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There areseveralways to say our name, greet people and say goodbye in Spanish. Most of these expressions have been covered in two separate lessons, one teaching how to introduce yourselfand another about commongreetings and farewells. This time we are going to focus on how to useSpanish greetings and introductions to hold
basicconversations. The lesson includes four simple conversations in Spanish, as wella listening activity to test yourself. Lets start Firstly, we will reviewsome of the vocabulary and sentence structure forcommon Spanish greetings and introductions. To introduce yourself, you can start with a phrase like HOLA or BUENOS DIAS. Then, you can
say your name with: [ME LLAMO + NOMBRE] or [MI NOMBRE] as in this example: Hola! Me llamo Alex. You can also say your name using the verb SER with the structure [YO SOY + NOMBRE] as in Yo soy Alex. To ask someone his or her name, we use Cmo te llamas? or Cul es tu nombre? It is polite tosay something likeMUCHO
GUSTO after you hear someones name. It is time to see how the vocabulary for saludos y presentaciones in use throughbasic conversations. Pay attention to the pieces of information before each dialogue. The first min-conversations. Pay attention to the pieces of information before each dialogue. The first min-conversations which would be
the same as Mucho gusto tambin!. Carlos: Hola! Mi nombre es Carlos. Cmo te llamas? Ana: Mucho gusto Carlos! Me llamo Ana. Carlos: Hello! My name is Ana. Carlos: The pleasure is mine In the second conversation example, Ana will usea more casual or informal way
to talk with the subject pronounT, whereas Carlos will replyformally by asking Cul es SU nombre? (USTED) instead of the casual question Cul es TU nombre? Ana: Yo soy Ana, la hermana de Jack. Carlos: AhhEs un placer
conocerla! Ana: Your name is Carlos, isnt it? Carlos: Yes, it is. Whats your name? Ana: I am Ana, Jacks sisterCarlos: Ahh It is a pleasure to meet you. In the third basic conversation, we used TANTO TIEMPO SIN VERTE (Long time no see).
includes greetings and replies that are very useful when you meet someone for the first time. Carlos: Hola! Cmo ests? Ana: Hola! Cmo ests? Ana: Es un gusto conocerte Jenifer! Jennifer: Mucho gusto conocerte tambin. Carlos: Hello! How are you? Ana: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Bien. Permteme presentarte a mi novia. Su nombre es Jenifer. Ana: Es un gusto conocerte Jenifer! Jennifer: Mucho gusto conocerte tambin. Carlos: Hello! How are you? Ana: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Bien. Permteme presentarte a mi novia. Su nombre es Jenifer. Ana: Es un gusto conocerte Jenifer! Jennifer: Mucho gusto conocerte tambin. Carlos: Hello! How are you? Ana: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Bien. Permteme presentarte a mi novia. Su nombre es Jenifer. Ana: Es un gusto conocerte Jenifer! Jennifer: Mucho gusto conocerte tambin. Carlos: Hello! How are you? Ana: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hello! How are you? Ana: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hello! How are you? Ana: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hello! How are you? Ana: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hello! How are you? Ana: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt? Carlos: Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Yo estoy bien, yt?
Hello! Long time no see. I am doing fine, and you? Carlos: Im good. Let me introduce my girlfriend to you. Her name is Jenifer. Ana: Its nice to meet you Jennifer. Jennifer important phrasesthat you may not find in a regular
conversation of this kind, but are still important such as: UN MOMENTO POR FAVOR (wait a moment please), PUEDES ENTRAR (you can come in) and GRACIAS (thanks). Ana: Disculpe, Mi nombre es Ana. Estoy en la lista? Recepcionista: Un momento por favor uhmm, si aqu est. Puede entrar Ana: Gracias. Ana: Excuse me, My name is Ana. Am I in
the list?Receptionist: One moment please. uhmm, yes you are here. You can enterAna: Thanks! The verbs ENCONTRAR and CONOCER mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONTRAR and conocer mean TO MEET in Spanish, but ENCONT
first time, eg. Conoc a Logan. ENCONTRAR and CONOCER are really important when having a conversation with Spanish greetings and introductions. Listen to a basic conversation in Spanish between some old friends who meet in a park. Pay attention to the way they use the vocabulary for greetings, introductions and farewells when talking. Take
notes of the information you consider important and listen carefully to identify the phrases presented in the examples. Estaba un poco distracted Creo que es tiempo de irme means I think it is time to go Read conversation script: Meeting friends in SpanishAriana: Jos? Hola! Tanto tiempo sin verte. Jos: Ariana Disculpa,
estaba un poco distrado. Cmo ests? Ariana: Estoy muy bien, gracias. y t? Jos: Muy bien. Permteme presentarte a mi novia. Su nombre es Jennifer. Ariana: Bien, creo que es tiempo de irme. Espero verlos pronto. Jos: Claro que s. Fue un placer verte! Jennifer: Adis
Ariana Qu tengas un buen da! Ariana: Gracias! Nos vemos! Find a partner and practice the phrases we studied in this lessonby making up your own dialogue using the vocabulary for Spanish greetings and introductions. You can choose any of the situations for introductions presented below, or any other situation you prefer. Role play #1: You are a
new student in a Spanish class and meet a new classmate. Tell him your name and ask him how he is doing. Role play #2: You meet an old friend in a restaurant and introduce your goals merge with our teachers passion: to improve your Spanish
fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your needs, you choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more..Learn More Be honest with me: do you really feel ready for your first real conversation in Spanish with a native?YOUR FIRST CONVERSATION IN SPANISH: Everything You Need!If not (or not entirely), read this article
because Ill give you the Spanish conversation and beginners arent often found together when you start learning a language. Bueno, adivina gu?
(Well, guess what?) Starting to use your very first Spanish words from day one will make your confidence grow as you get better. Youre learning, so its normal to make mistakes. Its those mistakes that ll make you improve and keep on learning. Lets start by saying Hello: Spanish English Tone Hola! Hi! / Hello! Informal, with friends and
familySaludos!Greetings!FormalBuenos das!Good morning!Formal and informalBuenas tardes!Good evening! / Goodnight!Formal and informalBuenas noches!Good evening! / Goodnight!Formal and informalBuenas tardes!Good evening! / Goodnight!Formal and informalBuenas noches!Good evening! / Goodnight!Formal and informalBuenas noches!
