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## Where are you from in spanish informal

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Autumn on HGTV Sweet Autumn Decoration Fall on HGTV Preparing for Winter Fall on HGTV For a cozy autumn atmosphere on HGTV At every Halloween party hit! Autumn on HGTV Superlecker! Autumn on HGTV tips for autumn decoration. Autumn on HGTV Made of woolen felt! Autumn on HGTV In beautiful autumn colors autumn on HGTV Joana Gaines style! Fall on HGTV Creative Fall on HGTV Beautiful Flowers Fall on HGTV Perfect Autumn DIY Hacks & amp; Tips 7 Tips on How to Organize Your Gardening Life We'll Give You Tips. DIY Super eco-friendly and various uses. DIY For a summer feel at home DIY Natural tastes for your four rooms. Food Let yourself be inspired. There are different ways to express the idea of both in Spanish. Most of the time, both simply mean two and act as an adjective or pronoun. In such cases, you can translate both as either ambos (ambas in female) or los dos (las dos in female). These two concepts are almost interchangeable; ambos is somewhat more formal. Here are a few examples: Los dos with abrazaron. (They both hugged.) Las dos cartas escritas desde Calabria reflejan la misma bondad. (Both letters written from Calabria reflect the same kindness.) Los dos nos duele la cabeza si tenemos hambre. (We both have headaches if we're hungry.) Los dos l deres de Al Qaeda m s buscados en Irak murieron durante una operaci n militar. (Both of al-Qaeda's most wanted leaders in Iraq died in a military operation.) Ambos creyeron poder demostrar la existencia de Dios. (They both believed they could prove the existence of God.) Me gustara mucho empty ambos libros. (I would very much like to read both books.) Ambas dijeron que no volver n nunca m s al Per tras esta amarga experiencia. (Both said they would never return to Peru after this bitter experience.) Ambas opciones son buenas, y a veces no prefiero ninguno. (Both options are good, and sometimes I do not prefer 1.) Note that in each of the above examples, ambos or los dos also could be translated as two or two. There are many cases where both are not the equivalent of two, usually when used for emphasis. There is no way to express the concept; you need to look at the sentence to determine the context and develop the translation in this way. Here are a few examples; Note that these translations are not the only possible: El aprendizaje es una associationón en el cual tanto el maestro como el estudiante juegan un papel dinámico. (Learning is a partnership in which both teacher and student play a dynamic role. Here, both add emphasis, suggesting that the teacher, like the student, plays a role.) Queremos comprar una casa grande y además barata. (We want to buy a house that is big and cheap. Using both suggests that these two properties usually don't go together, and therefore adds emphasis. Here además, which usually means also, performs a similar function.) Pablo y Raúl tienen sendos hematomas que están siendo tratados. (Pablo and Raúl both have bruises that are treated. Both are used here to clarify that each of the victims, not just one of them, is bruised. Sendos is always a plural adjektivum often translated as appropriate or its own and is used here to provide similar meaning. Sendos or sendas can also refer to more than two.) Hubo errores de uno y otro lado en el conflicto. (Errors have occurred on both sides of the conflict. Both are used to emphasize the existence of contrast, which uno y otro also does.) No es posible perder peso y comer lo que te gusta al mismo tiempo. (There is no way to lose weight and eat everything you want. Both here indicate that two actions are carried out simultaneously. Al mismo tiempo means at the same time.) At least English phrases or idioms with both have Spanish equivalents. Both sides, when referring to the opposite sides of an argument or position, can be translated idiomatically with las dos campanas, meaning literally both bells. Siempre oigo las dos campanas antes de hacer un juicio. (I always listen to both sides before sentencing.) Creo que nuestros servidores públicos no escuchan las dos campanas. (I believe our civil servants don't listen to both sides.) The best of both worlds can be translated literally as lo mejor de dos mundos or loosely as lo mejor de cada casa (literally the best of any house). Este vehículo ofrece lo mejor de dos mundos, la deportividad de un coupé y la espaciosidad de un SUV. (This vehicle offers the best of both worlds, a sports coupe and an SUV space.) Brasil es v país multicultural que tiene lo mejor de cada casa. (Brazil is a multicultural country that has the best of both worlds. (Let's learn Spanish!). Terry Vine / Getty Want to know more about the Spanish language? Here are 10 facts that get you started: With 329 million native speakers, Spanish ranks as the world's No 2 language in terms of how many people speak as their first language, according to Ethnologue. It is slightly ahead of English (328 million), but far behind China (1.2 billion). Spanish has at least 3 million native speakers in each of the 44 countries, making it the fourth most popular language behind English (112 countries), French (60) and Arabic (57). Antarctica and Australia are the only continents without a large Spanish-speaking population. Spanish is part of an Indo-European family of languages spoken by more than a third of the world's population. Other Indo-European languages include English, French, German, Scandinavian, Slavic and many Indian languages. Spanish can also be classified as a Romanesque language, a group that includes French, Portuguese, Italian, Catalan and Romanian. Speakers of some of them, such as Portuguese and Italian, can often communicate with Spanish speakers to a limited extent. Although there is no clear line defining when Latin, which is now the north-central region of Spain, has become Spanish, it is safe to say that the language of the Castite region has become a different language partly because of king Alfonso's efforts in the 13th century. By the time Columbus arrived in the Western Hemisphere in 1492, Spanish had reached a point where language as spoken and written would be easy to understand today. For people who speak, Spanish is sometimes called español and sometimes castellano (the Spanish equivalent of Castilic). The labels used vary regionally and sometimes politically. Although English speakers sometimes use Castite to refer to Spanish Spain as opposed to Latin American, it is not the difference used among Spanish speakers. Spanish is one of the most phonetic languages in the world. If you know how a word is proclaimed, you can almost always know how to pronounce it (even if the opposite is not true). The main exception is recent words of foreign origin, which usually retain their original spelling. The Royal Spanish Academy (Real Academia Española), created in the 18th century, has been a member of the Royal Spanish Academy. Creates authoritative dictionaries and grammatical manuals. Although his decisions do not have the force of law, they are widely respected in both Spain and Latin America. Language reforms advocated by the Academy include the use of reverse question marks and exclamation marks (¿ and ¡). Although they have been used by people who speak some of the non-Spanish languages of Spain, they are otherwise unique to the Spanish language. Similarly into Spanish and several local languages that copied it is ñ, which became standardized around the 14th century. Although Spanish originated on the Iberian Peninsula as a descendant of Latin, today it has many more speakers in Latin America, which were brought to the New World by Spanish colonization. There are minor differences in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation between Spanish and Latin American Spaniards

that are not large enough to prevent easy communication. The differences in regional differences in Spanish are roughly comparable to those between American and British English. After Latin, the language that has the greatest influence on Spanish is Arabic. Today it is a foreign language that has the greatest influence, English and Spanish have adopted hundreds of English words related to technology and culture. Spanish and English share much of their vocabulary through cognac, as both languages derive many of their words from Latin and Arabic. The biggest differences in the grammar of both languages include Spanish use of gender, more extensive verb conjugation, and widespread use of conjunctive mood. Mood.

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