



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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idiota

Etymologically means "locked in if same", and comes from the Greek 953; 948; 953; 969; 964; 951; 9> (idiotes, "individualistic"), which takes him from 953; 948; 953; 959; 9> (idios, "typical of a person"). In Greece it was thought that who did not participate in the political and democratic life dealing only with itself, was by selfishness and lack of education. When the term became Latin did it concern us, since among the Romans who not stealing, I say, participated of the Republic (res publica or "public thing") was to be half lelo.

idiota menso ñoño

See idiot, menso, ño.

ido o hido

View verbs/go , hido .

igabunun

It is not Spanish but Garinagu or Garifuna (Caribbean ethnicity and its language). It means "come to me", and surely they consult it because it is part of some songs.

iglesia

It is a word closely associated with Christianity, its congregation, its jurisdiction, its temples and (written with a capital letter) its institution. Although Spanish takes it from the Latin ecclesia, ae, the origin is in the Greek 949; 954; 954; 955; 951; 963; 953; 945; (ekkleesia "assembly") .

ignado

Old male name with a dubious etymology, although it is most likely Latin and means "who has or comes from fire". See igneous, Ignatius, Iñaki and since we are also NAZI.

ignato

If the query is not for the Archicardenal Ignato (character from the strategy game Warhammer 40 82"000), then it will be an error by innate ("infused, characteristic of birth"), unknown ("ignored, unknown") , Ignado (male name), ungrateful ("ungrateful") , gypsy , . . .

ignición

That turned on by a flame. From the latin ignire (" turn with 34 fire;).

ignominoso

Failed by ignominious . .

ignorable

That you can or should ignore .

ignorancia

Lack of information or knowledge in general, or on a particular topic.

iguana rayada

It's another name for the club.

ilachento

It must be a yarn mistake.

ilante

Surely it is an error by spinning ("that concatenates , joins in a row"). See suffix -nte .

ileros

Either it's misspelled and it's the plural of hyebus, or it's spam from a very bacan transport app.

ilesos

Plural of unharmed ("without injury").

iletrado

It is said of one who has no education, who has not read because he is illiterate. It is formed by the negative prefix in- (which in this case loses the /n/) and an old interpretation of lawyer, as "knower of the alphabet".

iliriano

It is a variant for Illyrian (native of Illyria).

ilirio

Concerning the region of Illyria, its people and its language.

illyrian

It is not Spanish, and can be translated from English as "Illyrian or Illyrian".

imam

It is another spelling for the most common imam ("Muslim religious leader").

imágenes de guasamamaya

See image, guasamamaya ("fruit, drink, bird").

imán

1st_ Mineral with the property of attracting iron. 2nd_ Muslim Religious Guide or Leader . From Arabic 1573; 1616; 1605; 1614; 1575; 1605; (imam, "chief, director"). See imam .

imitaciones

Imitation plural .

impace

impase is incorrectly written, and should be written as "impasse" being its meaning:
Surely refers to the word " 34
impasse;

impalida

Error by verbs/invalid, female invalid, oddity, verbs/palisk, feminine impeling , . . .

impar

1º_ That it is not even, that it has no equal or even. In mathematics it is a number that is not a multiple of 2.

impas

impas is incorrectly written, and should be written as "impasse" being its meaning:
Pronunciation in Spanish of "
impasse ". See Impasse.

impase

Another Spanish version for impasse? It should be ungodly, but it is not yet recognized.

impás

Spanish pronunciation of the French impasse ("pause, stop", "dead end").

impercibible

It would be something that cannot be perceived, but is actually used imperceptible.

impetigo

Impetigo error (skin infection).

impétigo

Skin infection, more common in children than in adults, caused by strep or staph bacteria that can enter the body through skin lesions. The name comes from the Latin impetere ("to attack, to assault by entering").

impío, inconverso, mundano

See ungodly, unsaved, worldly.

importar

1º_ Having or feeling important for something. It is a pronominal verb . From the Latin importae ("to cause, to transmit something"). 2º_ Bring foreign merchandise to market in your own territory. By extension it is "to enter any product of foreign manufacture". From the Latin importae ("to carry or carry inward"). 3º_ For the previous one, it is said in a figurative sense when in computer science a file is brought from another folder to its own.

importar nada

Safeguarding the domestic industry? Of course, it is not locution and is understood by importing ("give importance", it is generally used as a pronominal), nothing (for "less than the minimum").

importar un pito

The expression that is constructed with a pronoun (me, te, le, nos, les) followed by the phrase « . . . "something is of no importance to someone, which is of little value." Here the most important reference is in "pito", which is a "whistle, a pifano or piccolo" that is played in military bands; but as to play this instrument do not need much musical knowledge, in Spain in the mid-twentieth century the place of the pifano or pito used to be occupied by children orphaned by war, more than anything to keep them entertained. His contribution to the band was so scarce, that among the military the phrase "I don't give a damn!" was used to express contempt for a fact, which is considered of little value.

impreparado

Although not widely used or in the English dictionary, 'unprepared' is understood as "lack of preparation".

impresionantes

Plural of awesome .

impressionismo

It must be a mistake by impressionism.

improbos

Error by the plural of improbo .

impronta en numismática

See imprint, numismatics.

impulcrar

If there is emporcar, why can't there be impulcarus? Because it sounds horrendous! See impulcro.

impulsada

Feminine form of driven, which is the past participle of the verb drive. It should be clarified in terms of the definition of Jorge Luis Tovar Díaz that the word " impulsadora " is not created correctly, since the verb " impulsadorar " does not exist. In that case would be " driving " " boost ". See: boost.

impulso embestida

See impulse, onslaught.

in da ghetto

It is a vulgarized pronunciation for English in the ghetto. Obviously, it is not used in Spanish or well pronounced, but we can mention a couple of songs with similar titles that could not be translated into Spanish either, such as In De Ghetto (by David Morales and Bad Yard Club of 1993, reverted with Crystal Waters in 1996) or In Da Getto (another version of the previous one by J Balvin and Skrillex made in 2021).

in partibus

'In partibus' (in pártibus "in countries. . . ") is actually a part of the Latin phrase "In partibus infidelium" where the mention of "infidels" is omitted because today it is used figuratively only for the honorary office and not for the task.

