

The End In Spanish Language

Association of Academies of the Spanish Language The Association of Academies of the Spanish Language (Spanish: Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española; ASALE) is an entity whose end is to work The Association of Academies of the Spanish Language (Spanish: Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española; ASALE) is an entity whose end is to work for the unity, integrity, and growth of the Spanish language. The association publishes reference works on the Spanish language and commemorative editions of Hispanic literature, among other publications. It was created in Mexico in 1951 and represents the union of all the separate academies in the Spanish-speaking world 89fb568fdf

There are numerous regional particularities and idiomatic expressions within Spanish. In Latin American Spanish, for instance (such as in Mexico or Puerto Rico, or areas of the contiguous U.S.), loanwords... 89fb568fdf

Spanish language in the United States The North American Academy of the Spanish Language (Academia Norteamericana de la Lengua Española) serves as the official institution dedicated to the promotion and regulation of the Spanish language in the United States. Approximately 45 million people aged five or older speak Spanish at home Spanish is the second most spoken language in the United States, after English. Approximately 45 million people aged five or older speak Spanish at home, representing about 14% of the U. Broader

estimates place the total number of Spanish speakers—including native speakers, heritage speakers, and second-language speakers—at around 59 million, or roughly 18% of the population. Spanish is the second most spoken language in the United States, after English. S. population 89fb568fdf

Spanish language in the Americas The total amount of native and non-native speakers of Spanish as of October 2022 well-exceeds 595 million. Of the more than 498 million people who speak Spanish as their native language, more than 455 million are in Latin America, the United States and Canada, as of 2022. A general Hispanic American "standard" does, however, vary from the Castilian "standard" register used in television, music and, notably, in the dubbing industry. Spanish is the most widely spoken language of the Americas. There is great diversity among the various Hispanic American vernaculars, as there are no common traits shared by all of them which are not also in existence in one or more of the variants of Iberian Spanish. The different dialects of the Spanish language spoken in the Americas are distinct from each other, as well as from those varieties spoken in the Iberian The different dialects of the Spanish language spoken in the Americas are distinct from each other, as well as from those varieties spoken in the Iberian Peninsula—collectively known as Peninsular Spanish— and the Spanish of Equatorial Guinea, of the Western Sahara, of the Philippines, and so on 89fb568fdf

== History == 89fb568fdf Today, the national language of Spain – the official Spanish language – is Spanish (as opposed to the regional languages of Spain, such as Galician, Catalan, Asturleonese, and Basque). Generally speaking, both terms (español and castellano) can be used

to refer to the Spanish language as a whole, with a preference for one over the other that depends on the context or the speaker's origin. Castellano (as well as Castilian in English) has another, more restricted, meaning, relating either to the old Romance language spoken in the Kingdom of Castile in the Middle Ages, predecessor of the modern Spanish language, or to some formal varieties of Spanish... Additionally to the characteristics described below, Ecuadorian Spanish shares many characteristics that are widespread in Spanish in the Americas. Among the distinctive features of New... Equatorial Pacific Spanish or Equatorial Coastal Spanish

Equatoguinean Spanish Equatoguinean Spanish (Spanish: Español ecuatoguineano) is the variety of Spanish spoken in Equatorial Guinea. Spanish is spoken as a native language by a small minority, usually in larger cities. This is the only Spanish variety that holds national official status in Sub-Saharan Africa. Equatoguinean Spanish (Spanish: Español ecuatoguineano) is the variety of Spanish spoken in Equatorial Guinea. It is regulated by the Equatoguinean Academy of the Spanish Language and is spoken by about 90% of the population, estimated at 1,170,308 for the year 2010 (though population figures for this country are highly dubious), almost all of them second-language speakers. This is the only Spanish variety that holds national official status in Sub-Saharan Africa

In the United States, the number of Hispanophones exceeds the combined total of speakers of French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Hawaiian, the Indo-Aryan languages, the various varieties of Chinese, Arabic and the Native American languages. The U.S. also has the second-largest Spanish-speaking population in the world, after Mexico. According to the 2024

American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, 44.9 million people aged five or older speak Spanish at home — more than twice as many as in 1990. Spanish is also the most studied language in the United States after... 89fb568fdf

New Mexican Spanish It includes a traditional indigenous dialect spoken generally by Oasiamerican peoples and Hispano—descendants, who live mostly in New Mexico, southern Colorado, in Pueblos, Jicarilla, Mescalero, the Navajo Nation, and in other parts of the former regions of Nuevo Mexico and the New Mexico Territory. Spanish (Spanish: español neomexicano), or New Mexican and Southern Colorado Spanish refers to certain traditional varieties of Spanish spoken in the New Mexican Spanish (Spanish: español neomexicano), or New Mexican and Southern Colorado Spanish refers to certain traditional varieties of Spanish spoken in the United States in New Mexico and southern Colorado, which are different from the Spanish spoken by recent immigrants 89fb568fdf

Ecuadorian Spanish The three main regional variants are:. Spanish is the official (mentioned in its constitution as castellano) and most-widely spoken language in Ecuador, though great variations are present depending Spanish is the official (mentioned in its constitution as castellano) and most-widely spoken language in Ecuador, though great variations are present depending on several factors, the most important one being the geographical region where it is spoken 89fb568fdf

