



## SPANISH DICTIONARY

furoya

## INTRODUCTION

amp.wordmeaning.org is an open and collaborative dictionary project that, apart from being able to consult meanings of words, also offers its users the possibility of including new words or nuancing the meaning of existing words in it. As is understandable, this project would be impossible to carry out without the esteemed collaboration of the people who follow us around the world. This e-Book, therefore, was born with the intention of paying a small tribute to all our collaborators.

furoya has contributed to the dictionary with 15139 meanings that we have approved and collected in this small book. We hope that the reader is very valuable and if you find it useful or want to be part of the project, do not hesitate to visit our website, we will be delighted to receive you.

Working Group

[amp.wordmeaning.org](http://amp.wordmeaning.org)

### **&#34; ir y venir &#34; eje: cuando tú vas yo ya vengo.-**

If this appeared as a query it is due to trolling or accident, and instead of responding you should allow the site administrators to remove it. Now they can no longer erase this shame.

### **&#34;salsa&#34;**

See salsa (various definitions). The quotation marks are too much.

### **&#40;a&#41;**

It is an abbreviation for "alias" ("pseudonym, nickname").

### **&#40;c&#41;**

'(C)' is a quick way to type the copyright symbol " © ( © ) when not handy on a keyboard.

### **&#40;r&#41;**

' ( R ) ' is a quick way to type the symbol '®' ( ® ) when you don't have it handy on a keyboard.

### **&#40;sic&#41; en el codigo civil**

Another unfortunate query that should not have been answered. See sic ("literal") , civil code.

### **&c.**

Old abbreviation for the Latin expression etc. It is the linked sign (et and [coordinating conjunction]) cetera initial (following, others).

### **-able**

Variant of -ble ( "that can" ) in deverbal adjectives of the first conjugation ( . . . ar ) .

### **-ación**

Variant of the suffix -tion, which forms adjectives or nouns from some verbs of first conjugation . See -ition .

### **-aco**

A suffix indicating a relationship, very common for gentiles. It is also used in derogatory .

### **-ardo**

Suffix that is used to create an augmentative of a noun, although in Spanish it is also a derogatory or a holiday. It has a Germanic origin in hard ("strong, brave").

### **-ario**

Latin suffix that has several uses in Spanish, such as "relative to", "place containing a", "profession of", "which is given to".

### **-azo**

A suffix used to create augmentatives or to represent a stroke with the noun preceding it.

### **-ble**

A suffix indicating a possibility of action. In deverbals from the first conjugation becomes -able, for the second and third in -ible .

### **-ción**

A suffix that forms adjectives or nouns from a verb . See -ación , -ition .

### **-cito**

1º\_ It is the cito component ("cell") used as a suffix. 2º\_ Diminutive suffix . The meaning of each is understood by the context.

### **-cola**

Suffix indicating a place that is a habitat. It is Latin for the verb colere, which relates more to "cultivation", and by extension to the "place where one lives", which at some time must also be where one had his sown and his cattle. [Note: this is another suffix that makes the word esdrújula , so it should be presented as ' 8210; 769;tail' , but the accented hyphen is not accessible on keyboards or seen in all browsers, so in the title it stays with the ordinary hyphen. ]

### **-cracia**

Suffix for "government" . From the Greek 954; 961; 945; 964; 959; 9> ( kratos "power, government") .

### **-dor**

1º\_ Suffix that marks the agent in deverbales, and is used instead of the /r/ of infinitives. You can indicate the instrument or the place related to the verb . 2º\_ It is also used in nouns to form derivatives.

### **-dura**

Suffix taken from the Latin -tura, with several uses such as: indicate an action, form a set, create deverbals.

### **-e**

A suffix to create verbal nouns that describe the action of the verb.

### **-eno**

1º\_ Form adjectives derived or related by belonging or similarity. 2º\_ In chemistry it is a suffix for carbides. 3º\_ With some numbers ordinal form. See -ena .

### **-ento**

I suffix in adjectives to indicate a state or condition, also a similarity. It has the variant -iento.

### **-ero**

1º\_ Suffix similar to -ario to create names of occupation or trade . It is also used in people with those professions, and extends to qualities or situations of these. 2º\_ In objects form utensils or places of storage or practice from verbs or other nouns, always with a relationship or with a belonging. 3º\_ For the previous one, it is widely used in botany to

name trees from the name of their fruits.

### **-ete**

Diminutive suffix, sometimes with derogatory use and sometimes affectionate. It is taken from the French -et and -ette. See -eta .

### **-érrimo**

The superlative suffix '-érrimo' is used to increase the intensity by derivation in adjectives that have an "r" in their last syllable.

### **-filia**

Suffix indicating a hobby, an inclination of mood. From the Greek 966; 953; 955; 953; 945; ( philia "love, affective inclination") . See philia ("sexual fixation").

### **-filo**

It is a Greek suffix indicating affective relationship, and also the suffering of a philia ("paraphilia"). It comes from the Greek 966; 953; 955; 959; 9> ( filos "friend") .

### **-fobia**

It is the word and lexical component phobia used as a suffix to indicate a fear of something, a rejection by fear.

### **-fonía**

Suffix related to audible sound. It is the combination of the phono component with the suffix -ía ( to create abstract nouns ) .

### **-fono**

It is the phono ("sound relative") component used as a suffix.

### **-gate**

It is actually English, where gate means "entrance, portal, entrance". But since the political scandal of the so-called 'Watergate case' for which US President Richard Nixon resigned, the suffix '-gate' was used as an "affair" in any case of corruption discovered by the press or any other media outlet. See english/gate .

### **-gate**

In principle gate means "entrance, portal, entrance", and is a compositional element in several proper names. But since the political scandal of the so-called 'Watergate case' for which US President Richard Nixon resigned, the suffix '-gate' was used as an "affair, scandal" in any corruption case discovered by the press or other means of dissemination.

### **-génesis**

It is the lexical component genesis as a suffix for "origin, beginning, generation of something or someone". It has the same use as -genia.

### **-grafía**

A suffix indicating a spelling, image, or detailed description. From Greek 947; 961; 945; 966; 949; 953; 957; (

graphein "write" ) .

## **-hispano**

It is the Hispanic word ("de Hispania, español") used as a suffix for compound words.

## **-ia**

1°\_ Suffix used by abstract and also geographical nouns. 2nd\_ Female of -io .

## **-ible**

Variant of -ble ( "that can" ) in deverbal adjectives of the second conjugations ( . . . er ) and third ( . . . go ) .

## **-ica**

Feminine -ico as a diminutive or derogatory suffix, and also to indicate a relationship or iteration.

## **-icio**

Latin suffix that is interpreted as "insistence on an attitude" forming nouns, or as "related to" in adjectives.

## **-ición**

Variant of the suffix -tion, which forms adjectives or nouns from some third conjugation verbs. See -ación .

## **-ico**

It is a suffix that can indicate a diminutive, or also a relationship for the noun or adjective that precedes it, as a variant of -aco .

## **-ina**

1°\_ Feminine form for the suffixes -ín and -ino . 2°\_ It is also used to create deverbales when the action is unforeseen, violent. 3°\_ It is common to see it as a suffix of chemical compounds derived from others.

## **-ing**

It is a suffix that forms participles or indicates the result or product of a verbal action.

## **-ino**

A suffix used to indicate a relationship with the adjective or noun that modifies , such as p . and. similarity or gentility . It also serves to create diminutives.

## **-io**

A suffix that creates adjectives and nouns, it is also used a lot when naming chemical elements.

## **-ismo**

This suffix is used to create nouns, but has several interpretations; as in a doctrine or movement, or in a quality or characteristic, or in a physical activity or sport. See also -ista , isms .

### **-ista**

1°\_ It is a suffix that indicates "occupation or trade". 2°\_ Also to those who are supporters or followers of a person or idea. See -ism .

### **-ita**

1°\_ Suffix indicating membership. It is widely used in demonyms. 2°\_ It also creates names of minerals, and explosive substances. 3°\_ Feminine of the suffix -ito . See ita .

### **-itis**

It is a suffix used mainly in medicine to indicate inflammation. It is taken from the Greek - 953; 964; 953; 9> ( -itis ) with the same use .

### **-ito**

1°\_ Diminutive suffix for adjectives and nouns . 2°\_ In chemistry it is a suffix for salts. 3°\_ It also forms mineral names, although its feminine -ita is more common.

### **-ísimo**

Suffix to create superlatives, especially of adjectives.

### **-lagnia**

It is the lagnia component ("related to paraphilia") used as a suffix.

### **-landia**

Suffix indicating "country, land, place, geographical site". It is of Germanic origin where land has the same meaning.

### **-lusitano**

It is the Lusitanian word ("from Lusitania, Portuguese") used as a suffix for compound words.

### **-ly**

It is a suffix to create adjectives, surely a reduction of the adverb like ("mode, way of being").

### **-metro**

Suffix indicating a specific measurement of the unit meter, or measurement in general. From the Greek 956; 949; 964; 961; 959; 957; ( metron "measure" ) .

### **-nte**

It is a suffix for creating deverbal adjectives.

### **-oide**

Component to indicate a similarity to the noun or adjective that modifies as a suffix, showing that it is not the same. -oide comes from Greek 949; 953; 948; 959; 9> ( eidos "shape, appearance" ) .

### **-orio**

Variant of the suffix -rro . See -orra , -arro , -orrio , -orro .

### **-orra**

It is the feminine version of the suffix -orro (derogatory or diminutive). See -arro, -rro, -orrio, and also orra.

### **-orrio**

It is a version of the suffix -orro u -orio, which is usually used for physical places.

### **-orro**

It is a suffix of Spanish origin that has a derogatory or diminutive use. See -rro .

### **-oso**

Suffix with different uses: in chemistry indicates that an element is combined with its minimum valence; in adjectives indicates an abundance or intensification.