in partibus infidelium

Latin expression with which one who has an honorary position is named. The phrase "in partibus infidelium" (in pártibus infidelium "in the country of the infidels") refers to a decoration of bishop for anyone who defended Christianity in regions occupied by Muslims, although he had no ecclesiastical power.

in pártibus

At some time these Castilianizations were accepted, but the DRAE of 2010 already only includes the original Latin expression in partibus (in pártibus "in countries. . . ") which comes from the locution in partibus infidelium.

in pectore

Latin phrase that is used today in a very particular case, when a person knows who has been chosen for a position but the information is saved and does not make it public. It literally means "keep in the chest", and was used when a pope did not mention the name of an elected cardinal to avoid persecution and even murder before he took office. See ab imo pectore .

in péctore

I don't think it's somehow incorporated into Spanish, so it's a mistake for Latin in pectore (which is pronounced in péctore).

in saecula saeculorum

(pr. " in secula seculorum ") Latin expression which means " for centuries of 34 centuries. It also said " per in secula seculorum " which led to misuse as " per secula... " It is not so correct. Another older form of latin wrote it as " in saecula saeculorum " but the slur " ae " no longer used in Spanish and ended up replacing with " ae " for the archaic latin.

in sécula

(pr. " in secula ") Latin phrase that means " in 34 centuries; or " during the 34 centuries; See: In saecula saeculorum. See: seculorum.

in-

1º_ Latin prefix used for negation or deprivation. 2º_ Latin prefix used as "inside".

inafrontable

You can't face it. It is a neologism, half unnecessary because there is eludable, but it is well built.

inambués

It must be an error by 'inambúes', plural of inambú.

inambú

It is one of the common names for the bird Nothura maculosa that inhabits South America. Also called spotted tinamou, common tinamou.

inauguran

Inflection of the verb to inaugurate ("to begin, to open for the first time"). See verbs/inaugurate.

inc

1°_ As an acronym in Spanish INC is used for "National Instance of Consensus", or "National Institute of Canalizations", or "neurocontrolled implant", . . . In English it can be used for In Need of Cuddles, Indian National Circus, or the file extension for included file, among others.

incandescente

It shines, bright white, usually due to the intense heat that puts a metal "to white red". It comes from the Latin in ("interior, own") candens , entis ("bright white") the suffix _scente ("action , which does") .

incapacitar

It is to remove or prevent the use of capabilities or resources. It is formed with the Latin prefix in- indicating a deprivation, and the verb capacitar ("enable, make fit").

incapacitarse

Pronominal form of the incapacitate verb.

incel

An acronym of English origin formed by INvoluntary CELibate ("involuntary celibacy"). It is the name by which a subculture is known today mediatized through the web composed of heterosexual males who do not get a partner and blame it on women. . . in addition to Jews, feminists, sexually active people, attractive males (who take care of them women), creationists (anti-darwinists), . . . and any other that they can think of. The term first appeared as 'invcel' in 1993, on the forum of a Canadian queer artist named "Alana's Involuntary Celibacy Project", where anecdotes and feelings of college students were counted as they did not get a match. What began as a place where to tell stories with wit to make catharsis and not feel alone ended up as a trench of supremacists, misogynists, racists, sociopaths, criminals, and various scum.

incels

Plural of incel .

incendiario

What burns, which has the ability to start a fire. See arsonist, suffix -aryan .

incitación al delito

Beyond the fact that it is a criminal figure, it is perfectly understood. See incitement, to (contraction), crime.

inciten

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

includicable

It says of something not to be claudicated to.

inclusa

1°_ Feminine of even ("included") . 2°_ Formerly, "lock of a maritime channel or a dam" . . . when closed. From the Latin in clusus , a , um ("closed with lock") . 3°_ By the previous , old name that was given to the current Dutch coastal

town of Sluys, today known in Spanish as Lock. 4°_ In Spain it is a name for the Casa de Expósitos, the orphanage where orphaned children are raised. The origin is in the House of Foundlings of Madrid, where there was since the sixteenth century an image of Our Lady of the Inclusa as protector, which was taken to Spain from the same town of the previous meaning.

inclusion rider

It's not really Spanish but English. The point is that I am not sure that there is a version in Spanish, since the origin is in a society with a significant discriminatory bias where its claim is fully justified, such as that of the USA. It would be to require, in contracts negotiating the incorporation of groups of persons, the inclusion in proportional parts with different ethnicities, sexual preferences, religions or minority social sectors within the work team. In this case the rider is associated with the rolling of the rider and his implements to stay in the mount, which gave rise to the concept of "counterweight for balance between people".

incluso

Adjective for what is inside, included, implicit. It is also used as the adverb inclusive, or including. From the Latin inclusus, formed by the prefix in- ("inside") clausus , a , um ("closed, inaccessible, with lock") .

incoloro

1°_ It is said of what has no color, especially of what is transparent. From the Latin in- ("negation, deprivation") color , oris ("color, pigment") . 2°_ Figuratively it is the little showy, little looked .

incompelusas

It is a mistake by the gliglic "incopelusas".

incomprobable

You can't check. See verifiable .

inconexas

Female plural of disjointed .

inconsciencia artificial

Irony the phrase-based artificial intelligence. See unconsciousness, artificial.

inconsolante

I don't think this monstrosity is used in any realm, since the verb 100< There is no such thing as inconsolation. In any case, it can be interpreted as "not comforting", although that definition may include "heartbreaking" ("causing grief"). See suffix -nte .

increyente

Either it is an invention for this dictionary, or it is an error by the believing archaism, or perhaps by verbs/increment.

incriminar

Accuse of a crime, in order to be tried. It has Latin origin where incriminare was "accused", and was understood by the metaphor "to put in the sieve or sieve, to separate whether it is good or bad".

incubo

First-person singular present indicative mode for verbo incubar . See verbs/incubo .

incultos

Plural of uncultured ("lacking culture, uncultivated").

inculturacion

Error by inculturation ("cultural penetration").

inculturación

Method or process by which a culture of a society is replaced by another alien. It is also known as "cultural penetration."
See prefix in- ("inside") .

incurre

Inflection of the verb incur . See verbs/incurs .

indexinelible

¿ 128552;? I don't know, I don't encourage myself to guess what they wanted to put here.

indicativo 009

It is the latest callsign of MI6 agents known as "double 0s", with a licence to kill. 128527; Bah, is actually a misplaced query for a dictionary about phone prefixes.