Andean Spanish 89fb568fdf Through the initiative of then-president of Mexico Miguel Alemán Valdés, the first congress of academies convened with the purpose of maintaining the integrity of

and fostering the further growth of Spanish. The meeting was held from 23 April to 6 May 1951 and resulted in the creation of the association and its permanent commission. The Royal Spanish Academy (Spanish: Real Academia Española or RAE) was not present at the initial meeting but participated in the permanent commission. Ever since the second congress convened in 1956, the RAE has been a regular participant. 89fb568fdf == History == 89fb568fdf

History of the Spanish language Spanish, along with Latin as languages of the administration), probably drawing from the speech of the upper classes of Toledo. Influenced by the peninsular hegemony of Al-Andalus in the early middle ages, Hispano-Romance varieties borrowed substantial lexicon from Arabic. Today it is the world's 4th most widely spoken language, after English, Mandarin Chinese and Hindi. 1888, Spanish is spoken by most people in Easter Island along with Rapa Nui language. The first standard written norm of Spanish was brought forward in the 13th century by Alfonso X the Wise (who used Castilian, i. Upon the southward territorial expansion of the Kingdom of Castile, Hispano-Romance norms associated to this polity displaced both Arabic and the Mozarabic romance varieties in the conquered territories, even though the resulting speech also assimilated features from the latter in the process. Features associated with the Castilian patterns of Hispano-Romance also spread west and east to the kingdoms of León and Aragón for the rest of the middle ages, owing to the political prestige achieved. Language politics in Francoist Spain declared Spanish as the only The language known today as Spanish is derived from spoken Latin, which was brought to the Iberian Peninsula by the Romans after their occupation of the peninsula that started in the late 3rd century BC. e

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Spanish language in the Philippines However, with the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1987, Spanish became designated as an auxiliary or "optional and voluntary language". Its status was initially removed in 1973 by a constitutional change, but after a few months it was once again designated an official language by a presidential decree. Spanish was the sole official language of the Philippines throughout its more than three centuries of Spanish rule, from the late 16th century to 1898 Spanish was the sole official language of the Philippines throughout its more than three centuries of Spanish rule, from the late 16th century to 1898, then a co-official language (with English) under its American rule, a status it retained (now alongside Filipino and English) after independence in 1946 89fb568fdf

Amazonic Spanish 89fb568fdf Due to New Mexico's unique political history and over 400 years of relative geographic isolation, New Mexican Spanish is unique within Hispanic America, with the closest similarities found only in certain rural areas of northern Mexico and Texas; it has been described as unlike any form of Spanish in the world. This dialect is sometimes called Traditional New Mexican Spanish, or the Spanish Dialect of the Upper Rio Grande Region, to distinguish it from the relatively more recent Mexican variety spoken in the south of the state and among more recent Spanish-speaking immigrants. 89fb568fdf Other sociolinguistic factors that influence in the way of speaking are the ethnic or social class of the speaker, and whether the speaker lives in an urban or rural area. Since the Coast and the Highlands are the most populous areas, these are the country's most widely used dialects, despite being quite different from each other. For instance, there are

many idioms specific to each region or province, and others that are used and understood nationwide. Spanish is part of the Ibero-Romance language group, 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, and the first systematic written use of the language... During the period of Spanish viceroyalty (1565–1898), it was the language of government, trade, education, and the arts. With the establishment of a free public education system set up by the viceroyalty government in the mid-19th century, a class of native Spanish-speaking intellectuals called the *Ilustrados* was formed, which included historical figures such as José Rizal, Antonio Luna and Marcelo del Pilar. By the end of Spanish rule, a significant number of urban and elite populations were conversant in Spanish, although only a minority of the total population had knowledge... In 2000 the association organised the School of Hispanic Lexicography and the Carolina Foundation to promote Spanish lexicography, and...

Spanish language The country with the largest population of native speakers is Mexico. Spanish is the world's second-most spoken native language after Mandarin Chinese; the world's fourth-most spoken language overall after English, Mandarin Chinese, and Hindustani (Hindi-Urdu); and the world's most widely spoken Romance language. In Spain and some other parts of the Spanish-speaking world, Spanish is called not only *español* but also *castellano* (Castilian), the language from Spanish (*español*) 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. It originated in the Kingdom of Castile, a historical kingdom in north-central Spain. Today, it is a global language with 519 million native speakers, mainly in the Americas and Spain, and about 636 million speakers total, including second-language speakers. Spanish is the official language of 21 countries, as well as one of the six official languages of the United Nations. others 89fb568fdf

Name of the Spanish language The Spanish language has two names: español (English: Spanish) and castellano (English: Castilian). This article identifies the differences between those terms, the countries or backgrounds that show a preference for one or the other, and the implications the choice of words might have for a native Spanish speaker. Spanish speakers from different countries or backgrounds The Spanish language has two names: español (English: Spanish) and castellano (English: Castilian). Spanish speakers from different countries or backgrounds can show a preference for one term or the other, or use them indiscriminately, but political issues or common usage might lead speakers to prefer one term over the other 89fb568fdf

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