FormalQu tal?Whats up?InformalNow, lets see some common questions and answers present in a conversation in Spanish:Cmo te llamas? (Whats your name?)Me llamo Juan. Mucho gusto! (My name is Juan. Nice to meet you!)Youve noticed we kept saying you have to learn chunks by heart, not words or phrases, right?CHUNK ALERT!Well, mucho
gusto (nice to meet you) is a perfect example of a chunk; that is, a word combination that native speakers use all the time and that you cant translate directly from English into Spanish (I mean, mucho gusto would be something like a lot of pleasure.. It doesnt make sense if you try to make a literal translation, so its best if you learn it by heart as a
whole. That way, you wont have to think about grammar while speaking and Spanish will just roll off the tongue! Here are some more chunks for your next conversation: Qu edad tienes? (What do you do for a living?) Soy profesor de espaol (Im a Spanish teacher) De dnde
eres? (Where are you from?) Soy de Venezuela. Soy Venezuela. Soy Venezuela. Im Venezue
time. Besides the previous questions, you can use the following chunks to make small talk as well: Spanish English Qu calor hace!, no te parece esta fiesta? And, what do you think about this party? And finally, here are some great ways to finish your nice conversation
in Spanish and look good in front of your new Spanish-speaking friends: Spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-spanish-
(Very informal)So, what do you think? Got your chunks right?Well, heres a real conversation in Spanish! J: Hola! Cmo ests? (Hi! How are you?)L: Hola! Bien, y t? (Hi! Good, and you?)J: Muy bien, gracias! Mi nombre es Juan. Cmo te llamas? (Very well, thank you! My name is Juan. Whats your name?)L: Me llamo La. Mucho gusto. (My name is Lia. Nice
to meet you.)J: Mucho gusto, La! Qu te parece esta fiesta? Est medio aburrida, no? (Nice to meet you, Lia! What do you think so? Well. What do you like to do?)J: A mi me gusta la carne y el asado! Eso s, odio bailar. Ugh! Por qu no me cuentas un
poco de ti? (I like meat and barbecue! That said, I hate dancing. Ugh! Why dont you tell me a little about yourself?)L: S, Claro! Soy vegetarian, Im a dancer And THIS IS MY BIRTHDAY. Bye.)J: Ah, s? Eh, bueno, un placer conocerte. Dejaste tu bebida. La? La! (Oh, really? Eh,
well, it was a pleasure to meet you. You left your drink. Lia? Lia!) There you have it! Your first conversation in Spanish! Are you ready to have the same conversation yourself? Okay, great! I hope this article makes you feel more confident and helps you take this first step in your path to fluent Spanish. Leave your shyness behind. Embrace making
mistakes, Y empieza a hablar Espaol como si no hubiera un maana! (and start speaking Spanish like theres no tomorrow!) We have a free training on our website where you can learn about the method we use in our academy to have you speak Spanish fluently and without complications all with chunks of course! Cheat Sheet with 54 essential Spanish
Chunks youll hear and use yourself in ANY Spanish conversation (and example sentences). Taken from our YouTube Teachers most popular videos! 2 Bonus Cheat Sheets with Travel Chunks and Dating/Relationship Chunks A Spanish from our videos roll off the
tongue in just 5 minutes a day (youre probably only using 50% of our lessons potential right now) With over 10 years of experience, HSA is where your spanish fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your needs, you choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more..Learn
More Note: ISO 639-2 is the alpha-3 code. Where two codes are provided (21 language code is given first and the terminology code is given first and the terminology code is given second. ISO 639-1 Language Code English name of
Language French name of Language es spa Spanish; Castillan >> See change history for this code. >> Perform another search Comments on this document: [emailprotected] With over 10 years of experience, HSA is where your goals merge with our teachers passion: to improve your Spanish fluency. Custom-tailored to fit your
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can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors Fixed Editors (Favorites How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time.
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language "Castilian language" redirects here. For the specific variety of the language, see Castilian Spanish. For the broader branch of Ibero-Romance, see West Iberian languages. SpanishCastilian Spanish. For the broader branch of Ibero-Romance, see West Iberian languages. SpanishCastilian Spanish. For the broader branch of Ibero-Romance, see West Iberian languages. SpanishCastilian Spanish (2024)[1]L2: 102 million (2024)[1]Total: 600 million (2024)
[1]Language familyIndo-EuropeanItalicLatino-FaliscanLatinRomanceItalo-WesternWestern RomanceIbero-RomanceWest IberianCastilian[2][3]SpanishEarly formsVulgar LatinOld Spanish (using signs of the local language)Official
statusOfficial languagein20countriesArgentinaBoliviaChileColombiaCosta RicaCubaDominican RepublicEcuadorEl SalvadorEquatorial Guinea GuatemalaHondurasMexicoNicaraguayPeruSpainUruguayVenezuelaDependent territoriesPuerto RicoPartially recognized countrySahrawi Arab Democratic RepublicSignificant
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language (more than 20% Spanish speakers) or culturally important This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. Spanish (espaol) or Castilian (castellano) is a Romance
language of the Indo-European language family that evolved from the Vulgar Latin spoken on the Iberian Peninsula of Europe. Today, it is a global language with 497 million native speakers, mainly in the Americas and Spain, and about 600 million speakers total, including second-language speakers.[1] Spanish is the official language of 20 countries,
as well as one of the six official languages of the United Nations.[4][5] Spanish is the world's second-most spoken language after Mandarin Chinese, and Hindustani (Hindi-Urdu); and the world's most widely spoken Romance language. The country with the
largest population of native speakers is Mexico.[8]Spanish is part of the Ibero-Romance language group, in which the language group, in which the language is also known as Castilian (castellano). The group evolved from several dialects of Vulgar Latin in Iberia after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century. The oldest Latin texts with traces of Spanish come
from mid-northern Iberia in the 9th century, [9] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the early modern period spurred the introduction of the language to overseas locations, most notably to the Americas. [10] As a Romance
language, Spanish is a descendant of Latin. Around 75% of modern Spanish vocabulary is Latin in origin, including Latin borrowings from Ancient Greek.[11][12] Alongside English and French, it is also one of the most taught foreign languages throughout the world.[13] Spanish is well represented in the humanities and social sciences.[14] Spanish is
also the third most used language on the internet by number of users after English and Chinese[15] and the second most used language by many international organizations, including the United Nations, European Union, Organization of American States, Union of South
American Nations, Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, African Union, and others.[4]Main article: Names given to the Spanish is called not only espaol but also castellano (Castilian), the language from the Kingdom of Castile, contrasting it with other
languages spoken in Spain such as Galician, Basque, Asturian, Catalan/Valencian, Aragonese, Occitan and other minor languages. The Spanish Constitution of 1978 uses the term castellano to define the official language of the whole of Spain, in contrast to las dems lenguas espaolas (lit. 'the other Spanish languages'). Article III reads as follows: El
castellano es la lengua espaola oficial del Estado.... Las dems lenguage of the State.... The other Spanish language of the State.... The other Spanish language shall also be official in their respective Autonomous Communities... The Royal Spanish Academy (Real Academia Espaola),
on the other hand, currently uses the term espaol in its publications. However, from 1713 to 1923, it called the language guide published by the Royal Spanish Academy prefers to use the term espaol in its publications when referring to
the Spanish language, both termsespaol and castellanoare regarded as synonymous and equally valid.[18]The term castellano is related to Castilla or archaically Spoken. The name Castile, in turn, is usually assumed to be derived from castillo ('castle'). In the Middle Ages, the language
spoken in Castile was generically referred to as Romance and later also as Lengua vulgar.[19] Later in the period, it gained geographical specification as Romance castellano (noun).[19]Different etymologies have been suggested for the term espaol
(Spanish). According to the Royal Spanish Academy, espaol derives from the Occitan word espaignol and that, in turn, derives from the entire Iberian Peninsula. There are other hypotheses apart from the one suggested by the Royal Spanish Academy. Spanish
philologist Ramn Menndez Pidal suggested that the classic hispanic or hispanicus took the suffix -one from Vulgar Latin, as happened with other words such as bretn (Breton) or sajn (Saxon). Main article: History of the Spanish language The Visigothic Cartularies of Valpuesta, written in a late form of Latin, were declared in 2010 by the Royal Spanish
Academy as the record of the earliest words written in Castilian, predating those of the Glosas Emilianenses.[21]Like the other Romans during the Second Punic War, beginning in 210 BC. Several pre-Roman languages (also called
Paleohispanic languages)some distantly related to Latin as Indo-European languages, and some that are not related at allwere previously spoken in the Iberian Peninsula. These languages included Proto-Basque, Iberian, Lusitanian, Celtiberian and Gallaecian. The first documents to show traces of what is today regarded as the precursor of modern
