



## 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

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## **garzón**

1o\_ It is an augmentative of heron. 2o\_ Name of some birds as peony, toyuyo or soldier garzón; or also the Ardea alba. 3o\_ In Spanish it is used as "boy", in many cases only to invoke someone young, although it is a somewhat old voice. It is taken from the French garon (garzón "young boy, waiter" ). 4o\_ By the previous, haircut in women that imitates that of a boy.

## **garzón soldado**

It is another name of the peony or toyuyo bird.

## **gas**

State of matter that has no shape or own volume, and cohesion is so weak that disperses easily in the environment by its low density. The term was created by chemical flamenco Joannes Baptista Van Helmont in the 17TH century, from the latin chaos ("spirit light, without limitation") which comes from the Greek x3C7; x3B1; x3BF; x3C2; ("empty, primeval abyss without order").

## **gas gases**

See gas, 'gases' is over.

## **gaslighting**

It is a word in English that is rarely used in Spanish, since in our language the expression "gas light" has circulated for many decades for psychological abuse.

## **gasnapido**

It must be a mistake for gaznápiro.

## **gasolerismo**

It is a lunfarda voice, appearing in the 1970s. It is a way of life where goods are consumed, but always at the lowest possible cost, even if the quality is evidently lower. In many cases it is a way to maintain social status when you suffer an economic deterioration, but it is also usually a lifestyle of those who can still pay for a better service always choose the cheapest; but he doesn't deprive himself of it. The origin is in the word diesel, in its conception of diesel-powered car that uses diesel as fuel, which is cheaper than naphtha, but otherwise the vehicle looks the same. It is because when the income is no longer enough to maintain the car, the solution to not lose your own mobility is to exchange it for a dieseler. [Note: "nafta" or "gasoil" have other names outside Argentina . ]

## **gasolero**

1º\_ In Argentina it is said that the vehicle uses diesel ("diesel") as fuel. See naftero [note: gasoline, which is added with ethanol, is called naphtha]. 2º\_ It is also said in lunfardo of those who practice Gasolerism, who live consuming little or the cheapest as a philosophy or lifestyle. 3º\_ For the previous one the nickname of 'gasolero' was given to Club Atlético Temperley, from Argentina, when despite drastically reducing its expenses and getting rid of its most expensive players, it came to compete in the octagonal championship of 1975, after a huge economic investment in the previous campaign, where it had finished last in the table.

## **gasógeno**

Fuel gas generating machine from the burning of solids. The definition of Cayetano Peláez del Rosal refers to the use of these mills in Spanish cars after the civil war and then by the Second World War that produced a shortage of oil.

## **gastar el oro y el moro**

See spend, the gold and the moro. It would have to see the context, because so does not have much sense of reward, payment or bailout spending.

## **gastr-**

It is a prefix of Greek origin, of 947; 945; 963; 964; 951; 961; ( gaster "belly, belly") with the meaning of "stomach" . It has variants such as gastro- or gastero-.

## **gastro**

It would be a lexical component more used as a prefix, but for some time now it has appeared as an apocope of gastrobar in Spain. See gastro- .

## **gastro-**

It is a variant of gastr- . Maybe a spendthrift dissimilation.

## **gastroenterostomia trasmesocolica posterior**

It must be posterior transmesocolonic gastroenterostomy. See gastroenterostomy, transmesocolonic, posterior.

## **gastroenterostomiatrasmesocolicaposterior**

See posterior transmesocolonic gastroenterostomy, gastroenterostomy, transmesocolonic, posterior.

## **gastroenterostomía**

It is a medical term for surgery that attaches the stomach to the intestine through a non-natural duct. It is formed by the prefix gastro- ("stomach") the entire lexical component ("intestine") the stoma voice ("mouth, hole").

## **gastronomía**

It is everything related to the preparation of meals. It consists of the Greek voices 947; 945; 963; 964; 961; 959; 9> ( gastrós "stomach" ) 957; 959; 956; 959; 9> ( let's not "rule, norm") .

## **gastrosquisis**

Malformation on the fetus that viscera (usually the intestines) out through the abdominal wall by a cleft. Etymologically means "ventral cleft" in Greek. It is more common in babies of low weight and teen mothers or drug abusers.

## **gat**

The biblical city of Gath was in the plain of Tel Zalfit (Israel) and was destroyed in the 8th century BC.

## **gata**

1º\_ Female cat (feline) . 2º\_ 'Gata' is a municipality located in the province of Cáceres, Extremadura, Spain.

## **gate**

It is a "door, access, entrance to a place". This word is an evolution of the Old English gæt or geat, which has the Germanic origin gaat or gööt ("hole, opening", especially in the walls). See -gate, which as a suffix may be a debatable neologism.

## gate

It can be an error for many words, even dictionary. See english/gate, -gate.

## gatear

1 ° \_ walk "like a cat", "on all fours" (which is actually on the hands and knees), andar itself baby before you learn to use your legs. 2nd \_ in lunfardo is prostitution; see CAT. 3rd \_ formerly in lunfardo also was sleeping from day to night activities.

## gatear

1 ° \_ walk "like a cat", "on all fours" (which is actually on the hands and knees), andar itself baby before you learn to use your legs. 2nd \_ in lunfardo is prostitution; see CAT. 3rd \_ formerly in lunfardo also was sleeping from day to night activities.

## gateña

1°\_ Feminine of gateño ("gentilicio de Gata") . 2°\_ One of the common names for the plant *Ulex europaeus* .

## gateño

Gentilicio de Gata ( Cáceres , Extremadura , Spain ) .

## gatienzo

Festive way of saying " cat " , in the sense of a prostitute. Joins the completion " \_enzo " common names and surnames.

## gatillar

Possibly a festive version of " garpar " . It is to pay an account or a debt. See: Gaspar. See: Cat.

## gatillo

1°\_ Diminutive of cat . 2°\_ Movable part in handguns where the finger is pressed to make the shot. 3°\_ By the above, and figuratively speaking, any event that causes a significant change of state or situation. 4°\_ An old surgical tool used as a forceps to extract molars. 5th\_ Relating to the neck or withers of quadrupedal animals. It is a name for the flower of the acacia. 7th\_ Inflection of the verb to trigger . See verbs/trigger.

## gato

In slang, it has several meanings, but all come of expression " spur " that is " pay " - " pay with money ". Cat is a prostitute - that has to pay - although originally was always a known figure ( dancer, actress, vedette ) that it exercised his profession in a more discreet manner. Also called cat that comes to accounts to another, as in the prison where the bodyguard of a Pavilion send your cat to other inmates paid services of protection or any other benefit.

## gato almizclero

It is another common name for the animal *Genetta genetta*.

## gato azul

It's not actually the name of a character, but the query can refer to several. Perhaps the most famous is the one mentioned in the song The Cat in the Dark (Un gatto nel blu, Toto Savio and Giancarlo Bigazzi, 1972), which in the verse translated by Buddy Mary McCluskey (surely from the English version) says "the cat that is sad and blue", and this

seems a redundancy because the color blue is associated with sadness and melancholy; But actually here it is by the blue sky, where would be the morrongo that is remembered while evoking a lost love. And while we're at it, let's mention another one from this century, a 2014 design by Nate Hallinan that's actually inspired by a blue Smurf, but when it became a meme people saw it as cat-like and called it "Smurf cat" among other names. This did become a Minecraft character. Finally let's mention one that is real: "Russian blue" is a breed of cat with a bluish-gray coat, although they also exist with white or black hair. See English/blue.

### **gato encerrado**

He is said to have trapped cat when a situation seems suspicious, as if there were a trap or something hidden. Contrary to general opinion, the sentence was not coined by Schrödinger, but it has some centuries old. During the Middle Ages it was customary for travelers carry their most valuable belongings in some tassets or bags of skin hiding among their clothes; still, thieves were attentive and when they discovered some used the hidden cat expression to designate the victim who thought assault. Assumes that cat is because these bags were made with the skins, soft, cheap and easily obtainable. and time shifted the hidden by locked, when the use of the wallet is lost in the memory. See have enclosed cat, pelagatos.

### **gato moro**

It is another of the names of the little lion, zonto, candingo. . .

### **gato por liebre**

See " give cat poke ".

### **gato tigre**

It is one of the names for the American feline *Leopardus wiedii*.

### **gatomaquia**

It is a work written by Tomé de Burguillos (pseudonym of Lope de Vega) in 1634, parodied the Trojan War with cats as characters and using the suffix of Greek origin '-maquia' for "fight, fight". See Zapaquilda, Micifuf.

### **gauchada**

In Argentina it is a help, a favor that is done without waiting for reward, just because someone needs it. The most popular etymology is that it comes from the solidarity attitude of the Pampean gauchos. See guachada .

### **gaúcho**

The word 'gaúcho' was taken as a demonym for the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil). It is a Portuguese variant of the gaucho voice used in the Argentine coast, in Paraguay and Uruguay to name the man of the countryside, of rural life. See riograndense .

### **gavilán de swainson**

'Swainson's hawk' is one of the common names for the bird *Buteo swainsoni*, and is as a link in Lenten eagle where there was already a description, which if it is also copied and pasted from another place at least disguises it. The name is a tribute to the English naturalist William John Swainson.

### **gavion**

Lunfardo is Pimp, or also the lifestyler boyfriend that abuses of the assets of the bride. Probably has its origin in the Portuguese voice " 34 Gavião; ( 41 gavilan;.

## **gaviota patiamarilla**

One of the names of the bird *Larus michahellis* , a gull that is located in the European Mediterranean, of a metre and a half wingspan.

## **gavión**

In lunfardo he is a "pimp" , or also the "living boyfriend who abuses the bride's property" . It probably has its origin in the Portuguese voice gavião (" gavilán" ). It is also found as gabion.

## **gay**

1st\_ Reduced, almost poetic shape, of gayo. See gaya doctrine, gaya science. 2o\_ In this other meaning it would also come from the ancient Occitan, but with a huge turn for several centuries and languages to American English where Hollywood made it popular as a euphemism for "homosexual", just for being someone "joyful, funny". View English/gay . 3o\_ In addition it can be a first or last name.

## **gay**

In principle it means "joyful, funny", and for these characteristics it began to be used in Hollywood as a euphemism to name homosexual in cinema. In a short time it became popular around the world, as it is not necessarily discriminatory or pejorative (yet, in historically intolerant societies it is preferred not to use it in public to avoid misinterpretations). The etymological origin is very ancient, it comes from the languedoc (Roman Gaul, now south of France) where gai meant "joyful, festive", which in English came first as a cultured and literary voice. In Spanish it differs gay (homosexual) from gay (cheerful, poetic).

## **gaya ciencia**

1o\_ Also gaya doctrine, is the sum of knowledge to create poetry. It is a medieval expression, formed by gay (of the occitan gai, "joy" ) and science (of Latin scientia, "set of knowledge"). See also gay . 2nd\_ 'The Gay Science' (Die Fryhliche Wissenschaft "The Joyful Science") is a philosophical work by Friedrich Nietzsche published in 1882.

## **gazpacho**

1º\_ It is the name of some typical Spanish foods, a cold Andalusian soup, some Galianos from La Mancha and a rural stew similar to migas. From the mixture of ingredients it seems to have an origin in the Greek word 947; 945; 950; 959; 966; 965; 955; 945; 954; 953; 959; 957; ( gazophylákion ) , an urn in churches where in addition to coins you could even deposit biscuits and loaves of bread as alms.

