Numeral is a part of speech that indicates the number of subjects (answers to the question *how much?)* Or the order of objects in the account (answers the question *which?)*

By value and grammatical features numerals are divided into:

- **quantitative numerals** (how many?): five, ten
- **ordinal numerals** (what?): the fifth, the tenth

Among the quantitative numerals is a group of **collective numerals** , which denotes the number of objects as one: *two, three, four, five, six, seven, nine, ten, both* .

By composition, the numerals are divided into:

- **simple** : three, nine, the second
- **complex** : fifty, seventy, two hundredth
- **compound** : twenty-five, thirty-seventh, fifty-first

Declination of quantitative numbers

	5-20, 30	**40, 90, 100**	**50-80, 200-900 (both parts)**
I.p.	five	forty, one hundred	three hundred sixty
Rn.	five	magpie, hundred	three hundred and sixty
D.p.	five	magpie, hundred	three hundred and sixty
V.p.	five	forty, one hundred	three hundred sixty
Gt;	five	magpie, hundred	three hundred and sixty
Par.	(o) five	(o) forty, one hundred	(o) three hundred and sixty

Declination of compound quantitative numbers

Compound numerals, denoting integers, incline all words from which they consist.

I.p.	Nine hundred sixty five
Rn.	Nine hundred and sixty five
D.p.	Nine sixty-five
V.p.	Nine hundred sixty five
Gt;	Niney sixty-five
Par.	(o) Nine of sixty-five

Declination of fractional numbers

3 - numerator: quantitative numeral
-
5 - denominator: ordinal numeral
When the fractional numerals are declined, both parts change: the numerator is inclined as an integer, and the denominator is an adjective in the plural.

I.p.	three sevenths
Rn.	three sevenths
D.p.	three seventh
V.p.	three sevenths
Gt;	three sevenths
Par.	(o) three-sevenths

Declination of collective numbers both

	Male, middle genus	**feminine**
I.p.	both	both
Rd	both	both
D.p.	both	both
V.p.	both	both
Gt;	both	both
Par.	(both) both	(both) of both
	the basis of both (both players)	the basis of both (to both teams)