Spanish words beginning with c

Continue



WORDS THAT START WITH C





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Clearness	Coat
Clears	Coated
Cleavage	Coates
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Clicked	Coats
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Clients	Coaxial
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Clifford	Coaxingly
Cliffs	Cobalt
Clothes	Colleague
Clothing	Colleague
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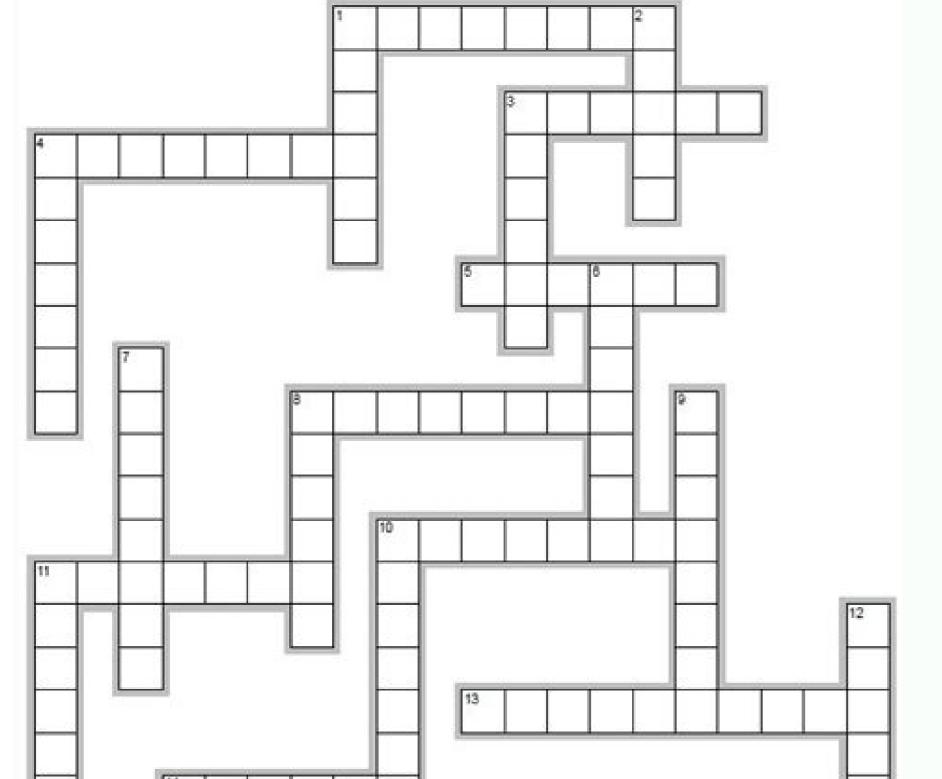
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Romance language SpanishCastilianespañolcastellanoPronunciation[espa'nol][kaste'fano], [kaste'jano]Native speakers with limited capacity (22 million students) [1]Language familyIndo-European ItalicLatino-FaliscanRomanceWestern RomanceIbero-RomanceWest IberianCastilian[2]

[3]SpanishEarly formsOld Latin Vulgar Latin Old Spanish Early Modern Spanish Writing systemLatin (Spanish BrailleSigned formsSigned Spanish BrailleSigned formsSigned Spanish Early Modern Spanish Writing systemLatin (Spanish BrailleSigned formsSigned Spanish BrailleSigned formsSigned Spanish BrailleSigned formsSigned Spanish Writing systemLatin (Spanish BrailleSigned formsSigned Spanish BrailleSigned formsSigned forms Equatorial Guinea Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Spain Uruguay Venezuela Dependent territory Puerto Rico Significant minority Andorra Belize Gibraltar United States Internationalorganizations African Union Association of Caribbean States Caribbean Community CELAC European Union ALADI Latin American Parliament Mercosur OSCE Organization of American States United Nations Union of South American States United Nations Union of Spanish Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies) Language Academies (Real Academia Española and 22 other national Spanish language Academies (Real Academia Española and 23 other national Spanish language Academies (Real Academia Española and 23 other national Spanish language Academies (Real Academia Española and 23 other national Spanish language Academies (Real Academia Española and 23 other national Spanish language Academies (Real Academia Española and 24 other national Spanish language Academies (Real Academia Española and 24 other national Spanish language Academies (Real Academia Española and 24 other national Academia Española and 25 other national Academia Española and 25 other national Academia Española and 26 other national Academ 3spaGlottologstan1288Linguasphere51-AAA-b Spanish as official language. Unofficial, but spoken by 5-9% of the population. Unofficial, but spoken by 5-9% of the population. Unofficial, but spoken by 5-9% of the population. Unofficial languages spoken. 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 (español or castellano, Castilian) is a Romance language of the Indo-European language family that evolved from colloquial Latin spoken in the Iberian Peninsula of Europe. Today, it is a global language with more than 500 million native speakers, mainly in the Americas and Spain. Spanish is the official language of 20 countries. It is the world's fourth-most spoken native language overall after English, Mandarin Chinese, and Hindustani (Hindi-Urdu); and the world's most widely spoken Romance languages, which 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, [7] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] As a Romance language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in Toledo, a prominent city of the Kingdom of Castile, in the 13th century, [8] and the first systematic written use of the language happened in the 13th century with the 13th Spanish is a descendant of Latin, and has one of the smaller degrees of difference from it (about 20%) alongside Sardinian and Italian.[9] Around 75% of modern Spanish vocabulary is derived from Latin, including Latin borrowings from Ancient Greek.[10][11] Alongside English and French, it is also one of the most taught foreign languages throughout the world. Spanish is also the third most used language on internet websites after English and Chinese.[12] Spanish is one of the European Union, the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the African Union and many other international organizations.[13] Name of the language and etymology Main article: Names given to the Spanish language In Spain and in some other parts of the Spanishspeaking world, Spanish is called not only español 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, Aragonese and Occitan. The Spanish is called not only español but also castellano to define the official language of the whole Spanish State, in contrast to las demás lenguas españolas (lit. "the other Spanish languages"). Article III reads as follows: El castellano es la lengua española oficial del Estado. ... Las demás lenguas españolas serán también oficiales en las respectivas Comunidades Autónomas... Castilian is the official Spanish language of the State. ... The other Spanish languages shall also be official in their respective Autonomous Communities... The Royal Spanish Academy (Real Academia Española), on the other hand, currently uses the term español in its publications. However, from 1713 to 1923, it called the language castellano. The Diccionario panhispánico de dudas (a language guide published by the Royal Spanish Academy) states that, although the Royal Spanish Academy prefers to use the term español in its publications when referring to the Spanish language, both terms—español and castellano—are regarded as synonymous and equally valid.[14] Etymology The term castellano is related to Castilla or archaically Castilla or archaically Castilla), the kingdom where the language was originally spoken. The name of 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 castellano ("romanz castellano", "romanz de Castiella"), "lenguaje de Castiella", and ultimately simply as castellano (noun).[15] Different etymologies have been suggested for the term español derives from the Occitan word espaignol and that, in turn, derives from the Vulgar Latin *hispaniolus ('from Hispania').