## **gárketing**

In lunfardo 'garketing' the English voice marketing ("marketing, marketing, marketing" ) joins garca. It is any technique of sale or promotion in order to obtain an easy gain, appealing to misleading methods, abusing the naivety of the potential consumer, usually targeting a product that cannot meet the advertising suggestion, although it does not require it's illegal, but just useless.

## **gebrüder**

It is not Spanish, nor is it used in our language. See German/gebrüder ("group of brothers") , German/ge- ( prefix "union, grouping" ) , German/bruder ( "brother" ) .

## **gediondo**

1 ° \_ bad spelling by jediondo, already incorporated in some countries. 2nd \_ one of the common names of the frangula (*Frangula alnus*), a shrub that grows in moist soil in Europe and North America,

## **gedoma**

If it is not spam, it may be some video game character or a mistake by genome, or by redoma, or. . .

## **gehema**

I agree that it is a mistake by Gehena, because for gem, genome or enema there is a lot of difference.

## **gehena**

Gehena is the name of the place where ungodly or unfaithful souls end up after death, it is like purgatory or hell, a concept shared by various monotheistic religions. The Jews call it in Hebrew 1490; 1497; 1492; 1504; 1493; 1501; (Gai Hinnom "Hainon Valley") , the Muslims 1580; 1607; 1606; 1605; (Yajnam Yahannam), and Christians keep the Jewish name, mentioned by Jesus in the New Testament. It comes from the name of a real place, 1490; 1497; 1488; 1489; 1503; 1492; 1504; 1501; (Gai ben Hannam "valley of the Son of Hinnon") on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

## **geiko**

1º\_ In oriental martial arts is called geiko or keiko training, practice on what was previously learned. Although it is not Spanish, it is widely used in sports. 2º\_ It is also the name given to the geisha in the districts of Gion and Pontocho of the city of Kyoto. The origin is in the voice 33464; 22931; ( gueikjo ) , where 33464; ( guei ) is interpreted as "art", but curiously today 22931; (KJO) is associated with prostitution rather than training.

## **geikos geishas**

And. . . Must see Geiko and Geisha.

## **geisers**

It is not Spanish, where there is the voice geyser and its plural geysers.

## **geisha**

It is the way of calling in Japan a type of cultured courtesan, educated in arts and protocol who entertained attendees at social gatherings. Although in its beginnings the geisha were men, by the nineteenth century women were already the majority, who in the West were associated with the Greek hetairas and thus confused with luxury prostitutes. These artists have almost disappeared since the end of World War II. The name geisha is the English version for Japanese 33464; 32773; ( gueiyá "artist" ) where 33464; ( guei ) means "art" and 32773; ( ya ) is "person"; and used in Spanish with the pronunciation 'gueiya'. Although as in the seventeenth century there were more men than women, originally to differentiate them the name of 22899 was used; 33464; 32773; ( onna gueiya "geisha woman" ). See geiko .

## **geisha-**

Error for geisha, which is not a prefix .

## **geishas**

Plural of geisha .

## **geishas geikos**

And. . . Must see Geisha and Geiko.

## **geishas o geikos**

And. . . You must see geisha and geiko.



## **gelidos**

Error for frost, groans, felids, gepids,

## **gelifracción**

It is another name for cryoclastism ("breaking of rocks by freezing of contained water"), but with a Latin etymology. It is formed with the prefix geli- ("ice") the suffix -fraction ("part, break") .

## **gelivación**

It is another name for cryoclastism ("breaking of rocks by freezing of contained water"). It is taken from the English gelivation although this has its origin in the French gélif ("icy, icy"), which evidently comes from the Latin gelum ("ice").

## **gemelas**

Feminine plural of twin.

## **gemelo**

Brother born of a same birth. Today it is used colloquially to brothers born of a same Zygote, and which are therefore identical; Unlike twin, which may come from different zygotes and even have different gender. But both words may be synonym for science. It comes from the latin gemellus, i ( guemelus, diminutive form for geminatus " doubled, repeated " ). See: twin. See: triplet.

## **gemidores**

Plural de gemidor .

## **genealógico**

Concerning genealogy ("study of origins").

## **generación**

1º\_ Action of generating, creating, generating. 2º\_ Group, especially of living beings, which belong to the same era with respect to their parents and ascendants, and to their children and descendants. By extension it is said of art and technology that evolve, where the same product has new generations as new versions appear. 3º\_ For the previous one, group of artists, thinkers, politicians who share an era and their ideas.

## **generación sintex**

See generation ("age group" / "relative to what is generated"), sintex (not Spanish, and this link can lead to advertising spam of various companies).

## **generación x**

They are born after the baby boomer, between 1960 and 1980. Its characteristic is the decrement, apathy, being a lost generation between a world dominated by mechanics and a digital one, although they lived the rise of intermediate electronics.

## **generación y**

Better known as millennials, they are those born in the last 20 years of the twentieth century.

## **generación z**

Also known as 'post millennials' or 'centennials', they are the generation born between 1995 and 2010, dependent on the internet although a little more aware of its risks because for them it is not a novelty but they live their reaches. The name is a continuation of generation and .

## **general**

1º\_ It is said of what is common, frequent to a set or group . See gral . . 2º\_ Name of a position, hierarchy of an order or an armed force.

## **generales**

Plural of general (in several of its meanings).

## **generosidad**

Quality of generosity, magnanimousness, detached attitude towards one's neighbor of personal goods, effort, work, help, . . .

## **genesio**

'Genesio' is a male name of Greek origin where 947; 949; 957; 949; 963; 953; 959; 9> (genes) is understood as "of origin, of lineage".

## **genética**

1º\_ Female of genetics. See gene . 2º\_ Science that studies biological inheritance. From the Greek 947; 949; 957; 957; 951; 964; 953; 954; 959; 9> (gennetikós "generator, producer"), which went through Latin before coming to Spanish. See genesis.

## **genético**

1º\_ Relative to genetics. 2º\_ Relative to genesis.

## **gengibre**

See ginger.

## **genialidades**

Plural of genius. See genius.

## **genio**

1o\_ Character , way of working . 2nd\_ Superior Intellectual Capacity . 3rd\_ Be legendary, with magical powers. .

## **genitales**

Genital Plural .

## **genitofobia**

It is the fear of physical or visual contact with the genital organs; by extension, to sexual intercourse. It is formed by "genital" "-phobia" . See also phlophobia, itifalophobia, colpophobia, eurotophobia, genophobia, coitophobia, erotophobia, malaxophobia, sarmasophobia.

## **genocidio**

It is a type of crime against humanity, where a group is exterminated because of its racial origin, its religion, its sex, . . .

It can be extended to political, ideological, geographical differences; but in truth the practical limit for this concept should be outside an armed conflict, since a war is always between opposing sides for some reason, and in a genocide one kills only for a characteristic of the victims. It is a word first used as a title in a chapter on the Shoah of the work Axis rule in occupied Europe ("The axis domain in occupied Europe", Raphael Lemkin, 1944), combining the Latin voices gens, gentis ("nation, people, tribe, clan") the suffix -cidium ("who kills").

## **genoflexo**

genoflexo is incorrectly written and should be written as genuflexo being its meaning: see: genuflexo.

## **genofobia**

It is a rejection for fear of the sexual organs, of a sexual relationship, and in some cases it could be a real phobia. The etymology is Greek , although it does not take literally to ????? ( genés "producer , initiator") nor to the verb ????? ( gennaoo "beget") but to an apocopated form of genitalia, by the reproductive organs, which is attached to the suffix -phobia, of ????? ( fivos "fear" ) . To me it seems better genitophobia, more than anything so that it is not confused with a "fear of a tribe or family, own or alien" . See also phlophobia, itifalophobia, colpophobia, eurotophobia, genophobia, genitophobia, erotophobia, malaxophobia, sarmasophobia, coitophobia.

## **genoveva**

Genevieve is a woman's name with a disputed origin; the most popular is attributed to the Welsh Gwenhwyfar (from gwen "white" hwyfar "soft, sea foam"), although its tighter Spanish version would be Geneva; another etymology may be Germanic, from Kenowefa (from kuni "family, bloodline" or kuoni "brave" wefa "woman").

## **genoveva-**

See Genevieve (woman's name).

## **genovés**

Name of the city of Genoa ( Italy ) . Relating to their language. See zeneize .

## **gentiles según la biblia**

See Gentile, according to, Bible.

## **genuflexo**

Derived from Latin, meaning literally " 34 bent knees. That it is piling before someone in submission.

## **genuina**

Feminine from genuine ("authentic").

## **geo-**

It is a prefix for "land, territory, relative to natural soil". From Greek 947; 949; 969; ( geo "from the earth" ) .

## **geoantictinales**

Surely this is a mistake because of the plural of geoanticline. See geo- prefix , anticline .

## **geoestratégico**

Relating to geostrategy ( "planning of a military operation on a territory" ). By extension it is any intervention planned for a territory. See suffix -ico .

## **geoglíficos**

It is probably an error by the plural of geoglyph ("relative to geoglyphs").

## **geoglífico**

Relating to geoglyphs ("drawings made on a large scale on hills, plains" ).

## **geografía**

1º\_ Science that deals with the use and description of territories. The name has Greek etymology where 947; 951;- or 947; 949; 959;- (ge- or geo- ) are prefixes for "land, terrain" and 947; 961; 945; 966; 949; 953; 957; (grafein) is "write, describe"; and in principle it was associated with maps, although today it studies climate, population, political division, production, . . . 2º\_ By the previous one, and figuratively, it is "the landscape, the territory".

## **geográfico**

Concerning geography ("study of the territory").

## **geolde**

Error by geoid ("shaped like planet Earth").

## **geológico**

Relating to geology. From Greek 947; 949; 969;- (Geo- "Earth") 955; 959; 947; 953; 945; ( lodge "knowledge" ) 953; 954; 959; 9> (-ikos "relating to") .

## **geometría**

It is the part of mathematics that deals with the measurement of bodies and figures, and the relationships between them.

At first it was used to measure terrain and surfaces, which gave rise to its name, since in Greek it is formed by the prefix 947; 949; 969;- ( geo- "earth" ) 956; 949; 964; 961; 959; 957; ( metron "measure" ) the suffix - 953; 945; ( -ía "action, quality" ) .

## **geométrico**

Relative to geometry.

## **geopolítica**

It's "geopolitics" without the /i/.

## **gera**

In addition to the Asturian River, Gera is the name of a stream in the state of Thuringia (Germany) and of a nearby town, but which is not on its course.

## **gerbillo**

It would be a diminutive of gerbil or gerbil, a species of Asian rodent whose scientific name is Meriones unguiculatus;

Although 'gerbilo' is also used as a common name as it happened with arda and squirrel. There is another similar animal in Africa called gerbil, and they are sometimes confused.

### **germanismo**

Voice or expression of the German language used in ours or another. The name comes from the Roman name Germania for the territory occupied by present-day Germany.

### **germanía**

1º\_ In principle it is a brotherhood, which in some regions of Spain was synonymous with guild. From the Latin germanus, i ("brother"). 2º\_ For the previous one it was used especially to call the brotherhood of ruffians and thieves, who have their own slang. Also to that language. See lunfardo , slang .

### **germano**

Relative to Germany, or more precisely to Germania, by the name given by the Celts, then the Gauls and then the Romans to the primitive people from which they come.

