1. Ordinals

The ordinal numbers - first, second, third... - are formed by prefixing *ka-* to the cardinal numbers (except for 'first' - *te moa*):

1st  *te moa*
2nd  *te kauoua*
3rd  *te kateniua*
4th  *te kaaua*
17th *te katebwi ma itua*
29th *te kauabwi ma ruaiua...*

When used before the noun, it is linked by 'n':

*te kaaman n aiine*
the fourth woman

*te moa ni boki*
the first book

*te kaangaun ma itiman n aomata*
the seventeenth person

When it follows the noun, its construction parallels that of the cardinals - it is joined by the relative pronoun:

*te bong ae te kateniua*
the third day

*te aomata are te kaitiman*
the seventh person
2. **used 'verbally'**

Ordinals can be used verbally, meaning 'to do or occur a certain number of times':

```
I roko teniua te tai.
I came three times
```

can also be rendered:

```
I kateniua rokou.
I do three times my coming =
I came three times
```

Or again, using the classifier for 'times':

```
i katentai rokou.
I came three times.
```

3. **Distributive**

Repetition of the 'ka-' gives the distributive sense 'each':

```
Anganiia kakateniua te taaraa.
Give them each $3.

A na nako ni kakateniman iaoni waaia.
they will go three each in their canoes.
```
4. **Fractions (m'akorokoro)**

Except for 'half' (= iteran) fractions are constructed with ka-m'akoro, with the blank filled by the numeral prefix:

- 1/2 itera
- 2/3 uoua te katenim'akoro
- 3/4 teniua te kaam'akoro
- 4/5 aua te kanimam'akoro
- 5/16 nimaua te katebwíma onoua ni m'akcro

Note that when the denominator is higher than ten, it is linked to ni m'akoro:

- 5/10 nimaute katebwína ni m'akoro

Fractions are linked to the nouns they modify by 'n', in which case the 'te' between the numerator and denominator is dropped.

- iteran te m'ane 1/2 the money
- uoua katenim'akoron te aomata 2/3 of the people
- aua kanimam'akoron te m'angko 4/5 of the cups

Note that the classifiers are not used with fractions.

5. **Approximation**

To indicate 'about, odd', tabun is added after the numeral:

- teningaun tabun te kai = over 30 sticks; 30 odd sticks

For 'almost, not quite', kaan is placed before the number:

- e kaan tebubua = not quite 100, nearly 100

For greater emphasis on the exactness of the number, kaani koro is used in the same way:

- e a kaani koro uabwi ma itua
  - almost (exactly) 27; not quite 27
6. Mathematics (wareb'ai)

**addition:** ikoti

uoua ikotia ma teniua 2 + 3

result: reke; titeboo ma

uoua ikotia ma teniua rekena nimaua 2 + 3 = 5
uoua ikotia ma teniua titeboo ma nimaua 2 + 3 = 5

**subtraction:** anai

nimaua anai uoua rekena teniua 5 - 2 = 3
" titeboo ma teniua 5 - 2 = 3
" nikirana teniua 5 - 2 = 3
(remainder)

uoua man nimaua iraua? 5 - 2 = 3

**multiplication:** kamaiti

nimaua kamaitia ma uoua rekena tebwina 5 x 2 = 10

multiplication table = taibora ni kamaiti

**division:** karin, tibaia ni

tebwina karin a ma uoua titeboo ma nimaua 10 ÷ 2 = 5

**Result in division** can be expressed by **titeboo ma** (equals) or **otinakona** (comes out, its result).

In **addition**, result can be indicated by **titeboo ma** or **rekena** (gets, its getting).

In **subtraction**, either of these last two or **nikirana** (its remainder).

For **multiplication**, **rekena** or **titeboo ma** is used.

- counting = wareb'ai, wareware
- arithmetic = wareb'ai
A. Insert the ordinal corresponding to the sentence number before the noun in the following sentences: (don't forget the 'n' !)

*ex: 3. Bon te aiine ae e karaoia.*
   Bon te kateniman n aiine ae e karaoia.

1. Anganai te boki.
   give me book
2. I tangira te m'angko.
   want cup
3. I tei n te titooa.
   stand store
4. E bua te boki.
   lost book
5. I wetea te ara.
   call name
6. I maeka n te auti.
   live house
7. E uruaki te m'aneka.
   broken notch (on coconut tree)
8. I kani matuu n te ruu.
   want sleep room
9. E na roko imwiin te wiiki.
   come after week
    day here
11. E a roko te baoki.
    come box
12. Bon ana Taabati aei n te oonaoraki.
    Sunday hospital
    open book
14. E a boo te beero.
    ring bell
15. E rietaata te auti.
    high house
16. I anaa te ben.
    take coconut
17. E maibi te kiraati.
    broken glass
18. E buubura te moimoto.
    big drinking nut
19. E b'aka te bunnimoa.
    fall egg
20. Ti uota te batia.
    bring parcel
B. Replace the following numbers by their ordinal forms (1st, 2nd, etc...):

1, 3, 7, 31, 22, 9, 11, 92, 45, 67, 4, 18, 53, 74, 82, 6,
2, 5, 36, 28, 10, 13, 91, 43, 71, 15, 55, 79, 88, 14, 17

C. Translate the following into Kiribati:

1. not quite 30 books
2. about 20 people
3. almost 15 days
4. 50 odd pencils
5. almost 15 coconuts
6. around 30 people
7. almost 100 boys
8. some 200 days
9. not quite 90 cups
10. about 36 dogs
11. almost 37 years
12. 30 odd pencils
13. around 200 women
14. some 50 coconut trees
15. not quite 45 tables
16. around 75 dollars
17. about 25 houses
18. 60 odd men
19. around 16 balls
20. nearly 70 canoes

D. Give the following fractions in Kiribati:

1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 3/5, 4/7, 1/10, 9/11, 7/13, 5/16, 4/17
11/13, 13/14, 8/15, 3/16, 11/30, 31/42, 9/20, 3/10, 1/5
E. Write out a translation of the following sentences:

1. Give me half your books.

2. John is the third boy.

3. There are almost 100 pencils on the table.

4. 2/3 of the dogs are dead.

5. I don't understand the fifth word.

6. I know about 40 songs.

7. 4/5 of the cups are broken.

8. The thirty-second canoe is blue.


10. I saw half the people.