indicciones

Plural of indiction ("conciliar call", "fifteen-year cycle").

indiciales

Plural of indicial .

indie

It is a voice used in English as a diminutive of independent for all off-circuit production of the large arts and entertainment industries. It is also used in Spanish, pronounced 'indi' but keeps the original spelling.

indigente

National. Latin indigens, entis (lacking, lacking something).

indio

1^o_ Native of India or related to that Asian country, its culture and its language. See Barat. 2nd_ American Indian. The name originates from the confusion of Europeans who on their first voyages to the continent assumed it to be the East Indies. See Amerindian. El Indio is another name for the southern constellation Indus, representing a South American native according to the interpretation of astronomers Pieter Dirkszoon Keyser and Frederick de Houtman. 4th_ Metallic chemical element with symbol In . 5th_ Indigo, bluish color.

indio desnudo

Another of the many names for the almacigo tree. Also see Indian, naked.

indio-

Error for Indian, which is not a prefix .

indiscriminar

In Spanish there is discrimination, but not 100<indiscriminate . Although it exists indiscriminately as an adjective. See incriminating .

indispensable

That you cannot or should not be dispensed, in your sense of "license, let go".

indispensables

Plural indispensable .

indispuesta

It is said of a woman which is in your menstrual period. It is not common to be used in the masculine.

indistingible

Yes, it must be indistinguishable.

indígenas

Plural of indigenous ("autochthonous").

indolencia

Indolent quality ("unshakable, lazy in spirit, insensitive"). From the Latin in- (negation prefix) dolens, entis ("hurt, suffered") .

indostán

1º_ Hindustan is an Asian region that brings together the current countries that make up the historical Indian civilization (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Bhutan and Nepal). The name comes from Persian and means "country of the Indians". See suffix -stán . 2º_ People of the department of Amazonas (Colombia) .

indri

Another name for the babakote lemur. The origin of the name 'indri' has a legend similar to 'call' or 'kangaroo', since in some Malagasy language it would mean "Look there!", and when the French looked at the lemur and assumed it was the name of the animal.

industria

1º_ Ingenuity and skill to imagine and execute something. It comes from Latin for the ancient preposition indu ("in, within, within") struo ("to create, erect, machine"). 2º_ From the previous one, it is said of any process of materials or raw materials to obtain a new product, in an organized, structured way and almost always with a commercial and economic purpose. 3º_ By extension of the previous one, the set of organized businesses that belong to the same item,

to the same region, that have the same objective or characteristic.

industrial

Relating to the industry, its worker or its owner.

inedible

Either it's a dictionary error, or it's an error by inescapable, ineditible, unavoidable, English/inedible.

ineditable

It is a neologism for something that cannot or should not be edited.

inelástico

Inelastic English translation is used both in physics to describe body behaviors in the face of an impact, and in economics for price variations affected (or not) by demand. And it's not officially Spanish yet.

inemotivo

It is some invention for "non-emotional" or "with deep emotion". See prefix in .

inervado por

It's some piece of text that shouldn't be in a dictionary. See innervated , by (preposition) .

inescrutable

That it cannot or should not be counted ("examine, inquire" or "count the votes in a count"). See prefix in- (negation) .

inestabilidad emotivo afectiva

See instability, emotional, affective.

inevitables

Plural of inevitable .

inexcretable

It is a voice used in biology for matter that cannot be excreted ("naturally expelled from the organism"). See prefix in- (negation) .

inexcrutable

Error by inscrutable , inexcretable , inexcusable , . . .

inexhorable

It is an error by inexorable ("inevitable"), unbeatable ("that can not or should not be improved"), the neologism inexhortable ("who can not be exhorted") , . . .

inexpertos

Plural of inexperienced .

inédito

That is not edited, published or publicly exposed. By extension it is said of what was unknown, of what has never been seen. It has its origin in the preposition in- ("negation") and the Latin edere ("to create to make public").

inés

Woman's name that looks like a Spanish version of Agnes, probably derived from the Greek 945; 947; 957; 959; 9> ("pure" agnostic), or 945; 956; 957; 959; 9> (amnós "lamb") which passed through the Latin angus, i with the same meaning, although later with religious sense.

infalente

It's not Spanish, maybe Portuguese. If it existed it would be "something that has no shortcomings". Guess.

infantes

Plural of infant in its various meanings.

infección

Contamination with pathogenic germs that causes disease. It comes from the late Latin infectio, onis, which was at first used as "dyed, impregnated," and later expanded to "corrupted, poisoned." See Infect.

infectar

Contaminate with an infection, invade a body with parasites or viruses that cause a disease. It is a word with Latin etymology, from in- ("inside") and factit, as, are, a ("to do continuously, repeatedly"). See infest.

infectología

Medical and veterinary specialty that studies infectious processes. It is Greco-Latin, as it is formed by the Latin infectus ("corrupt, poisoned") and the Greek 955; 959; 947; 953; 945; (lodge "knowledge") .

infelíz

Failed by unhappy .

inferenciales

Plural of inferential, which must have a relationship far-fetched with inference. See infer.

inferir

Reach a conclusion or resolve a question using the deduction and prior knowledge supplementing the missing data. He also cause moral or physical damage. In_ Latin ("inside, in") fero, ferre ("lead, exposing"); inferre the Romans had various interpretations ("take, take, make advance, plead, inspire. . ."), which explains in part the same etymology for two very different definitions."

infernales

infernál is incorrectly written and it should be written as "Los Infernales" being its meaning:
Name that was known the Infernal Division of Gauchos of line from Salta, army commanded by Martín Miguel de Güemes who fought in the

war of South American emancipation. Its name is the Red uniform he wore and that were associated with a devil, although not necessarily used it in combat and was more for galas or musicians.

infestar

Invade in large quantities, provided that the invader is considered harmful or dangerous; although in a broad sense and as irony it can be used for any case in which there is a crowd in a place. It is also used -and is endorsed by the RAE- as an infection by the "invasion of pathogenic microorganisms to the individual", but they have different origins where 'infesting' includes physical places such as fields or homes, and invaders of a visible size and even with the ability to retreat by themselves, from rats to soldiers. From the Latin *infestare* ("to be pernicious or harmful, to devastate, to vitiate, to corrupt")

inficionar

It is a variant of infecting ("transmitting an infection"), also from the Latin participle *inficere* ("infected, poisoned"). Not to be confused with infesting.