### **germano, na**

See German ( "German" ), na .

### **germanoturca**

Female Germanotourist. See German, Turkish.

### **germofobia**

It is the fear of germs, in the medical sense of the term, as microorganisms capable of producing disease and not as seeds or germ buds. See germ .

### **geroproctector**

Error by geroprotector .

### **gerson**

Gerson is a male name of Hebrew origin, like 1490; 1512; 1505; 1493; 1503; (grshom "immigrant, from somewhere else") , which comes from 1490; 1512; 1513; ( grash "eject, banish" ). Today it is used by religious influence, as it is mentioned in the Old Testament as the son of Moses, of Levi (initiator of levitic gersonites), and as a member of finees' family.

### **gesamtlänge**

It is not Spanish, and in German it would be "the total length". See German/gesamtlänge .

### **gestacion subrogada**

See gestation, surrogacy, surrogacy, and since it is published, surrogacy.

### **gestación**

The period of pregnancy or pregnancy, the action of gestating something in general.

## **gestapo**

It was called Gestapo ( pr. guestapo ) to the Geheime StaatsPolizei ("Secret State Police") of the German regime between 1933 and 1945. It was an organization created for political purposes outside the law to pursue opponents of the government and Nazi ideology.

## **getta**

1º\_ Getta is a very uncommon feminine name in our language. Probably from Hebrew, since in the Bible there are place names with a similar pronunciation. 2º\_ Although it is not a Spanish word, it sometimes appears under the influence of American slang and is pronounced 'gueta'. It is always a variation of get like "achieve, get", and sometimes like a mispronunciation of get off ("get off, drop by force") or a reduction of gettable or gettable ("gettable"). 3º\_ In tennis it is said -informally- when a return is achieved that seemed impossible to achieve. See willy.

## **género binario**

It should be understood by 'gender' ('distinction by sex'), and 'binary' ('composed of two elements'), although one must assimilate the biological concept of two sexes against the identitarian, which may be broader, to understand where this phrase was invented from.

## **género no binario**

It is the negative version of gender binary, as a concept of gender identity. See no ("negation"), binary ("two-element").

## **génesis**

1º\_ Origin, beginning, generation of something or someone. From Greek 947; 949; 957; 949; 963; 953; 9> ( guénesis "generation, origin" ) . It is also used as a word component, especially for the suffix -genesis. 2º\_ By the previous name of the first book in the Jewish Torah (and Tanakh), where it is known as 1489; 1456; 1468; 1512; 1461; 1488; 1513; 14< 1473; 1497; 1514; (bedeyit "in the beginning"), and from the Old Testament in the Christian Bible, which describes the creation of the world.

## **gérmenes**

Plural of germ .

## **ghana**

The Republic of Ghana is an African country that in its colonial era was known as Gold Coast. The name comes from the ancient Ghana Empire, which was how Arabs and then Europeans called the territory Wagadu, because in the Soninko language 'Ghana' (gjanna) was the title of their 'warrior king'. Still, it is an honorific name, because this kingdom did not occupy the territory of the Gold Coast.

## **ghosting**

In casual or informal relationships, but they maintain a contact, it is said that someone ghosts when they stop communicating with each other, does not answer their messages or calls, usually after having a sexual relationship. The name can be translated from English as "fantasizing, becoming a ghost". See mosting .

## **giallo**

Literary and cinematographic genre, close to the police thriller with touches of terror and some sexploitation with gore. It is of Italian origin, where giallo ("yellow") was the predominant color on the covers of books of this genre.

## **giallorossa**

It is not Spanish but Italian, where it is the feminine of giallorosso (combination of red and yellow colors). However 'giallorossa' is used in our language to identify the Associazione Sportiva Roma, the Italian football club with an imperial dark red shirt with yellow gold (colors that identify the city of Rome). See also giallo (literary and cinematographic style).

## **gif**

1st\_ 'GIF' is a type of compressed image file to use especially on the web. Its extension is \*.gif and allows you to save some instructions to create animations, accepts transparency and a maximum of 256 colors. The name "Graphics Interchange Format" was developed by CompuServe in 1987 and has been free since 1998, although its LZW compression algorithm still belongs to UNISYS. 2nd\_ 'GIF' is the IATA code for Winter Haven City Gilbert Field Airport (Florida, USA).

## **giga-**

Prefix that is used by "huge", although it is more common in technical voices where it represents "billion" and serves to create multiples in several units. We inherited it from the Latin gigas, antis ("giant"), although the Romans surely took it from the Greek.

## **gigante**

1º\_ As an adjective it is said of something with a size notoriously larger than normal. From the Latin gigas, antis which takes it from the Greek γίγας; γίγας; γίγας; γίγας; γίγας (gigas) both with the same meaning of 'giant'. 2º\_ As an extension of the previous one, a person of great merits and qualities that stands out among his peers. 3º\_ Mythological and legendary character, similar to human but of great stature. 4th\_ Muñeco or large figure that is carried in processions or parades as an allegory. See giant. 5º\_ Common name or part of the name of animals and plants such as Selenicereus grandiflorus and Acanthus mollis. 6º\_ 'Gigante' is the name of several cities, towns and localities, one in the department of Huila and another in the department of Tolima (Colombia); in the state of Nuevo León (Mexico); in the department of Morazán (El Salvador); in the province of Piura (Peru) and in the district of Coimbra (Portugal).

## **gigante asiático**

It is an epithet to name China (country).

## **gigante giganta**

It can be a mistake by giant verbs/agiganta.

## **gigantesca**

Feminine of gigantic ("of giant size") .

## **gigantón**

Augmentative of giant, especially as an adjective for a large person. For some mistake see gigaton .

## **gigatonelada**

Although used as a measure of weight, it is actually a measure of energy released in an explosion. Its symbol is Gt and is formed by the prefix giga- ("billion times") ton ("thousand kilograms"). See Gigaton ( 10<sup>8</sup> 313; tons of TNT ) , t .

## **gigatón**

It is a short form for gigaton.

## **gigolos**

Error by gigolo plural.

## **gil**

Gil (capitalized) is a surname of Spanish origin, but as an adjective it is used to qualify someone as "unwary, dumb" in some places "drunk for love". It comes from the caló jily (jilí "naive, silly" ). See parsley, asshole.

## **gilida**

Gilida is the name of a village in the State of Odisha (India). It can also be a mistake for gilda, gilada , . . .

## **gillete**

Razor blade. It is a trade mark with the name of the founder of the company " The Gillette Company " , King Camp Gillette.

## **gillette**

1º\_ Gillette® is a trademark of shaving products and accessories. It was created in the early twentieth century by the American King Camp Gillette who had his company The Gillette Company in the city of Boston (state of Massachusetts, USA). For many years the name was a generic Americanism to call the "razor blade"; although the multinational Procter Gamble that bought the brand at the beginning of the XXI century still maintains it as registered property. 2º\_ I do not know if this fits in a dictionary, but I wanted to comment something about the character of the novel Sherlock Holmes, created by the writer Arthur Conan Doyle in 1887, and is that although his appearance was described throughout his work the most popular and almost definitive characterization we owe it to the actor, director and theatrical producer William Gillette, who not only incorporated the curved pipe but also coined the phrase "Oh, this is elementary, my dear fellow" addressed to Dr. Watson.

## **gimelga**

Taco or cuño to assert a boom on a sailing boat; it's an old-fashioned voice.

## **gimnasia**

Physical activity and discipline to maintain a healthy life with body training to improve your strength and flexibility. It can also have competitive purposes. From Greek 947; 965; 956; 957; 945; 963; 953; 945; ( gymnasia "sports exercise" ) formed by 947; 965; 956; 957; 959; 9> ( gymnós "naked [because the men practiced it without clothes]" ) - 953; 945; ( -ia "action, quality" ) .

## **gimnasio**

A place where the body is trained and practiced to keep it healthy and harmonious. In some parts of Europe it is also an educational establishment, because in ancient Greece they were also places of study of art and philosophy for the aristocracy, where everyone was male and free citizens. Since he trained without clothes, they called him 947; 965; 956; 957; 945; 963; 953; 959; 957; ( gymnasion "gathering of nudes" ) .

## **gineceo**

Room dwellings in ancient Greece that were aimed at women; It was later introduced in Roman architecture. From there we took the Spanish name, which in latin is gynaeceum, and comes from the Greek 947; 965; 957; 945; 953; 954; 949; 953; 959; 9> ( gynaikeios, " female " ) with the 947 component; 965; 957; 951; ( gyne, " female " ) .

## **gineco-**



Prefix relating to women . It comes from the Greek γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή (gynaikós "of the woman") .

### **ginecofobia**

It is the fear of women, which usually refers to men who feel rejection for fear of sexual contact with women; although it is used a lot (and badly) as misogyny. It consists of the Greek voices γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή ( gynaikós "woman" ) γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή; γυνή ( fovos "fear") .

### **ginecología**

A medical study and discipline that deals with female physiology and anatomy. It consists of gynecologist- ("relating to women") and -logia ("study, treatise").

### **ginés**

'Ginés' is a variant of the male name Genesio.

### **gingivo**

It is a Latin lexical component for "gum" used in medicine and dentistry. It comes from gingiva, ae with the same meaning.

### **ginofobia**

It is another version for gynecophobia.

### **gipar**

Error by any of many words; to quote a few let's say that the one mentioned by Anonymous is actually cripar, and the one confused by Antonio Navarro García - Akila is guipar.

### **giradisco**

The turntable tray is a phonographic disk player. See pickup.

### **giròn**

Obviously it is a mistake by gyro, or perhaps it is a surname that has a serious accent. See also jirón , verbs / giró , mirón , . . .

### **girón**

Name of several cities, such as those found in Monagas (Venezuela), La Libertad (El Salvador), Azuay (Ecuador), Santander (Colombia), . . .

### **gitanofobia**

In reality it does not exist as a phobia, it is not a pathology but an invention to name the "fear of the gypsies". See zingarophobia.

### **glacial**

Relative to low temperatures, ice, and figuratively to the lack of feelings, which generates a feeling similar to cold. From the Latin gelu, us ("cold, ice, snow").

## **glande**

Extreme part of the body of the penis, which is somewhat wider. The name is of Latin origin, where glans, glandis means "acorn-shaped". See Bálanó .

## **glandula de cowper**

It is clearly a mistake by the Cowper's gland (in the male urogenital system).

## **glasial**

See: glacial

## **glaucas**

Feminine plural of glauco .

## **glauco**

1º\_ It is an adjective for something with a surface "shiny, shiny, resplendent". It comes from the Greek 947; 955; 945; 965; 954; 959; 9> ( glaukós ) with the same meaning . 2º\_ Of color "grayish blue" or "bluish green", especially in the eyes or the sea. 3º\_ Common name in Greece, of various historical, literary and mythological characters. 4º\_ It is one of the names for the mollusk Glaucus atlanticus. See blue dragon.

## **glic**

1º\_ 'Glic' is a lexical component most commonly used as a prefix for 'glucose'. See Medic/Glic . 2º\_ 'GLIC' is an acronym that has no development in Spanish, but can be found from English for General Ledger Identification Code, or Global Legal Information Catalog, among others.

## **glic en medicina**

See glyc ("glucose, glycopyrronium [bromide]), medicine, medical/glyc.