Spanish are from the 9th century. Throughout the Middle Ages and into the modern era, the most important influences on the Spanish lexicon came from neighboring Romance), Navarro-Aragonese, Leonese, Catalan/Valencian, Portuguese, Galician, Occitan, and later, French and Italian. Spanish also borrowed
a considerable number of words from Andalusi Arabic, as well as smaller amounts from Basque and the Germanic Gothic language through the influence of written language and the liturgical language of the Church. The loanwords were taken from
developed, in the 13th century.[22] In this formative stage, Spanish developed a strongly differing variant from its close cousin, Leonese, and, according to some authors, was distinguished by a heavy Basque influence (see Iberian Romance languages). This distinctive dialect spread to southern Spain with the advance of the Reconquista, and
meanwhile gathered a sizable lexical influence from the Arabic of Al-Andalus, much of it indirectly, through the Romance Mozarabic dialects (some 4,000 Arabic-derived words, make up around 8% of the language today).[23] The written standard for this new language was developed in the cities of Toledo, in the 13th to 16th centuries, and Madrid,
from the 1570s.[22]The development of the Spanish sound system from that of Vulgar Latin exhibits most of the changes that are typical of Western Romance languages, including lenition of intervocalic consonants (thus Latin vta > Spanish vida). The diphthongization of Latin stressed short e and owhich occurred in open syllables in French and
Italian, but not at all in Catalan or Portugueseis found in both open and closed syllables in Spanish, as shown in the following table: LatinSpanishLadinoAragoneseAsturianGalicianPortugueseCatalanGascon / OccitanFrenchSardinianItalianRomanianEnglishpetrapiedrapedrapedrapedra, pirapierrepedra,
(thus Latinannum > Spanish ao, and Latin anellum > Spanishanillo). The consonant written u or v in Latin and pronounced [w] in Classical Latin had probably "fortified" to a bilabial fricative // in Vulgar Latin. In early Spanish (but not in Catalan or Portuguese) it merged with the consonant written b (a bilabial with plosive and fricative allophones). In
modern Spanish, there is no difference between the pronunciation of orthographic b and v. Typical of Spanish (as also of neighboring Gascon extending as far north as the mutation of Latin initial f into h- whenever it was followed by a
vowel that did not diphthongize. The h-, still preserved in spelling, is now silent in most varieties of the language, although in some Andalusian and Caribbean dialects, it is still aspirated in some words. Because of borrowings from Latin and neighboring Romance languages, there are many f-/h- doublets in modern Spanish: Fernando and Hernando
(both Spanish for "Ferdinand"), ferrero and herrero (both Spanish for "smith"), fierro and hierro (both Spanish for "iron"), and fondo means "bottom", while hondo means "deep"); additionally, hacer ("to make") is cognate to the root word of satisfacer ("to satisfy"), and hecho
("made") is similarly cognate to the root word of satisfied"). Compare the examples in the following table: LatinSpanishLadinoAragoneseAsturianGalicianPortugueseCatalanGascon / OccitanFrenchSardinianItalianRomanianEnglishfiliumhijofijo (or hijo)fillofufillofilhofillfilh, hilhfilsfizu, fgiu, fillufigliofiu'son'facerehacerfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfazerferfaze
faire, har (or hr)fairefghere, fere, firifarea face'to do'febremfiebre (calentura)febrefbre, frbe, hrbe (orherbe)fivrecalenturafebbrefebr'fever'focumfuegofueufogofocfuc, fc, hucfeufogufuocofoc'fire'Some consonant clusters of Latin also produced characteristically different results in these languages, as shown in the examples in the following
plenopleplenpleinprenupienoplin'plenty, full'octochogeitoocho, oitooitooito (oito)vuit, huituch, uch, uithuitotoottoopt'eight'multummuchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuymunchomuy
letter z (and for c before e or i). See History of Spanish (Modern development of the Old Spanish sibilants) for details. The Gramtica de la lengua castellana, written in Salamanca in 1492 by Elio Antonio de Nebrija, was the first grammar written for a modern European language. [25] According to a popular anecdote, when Nebrija presented it to Queen
Isabella I, she asked him what was the use of such a work, and he answered that language was always the companion of empire. [27] From the 16th century onwards, the language was taken to the Spanish-discovered America
and the Spanish East Indies via Spanish colonization of America. Miguel de Cervantes, author of Don Quixote, is such a well-known reference in the world that Spanish was introduced to Equatorial Guinea and the Western Sahara, and to areas of the
United States that had not been part of the Spanish Empire, such as Spanish Harlem in New York City. For details on borrowed words and other external influences upon Spanish language Official or co-official language Important minority (more
than 25%) or majority language, but not official Notable minority language (less than 25% but more than 500,000 Spanish is the primary language in 20 countries worldwide. As of 2023, it is estimated that about 486 million people speak Spanish as a native language, making it the second most spoken language by number of native
speakers.[29] An additional 75 million speak Spanish as a second or foreign language in the fourth most spoken language in the world overall after English, Mandarin Chinese, and Hindi with a total number of 538 million speakers.[30] Spanish is also the third most used language on the Internet, after English and Chinese.[31]Main article:
Peninsular SpanishPercentage of people who self reportedly know enough Spanish to hold a conversation, in the EU, 2005 Native country More than 8.99% Between 1% and 8.99% Between 1% 
by the end of the Middle Ages, the Romance vernacular associated with this polity became increasingly used in instances of prestige and influence, and the distinction between "Castilian" and "Spanish state were established from the
18th century onward.[33]Other European territories in which it is also widely spoken include Gibraltar and Andorra.[34]Spanish is also spoken by immigrant communities in other European Union. Main article: Spanish language in
the Americas Today, the majority of the Spanish speakers live in Hispanic America. Nationally, Spanish is the official languageeither de facto or de jureof Argentina, Bolivia (co-official with 36 indigenous languageeither de facto or de jureof Argentina, Bolivia (co-official with 36 indigenous languageeither de facto or de jureof Argentina, Bolivia (co-official with 36 indigenous languagee), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (co-official with 36 indigenous languagee), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (co-official with 36 indigenous languagee), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (co-official with 36 indigenous languagee), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (co-official with 36 indigenous languagee), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (co-official with 36 indigenous languagee), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (co-official with 36 indigenous languagee), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cu
indigenous languages), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay (co-official with Guaran),[36] Peru (co-official with Quechua, Aymara, and "the other indigenous languages"),[37] Puerto Rico (co-official with English),[38] Uruguay, and Venezuela. Main article: Spanish languages in the United StatesSee also: Spanish language in California, New Mexican Spanish,
and Isleo SpanishPercentage of the U.S. population aged 5 and over who speaks Spanish at home in 2019, by statesSpanish language has a long history in the territory of the current-day United States dating back to the 16th century.[39] In the wake of the 1848 Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty, hundreds of thousands of Spanish speakers became a
minoritized community in the United States.[39] The 20th century saw further massive growth of Spanish speakers in areas where they had been hitherto scarce.[40] According to the 2020 census, over 60 million people of the U.S. population were of Hispanic or Hispanic American by origin.[41] In turn, 41.8 million people in the United States aged
five or older speak Spanish at home, or about 13% of the population. [42] Spanish predominates in the unincorporated territory of Puerto Rico, where it is also an official language along with English. Spanish is by far the most common second language in the country, with over 50 million total speakers if non-native or second-language speakers are
included.[43] While English is the de facto national language of the country, Spanish is often used in public services and notices at the federal and state levels. Spanish is the de facto national language of the country, Spanish is often used in public services and notices at the federal and state levels. Spanish is also used in administration in the state of New Mexico.[44] The language has a strong influence in major metropolitan areas such as those of Los Angeles, Miami, San Antonio, New
York, San Francisco, Dallas, Tucson and Phoenix of the Arizona Sun Corridor, as well as more recently, Chicago, Las Vegas, Boston, Denver, Houston, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Salt Lake City, Atlanta, Nashville, Orlando, Tampa, Raleigh and Baltimore-Washington, D.C. due to 20th- and 21st-century immigration. Although Spanish has no
official recognition in the former British colony of Belize (known until 1973 as British Honduras) where English is the sole official language, according to the 2022 census, 54% of the total population are able to speak the language, according to the 2021 census, 54% of the total population are able to speak the language, according to the 2022 census, 54% of the total population are able to speak the language, according to the 2021 census, 54% of the total population are able to speak the language, according to the 2022 census, 54% of the total population are able to speak the language, according to the 2021 census, 54% of the total population are able to speak the language, according to the 2022 census, 54% of the total population are able to speak the language.