infidelidad

1st. That he lacks fidelity. See prefix *in-*. 2. That exhibits a lack of faith, especially for Catholicism.

infiel

He is not faithful, he has no fidelity. In times of conquest and religious war Catholics called those who did not profess their religion 'infidel'.

infinity lounge

I thought it might be some concept in architecture; but no, it's just spam.

inflación

In economics it is a situation where the little supply of goods and services are combined with the increase in prices of the same for a long time. A consequence of inflation is usually development and monetary circulation, since money loses its value day by day and people spend it exchanging it for the goods they can get. See deflation.

inflada

1st_ Female inflated adjective . 2o_ Female form of the participle of the inflated verb .

inflándole

Pronominal form for the gerundium of the verb inflate .

influencer

It translates as influencer or influencer, a person of influence. It is formed by the prefix *in_* fluence, which is a flow of energy, and although surely it is a consequence and not an antecedent, flow is also a supposed mesméric power, which some people use to make their will. Today is mostly the nickname for a promoter of ideas or products in the media, especially on the web.

influencer

It is not Spanish, although it is used for a special case of influencer. View Influential , English/influencer .

influnciador

It influences or influences, makes direct or veiled suggestions to take the will of others in some direction. It is also the translation of English/influencer, which is used in Spanish with a very specific sense for the influencer who works by social networks, blogs, videos on the web. See influencer .

infodemia

Another invention closer to an advertisement than a linguist. It's supposed to be an "information epidemic," good or bad, spread like a plague. It comes from the English infodemic (English/information english/epidemic). See pandemic, endemia, sindemia.

infodopamina

It's a neologism for multimedia content that produces some kind of addiction, such as social media catching its users, who feel they can't stop checking them. A more specific case is the providers of videos, images or news, which are specially designed to capture attention and that users do not leave their platforms. It is formed by the prefix info- (for "information") and dopamine, a neurotransmitter hormone that is popularly more associated with sensations in the reward state, the pleasure you feel when getting something.

información faltante

View information , missing .

informático

Relating to computer science, person who has it as an occupation or profession.

infoxicación

Neologism to name the "excess of information that saturates the receiver" , although it would be more adjusted to the "toxic information" , to the "intoxication by excess of bad information" . It is precisely the union of the words intoxication information, and was created by the Barcelona businessman and analyst Alfons Cornella. See infodemia .

infórmate

Pronominal form for the second singular person (such as "you") imperative mode of the verb report . View verbs/reports .

infra

'Infra_' is a prefix of Latin origin, which comes from inferus (inferus "below or below, lower in quality") , with the same meaning in Spanish.

infra-

'Infra-' is a prefix that comes from the Latin inferus (inferus "from below or below, inferior in quality"), with its same meaning in Spanish. See sub- .

infraaxilar

Region on both sides of the chest, immediately below the 'axillary region' until the end of the false ribs. Although it is a technical term not yet incorporated into the English dictionary, when they do they probably recommend infraxilar . See below.

infraestructura

A set of elements or services required for the operation of an activity, even if they are not part of it. It is composed of the Latin prefix *infra_* ("lower") structure. It has aeronautical origin, where it is called 'infrastructure' to everything that is not part of the plane but is indispensable for flight, such as runways, hangars, control towers, then the concept was extended to other areas. See substructure .

infraestructura vial

It is the road infrastructure.

infraleve

It is a neologism coined by the French Dadaist Marcel Duchamp for facts or situations that are barely perceptible, but we know that they are there and have an emotional value, which can be turned into art even by acknowledging their own existence. Actually 'infraleve' (infra-mild) is a translation of the original French *inframince*, inspired by *mincer* ("minimal, small").

infraliteratura

Calling the popular literature, any more artistic aspirations; they are consumer books that appear during the nineteenth century, taking advantage of low production costs and greater literacy in cities. They are grouped to several genres that in the 20th century proved to be not so minor, as the black novel, science fiction, comics, in addition to the romance novel, the *Feuilleton*, pulp fiction, manga.

infraliteraura

I suppose it is an error for *infraliteratura*.

infrarojos

Infrared plural error.

infravalorado

1o_ It is an adjective for something that is valued below a level considered standard or common for the case. See undervalued , undervalued , underestimated . 2o_ Participle of the verb *undervalorar* . See also underestimate , underestimate .

infraxilar

Reduction by *infraaxillary* haplology . It is the preferred version in Spanish.

infula

Error by *infula* , verbs/*inflates* , *insula* , *infusa* (*infuso*) , . . .

ingarnio

I am not sure if it is a localism used in Extremadura (Spain), or a vulgarism from *engarnio* ("useless, weak, without moral merits").

ingena

Old pre-Romanesque name of the community of Avranches, in Normandy (France).

ingeniería

Art and science of the engineer, of the creation and improvement of ingenuity such as machines, systems, buildings, using technical knowledge.

ingeniero

Who has knowledge and degree in engineering.

inglaterra

It is the name of a country in the British Isles. Spanish takes it from the Latin anglus, i ("Anglo or English", native people of the region) and terra, ae ("land, place"), although there is an influence of the local name England (pr. ingland) .

inglés

Gentilicio de Inglaterra, relative to that country.

ingrata

Ungrateful ("ungrateful") feminine.

inherente

Is understood as "at Heritage" something is consistent and related; Although the Latin origin is related with the accession.

inherir

I suppose it should have been infer, or ingest, or interfered with, or

inhibido

Participle of inhibit. An adjective that describes something or someone prevented or limited to an action. From latin inhebere ("limited, confined to the action"), formed by the particle in (it can be a negative, but in this case it is "inside") and habere ("having").

inhiestas

1o_ Female plural of the adjective inhiesto . 2o_ Plural female form of the participle of the verb inhestar . 3o_ Second (as 'you') person in the singular of the present indicative mode for the verb 'inhestar' . See verbs/inhiestas, also enhestar .

inhumar

Burial, is used especially for the burial of a corpse. It comes from the Latin voice inhumare ("to put inside the earth"), formed by in ("inside") humus, i ("arable or passable land, clay").