### **-ostomía**

With this suffix in Spanish we have a problem. It turns out that it went through Latin, but it comes from Greek, and in our language created a false cut because the first /o/ does not belong to the original voice but is a vowel to combine with other words, when it does not belong smoothly and plainly to the previous word. Actually the suffix should be -stomy , 963; 964; 959; 956; 945; ( stoma "cut, mouth" ) or the most simplified -tomía that comes from the suffix - 964; 959; 956; 959; 9> (we take "cutting" ). The latter also has a widely used form that is -ectomy, 949; 954; 964; 959; 956; 951; ( l ectome "cutting, removing" ). But still, '-ostomy' can also have its etymology if we think of 959; 963; 964; 949; 959; 957; ( osteon "bone" ) and suffixes - 953; 945; o - 949; 953; 945; ( -ia for "illness, ailment" ).

### **-ón**

1st\_ Suffix that forms augmentatives. It also highlights or increases a characteristic, a quality. 3º\_ For the previous one, it is also used to highlight something in its sudden, violent or unexpected condition. It is used in physics and chemistry as a suffix for particles or gases.

### **-ónimo**

Suffix of Greek origin for the name . It is taken from 959; 957; 959; 956; 945; ( onoma "name" ) .

### **-podo**

It is the lexical component podo ("foot, paw") as a suffix. [Note: This is a suffix that forces the previous component to end with a tonic syllable, so it creates esdrújulas words; then the correct way to present this lemma is with the characters "number width hyphen" with "combinable sharp tilde", but they are not in many fonts nor does it appear on keyboards to facilitate searches, So I'll leave it with the run-of-the-mill script. ] See podo- .

### **-ptero**

Suffix for "wing", which always follows an accented vowel. It also exists as a prefix . It comes from the Greek 9< 964; 949; 961; 959; 957; ( pteron) with the same meaning .

### **-rro**

A suffix that is used as a diminutive or as a derogatory . It has variants such as -orra , -arro , -orrio , -orio .



### **-scopio**

Suffix for "gaze, visual analysis". From Greek 963; 954; 959; 9< 959; 9> ( skopós "watchman, target of the gaze" ) - 953; 959; 9> (-ios "-io, action, quality, relates by forming adjectives") . It has many variants such as -scopo , -scopy , or -scopy .

### **-sis**

Suffix of Greek origin as - 963; 953; 9> that creates abstract nouns from verbs. Also found as - 964; 953; 9> ( -tis ) . 2°\_ in medicine is used as a suffix indicating ailments or pathologies.

### **-sofía**

Suffix for "knowledge, wisdom", which comes from the Greek 963; 959; 966; 953; 945; ( sofia ) with the same meaning . See Sofia .

### **-stán**

It is a suffix that is used in the Middle and Far East as "place of, land of", usually attached to the name of some people or ethnicity. It comes from Persian 1587; 1578; 1575; 1606; 8206; ( pr . staán) with the same meaning .

### **-udo**

It is a suffix that marks an excess or abundance of something, usually with a derogatory sense.

### **-ura**

A suffix that creates nouns from adjectives or participles. It can also indicate a quality.

### **-voro**

Suffix for "who eats, who feeds on"; for the Latin vorare ("to eat, to swallow").

### **10 ases**

In ancient Rome, 10 coins of 1 as were the equivalent of 1 denarius.

### **10 heurísticas de nielsen**

Decalogue presented by engineer Jakob Nielsen, in order to improve the design criterion to the interface of a web page to interact with the user.

### **10\* 12**

Someone mistook the dictionary search prompt for Google's, and wanted to know what the product was ten by twelve (the asterisk in programming is the multiplication operator). Although it is not a very difficult operation to do mentally : 10\*12-120 .

### **1084736979**

One thousand eighty-four million seven hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.

### **16779880**

It is the leet for a collective IGTTqBBO (lesbians, gays, transgenders, transsexuals, queers, bisexuals, biodiverse, and others) that is used masked because it includes groups with some paraphilia that may constitute a crime (128552; ) . I

suppose it could be a product code or a document number, but you can't define them in a dictionary.

### **1797 nelumbium javanicum poir**

Although this is another junk entry (this time another so-called synonym copied and pasted from Wikipedia or some botanical manual), we will take advantage of the rush to define it without giving the administrator time to remove it from the list, and let's clarify that it is an ancient taxonomy for the *nelumbo nucifera* plant, vulgarly known as "sacred lotus", "Indian lotus" or "rose of the Nile". The '1797' is the year of classification and 'poir' is the abbreviated taxon of the French botanist Jean Louis Marie Poiret.

### **1797 nelumbium speciosum willd**

Text pasted by a bot (or a bot-ludo) from any list of botanical synonyms for the Lotus Flower. The number is supposed to be the bibliographic reference date, but when you copy and paste it took previous year that belongs to the name that had been given previously.

### **1811**

One thousand eight hundred and eleven.

### **1909**

One thousand nine hundred and nine.

### **2c-b**

2C-B is the name of a designer recreational drug that is highly addictive. Although it has many other popular names and even trademarks, this one identifies it as belonging to the '2C' family (of phenethylamines).

### **2d**

It is a numeronym for short for "two dimensions"; and is used to distinguish objects and effects that have a flat image, typically with width and height.

### **3 palabras que inician cn la letra v**

Here are a few more : words-that-start-by/V .

### **3d**

It is a numeronym for short for "three dimensions"; and is used to distinguish objects and effects that have or imitate depth, that are not flat or with 2D ("two dimensions"). It has preference in cases where traditionally the object or its support are flat, as it happens in the cinema or with the impressions.

### **47**

And now the numbers are finished because they are infinite! In the scallat the 47 (forty-seven) is "the dead one", so they did not start well.

### **4d**

Here we have a problem, because in truth the numeronym '4D' is used, but as an advertising joke. It would be one more step after 2D ("two dimensions") and 3D ("three dimensions") to name an object made in . . . four dimensions; Something that for those of us who move in a Euclidean universe is too complex. The confusion comes from the promotions of prenatal ultrasounds, which at first were like photographs (2 dimensions, or 2D) and then became scans

with the possibility of rotating the image on a screen as if it were an object in 3 dimensions (or 3D) and then a more detailed system was created, with better definition and captures in real time, which advertisers called '4D', assuming that the original numbers were generations of a product and not references to four-dimensional physics or geometry. See tesseract .

## **8m**

There is (more advertising than semantics) habit of naming dates according to the number and the initial of the month. Of course that in several languages there are initials that are repeated, so method is crap, but we already know that as used. Taking into account that the inquiry was made at the beginning of March, and that the 8 day is "women's day", I assume that who question saw it somewhere where referred to the 8/3. ((Or better 8/III; -))

## **?**

The letter '383;' ( "letter that long") is an ancient sign alternative to the 's' in Spanish, which was inherited from the Greek alphabet, where there was also a letter '963;' ( "sigma") and a '9>' ( "final sigma" ) . Today the closest thing to its pronunciation is the 'A' ( "ce con cedilla") . View by reviews : falfaron .

## **a**

To the definitions already published I add that 'a' is also a preposition, an area symbol, or the prefix for atto ("factor of 10<sup>8315</sup>; 10<sup>8312</sup>"); and 'A' is the letter that in biochemistry represents adenine and alanine, is the symbol of the ampere , is the equivalent to decimal 10 in bases greater than 10, or the musical note in Anglo-Saxon notation.

## **a alimom**

It must be a mistake because of the alimon or alalimón.

## **a amorines**

It is clearly a fragment of some text, which as it stands meaningless, because it is not used as a locution. Just to justify the contribution, let's say that 'a' must be for the preposition, and if 'amorines' does not refer to the anti-Catholic Mormon group formed in Utah (USA) during the nineteenth century, then it is the plural of amorín ("image of cupid as angel", "amorío").

## **a bayonet**

It's obviously a mistake. Or they wanted to stick bayonet and they had the 'a' on the other side, or they wanted to write "bayonet" that would be included in the definition of the previous one, but it makes sense as a consultation.

## **a beneficio de inventario**

1o\_ As colloquial expression is said of something done simply by doing it, without the intention of making a personal profit, the only benefit would be to add it to an inventory and say that there it is. 2o\_ In addition to "no profit" it is also "no risk or cost to those who do something"; although this may come from the following meaning. 3o\_ An inheritance or commercial transfer is made 'for the benefit of inventory' when the costs of the operation are covered up to or less than the value of the inherited or transferred good. This prevents the beneficiary from ending up in a debt situation.

## **a brazo partdo**

Error by the "split arm" locution.

## **a buena hora a buenas horas mangas verdes**

The Holy Brotherhood was a security force in the Castile in the 15th century to defend the villages of thieves and

highwaymen, and they were distinguished by green sleeves that showed their leather vests. Initially they were very efficient, but over time began to take to reach the site of the heists, to avoid having to deal with offenders. That is why the people were shouting them ironically " good time come the Green sleeves! " , and the phrase was already dissolved the police force, to highlight a fact that occurs late, out of time. See: [http://www.meaning.org/green\\_sleeves.htm](http://www.meaning.org/green_sleeves.htm)

### **a buenas a primeras**

Another consultation on locutions with an obvious error; this time for "from good to first".

### **a buenas horas mangas verdes**

Although you may be missing a comma, I think the phrase can be explained the same. The Holy Brotherhood was a security force in 15th-century Castile to defend the villages from thieves and jumpers, and were distinguished by the green color of the sleeves that peeked out of their leather vests. At first they were very efficient, but eventually they began to delay in getting to the site of the heists, so as not to have to face the criminals. For this reason people shouted with irony "In good hours the green sleeves come!" and the phrase was, already dissolved the police force, to highlight a fact that occurs late, outside the right time.

### **a colmado el vaso**

In the rush to consult forgot an h. See be the straw that fills the glass. .

### **a credito**

It can be a verb/credit error, or be the phrase "on credit" misspelled.

### **a cuentagotas**

This expression is understood as "filling with liquid drop by drop", which would be "do something very slowly, usually unnecessarily because there are or should be faster ways". See eyedropper ( "dosing dropper" ) .

### **a cuerpo**

Reduced version of the locution "to body gentle" , "of gentle body"; also from "melee".

### **a dentelladas**

It is a term that is perfectly understood from the definition of dentellada.

### **a dormir**

Supposed synonym to go to the envelope, which is really a locution, and the loop. See sleep .

### **a gatas**

1st\_ Walking cats is crawling, walking like babies (or cats) "on all fours". 2nd\_ By the previous one, and figuratively, "to reach cats" is to achieve something with a lot of effort, such as dragging the last meters to be able to reach.

