**[Ordinal numbers](http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&prev=search&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=es&u=http://numerosordinales.com/numeros-ordinales&usg=ALkJrhgFcjWnfMv6epdbzNTdjtJzEgsfKg)**

Ordinal numbers are numbers that have a specific order and serve to give an order items or sets of items.

**What are the ordinal numbers?**

Ordinal numbers are expressing a position of an element or set of elements in an orderly succession. Unlike the [cardinal numbers](http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&prev=search&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=es&u=http://www.numeroscardinales.com/&usg=ALkJrhgor6kB2tDrPHxvXj5mLP6KPO766w) representing quantity, ordinal numbers represent an order, and are accompanied by a noun, for example, if we have a series of four books that we read in order, we have the first book or book first, the second book or second book, the third book or third book and the fourth book or fourth book, considering that the noun book can go before or after the ordinal number.   
Sometimes ordinal numbers may function as adjectives when they are used in a sentence, such as "war and peace, is the first book you should read" or "worked hard despite finishing second."

**Notation of ordinal numbers**

Ordinal numbers have different notations, sometimes they are expressed in words and in others they can be expressed in figures. To express in figures must take the ordinal number or position of the succession and add a letter flown superior to denote that position, for example 3rd for the third and 3rd male for the third female. However in other ways American Spanish are used to express as adding a suffix completion ordinal number determined, with the 1st. for first 2do. for second, 3rd. for third, 4th. for fourth, 5th. to fifth, 7th. for seventh, 8th. for eighth on the 9th. for ninth and so on, sometimes the use of typography point of abbreviations is omitted.

In Spanish and in most languages, the notation of ordinal numbers can also be expressed in words, the difference is that the roots of this notation is born from Latin to add prefixes, suffixes while added as each number, by ene, -th and -th example suffix that is widely used, but whose usage is incorrect, because the notation of fractional numbers confused with ordinals eg thirteenth is 1/13, with the correct way to say thirteenth.

In colloquial language is often omit the suffix to shorten the length of words, however this is also incorrect, as saying "the thirty-five anniversary" it is more common to hear but the correct way would be: "the thirty-fifth anniversary," a Despite this, there are some exceptions, which work differently, for example Benedict XVI is known more as Benedict sixteen, that as Benedict sixteenth, and the numbering of centuries, which should be used with ordinal numbers as standard, but the cardinal notation centuries is openly accepted and used in the Spanish language.

Below is a list of the top ten ordinal numbers, numerical notation and its literal notation in male and female:

1, first or first, 1st, first   
2nd, second, 2nd second   
3rd, third, or third, 3rd third   
4th, fourth, 4th quarter   
5th, fifth, 5th, fifth   
6th, sixth, 6th, sixth   
7th, seventh, 7th, seventh   
8th, eighth, 8th, eighth   
9th, ninth, 9th, ninth (rarely or nona nono)   
10th, tenth, 10th, tenth

For the next two ordinal numbers, we have one more option which is more used than the following:

11th, eleventh, 11th, eleventh   
12, twelfth, 12th, twelfth

And then to position number nineteen, the ordinal numbers follow the same sequence as the thirteenth, fourteenth, and so on. But to continue the sequence, we find that each tenfold less than one hundred is written as follows:

20th, twenty, 20th, twenty   
30th, thirty, 30th, thirtieth   
40th, forty, 40th, forty   
50th, fiftieth, 50th, fifty   
60th, sixty, 60th, sixtieth   
70th, seventy, 70th, seventieth   
80th, eightieth, 80th, eightieth   
90, ninetieth, 90th, Ninety

For ordinal numbers are among the multiples of ten we follow the same logic, adding the numbers between first and ninth, for example:

66th, sixty-sixth, 66th, sixty-sixth   
67th, sixty-seventh, 67th, sixty-seventh

For numbers greater than one hundred use the following:   
100th, hundredth, 100th, hundredth   
200th, two hundred, 200th, two hundredth   
300º, three hundredth, 300th, three-hundredth   
400th, cuadrigentésimo, 400th, cuadrigentésima   
500th, five hundredth, 500th, five hundredth   
600th, six hundredth, 600th, six hundredth   
700th, septingentésimo, 700th, Seven Hundred   
800th, octingentésimo, 800th, octingentésima   
900th, noningentésimo, 900 th, noningentésima   
1000th, thousandth, 1000th, thousandth

Although these are the correct forms, literal forms are not commonly used, except hundredth and thousandth. Therefore if to speak of 260º anniversary, one could speak of the sixtieth anniversary of the bicentenary, and for anniversaries thousand word millennium is commonly used.

**Examples of ordinal numbers**

47th is the forty-seventh   
692º is 600,902th (or anniversaries: ninety-second of six hundredth)   
1381º is three hundredth thousandth eighty-first (or anniversaries: I eighty-first of the third centenary of the first millennium)