[16] Hispania was the Roman name for the Iberian Peninsula. There are other hypotheses apart from the classic hispanics took the suffix -one from Vulgar Latin, as it happened with other words such as bretón (Breton) or sajón (Saxon). The word *hispanione evolved into the Old Spanish españón, eventually becoming español.[citation needed] History 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.[17] Like the other Romance languages, the Spanish language evolved from Vulgar Latin, which here was brought to the Iberian Peninsula by the 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 all—were 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 languages—Mozarabic (Andalusi Romance), Navarro-Aragonese, Leonese, Catalan, Portuguese, Galician, Occitan, and later, French and Italian. Spanish also borrowed a considerable number of words from Arabic, as well as a minor influence from the Germanic Gothic language through the migration of tribes and a period of Visigoth rule in Iberia. In addition, many more words were taken from both Classical Latin and Renaissance Latin, the form of Latin in use at that time. According to the theories of Ramón Menéndez Pidal, local sociolects of Vulgar Latin evolved into Spanish, in the north of Iberia, in an area centered in the city of Burgos, and this dialect was later brought to the city of Toledo, where the written standard of Spanish was first developed, in the 13th century.[18] 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).[19] 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.[18] 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 Latin stressed short e and o—which occurred in open syllables in French and Italian, but not at all in Catalan or Portuguese—is found in both open and closed syllables in Spanish, as shown in the following table: Latin Spanish Ladino Aragonese Asturian Galician Portuguese Catalan Gascon / Occitan French Sardinian Italian Romanian English petra piedra pedra, pèira pierre pedra, pèira pierre pedra, perda pietra piatra terra t ţară 'land' moritur muere muerre morre mor morit muore morre mor morit muore more 'death' Chronological map showing linguistic evolution in southwest Europe Spanish is marked by palatalization of the Latin double consonants (geminates) nn and ll (thus Latin annum > Spanish año, and Latin anellum > Spanish anillo). The consonant written u or v in Latin and pronounced [w] in Classical Latin had probably "fortified" to a bilabial fricative allophones). In modern Spanish, there is no difference between the pronunciation of orthographic b and v, with some exceptions in Caribbean Spanish.[citation needed] Typical of Spanish (as also of neighboring Gascon extending as far north as the Gironde estuary, and found in a small area of Calabria), attributed by some scholars to a Basque substratum was 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 from neighboring Romance languages, there are many f-/h-doublets in modern Spanish: Fernando and Hernando (both Spanish for "Ferdinand"), fierrer and hierro (both Spanish for "smith"), fierro and hierro (both Spanish for "deep"); hacer (Spanish for "to make") is cognate to the root word of satisfacer ("to satisfy"), and hecho ("made") is similarly cognate to the root word of satisfecho ("satisfecho facere hacer fazer fer facer fazer fer facer fazer fer facer facer fer facer fer facer fer facer fer facer facer fer facer facer fer facer facer fer facer f these languages, as shown in the examples in the following table: Latin Spanish Ladino Aragonese Asturian Galician Portuguese Catalan Gascon / Occitan French Sardinian Italian Romanian English clavem llave clave clau allave chave clau clé giae, crae, crai chiave cheie 'key' flamma llama flama Antonio de Nebrija, author of Gramática de la lengua castellana, the first grammar of a modern European language. [20] In the 15th and 16th centuries, Spanish underwent a dramatic change in the pronunciation of the letter (j) and—in a large part of Spain—the characteristic interdental [θ] ("th-sound") for the letter (z) (and for (c) before (e) or (i)). See History of Spanish (Modern development of the Old Spanish sibilants) for details. The Gramática de la lengua castellana, written in Salamanca in 1492 by Elio Antonio de Nebrija, was the first grammar written for a modern European language.[21] 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 is the instrument of empire.[22] In his introduction to the grammar, dated 18 August 1492, Nebrija wrote that "... language was always the companion of empire."[23] From the 16th century onwards, the language was taken to the Spanish-discovered America and the Spanish colonization of America. Miguel de Cervantes, author of Don Quixote, is such a well-known reference in the world that Spanish is often called la lenguage was taken to the Spanish colonization of America. Miguel de Cervantes, author of Don Quixote, is such a well-known reference in the world that Spanish is often called la lenguage was taken to the Spanish colonization of America. the 20th century, 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 Harlem in New York City. For details on borrowed words and other external influences upon Spanish, see Influences on the Spanish language. Geographical distribution See also: Hispanophone Geographical distribution of the Spanish language Official or co-official language 1,000,000+ 20,000+ Active learning of Spanish is the primary language in 20 countries worldwide. As of 2020, it is estimated that about 463 million people speak Spanish as a native language, making it the second most spoken language by number of native speakers. An additional 75 million speak Spanish as a second or foreign language, making it the fourth most spoken language in the world overall after English, Mandarin Chinese, and Hindi with a total number of 538 million speakers. [26] Spanish is also the third most used language on the Internet, after English and Chinese. [27] Europe Main article: Peninsular Spanish Percentage of people who self reportedly know enough Spanish to hold a conversation, in the EU, 2005 Native country after which and 3.99% Between 1% and 3.99% Between 1% and 3.99% Between 1% and 3.99% Internet, after which a conversation and 3.99% Internet and 3.99% Intern it is named and from which it originated. Other European territories in which it is also widely spoken include Gibraltar and Andorra. [28] Spanish is an official language of the European Union. Americas Hispanic America Main article: Spanish language in the Americas Today, the majority of the Spanish speakers live in Hispanic America. Nationally, Spanish is the official language—either de facto or de jure—of Argentina, Bolivia (co-official with Quechua, Aymara, Guarani, and 34 other languages), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (co-official with Guaraní),[30] Peru (co-official with Guaraní),[30] Per language in the United States See also: New Mexican Spanish and Isleño Spanish Percentage of the U.S. population were of Hispanic or Hispanic or Hispanic American by origin.