## **glicocola**

It is an old name for glycine (amino acid), although some still use it, especially as an advertising denomination. [Note: glycolola is not a plant, that must be a confusion or a copy paste of its synonym glycine, which in another meaning is a homonym for the Wisteria sinensis. ]

## **gliptomanía**

Obsession or fondness for faceted stones or precious stones worked, also by sculptures. It comes from the Greek 947; 955; 965; 9< 964; 959; 9> ( glyptos, " 34 stone engraving; ) and 956; 945; 957; 953; 945; ( mania, " 34 madness; ).

## **glíglico**

It is another way of calling the Cortazarian gygic language, which according to what colleague Felipe Lorenzo del Río comments should be the correct one.

## **glorieta**

1º\_ In parks or gardens it is a construction with a roof covered by vines or climbing plants; some versions are made entirely of wood or other materials, and serve as a shelter from the sun or rain. See kiosk, gazebo. 2º\_ As the roundabout was a construction in the middle of a place and often with a circular shape, the name was also associated

with the roundabouts of roads, the rond point. See rhombi.

## **glorioso**

Relative to glory, which deserves and receives.

## **glosolalia**

1st\_ The origin of this word is in the Greek version of the New Testament, formed by 947; 955; 969; 963; 963; 945; (glossa "tongue, language") 955; 945; 955; 949; 953; 957; (lalein "to speak") and translates as "to speak in tongues," the "gift of speaking different languages to evangelize other nations." It would be more accurate to say that it is a xenoglossia or xenolalia, but thanks to Pentecostal or charismatic practices 'glossolalia' is considered its synonym. In linguistics, it is the pronunciation of meaningless syllables in a speech for artistic or expressive purposes. When incoherent words are involuntary and outside of religious mysticism, psychiatry and psychology consider it pathological and can respond to various causes.

## **glostora**

It was a trademark of a hair fixer, which young males used since the 1940s. It was produced in Argentina by the Argentine Company Sydney Ross S. To. and is remembered by a radio microprogram called "El Glostora Tango Club" that sponsored the manufacturer and offered very high quality live tango concertos.

## **glotografía**

It is a non-invasive medical study used by otolaryngologists to check the throat, glottis, vocal cords. By some mistake see glossography .

## **glucogenesis**

Error from glycogenesis .

## **glucogenolisis**

Glycogenolysis error.

## **glucosa**

Monosaccharide or free sugar of vegetable origin. The name is from Greek etymology and was coined by the politician and chemist Jean-Baptiste-André Dumas in 1838 from 947; 955; 965; 954; 965; 9> ( glukus "sweet" ) with the suffix -osa .

## **glúteos o nalgas**

See buttock, buttock, both in singular.

## **gnomon**

Greek 947; 957; 969; 956; 969; 957; ( gnomon, " needle, Guide " ) It is the style or vertical Rod using sundials in the Centre of the quadrant to project its shadow, which moves to pass the hours.

## **gnomos**

Plural of gnome ("mythological being of forests and gardens"). By some mistake see gnomon .

## **gnomón**

It is the style or hand of the sundial, which casts its shadow over the quadrant to indicate the hours of the day. The name is of Greek origin by 947; 957; 969; 956; 969; 957; ( gnomon "guide") .

## **gnosico**

See gnosico; Gnostic.

## **gnósico**

Gnosis or knowledge; Greek 947; 957; 969; 963; 953; 9> with the same pronunciation and meaning. Although of origin philosophical, gnosis is associated with a spiritual state they experienced primitive Christian sects known as Gnostics. Today, the Board neognosticismo from newages to spiritualists.

## **gobernada**

1st\_ Female of the adjective governed . 2o\_ Female form of the participle of the verb rule .

## **gobierno de mujeres**

View government, woman, gynecology, matriarchy.

## **gochote**

Augmentative of gocho (in its various meanings).

## **godino**

Male name . It comes from the adjective Goth or Gothic.

## **godín**

It is a regression of godinez ("office worker, bureaucrat"), assuming that this is a plural, and creating a form of adjective in the singular.

## **godínez**

It is a derogatory or humorous Mexicanism for "office worker, bureaucrat, salaried worker with working hours", which has its own characteristics as an archetype. In principle it is a Spanish patronymic of the name Godino (from Goth), and the origin of the adjective seems to be in the surname of one of the students of the class of Professor Jirafales, in the Mexican television series El Chavo del Ocho, who fulfilled in going to school but did not participate, he hid so that the teacher did not call him, he did not study and respond to inquiries with evasiveness. In the animated series The Simpsons there is also a character named Godinez in the dub, who is a bureaucrat or an office worker and is surely not the origin since the term existed before. A precedent is the adjective 'gutierrez', still earlier and taken from a telenovela, with the same meaning.

## **godo**

Eastern Germanic people that spread throughout Europe. As these barbarians were also found in the Iberian Peninsula, the adjective 'godo' was used in a derogatory way to name the Spaniards.

## **godzilla**

Character of a series of films created in postwar Japan. It was a reptile contaminated by nuclear radiation that turned it into a giant animal. His original name is Gojira ( 12468; 12472; 12521; 34, ballena-gorila " ).

## **goe**

1º\_ 'Goe' is another common name for the "roe deer" (*Mazama americana*). 2º\_ 'GOE' is an acronym for "Special Operations Group", which are usually formed by military or police with special training. 3º\_ It is also the acronym of "Gran Oriente Español", a Spanish Masonic lodge. 4º\_ In English it is -among others- the acronym of Govern-owned enterprise ( "company owned by the Government" ), which is a company owned by a State but that operates or competes like the private ones. See SOE, GOES.

## **gola**

Throat, neck. Also something that covers it, by metonymy. In sense figurative, voice.

## **golden rain**

Name in English for the " 34 Golden shower;. See: Golden shower.

## **goleiro**

It is not Spanish but Portuguese, and in our language it is not used because there is already its goalkeeper version in addition to goalkeeper, goalkeeper, goalkeeper, guardavalla, . . . . As there is no Portuguese-Spanish dictionary around here I guess it can be mentioned that it comes from the word gol, which is "gol", as in our language, followed by the suffix -eiro which is used both to indicate a profession and for the place where something is kept.

## **goleiro goleira**

They are two words, and they are not used in Spanish, where the Brazilian Portuguese 'goleiro' translates to "goalkeeper, goalkeeper, goalkeeper in a sport, especially in football". See goalkeeper .

## **goleros**

Plural of golero.

## **golfito**

1o\_ Diminutive of Gulf (in any of its meanings). 2nd\_ Golf Diminutive . Another name of the minigolf.

## **gollete**

Throat, neck, especially the top near the head. By extension it is said of ornaments in clothing that are put on the neck. By comparison, the neck of bottles, amphorae, or similar shapes. From the French goulet ("narrow passage").

## **golosina**

1º\_ It is an edible made in small portions, which is usually sweet and of little or no nutritional value, since it is designed to flatter the sense of taste. From the Latin gulosus, a, um ("glutton") the suffix -ina. It has meanings in a figurative sense and originated some locutions such as "to embitter someone's candy" or "spirit of the candy". 2º\_ Inflection of the verb golosinar ("engolosinar") .

## **goloso**

Who likes to eat sweets. By extension, you want something that is pleasurable and you need to satiate that urgently. From Latin gulosus, a, um ("glutton, with gluttony"). See sweet tooth ("hopscotch game").

## **golpe de estado**

I was doubting whether it is really a locution, because a meaning of 'coup' is precisely "theft"; but I think it is; and if not

someone corrects me. It would be a revolt by which an institutional government in a state is overthrown or attempted to be overthrown.

### **golpe psicológico**

In this case "blow" refers more to the effect. It is a fact that psychologically shocks and alters and can cause personal or social trauma.

### **golpe psíquico**

It must be a psychological blow, unless you consult for some superpower for a game or a cartoon character.

### **gomas**

Thus, in the plural, he is told in the English-speaking Caribbean, ( Colombia, Venezuela. . . ) shoes or sports shoes.

### **gomia**

In rioplatense lunfardo is the 34 vesre; friend ".

### **gomía**

In lunfardo rioplatense is the vesre of "friend" .

### **gomosis**

Disease caused by fungi such as *Phytophthora citrophthora* in fruit trees.

### **gongorino**

Relative to Luis de Góngora y Argote, or his work.

### **gonica**

It is not the female 100<gonico because it does not exist in Spanish, but it can be a mistake for female agonic, conical, tonic, bonito, Ionic, phonic, sonic, gothic,

### **goñete**

It seems a combination of gañote with gollete, more than safe to name the neck, the cogote.

### **gorbicio o jinebro**

See gorbicio, jinebro, soap, and since we are, 100<jabinera 128521; .

### **gore**

1°\_ Name of several populations in the region of Southland ( New Zealand ) ; in the canton of Quebec (Canada); in the states of Oklahoma, Georgia, Ohio, Virginia and Missouri (USA); in the state of Queensland (Australia); in the Northern Province (Sierra Leone); and also in Albania, Sudan, Slovenia, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Mozambique. See Goré. 2°\_ Film genre of violent horror, very bloody and with explicit mutilations. It comes from the English gore ("blood, bodily fluid"). See English/gore . 3°\_ GORE is an acronym for "Regional Government".

### **gore**

Soiled with blood, it also spreads to feces, to mud as "stained with something unclean." It is especially said of a film genre with bloody scenes and mutilated bodies. In Old English gyr, gyru and gor were already used as "clot, mud, manure, grime".

## **goré**

Goré is the name of several cities in Middle Chadi, Eastern Logue, Western Logone and Chari-Baguirmi in (Chad); in Seno (Burkina Faso); in Timbuktu (Mali); in Boffa (Guinea); and in Borgou (Benin). See gore.

## **gorgeo**

Twitter error.

## **gorila**

Primate of the family hominidae, who lives in Africa.

## **gorila**

In Argentina is called "34 Gorilla; antiperonist anyone. The origin of the term was in a radio sketch which parodied the film Mogambo and before any noise in the jungle they advertised "should be gorillas, they must be 34. The phrase became popular and people repeated it provided that appeared a situation surprising them. When it was rumored that a group of soldiers attempted to overthrow President Perón in 1955, the popular response was "they must be 34 gorillas; and the nickname ended being accepted also by the coup leaders.

## **gorra**

In Lunfardo is a police or military authority, by metonymy with the uniform cap. By extension it is anyone who has or is created with authority over others. See also hold cap, be on the cap.

## **gorrón**

1st\_ Stone, pebble, boulders. 2nd\_ Old word for. 3rd\_ Chicharrón (animal fat). 4th\_ Thief. 5th\_ Type of wide-brimmed cap formerly used by soldiers and then students who did not carry thread or bonette. 6th\_ Lifer, who eats free to other people's ribs. Tradition has it that since the seventeenth century Spanish students who attended distant universities and dressed in cloak and nougat took advantage of eating by sneaking into parties and baptisms, without speaking but greeting everyone by raising their cap, as if they were known; from his nickname capigorrón came the expression "eat of a scumbag". See gorrero, scumbag, clubman.

## **gosa**

'Gosa' is the name of several geographical places in Afghanistan, USA, Romania, Pakistan, Germany, Ivory Coast, Belarus and Albania.

## **gossiping**

See <https://www.meaning.org/English/gossiping.htm>

## **gota gorda**

It is clearly understood: it is a large, thick, abundant drop. See fat.