Tobago has implemented Spanish language teaching into its education system. The Trinidadian and Tobagonian government launched the Spanish has historically had a significant presence on the Dutch Caribbean islands of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaao (ABC Islands)
throughout the centuries and in present times. The majority of the populations of each island (especially Aruba) speaking Spanish at varying although often high degrees of fluency. [47] The local language Papiamento on Aruba) is heavily influenced by Venezuelan Spanish. In addition to sharing most of its borders with Spanish-speaking
countries, the creation of Mercosur in the early 1990s induced a favorable situation for the promotion of Spanish language teaching in Brazil.[48][49] In 2005, the National Congress of Brazil approved a bill, signed into law by the President, making it mandatory for schools to offer Spanish as an alternative foreign language course in both public and
private secondary schools in Brazil.[50] In September 2016 this law was revoked by Michel Temer after the impeachment of Dilma Rousseff.[51] In many border towns and villages along Paraguay and Uruguay, a mixed language known as Portuol is spoken.[52]See also: Equatoguinean SpanishSpanish language signage in Malabo, capital city of
 Equatorial GuineaEquatorial Guinea is the only Spanish-speaking country located entirely in Africa, with the language introduced during the Spanish features prominently in the Equatoguinean education system and is the primary
language used in government and business.[54] Whereas it is not the mother tongue of virtually any of its speakers, the vast majority of the population is fluent in Spanish.[56] The proportion of proficient Spanish speakers in Equatorial Guinea exceeds the
proportion of proficient speakers in other West and Central African nations of their respective colonial languages. [57] Spanish is spoken by very small communities in Angola due to Cuban influence from the Cold War and in South Sudanese wars and returned for their country's
independence.[58]See also: Canarian Spanish and Saharan Spanish spanish is also spoken in the Atlantic Ocean some 100km (62mi) off the northwest of the African mainland. The Spanish spoken in the Canary Islands traces its origins
back to the Castilian conquest in the 15th century, and, in addition to a resemblance to Western Andalusian speech patterns, it also features strong influenced historically by Canarian Spanish. [60] The Spanish spoken in North Africa by native bilingual
speakers of Arabic or Berber who also speak Spanish as a second language features characteristics involving the variability of the vowel system.[61]While far from its heyday during the Spanish protectorate in Morocco, the Spanish language has some presence in northern Morocco, stemming for example from the availability of certain Spanish-
language media.[62] According to a 2012 survey by Morocco's Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES), penetration of Spanish in Morocco reaches 4.6% of the population.[63] Many northern Morocco's Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES), penetration of Spanish also
has a presence in the education system of the country (through either selected education centers implementing Spain's education system, primarily located in the North, or the availability of Spanish as foreign language subject in secondary education).[62]In Western Sahara, formerly Spanish Sahara, a primarily Hassaniya Arabic-speaking territory,
Spanish was officially spoken as the language of the colonial administration during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Today, Spanish is present in the partially-recognized Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic as its secondary official language, [65] and in the Sahrawi refugee camps in Tindouf (Algeria), where the Spanish language is still taught as a
second language, largely by Cuban educators.[66][67][68]Spanish is also an official language of the African Union.[69]See also: Chavacano, Philippines published in Barcelona by Filipino exiles and international
studentsSpanish was an official language of the Philippines from the beginning of Spanish administration in 1565 to a constitutional change in 1973. During Spanish colonization, it was the language of government, trade, and education, and was spoken as a first language of the Philippines from the beginning of Spanish colonization, it was the language of government, trade, and education, and was spoken as a first language by Spaniards and educated Filipinos (Ilustrados). Despite a public education
system set up by the colonial government, by the end of Spanish rule in 1898, only about 10% of the Philippines, as well as Sabah in Malaysia (where it is spoken by immigrants) Spanish continued to
be official and used in Philippine literature and press during the early years of American administration and education by the 1920s.[71] Nevertheless, despite a significant decrease in influence and speakers, Spanish remained an official
language of the Philippines upon independence in 1946, alongside English and Filipino, a standardized version of Ferdinand Marcos two months later.[72] It remained an official language until the ratification of the present constitution in
1987, in which it was re-designated as a voluntary and optional auxiliary language translation, in its Article XIV, stipulates that the government shall provide the people of the Philippines with a Spanish-language translation of the country's constitution. [74] In recent years changing attitudes among non-Spanish speaking
Filipinos have helped spur a revival of the language, [75][76] and starting in 2009 Spanish was reintroduced as part of the basic education curriculum in a number of public school system, [77] with over 7,000 students studying the language in the 20212022 school year
alone.[78] The local business process outsourcing industry has also helped boost the language's economic prospects.[79] Today, while the actual number of Spanish speakers in the Philippines has likewise emerged, though speaker estimates vary
widely.[81]Aside from standard Spanish, a Spanish-based creole language called Chavacano developed in the southern Philippines. However, it is not mutually intelligible with Spanish.[82] The number of Chavacano-speakers was estimated at 1.2 million in 1996.[83] The local languages of the Philippines also retain significant Spanish influence, with
many words derived from Mexican Spanish, owing to the administration of the islands by Spain through New Spain until 1821, until direct governance from Madrid afterwards to 1898.[84][85]Announcement in Spanish on Easter Island, welcoming visitors to Rapa Nui National ParkSpanish is the official and most spoken language on Easter Island,
which is geographically part of Polynesia in Oceania and politically part of Chile. However, Easter Island's traditional language is Rapa Nui, an Eastern Polynesian language of Cuam, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Marshall Islands and
Micronesia.[86][87]In addition, in Australia and New Zealand, there are native Spanish communities, resulting from emigration from Spanish-speaking countries (mainly from the Southern Cone).[88]20 countries and one United States territory speak Spanish officially, and the language has a significant unofficial presence in the rest of the United
States along with Andorra, Belize and the territory of Gibraltar. Worldwide Spanish fluency (grey and * signifies official language [90][91][92]Native speakers as a second language [90][93]Total number of Spanish speakers (including limited competence speakers)
[90][94][95]Mexico*133,367,428[96]125,098,647 (93.8%)[97]125,632,117 (94.2%)[90]132,300,489 (99.2%)[97]United States334,914,895[98]43,369,734 (17.9% of 316,581,199)[b][90][c]Colombia*53,110,609[107]52,090,885 (98.1%)[90][108]52 962 217 (99.7%)[d]
 [90]Uruguay*3,499,451[147]3,348,975 (95.7%)[148][149]3,467,956 (99.1%)[90]Puerto Rico*3,203,295[150]3,049,537 (95.2%)[151]3,200,092 (99.9%)[90]United Kingdom68,265,209[152]215,062 (0.4%)[153]518,480 (1% of 51,848,010)[154]3,110,880 (6% of 51,848,010)[155]Italy60,542,215[156]515,597 (1% of 51,862,391) [94]1,546,790 (3% of 51,848,010)[154]3,110,880 (6% of 51,848,010)[155]
students) [90]New Zealand22,000[90]58,373 (36,373 students)[90]Slovenia35,194 (2%[154] of 1,759,701[210]) 52,791 (3%[155] of 1,759,701[210]) India1,428,627,663[211]4,855[90]51,104 (46,249 students)[90]Guam153,836[212]1,309[90]32,233[90]Gibraltar29,441[213]22,758 (77.3%[214])Lithuania2,972,949[215]28,297 (1%[155] of 1,759,701[210]) India1,428,627,663[211]4,855[90]32,233[90]Gibraltar29,441[213]22,758 (17.3%[214])Lithuania2,972,949[215]28,297 (17.3%[214])Lithuania2,972,973 (17.3%[214])Lithuania2,973 (17.3%[214])Lithuania2,973 
(1\%[155]) of 335,476[210]) Total 8,107,000,000 (total world population)[221]489,131,650 (6%)[222][90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]575,833,097 (7.1%)[222][90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]575,833,097 (7.1%)[222][90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]575,833,097 (7.1%)[222][90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,512,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (6.3%)[90]513,912,198 (
novelMost of the grammatical and typological features of Spanish are shared with the other Romance languages. Spanish is a fusional language. The noun and adjective systems exhibit two genders and two numbers. In addition, articles and some pronouns and determiners have a neuter gender in their singular form. There are about fifty conjugated
forms per verb, with 3 tenses: past, present, future; 2 aspects for past: perfective, imperfective, subjunctive, conditional, imperative; 3 persons: first, second, third; 2 numbers: singular, plural; 3 verboid forms: infinitive, gerund, and past participle. The indicative mood is the unmarked one, while the subjunctive mood expresses
uncertainty or indetermination, and is commonly paired with the conditional, which is a mood to express "would" (as in, "I would eat if I had food"); the imperative is a mood to express a command, commonly a one word phrase "Di!" ("Talk!"). Verbs express TV distinction by using different persons for formal and informal addresses. (For a detailed