### **a gatas:**

See cats, crawling, crawling (walking with feet and hands like babies).

### **a gusto o agosto**

These consultations cannot be serious. See taste, disgust, August, august, Augustinian,

### **a instancias de**

Another fragment of text off the hook, which is not a Nicaraguanism, and lacks a consequential fact before and another fact causes later. See ( preposition ) , instance ("action of instar") , of ( preposition ) .

### **a la marchanta**

Of the 34 Spanish; manchancha " This makes revolear coins for kids. The expression is used as " " " random to exit " .

### **a la marosca**

The Neapolitan " alla marosca " , using a euphemism for " malora " and can be translated as " bad hour " . An expression of astonishment, anger, or disappointment.

### **a la ruca**

See ruca .

### **a la virulé**

1º\_ For the RAE this expression has several interpretations, such as "stocking or sock worn with the upper edge rolled up or folded over itself" which was a fashion in nineteenth-century France, and in French it was called bas roulé ("rolled stocking"), which was later taken as a sign of sloppiness in dressing, (as a "half fall") and was associated with "bad looks, disheveled, what is spoiled and even those who are insane". 2º\_ When we speak of an "eye to the virule" we already find two different interpretations, although they may be related to the previous one because of the "spoiled" one. First of all we have the "struck eye", with the eyelid and especially the edge bruised, which makes it look like it is "surrounded by a virol or ferrule" (in French, virolé). Secondly, it is also said of the eye with strabismus, which is deviated and is vulgarly called "virolo", probably as a festive version of "virado". For both cases there is the 'virule' deformation.

### **a las bravas**

"To the brave [ways]", to blows, in the hard way. See also the Brava to the bravas, for the Brave, Bravo.

### **a llorar a la iglesia**

Expression that is addressed to those who regret or complain about what no longer has a solution or let him pass his moment. Churches (especially Catholic churches) are supposed to be places to lament.

### **a llorar al valle**

Expression created from "valley of tears". It is used to recriminate those who lament for something they could and did not. See the church cry.

### **a long lost relative**

Of course, it's not Spanish. See English/long-lostingles/relative .

### **a los cuatro vientos**

Expanding the definition of Hugo Sanclemente Aristizábal, say that the technical expression " the four winds " used in ventilation when a chimney or gas output has your free completion to all sides; If it is against a wall said " three winds " .

### **a los sacos**

I never saw it as a locution, and the least irrefutable thing to mention is to see sack, by plural.

### **a mano alzada**

1. Said the voting is done by raising the hand to show compliance. 2. Drawing or sketch is done by hand without the use of instruments of measurement or calculation.

### **a manose**

Obviously it's a mistake, but I'm not sure about what. It could be a fragment of some sentence where a space is missing ( " . . . by hand is . . . " ), or a word where there is a space left over but a virgulilla is missing as "amañose" (pronominal inflection of rigging), or perhaps it is an editing error for verbs / manosea where the last /a/ was separated and at the beginning .

### **a mansalva**

The locution is used to express something thrown in large quantities. Although this would be a consequence of abuse, since at its origin the word mansalva is associated with impunity.

### **a mansarba**

Error by a mansalva , see mansalva by origin .

### **a mata cabato**

It must be a mistake for the phrase "horse kills", "a burst ingered" . The definition of Anonymous is also an error; I mean, in case you don't notice.

### **a mesa y mantel**

Another variant of the locution "a pan y manteles".

### **a palabras necias oídos sordos**

It is the saying "to foolish words, deaf ears" misspelled.

### **a palabras necias, oídos sordos**

It is not a locution, it is perfectly understood, but it falls into the category of saying, of sentence, as a recommendation to ignore the fools who pretend to teach us.

### **a pan y manteles**

Of garrón, to live in someone else's house without contributing anything. It refers to the hospitality offered. See have bread and tablecloths, bread and knife, table and tablecloth.

### **a partir**

Another badly done consultation, which should refer to the definition of departure, but I take advantage to clarify that the term would be "from " , because the idea is to name something as a starting point.

### **a por todas**

I add a link to a feminist campaign slogan that can bring something to this entry: let's go for it all! .

### **a poto pelao**

It is a vulgarized pronunciation of "peeled pot", such as "removed underpant", "naked", "without financial resources".

See also chirisiqui , quechua/chirisiki .

### **a priori}**

See a priori .

### **a raudales**

See stream

### **a rebufo**

I was going to send the query to tow, but while its definition is the origin of the expression 'go to slipstream', there is clear association between the bullet out hot air and the "sucking" close to the vehicle going forward to reduce the air resistance e, which improves the relationship between effort and speed.

### **a rueda**

It is an expression used in cycling, although it extends to other disciplines such as "going sucked into the vehicle in front". It is synonymous with a rebufo, where there is already a good definition. See suck wheel.

### **a tempore**

See ad tempore.

### **a todo pan**

It must be spam from some bakery.

### **a tomar por culo**

Spanish version of the Italian phrase " Vai a fare in culo " ( 14y Go to make ( the ) ( ) ass " ). See: Vafangulo.

### **a tomar por el culo**

The expression "to take for ass" is more common, but in the end they are variants of the same phrase.

### **a tontas y locas**

See silly and crazy.

### **a troche y moche**

Troche is the Act of trail or bucking, and moche is mochar or cut the ends. When in battle, infantry is launched wielding the Sabre ( scimitar, katana or any melee weapon of the same type ) in the midst of the troop enemy it is said that they are attacking " troche and moche " cutting to all sides. This hendiadys is used as a phrase to any case in which attacks or throw something in either direction again and again without a single goal. See: Trochemoche.

### **a ver o haber**

See haber (verb), "to see", a (preposition), ver (verb).

### **a y a m o s**

It is a vesric form for the acronym SOMAYA ("I am Another Mediocre Ruining and Disgusting [the dictionaries]").

## **a&#39;i**

It is another name of the Amazonian cofán tribe.

## **a-**

1°\_ It is like the prefix an- of Greek origin, and is used when it is not followed by a vowel. 2°\_ The Latin prefix 'a-' usually reaffirms the action in verbs or creates a derived form to distinguish a meaning.

## **a-ha**

A-Ha (pr. 'a ja') is the name of a Norwegian new wave pop band formed in 1982 by Magne Furuholmen and Paul Waaktaar-Savoy when they added vocalist Morten Harket to become a trio. The name was taken from the lyrics of an unreleased song by Paul Waaktaar called Nothing to it where he wrote the word "aha", which after confirming in multilingual dictionaries its similar interpretation in most languages as a positive interjection, was barely modified as A-Ha.

## **a. c.**

'a . C . ' is the abbreviation for 'before Christ'. It is used when mentioning the years before the Christian era. See . of C . , AC , d . C . ("after Christ"), and . c . .

## **a. d.**

'A. D. ' is short for "anno Domini" (anno domini), which is Latin and means "year of the Lord". It refers to the years after the birth of Jesus, Lord of Christians, date that the Catholic Church took as a starting point for the so-called Christian Age and which he imposed in the West, and today is used in almost all the world.

## **a. de c.**

It is a variant of a . C . for short "before Christ".

## **a. i.**

'A . i . ' is an abbreviation for "Imperial Highness". See V . To. I . S. To. I . Al.

## **a. l.**

While it may be an acronym with very specific uses, the best known is for Masonic dating Anno Lucis.

## **a. m.**

'a . m . ' is the abbreviation for the hours from midnight to noon, by the Latin expression ante meridiem ("before the meridian corresponding to noon").

## **a.d sigla**

I imagine the query wants to be for the abbreviation 'A. D. ' ( a. D. ) .

## **aar**

1°\_ 'Aar' is the name of a Swiss river and mountain massif. It is of Celtic etymology, where aa is "watercourse, river, stream". See Aa, Aare. 2°\_ 'Aar' or 'Aaru' is the name of the Egyptian paradise, to which the souls of those who could offer a light heart of earthly acts arrived, weighing the same as the Maat (cosmic harmony). 3°\_ 'AAR' is the IATA code for Tirstrup Airport, in Aarhus (Denmark).



## **aar-aare**

See Aar, Aare, which are two names for the same mountain range.

## **aargeologo**

It is who studies the terrain of the riverbed and the banks of the River Aare, in Switzerland. XD

## **aas**

AAS is an acronym for "acetylsalicylic acid", "Asociación Amigos del Suelo" or "Asociación Argentina de Sommeliers", and in other languages for "Agrupació Astronòmica de Sabadell" or "American Astronautical Society", for example. See aspirin. It is the name of an asteroid, precisely as a tribute to the latter astronautical society. The village of Aas is a small village in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques department (France). 4th\_ IATA airport code for Apalapsili ( Province of Papua Highlands, Indonesia ) .

## **ab importa pe tire**

I also find it a spy of a Peruvian tire importer. Or someone got the wrong prompt and wrote the query here instead of putting it in gogl. They may even have intended to consult for the "ab imo pectore" term, and the autocorrector - which was not in Latin - sent anyone.

## **ab importa pectore**

Yes, it seems that they intended to consult for the "ab imo pectore" term, and the autocorrector sent either.

## **ab-**

It is a Latinized variant of apo- ("without, cut, denied"). See a- .

## **ababolada, do-**

See ababolated ("looking like an ababol or poppy plant", "groggy"?), because 'ababolada' is in feminine and in dictionaries it is defined in masculine singular . Although the contraction do ( "of onde" ) may seem like a prefix ( p . and. everywhere) for Spanish it is not, so the script is too much.

## **ababoladas o ababolados**

The missing variant of the collection: the two plurals. Although here they are better written than in 100< abobalada or abobalado .

## **abacora**

1º\_ It is another name for the fish Thunnus alalunga and Xiphias gladius. See albacore . 2º\_ Inflection of the verb abacorar ("to harass") . See verbs/abacora .

## **abacu**

The only thing I can think of as ABACU is the acronym for the "Association of Cultural Bars [of Spain]".

## **abada**

It is a variant of the archaic bada ("rhinoceros, originally the female") which is a Lussism although it has its origin in the Portuguese colonies in Malaysia. Abada is a city in Oyo State, Nigeria. Also called Abade, it is a town in the province of Fars (Iran). In Morocco, in the Eastern Region, there is a place called Abada.

