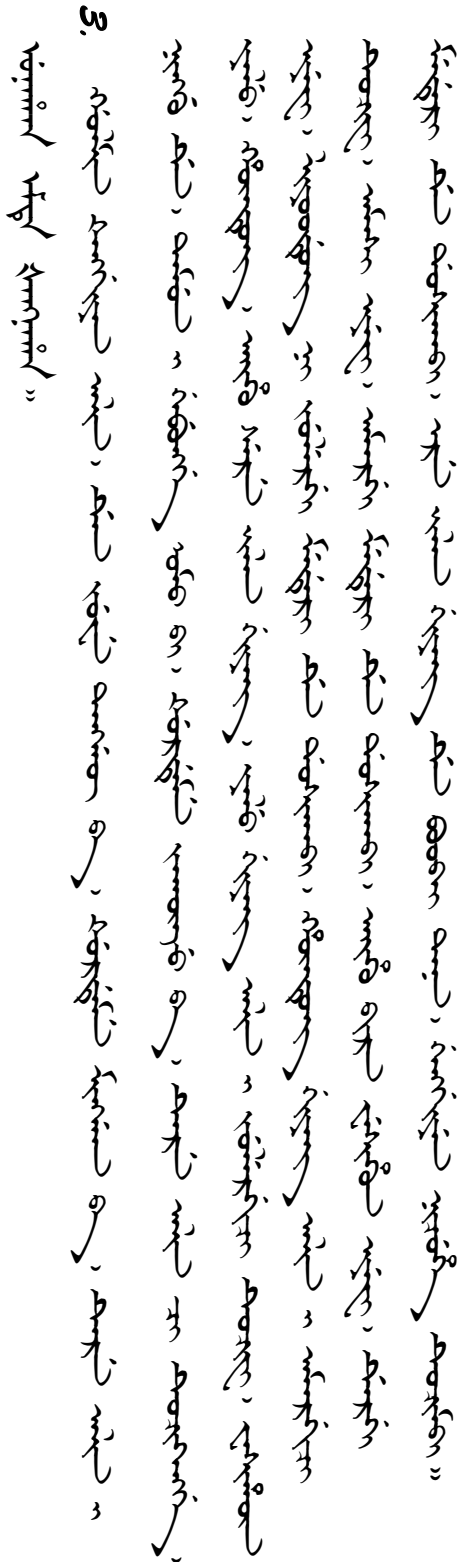


Lesson 12: Numbers II, Ordinal and Distributive Numbers and Dates

Fun with numbers

1. Ordinal numbers (1st, 2nd, etc) are formed by adding a *-ci* to the cardinal number (e.g. *emu* becomes *emuci*) – *ese gemu sunjaci jergi ci wesihun hafan* (“these are all officials of above the fifth rank”)
 - a. Note that a final *n* in a number is often dropped (*ilan* becomes *ilaci*, *duin* becomes *duici*, etc), but there are exceptions (*juwan* becomes *juwanci*)
 - b. Ordinal numbers are used for years in dates – *abkai wehiyehe i orin ningguci aniya ilan biyai juwan duin* (“the 14th day of the 3rd month of the 26th day of Qianlong)
 - c. Note that though *emuci* and *juweci* are used for larger numbers (i.e. *orin emuci* for 21st) and *juweci* is used for 2nd when writing dates, they are almost never used to express 1st or 2nd, and are instead replaced by either *uju* or *sucungga* in the case of *emuci* and *jai* in the case of *juwe*. In addition, though *emuci* is used as part of larger numbers in dates (e.g. *hūwaliyasun tob i juwan emuci aniya* – the 11th year of Yongzheng), in the case of the first year of a reign period, *sucungga* is used (e.g. *elhe taifin i sucungga aniyai* – the first year of Kangxi).
2. More about dates
 - a. Just as with the first year of a reign period, the first month of a year is usually not called *emu biya*, but *aniya biya*.
 - b. Instead of *juwan emu biya* and *juwan juwe biya*, there are special words for the 11th and 12th months of the year – *omšon biya* for the 11th month and *jorgon biya* for the 12th month.
 - c. Similarly to Chinese 初, in official documents, the first nine days of a month are often prefaced by *ice* (so *omšon biyai ice nadan* is the 7th day of the 11th month). The first day of a month is given simply as *ice*, without a following number.
3. Distributive numbers are formed by adding a *ta* or *te* (following vowel harmony) to the end of the number (e.g. *juwe* becomes *juwete*)
 - a. Distributive numbers are used to indicate that the number applies to each member of some group and is usually paired with the word *tome* (meaning each) – *niyalma tome sunjata yan menggun be baha* (each person obtained 5 taels of silver)
 - b. As with *ci*, the final *n* of a number is usually dropped in forming the distributive number (*jakūn* becomes *jakūta*) with *juwan* as an exception. Note also that *emu* has a special form – *emte*.

Practice sentences

1. 
2. 
3. 

Vocab

- akta morin* = gelding (驃馬)
- ba* = 里 (unit of distance)
- bodombi* = to think, to calculate, to plan
- boigon* = household, family
- boobai* = treasure
- booi sonjoho cooha* = “Household Selected Soldiers” – a particular division of bannermen
- den* = high, tall
- eyembi* = to flow
- gebungge* = named
- genggiyen* = clear, azurite blue
- geo* = female animal
- giyang* = 江
- golmin* = long
- hethе* = property, possessions
- honin* = sheep
- ilibumbi* = to set up, to add to one’s possessions
- nicuhe* = pearl (珍珠)
- ninggu* = top
- niowanggiyan tu* = Green Standards (綠旗)
- omo* = lake
- oron* = position, vacant post
- sidehunjeme* = to do alternately
- šanggiyan* = white
- šurdeme* = around
- tana* = pearl, especially a freshwater pearl from rivers of Manchuria (東珠)
- ubu* = portion, share, fraction
- unahan* = colt, foal (馬駒子)
- uniyen* = milk cow
- urse* = people