overview of verbs, see Spanish verbs and Spanish verbs and Spanish irregular verbs.) Spanish syntax is considered right-branching, meaning that subordinate or modifying constituents tend to be placed after head words. The language uses prepositions (rather than postpositions or inflection of nouns for case), and usuallythough not alwaysplaces adjectives after nouns
as do most other Romance languages. Spanish is classified as a subject language; however, as in most Romance languages, constituent order is highly variable and governed mainly by topicalization and focus. It is a "pro-drop", or "null-subject" languages, constituent order is highly variable and governed mainly by topicalization and focus. It is a "pro-drop", or "null-subject" languages, constituent order is highly variable and governed mainly by topicalization and focus. It is a "pro-drop", or "null-subject" languages, constituent order is highly variable and governed mainly by topicalization and focus. It is a "pro-drop", or "null-subject" languages, constituent order is highly variable and governed mainly by topicalization and focus. It is a "pro-drop", or "null-subject" languages, constituent order is highly variable and governed mainly by topicalization and focus. It is a "pro-drop" and the pro-drop of the pr
unnecessary. Spanish is described as a "verb-framed" language, meaning that the direction of motion is expressed in the verb while the mode of locomotion is expressed adverbially (e.g. subir corriendo or salir volando; the respective English equivalents of these examples to run up' and 'to fly out'show that English is, by contrast, "satellite-framed"
 with mode of locomotion expressed in the verb and direction in an adverbial modifier). Spanish as spoken in SpainMain article: Spanish phonology The Spanish phonology The Spanish phonological system evolved from that of Vulgar Latin. Its development exhibits some traits in common with other Western Romance languages, others with the neighboring Hispanic
varieties especially Leonese and Aragoneseas well as other features unique to Spanish. Spanish is alone among its immediate neighbors in having undergone frequent aspiration and eventual loss of the Latin initial /f/ sound (e.g. Cast. harina vs. Leon. and Aragoneseas well as other features unique to Spanish typically
merge as Il- (originally pronounced []), while in Aragonese they are preserved in most dialects, and in Leonese they present a variety of outcomes, including [t], [], and []. Where Latin had -li- before a vowel (e.g. filius) or the ending -iculus, -icula (e.g. auricula), Old Spanish produced [], that in Modern Spanish became the velar fricative [x] (hijo, oreja),
whereas neighboring languages have the palatal lateral [] (e.g. Portuguese filho, orelha; Catalan fill, orella). Spanish vowel chart, from Ladefoged & Johnson (2010:227) The Spanish phonemic inventory consists of five vowel phonemes (/a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/) and 17 to 19 consonant phonemes (the exact number depending on the dialect[225]). The main
allophonic variation among vowels is the reduction of the high vowels /i/ and /u/ to glides[j] and [w] respectively when unstressed and adjacent to another vowel. Some instances of the mid vowels /e/ and /o/, determined lexically, alternate with the diphthongs /je/ and /we/ respectively when stressed, in a process that is better described as
morphophonemic rather than phonological, as it is not predictable from phonology alone. The Spanish consonant system is characterized by (1) three nasal phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (depending on the dialect) lateral phonemes, and one or two (dependi
voiceless stops and the affricate /t/; (3) three or four (depending on the dialect) voiceless fricatives; (4) a set of voiced obstruents/b/, /d/, //, and sometimes //which alternate between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (5) a phonemic distinction between the "tapped" and "trilled" r-sounds (single r and double rr in
orthography). In the following table of consonant phonemes, // is marked with an asterisk (*) to indicate that it is preserved only in some dialects. In most dialects do not distinguish it from /s/ (see seseo), although this is not
a true merger but an outcome of different evolution of sibilants in southern Spain. The phonemes /b/, /d/, //, and // appears to the right of a pair of voiceless phonemes, to indicate that, while the voiceless phonemes maintain a phonemic contrast
between plosive (or affricate) and fricative, the voiced ones alternate allophonically (i.e. without phonemic contrast) between plosive and approximant pronunciations. Consonant phonemic language: each
syllable has approximately the same duration regardless of stress. [227][228] Spanish intonation varies significantly according to dialect but generally conforms to a pattern of falling tone for yes/no questions. [229][230] There are no syntactic markers to distinguish
between questions and statements and thus, the recognition of declarative or interrogative depends entirely on intonation. Stress most often occurs on any of the last three syllables. Stress tends to occur as follows: [231][bettersourceneeded] in words that end with a
monophthong, on the penultimate syllable when the word ends in a diphthong, on the final syllable in words that end with a consonant, on the last syllable, with the exception of two grammatical endings: -n, for third-person-plural of verbs, and -s, for plural of nouns and adjectives or for second-person-singular of verbs. However, even though a
significant number of nouns and adjectives ending with -n are also stressed on the penult (joven, wirgen, mitin), the great majority of nouns and adjectives ending with -n are stressed on the fourth-to-last syllable) occurs rarely, only on verbs with clitic pronouns
attached (e.g. guardndoselos 'saving them for him/her/them/you'). In addition to the many exceptions to these tendencies, there are numerous minimal pairs that contrast solely on stress such as sbana ('savannah'); limite ('he/she limits') and limit ('I limited'); liquido ('I sell off') and liquid ('he/she
sold off'). The orthographic system unambiguously reflects where the stress occurs: in the absence of an accent mark, the stress falls on the next-to-last (penultimate) syllable. Exceptions to those rules are indicated by an acute accent mark over the vowel of the
stressed syllable. (See Spanish orthography.) Spanish is the official, or national language in 18 countries and one territory in the America accounts for the vast majority of Spanish speakers, of which Mexico is the most populous Spanish-speaking country. In
the European Union, Spanish is the mother tongue of 8% of the population, with an additional 7% speaking it as a second language in the United States and is by far the most popular foreign language among students. [233] In 2015, it was estimated that over 50 million Americans spoke
Spanish, about 41 million of whom were native speakers. [234] With continued immigration and increased use of the language domestically in public spheres and media, the number of Spanish speakers in the United States is expected to continue growing over the forthcoming decades. [235] A world map attempting to identify the main dialects of
SpanishMain article: Spanish dialects and varietiesWhile being mutually intelligible, there are important variations (phonological, grammatical, and lexical) in the spoken Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the various regions of Spain and throughout the Spanish of the Various regions of Spain and Spanish regions of Spain and Spanish regions of Spanish regions 
more than twenty percent of the world's Spanish speakers (more than 112million of the total of more than 500million, according to the table above). One of its main features is the reduction or loss of unstressed vowels, mainly when they are in contact with the sound /s/.[236][237]In Spain, northern dialects are popularly thought of as closer to the
standard, although positive attitudes toward southern dialects have increased significantly in the last 50 years. The speech from the educated by many as the one that has most influenced the written standard for Spanish.[238] Central (European)
Spanish speech patterns have been noted to be in the process of merging with more innovative southern varieties (including Eastern Andalusian and Murcian), as an emerging interdialectal levelled koine buffered between the Madrid's traditional national standard and the Seville speech trends. [239]See also: Phonetic change "f h" in SpanishThe four
main phonological divisions are based respectively on (1) the phoneme //, (2) the debuccalization of syllable-final /s/, (3) the sound of the spelled z elsewhere), a voiceless dental fricative as in English thing, is maintained by a majority of Spain's population, especially in the
northern and central parts of the country. In other areas (some parts of southern Spain, the Canary Islands, and the Americas), // does not exist and /s/ occurs instead. The maintenance of phonemic contrast is called distincin in Spanish, while the merger is generally called seseo (in reference to the usual realization of the merged phoneme as [s]) or,
occasionally, ceceo (referring to its interdental realization, [], in some parts of southern Spain). In most of Hispanic America, the spelled c before e or i, and spelled c before e or i, an
Americas: Central America (except central Costa Rica and Guatemala), the Caribbean, coastal areas of southern Mexico, and South America except Andean highlands. Debuccalization is frequently called "aspiration" in English, and aspiracin in Spanish. When there is no debuccalization, the syllable-final /s/ is pronounced as voiceless "apico-alveolar"
sibilant or as a voiceless dental sibilant in the same fashion as in the next paragraph. The sound that corresponds to the letter s is pronounced in northern and central Spain as a voiceless "apico-alveolar" sibilant [s] (also described acoustically as "grave" and articulatorily as "retracted"), with a weak "hushing" sound reminiscent of retroflex fricatives.