iniciativa

1º_ Feminine of initiative ("that begins or initiates something") . 2º_ Although for Spanish it would be a noun also used in masculine, the truth is that for the "quality of getting ahead to start an activity", the "project that begins" and even to name the "legislative proposal and the right to make it" 'initiative' is used.

iniciativo

That starts or starts something.

inicios

Opening plural .

inintencionalmente

The truth is that it is not used much, but it is the negative of intentionally.

injusto

That it's not fair, it's used in the sense of justice and not when something isn't adjusted.

inmacecible

It could be a misinterpretation of inaccessible, but as colleague Felipe Lorenzo del Río says it is surely a mistake because it was unfading, which was already defined with its own entry.

inmaculada concepción

For the Catholic tradition the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary is the virginal state, without stain of guilt as a result of the Original Sin, and full of grace, which she enjoyed from the moment of the conception of Jesus by the work of God. It became dogma by the Bula Ineffabilis Deus promulgated by Pope Pius IX in 1854.

inmigración

It is the movement of people (but also animals) from their habitat or natural settlement to another as a destination. It is formed by the prefix in- ("inside") migration. See emigration .

inmigrante

It is said of the one who migrates, from the point of view of the place that receives it. It is formed by the prefix in- ("inside") migrant. See emigrant .

inmovilidad

Immobility error. See motionless.

inmortalizarse

Pronominal form of the verb to immortalize.

inmovilidades

Plural of immobility .

inmunidad de rebaño

Also called "group immunity" or "collective immunity" is a term proposed by microbiologists Graham Selby Wilson and William Whiteman Carlton Topley in 1923, suggesting that in an epidemic case the study of individual immunity should be separated from that of the collective immunity, since when a sufficient amount of resistant population appears these form a barrier to the virus that does not reach those who are not vaccinated or lack defenses. The number is a statistical calculation (usually obtained past the epidemic and serves for the next) that takes into account too many variables to anticipate the sufficient percentage that can serve as indirect protection, especially in new diseases. The

original English name is herd immunity. See R 8320; r0 , R 8337; re, pandemic, covid-19.

inmunomodulador

It is a drug that regulates the production of antibodies by acting on the immune system; They may depress you to prevent rejection of a transplant or stimulate you for a defense against a virus.

inmunosenescencia

It is the deterioration of the immune system over time. It is a natural process, which of course harms the body and makes it more susceptible to infections and even autoimmune diseases. It is formed by the Latin voices im (negative prefix) munio, ire, itum ("fortify") senectus, tutis ("old age"). View senecto.

inmutar

Own, internal movement for what is used in sense figurative as a shock or alteration of mood. From the Latin immutare or inmutare ("change [is]"), formed by the prefix in_ ("inside, inward") mutare ("change"). Already existed a synonym in disuse had particle such as negation, and which referred to "avoid the change", but today only remains the immutable deverbial that source with.

inmutarse

Reflexive form of flinching, which seems consistent is etymologically the movement or mutation to himself.

innovación tecnológica

See innovation, innovation, technology, technology,

innovo

First-person singular of the present indicative of the verb to innovate.

ino-

It seems to be a mistake because of the prefix in- , or perhaps because of the mythological Ino.

inodoro

1º_ It is said of what has no smell. From the Latin in- ("negation, deprivation") odor, oris ("smell, aroma"). 2º_ By the above, it is called so the bathroom artifact that is used especially to remove human organic waste. This has a siphon and ventilation system that prevents the return of bad odors.

inodoro e incoloro

See toilet, colorless.

inopia

Poverty, scarcity, need. From the Latin inopia, ae ("without riches").

inpase

Old expression taken from the Latin in pace (in pake, "in peace") that was used during the Inquisition to name the condemned religious cloister; It was also a phrase to bid farewell to the deceased. I can believe it's a mistake for impasse or impasse because you have to pifiar him twice ("np" and "c"), while the lack of space would only be a

mistake. See requiescat in pace.

inquebrantables

Plural of unbreakable .

inquire

It is said of the title of a written work (a poem or even a meaningless text such as the Lorem ipsum) that it is formed with its first words. It is the Castilianization of the Latin incipe (inkipe "begins").

inri

It's an offense, a mockery for someone. The origin is in the titulus placed on the Cross where Jesus died, which according to the Gospel of John had the Latin inscription INRI, by Iesus Nazareus Rex Iudaeorum ("Jesus, Nazarene King of the Jews"). The reason was the custom of identifying the executed foreigners, but tradition says that naming Jesus of Nazareth as "King of the Jews" (which was his crime) was a mockery of exposing him crucified. And from there comes the meaning that is given to it in Spanish.

insalubres

Plural de unsalubre .

inscribete

Surely it is 'sign up' misspelled. View verbs/inscribe , enroll .

inscríbeme

Conjugate and pronominal verb to sign form.

inseminador

It inseminates, which brings semen to the egg in order to fertilize it. From the Latin inseminare ("to sow, to put the seed in" . See inseminar , fertilize .

insentato

Adjective for something or someone soft, without roughness or thorns. From Latin in ("negative particle") sentus ("thorny") to ("termination of participle") 128513; Well, yes, it has to be a mistake for being unwise, but if they write us anything, why can't I entertain myself by doing the same thing? And the truth is that 100<insentato might have existed; but never formed, it's a 128521 ugraphy; .

inserio

If it is not an error per insert, it must be a neologism used in Colombia formed by the prefix in- the serious adjective . You may rate something or someone who is not serious. See also insert , in .

inservibles

Plural of useless .

inséptico

Inducing putrefaction. From Greek 949; 957;- (en-) that Latin adopted as in- ("within, incorporated") 963; 951; 9<

949; 953; 957; (sepein "rot, gangrene) the suffix 953; 954; 959; 9> (-ikos "relative to") . 128533; It must be an error by aseptic, antiseptic, perhaps insect.

insidiosas

Female plural of insidious .

insignificante

That it lacks meaning, value, importance. See prefix in- (negation) , meaning , suffix -nte .

insignificantes

Plural of insignificant ("lacking meaning, value, importance").

insípido

1º_ It is said of what has no flavor. From the Latin in- ("denial, deprivation") shapur , oris ("taste, good taste") . 2º_ By the above meaning, it is said of the work that it lacks grace, of spirit.

insofern

It is not Spanish, but an adverb in German mode. See aleman/insofern .

