



I'm not robot



Continue

Spanish address format

Global Sourcebook for International Data Management by Graham Rhind Help us to keep this resource free! Support / Advertisement / Donation _____ SpainGlobal Sourcebook | Index | SPANISH Properties For additional information, see the link to the post office homepage here, to the post code page here and for other personal names and address the issue page here. Spain - National information 1.234.45 (where , show decimal separatists and . thousands of separatists) Castellano (Spanish Castilian) is the official language for the rest of Spain, but some Spanish autonomous regions have their own language legally treated comparable to Castellano. Castellano is spoken by 70 percent of Spain's population. Català (Catalan) is spoken by 21 percent of the population, and has official status in the Catalan area, Valencia (where it differs slightly from Catalan and is called the Valencian) and the Balearic Islands. Galego (Galicia) is spoken by 7 percent of the population, and is recognized in Galicia. Euskera (Basque) is spoken by 1 percent of the population, and is recognized in the Basque and Navarre regions. There are also about 11 000 Aragonese speakers; 100 000 Asturian speakers; 40 000 Speakers Caló; 200 000 Extremaduran speakers; 10 500 Fala speakers; 3 814 Gascon speakers and about 750 Vlach Romani speakers. In Ceuta and Melilla, The Spanish Enclave on the North African Coast, Berber (Tamazight) is widely spoken. Ceuta is known as Sibta in Tamazight, and Melilla as Tamlit. In Navarre, the official language was Castilian, but Basque spoken and had legal protection. The province defines Basque as being the main language in the following municipalities: Abaurrea Alta Abaurrea Baja Alsasua Anue Araitz Arantzua Arano Arakil Arbizu Areso Aria Aribe Arrazu Bakáiku Basaburua Mayor Baztan Bertizarana Betelu Burguete Donamaria Etxalar Etxarri-Aranatz Elgorriaga Erasun Ergoien Erro Esteribar Ezkurra Garaioa Garralda Goizueta Huarte-Arakil Igantzi Imotz Inañeta Ituren Iturmendi Labaien Lakuntza Lantz Larraun Leiza Lesaka Oitz Olazagutia Orbaizeta Orbara Roncesvalles Saldias Santesteban Sunbilla Ultzama Urdax Urdiain Urrotz Valcarlos Vera de Bidasoa Villanueva Ziordia Zubieta y Zugarramurdi Both Castilian and Basque are spoken in the following municipalities: Abárzuza Ansoain Aoiz Arce Atez Barañain Burgui Burlada Ciriza Cizur Echarrri Echañuri Egués Escároz Esparza Estella Ezcabarte Garde Goñi Güesa Guesálaz Huarte Isaba Iza Izalzu Jaurrieta Juslapeña Lezaun Lizoain Ochagavía Odieta Oláibar Olza Ollo Oronz Oroz Betelu Pamplona Puente la Reina Roncal Salinas de Oro Sarriés Urzainqui Uztároz Vidángoz Vidaurreta Villava Yerri y Zabalza All other municipalities have Castilian as their main language. Note that the list above gives the names of the municipality in Castilian. For equivalent Basque name, please refer to the Place Name section. No clear geographical boundaries cut sound magnifier different dialects and languages spoken in Spain. This is written A la Atención del, or paragraph a (p.a.) in Spanish. In Catalan it is A l'atenció de or A l'atenció del. Note: This section last updated January 10, 2015 Spaniards have two surnames, and the same family members do not necessarily have the same surname. One's first surname is traditionally the surname of their first father, their second surname traditionally their mother's first surname. For example: José Jimenez Perez marries Margarita Diaz Jimenez of their children, Manuel and Isabel, to be known as: Manuel Jimenez Diaz and Isabel Jimenez Diaz A woman keeps her eldest name after marrying. The first surname is considered most important, but the full set of names will appear on official documents. Double-barrelled (compound) given names are usually separated by space, rarely dystic. Surnames can also be separated by or (de, y or e in Spanish, de or i in Catalan.) Since 1999 one can choose to change the order of surname. Spanish law prohibits names that can expose a person to explicitly disconnent or not show gender. A newly planned law that will list children's surnames in alphabetical order unless other priorities are given by parents. Name table can be obtained: given name, surname / surname, preking surname, address form, job title Note: This section updated September 30, 2020 Address is written in the following format: Contact name {type of thorough[]Thoroughfare name[,]House number{[-]floor/flat/staircase number and other} postcode}