In Andalusia, Canary Islands and most of Hispanic America (except in the Paisa region of Colombia) it is pronounced as a voiceless dental sibilant [s], much like the most frequent pronunciation of the li of English million, tends to be
maintained in less-urbanized areas of northern Spain and in the highland areas of South America, as well as in Paraguay and lowland Bolivia. Meanwhile, in the speech of most other Spain and in the highland areas of South America, as well as in Paraguay and lowland Bolivia. Meanwhile, in the speech of most other Spainsh speakers, it is merged with // ("curly-tail j"), a non-lateral, usually voiced, usually fricative, palatal consonant, sometimes compared to English /j/ (yod) as in yacht
and spelled y in Spanish. As with other forms of allophony across world languages, the small difference of the spelled y is usually not perceived (the difference is not heard) by people who do not produce them as difference is not heard) by people who do not produce them as difference is not heard) by people who do not produce them as difference is not heard) by people who do not produce them as difference is not heard) by people who do not produce them as difference is not heard) by people who do not produce them as difference is not heard) by people who do not produce them as difference is not heard.
generally pronounced as a postalveolar fricative, either voiced [] (as in English measure or the French j) in the central and western parts of the dialects of Spanish
involve differing uses of pronouns, especially those of the second person and, to a lesser extent, the object pronouns of the third person. Main article: VoseoAn examination of Spanish Language Academies. The darker the area, the
stronger its dominance. Virtually all dialects of Spanish make the distinction between a formal and either t or vos in the familiar (and each of these three pronouns has its associated verb forms), with the choice of t or vos
varying from one dialect to another. The use of vos and its verb forms is called voseo. In a few dialects, all three pronouns are used, with usted, t, and vos denoting respectively formality, familiarity, and intimacy. [241] In voseo, vos is the subject form (vos decs, "you say") and the form for the object of a preposition (voy con vos, "I am going with you"),
while the direct and indirect object forms, and the possessives, are the same as those associated with texcept in the present tense (indicative and imperative) verbs. The forms for vos generally can be
derived from those of vosotros (the traditional second-person familiar plural) by deleting the glide [i], or /d/, where it appears in the ending: vosotros pensis > vos volvs, pensad! (vosotros) > pens! (vos), volved! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > volv! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > volv! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > volv! (vosotros) > volv! (vosotros) > volv! (vosotros) > pens! (vosotros) > volv! (voso
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conjugation. The use of the pronoun vos with the pronoun vos with the pronoun tos, which is called "pronoun vos, which is usually reserved for highly
informal situations. Although vos is not used in Spain, it occurs in many Spanish-speaking regions of the Americas as the primary spoken form of the second-person singular familiar pronoun, with wide differences in social consideration. [244] [bettersourceneeded] Generally, it can be said that there are zones of exclusive use of tuteo (the use of t) in the
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following areas: almost all of Mexico, the West Indies, Panama, most of Colombia, Peru, Venezuela and coastal Ecuador. Tuteo as a cultured form alternates with voseo as a popular or rural form in Bolivia, in the north and south of Peru, in Andean Ecuador, in small zones of the Venezuelan Andes (and most notably in the Venezuelan state of Zulia), and in a large part of Colombia. Some researchers maintain that voseo can be heard in some parts of eastern Cuba, and others assert that it is absent from the island. [245] Tuteo exists as the second-person usage with an intermediate degree of formality alongside the more familiar voseo in Chile, in the Venezuelan state of Zulia, on the Caribbean coast of

[241]Ustedes functions as formal and informal second-person plural in all of Hispanic America, the Canary Islands, and parts of Andalusia. It agrees with verbs in the 3rd person plural is sometimes heard in Andalusia, but it is non-standard. Usted is the usual second-person singular pronoun in a formal context, but it is used jointly with the third-person singular voice of the verb. It is used to convey respect toward someone who is a generation older or is of higher authority ("you, sir"/"you, ma'am"). It is also used in a familiar context by many speakers in Colombia and Costa Rica and in parts of Ecuador and Panama, to the exclusion of t or vos. This usage is sometimes called ustedeo in Spanish. In Central America, especially in Honduras, usted is often used as a formal pronoun to convey respect between the members of a romantic couple. Usted is also used that way between parents and children in the Andean regions of Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. Most speakers use (and the Real Academia Espaola prefers) the pronouns lo and la for direct objects (regardless of gender or animacy, meaning "to him", "to her", or "it"), and le for indirect objects (regardless of gender or animacy, meaning "to him", "to her", or "to it"). The usage is sometimes called "etymological", as these direct and indirect objects (more common in Spain than in the Americas) use additional rules for the pronouns, such as animacy, or count noun vs. mass

Colombia, in the Azuero Peninsula in Panama, in the Mexican state of Chiapas, and in parts of Guatemala. Areas of generalized voseo include Argentina, Nicaragua, eastern Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Quindio and Valle del Cauca.

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noun, rather than just direct vs. indirect object. The ways of using the pronouns in such varieties are called "lesmo", according to which respective pronoun, le, lo, or la as an indirect object). Some words can be significantly different in different
 Hispanophone countries. Most Spanish speakers can recognize other Spanish forms even in places where they are not commonly used, but Spaniards generally do not recognize specifically American usages. For example, Spanish mantequilla, aguacate and albaricoque (respectively, 'butter', 'avocado', 'apricot') correspond to manteca (word used for
lard in Peninsular Spanish), palta, and damasco, respectively, in Argentina, Chile (except manteca), and Uruguay. In the healthcare context, an assessment of the Spanish translation of the QWB-SA identified some regional vocabulary choices and US-specific concepts, which cannot be successfully
implemented in Spain without adaptation. [246] Around 85% of everyday Spanish vocabulary is of Latin origin. Most of the core vocabulary and the most common words in Spanish words of Latin origin. These words of Latin origin can be classified as
heritage words, cultisms (learned borrowings) and semi-cultisms. Most of the Spanish lexicon is made up of heritage exicon. Heritage words are characterized by having undergone all
the phonetic changes experienced by the language and were later reintroduced for restricted uses. Because of this, cultisms generally have not experienced some of the phonetic changes and present a different form than they would have if they
had been transmitted with heritage words. In the philological tradition of Spanish, a cultism is a word whose morphology very strictly follows its Greek or Latin etymological origin, without undergoing the changes that the evolution of the Spanish language followed from its origin in Vulgar Latin. The same concept also exists in other Romance
languages. Reintroduced into the language for cultural, literary or scientific considerations, cultism only adapts its form to the roots and morphemes underwent in the development of the Romance language. In some cases, cultisms only adapts its form to the orthographic and phonological conventions that the roots and morphemes underwent in the development of the Romance language.