insomnia

It does not exist in Spanish. See insomnia, medical/insomnia, English/insomnia .

inspiracional

It creates inspiration.

instagram

Designation of a social network for sharing pictures. The name comes from the words " instant " making reference to baseline (the photo as in the Kodak Instant, delivering the photo revealed at the time of take it) and " telegram " by sending those photos to a network " a cable ".

instaló

Second (such as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') person in singular of the indefinite indicative mode for the verb install .

instangramera

Female of instagramero ("participating member of the social network Instagram") .

instituto de investigación

See institute, research.

insustentable

That cannot be sustained, unsustainable. It is more interpreted as "not preserved, maintained or fed".

intachable

It would be "cannot be crossed out", but in the sense of stain or moral, ethical stain; because it has undeniable qualities.

integumentado

It is said of the organism that has an integumentary system, . . . that we would all become.

integumentario

In biology it is the name of a system formed by the coating of an organism, which can be skin, shell, exoskeleton, . . . and serves as a protection against the environment. It is also the connective tissue that surrounds the internal organs. It is an influence of English integument (with the same meaning), since in Spanish it could be "integumentary".

intel

Intel Corporation is an American company that has been manufacturing microprocessors since 1968. It was founded by Robert Norton Noyce and Gordon Earl Moore, who at first wanted to call it Moore-Noyce, but as it sounded like more noise, they found it unmarketable, and after some changes they settled on Integrated Electronics Corporation, later reduced to Intel.

intelectual

Relating to the intellect, cognitive ability, or understanding. It applies to an educated person, who analyzes and expands his knowledge and eventually shares his conclusions.

inteperancia

It is certainly a mistake by intemperance.

inter-

Prefix of Latin origin as "in the middle, among several" .

intercolegial

Relative to an activity between schools.

intercoreano

With the reciprocal intervention of North and South Korea. See inter- , Korean .

interdicción

Ban, prohibition. It is a legal term for the deprivation of a right to a person or society, imposed by a judge. The motives are diverse, such as avoiding or preventing a crime, or protecting from oneself a person incapable of making decisions. Whether or not a representative is appointed has nothing to do with interdiction, it would be a subsequent fact, and only if deemed necessary. It has Latin origin in interdict, onis, formed by the prefix inter- ("in the middle, between several") and dictio, onis ("declaration of judgment").

interétnica

Female inter-ethnic ("between different races"). See intra-ethnic ("within the same race") .

interétnico

Relative to the exchange (cultural, genetic, commercial , . . .) between different ethnicities. It consists of the ethnic inter- ("between") prefix ("belonging to race or ethnicity"). See interracial, intra-ethnic ("within the same race").

interfaz hombre máquina

As a phrase would be better 'man-machine interface', and is clearly understood with interface, man (as human species), machine. See HMI .

interfectos

Plural of interfect .

interiores

1o_ Plural interior . 2o_ So, in the plural, it is a euphemism for underpants or underpants or any "underwear" that is not wanted or cannot be mentioned. See underpants.

interjecciones

Plural of interjection .

internet continuo

See the internet, continuous.

interoperabilidad

Referring to several systems or equipment that are operable, it is the ability to share data and manage it with each other or control it as a whole. See inter- prefix .

interoperable

It can be operated or managed from various points, it is said of a system that shares data or operational information with another.

interperabilidad

It can be an interoperability error, which already sounds pretty ugly.

interpsicologica

I do not think that there is a verb 100<interpsicologar , so if there is 100<interpsicologic is misspelled .

interrelaciones

Plural of interrelation ("mutual relation between parts").

interrupta

Female interrupto ("fired from a job, but with a temporary salary as compensation").

interrupto

1º_ Interrupted, which stops abruptly. See switch , coitus interruptus . 2º_ Cubanismo to appoint someone "fired from a job, but with a temporary salary as compensation".

interrúmpela

Pronominal form of the third (as 'he/she') person in singular of the present indicative mode, and the second (as 'you') singular person of the imperative for the verb to interrupt. See verbs/interrupts .

intertextual

What the text (or any non-written work) has one relationship with another already known; It can be a reference, an appointment, an evocation. See entretitulo just in case.

intertextualidad

It is the character of intertextual that has a work, not necessarily written. See metareference .

intervenciones

Intervention plural .

inti

In Argentina is the acronym of the National Institute of Industrial Technology.

intr

Prefix used as intra- or intro- . [note : It appears a lot in this dictionary in the definitions of those who copy and paste them from other sites, not knowing that it is an abbreviation of its own for " (verb) intransitive" which of course in this dictionary is not referenced .]

intra-

It is a prefix of Latin origin that is used as "inside , internal". In Spanish there is a version like 'intro-', but I don't know if it's in the DICTIONARY of the RAE yet. See intro .

intraauriculares

Valid but not recommended version of the intraauricular plural.

intrafobia

Of course it's not a phobia, and as a word it has a loose construction. It would be a fear of introspection, of analyzing one's inner world, and under a more psychological concept to dig into the subconscious. It began to circulate as an informal but understandable neologism, although it later spread thanks to articles repeated or copied in printed and online journalistic publications, even with other interpretations. It should be noted that the prefix intra- is Latin, but it was easy to be coherent and use a Greek adverb such as 949; 953; 963; 969; (eiso "inside , internal") to fit with 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> (fovos "fear").

intramural

This word appears in technical (especially medical) phrases, perhaps due to the influence of English, since in Spanish there is intramuros with the same meaning of "between walls or walls", which extends to the "building where one resides or carries out an activity". See intra- ("in-between", indoor), medical/intramural portion.

intramurales

Plural of intramural ("between walls") .

intrascendental

It must be intrascendental, or intrascendental.

intransparencia

Opacity? I can't think of what's the point of joining the prefix in- with transparency if it already has an anonymity even for its figurative form.

intrarrotado

1o_ As an adjective it is "rotated inward"; it is used in medicine in the case of an abnormal rotation of one foot or femur or tibia that causes a walk with the fingers "pointing inward, towards the other foot". 2o_ It is the participle of the verb intrarrotar, which is not included in the English dictionary but is used in medicine.

intrauricular

Which is inside the ear. It is especially said of hearing aids that are placed in the ear canal. It is formed by the prefix intra- ("inside, internal") auricular (relative to the ear).