## **abada o bada**

See abada , bada , which among their meanings are synonymous with rhinoceros .

## **abaddon abadón**

See Abaddon ("biblical exterminating angel"); 100<abaddon is a bug.

## **abaldon**

It must be an error by Ábaldon, although there is already a definition also in Abaldón taken as a possible error. Or mistakes.

## **abaldón**

For me it is an error by Ábaldon, albardón, balandrón, Abadón, Ávalon, or a supposed regression of the verb abaldonar ("to offend"). Although strictly speaking it was used at least once, since the researchers of the RAE found an example of eighteenth-century use as "baldon, affront".

## **abandono**

1st\_ It is said of the fact of abandoning or leaving something or someone. 2nd\_ First (as 'I' ) person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb leave . See verbs/abandonment .

## **abandónico**

It is a neologism quite widespread by psychology and sociology, and refers to what is related to abandonment, to its consequences for emotional development, to those who suffer it and who provokes it.

## **abanico**

Diminutive of abano. It is said of a folding abano, consisting of rods linked by a pivot at one end that rotate on the stretch a fabric or paper (called country or landscape) that have stuck in their end or guide. While its main use was fanning it, given air stirring with a hand, it also has a sense of ritual, social status, communication (in the language of fan used by women), and even military.

## **abarca**

1º\_ Kind of sandal used in ancient Rome, it was a leather sole tied to the foot with straps. 2º\_ Inflection of the verb to encompass . See verbs/spans .

## **abarcativa**

Female is of cover, which is not yet in the dictionary, but is used.

## **abarcativo**

It is used as a cover, because it sounds a little more technical, or more elegant.

## **abarcuzamos**

Inflection of the verb abarcuzar ("to aspire, to embrace"). See verbs/abarcuzamos .

## **abarraganan**

Inflection of the verb abarraganar ("to live in concubinage", "to cover or make with barragán cloth"), which is more

common to see it as pronominal. See verbs/abarraganan , abarraganse .

### **abarraganar**

1º\_ To unite in a couple illicitly, to become barragán ("concubine"), although it is almost always used in women as "barragana", which is also a "legal wife, but of the second category". 2º\_ To give a fabric the appearance of barragán fabric. It can also be interpreted as "putting effort and courage", but I don't know if it's really used.

### **abarraganáis**

Inflection of the verb abarraganar ("to live in concubinage"), which is always used as a pronominal. See verbs/abarraganáis , abarraganarse .

### **abascal**

It can be a mistake by abacal, abyssal, abasca. . . ; or a surname possibly of Arab origin.

### **abasto**

Reduced form of the word supply.

### **abatido**

1º\_ As an adjective it is said of what is or is turned, that falls or descends. It is used both literally and figuratively. 2º\_ Participle of the verb abatir .

### **abaxial**

Opposite or far to its axis. It is used in biology (especially in botanical with respect to leaves), mechanics, mathematics, It is formed by the Latin prefix ab\_ ( "separation" ) axis , is ( "axis" ) . See adaxial .

### **abc**

1º\_ In Spanish 'ABC' is an acronym with various developments, as to refer to the "Arts and Cultural Properties" or the writer Adolfo Bioy Casares. 2º\_ Also in English it is used for automatic brightness control, American Business Council, and others. 3º\_ ' . abc' is a file extension for various types of documents. 4º\_ 'ABC' is the IATA code for Albacete-Los Llanos International Airport ( Castilla-La Mancha, Spain ). See abecé , abecedario .

### **abdomen**

Ventral region, which in animals continues to the thorax. See belly, belly.

### **abdominoplastía**

Cosmetic or reconstructive surgery of the abdomen.

### **abdominotorácico**

Relative to the abdomen and chest. See suffix -ico .

### **abdomino aórtico, ca**

The word aortic ("relative to the aorta") exists, but with 'abdomen' I have my doubts, and more when it is already very common abdominal, perhaps as the first component of another word (already without tilde) or in voices combined with a hyphen. Ca also exists, but has no relation to the previous ones.

## **abdominoescrotal**

Although in some edition of the dictionary of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Spain it appears as such, in reality it should be abdominoscrotal ("relative to the abdomen and scrotum").

## **abducido**

1º\_ As an adjective it is used for someone attracted, kidnapped, or in medicine for a member separated from its natural axis; although for the dubbing of films or science fiction series the term was specialized for people captured by aliens.

2º\_ Participle of the verb abduct .

## **abecedario**

An ordered collection of letters used by each language. The name is taken from the first four of the series in Castilian (a, be, ce, de), which coincides with the international Latin, and the suffix -aryan ("relative to"). By extension it is said of the basics in any art or science.

## **abecé**

1º\_ It is a reduced form of alphabet ("alphabet"). It is also said of the book or primer with the rudiments to learn to read and write. 2º\_ By the previous one, it is a way of naming the basic knowledge of an art or a science, the elementary thing that must be known about them before practicing them. See abc.

## **abejan**

Inflection of the verb to bee ("to warn, to enliven"). See verbs/bee, and for some confusion see lbzán (judge of Israel).

## **abejar**

1º\_ Apiary , honeycomb . 2º\_ To hornet, to make more lively, more active. Abejar is a municipality located in the province of Soria, Castile and León, Spain.

## **abejeado**

1º\_ As an adjective it means "who is or should be attentive, alert" or also "who are hanging around him", and is associated with the bees that surround and take care of the honeycomb. 2º\_ Participle of the verb abejear .

## **abellotada, do-**

And. . . 'abellotada' is the feminine of abellotado ( "with characteristics of acorn" ), but the prefix 100< do- does not exist.

## **abemolo**

First-person present indicative of abemolar.

## **aberración mental**

See aberration ("deviation or error of understanding"), mental ("relating to the mind").

## **aberrear**

Watering or berating variant.

## **abeto común**

It's another name for the silver fir tree.

### **abfumicio**

It is a neologism for "non-smoker", based on teetotaler ("who does not drink alcohol") using the prefix ab- ("separation") the Latin fumare ("to smoke, to smoke") the suffix -icio ("insistence on an attitude").

### **abierto**

1o\_ Adjective for what lacks any or all restrictions, limit, cover, obstacle. From Latin apertus, with the same meaning.  
2o\_ Open verb past participle .

### **abigarrados**

Plural of variegated.

### **abijeato**

Error by abigeato ("theft of cattle or cattle") ; or maybe by bee, but I don't think so.

### **abiofobias**

It's clearly a plural, and from the point of view here it's superfluous because in a dictionary the singular is defined; But it also raises some doubts about its definition. If it exists, I can't think of a phobia of what it could be; It would not be a metathesis of aibophobia, because it is invalidated by the plural /s/ , I thought then of an error by 945; 957; 953; 945; 969; (aniaoo "to harm") confusing the Greek letter /957;/ with the Latin /v/, but it's a very thick nonsense. It is more believable a typo from aviophobia, a spawn for "fear of flying in an airplane" that should not even exist as a word but in some places they use it.

### **abiótica, co-**

See abiotic ("lifeless"), prefix co- ("reunion").

### **abisal**

Relative to the abyss . In geology it is called this to the deep seas above 2000 meters.

### **abisinio, nia-**

See Abyssinian (Abyssinian demonym), not 'nia-' because it is not a prefix.

### **abismo**

1º\_ Huge depth, extreme difference of heights downwards, difficult or even impossible to measure. It comes from the late Latin abyssus, and which takes it from the Greek 945; 946; 965; 963; 963; 959; 9> ( abyssos "bottomless") .  
See chasm . 2º\_ In heraldry it is the central part of a shield. See mise in abîme . 3º\_ Poetically, "hell" (as a place). 4º\_ First (as 'I') person in singular of the present of the indicative mode for the verb abismar . See verbs/abyss.

### **abitagua**

Abitagua is a mountain range and geographical region of Ecuador.

### **abitahua**

It is a vulgarized or mistranscribed version of Abitagua ("mountain range and geographical region of Ecuador").

## **abjasia**

The self-styled Republic of Abkhazia is a de facto independent region north of Georgia. The territory was originally occupied by the Asbagio people, from whom the current name comes after passing through its Greek and Latin versions. The local name Apsny is interpreted as "country of the Abkhazians".

## **abjasio**

Gentilicio of Abkhazia, also its language, where it means "mortal, person (who will one day die)".

## **abjasio, a-**

See Abkhaz ( adjective of Abkhazia ) , prefix a- .

## **abnegancia**

In reality it does not exist, perhaps it falls into the category of ultracultism, using the verb abnegar with the suffix -ncia .  
See self-denial.

## **abobalada o abobalado**

Of course 'abobalada' would be a feminine, and here it would be superfluous, but I continue to insist on what I commented on in the other poorly worded slogan abobalado, da- : 'ababolado' is seen as a mistake, at best, as a localism.

## **abobalado, da-**

I'm inventing, but with a little effort you can assume that 'abobalado' is an adjective or participle to "make resemblance to a bobalías", or perhaps it's an error that has something to do with ababol ("poppy", "distracted"); and the prefix ?' da-' is not Spanish, it could be a mistake by de- or di- .

## **abobinablemente**

I'm sure it's "abominably" misspelled; But it could be a neologism where it is combined with one of the lunfardas meanings of coil ("euphemism or festive version of bobo") to qualify something abominable ("abhorrent, worthy of contempt, fear, repulsion") because it is made in a silly, stupid way. See abominate ("condemn as evil"), -ble, -mind.

## **abochorna**

See embarrassing, embarrassment.

## **abochornar**

Cause embarrassment.

## **abochornar o abochornarse**

See embarrassment, embarrassing, embarrassing it is its reflective.

## **abochornó**

Singular third person of the past indefinite in indicative mode of the verb embarrass.

## **aboliremos**

Second person plural of the imperfect future of the indicative mode of the verb to abolish.

**abonecer**

1º\_ Fertilize, fertilize a land. Surely a variant of "good, do good". 2º\_ Pay a deposit, a dowry, a guarantee, pay an economic amount. See adonecer , abonezer .

**abonezer**

It is a verb that has not been used since the Middle Ages, and means "to trust, to give guarantee to a person". See fertilizer .