## **gotículas**

I think it's a mistake by the plural of droplet, although in truth it is always used droplets. See microdrops, fog.

## **gotícula**

Singular droplet 128521; .

## **gotículas**

Version of the most used microdroplets, small droplets dispersed in the air. From Latin gutta , ae ( "drop" ) the diminutive suffix -culus or -culum .

## **góndolas**

Plural of gondola (various meanings).

## **gótico**

Relative to the Goths, also to a post-Romanesque and pre-Renaissance European artistic style. Today it is the name of an urban tribe, with a subculture associated with the dark, the horror genre, the black color and the characteristics of medieval art.

## **gpa**

1º\_ As an acronym 'GPA' has several developments, p . and. 'Grupo de Prevención y Apoyo' or 'Gran Premio [automobile] de Argentina' (which is not an official name). In the U.S., it is more popular to use grade point average, which is also calculated in other parts of the world to obtain educational degree equivalencies. In France it is an acronym for surrogacy as Gestation Pour Autrui ("gestation for another"). 2nd\_ 'GPA' is the IATA code for Araxos Airport (city of Patras, Greece).

## **gracia**

1st\_ Hermosura in general, qualities that are pleasant; sometimes also risible. 2nd\_ Free favor or gift . 3rd\_ Baptism name, then the official lyregistered .

## **gracias**

1st\_ Plural of grace . 2o\_ Classical goddesses who ruled beauty, joy and fertility. In Rome they were known as Gratiae ( "Thank you") and in Greece as 935; 945; 961; 953; 964; 949; 9> ( "Calrites" ) . See cacti . 3rd\_ Expression of thanks, of recognition for a welcome received . In Latin gratia ( "grace , honor that surrenders to another" ) gave rise to the expression gratias agere ( "give thanks") that was used just as a thank you, and ended up also as plural in Spanish.

## **graciela**

It is a woman's name that Spanish took from the Italian Graziella, which is a diminutive of grazia and comes from the Latin gratia, ae ("grace, donaire, charm").

## **grado**

Unit of measurement for various systems. It is so because it comes from the latin gradus (step, step) that facilitates its use on any scale, even to imply levels where cannot be measured physically.

## **grado celsius**

With the symbol °C, it is a measure for temperature on a scale that took as a reference the freezing point of water at 100 °C and the boiling point at 0 °C, but later the values were reversed. It was created by Swedish physicist Anders Celsius. See Fahrenheit degree.



## **grado fahrenheit**

With the symbol °F, it is a measure for temperature on a scale that took as a reference the freezing point of water at 32 °F and the boiling point at 212 °F. It was created by Polish physicist Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit. See degree Celsius .

## **grados**

Plural of degree.

## **graduales**

Plural of gradual .

## **grafitear**

It is to do graffiti ( also graffiti). See graffiti artist .

## **grafiti**

It is the Spanish version of Italian graffiti ("doodles") for a graffiti on a wall for artistic, propaganda or expression purposes.

## **grafofobia**

Irrational fear of writing. It is created from the Greek 947; 961; 945; 966; 949; 953; 957; ( graphein "write" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fovos "fear" ) .

## **grafología**

Study of the person and their behavior through their writing. From Greek 947; 961; 945; 966; 949; 953; 957; ( graphein "write" ) 955; 959; 947; 953; 945; ( lodge "knowledge" ) .

## **grafoscopía**

Examination and analysis of writings, in principle with a magnifying glass called "graphoscope". It is a forensic discipline, which is responsible for verifying the authenticity of a handwritten signature or text. From Greek 947; 961; 945; 966; 949; 953; 957; ( graphein "write" ) 963; 954; 959; 9< 959; 9> ( scopós "observe" ) .

## **gral**

See gral . ( abbreviation for "general" ) . For some other mistake see great, grail, oral, . . .

## **gral.**

'Gral . ' is the abbreviation for general .

## **grama gruesa**

See grass, thick.

## **gran bretaña**

An island in the North Atlantic belonging to the United Kingdom where England, Scotland and Wales are located. The name comes from the ancient Roman province of Britannia, which is an eponym for its primitive inhabitants, the Britons or Bretons.

## **gran cantidad**

See large ("apocope of large" ), quantity ("countable number of units") .

## **gran gusto**

They suggest it as if it were a synonym for "likes", which I do not attach because they just used it as spam. See great, taste.

## **gran manzana**

"The Big Apple" is the name by which New York City (USA) is popularly known. In principle it appears to be a nickname coined by the rapporteur and equestrian journalist John J. Fitz Gerald in the 1920s. The explanation (which personally sounds more like an excuse) is that you heard it say to a jockey who saw New York and his racecourse as the destination that seeks every horse racer, such as "the apple that all horses chase." Considering that this localist anecdote fits with the promotional use made by the city of the slogan 'Big Apple', I almost prefer to believe that Big Apple is actually a bad translation of the Spanish concept of "main apple", the political, economic, religious center of a community : its main building block, which perfectly fits the importance of the former capital of the country. View apple (urban block) .

## **gran número**

It depends on the context, it can be a sandbox, a plethora, a good show. . .

## **grande**

Larger-than-average size, hierarchy, or duration. It is applied in cases such as corpulent, fat, tall, adult, hero, noble, . . .

## **grandesito**

Big error. See big.

## **granívoro**

Error by granivore .

## **granulocito**

Another name for leukocyte (blood cell).

## **granulocitos**

Plural of granulocyte.

## **grapa**

Aguardiente made with fermented grape shell.

## **grasa**

From medieval Latin grossus ( "thick, fat" ) , which comes from crassus, a , um . 1st\_ Fat Female . 2nd\_ Sebum of animal and plant origin . It is a combination of glycerins with fatty acids. 3rd\_ Fatty lubricant that can be organic, mineral or synthetic . 4th\_ In lunfardo you are said 'fat' to something or someone ordinary, mersa, without class. Perhaps it is associated with food: the one that drips fat is supposed to be of low quality, and the one who consumes it is not exactly a gourmet, not even a guru.

## **grasa en inglés**

See fat (various meanings), English ("language of England"), English/grease, English/fat, English/adiposity, English/camp ("ordinary, in bad taste").

## **grasa modismo**

See fat (lunfardo), idiom.

## **gratificaciones**

Plural of gratification .

## **gratuito a gratuidad**

See free, free, free.

## **gravado**

1°\_ As an adjective it is said of what a lien, weight or tax burden has. 2°\_ Participle of the verb to tax . For some mistake see record ("enroll, register").

## **grave**

1°\_ Adjective for something weighty, great, serious, important, venerable. The meaning also extends to difficult or annoying. 2°\_ Low frequency sound. 3°\_ Plain word, with the penultimate syllable as the tonic. 4th\_ Inflection of the verb to engrave . See verbs/grave .

## **gravedad**

1°\_ Quality of serious, serious, important. 2°\_ Phenomenon of nature by which bodies attract each other, and is explained by their mass, which when it is large enough (as in stars or planets) is more noticeable. The value of gravity on Earth is 9, 80665 m/s<sup>2</sup>.

## **gravitacional**

Relative to the force of gravity .

## **gravitatorio**

It is a variant for gravitational ("relative to the force of gravity"), although it is used more for what is related to weight.

## **gráfica de barras**

Graphical representation of values as bars. For more details see histogram.

## **gráfica de pastel**

Cake or pie graph is basically a circle ( it can be inclined in perspective or even simulate a 3D ) divided into parts for radios. Each pie represents a proportional part of a whole and the amount in each depends on angle to find the radios that limit it.

## **gráfica de torta**

It is a pie chart that shows the percentages on a disk that represents a total of 100% divided into circular sectors as portions. The name is an allusion to the resemblance to the cuts of a cake or cake of round shape. See pie chart,

histogram.

### **gráfico de pastel**

It is a version of "cake chart" or "cake chart".

### **gráfico de torta**

It is a version of "cake chart" or "cake chart".

### **grá´ci**

What?.

### **greCIA**

1º\_ Greece is the exonym by which the present-day Hellenic Republic is known ( 917; 955; 955; 951; 957; 953; 954; 942; 916; 951; 956; 959; 954; 961; 945; 964; 943; 945; Pr. Ellinikí Dimokratía), and also to the ancient group of city-states, cradle of Western civilization. It is a European territory close to Asia and Africa. The name used in Spanish is taken from the name given to it by the Romans as Graecia. See H elade . 2º\_ For the previous one, it is also used as a woman's name. It could have an etymology in the graeci people mentioned by Aristotle, but it is little known, perhaps of literary or even mythological origin. 3º\_ It is also the name of geographical places, homage to Ancient Greece.

### **grecoortodoxo**

It does not exist as a word, and if it is incorporated it it would be appropriate to simplify the double 'o'. If you refer to the Orthodox Apostolic Catholic Church of Greece, you can use "Orthodox Greek", or take the rule for script in Gentiles and write "Greek-Orthodox"; but the best thing is "Greek Orthodox".

### **green washing**

It is not Spanish, but it is also not English, as they have an adjective greenwashing for what in our language began to be called "ecowashing".

### **greenwashing**

It is English, it is formed by green ( "green, ecological" ) washing ( "washing, bleaching" in an economic or image sense). In Spanish there is already eco-white or ecowashing for the same cases.

### **grela**

1 º \_ in Lunfardo is female; The etymology may be related to Griseta, or perhaps with Grilo or cricket (in its meaning of "shackle", wife). 2 º \_ Also in Lunfardo is dirt, possibly a deformation of its vesre ' Gremu ', a disimilaci n of clay, or that by a prejudice macho is associated with the previous one, as if the woman was always dirty (traitor) and at the end of the tango of the life always us of I'm on tack.

### **grencha**

Dissimilation of crencha.

### **gre  o**

Vulgarism by gre  udo ( various meanings ) . [There is a special case that can be mentioned here, and that is that in some regions of Spain they colloquially call Jesus "el Gre  o", as in others they call him "el Barba".

## grey

It's the color gray. In South Africa it is used in a derogatory way to name the mulatto. It appears in archaic English as græg, but is further back lost in Proto-Indo-European languages. See blue.

## grey

Group gathered under the guidance of someone, usually in the religious sphere. It comes from Latin grex , gregis ( "herd" ).

## grey hat

It's English, and literally translates as "grey hat". It is actually a category of hacker with a name created from the already existing black hat ("black hat") and white hat ('white hat'), which while it enters other people's networks and databases to find vulnerabilities, aims to prove that they are insecure just to offer their professional services, which is in a grey area between aid and extortion. View database , cyberestafador .

## greys

As I do not think that they are asking about color in English, or dolores of some names, I guess that it is a mistake by the plural of grey, which is 'flocks'.

## greysi

It is a woman's name, but its etymology is more than doubtful. It looks like a variant of Grace, which in Spanish is used as Graciela's hypocoristic, just like Gray or Grey; the latter is a surname with variants in the British Isles (Greye; McGraw) who formed a patronymic as Greyson, and who could also end up in Spanish as the name Greysi. Most likely, it is a reference to gray hair, hair color. See English/grey ("grey").

## grieta

1st\_ Crack on a large surface like a mountain or a terrain, separated enough to see the interior. It comes from the Latin crepita ( "crunch, crack" ). 2o\_ In a figurative sense it is a division in what should be a homogeneous group and that occurs by breakage, by a fact that is considered violent or painful.