[33] In turn, 41.8 million people in the United States aged five or older speak Spanish at home, or about 13% of the population. [34] The Spanish and, later, Mexican administration over territories now forming the southwestern states, also Louisiana ruled by Spain from 1762 to 1802, as well as Florida, whicher the spanish and later, Mexican administration over territories now forming the southwestern states, also Louisiana ruled by Spain from 1762 to 1802, as well as Florida, whicher the spanish and later, Mexican administration over territories now forming the southwestern states, also Louisiana ruled by Spain from 1762 to 1802, as well as Florida, whicher the spanish and later, Mexican administration over territories now forming the southwestern states, also Louisiana ruled by Spain from 1762 to 1802, as well as Florida, whicher the spanish and later, Mexican administration over territories now forming the southwestern states, also Louisiana ruled by Spain from 1762 to 1802, as well as Florida, whicher the spanish and later the spanish was Spanish territory until 1821, and Puerto Rico which was Spanish is the de facto national language of the country, with over 50 million total speakers are included.[35] 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 also used in administration in the state of New Mexico.[36] 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. Rest of the Americas 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 2010 census it was then spoken natively by 45% of the population and 56.6% of the total population were able to speak the language teaching into its education system. The Trinidad government launched the Spanish as a First Foreign Language (SAFFL) initiative in March 2005.[38] In addition to sharing most of its borders with Spanish language teaching in Brazil.[39][40] 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.[41] In September 2016 this law was revoked by Michel Temer after impeachment of Dilma Rousseff.[42] In many border towns and villages along Paraguay and Uruguay, a mixed language known as Portuñol is spoken. [43] Africa Sub-Saharan Africa See also: Equatorial Guinea is the only Sub-Saharan Spanish language signage in Malabo, capital city of Equatorial Guinea. Equatorial Guinea is the only Sub-Saharan Spanish speaking country, [44] where it was introduced by the 19th century once the Spain's control over its colonies in the gulf of Guinea acquired in 1778 consolidated. [45] Enshrined in the Equatoguinean education system. [46] Whereas Spanish is not the mother tongue of any of its speakers, [47] Equatorial Guinea features and entire tongues of any of its speakers. higher proportion of proficient speakers of the colonizing language relative to the respective metropolitan languages in other West and Central African nations. [48] According to the Instituto Cervantes, 87.7% of the population is fluent in Spanish. [49] It vies with Fang as lingua franca in Río Muni, while Pichi creole remains so in Bioko. [50] Spanish is spoken by very small communities in Angola due to Cuban influence from the Cold War and in South Sudanese natives that relocated to Cuba during the Sudanese wars and returned for their country's independence. [51] North Africa and Macaronesia See also: Canarian Spanish Spanish is also spoken in the territories of Spain in Africa, for all intents and purposes the cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the Canary Islands, located in the African mainland. The Spanish spoken in the Canary Islands (population over two million), 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 influence from the Spanish varieties spoken in the Americas,[52] which in turn have also been influenced historically by Canarian Spanish has been a vernacular language in Ceuta and Melilla (combined population over 150 thousand) since the early modern period.[54] The varieties of Spanish spoken in Ceuta and Melilla are closer to, respectively, Western and Eastern Andalusian speech patterns.[55] Likewise, in line with the sociolinguistic situation in the adjoining territory, Spanish is respectively in contact with Moroccan Arabic (Ceuta) and Riffian (Melilla).[56] While far from the heyday of the Spanish protectorate in Morocco, there are some presence of the Spanish language in the north of Morocco, stemming for example from the availability of certain Spanish. [57] Spanish has also presence in the education system of the country (either by means of selected education centres running the Spain's education system, primarily located in the North, and the availability of Spanish as foreign language subject in secondary education).[57] In Western Sahara, formerly Spanish as foreign language subject in secondary education system, primarily located in the North, and the availability of Spanish Sahara, formerly Spanish S administration during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Today, Spanish is present in the partially-recognized Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic and in the Sahrawi refugee camps in Tindouf (Algeria), where the Spanish-language teaching is largely preserved by Cuban educators.[58] The number of Spanish speakers is unknown.