

Числительные в английском

Numerals are divided into cardinals (cardinal numerals) and ordinals (ordinal numerals).

There are simple, derived and composite numerals. The cardinal numerals from 1 to 12 as well as 100, 1000 and 1000000 are simple. The numerals from 13 to 19 and those indicating tens are derived (derivatives). The numerals consisting of tens and units as well as those containing hundreds, thousands and millions are composite.

The numerals from 13 to 19 are formed by adding the suffix -teen to the corresponding numbers of units. They have two stresses: on the first syllable and on the suffix.

When followed by a stressed syllable they lose the stress on the suffix. When preceded by a stress syllable they lose the stress on the root.

The cardinal numerals indicating tens are formed by adding the suffix -ty to the corresponding number of units. They have the stress on the first syllable.

The numerals consisting of tens and units are spelt with a hyphen. In the composite numerals denoting numbers greater than 100 the conjunction and is used before the tens (or before the units if there are no tens).

When the numerals hundred, thousand, million are preceded by another numeral, they have no plural ending -s. When they are not preceded by other numerals, they turn into nouns. In this case they take the plural ending -s and are followed by a noun with the preposition -of.

The ordinal numerals with the exception of the first three are formed by adding the suffix -th to the corresponding cardinal numeral.

In common fractions the numerator is expressed by a cardinal and the denominator by an ordinal numeral. If the numerator is greater than one, the denominator has the plural ending -s.