## grifo

In principle say that tap is a fabulous animal mix of Eagle, lion and snake. The story of how it ended up turning into a valve for the water begins in the Renaissance, when walled castles were changed by lavish residences and appeared huge cathedrals throughout great European city. The problem with flat roofs was the fall of water, which is usually solved with a hole in the charge of the wall that dripping rain on the outside wall, and caused a nasty stain. To avoid that, the architects began to put some pipes protruding one meter of the wall, and then the water already fell away from the walls. For decoration, those tubes had the form of neck and head taps with open mouth came out the liquid, and when the household faucets associated with them is with these forms of drainage by the way in which fell the water jet.

## grileiro grileira

It is not Spanish but Brazilian Portuguese, and grileiro ( "squatter with truchos papers") is not used in our language.

## grillé aux pommes

French name for roasted apples used in restaurants to charge them more expensive.

## grilo

In lunfardo it is "pocket". It comes from the Italian grigio ( griyio "grey") , influenced, by similarity, by the word 'cricket' .

Metonymy is given by the 'berrettino', a grey beanie used by prisoners to hide their belongings, as if it were a pocket.

## **gringa**

Feminine of gringo.

## **gringo**

In principle say that gringo is used as a derogatory way to call abroad, that is not understood you when speaks, and is usually Latin use (in the broad sense of the word) people of Northern origins. There are several versions about its etymology; but the less credible is the green go home, not only because the phrase was not used in the mid-19th century, but because the Mexican people did not speak English, but if you listened to it, and there is some documentation about a tune singing us soldiers and qu and he said Green grow the bushes, whose first syllables rather poorly understood by those who spoke Spanish ended up in the word gringo. Actually the term used before in Spain, where speaking in gringo already was a vulgar way to say to speak in Greek (for being incomprehensible and distant to the Spanish language); call gringo a strange or alien there is a short passage.

## **gripe aviar**

Bird-like influenza that can be transmitted to humans by the H5N1 virus.

## **grisáceo**

Of a color with gray tints, which veers to gray.

## **grisín**

It is a bread with an elongated and thin shape, with a dry crumb, more similar to a biscuit. It originates in Turin (Piedmont, Italy), where it is called by the Piedmontese name gher sin (an onomatopoeia of the crunching sound when biting). Depending on the country, it is known by different names such as breadstick, colin, palitroque, señorita, petit batons de Turin.

## **grissini**

It's not Spanish but Italian and I don't think it's used in our language, other than being in the plural. We know them as grisin and grisesines.

## **gritar a los cuatro vientos**

Watch the four winds scream.

## **grito**

1o\_ Sound emitted very loudly and vehemently, can be articulated or not. 2o\_ By the above, claim or expression community and generalized . 3o\_ First-person singular present indicative way for verbo gritar . See verbs/scream .

## **grito de guerra**

Also called Cry of arms, it is a slogan or representative phrase with courage of harangue, to unite a group in the fight. There is an example in the definition of coffee.

## **grocera**

It may be a mistake by the female rude, procero or procero, also by gooseberry,

## **groncho**

It may be an aphaeresis of the slang "negroncho" (derogatory form of the nickname 'black') or more likely the derogatory form of "grone" (vesre for "black"). In Argentina "black" does not necessarily refer to a race or skin color, is even today offensive since it is very common to be used as a nickname. That is often distort the word to change its meaning, and "groncho" is an ordinary person, of little education, but that don't display their status. See: Grone.

## **grone**

Black Vesre.

## **groomofthestool**

Another trolling to eliminate spaces in a sentence, and this time in English; Although they already put a definition in the Spanish dictionary in Groom of the Stool ("mozo de retrete").

## **grow old along with me, the best is yet to be**

"Grow old [along] with me , the best is yet to be" is a phrase that used to be written on the covers of English sundials. It can be translated into Spanish as "ages with me, the best is yet to come". See also omnes vulnerant , ultima neceat .

## **grupete**

Derogatory form of group ( "grouping, set of things or people" ).

## **grupí**

Rioplatense version of gurupí.

## **grupo**

Lunfardo is " lie " although originally it was a scam with the help of a " group " a companion of gang.

## **grupo de estudiantes de diferentes escuelas**

See Group, student, different, school.

## **grupusculismo**

Although debatable, the neologism can be interpreted as the tendency of some groupings – which at first share a common idea

## **grupusculisno**

It must be a mistake by groupingism.

## **grutesco**

It is a style of decoration overloaded with images with natural forms, with curved figures representing plants and animals, often combined, creating fantastic beings or taking the mythological as a reference. Although it exists since ancient times, it is known as 'grotesque' since the fifteenth century when some grottoes with these drawings on their walls were discovered in Rome. In reality these grottoes were corridors of the buried Domus Aurea, the palace built by Emperor Nero, which was an emblem of the corruption of his government and his successors filled with rubble to build on the ground, which paradoxically protected and preserved it for centuries. In English 'grotesque' and 'grotesque' have distinct meanings, although both come from the Italian grottesco, for grotta ("grotto, cave").

## **gsma**

GSMA stands for the GSM Association, which regulates and manages issues relating to this mobile communications technology.

## **gt**

1º\_ 'Gt' is the symbol of the "gigatonelada". 2nd\_ 'GT' represents the base pair "guanine-thymine". 3º\_ Although less used, 'GT' is an abbreviation for "gintonic". 4º\_ 'gt' is also a way of writing the sign ">", by its English name greater than .

## **gu**

In addition to the espam of energizers and hardware, 'GU' is a medical abbreviation for "genitourinary"; y ' . gu' the web domain for Guam.

## **guachada**

Attitude of a guacho, a bad person. See huacho.

## **guacharaca de agua**

It is another common name for the guacharaca bird (*Opisthocomus hoazin*).

## **guacharata**

Synonymous with 'cuichi' (although I think it is "guacharaca" ).

## **guacho**

Variant of huacho, which is " 34 orphan; It tells of a poor person, " it must be so because it had no mother ". See: Huacho.

## **guacho-a**

See guacho, a .

## **guagipal**

One of the common names of the Caiman crocodilus.

## **guagipal babilla**

See guagipal, quagipal, chin, slime.

## **guaje jícaro**

guaje and jícaro are placed as synonyms poorly formatted in cutuco, in addition to several entries that are almost copied, instead of writing one and putting links 128530; . See bule , crescentia (this one has worse links).

## **guala también es sinónimo de arquero**

It is assumed that there is a thesaurus that saves us reading queries like this. There is also the definition of guala, but 'to date' does not have the update on archers.



## **gualdrapudo**

It should be of colloquial use, for something related to gualdrapa.

## **gualicho**

Between the Mapuche and Tehuelche there is a malignant entity known as Walichu, this name is associated with spells or magic that is generally used to attract the beloved person.

## **gualí**

1st\_ Funeral ceremony performed by a small deceased (under 7 years old) among Afro-descendants of Ecuador and Colombia. 2o\_ The Gualí Wetland is a nature reserve in the department of Cundinamarca (Colombia). I haven't been to know the Guali Wetland yet. 1st\_ Funeral ceremony performed by a small deceased (under 7 years old) among Afro-descendants of Ecuador and Colombia. 2o\_ The Gualí Wetland is a nature reserve in the department of Cundinamarca (Colombia).

## **gualtrapa**

Poor pronunciation of gualdrapa, but is only used in its ironic meaning of "dirty and scruffy cloth flap", which can be extended to anything unstily. Obviously, it has 'trapo' influence.

## **guambra**

Boy, teen. It is used in Ecuador and comes from Quechua huambra, with the same meaning.

## **guamos**

Plural of guamo (tree, musical instrument). See cayambicarinqui/guamo .

## **guampa**

Voice of quechua origin for the antler Horn of a beef animal.

## **guampudo**

Horned, usually stated in figurative sense for people who suffer an infidelity. See: Cuckold. See: Guampa.

## **guanbra**

See guambra.

## **guaneña**

1º\_ Feminine of guaneño ( "gentilicio of the municipality of Guano, in Ecuador") . 2º\_ It is the title of a traditional bambuco in the region of Nariño (Colombian Andes), which is originally a "war tune" but can change rhythm and lyrics depending on the region.

## **guaperrima**

It does not exist in Spanish, although I suppose where the spawn comes from. By the rule for the creation of superlatives see errimo .

## **guapérrima**

It's a morphological donkey, which only goes as an exaggeration by way of a joke. It would be "beautiful" (feminine of

handsome) with the suffix \_ érrimo in preparation to make a superlative and a "r" tripled to reinforce the idea.

### **guapinol algarrobilla**

See guapinol, carob, curbaril .

### **guapísima**

Gorgeous feminine.

### **guapísimo**

Superlative of handsome (especially in his sense of attractiveness).

### **guaranda**

Guaranda is the name of a canton and its capital city in the Province of Bolivar (Ecuador).

### **guaranga**

1º\_ Feminine of guarango ("rough person, ordinary, of little education and culture" ) . 2º\_ Fruit of the guarango or hurango (*Prosopis pallida*), and also of the dividivi (*Caesalpinia spinosa*). 3º\_ Although it is already in disuse, at some time for lunfardo it was "penis". 4º\_ It can also be a Castilianization of Native American voices as a territorial division in Quechua or a very large number in Aymara.

### **guarango**

1º\_ Common name of several American trees, such as *Prosopis pallida* . 2º\_ Rough person, ordinary, of little education and culture. It is said that the origin of this word is Quechua, and is associated with the tree of the previous meaning, for the rough appearance of its trunk; but in reality it is a derogatory Guarani used by the Creoles to name the indigenous people of present-day Paraguay, who spoke that language and lacked formal education.

### **guarda-tiempo**

It looks like a lousy translation from the English timekeeper ("chronometer") into Spanish. See save , time .

### **guardabajo-acorrillar**

See guardabajo ("fall" ), acorrillar ("aporcar, acobijar" in agriculture).

### **guardameta**

In some sports, a player who guards or protects the goal, the bow, the fence of his team so that the ball does not enter and they score a goal or goal. See verbs/save.

### **guardavalla**

In some sports, a player who guards or protects the goal, the bow, the fence of his team so that the ball does not enter and they score a goal or goal. See verbs/save.

### **guarida fiscal**

It is what was previously known with the irony of "tax paradise", but some tax-raising officials have no sense of humor.

## **guarismo**

Relative to numbers, to Indo-Arabic numerals. The origin of the name has a very long history, it comes indirectly from the Persian region of Khorasmia or Khorasmia, where the mathematician known as al-Khwarizmi ("the khorasmio, the khorasmite") was born, which in medieval Latin ended up as eponymous for algorismus ("algorithm"), and at some point lost the article to become 'guarismo'.

## **guarnío**

1º\_ Vulgarism by trimmed ("protected, covered, adorned, . . . ) 2º\_ Vulgarism by garnish, which actually means the opposite, because it is an apheresis of desguarnido ("unprotected, without defenses, tired, sick"). See guarnir , prefix des- .

## **guasamandrapa**

It is a version of huasamandrapa.

## **guasamandrapa chuto**

Another partial collection of synonyms separated by a double space. See guasamandrapa, chuto .

## **guasca**

It comes from the quechua " hipnos " It is a strip of leather, as whip or short whip. As it was traditional to make them of Bull cock also appoints " penis " and later to the " semen " it is the meaning that is today kept in the language of the Río de la Plata.