[failed verification] [59][60] Spanish is also an official language of the African Union. Asia See also: Chavacano and Spanish language in the Philippines from the beginning of Spanish administration in 1565 to a constitutional change in 1973. During Spanish colonization (1565-1898), it was the language of government, trade, and education, and was spoken as a first language by Spaniards and education system with Spanish as the medium of instruction. While this increased the use of Spanish throughout the islands and led to the formation of a class of Spanish-speaking intellectuals called the Ilustrados, only populations in urban areas or with places with a significant Spanish rule in 1898, only about 10% of the population had knowledge of Spanish, mostly those of Spanish descent or elite standing.[61] Despite American administration of the Philippines after the defeat of Spain in the Spanish-American administration. Gradually however, the American government began promoting the use of English at the expense of Spanish, characterizing it as a negative influence of the Philippines upon independence in 1946, alongside English and Filipino, a standardized version of Tagalog. Early flag of the Filipino revolutionaries ("Long live the Philippine Republic!!!"). The first two constitutions were written in Spanish was briefly removed from official status in 1973 under the administration of Ferdinand Marcos, but regained official status two months later under Presidential Decree No. 155, dated 15 March 1973.[63] It remained an official language until 1987, with the ratification of the present constitution, in which it was re-designated as a voluntary and optional auxiliary language teaching in the Philippine education system.[65] However, the initiative failed to gain any traction, with the number of secondary schools at which the language is either a compulsory subject or offered as an elective remaining very limited.[66] Today, the actual number of proficient Spanish speakers is around 400,000, or under 0.5% of the population.[67][68] There are some 20,000 students studying the language every year. [69] Aside from standard Spanish, a Spanish-based creole language every year. [69] Aside from standard Spanish, a Spanish-based creole language every year. [69] The number of Chavacano developed in the southern Philippines. However, it is not mutually intelligible with Spanish. nes 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.[72][73] Oceania Announcement in Spanish on Easter Island, welcoming visitors to Rapa Nui National Par Spanish 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 Polynesia in Oceania and politically part of Chile. languages of Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Marshall Islands and Micronesia.[74][75] In addition, in Australia and New Zealand, there are native Spanish speakers by country The following table shows the number of Spanish speakers in some 79 countries. Worldwide Spanish fluency (grey and * signifies official language) Country Population[77] Spanish as a native language speakers (including limited competence speakers)[79][80] Mexico* 130 118 356 [81] 122,051,018 (93.8%)[82] 125,954,569 (96,8%)[1] 129,077,409 (99.2%)[82] United States 328 239 523 [83] 41 757 391 (82% of U.S. Hispanics in the U.S. as of 2019[86] + 2.8 mill. non Hispanic Spanish speakers[87]) 56 657 391 [1] (41.8 million as a first language + 15 million as a first language + 15 million as a second language. To avoid double counting, the number does not include 8 million Spanish students and some of the 7.7 million undocumented Hispanics not accounted by the Census Colombia* 51 609 474 [88] 50 759 474 (850,000 with other mother tongue)[89] 51 196 598 (99.2%)[1] Spain* 47 353 590 [90] 43,565,303 (92%)[1] 46,406,518 (98%)[91] Argentina* 46 234 830 [92][94] 44 709 081 (96.7%)[95] 45 356 368 (98,1%)[1] 45,957,421 (99.4%)[80] Venezuela* 32 605 423 [96] 31,507,179 (1,098,244 with other mother tongue)[97] 31,725,077 (97.3%)[1] 32,214,158 (98.8%)[80] Peru* 33 470 569 [98] 27,747,102 (82.9%)[99][100] 30,123,512 (86.6%)[1] Chile* 19 828 563 [101] 19 015 592 (281,600 with other mother tongue)[102] 19,015,592 (95.9%)[1] 17,536,847 (98.1%)[80] Guatemala* 17 357 886 [105] 12,133,162 (69.9%)[106] 13,591,225 (78.3%)[1] 14,997,214 (86.4%)[80] Cuba* 11 181 595[107]11159232(99.8%)[1]11,159,232(99.8%)[1]11,159,232(99.8%)[1]11,159,232(99.8%)[1]10,473,231(99.6%)[1]10,473,231(99.6%)[1]10,473,231(99.8%)[(98.7%)[1] France 67 407 241 [113] 477,564 (1%[114] of 47,756,439[115]) 1,910,258 (4%[91] of 47,756,439[115]) 6,685,901 (14%[116] of 47,756,439[115]) 6,685,901 (14%[116] of 47,756,439[115]) 1,910,258 (4%[91] of 47,756,439[115]) 6,685,901 (14%[116] of 47,756,439[115]) 1,910,258 (4%[91] of 47,756,439[115]) 6,685,901 (14%[116] of 47,756,439[115]) 7,010,258 (4%[91] of 47,756,439[115]) 1,910,258 (4%[91](97.1%)[1] El Salvador* 6 330 947 [123] 6 316 847 (14,100 with other mother tongue)[124] 6,311,954 (99.7%)[1] Brazil 214 100 000 [125] 460,018 immigrants + 5,500,000 can hold a conversation)[126][80] Italy 60 542 215 [127] 255,459[128] 1,037,248 (2%[91] of 51,862,391[115]) 5,704,863 (11%[116] of 51,862,391[115]) 5,704,863 (11%[115]) 5,704,863 (110%[115]) 5,704,863 (110%[115]) 5,704,863 (3,486,338 (98.4%)[1] Puerto Rico* 3 285 874 [135] 3,095,293 (94.2%)[136] 3,253,015 (99%)[1] United Kingdom 67 081 000 [137] 120,000[138] 518,480 (1%[91] of 51,848,010[115]) Philippines 101,562,305[139] 1,185,010[140] 1,438,882[141] 3,746,773[142][143][144][145][146][147][148] Germany 83 190 556 [149] 375,207 [150] 644,091 (1%[91] of 64,409,146[115]) 2,576,366 (4%[116] of 64,409,146[115]) Morocco 35 601 000 [151] 6,586 [155] 1 114 135 (74%)[1] 1 320 401 (87.7%)[156] Canada 34,605,346[157] 553,495 [158] 553,495 [939,348 (293,000 limited competence speakers + 93,853 students)[1] Romania 21,355,849[159] 182,467 (1%[91] of 18,246,731[115]) 912,337 (5%[116] of 18,246,731[115]) Portugal 10,636,888[160] 323,237 (4%[91] of 13,371,980[115]) 808,091 (10%[116] of 18,246,731[115]) Portugal 10,636,888[160] 323,237 (4%[91] of 18, Coast 21,359,000[162] 566,178 (students)[1] Australia 21,507,717[163] 117,498 [1] 117,498 [1] 117,498 [1] 17, (1%[91] of 8,939,546[115]) 446,977 (5%[116] of 8,939,546[115]) Benin 10,008,749[166] 412,515 (students)[1] Senegal 12,853,259 356,000 (students)[1] Poland 38,092,000 324,137 (1%[91] of 7,009,827[115]) 324,137 (1%[91] of 7,009,827[115]) Belize 430,191 [167] 224,130 (52.1%)[168] 224,130 (52.1%) [270,160 (62,8 %) [168] Algeria 33,769,669 175,000 [1] 223,000 [1] Switzerland 8,570,146 [169] 197,113 (2.3%) [170][171] 197,113 (2.3%) [170][171] 197,113 (2.3%) [170][171] 197,113 (2.3%) Israel 7,112,359 130,000 [1] 175,000 [1] 175,000 [1] 175,000 [1] 108,000 168,000 (60,000 students)[174] Gabon 1,545,255[175] 167,410 (students)[174] Gabon 1,545,255[175] 167,410 (students)[174] Gabon 1,545,255[175] 167,410 (students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[174] Gabon 1,545,255[175] 167,410 (students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[174] Gabon 1,545,255[175] 167,410 (students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[174] Gabon 1,545,255[175] 167,410 (students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[174] Gabon 1,545,255[175] 167,410 (students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[174] Gabon 1,545,255[175] 167,410 (students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108,000 (60,000 students)[176] Bonaire and Curação 223,652 10,006 [1] 108 [116] of 4,440,004[115]) Bulgaria 7,262,675 130,750 (2%[91] of 6,537,510[115]) Russia 146 171 015 [179] 3 000 [1] 3 000 87 313 (84,313 students)[1] Hungary 9,957,731[180]83,206 (1%[116] of 8,320,614[115]) Aruba 101,484[181] 13,710 [1] 75,402 [152] 83,064 [1] Trinidad and Tobago 1,317,714[182] 4,000 [1] 5 000 59 499 (54,499 students)[1] New Zealand 22,000 [1] 22,000 58,373 (36,373 students)[1] Slovenia 35,194 (2%[91] of 1,759,701[115]) 52,791 (3%[116] of 1,759,701[115]) India 1 386 745 000 [184] 1 000 [1] 1 000 50 264 (49,264 students)[1] Andorra 84,484 30,414 [1] 30,414 47,271 [1] Slovakia 5,455,407 45,500 (1%[116] of 4,549,955[115]) Gibraltar 29,441[185] 22,758 (77.3%[186]) Lithuania 2,972,949[187] 28,297 (1%[116] of 2,829,740[115]) Luxembourg $524,853\ 4,049\ (1\%[114]\ \text{of}\ 404,907[115])\ 8,098\ (2\%[91]\ \text{of}\ 404,907[115])\ 24,294\ (6\%[116]\ \text{of}\ 404,907[115])\ 24,294\ (6\%[116]\ \text{of}\ 404,907[115])\ \text{Virgin Islands}\ 16,788\ \text{Latvia}\ 2,209,000[191]\ 13,943\ (1\%[116]\ \text{of}\ 1,447,866[115])\ \text{Cyprus}\ 2\%[116]\ \text{of}\ 404,907[115]$ 660,400[115] Estonia 9,457 (1%[116] of 945,733[115]) Jamaica 2,711,476[192] 8,000 [1] 8,000 8,000 Namibia 666 3,866 [193] 3,866 Egypt 3,500 (students)[195] 484,520,026[196][197] (6.2 %)[198] 506,375,556 [1] (6.5 %) 566,965,406 [1] (7.2 %)[199] Grammar Main article: Spanish grammar Miguel de Cervantes, considered by many the greatest author of 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; 4 moods: indicative, 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 used 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 T-V distinction by using different persons for formal and informal addresses. (For a detailed overview of verbs, see 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 usually—though not always—places adjectives after nouns, as do most other Romance languages. Spanish is classified as a subject-verb-object language; however, as in most Romance languages, constituent order is highly variable and governed mainly by topicalization and focus rather than by syntax. It is a "pro-drop", or "null-subject" language—that is, it allows the deletion of subject pronouns when they are pragmatically 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). Phonology Spanish spoken in Spain Main article: Spanish phonology The Spanish phonology 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 Arag. farina).[200] The Latin initial consonant sequences pl-, cl-, and fl- in Spanish typically merge as ll- (originally pronounced [4]), while in Aragonese they are preserved in most dialects, and in Leonese they present a variety of outcomes, including [tʃ], [ʃ], and [ʎ]. Where Latin had -li- before a vowel (e.g. filius) or the ending -iculus, -icula (e.g. auricula), Old Spanish produced [ʒ], that in Modern Spanish became the velar fricative [x] (hijo, oreja), whereas neighboring languages have the palatal lateral [ʎ] (e.g. Portuguese filho, orelha; Catalan fill, orella). Segmental phonology Spanish vowel chart, from Ladefoged & Johnson (2010:227) The Spanish phonemic inventory consists of five vowel phonemes (the exact number depending on the dialect[201]). 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 phoneme(s), which in syllable-final position lose their contrast and are subject to assimilation to a following consonant; (2) three voiceless stops and the affricate /tʃ/; (3) three or four (depending on the dialect) voiceless fricatives; (4) a set of voiced obstruents—/b/, /d/, /g/, and sometimes /j/—which alternate between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (5) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (5) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (5) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (5) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (5) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (6) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (7) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (8) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (8) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (8) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment; and (8) a phonemic distinction between approximant and plosive allophones depending on the environment and plosive allophones de consonant phonemes, /δ/ is marked with an asterisk (*) to indicate that it is preserved only in some dialects. In most dialects to indicate that 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/, /j/, and /g/ 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 phonemes [202] Labial Dental Alveolar Palatal Velar Nasal m n p Stop p b t d t j k g Continuant f 0* s (f) x Lateral l A* Flap r Trill r Prosody Spanish is classified by its rhythm as a syllable-timed language. each syllable has approximately the same duration regardless of stress. [203][204] Spanish intonation varies significantly according to dialect but generally conforms to a pattern of falling tone for declarative sentences and wh-questions (who, what, why, etc.) and rising tone for yes/no questions. [205][206] 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 of a word, with some rare exceptions at the fourth-to-last or earlier syllables. Stress tends to occur as follows:[207][better source needed] 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, virgen, mitin), the great majority of nouns and adjectives ending with -n are stressed on their last syllable (capitán, almacén, jardín, corazón). Preantepenultimate stress (stress on the fourth-to-last syllable) occurs rarely, only on verbs with clitic pronouns attached (e.g. quardándoselos '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 sábana ('savannah'); límite ('he/she limits') and limité ('I limited'); líquido ('liquid'), liquido ('I sell off') and liquidó ('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 last syllable. Exceptions to those rules are indicated by an acute accent mark over the vowel of the stressed syllable. (See Spanish orthography.) Speaker population 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 most 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. [209] In 2015, it was estimated that over 50 million Americans spoke Spanish, about 41 million of whom were native speakers. [210] 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. [211] Dialectal variation A

world map attempting to identify the main dialects of Spanish. Main article: Spanish dialects and varieties While being mutually intelligible, there are important variations (phonological, grammatical, and lexical) in the spoken Spanish of the variety with the most speakers is Mexican Spanish. It is spoken by more than twenty percent of the world's Spanish speakers (more than 112 million of the total of more than 12 million, 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/.[212][213] In Spain, northern

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standard for Spanish.[214] 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.[215]
Phonology See also: Phonetic change "f \rightarrow h" in Spanish The four main phonological divisions are based respectively on (1) the phoneme /6/ ("turned y"),[216] The phoneme /6/ (spelled c before e or i and spelled \langle z \rangle elsewhere), a voiceless dental
fricative as in English thing, is maintained by a majority of Spain's population, especially in the country. In other areas (some parts of southern Spain, the Canary Islands, and the Americas), /θ/ does not exist and /s/ occurs instead. The maintenance of phonemic contrast is called distinción 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, [\theta], in some parts of southern Spain). In most of Hispanic America, the spelled \langle c \rangle before \langle e \rangle or \langle i \rangle, and spelled \langle c \rangle is always pronounced as a voiceless dental sibilant. The debuccalization
(pronunciation as [h], or loss) of syllable-final /s/ is associated with the southern half of Spain and lowland America except Andean highlands. Debuccalization is frequently called "aspiration" in English, and aspiración 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 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 in the same fashion as in the next paragraph.
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 /s/ of English. Because /s/ is one of the
most frequent phonemes in Spanish, the difference of pronunciation is one of the Americas. [citation needed] The phoneme /ʎ/, spelled (ll), a palatal lateral consonant that can be approximated by the sound of the (lli) of English million, tends to be
maintained in less-urbanized areas of northern Spain and in highland areas of South America. Meanwhile, in the speech of most other Spanish-speakers, it is merged with /j/ ("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 (ll) and the spelled
fricative, either voiced [3] (as in English measure or the French (j)) in the central and western parts of the dialectal region (zheísmo), or voiceless [ʃ] (as in the French (ch) or Portuguese (x)) in and around Buenos Aires and Montevideo (sheísmo). [217] Morphology The main morphological variations between 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. Voseo Main article: Voseo This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article was additional citations for verification.
when to remove this template message) An examination of the dominance and stress of the voseo feature in Hispanic America. Data generated as illustrated by the Association of Spanish make the distinction between a formal and a familiar register
in the second-person singular and thus have two different pronouns meaning "you": usted in the formal and either tú or vos in the familiar (and each of these three pronouns has its associated verb forms), with the choice of tú or vos varying from one dialect to another. The use of vos (and/or its verb forms) is called voseo. In a few dialects, all three
pronouns are used, with usted, tú, and vos denoting respectively formality, familiarity, and intimacy.[218] In voseo, vos is the subject form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and the form for the object form (vos decís, "you say") and "you say" (vos decís, "you say"
sabés que tus amigos te respetan ("You know your friends respect you"). The verb forms of general voseo are the same as those used with tú except 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 pensáis > vos pensás; vosotros pensás; vosotros volvés, pensad! (vosotros) > pensá! (vosotros) > volvé! (vosotros) > pensá! (vosotros) > volvé! (vosotros) > pensás; vosotros pensás; voso
 Chilean voseo Indicative Subjunctive Imperative Present Simple past Imperfect past Future[220] Conditional Present Past pensaí(s) pensases piensa volví(s) volveríai(s) volveríai(s) volveríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pensaráis pensaríai(s) pens
dormirísdormiráis dormiríais dormiríais durmáis durmái
example, verbal voseo is much more common than the actual use of the pronoun vos, which is usually reserved for highly informal situations. And in Central American voseo, one can see even further distinction. Central American voseo, one can see even further distinction.