are used to introduce technical or specialized terminology that, present in the classical language, did not appear in the Romance language due to lack of use; This is the case of many of the literary, legal and philosophical terms of classical culture, such as ataraxia (from the Greek, "dispassion") or legislar (built from the Latin legislator). In other
cases, they construct neologisms, such as the name of most scientific disciplines. A semi-cultism is a word that did not evolve in the expected way, in the vernacular language (Romance language), unlike heritage words; its evolution is incomplete. Many times interrupted by cultural influences (ecclesiastical, legal, administrative, etc.). For the same
reason, they maintain some features of the language of origin. Dios is a clear example of semi-cultism, where it came from the Latin Deus. It is a semi-cultism, because it maintains (without fully adapting to Castilianization, in this case) some characteristics of the Latin language the ending in -s, but, at the same time, it undergoes slight phonetic
modifications (change of eu for io). Deus > Dios (instead of remaining cultist: Deus > *Dous, or becoming a heritage word. Spanish this way, converted this word into a semi-cultism and unconsciously prevented it from becoming a heritage word. Spanish
vocabulary has been influenced by several languages. As in other European languages, Classical Greek words (Hellenisms) are abundant in the terminologies of several fields, including art, science, politics, nature, etc.[247] Its vocabulary has also been influenced by Arabic, having developed during the Al-Andalus era in the Iberian Peninsula, with
around 8% of its vocabulary having Arabic lexical roots. [248][249][250][251] It has also been influenced by Basque, Iberian, Visigothic, and other languages, particularly other Romance languages such as French, Mozarabic, Portuguese
Galician, Catalan, Occitan, and Sardinian, as well as from Quechua, Nahuatl, and other indigenous languages of the Americas. [253] In the 18th century, words taken from French referring above all to fashion, cooking and bureaucracy were added to the Spanish lexicon. In the 19th century, new loanwords were incorporated, especially from English
 and German, but also from Italian in areas related to music, particularly opera and cooking. In the 20th century, the pressure of English in the fields of technology, computing, science and sports was greatly accentuated. In general, Hispanic America is more susceptible to loanwords from English or Anglicisms. For example: mouse (computer mouse)
is used in Hispanic America, in Spain ratn is used. This happens largely due to closer contact with the United States. For its part, Spain is known by the use of Gallicisms or words taken from neighboring France (such as the Gallicism ordenador in European Spanish, in contrast to the Anglicism computador or computadora in American
 Spanish). Further information: Comparison of Portuguese and SpanishSpanish is closely related to the other West Iberian Romance languages, including Asturian, Aragonese, Galician, Ladino, Leonese, Mirandese and Portuguese. It is somewhat less similar, to varying degrees, from other members of the Romance language family. It is generally and the comparison of Portuguese. It is somewhat less similar, to varying degrees, from other members of the Romance language family. It is generally and the comparison of Portuguese.
 acknowledged that Portuguese and Spanish speakers can communicate in written form, with varying degrees of mutual intelligibility. [254][255][256][257] Mutual intelligibility of the written Spanish and Portuguese languages in terms of
precise percentages. For Spanish and Portuguese, that figure is 89%, although phonologically the two languages are quite dissimilar to Spanish and French or between Spanish and French or between Spanish and Romanian is
 lower still, given lexical similarity ratings of 75% and 71% respectively. [258] [259] Comprehension of Spanish by French speakers who have not studied the language is much lower, at an estimated 45%. In general, thanks to the common features of the writing systems of the Romance languages, interlingual comprehension of the written word is
 greater than that of oral communication. The following table compares the forms of some common words in several Romance languages: Latin Spanish Galician Portuguese Astur-Leonese Aragonese Catalan French Italian Romanian Englishns (alters) 1,2 we (others) no soutros 3 ns, no so
noialtri5noi'we'frtre(m) germnu(m)"true brother"hermanoirmnirmohermanuchirmngerm(arch. frare)6frrefratellofrate'brother'die(m)mrtis(Classical)"day of Mars"tertia(m)fria(m) (LateLatin)"third (holi)day"martesMartesDimartsMarting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting(m)canting
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cheese"quesoqueixoqueijoquesuquesoformatgefromageformaggio/cacioca10'cheese'1. In Romance etymology, Latin terms are given in the Accusative since most forms derive from this case. 2. As in "us very selves", an emphatic expression. 3. Also ns outros in early modern Portuguese (e.g. The Lusiads), and nosoutros in Galician. 4. Alternatively nous
 autres in French.5. noialtri in many Southern Italian dialects and languages.6. Medieval Catalan (e.g. Llibre dels fets).7. Modified with the learned suffix -cin.8. Depending on the written norm used (see Reintegrationism).9. From Basque esku, "hand" + erdi, "half, incomplete". This negative meaning also applies for Latin sinistra(m) ("dark,
unfortunate").10. Romanian ca (from Latin csevs) means a type of cheese. The universal term for cheese in Romanian is brnz (from unknown etymology).[260]Further in 1832Judaeo-SpanishThe Rashi script, originally used to print Judaeo-SpanishAn original letter in Haketia, written in 1832Judaeo-Spanish, also known as Ladino,[261] is a variety
of Spanish which preserves many features of medieval Spanish and some old Portuguese and is spoken by descendants of the Sephardi Jews who were expelled from Spain in the 15th century. [261] While in Portuguese and is spoken by descendants of the Sephardi Jews who were expelled from Spain in the 15th century.
and identity. The relationship of Ladino and Spanish is therefore comparable with that of the Yiddish language to German. Ladino speakers today are almost exclusively Sephardi Jews, with a few communities in Hispanic America. [261]
 Judaeo-Spanish lacks the Native American vocabulary which was acquired by standard Spanish during the Spanish colonial period, and it retains many archaic features which have since been lost in standard Spanish. It contains, however, other vocabulary which is not found in standard Spanish, including vocabulary from Hebrew, French, Greek and
 Turkish, and other languages spoken where the Sephardim settled. Judaeo-Spanish is in serious danger of extinction because many native speakers today are elderly as well as elderly olim (immigrants to Israel) who have not transmitted the language to their children or grandchildren. However, it is experiencing a minor revival among Sephardi
communities, especially in music. In Hispanic American communities, the danger of extinction is also due to assimilate with modern Spanish, during the Spanish occupation of the region. Main article: Spanish orthography Spanish
languageA manuscript of the Cantar de mio Cid, 13th centuryOverviewPronunciationstressOrthographyNamesHistoryOldMiddleInfluencesGrammarDeterminersNounsgenderPronounspersonalobjectAdjectivesPrepositionsVerbsconjugationirregular verbsDialectsAndalusianAndeanArgentineBelizeanBolivianCanarianCaribbeanCentral
AmericanChileanColombianCosta RicanCubanDominicanEcuadorianEquatoguineanGuatemalanHonduranMexicanMurcianNew MexicanNicaraguayPanamanianPeninsularPeruvianPhilippinestatusPuerto
 RicanRioplatenseSaharanSalvadoranStandardUruguayanVenezuelanDialectologySeseoYesmoVoseoLesmoLosmoInterlanguagesLlanitoJoparaJudaeo-SpanishPortuolSpanglishCastrapoCreolesRoquetas PidginChavacano or ChabacanoPalenquero or Palenquero or Palenq
 addition of the character (ee, representing the phoneme /t/) and ll (elle, representing the phoneme /t/) and l
r', or simply erre), which also represents a distinct phoneme /r/, was not similarly regarded as a single letter. Since 1994 ch and ll have been treated as letter pairs for collation purposes, though they remained a part of the alphabet until 2010. Words with ch are now alphabetically sorted between those with cg and ci, instead of following cz as they
 used to. The situation is similar for Il.[262][263]Thus, the Spanish alphabet has the following 27 letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. Since 2010, none of the digraphs (ch, Il, rr, gu, qu) are considered letters by the Royal Spanish Academy. [264]The letters k and w are used only in words and names coming from
foreign languages (kilo, folklore, whisky, kiwi, etc.). With the exclusion of a very small number of regional terms such as Mxico (see Toponymy of Mexico), pronunciation can be entirely determined from spelling. Under the orthographic conventions, a typical Spanish word is stressed on the syllable before the last if it ends with a vowel (not including y)
or with a vowel followed by n or an s; it is stressed on the last syllable otherwise. Exceptions to this rule are indicated by placing an acute accent is used, in addition, to distinguish between certain homophones, especially when one of them is a stressed word and the other one is a clitic: compare el ('the',
 masculine singular definite article) with l ('he' or 'it'), or te ('you', object pronoun) with t ('tea'), de (preposition 'of') versus s ('I know' or imperative 'be'). The interrogative pronouns (qu, cul, dnde, quin, etc.) also receive accents in direct or indirect
questions, and some demonstratives (se, ste, aqul, etc.) can be accented when used as pronouns. Accent marks used to be omitted on capital letters (a widespread practice in the days of typewriters and the early days of computers when only lowercase vowels were available with accents), although the Real Academia Espaola advises against this and