**abono orgánico**

It is the type of fertilizer with nutrients from organic origin (undone animal and plant) to fertilize soils from cultivation and renew their microorganisms.

**abotona**

Inflection of the verb button.

**abotonaba**

See: button.

**abotonar**

It is said when a dog or Wolf male ends up serving the female, but you can't remove the member until the Glans relaxes. When it occurs between humans used a fine term and scholar as "penis splitfin".

**abotonaste**

See button.

**abovedaba**

See: abovedar.

**abrasarse de amor**

The truth is that it does not become a locution, it is a metaphor that supposes the feeling of love as a fire capable of burning someone. See scorch ("light as a ember").

**abrá quien de de pero no quien ruegue**

Trolled by a popular saying as there will be whoever gives but not who begs.

**abreviarás**

See short.

**abrirse del parche**

Also "open from the patch" is to get out of a group, retreat in a risky or unpleasant situation. '

**abrisedelparche**

See the patch open .

### **abrocharse el cinturón**

Although I had never heard this expression in the sense given to it by Aaron Israel Lion's Franc, it is consistent with the idea of "putting on your pants" as "stopping resting and preparing to do a task." Still, I think it's a mistake or a trolled for tightening her belt.

### **absalom o absalón**

See Absalom or its variant Absalom .

### **absalón o absalom**

See Absalom or its variant Absalom .

### **absorción errática**

Although the phrase is used almost exclusively in pharmacology and medicine, to me it is meant by absorption and erratic.

### **abstemio**

Who does not drink alcoholic beverages. It is formed by the Latin voices ab- ( "negative prefix" ) temetum , i ( "alcoholic beverage" ) .

### **abudinear**

It does not exist and surely will not exist officially in Spanish as "robar", unless it is somehow associated with "pudding" (with another meaning) and not the name of a Colombian minister accused of embezzlement of state funds. It is another popular invention that circulates in the networks. See carmelear .

### **abuelo**

Father of the father or mother, with respect to a person.

### **abulonado**

Subject or fastened with bolts to a surface. See: bolt

### **abultar**

Make bulk. By extension, increase the size of a group by adding elements.

### **abundante**

That abounds, which is found in large quantity. See abound, suffix -nte .

### **abundante en limo a lodo**

Of course, anyone who has done crossword puzzles knows that this is the definition "Abundant in silt and mud" for "silt"; in trolley version to put as if it were an incoherent query in this dictionary. Because they know that someone is always going to write something to you before the administrators delete it.

### **aburria**

Genus of galliform birds, almost all vulgarly called "pavas". The indigenous name is onomatopoeic, for the song that sounds like "buu rihi a".



## **aburrías**

Second (as 'you') person in the singular of the imperfect past tense of the indicative mode for the verb boring . See verbs/boring . ( And since we are also seeing boring , by the bird . )

## **abyecto**

Left, debased, with time it was becoming negligible as an adjective to disqualify as default. It originates from the Latin word abiectus, which is " thrown, lowered, debased ".

## **ac**

1°\_ 'Ac' is the chemical symbol for actinium. 2°\_ 'Ac' is an abbreviation for "antibody" in immunology. 3°\_ 'ac' is the symbol for the surface measurement "acre". 4°\_ 'AC' is a short form for alternating current, although in Spanish "AC" is also used. See DC ("direct current"), VAC ("alternating current volts"). 5°\_ 'AC' is an abbreviation for the enzyme "adenyl cyclase". 6°\_ ' . ac' is the internet domain for Ascension Island, which is mainly used by academic sites around the world. 4°\_ See also to . C . ( "before Christ") .

## **acabada**

1°\_ As an adjective is the feminine of finish ("finished, concluded") . 2°\_ As a noun it is related to the previous one, since it is the "culmination in an orgasm of sexual intercourse". See finish, run ("orgasm, climax").

## **acabose**

Pronominal form enclitic of the past perfect indicative form of the verb to finish ("no more"). Used as a noun it is synonymous with final, usually abrupt and tragic.

## **acabóse**

last straw is incorrectly written and it should be written as a last straw being its meaning: see: last straw.

## **acachul**

Parathesis serrulata plant and its fruit, with which an alcoholic beverage of the same name is prepared. It comes from the Nahuatl acatl ("cane") and xochitl ("flower").

## **acacia forrajera**

It is one of the common names of the plant Leucaena leucocephala.

## **academia**

To the definitions given I add etymology . Plato founded in Athens in 387 BC. C. 913; 954; 945; 948; 949; 956; 949; 953; 945; (akademeia, although it is also known as Hekademeia or Akademeia) and gave it the name as a tribute to the legendary hero 913; 954; 945; 948; 951; 956; 959; 9> (Akademos, also known as Academus, Hecademos or Hekademos) and in reference to the gardens of the same name where his school of philosophy was located.

## **academy**

It's not Spanish. See English/academy ( academy ) .

## **academy**

It is an "academy, cultural and educational institution". As in Spanish, English takes it from the Latin academy, originating in Greek 913; 954; 945; 948; 949; 956; 949; 953; 945; (akademeia), which is a garden of philosophical

education founded by Plato and dedicated to the hero Akademos.

### **acaezca**

Inflection of the verb happens.

### **acalambramiento**

Suffer a cramp.

### **acalaramiento**

It should be an error by whitening, cramping, heating, accelerating,

### **acanutado**

With form or attitude of Canute.

### **acaparador**

1°\_ That hoards, that stockpiles goods for its own use or to sell under more advantageous conditions, even to the detriment of consumers or competitors. It is sometimes used as the adjective accumulator as psychiatric pathology, but they do not mean the same thing.

### **acaquí**

Redundant contraction of here and here, common in regions of Spain such as Albacete or Andalusia.

### **acarada**

Feminine of acarado [/e [.]] See acarar.

### **acarado**

1 ° \_ facing face to face. 2nd \_ participle of acarar. 3rd \_ use colloquial, full of mites.

### **acaramelado**

1°\_ It is said of what is related to caramel, for its golden color, for its sweet and cloying flavor, especially if it is covered with a layer of caramel. It is also used figuratively. See sugary, mellow, sauce. 2°\_ Participle of the verb caramelar .

### **acaramelados**

1st\_ Plural of caramelized adjective . 2o\_ Plural form of the participle of the verb acaramelar .

### **acarician**

Second (such as 'you' ) and third (such as 'they/them' ) people in plural of the present indicative mode for the verb caress. See verbs/caress .

### **acariciará**

Second (such as 'you' ) and third (such as 'he/she' ) people in the singular of the imperfect future of indicative mode for the verb acariciar. .

### **acaróina**

It is a trade name for creolin (which is also a trade name) and is very popular in Argentina, where it has already become a generic name. There are variations in the composition, but the active substance is some phenol mixed with coal tar and soap. It is used as a potent disinfectant and insecticide, and the name associates the words "mite" with "naphthalene."

### **acasia olorosa**

It's here as a synonym for olorosa cassia.

### **acceder ilegalmente**

View access, illegally.

### **accequible**

Accessible with affordable mix.

### **accidentologico**

Error due to accidentology ("relating to accidentology") .

### **acción coordinada**

See action, coordinated

### **acción de mala fé**

See action ("fact, attitude"), of (preposition), evil ("evil, unfavorable"), faith ("trust, theological virtue").

### **acción terapéutica: eutrófica**

See eutrophication.

### **acción y efecto de festejar**

Clearly it is the definition of celebration (as a noun), and it does not fit as a query.

### **accommodation**

It's clearly not Spanish, nor do I think it's used (although you still hear that amenity 129300; ) . See english/accommodation ( "accommodation" ) .

### **accommodation**

While the meaning is related to the "good location on a site", it is used more as a "place of accommodation". From the Latin accommodatio, onis ("fit, to put comfortable in one place").

### **acebibe**

It's another name for raisin. In this case it comes from the Spanish Arabic 1575; 1604; 1586; 1576; 1610; 1576; 1577; ( alzabiba "raisin of grape or plum" ) .

### **aceituna niçoise**

French black olives (nicoise pr olive. Oliv Niçoise olive nizuas), which is usually filled with herbs and has a slight nutty flavor. Like many culinary terms, even in Spanish is written in French.

### **aceitunas nicoise**

On some keyboards it is difficult to write, but the query must be a nicoise olives.

### **acelga blanca**

Another name for the betervava.

### **acelga colorada**

One of the many names of the beetroot or beetroot.

### **acentado**

It can be a mistake because it is settled, oiled, successful, landed, accentuated, . . .

### **acento agudo**

It is a way of saying "acute accent", which is when a Word takes its tone on the last syllable. In graph, is the character ´, which generally placed above a vowel indicates its pronunciation as acute. Spanish uses only this sign of accent or tilde combined with vowels, and depending on which syllable is we know if it is a word acute, grave, esdrújula or (now almost non-existent and deprecated) sobresdrújula.

### **acento circunflejo**

It is a diacritical mark that is no longer used in Spanish, but is still visible in many languages (in esperanto). He is written with the character ^. Until early in the 19th century was used in Spanish about vowels preceded by an x, indicating that it had to pronounce as 'cs' and not as 'j'.

### **acento diacritico**

See accent, diacritic .

### **acento grave**

It is a way of saying "severe stress", which is when a Word takes its tone on the penultimate syllable. In graph, is the character ', generally placed over a vowel indicates how serious pronunciation. In Spanish it deprecated and until the middle of the 18th century its use in our language was quite arbitrary. See acute accent.

### **acento o tilde**

Another one? See 'accent and tilde', 'tilde or accent', tilde, accent.

### **acento y tilde**

See accent, tilde.

### **acentoagudo**

See acute accent.

## **aceptaciones**

Plural acceptance .

## **acerque**

First and third persons in singular of the present subjunctive of the verb to approach.

## **acertado**

1o\_ You have success . 2o\_ Past participle of the verb hit .

## **acesoria**

It must be a mistake by advice or by the female accessory.

## **achaco**

1o\_ In lunfardo is a "theft or theft, scam or business that harms someone", it may come from achaque (with the same meaning) in a crossover with heist; but it is safer a direct etymology of the Genoese sciacc (schiacá "fuck, garchar", in a broader sense "ruin, extort or swindle for money") or even portuguese impaled ("sick, harmed in your health") as a sincup. See shacar . 2o\_ Primera (as 'l' ) person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb to blame . See verbs/chaco .