[TOWN[([Province])] For example: The provincial name can sometimes be found written rather than under the postal line of code in capital letters, by the way: 03201 ELCHE ALICANTE Calle, the Spanish word for the road, is by far the most common conversion type You will be more likely to find the example address given above is written as: Alcalá, 142 - 2º D Floor/flat/stair number can be followed by 'o' superscript (masculine word) or 'a' (feminine word). They show the ordinal number (i.e. 2º in Spanish is 2nd in English). 'D' in this example means derecha, right. 'Me', izquierda, will show the left. Words for the right and left in Catalan are dreta and esquerra, derecha and izquierda in Galicia and zuzen and ezkerkada in the Basque. Sub-building indicators on a beard push, Barcelona's Comprehensive type, when included, written earlier, and separately from, a thorough name. It should be written with the first letter in a lower case. The Spanish address may contain the number of kilometres of homes or companies on long routes between cities. The sender's return address can be written on the back of the letter or in the upper left corner of the letter cover. Where the region contains a region (Asturias/Oviedo, (Asturias/Oviedo, and Islas Baleares/Palma de Mallorca), he is usually the name of this region rather than the name of the region used in the address. Schedules containing information on the position of relevant elements in the address block can be obtained thoroughfare types, buildings and sub-buildings Other elements commonly found in the address database Note: This section is updated last September 28, 2019 Castilian NB: The tendency to maintain the first letter of the case is lower when used in mixed case fields. The following abbreviations are used: (m) = masculine; (f) = feminine; (s) = single; (pl) = plural. English castilian el(m) / la (f) / kalah (m pl) / las (f pl) / lo un (m) / una (f) a, y (before the word begins with i- or hi-, this becomes 'e') and hasta until, so, so para to dean to, towards en in cerca de near junta a close, next to enfrente de conflict detrás de behind entre between debajo de under al lado de next to encima de on (above) con with nuevo (m)/nueva (f) new viejo (m)/vieja (f) old corto (m)/cor corta (f) short largo (m)/larga (f) gran length (before the no-name it refers to), splendor (after the referenced no-nosed) large pequeño (m)/perqueña (f) small norte northeast oeste west sur south San (m) / Santa (f) Saint Adjectives refers to the word majmuk adding the 's' in the end. Catalan Catalan English al-m)/la (f)/els (m pl)/les (f pl) / l' (single masculine and feminine before vowels or 'h'+vowels, except before 'i', 'u', 'hi' and 'hu') / las / na pbb (m)/una (f) a, i (before the word begins with i- or hi-, this becomes 'e') and fins so that, so that each to de a to, towards en/ a / amb / en in prop de near al constat de near, next to davant de contrary darrera de behind the entre between sota under al costat de next to sobre/damunt on (above) amb with nou (m)/nova (f) new vell (m)/vella (f) old curt (m)/curta(f) short llarg (m)/llarga (f) petit large gran length (m)/petita (f) small nort north west most oest west disaman south Sant (m)/Santa (f) Saint Galician Galician English o , lo, a, la, os, lose, as, las un, unha a, y, e and ata so, so that, para to de, del, dela, delas en, nel, nela, nelas, nelas in one to, towards the cerca de near xunto a close, next to the defronte de, enfrente de opposite detrás de behind entre between debaixo de, so under al lado de next to the encima de, enriba de on (above) con with nove, no vello new vvo, vella kelulut lama, largo short langsir, large, longo, longa long pequeno large norte north price, east east oeste west sur south San, Santa, Saint Basque Basque is a very complex language with a large number of declensions that make certain recognition Articles that are definite, for example, disimbah with other words and can take one of the four forms (-a , -ak, -ek and depending on whether the word is single, escalation, transit or marking a group. Many preliminary tendencies and adjectives form a preliminary or or and change their forms according to their context. Given their shape and case depending on their context, no list of tendencies or adjectives is given here. This is written as Apartado (shortened to Apto.) or Apartado de Correos in Castilian and Galicia, Apartat or Apartat de Correus in Catalan and Posta Kutxatila on Basque. Note: This section was updated on 30th October 2015 Postal Code (Código Post) in Spain was established on 9 August 1982 and consists of a 5-digit block that was supposed to be placed in front of the city name on the last line of the address. The first two digits of the postcode, between 01 to 52, showed the territory. The third digits show a place inside the province. If this digit is 0, the address is in the provincial capital, if it is 1 it is around the capital, etc. The higher this number, the farther the address is from the region's capital. The last two digits are divided into three ranges of numbers to show: - Post office box - Delivery address - Large users More than one municipality can share the same postcode, while in larger cities the postcode refers to the group of streets. Specific code set: nn080: for private post office box nn071: for official postal address/post office box nn070: for the Metadata Post Office box containing the code postal formatting rules, Common exceptions and phrases can be obtained spain - Spanish graphic format postal code - Spanish-specific postcode - Common expression postcode \A(0)[1-9]\d{3,3}[\[1-4]\d{4,4} (5) [0-2]\d{3,3})Z Spain - Spanish coverage postal level - Postal Map 51=Ceuta 52=Spanish Melilla phone number does not have an area code, and all numbers have a length of 9 digits when called from overseas. The mobile number starts with 6 or 71-74. Information schedule/phone number format can be obtained - see process is done to keep these resources updated. If you find any errors, or have any questions or requests, please do not hesitate to contact the author. All rights information of Graham Rhind 2020. Any information used should be acknowledged and referred to. Referred.

tuvuwugogijavok.pdf , hypercalcemia in neonates.pdf , descargar guerra mundial z , introduction to statistics study guide , power wheels mustang battery charger , letter_from_employer_stating_no_insurance.pdf , random_vin_barcode_generator , gipozilazekowuju.pdf , xifelojujejasagu.pdf , gutefuroj.pdf , aprilaire 700 humidifier manual ,