 the orthographic conventions taught at schools enforce the use of the accent. When u is written between g and a front vowel e or i, it indicates a "hard g" pronounced [iwea]; if it were written *ciquea, it would be pronounced *[iea]). Interrogative and
exclamatory clauses are introduced with inverted question and exclamation marks. Main article: Royal Spanish Academy (Real Academia Espaola), founded in 1713, [265] together with the 21 other national ones (see Association of Spanish
Language Academies), exercises a standardizing influence through its publication of dictionaries and widely respected grammar and style guides. [266] Because of influence and for other sociohistorical reasons, a standardized form of the language (Standard Spanish) is widely acknowledged for use in literature, academic contexts and the media. Main
article: Association of Spanish Language Academies Member states of the ASALE[267]The Association of Spanish Language Academies (Asociacin de Academie
 speaking world. It comprises the academies of 23 countries, ordered by date of academy foundation: Spain (1871),[268] Colombia (1883),[273] Peru (1887),[274] Peru (1887),[275] Guatemala (1887),[276] Costa Rica (1923),[277] Philippines (1924),[278]
 Panama (1926),[279] Cuba (1926),[280] Paraguay (1927),[280] Paraguay (1927),[281] Dominican Republic (1927),[282] Bolivia (1927),[283] Nicaragua (1928),[288] United States (1973)[289] and Equatorial Guinea (2016).[290] Main article: Instituto Cervantes The Instituto
 Cervantes ('Cervantes Institute') is a worldwide nonprofit organization created by the Spanish government in 1991. This organization has branches in 45 countries, with 88 centers devoted to the Spanish and Hispanic American cultures and Spanish language. [291] The goals of the Institute are to promote universally the education, the study, and the
use of Spanish as a second language, to support methods and activities that help the process of Spanish-language education, and to contribute to the advancement of the Spanish and Hispanic American cultures in non-Spanish-speaking countries. The institute's 2015 report "El espaol, una lengua viva" (Spanish, a living language) estimated that there
were 559million Spanish speakers worldwide. Its latest annual report "El espaol en el mundo 2018" (Spanish in the world 2018) counts 577million Spanish speakers worldwide. Among the sources cited in the report is the U.S. Census Bureau, which estimates that the U.S. will have 138million Spanish speakers by 2050, making it the biggest Spanish-
speaking nation on earth, with Spanish the mother tongue of almost a third of its citizens. [292] For a more comprehensive list, see List of countries where Spanish is one of the United Nations, the European Union, the World Trade Organization, the Organization of
 American States, the Organization of Ibero-American States, the African Union, the Union of South American Pree Trade Agreement, the Inter-American Development Bank, and numerous other international organizations. Article 1 of the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights in Spanish: Todos los seres humanos nacen libres e iguales en dignidad y derechos y, dotados como estn de razn y conciencia, deben comportarse fraternalmente los unos con los otros. [293] Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in English: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are
endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. [294] Language portal Caf para todos Cuento List of English Spanish profanity Spanish proverbs Tertulia Vale un PerAssociation of Academies of the
Spanish LanguageCountries where Spanish is an official languageHispanic cultureHispanicizationHispanish-language musicArabic
language influence on the Spanish languageList of Spanish words of Germanic originLlanitoMedia LenguaPalenqueroPapiamentoPhilippine languageSportuolSpanglishSpanish dialects and
varietiesEuropean SpanishPeninsular SpanishPeninsular SpanishAndalusian SpanishAndalusian SpanishAndalusian SpanishCastrapo (Galician SpanishCaribbean SpanishMexican SpanishMexican SpanishSpanish in the United StatesCentral American SpanishCaribbean SpanishCaribbean SpanishMexican SpanishMexican SpanishCaribbean SpanishMexican SpanishCaribbean SpanishCaribbean SpanishMexican SpanishMexican SpanishCaribbean Span
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bz ca cb cc cd ce cf cg Fernndez Vtores, David (2024). El espaol: una lengua viva Informe 2024 (PDF) (Report). Instituto Cervantes. 498.5 million people have a native command of Spanish. 77.9 million people have limited Spanish proficiency. 24.2 million people are learning the Spanish language. 600.6 million people are potential users of Spanish
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percentages of people over 12 years old in each EU country, who speak Spanish at a very good level (page 58). Of the total EU population over 12 years old, 9% are native Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, another 3% have a very good level of Spanish speakers, and the spanish speakers are speakers, and the spanish speakers are speakers, and the spanish speakers are speakers.
account for 12% (9%+3%). a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z "Eurobarometer: Report: Europeans and their languages". Europeans and their languages". European Union. 2023. pp.11, 21. Native and non native people who speak Spanish well enough in order to be able to have a conversation. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z "Eurobarometer: Report: Europeans and their languages".
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 Paraguayans + 65,976 Cubans + 65,976 Cubans + 61,033 Peruvians + 59,562 Uruguayans + 25,064 Mexicans + 24,393 Chileans + 14,793 Ecuatorians + 4,793 Dominicans +
 command group (GDL): 266,955 non-nationalized Spanish-speaking immigrants, 63,752 nationalized Spanish-speaking immigrants, 44,500 Spanish speakers of children of immigrants, 63,752 nationalized Spanish-speaking immigrants, 44,500 Spanish speakers of children of immigrants, 63,752 nationalized Spanish-speaking immigrants, 63,752 
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espaola. Madrid: Gredos. ISBN978-8-424-91115-7. 75% of U.S. Hispanics speak Spanish very well (according to a 2022 survey).[100] There were 65.1 million Hispanic Spanish speakers at home older than 5 years
old (5.6% of 43,369,734) as of 2023.[103] In 2011, a similar survey tells that 82% of U.S. Hispanics speak Spanish at home.[104]^ 43.4million as a first language + 15.5million as a second language. To avoid double counting, the number does not include
8million Spanish students and some of the 7.7million undocumented Hispanics not accounted by the Census. 90% of U.S. Hispanics know how to speak at least a little Spanish (according to a 2022 survey).[100] There were 65.1 million Hispanics know how to speak at least a little Spanish (according to a 2023 survey).[100] There were 65.1 million Hispanics in the U.S.[105] of which 60,196,875 are over 5 years old,[106] as of 2023. There were also another 2.4
mill. non-Hispanic Spanish speakers at home older than 5 years old (5.6% of 43,369,734) as of 2023.[103] Total number of people who speak at least a little Spanish speakers at home older than 5 years old (5.6% of 43,369,734) as of 2023.[103] Total number of people who speak at least a little Spanish speakers in the U.S. are not included (except those who speak at least a little Spanish speakers in the U.S. are not included (except those who speak at least a little Spanish speakers in the U.S. are not included (except those who speak at least a little Spanish speakers).
"Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024"). Indigenous population that does not speak Spanish: 335,576 (page 44 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024"). Indigenous population that does not speak Spanish: 85,869 (page 44 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024").
 "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024"). People with Spanish limited competence in Ecuador: 537,552. Indigenous population that does not speak Spanish: 1,638,867 (page 44 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024"). Indigenous population that does not speak Spanish: 451,533 (page 44 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024").
population that does not speak Spanish: 267,729 (page 44 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024"). 3% of people in France older than 12, speak Spanish: 69,667. (page 44 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024").
that does not speak Spanish: 19,253. Indigenous population that have limited competence: 2,456,048 (page 45, 34 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024"). To avoid
double counting, the number does not include 4,048,338 Spanish students in Brazil (page 59). 2% of people in Germany older than 12, speak Spanish: 897. (page 44 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024"). Indigenous population that does
not speak Spanish: 69,667. (page 44 of "Anuario del Instituto Cervantes 2024"). 2% of people in Italy older than 12, speak Spanish very well, and 1% speak Spanish as a native language. There are 1,149 native Spanish speakers + 173,600
Spanish speakers with limited competence + 88,679 Spanish students. There are 13,000 native Spanish speakers with limited competence + 95,888 Spanish students. Royal Spanish speakers with limited competence + 88,679 Spanish students.
Academy. Spain's official institution, with a mission to ensure the stability of the Spanish language and culture. FunduRAE, Foundation of Emerging Spanish. A non-profit organization with collaboration
of the RAE which mission is to clarify doubts and ambiguities of Spanish. Spanish language at Wikipedia's sister projects: Definitions from Wikipedia from Wikipedia from Wikipedia from Wikipedia's sister projects. Definitions from Wikipedia's sister projects. Definitions from Wikipedia from Wikipedia's sister projects. Definitions from Wikipedia's sister projects. Definitions from Wikipedia from Wikipedia's sister projects. Definitions from Wikipedia's sister projects. Definiti
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