



First of all, it is worth explaining what a numeral is in English. A numeral is a part of speech that denotes the number or order of objects or persons. Numerals are divided into two categories: cardinal and ordinal. Sentences perform the following functions: the subject, additions, definitions, circumstances, and the nominal part of a compound predicate. As in Russian, Quantitative numerals indicate the number of items and answer the question **how many?** English numerals from 13 to 19 are formed by adding the suffix -teen is similar to the Russian -nadtsat. A similar construction of word formation from 13 to 19 can be found in romance languages. Numerals-tens are formed using the suffix -ty. It is very similar to tens formed in Spanish, where the suffix -ta is added. It is easy to remember that if a quantitative numeral consists of tens and ones, then these two words will be separated by a hyphen. And if it consists of hundreds and thousands, then the words denoting tens and ones are added to them using the Union **and**. If we want to tell someone to read or write a Phone number, the credit card number will not be difficult, because they dictate by number. And for example, in Germany, you might have difficulties, because there the numbers are pronounced reading from right to left. In large numbers, the digits are separated by a comma, unlike in Russian, where a space is used in this case. Ordinal numbers in English are formed from quantitative ones by adding the suffix -th. If this suffix is preceded by the letter -y, it is replaced with -ie-. Of course there are exceptions: first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth. Similar to Russian, in compound ordinal numbers, only the last component has an ordinal form. *Ordinal numbers and articles*. A noun associated with an ordinal number is used with a definite article. Sometimes an indefinite article can be used, but then the meaning of the phrase changes to "one more".

In my point, for me is very simple topic in English. It doesn't take much time to study and analyze all the nuances. It is difficult to compare with any other language, for example, there is a similarity in the construction of words with Spanish, but the sound of words is very different. And so the formation and use of numerals in English is more than understandable. Personally, I did not have any difficulties in studying them, on the contrary, I learned something new and this information was easily and quickly remembered.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that Numerals are one of the first topics that are taught when learning a foreign language. The reasons are clear: you can apply this

knowledge immediately. Children start counting toys and other items, while adults exchange phone numbers, plan their time, and pay for purchases. Dates, all kinds of measurements, and mathematical actions are important. Of course, numerals in English are an important part of everyday speech.

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