## **achicharrao**

Vulgarism by achicharrado as a participle of achicharrar ("burn, overheat") or as an adjective.

## **achichay**

It is a word used in Pasto (Colombia) as an exclamation when feeling cold. In other countries it is also used when feeling fear. It has a Quechua origin. See achachai .

## **achichuy**

It is an expression of Quechua origin which means 'what a heat!' . See chichay .

## **achirilla**

It is another name for the Canna coccinea plant.

## **achispados**

1st\_ Plural of the adjective squeathe . 2o\_ Plural of the participle of the verb achispar .

## **achuchao**

Vulgarized and perhaps childish version of achuchado, by "frightened" or by "incited", and that has its own interpretations such as "squeeze, harass, overwhelm".

## **achura**

Court of viscera vaccine for use as food. From the quechua achuray ("share, share").

## **achurar**

Cut a beef offal. By extension, Chipper, stab someone in the body; kill with a melee weapon.

### **achuraste**

Turning to the second person singular of the verb achurar. You cut in offal.

### **aciagos**

Plural of Asiago.

### **aciclona**

If the verb 'aciclonar' existed, it would be a inflection.

### **aciclonar**

Generate cyclonic movements in the air, strong winds appear.

### **activo**

Error by active, lewd, massive, acidic, ivivo ( stoke), I finish ( finish),

### **aclaramiento**

Action to clarify, make it clearer.

### **acme**

It is a mistake per ame ( "highlight moment") .

### **acmé**

It is said of the climactic moment, the highest in tension or gravity, used both in medicine for the most serious point of a disease, and in the arts for the most tense moment in a dramatic work. Although it comes to us from French, the origin is Greek, where 945; 954; 956; 951; ( akmé ) is "tip, end, heyday". It can be used as male or female. See doctor/acmé .

### **acodame**

In addition to the tribe , it is a pronominal inflection of the verb to cobl. See verbs/acodá , me ( pronoun ) .

### **acomodo deslealtad**

See acomodo, disloyalte.

### **acompañadamente**

Accompanied, it is or is done with company. It is not incorporated into the English dictionary.

### **acoro**

It does not officially exist but is used (badly) as a deverbal to corral or to acorarse with the sense of "suffering a disease".

## **acoros**

Error by some plural, perhaps acoro ( plant ), mit ( acornid ), steel ( alloy ), capacity ( maximum capacity of public), . . . ; although it could also be a plural of acoro ( disease), which does not officially exist but is used as a deverbial to remember.

## **acortados**

1o\_ Plural of shortened adjective . 2o\_ Plural form of the participle of the verb short .

## **acoso bestial**

It's set as if it's a synonym in. . . '(harassment) in full force'.

## **acoso cibernético**

View cyberbullying, harassment, cyber.

## **acoso laboral**

It would be precisely harassment ("siege, harassment") in the workplace ("work-related").

## **acoso sexual**

It would be harassment ("harassment, harassment") of a sexual nature ("relating to sex as a practice").

## **acoto**

First (as 'l' ) person in the singular of the present indicative mode for the verb to bound . See verbs/bounding .

## **acovachado**

It is inside a cave. Applies to anyone who hides or guarece in a covacha.

## **acratopotes**

Also called Acratophores, Accratus or Acratos, he is a hero of Greek mythology, friend of Dionysus and drinker of pure wine, without lowering it with water. His name describes it: 945; ( a , "without , out" ) 954; 961; 945;- - 964; 959; 9> ( kraa cough "mixer" ) 9< 959; 964; 951; 9> ( pots "drinker" ) .

## **acratófilos**

Plural of acratophile .

## **acreditado incorrupto**

See accredited, uncorrupted.

## **acreedor**

Surely it is a mistake by creditor ("meritorious on a debt").

## **acribillados**

See: mow down.

## **acribillar**

From latin cribeliare ("acribado"), means 'give shape or appearance of screen', fill holes.

## **acriticismo**

It is actually a neologism from criticism (theory and philosophical system), with the negative suffix a- .

## **acrofobia**

Irrational fear of heights. From Greek 945; 954; 961; 959; 9> ( akros "height" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fovos "fear" ) . See aerophobia, agoraphobia.

## **acronia**

Genus of American orchids.

## **acronía**

In the narrative the acronia is used when two or more events occur in parallel, although each takes place in a time or different time. See silepsis. In astronomy, it applies to the birth and decline of a star that coincides with the times for sunrise and sunset. In the first case it comes from the Greek 945; (, "without, out") 967; 961; 959; 957; 959; 9> (Chronos, "time"); and the second of 945; 954; 961; 959; 957; 953; 967; 959; 9> (achronicos, "evening") which consists of 945; 954; 961; 959; 9> (achros, "extreme") 957; 965; 958; (nyx, "night"). See also acronia.

## **acronías**

Plural of acronia. See also acronia.

## **acróbata**

Artist who exhibits his show on a tightrope or trapezoids in height. He arrives in French acrobate Spanish, which takes him from Greek cultism 945; 954; 961; 959; 946; 945; 964; 951; 9> ( akrobates "walking on toes" ) consisting of 945; 954; 961; 959; 9> ( akros "high, above" ) 946; 945; 953; 957; 949; 953; 957; ( báinein "walk" ) . See funambulo , trapeze player .

## **acrónimo**

It is the reduction of a sentence just like an acronym, but created so that it can be pronounced as a word and not have to say it letter by letter. It is formed by the Greek 8206; 945; 954; 961; 959; 9> ( akros "extreme, in this case as surpasser, improved" ) 959; 957; 959; 956; 945; ( onoma "name" ) .

## **actinio**

Metallic and radioactive chemical element, symbol Ac. The name is of Greek origin, 945; 954; 964; 953; 957;o 9> it means "of luminous rays", for the brightness that emanated in the darkness.

## **actinómetro**

It is an instrument for measuring radiation values, especially that of solar rays. It is a word formed by the Greek voices 945; 954; 964; 953; 957; 959; 9> ( actinus "lightning" ) 956; 949; 964; 961; 959; 957; ( metron "measure" ) .

## **actividades lúdicas**

Is he breaking machines? 128558; . . . Better to see activity, playful, and also ludism.



## **activismo**

1º\_ Relative to the activity, using the suffix -ism . 2º\_ Active proselytism, public, in defense or support of a cause.

## **activista-terrorista**

See activist, terrorist. In these cases you can leave the space and omit the hyphen, although it is a resource to highlight the union of concepts.

## **acto de desagravio**

Although the phrase has use in many areas, from politics to the liturgy, in all cases it is understood from act and relief.

## **acto de masas**

This talk is a reduced form of "public act with human masses", which is surely best understood as a mass gathering to witness a popular event.

## **acto individual**

Although the phrase makes its sense from the legal, linguistic, psychological, philosophical sphere, the meaning is understood from the words act and individual.

## **acto sexual de los marranos**

The chanchadita?. I don't think it has its own name, so this query shouldn't even work for reverse dictionary.

## **actocracia**

It is a neologism that ironizes the idea that in a political act prior to elections, whoever gathers more people is the one who will win. It is associated with a misconception about democracy (and not so much with other systems of government where the definition is clearer), as if the number of attendees at a rally ("political act") were equal to the number of voters in a vote. See suffix -cracy, epistocracy.

## **actor fetiche actriz fetiche**

See actor, fetish, fetish actor.

## **actoral**

Relating to the actor or the performance.

## **actrices y cantantes que gozan de fama superlativa**

Since it has no misspellings or duplicate spaces, and the word 'superlative' appears which is very elaborate for a troll's cognitive abilities, I guess it's text copied and pasted from somewhere. Equal is a misplaced query, and is understood by: actress (female actor), and, singer, who, verbs/enjoy, of, fame, superlative.

## **actriz porno**

See: actress and sex.

## **actuaciones**

Plural of acting .

## **actual**

1º\_ In the time in which it is, what is related to the present and its circumstances. 2º\_ Although of somewhat capricious and forced use, it is also found as "relative to an action or act". See *actoral* .

## **actualizado**

1 º participle of the update verb. 2nd \_ adjective for something that is no longer old, that reaches a new version.

## **actualízate**

Pronominal form for an inflection of the verb to update . See *verbs/updates*, *te* ("second-person singular pronoun").

## **actuar**

Perform an act or act.

## **actuar con nocion**

It is not a locution, nor does it fit in a dictionary, and while *notion* (with accent) is a synonym for "knowledge", it is always used over something ( "notion of . . ." ) , so the sentence would be incomplete. See *acting* .

## **acuagranja**

Looks like spam from an aquaculture company.

## **acuaponía**

Although it is used, it is an anglicism for the correct Spanish *acuiponía*; a version of aquaponics ("aquaculture" "hydroponics"). Or a mistake by *aquaporin*.

## **acuaporina**

A protein that transports water across cell membranes. It is a word composed of the Latin *aqua*, *ae* ("water") *porus*, *i* ("pore, passage").

## **acuarquitecto**

It is not really a specialization of architecture, but I suppose the name is formed correctly for an architect who makes developments for homes on the water (lakes, rivers) ; although it sounds a lot like promotional neologism. See *palafito*

## **acuarquitecto acuarquitecta**

There are so few architectural studies dedicated to this specialty, which is almost *espan*; but I still suggest seeing *aquachitecto* in the hope that no one will ruin the entry by copying advertising notes from the web.

## **acuatizar**

It is "descending and perching on a surface of water in general".

## **acuático**

Relating to water . From the Latin *aqua*, *ae* ("water") -*ico* ("relative to").

## **acucullosilia**

Sexual attraction by circumcised penises. I have a problem with etymology. I wanted to believe it was Greek, but at first glance I couldn't make sense of it. It appeared to be 945; 954; 959; 965; ( akou ), a poetic form of 945; 954; 949; 959; 956; 945; 953; ( akeomai "heal, repair" ) 954; 965; 955; 955; 959; 9> ( "damaged, chuced, crippled" kullós) and of course 966; 953; 955; 953; 945; ( "love, affective inclination" ) as a suffix; it would be something without much connection with the lack of foreskin. And that's because they actually took it from Latin, where ab is a prefix for "separation" and cuculla, ae is a "cap, hood, something that covers the head"; although filia is still Greek. And well, that's what there is. See circumcision, phaphilia and since we are, opacophilia .