pensaste pensabas pensarás pen
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. [221][better source needed] Generally, it can be said that there are zones of exclusive use of tuteo (the use of tú) in the 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.[222] 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 Colombia, in the
 Azuero Peninsula in Panama, in the Mexican state of Chiapas, and in parts of Guatemala. Areas of generalized voseo include Argentina, Nicaraguay, eastern Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Quindio and Valle del Cauca.[218] Ustedes 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's non-standard. Usted 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 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 tú 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. Third-person object pronouns Most speakers use (and the Real Academia Española prefers) the pronouns lo and la for direct 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 object pronouns of Latin, the ancestor language of Spanish. Deviations from this norm (more common in Spain than in the Americas) are called "leísmo", "loísmo", or "laísmo", 
according to which respective pronoun, le, lo, or la, has expanded beyond the etymological usage (le as a direct object, or lo or la as an indirect object). Vocabulary Some words can be significantly 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 mantequilla, aguacate and albaricoque (respectively, in Argentina, Chile (except manteca), Paraguay, Peru (except mantequilla, aguacate and albaricoque (respectively, in Argentina, Chile (except manteca), Paraguay, Peru (except mantequilla, aguacate and albaricoque (respectively, in Argentina, Chile (except manteca), Paraguay, Peru (except mantequilla, aguacate and albaricoque), In Argentina, Chile (except mantequilla, aguacate and albaricoque), In Argentina, In Argent
manteca and damasco), and Uruguay. Relation to other languages Further information: Comparison of Portuguese and Spanish is closely related to the other West Iberian Romance languages, including Asturian, Aragonese, Galician, Ladino, Leonese, Mirandese and Portuguese. It is generally acknowledged that Portuguese and Spanish
speakers can communicate in written form, with varying degrees of mutual intelligibility. [223][224][225][226] Mutual intelligibility of the written Spanish and Portuguese languages is remarkably high, and the difficulties of the spoken forms are based more on phonology than on grammatical and lexical dissimilarities. Ethnologue gives estimates of
the lexical similarity between related languages in terms of precise percentages. For Spanish and Portuguese, that figure is 89%. Italian, on the other hand is phonologically similar to Spanish and Romanian is lower still, given lexical
similarity ratings of 75% and 71% respectively. [227][228] 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 Spanish vocabulary has been influenced by several languages: As in other European languages, Classical Greek words (Hellenisms) are abundant in several fields, mainly in Art, Science, Politics, Nature, etc.[229] 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.[230][231][232][233] It has also been influenced by Basque, Iberian, Visigothic, and other neighboring Ibero-Romance languages such as French, Italian
Mozarabic, Portuguese, Galician, Catalan, Occitan, and Sardinian, as well as from Quechua, Nahuatl, and other indigenous languages of the Americas. [235] The following table compares the forms of some common words in several Romanian.
English nos (alteros)1,2"we (others)" nosotros nos, nosotr
Martes Martes Martes, Terza Feira Terça-Feira Martes Dimarts Mardi Martei (arch. plus) máis mais(arch. plus) m
manu(m) sinistra(m) mano izquierda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sinistra) manu izquierda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sinistra) manu izquierda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sinistra) manu izquierda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. mão sinistra) manu izquierda9(arch. mão sequerda9(arch. 
nada(neca and nula résin some expressions; arch. rem) nada(also un res) cosa res rien, nul niente, nullamica (negative particle) nimic, nul 'nothing' cāseu(m) fōrmāticu(m)"form-cheese" queso queixo queiyo queixo queiyo queixo 
forms derive from this case. 2. As in "us very selves", an emphatic expression. 3. Also nós 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
ción. 8. Depending on the written norm used (see Reintegrationism). 9. From Basque esku, "hand" + erdi, "half, incomplete". Notice that this negative meaning also applies for Latin sinistra(m) ("dark, unfortunate"). 10. Romanian cas (from Latin casevs) means a type of cheese. The universal term for cheese in Romanian is brânză (from unknown
etymology).[236] Judaeo-Spanish Further in formation: Judaeo-Spanish The Rashi script, originally used to print Judaeo-Spanish. An original letter in Haketia, written in 1832. Judaeo-Spanish and Portuguese and is spoken by descendants of the
Sephardi Jews who were expelled from Spain in the 15th century. [237] Conversely, in Portuguese Jews, with family sephardi Jews, 
roots in Turkey, Greece, or the Balkans, and living mostly in Israel, Turkey, and the United States, with a few communities in Hispanic America. [237] Judaeo-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 Latin American communities, the danger of extinction is also due to assimilation by modern Spanish. A related dialect is Haketia, the Judaeo-Spanish of
northern Morocco. This too tended to assimilate with modern Spanish occupation of the Cantar de mio Cid, 13th century Overview Pronunciation stress Orthography Names History Old Middle Influences Grammar Determiners Nounselean Noun
gender Pronouns personal object Adjectives Prepositions Verbs conjugation irregular verbs Dialects Andalusian Andean Argentine Belizean Bolivian Canarian Cuban Dominican Ecuadorian Equatoguinean Guatemalan Honduran Mexican Murcian New Mexican Nicaraguan Panamanian
 Peninsular Peruvian Philippine Puerto Rican Rioplatense Saharan Salvadoran Standard Uruguayan Dialectology seseo yeísmo voseo leísmo loísmo Interlanguages Belgranodeutsch Llanito Jopara Judaeo-Spanish Portuñol Spanglish Castrapo Creoles Roquetas Pidgin Chavacano or Chabacano Palenque Teaching Hispanism RAE Instituto
Cervantes vte Spanish is written in the Latin script, with the addition of the character (ñ) (ene, representing the phoneme /n/, a letter distinct from (n), although typographically composed of an (n) with a tilde). Formerly the digraphs (ch) (che, representing the phoneme /n/, a letter distinct from (n), although typographically composed of an (n) with a tilde).
