



## Reference No:

## Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Omar Javed	06 <sup>th</sup> November, 04	0.1	Created

POS ID: UPOS08

Part of Speech Name: Ordinals

Part of Speech String: ordinal

## Lexical Entry Template:

<word>: ordinal, ^ PRED = '<logical form of word>', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND = {M, F}, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}.

## Sample Lexical Entries:

پہلا : ordinal, ^Pred = 'پہلا', ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND = M, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ RESPECT = NORESPECT.

پہلے : ordinal, ^Pred = 'پہلے', ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND = M, ^ FORM = OBL, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}.

پہلے : ordinal, ^Pred = 'پہلا', ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND = M, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ RESPECT = {FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}.

پہلے : ordinal, ^Pred = 'پہلا', ^ NUM = PL, ^ GEND = M, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}.

پہلی : ordinal, ^Pred = 'پہلا', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND = F, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}.

**Description:** When objects are placed in order, we use ordinal numbers to tell their position. If ten students ran a race, we would say that the student that ran the fastest was in first place, the next student was in second place, and so on. [2] In common usage, an ordinal number is an adjective which describes the numerical position of an object, e.g., first, second, third, etc. [3]

The description of the features is following:

FORM can be:	NOM (Nominative): OBL (Oblique): It cannot be null	Example: پہلا Example: پہلے
NUM (Number) can be:	SG (singular): PL (plural): It cannot be null	Example: تیسرا Example: تیسرے
GEND (Gender) can be:	M (masculine): F (feminine): It cannot be null.or both	Example: دوسرا Example: دوسری
RESPECT can be:	NORESPECT: FAMILIAR: USUAL:	Example: پہلا Example: پہلے Example: تیسرے



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EXTRA:  
It cannot be null.

Example: تیسرے

**Examples:**

پہلا، دوسرا، تیسرا، چوتھا، پانچواں، چھٹا، ساتواں، آٹھواں، ایک سو دسواں، پانچ ہزار باونواں وغیرہ  
پہلے، دوسرے، تیسرے، چوتھے، تانچویں، ساتویں وغیرہ  
تینوں، چاروں، پانچوں وغیرہ [1, p.36]  
اول، دوم، سوم وغیرہ

**POS Status:** Active

**Reference:**

- [1] "Urdu Sarf au Nahav", Maulvi Abdul Haq
- [2] <http://www.aaamath.com/nam15-ordinals.html>
- [3] <http://mathworld.wolfram.com/OrdinalNumber.html>

**Related POS:** UPOS104

**Replaces:** -UPOS08

**Reason:** -

**Replaced by:** -

**Reason:** -



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**Analysis:** Following is the in-depth analysis of the rule.

**Analysis:**

The predicate of the ordinal is its logical form. The PRED of {پہلا، پہلے} is پہلا.

Number of an ordinal can be singular (SG) or plural (PL). It is a mandatory feature. If any ordinal has both singular and plural values they will be written in the form of set, e.g. {SG, PL}.

Gender of the ordinal can be masculine (M) or feminine (F). Example of masculine gender is 'پہلا' and example of feminine gender is 'پہلی'.

Form can have two values NOM and OBL. If the ordinal has a form NOM (nominative) it means the noun following that ordinal will not have any case marker/postpositions following it (the noun will not follow any case marker/postposition) e.g. 'پہلا لڑکا جا چکا ہے'. If the ordinal has a form OBL (Oblique) then the noun following it will have some case marker/postpositions following it e.g., 'پہلے دو لڑکوں نے کھانا کھایا'.

Respect can have the four values NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}. The respect is same as written in the pronoun document (UPOS05)

**Result:** We decided on above Analysis.

**Future Work:** We'll add more to this POS later on.