## **guascasa**

It is between vulgarism and localism, because it is an augmentative of guasca (in its meaning of "drunkenness") that should end in '-aza'. Because of its Quechua origin it can have more spellings in Spanish, and also more meanings, because guaska , quechua / waska (which is not incorrect), huasca , wasca . . . They are related to vegetable fiber threads, from ribbons to lianas, ropes or whips, which also include leather strips, so 'guascasa' was called in pre-colonial times to a fabric with embroidery of leather and feathers. But in addition to fiber, with some of these plants a hallucinogenic drink is made, from which comes the association with drunkenness mentioned at the beginning.

## **guata**

1 \_ belly, belly, belly; the Quechua wata. 2nd \_ thick cotton fabric to fill or quilting fabrics; French ouate. 3rd \_ common name of several plants, perhaps the best known is "Baker" or "Dandelion".

## **guatepajarito**

Common name of the parasite shrub phthirusa pyrifolia, originally from America. It is the union of wadding pajarito, since birds eat the fruits and disperse the seeds in their feces.

## **guatita**

Diminutive of wadding .

## **guayabos**

Plural of guayabo .

## **guayar o guayando**

See guayar ( infinitive ), guayando ( gerundio ) .

### **guáimaro**

Another tree name, little eyes.

### **guebon**

It can be misspelled gut.

### **guechos**

It must be an error by the plural of güecho ("goiter or who has this disease"), or of guacho ("orphan"), or by quechol (bird), . . .

### **guerra comercial**

See war ( "confrontation" ), commercial ( "trade" ).

### **guerra electronica**

View War, Electronic, Electronic, Electronic Warfare.

### **guerras**

Plural of war.

### **guerrero**

1º\_ Relative to the war . Combatant , person who is engaged in war . 2º\_ More than 30 geographical places have the name 'Guerrero', of which 20 are in Mexico.

### **guerrillera**

1º\_ Female guerrilla. 2º\_ Species of guayabera ("broad shirt") .

### **guerrillero**

Name given to the combatant of a guerrilla war, or what relates to it.

### **guetización**

It is a process (intentionally organized, or not) to transform an urban core into a ghetto.

### **gueto**

Closed or limited neighborhood for a community, where confinement is imposed directly or indirectly. The name originated in the neighborhoods where Jews were confined in different cities of Italy, for political or simply racist reasons. Its etymology is still disputed; a transliteration of the Italian ghetto is certain, and most likely it comes from an apheresis of borghetto ("little village"), although there is also the word geto ("metal smelting"), from gettare ("to throw, to throw") which in Venice was the name of a metallurgical plant and then a walled arsenal, in the area of the city where in the early sixteenth century the closed neighborhood was created for Jewish refugees expelled by the Spanish crown with papal support.

## **guevon**

It must be a mistake for guevon.

## **guia prinsipal**

Two out of two. One hundred percent misadventure. See Guide , main .

## **guicidas**

It seems to be an error by the plural of suicidal.

## **guijeta**

It could actually be a diminutive or derogatory of guija ("pebble stone"), much less common than its synonym pebble ("callao"), or perhaps of the guija as the common name of the plant Lathyrus sativus, also known as "almorta". But no, here for sure it is a mistake. Or by some derogatory mockery towards the güija ("Castilianization of ouija") or more surely by Wigetta , a pseudonym as a contraction of the nicknames of the yutuberes Willyrex and Vegetta777 in some of their works made in common; which for that matter can be pronounced as 'güijeta'.

## **guillete**

Error by shackle, gollete, Guillote, gillette [note: john's definition is precisely for this Americanism].

## **guillote**

1º\_ It is a way of calling the harvest worker, especially if it is good or requires little effort, since it comes from guilla ("abundant harvest"). Precisely this characteristic gives rise to the following two meanings. 2º\_ Bisoño, with little preparation. While it is a term used among fulleros and gamblers, the origin is rural, because anyone without experience could raise an easy harvest. 3º\_ Lazy, unconcerned about work. It comes from the harvester with a simple crop, which does not require more effort or care. 4º\_ William's Augmentative Hypocoristic.

## **guinea ecuatorial**

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is a Central African country. Its name comes from the Portuguese guine (name of the tribes south of the Senegal River) and Ecuador (geographical region on the middle parallel). See also Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Papua New Guinea, West New Guinea.

## **guiños**

Plural of Wink.

## **guiños**

Plural of Wink.

## **guiones largos**

Plural of dash. See, em-dash.

## **guisado de chorizo con alcachofas**

Estee . . . Will it be a "chorizo stew with artichokes"?

## **guisos**

Plural stew .

## **guisólo**

See stew

## **guita**

Lunfardo is money. It comes from the Caló, with same meaning, which could take it of the godo " wita " ( " 34 tape; ).

## **guitarra**

Instrument musician of rope to press or tear with a manual pick. Lunfardo is a festive way to say Twine.

## **gujararí**

It may be a mistake by Gujarati ("Gujarat state language, India").

## **gujarati**

It is a variant of Gujarati ("gentilicio of Gujarat, India").

## **gulabere**

Tree of Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, whose scientific name is cordia dentata.

## **guna**

It is an American people and their language is from the Chibcha family, spoken in part of Panama and Colombia, where the locals call it dulegaya ("language of the Guna people").

## **guna yala**

'Guna Yala' is an indigenous region near the San Blas Islands, on the east coast of Panama. In local language it means "land of the Guna (original inhabitants of the territory)".

## **gurami**

Asian fish of the family Osphronemidae . See also guarimi .

## **guri**

Guri is a deformation of the guarani " 34 ngiri; that means child or boy. Used in the North of Argentina, southern Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay with the same meaning.

## **gurises**

Plural of guri.

## **guri**

Deformation of the guarani "ngiri" which means child or boy. Used in the North of Argentina, southern Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay with the same meaning.

## **gurmanes**

Plural of gurman . See also gourmand .

## **gurmán**

Spanish version of the French gourmand (gurman "gloton" ) . He is someone who enjoys good food, but does not necessarily have knowledge of gastronomy as a gourmet.

## **gurupí**

1º\_ Gurupí (also written as Gurupi) is the name of two cities in Brazil, in the state of Tocantins and in the state of Pará. The etymology is Tupi, where guru means "diamond" and pi "purity". 2º\_ River of northern Brazil (in Spanish it is written as Gurupi) ; it flows into the Atlantic . 3º\_ The Gurupí Biological Reserve is a nature reserve in the state of Maranhão (Brazil). 4º\_ It is a way of calling the "false bidder", who bids on the auctions to raise the offer. The name is a galicismo by croupier ("who plays for the house or banking, secret partner of a business" ). See grupí, tizzly, entongar .

## **gusano**

It is a common and generic name for small invertebrate animals and elongated body larvae that move by contractions. For this characteristic it is compared to creeping animals, and is also used as an insult, similar to reptile, dragged.

## **gusano del cerdo**

One first thinks that it is *Trichinella spiralis* (from trichinosis), but it's actually a way of calling various parasites, such as *Ascaris suum* or *Taenia solium*, which invade humans who feed on infected pork.

## **gusl haiz**

It is a ritual bath that Muslim women should do after their menstruation. From Arabic 1575; 1604; 1594; 1587; 1604; ( Al-Gousl "washing" ) and 1575; 1604; 1581; 17( 1590; ( Al-Haiz "menstruation" ) .

## **gusl mayyet**

It is a mortuary ritual practiced by Muslims that consists in the washing of the body of a deceased before the exequies in order to purify it so that it can reach paradise. It consists of three baths, the first with a mixture of water and cedar or lotus leaves, the second with camphorated water and the last only with water. Gusl Haiz or Gusl Yinabat can be omitted in advance. Obviously the name is of Arabic origin, like 1594; 1587; 1604; 1605; 17( 1578; , formed by 1575; 1604; 1594; 1587; 1604; ( Al-Gousl "washing" ) and 1575; 1604; 1605; 17( 1578; ( Al-Mayyit "the deceased" ).

## **gusl yinabat**

It is a ritual bath that Muslim males must do after ejaculating semen. From Arabic 1575; 1604; 1594; 1587; 1604; ( Al-Gousl "washing" ) and 1575; 1604; 1580; 1606; 1575; 1576; 1577; ( Al-Yanabat "impurity" ) .

## **gustadas**

1o\_ Female plural of the adjective liked . 2o\_ Plural female form of the participle of the verb gustar .

## **gustazos**

Plural of the augmentative gustazo .

## **gutículas**

The truth is that it does not exist. Surely it comes from a comment that I made half jokingly in droplets, because of its

etymology and because it is a somewhat pretentious word. Although it is not that it is poorly formed, it only evolved from drop and not directly from Latin, so it can be considered a neologism.

### **guyaratí**

It is a variant of Gujarati ("gentilicio de Gujarat, India").

### **guzpatatero**

An ancient and disused word of 16TH-century Sevillian slang. It appoints a thief Boquetero, which makes or seizes a hole (Guzpátaro) to enter to commit its offence.

### **güallo**

Of course for Spanish that can't exist. See rooster, guayo .

### **güebo**

It's a mistake by egg or egg.

### **güevo**

Vulgarized version of egg.

### **güevos**

Plural of geevo .

### **güevón**

Vulgarized form of egg. See egg (in your testicle sense).

### **güichichi**

It's one of the names of the pichiche duck.

### **güicho**

Another spelling for huicho.

### **güija**

1º\_ Güija is the name of a lake on the border between El Salvador and Guatemala. 2º\_ It is the Spanish version of ouija, a board that supposedly serves to communicate with beings from another plane of existence such as ghosts or demons. Although it is the form recommended by the RAE, it is the least used in Spanish, which also does not respect the original pronunciation.

### **güipa niño**

They are placed as synonymous with guámbito. See gyipa, child.

### **güisqui**

It is a Spanish version by phonetics of the anglicism whiskey.



## **güisquiprogre**

It is a neologism attributed to the Spanish liberal politician Gregorio Jesús Gil y Gil, which he used to qualify (or disqualify) public figures and famous artists of good economic standing who supported the progressive left. See güisqui ("castellization of whiskey") .

## **gyosa**

Another version for gyoza (Japanese culinary specialty).

## **gyoza**

Japanese food with various fillings, which would be between the empanaditas and the torteleti; they are first fried on one side and then finished steaming. There are Chinese (jiaozi) and Korean (mandu) versions. The word 餃子 12454; 12470; (wink) has Mandarin Chinese origin, where it is associated with the "horn" by the shape of the empanada.

## **h**

1°\_ It is the consonant "hache" in the Latin alphabet. For Spanish it has no sound of its own, although it alters that of the /c/ in the digraph /ch/ and in foreign words it can do the same with /sh/ and even have a pronunciation similar to the aspirated /j/ . 2°\_ 'H' is the chemical symbol of hydrogen, also of the amino acid histidine; In physics it is the symbol for the henry (for electrical inductance) and the strength of a magnetic field; in musical notation by letters H is used as a way to differentiate the note si from its altered version B molle (B flat) which is currently only maintained in Germany. 3°\_ 'h' is a symbol for "time" (see m, s); also for the prefix hecto ("one hundred").

## **h2o**

H 8322;O (hydrogen sub two oxygen) is the chemical formula of water.

## **habedes**

Archaic (rather literary) form of the second (such as 'you' ) plural person of the present indicative mode for the verb be; as an imperative verbs/habed used as verbs/ha you have .

## **habemus**

It is not Spanish but Latin, habemus is translated as "we have", and when used in our language it is as a parody by the phrase "Habemus Papam" (" We have Papa").