intrépido

It is said of someone who is brave, daring, who takes a risk without taking into account the consequences. It is inherited from the Latin intrepidus (prefix in_ "no , without" trepidus "fearful, trembling") .

introducirse

Introducing reflective form of the verb.

inuit

It is the plural of Inuk ("tribe that inhabits northern Canada") in the Inuktitut language, which is also used in Spanish.

inuita

It can be an error by 'invita' (feminine of the archaic invito, or by verbs/invite); It may also be a proposal to Castilianize Inuit as a member of this people, although in this case it should be Inuka.

inuk

Native people of North America, misknown as "Eskimo". In their language it means "man, person", because they considered themselves the only ones on Earth, although over time they were finding other tribes. The plural is Inuit.

inundada

Feminine of flooded (as an adjective).

inundado

1º_ Filled with water, flooded. It is used figuratively to be filled or filled with something even if it is not liquid. 2º_ Participle of the verb to flood .

inútil estéril

See useless, sterile.

invaluables

Plural of invaluable .

invasivo

It invades, which enters the other place without being accepted or being natural on that site. Watch you invade.

inventos

Plural of invention.

inverbio

It seems a word taken from grammar, but last is spam for a company waiting for someone to define it and thus add another link for a better positioning in search engines that do not discriminate stressed vowels, I say, because the original name has a tilde in the last /i/.

inverbos

It may be a mistake by imberbes, and maybe some more word.

inverencial

Relative to inverence, to a deep respect that provokes in the mind a feeling of humility and recollection. It comes from the Latin in- ("within, within") verens, tis ("having a respectful fear of an event or a person") -al ("forms qualificative adjectives").

investiduras

Investiture plural .

investigación

It is the action and effect of research.

inviable

That it is not viable, in its sense of "life" ("progression of existence") and "way" ("path, development"). See prefix in- ("negation").

invisibilizar

Make invisible, usually used figuratively.

involucionada

Feminine of involucionado (as an adjective) .

iowa

Name of several geographical places in the USA, the most prominent is for the State of Iowa. Its etymology is in the name of a local indigenous tribe, the loway.

ión

Ion error ("electrically charged atomic particle").

iphigenia

It would actually be just the asteroid, because in Spanish the much-mentioned mythological character is spelled Iphigenia.

ir a cuerpo

See melee, gentle body, go body.

ir al tordo

" Thrush " It is the way 34 vesrica; doctor " or its more popular syncopation, which means people with little education, and who pronounces " dotor ". " go to the thrush " It is " go to the doctor, ".

ir bien de vientre

See well (correctly), go belly (defegate), relieve the belly.

ir bien vestido

See go, well, dress.

ir de cuerpo

Euphemism defecate, make body, do the second. shit, say.

ir de farra

See farra.

ir de vientre

It is a euphemism for "defecating" Seeing go of body, soothing the belly, moving the belly, making the two, planting a pine, sneaking, shitting.

ir guapo

See go ("move to a place, walk"), handsome ("beautiful, someone well composed and groomed").

ir mas alla

It is not a voiceover or being well written. See go ("move to a point"), more ("adverb of quantity") , there ("adverb of place") , the beyond .

ir por agua y salir trasquilado

After 100<« He went for pears and came out shorn" I think this is a joke.

ir por colectora

It is a euphemism for " anal sex " in the sense presumably vaginal penetration as " 34 main route; and anal penetration as " alternative route ". The term was widely used in radio reports where it could not be very explicit because of the time protected for minors; and - if I remember correctly - it was coined by satirist Eduardo Javier " Cabito " Massa Alcantara.

ir por colectora

Go for an alternative, parallel to the main road. See: collector.

ir por lana y salir trasquilado

Variant of "go for wool and come back sheared" .

ir por lana y volver trasquilado

This locution is almost a saying to describe a situation in which you try to win in something and in the end you lose everything, when the cost of an operation turned out to be greater than the benefit, when someone wants to deceive or mock another and ends in evidence. The sheep reference alludes to shearing to obtain wool from sheep, and the figurative sense of sheared by "stripped of something".

ir rápido

And. . . It is "going fast", it is understood.

ir sereno

Alleged anonymity of 'going on'. See go, sereno.

ir sobrio

See go, sober.

ir viento en popa

Not using the verb navigate makes it clear that it is a locution. But it's already been explained in aft wind. See go, wind, stern.

iran

Iran is a small town in the province of Lleida, Spain. The name may have its origin in the Basque iri ("city"). By some mistake see Iran.

irar

I guess they won't have been confused with the Portuguese dictionary, so if it's not an acronym it must be a mistake.

irán

1º_ Iran is a country of the Near East, heir to ancient Persia. See also Iran . 2º_ Woman's name. 3º_ Inflection of the verb to go . See verbs/iran .

irenología

Discipline in sociology and politics that deals with peace between groups or nations, its study, obtaining and maintenance. The term irénologie was created by the Belgian Paul Michel Gabriel Lévy in 1950 from the Greek voices 949; 953; 961; 949; 957; 951; (eirene "peace") 955; 959; 947; 959; 9> (logos "study") . See polemology .

ireverencia en la discusion

See irreverence, discussion.

irlanda

1º_ Island of the British archipelago, which in the pre-Roman period was called Hibernia. The current name comes from the Celtic ériu ("fertile"), as the original people of the region were known, later converted into éire, to which the suffix -land (-landia "land of") was added. 2º_ The Republic of Ireland (Poblacht na hÉireann) is a country in the south of the island, whose official name is Éire for internal documents and Ireland for international ones, where the English name is used. See Northern Ireland.

irlanda del norte

It is a country located northeast of the island of Ireland and is part of the United Kingdom. Its name in Irish is Tuaisceart Éireann.

irma

1º_ Irma may have been a hypocoristic of names such as Irmina or Herminia, but today it is a feminine name in its own right. Of Germanic origin for Irmen ("powerful, whole") which was also the name of the Norse goddess of war. 2nd_ Asteroid discovered by French astronomer Paul Pierre Henry. IRMA is an acronym for the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance, among others.

ironía

In rhetoric it is an expression that is used as a mockery or contempt by naming something by pretending to say something else, or mentioning some characteristic opposite to that expected. Also the affected tone of voice with which it is said. By extension, it is any situation where something unexpected happens and opposite to what we assume should happen. Spanish inherits the word from Latin, which takes it from the Greek 949; 953; 961; 969; 957; 949; 953; 945; (eironeía "to speak simulating ignorance") .

