## PENGENALAN

## BAHASA INGGRIS

UNTUK PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA

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$$
\left(3 x_{2}^{2}\right)
$$

ONE DIGIT


## TWO DIGIT (Dozens)



$$
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \text { - Twenty } \\
& 30 \text { - Thirty } \\
& 40 \text { - Forty } \\
& 50 \text { - Fifty } \\
& 60 \text { - Sixty } \\
& 70 \text { - Seventy } \\
& 80 \text { - Eighty } \\
& 90 \text { - Ninety }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$

# Dua Puluh 

Twenty

> 23 - Twenty Three
> 44 - Forty Four
> 76 - Seventy Six

## THREEDIGIT (Hundreds)



100 - One Hundred/A Hundred 200 - Two Hundred 350 - Three Hundred Fifty

## FOUR DIGIT (Thousands)

Seribu
One Thousand

1000 - One Thousand/A Thousand 2000 - Two Thousand 3200 - Three Thousand Two Hundred 6452 - Six Thousand Four Hundred (and) Fifty Two

## FIVE DIGIT (Ten of Thousands)


10.000 - Ten Thousand 20.000 - Twenty Thousand 30.000 - Thirty Thousand

## SIX DIGIT (Hundred of Thousands)

100K
Seratus Ribu
One Hundred
Thousand
100.000 - One Hundred Thousand 200.000 - Two Hundred Thousand 300.000 - Three Hundred Thousand

## SEVEN DIGIT

(Millions)
1M
Satu Juta/Sejuta
1.000.000 - One Million
2.700.000 - Two Million Seven Hundred Thousand
4.520.000 - Four Million Five Hundred Twenty Thousand
8.731.000 - Eight Million Seven Hundred Thirty One Thousand

One Million

## EIGHT DIGIT (Ten of Millions)

10.000.000 - Ten Million
15.000.000 - Fifteen Million
24.500.000 - Twenty Four Million Five Hundred

Thousand

## NINE DIGIT

(Hundred of Millions)

100 M
Seratus Juta One Hundred Million
100.000.000 - One Hundred Million
420.000.000 - Four Hundred Twenty Million
636.522.000 - Six Hundred Thirty Six Million Fifty Hundred Twenty Two Thousand

## TEN DIGIT

### 1.000.000.000 - One Billion

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

(Bilangan Ordinal/Nomor Urut)

$11^{\text {th }}-$ Eleventh
$12^{\text {th }}-$ Twelvth
$13^{\text {th }}-$ Thirteenth
$20^{\text {th }}$ - Twentieth
$21^{\text {st }}$ - Twenty First
$22^{\text {nd }}$ - Twenty Second

23 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ - Twenty Third
$24^{\text {th }}$ - Twenty Fourth

## FRACTIONS AND DECIMALPOINTS

(Pecahan dan Bilangan Desimal)

is read
twenty two over seven
3.14159
is read: three point one four one five nine

## SPECIAL TERMS

on Fractions and Decimal Points

### 27.624

is read: twenty seven point six two four

| $\frac{1}{2}$ | can be also read half | $\frac{1}{5}$ | is read One-fifth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | is read one-third | $\frac{2}{\overline{3}}$ | is read two-thirds |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ | can be also read quarter | $\frac{3}{4}$ | is read three-quarters |

## MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSIONS AND

## SYMBOLS.

## PENGENALAN BAHASA INGGRIS

UNTUK.PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA SEKOLAH MENENGAH

RESTU BIAS PRIMANDHIKA, S.S.

## BASIC MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS



## Mathematical Expression

$20+15=\mathbf{3 5}$ is read as "Twenty plus fifteen equals thirty five"
38-22 = 16 is read as "Thirty three minus twenty two equals sixteen"
$7 \times 6=42$ is read as "Seven times six equals forty two"
90:9 = 10 is read as "Ninety divided by nine equals ten"

## OTHER MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

| $\equiv$ | Identically equal |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\cong$ | Congruent with |
| $\sim$ | Approximately |
| $\neq$ | Not equal to |
| $\mathbf{\leq}$ | Less than or equal to |
| $\geq$ | Greater than or equal to |
| $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ | Logical and |
| $\mathbf{V}$ | Logical or |
| $\boldsymbol{\forall}$ | For all |
| $\boldsymbol{\exists}$ | There exists |

$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ Summation
$\angle$ Angle
N The set of natural numbers
$\mathbf{Z}$ The set of whole numbers (integers)
$\mathbf{R}$ The set of real numbers
Ø An empty set
$\infty$ An infinity sign
$\mathbf{X} \in \mathbf{X} \quad$ An element $x$ belongs to a set $X$
$\mathbf{X} \not \mathbf{X} \quad$ An element $x$ doesn't belong to a set $X$

## OTHER MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

| $\sqrt{ }$ | Square root/radical sign |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\perp$ | Orthogonal to/perpendicular |
| $\pi$ | $\mathrm{Pi}=3,14159$ |
| $!$ | Factorial |
| $\int$ |  |

[a,b] A numerical sign

|  | Mathematical Expression |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\sqrt{625}=25$ | is read as "The square root of six <br> hundred and twenty five is <br> twenty five" |
| $\sqrt[3]{64}=4$ | is read as "The cube root of sixty <br> four is four or the third root of <br> sixty four is four" |
| $\sqrt[5]{32}=2$ | is read as "The fifth root of thirty <br> two is two" |

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbf{x + y = 1 2} & \mathrm{x} \text { plus } \mathrm{y} \text { is twelve } \\
\mathbf{x = y - 1 0} & \text { The value of } \mathrm{x} \text { is equal } \\
& \text { to the value of } \mathrm{y} \text { minus } \\
& \text { ten } \\
\mathbf{x < y + 3} & \text { The value of } \mathrm{x} \text { is less } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { than the value of } \mathrm{y} \text { plus } \\
\\
\text { three }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

$\mathbf{5 \wedge 2} \mathbf{= 2 5}$ Five raised to the power of two is twenty five
4^3 = 64 Four raised to the power of three is sixty four
$\mathbf{5}^{\mathbf{2}}=\mathbf{2 5}$ Five square is twenty five
$\mathbf{4}^{\mathbf{3}}=\mathbf{6 4} \quad$ Four cubed is sixty four