## **habemus papam**

Latin expression meaning "We have Pope", and pronounced by a cardinal from St. Peter's Basilica when a conclave has elected a new pope.

## **haber moros en la costa**

The origin of the expression is found in the Mediterranean beach Spanish during the middle ages, where a series of watchtowers was created to monitor the arrival of Arab Pirate ships from the coast. Spotted on the horizon the Moors boats the lookout shouted " there are Moors on the coast! " and they lit bonfires that along with the Bell warned neighbouring populations to confront the invaders. Last time the sentence took the meaning of warning to take care of someone close and indiscreet, or some superior who hide.

## **haber perdido la cabeza**

Conjugated form of losing the head.

**habiar**

Surely he wanted to be the trolled to consult 100< hablar instead of talking, although it can also be a mistake for inhabiting, rage, avian, . . .

**habido**

1º\_ Participle of the verb haber . It comes from the Latin habere ("to have, to possess"). 2º\_ By the previous , adjective for what has happened, or has, or what someone has seized.

**habilidosa**

Feminine skillful.

**habitaban**

Second (such as 'you' ) and third (such as 'they/them' ) people in plural of the imperfect indicative mode for the verb to inhabit.

**habitación**

1º\_ Action and right to occupy a place as a dwelling. 2º\_ Each of the rooms of a habitable house.

**había quedado**

Beyond the interpretations for its use, it is the first (as 'I'), second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') people in the singular of the past tense plusquamperfect of the indicative mode for the verb to remain. See verbs/had , remained.

**habla recio**

I don't know if they wanted to put "tough talk" or "tough talk".

**hablaba**

Inflection of the verb to speak. See verbs/spoke.

**habladora**

Feminine of talker.

**hablando de eso**

See talk, that.

**hablóle**

It's a mistake to "talk to him." See verbs/spoke , le (pronoun).

**habrá quien de pero no quien ruegue**

It's a mistake for "there will be anyone who gives but not who begs."

**habrá quien dé pero no quien ruegue**

It is a lesson for those who reject or despise help the first time, as they can offer it to you, but not beg you to accept it.

**hace del cuerpo**

Could it be do to body?

**hace mucho tiempo**

See verbs/ago, long, tense.

**hacer berrinche**

See do, tantrum.

**hacer biógrafo**

Variant of "making theater" a little more exaggerated, taking for biographer his old meaning of "cinema"; perhaps the difference was in silent cinema, where in the absence of words the actors had to gesticulate more exaggeratedly than in theater to represent a situation. It is worth clarifying that the term "do biographer" has not been used for decades. See spam.

**hacer boleta**

Among many, it is made a traffic police an infringement to a driver. See be ballot, boletear, ballot.

**hacer coraje**

It is an expression used in America, and depending on the latitude has different meanings. To the north (Mexico, The Caribbean) is to get angry, while to the south (Argentina, Uruguay) is to gather value.

**hacer de cuerpo**

Euphemism for defecation, ir body, do the second. shit, say.

**hacer de extra**

It seems to me to refer to a performance, which can be understood by one of the extra meanings.

**hacer del 2**

See you do the second thing.

**hacer del dos**

Variant of doing the second. It is mentioned in piss, although not as synonymous. See also do the two.

**hacer del uno**

It's a euphemism for peeing, for "doing the first thing." See "making two", one and two, and for some more detailed but less serious explanation: de-stressing.

**hacer desconfiar**

See do , distrust .

**hacer desorden**

See do, mess.

## **hacer dudar**

See do, doubt.

## **hacer ejercicio**

It is just 'exercising', which is used more for physical exercise, such as gymnastics, sport, . . .

## **hacer el panoli**

I would like to say that "doing the panoli" passes as a locution, but no, it is like "making a fool". It is understood .

## **hacer huevo**

In lunfardo rioplatense it is used as "lazy, do nothing productive". The origin is not clear, it is supposed as a variant of the irony "to be scratching the eggs" (without fulfilling obligations, taking care of the male of his own testicles), which can even come from an antiphrase for a misinterpretation of "do not scratch ball"; although for contadictio we can trace an old phrase "do not make uebos" ("not to do what is necessary") that was refloated at the end of the eighteenth century and then fell into oblivion, and that phonetically comes closer.

## **hacer la larga**

It's a Chilean expression to defecate. It can also be an error by the expression "long make it" ( "unnecessarily prolonging a situation") ; see also "stretch the gum".

## **hacer la tarea**

It is just that: 'do homework', at most it can be added that in most cases that task is a pending obligation, and among them most of the time it is said of a school task.

## **hacer las cuentas del gran capitán**

See Made, "The Great Captain's Accounts."

## **hacer las necesidades**

This phrase is neither complete nor adjusted to usage; or is an out-of-context fragment. Surely it comes from "doing your physiological needs"; a euphemism for someone who must "go to defecate" or "go to urinate".

## **hacer leña del árbol caído**

Taking advantage of someone in disgrace, defaming them; something that wouldn't be done if it were still standing.

## **hacer lo primero**

It is a way of saying to urinate. See do the second.

## **hacer lo segundo**

To avoid swearing in the medical consultation (especially in the pediatrician) it is customary to say so instead of having a bowel movement. See the first thing to do.

## **hacer mierda**

Ruin, break, hurt. It's a way of saying it. See shit, shit, make ball, make shell, make boob, make dick.

**hacer mucho frío**

Watch do, very, cold.

**hacer pipí**

Something childish way to call the urine expel. See pee, piyar, urinate, do the first thing, pee.

**hacer pis**

See do, pee, do the first thing, pee, urinate.

**hacer prisionero**

I don't understand what is not understood. See do , prisoner .

**hacer sagrado**

See do, sacred, making sacred. An error, see also bleeding.

**hacer teatro**

Pretend or lie when a situation or anecdote is recounted, when a mood is expressed. It's because of the acting, like someone's playing a part and their attitude isn't real. See theater, send the part, spam.

**hacer un caño**

See also spout.

**hacer un faenon**

Could it be to do a great job? For that or will miss you an accent? See slaughter.

**hacer un mandaíllo**

See do , a , mandaíllo .

**hacer un mandallo**

This was another query to delete, but since they published it. . . See do, an (article), and that last can be an error by mandala, commanded or a trolled by this, as the vulgarization mandaíllo of its diminutive mandadillo, removing the stressed vowel. In fact, they already published that same phrase "make a mandaíllo", which I link because I am not totally sure that it is not a locution.

**hacer un voto**

See Do , Vote ( Promise ).

**hacer vaca**

See do , cow , vaquita (collect) .

**hacer zaguán**

The expression "make hallway" refers to the pampering (or something else) that the bride and groom lavish on the zaguanes, before one enters to visit the house and family of the other, or before retiring. As it is usually a fairly discreet

place in homes, it was very common for couples to use it to have some intimacy, out of sight of relatives. 'Making a hallway' was also a previous step, almost ceremonial, for the woman to agree to consummate the sexual act itself with her suitor. Although today societies are more permissive, and houses have fewer zaguanes. See flannel .

### **hacerle la cama**

Prepare a situation for " sleep 34, " lie " " lie " someone. Figuratively, it is to assemble a deception a person so that they fall into a trap.

### **haceros**

Pronominal form of the verb do.

### **hacerse el longi**

Get the fool. For etymology, see Longi.

### **hacerse el sota**

In Lunfardo is to become distracted, to be fooled or misunderstood in some matter. A curious etymology attributes the phrase to a paronomasia of ' becoming Swedish ' (which does not understand Spanish), but in reality it is a gallicism of Sot ("fool") with the phonetic influence of sota (word very used in the games of cards).

### **hacerse encima**

It is understood that it is "to be made (poop or pee) on top (of itself). Or because it's a baby that still doesn't go to the bathroom, or because it's an adult but I don't get to the cup in time.

### **hacerse la paja**

It is not a locution, although it was already published as 'make someone a straw'. See do, se ("pronoun used as reflexive"), straw ("masturbation").

### **hacerse responsable**

See do, responsible.

### **hacerse un levante**

The word "lift" is used as a synonym for "loving conquest". "A lift" is "conquer someone", usually in a casual way.

### **hackear**

It is to intervene or modify a mechanism or system to give it a different use for which it was intended. The best known version is that of the 'computer hacker', which is dedicated to "studying and altering programs", and often to "enter networks violating all security systems" to test them and also test their own capability. The verb 'hack' ( pr . jakear ) is an anglicism taken from hack ( "crumble" ) , of Germanic origin that came to ancient English as haccian ( "cut into small irregular pieces") . See check .

### **hackeo**

1st\_ 'Hacking' ( pr . jakeo) is a espanglish for the "act of using a medium or object in an optimized way or different from how it was designed". You should usually know deeply the object to hack, and whoever does it is known as hacker. See cracker, lifehacker. 2nd\_ First person in singular for the present indicative mode of the verb hackear ( it is an anglicism ). View verbs/hacking, check .

## **hacker**

A person who knows the mechanisms of a system and use them creatively taking capabilities to the extreme, even for what it was not intended. This word is widely used in computer science to nominate the technicians who find a way to overcome obstacles of design, safety, standards. . . . Not to be confused with cracker, which is a hacker dedicated to destroying systems often for personal gain, and in most cases is a criminal.

## **hacker**

It can be translated as "cutter, cutter". He is a person who knows in depth the mechanisms of a system and uses them creatively taking his capabilities to the extreme, even for what he was not intended, modifying his programs and original construction. This word is widely used in computer science to name technicians who find a way to overcome design obstacles, security, standards, . . . . When he uses his abilities to commit crimes he is called a cracker.

## **hacking**

It is not Spanish, where the espanglish hacking is already used. See English/hacking .

## **hacking etico**

I'm not sure about consultation, but yes about the misspelling. See hacker, hacking, ethical, ethics, ethical hacking.

## **hacking ético**

You will have to know the context of the sentence. In principle the hacking or hacking is or not ethical according to its intention, as any activity. Although there is an ethical hacker (or at least so proposes Eric Raymond), it has more to do with attitude than with the fact. Not to be confused with the cracking, which by definition is a crime, and a criminal ethic is more debatable.

## **hacktivismo**

It is a political or social activism through computer networks taking advantage of vulnerabilities in the systems of governments or entities that threaten its causes. While their actions are not always criminal, in many cases they make public private or sensitive information for a State, and that can be considered illegal so there is an ethical discussion about whether it is right to report a serious crime committing another minor one. The neologism is an acronym for hacker activism.

## **hado**

Male fairy. In this case, the original Word was a female.

## **hadragas**

It is an ancient voice, which evolved into baldragas, and was used as "loose, chatty, something or someone unreliable".

## **hadro**

'Hadro\_' is a Greek prefix, of 945; 948; 961; 959; 9> ( "dense, strong" adros). See hadron .

## **hagamonos pasito**

See Let's Do (Do), Step .

## **hagiografias**

Error by plural of hagiography .

**haiito o haito**

See thereto, halito, Haiti , . . .

**haitiano**

Gentilicio de Haiti . Concerning that Caribbean country.

**haití**

The Republic of Haiti (Repiblik d'Ayiti ) is a Caribbean country located in the western part of the island Hispaniola. It belongs to the French Antilles, and its official languages are French and Haitian Creole ( kreyel or créole ). The name is of Tarawak origin and means "mountainous land".