## **acudir**

Go with a motive or need. From the latin acurrere (running towards something) influenced by quaterre (shake, shake).

## **acui-**

It is a prefix relative to water. From the Latin aqua , ae .

## **acuicultora**

Female aquaculturist. See aquaculture.

## **acuicultoras**

It is the feminine plural of aquaculturist. See aquaculture .

## **acuicultoras-acuicutores**

They are the plurals of aquaculturist in masculine and feminine united with a hyphen.

## **acuicultura**

Technique of breeding aquatic animals, or algae. From Latin aqua , ae ( "water" ) cultus ( "cultivated" ).

## **acuimación**

I do not know if this name already exists, but it is surely not in the dictionary of the RAE. It would be a Spanish version of the English aquamation for an accelerated method of decomposition of corpses by immersing them in water at 180 °C with potassium hydroxide (alkaline hydrolysis) that is more environmentally friendly than incineration. The name would be formed with the prefix acui- ("of water") and the end of the word cremation. [Note: I would even like more 'hydromation', but it still gives me a bit of a thing that of ' . . . mation' . ] See promoción .

## **acuiponía**

When I saw the word I assumed it was another sneer; But it exists. It is a combined culture of fish or crustaceans with plants, which create a symbiosis, since animal waste nourishes vegetables and these purify water. The only problem is in the name, because that journalistic and advertising custom of gathering words ignoring its etymology is spreading to other realms. The origin would be at the beginning of "aquaculture" the end of "hydroponics"; which ends up giving a meaningless Greco-Latin spawn if we stick to the components of every word.

## **acupuntura**

Treatment originated in traditional Chinese medicine, which implies the existence of a vital energy called qui that flows through the body through lines known as 'meridians', and that by sticking needles into the epidermis (without crossing the skin) can modify the passage of the qui through the meridians to treat diseases. There is no scientific evidence that this actually exists, and some excuse is being brought from the hairs to justify acupuncture in the treatment of certain pains.

## **acuya**

It is one of the common names of the plant *Piper umbellatum*.

## **acúfeno**

Feeling of hearing hums or sounds that are not real, but occur within the auditory system. It is also found as 'acufene' and is of Greek etymology, 945; 954; 959; 965; 969; (acouo "hear" ) 966; 945; 953; 957; 949; 953; 957; ( faínein "appear, manifest as phenomenon, fantasy" ) . See phosphene, tinnitus .

## **ad hoc**

Latin phrase that translates as "for this", and is used to indicate a specific fact for the given situation. Although it is not contained in the voiceover, it can be assumed that the fact is appropriate or beneficial. . . but it is an interpretation.

## **ad honorem**

" Bono, " ( pr. " ad onorem " ) It is a Latin locution meaning " 34 honor;. Used when a task is done without remuneration, for the honour of carrying out it.

## **ad lib**

It is a way of abbreviating the Latin phrase *Ad Libitum* ("as you like").

## **ad libitum**

Latin locution that pronounces 'ad líbitum' and translates as "at pleasure, at will", indicating to the reader that some action is performed freely, according to his taste. It is found in musical scores, medical texts, theater librettos, . . . especially in its abbreviated form *ad lib*.

## **ad litem**

It is a legal expression to indicate that something is "for litigation" , "for the sole purpose of judgment" , and that it cannot be invoked in other circumstances. In Latin *ad* is a preposition that in this case is understood as "by , for", and *litem* is the singular accusative of *lis* , *litis* ( "lawsuit, litigation" ).

## **ad personam**

It's Latin, and it means "to the person", "for the person". It is used in logic, philosophy, right, to indicate something about a particular person, in a personal capacity.

## **ad portas**

It is Latin, meaning "at the gates, before [our] doors" . It is used when a situation is of imminent resolution, when an important moment is approaching. The origin is in the Carthaginian invasion under Hannibal of Rome during the third century BC. C. , when the senate demanded urgent defense measures because "Hannibal *ad portas*" (" "Hannibal is at the gates!" ) , seeing his army on the banks of the river Anio, about 5 kilometers from the Roman walls. Then the phrase remained as a catchphrase used by the senators whenever it was urgent to take a measure. See "*Carthago delenda est*" .

## **ad tempore**

Latin phrase used in Spanish. It means "at that time".

## **ad valorem o ad valórem**

See "ad valorem", which is a Latin phrase not yet incorporated into Spanish, so you cannot wear a tilde.

## **ada**

It is the name of a robust and secure programming language created in 1980 by Jean Ichbiah and named in tribute to Augusta Ada Byron, first programmer and collaborator of Charles Babbage.

## **adactilia**

Lack of congenital fingers. It's a medical condition. It is composed of the Greek prefix 945; (to "without, out") 948; 945; 954; 964; 965; 955; 959; 9> ( dáktylos "finger" ) .

## **adamicamente**

See adanicamente

## **adanicamente**

Also adamicamente, is with regard to the biblical first man Adam and his style or mode; from your language to his nudity, for example.

## **adaptación**

Adapt, adapt action.

## **adaptar**

Adjust or accommodate something or someone to a new circumstance. Latin adjust (ad, to suitable, aptare adjust, adapt).

## **adaptarse adecuarse**

They are like synonyms poorly formatted in "grab the wave" (which I do not link because for me it does not become locution). See Adapt , adapt .

## **adaxial**

Next to its axis. It is used in biology (especially in botanical with respect to leaves), mechanics, mathematics, It is formed by the Latin prefix ad\_ ( "near, towards" ) axis , is ( "axis" ) . See abaxial .

## **adámicos**

Adámico plural . See also Adam.

## **adán**

According to religions and traditions of the Middle East was the first man on the Earth, " created by God in his image and likeness " .

## **adbicar**

I thought it might have some relation to the Latin adbibo ("to drink avidly, listen attentively, record deeply"), but in English it doesn't exist. It must be a mistake to abdicate ("renounce the throne").

## **adefesia**

Female assumption of adefesio.

## **adelaida**

In lunfardo told " Adelaide " the woman's breasts fallen by breastfeeding or age. The complete phrase is " Adelaide, from teats falls ".

## **adelantos**

Plural advance .

## **adele**

It is a non-Spanish version of the name Adela.

## **adendum**

It is actually a spawn between the Latin addendum and its version in Spanish adenda. See addenda ( which is plural ).

## **aderezóse**

Error over a pronominal inflection of the verb aderezar

## **adiaforia**

Adiaphorea is used in Spanish.

## **adiaforía**

From Greek 945; 948; 953; 945; 966; 959; 961; 959; 9> ( adiaphoros indifferent ) ; 945; (a without ) 948; 953; 945; 981; 949; 961; 969; ( diafero differ , change ) . 1st\_ Immutability of own mood of cynical and stoic philosophies. 2o\_ According to pyrronism intellectual apathy or ataraxia was the end of the adiaphoria of thought, which should refrain from judging what was not an obvious truth. See cynism, stoicism, epohé.

## **adicto**

That you have an addiction to someone or something. It is said of an adept, of an unconditional follower, and taking a meaning from ancient Rome also a slave. This was because legally a free person could become a temporary addictus ("foreclosed slave, debtor") of another to settle an economic debt. Figuratively (and not so much anymore) you can be addicted to drugs, to love, to chocolate. . . The word originates from the Latin prefix ad ("alongside, towards") with the verb dicere ("to say, to indicate") and perhaps with the influence of dicare ("to dedicate, adjudicate").

## **adicto sexual**

See addicted, sexual .

## **adiposity**

It is "adiposity, body fat", word formed by adipose ("fat, fatness"), from the Latin adeps, adipis (greasy, corpulent, obese) and the suffix -ity ("creates nouns from adjectives").

## **adipsi**

It is not Spanish, it can be the singular genitive or the nominative and plural vocative of Latin adipsos, i ( "regaliz" ), or an

error by adipsia .

### **adiro**

Adiro® is a brand of aspirin from Bayer® that due to its popularity in some countries became a generic name.

### **adjetivo peroyativo**

See adjective ( "noun modifier" ) , pejorative ( "derogatory" ) .

### **adjunción**

1º\_ Aggregate , addition . 2º\_ Union of two goods as if they were one, but that if necessary can be divided again as independent. 3º\_ It is another way of calling the zeugma (literary device).

### **adlai**

One of the names for the acacoyoti. It is also a male name of Hebrew origin.

### **adlib**

I want to believe that it is a mistake by ad lib.

### **adlitteram**

See ad litteram.

### **admin**

"Administrator" apocope is widely used to identify computer administrator accounts and privileges.

### **admision justa**

It is clearly a mistake because of the phrase "fair admission", which beyond its literal interpretation was used in Chile to name an education bill.

### **adni**

Name of Hebrew origin as another way of calling God according to the tetragrammaton of 1488; 1458; 1491; 1465; 1504; 1464; 1497; (Adonay), which in Latin characters is ADNI.

### **adoc**

As an acronym it has several developments in Spanish (p. and. the "Opera and Concert Association" of Alicante, Spain), but the best known is the English Air Defense Operations Center.

### **adolescente**

It is said of the person who is in adolescence, at the age between childhood and adult youth. From the Latin adolescens, entis ("which is growing") and was used to name young people up to the age of 25.

### **adorno cónico**

Although it is not locution and is understood with ornament and conical, they put it as if it were synonymous with 'smooth conica molding' 128561; .

**adornóse**

See decorating

**adquisiciones**

Acquisition plural .

**adria**

Adria is a town and comune in the province of Rovigo, Italy. See Adriatic ( sea ) .

**adria-**

It is not a prefix, not used as such in English. It must be a mistake by Adria ("locality of Rovigo, Italy", "main-belt asteroid"). Yes there was in the Illyrian Etruscan an adur- component related to the sea, to water, from which the Hadri-Latin is supposed to come, but which was already used as relative to the settlement of Hadria, Hadri or Atri, which according to some Roman authors comes from the name of the Adriatic Sea, although it may be just the other way around. See Adrian , Abdera .