letters. However, the digraph (rr) (erre fuerte, 'strong r', erre doble, 'double 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 (ll).[238][239] Thus, the Spanish alphabet has the following 27 letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Ñ, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. Since 2010, none of the digraphs (ch, ll, rr, gu, qu) are considered letters by the
Royal Spanish Academy.[240] 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 México (see Toponymy of Mexico), pronunciation can be entirely determined from spelling. Under the orthographic conventions, and the exclusion of a very small number of regional terms such as México (see Toponymy of Mexico), pronunciation can be entirely determined from spelling. Under the orthographic conventions, and the exclusion of a very small number of regional terms such as México (see Toponymy of Mexico), pronunciation can be entirely determined from spelling. Under the orthographic conventions, and the exclusion of a very small number of regional terms such as México (see Toponymy of Mexico), pronunciation can be entirely determined from spelling.
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 stressed on the last syllable otherwise. Exceptions to this rule are indicated by placing an acute accent on the stressed on the stressed on the last syllable otherwise.
 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 él ('he' or 'it'), or te ('you', object pronoun) with té ('tea'), de (preposition 'of') versus dé ('give' [formal imperative/third-person present subjunctive]), and se (reflexive pronoun) versus sé ('I know' or
imperative 'be'). The interrogative pronouns (qué, cuál, dónde, quién, etc.) also receive accents in direct or indirect questions, and some demonstratives (ése, éste, aquél, 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 Española 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" pronunciation. A diaeresis ü indicates that it is not silent as it normally
would be (e.g., cigüeña, 'stork', is pronounced [θί'χwena]; if it were written *cigueña, it would be pronounced *[θί'χena]). Interrogative and exclamation marks (¿ and ¡, respectively) and closed by the usual question and exclamation marks. Organizations Arms of the Royal Spanish
Academy The Royal Spanish Academy Headquarters in Madrid, Spain. Royal Spanish Academy Main article: Royal Spanish Academy Main article: Royal Spanish Academy Headquarters in Madrid, Spain. Royal Spanish Academy Main article: Royal Spanish Academ
through its publication of dictionaries and widely respected grammar and style guides. [242] 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. Association of Spanish Language Academies Main article:
Association of Spanish Language Academies (Asociación de Academies Countries members of the ASALE) is the entity which regulates the Spanish language. It was created in Mexico in 1951 and represents the union of all the separate academies in the Spanish language.
speaking world. It comprises the academies of 23 countries, ordered by date of Academy foundation: Spain (1873),[244] Colombia (1887),[245] Ecuador (1887),[250] Peru (1887),[251] Guatemala (1887),[251] Guatemala (1887),[252] Costa Rica (1923),[253] Philippines (1924),[254]
Panama (1926),[255] Cuba (1926),[255] Cuba (1926),[256] Paraguay (1927),[257] Dominican Republic (1927),[258] Bolivia (1927),[258] Puerto Rico (1955),[261] Uruguay (1927),[258] Puerto Rico (1955),[262] Honduras (1928),[263] Puerto Rico (1928),[263] Puerto Rico (1955),[263] Puerto Rico (1928),[263] Puerto Rico (1928),[258] Puerto Rico (1928),[263] Puerto Rico (1928),[26
Cervantes Institute headquarters, Madrid The Instituto Cervantes (Cervantes in 45 countries, with 88 centers devoted to the Spanish and Hispanic American cultures and Spanish language. [267] 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-speaking countries. The institute's 2015 report "El español, una lenguage" to support methods and activities that help the process of Spanish-speaking countries. The institute's 2015 report "El español, una lenguage" to support methods and activities that help the process of Spanish-speaking countries.
viva" (Spanish, a living language) estimated that there were 559 million Spanish speakers worldwide. Its latest annual report "El español en el mundo 2018" (Spanish in the world 2018) counts 577 million Spanish speakers worldwide. Among the sources cited in the report is the U.S. Census Bureau, which estimates that the U.S. will have 138 million
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. [268] Official use by international organizations where Spanish is official. Spanish is
one of the official languages of the United Nations, the European Union, the World Trade Organization of American States, the African Union, the Union of South American States, the Organization of Ibero-American States, the Organization of Ibero-American States, the African Union, the Union of South American States, the Organization of Ibero-American States, the Orga
the Inter-American Development Bank, and numerous other international organizations. Sample text 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 están de razón y conciencia, deben comportarse fraternalmente los unos con los otros.[269]
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. [270] See also Language portal Fundéu BBVA List of Spanish-language poets Spanish as a second or foreign
language Spanish-language literature Spanish-language music Cuento List of English-Spanish proverbs Countries where Spanish Interlingual homographs Longest word in Spanish Spanish Panhispanism Arabic influence
on the Spanish language List of Spanish words of Germanic origin List of Spanish words of Philippine origin Caló Chamorro Frespañol Llanito Palenquero Papiamento Philippine languages Chavacano Portuñol Spanish Media Lengua List of English words of Spanish origin Spanish dialects and varieties European Spanish Andalusian Spanish
Andalusian language movement Canarian Spanish Castrapo (Galician Spanish Caribbean Spanish Spa
Asia Spanish in the Philippines Notes References Citations ^ 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 aa ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai aj ak al am an ao ap aq ar as at au av aw ax ay az ba bb bc bd be bf bg bh bi bj bk bl bm bn bo El español: una lengua viva - Informe 2021 (PDF) (Report). Instituto Cervantes. 2021. Archived (PDF) from the original on
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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

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