**adulterada**

1st\_ Female adjective adulterated . 2o\_ Female form of the participle of the verb adulterar .

**adultes o aduletez**

Pathetic consultation; because it's not for a dictionary, because it's poorly worded, because there's no disjunctive, or, worse, it has misspellings. But let's follow the game : see adult (adult plural in inclusive language), adulthood (adulthood).

**adundar**

In Central America it is stunned or stunned. Or maybe it's a mistake to abound.

**advenediza**

Feminine of upstart ("who arrives or is in a place that is not his own").

**adverbio negación**

See adverb, denial, never, no, never, either.

**adverso**

Opposite , opposite . From the Latin adversus, with the same meaning .

**adverso o averso**

See adverse ("opposite") , or ( disjunctive ) , averse ( archaism for "evil, opponent") .

**advisor**

It is not Spanish but English, and I would like to justify this entry by saying that it is used in our language, but it is seen in contexts so snobbish and advertising that it does not even fit in this dictionary. See english/advisor ("advisor").



## **advisor**

It is an Americanism by adviser ("consultant, advisor"), which is used more when it is an official position. Surely it seems to have more prestige coming from the Latin advisor, formed by the prefix ad- ("relative to") viso, is, si, sum, sere ("to examine").

## **adyacentes**

Plural of adjacent .

## **aerobiologia**

It's an aerobiology mistake.

## **aerobiología**

It is the study and classification of airborne organic material that swarms, such as bacteria, viruses, spores or pollen and how they affect living beings. The name was created by pathologist Fred Campbell Meier linking the prefix aero- with biology.

## **aerofobia**

Since the eighteenth century it is understood as the "irrational fear of air currents", but today it is taken advantage of that the prefix aero- also refers to aviation to name the "fear of flying in aircraft". It is a word borrowed from the Greek 945; 951; 961; ( aer "air, atmosphere, fog" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fivos "fear" ) . See acrophobia.

## **aerolito**

Celestial body from outer space that impacts the Earth's surface. From Greek 945; 949; 961; 959; 9> ( Aeros "Air" ) 955; 953; 952; 959; 9> ( lithos "stone" ) . See meteorite, comet.

## **aeromédico, ca**

See aeromedical, ca.

## **aeternum**

Aeternum is a Latin voice that evolved into eternum, means "always, eternally" and today is used in cultist speeches. See ad eternum .

## **afacia**

It is an error by Afamia, acacia, verbs/afacia, verbs/afaria, verbs/alacia, aphasia, afaquia, fallacy, basque/aryan , . . .

## **afamia**

Ancient city of northern Syria in ruins since the twelfth century, also called Apamea and Pella by the Greeks; today it is known as Qal'at al-Madhiq, and is in al-Suqaylabiyah district. The name is a transliteration of arabic 1570; 1601; 1575; 1605; 1610; 1575; 8206; ( Afamia ) .

## **afanar**

Commit a sake. See: sake.

## **afanarnos**

The pronominal form of the verb *afanar*, which in one of its meanings are the most common, and in another the least.

### **afaníptero**

Insect with invisible wings by atrophied. They are usually parasites. It is a word of Greek origin by 945; ( a , "without , outside" ) 966; 945; 957; 949; 953; 957; ( fanein "to show, to appear" ) 9< 964; 949; 961; 959; 957; ( pteron "wing" ) .

### **afano**

Lunfardo is " Rob ". Possibly of Italian " affanno " ( " fatigue after running 34, " 34 asthma; ) ironically by the flight into the race after a robbery.

### **afaquia**

In medicine it is a "lack of lens in the eye", which produces a very blurred vision. The word has Greek origin and is formed by 945;- ( a- "without" ) 966; 945; 954; 959; 9> ( phakós "lentil", for the shape of the lens) .

### **afasia**

In medicine it is a disorder that prevents proper communication in oral or written form, and appears due to neurological causes. From the Greek 945; 966; 945; 963; 953; 945; ( aphasia "inability to speak" ) formed by 945;- ( a- "without" ) , 966; 945; 957; 945; 953; ( phanai "speak" ) .

### **afecto afecta**

See affection , verbs/affects , affect .

### **afeminado**

1º\_ As an adjective, which in some cases can be used as a noun, is something or someone with attitude or added feminine characteristics, which are not considered proper to its nature. 2º\_ Participle of the effeminate verb .

### **aferrocidad**

As a neologism it is a strange thing; if they didn't type anything, I'd like to know what context it came from.

### **aféresis**

1º\_ Loss of one or more sounds at the beginning of a word, as a linguistic resource or by the evolution of the language itself. It has Greek origin in the verb 945; 966; 945; 953; 961; 949; 953; 957; (aphairein "subtract, subtract") . 2º\_ In biochemistry it is the separation and extraction of some component in a substance. It is especially used in hemotherapy.

### **affair**

It is not Spanish but English, although in our language the original French affaire (aféer "theme, subject, situation") is used with the same meaning and without Castellanizing it. See English/affair ( compromised situation ) , fato .

### **affaire**

Affaire ( pr . Aféer) is a French voice for "matter, situation", which in Spanish is used the same but for embarrassing, socially or politically incorrect cases, from marital infidelity to government corruption. A gate suffix has been used since the mid-1970s for cases of public relevance, although it is of journalistic without linguistic origin.

## **afganistán**

The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is an Asian country and its name 1575; 1601; 1594; 1575; 1606; 1587; 1578; 1575; 1606; it means "land of the Afghans". See suffix -stán .

## **afgano**

Gentilicio of Afghanistan . It seems to have a Sanskrit origin in 2309; 2358; 2381; 2357; 2325; ( asvaka "rider" ) .

## **aficionados**

1st\_ Plural of the adjective amateur . 2o\_ Plural form of the participle of the verb hobby .

## **aficionarse**

Pronominal form of the verb fond.

## **afieltrado o tomentoso**

See afieltrado, tomentoso .

## **afieltrado tomentoso**

See afieltrado, tomentoso .

## **afieltrados-tomentosos**

See afieltrado, tomentoso .

## **afip**

In Argentina 'AFIP' is the acronym of the "Federal Administration of Public Revenues", an agency that executes tax and tax policies.

## **afipita**

Possible error by the diminutive of ajipa (plant). [Note: let's clarify that the "AFIP sympathizer" has to be a joke, in Argentina nobody has sympathy for him. ]

## **aflamencamiento**

It is a term that is mainly used in musicology, to signal the influence of flamenco ("Spanish popular rhythm") on other styles. Less often, it also refers to the adoption of Flanders fashions and culture. See suffix -ento .

## **afocar**

Mexicanismo by focus. Acronym for photographic Association of Cartagena.

## **aforo**

1st\_ Maximum quantity or concurrency to a public enclosure . 2nd\_ Maximum capacity of a container . 3rd\_ Rate or limitation by trade in quantities . See capacity .

## **afrecho**

Lunfardo is a way to call the smegma, especially the Glans and the foreskin, by the resemblance with the bran bran

ground used to feed cattle.

## **afro-**

Prefix relating to Africa, to people of African origin, to their culture. See afro.

## **afroa**

It seems to me to be a mistake by the plural of Afro, or perhaps by the Afro-prefix; but it may be a reference to the French Association of Art Repairers (AFROA) .

## **afrocaribeño**

It is said of the Caribbean of African origin and its culture. See Afro- .

## **after**

It means "after, then". It has antecedents in archaic English æfter, from proto-Germanic aftiri.

## **afuente**

It must be a mistake for tributary, willing, facing,

## **afugas**

I suspect it's a mistake by the plural of afugia.

## **agalmatofilia**

It is a paraphilia motivated by a fetish, an object or situation that in principle would not have a direct relationship with what is considered erotic. It is formed by the term 945; 947; 945; 955; 956; 945; 964; 959; 9> ( agálmatos ) , genitive of 945; 947; 945; 955; 956; 945; (agalma), which is a "beautiful object that produces pleasure and is typically an artistic offering", with 966; 953; 955; 953; 945; ( philia "love, affective inclination" ) .

## **agandallamiento**

Conversion or inclination to a gandalla or gandaya attitude.

## **agapismo**

It is a word used in sociology to name the sense of affective union between members of a family, clan, tribe. It was created in the late 19th century by pragmatic philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce and inspired by the Christian concept of agape as "unselfish love of neighbor." It is made up of the Greek voices 945; 947; 945; 9< 951; (agape "vocation, love for the family") the suffix - 953; 963; 956; 959; 9> ( -ismós "-ismo" ) .

## **agarrapalo**

It is one of the names for the Ficus luschnathiana (plant).

## **agarrotá**

1º\_ Inflection of the verb to seize. See verbs/agarrotá. 2º\_ It is a vulgarization of the feminine of agarrotado ("stiff").

## **agatas**

It looks like a mistake for the plural of agate, or maybe by the locution? "cats".

### **agazado**

It can be a mistake by sharpened, graced, watered, watered, hooked, crouched, . . .

### **agca**

1o\_ As the most common acronym or acronym, 'AGCA' is used for Altitude Gyro Control Assembly . 2nd\_ In Spanish 'AGCA' has several developments, such as the "General File of Central America" of the Guatemalan Ministry of Culture and Sports.

### **agencia de marketing digital**

Of course this query is defined alone. View agency, English/marketing, marketing, digital .

### **agendo**

First ( as 'I' ) person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb agendar . See verbs/ageing .

### **agente**

That work or do; that designated who performs an action. By extension, police cash, charge in some security forces. From the latin agere (Act, move, start an act or fact).

### **agente literario**

See agent, literary (although for this case it should be said better "editorial agent" ) .

### **aggiornar**

See aggiornarse , ayornar .

### **aggiornarse**

It is a pronominal form for the verb 'aggiornar', which is a cocoliche between the Italian aggiornare and the verbal ending '\_ar' of Spanish. More ayornar is used.

### **agionamiento**

Situation of urgency or conflict, which discourages and saddens the point of blocking the answer. It is a disused word from medieval Spanish law. See Ayornar.

### **agionismo**

Ancient Word concerning saints or holiness. See also Agiotaje, just in case.

### **agiornarse**

Error by Italianism aggiornarse . See ayornarse .

### **aglomeraci**

It seems to be a cut of the word agglomeration by putting the tilde.