irracional

It is said of what lacks reason or reasoning. In philosophy it is the current that prioritizes the intuitive, denying the value of the reasoned. In mathematics it is a real number that cannot be represented as a fraction quotient . As a noun it is synonymous with animal . It is formed by the negative prefix in- and the rational adjective ("who has reasoning").

irradiancia

It is the amount of radiation received on a surface for a certain time. For the international system the W 8901;m2 (watt per square meter) unit is used.

irredento

That has no redemption. See Redeem .

irregulado

As irregular is not a verb, 100<unregulated is not your participle. See deregulated .

irritadisimo

Error of very irritated .

irritadísim

Superlative of irritated.

irritarse

Pronominal form of the verb irritate.

irse a tomar porculo

Expression used by the Roman legionaries in Hispania when they went to drink the beer 'Pig' (or pig brand, imported from Ireland) in some inn. From the Latin 'porculus, i' ("little pig, pig, pig") 128527; . Better to see "to take for ass", vafangulo , and even the debatable as a motto in dictionary "to take for ass for the ass", "take for ass for the ass" or "that you etc give me for ass for the ass".

irse de baretas

Error for leaving rods ("having diarrhea") .

irse de botellón

See ir (verb) , se (pronoun) , de (preposition) , botellón ("celebration with alcoholic beverages") .

irse de pedo

Depending on the place where it is said and the circumstance in addition to going out to drink in excess can be "that one could go of a place by luck or chance" or that "withdrew quickly" (although in this case it is used more "to go to the farts"). See also Empedarse, fart, fart, ass, pub crawling.

irse de quaker

It is a twist to Ecuadorianism going out of broth, replacing the 'broth' with another similar food such as the oatmeal brand 'quaker' (which is now a generic name).

irse la pata abajo

I don't know if you can say so, or it's a mistake to go downside down ("suffering a diarrhoea incontinence). Watch him go down the sideburn.

irse por la pata abajo

It refers to urinating or defecating (such as diarrhea) from incontinence, and is also said if it is out of fear. Obviously it alludes to the dripping leg to the ground. Watch him go down the sideburn.

isabel

It is a reduction of the Latin name Elizabeth, already separated from its meaning in the original Hebrew. See Elith, Elisa, Lisa, Libi, Beth.

iscariote

Although there is no unanimous agreement, 'Iscariot' is accepted as the name of a city named Cheriyoht, Cheriot or Karyot, which can be one located in Judah or also one in Moab, both in the Middle East. The Voice 1488; 1497; 1513; 1511; 1512; 1497; 1493; 1514;' (ish quiriote "man of Cheriote") comes from the Hebrew 1511; 1456; 1512; 14< 1497; 1468; 1493; 1465; 1514; (quiryá "building, city") .

isi

1st_ ISI is the IATA code for Isisford Airport (Queensland, Australia). 2nd_ Acronym for "Industrialization by Import Substitution", a mechanism for industrial development used by primary economy countries by encouraging the

manufacture of locally manufactured products and taxing imports. 3o_ Stands for InterSymbol Interference, a distortion in the telecommunications signal (especially digital) by overlapping or deleting data that confuses reception.

isla

It is a portion of territory surrounded by water. It is also said of the urban area surrounded by streets (typically, a block), and in a broad sense is any place or situation of access or resolution more complicated than others, because it is separated or incommunicado. From Latin insula, ae ("island"). See insula.

isla de pascua

Chilean island in the Pacific Ocean, today known by the local name of Rapa Nui ("Big Island"). The name Easter Island was chosen by Dutch captain Jakob Roggeveen, as his expedition spotted it on April 5, 1722, an Easter Sunday.

isla flotante

Dessert made with meringue.

islam

Nation or group of people who profess the Islamic faith. It is also used as a synonym for Islamism. It has Arab origin as 1575; 1604; 1573; 1587; 1604; 1575; 1605; (Al Islama "surrender, submission").

islamismo

Religion of the Prophet Muhammad, which is also a cultural and political movement. He is monotheistic, just like Christianity and Judaism, and his God is Allah. The name is that of the religion properly said as "Islam" the suffix -ism. See Qur'an.

islámico

Concerning Islam. See suffix -ico .

ismos

It is an ironic way of grouping doctrines, cultural, artistic, social or political movements, which usually end with the suffix is; and although it may exist, it is not used in singular. See also as -ismo , ista .

iso

The acronym 'ISO' identifies the International Organization for Standardization, which standardizes and certifies systems and materials to match them worldwide. It is supposed to be an acronym for the English International Standard Organization, but the official name in that language is International Organization for Standardization; this created a legend about a Greek etymology from 953; 963; 959; 9> (isos "equal") which was never officially confirmed.

isocelular

Technical neologism for an organic tissue formed by the same type of cells. It is taken from Greek 953; 963; 959; (iso "equal") the Latin cellula (kelula "cell") .

isolofobia

It is an unnecessary variant for a "fear of being left alone, abandoned or rejected" that has already been baptized – with more or

isomomía

Equal rights, equal laws for all. Greek 953; 963; 959; (iso, "equal") and 957; 959; 956; 959; 9> (nomos, "law").

isondú

It is a name of Guarani origin for the "firefly", the "light bug". According to legend, Isondu was a young man killed by his enemies, from whose body fireflies sprouted.

isondúes

Plural of isondu (firefly).

isonomía

Equal rights, equal laws for all. Greek 953; 963; 959; (iso, "equal") and 957; 959; 956; 959; 9> (nomos, "law").

isoordinario

Component of a mentefacto scheme, corresponds to the characteristics of the node concept at their same level. Word formed by the Greek 7984; 963; 959; (like iso) latin ordinarius, i (belonging to an order).

isoterma

It may be a feminine of isotherm ("of equal temperature"), but it is used so to name in meteorology the graph that joins with a line points of the planet with the same temperature at the same time of year. It consists of the Greek voices 953; 963; 959; 9> (isos "equal") 952; 949; 961; 956; 959; 9> (thermós "heat, temperature") .

isotrombia

Normal blood condition in which your platelets are about the same size. Of the Greek 953; 963; 959; 9> (ISOs equal) 952; 961; 959; 956; 946; 959; 9> (Lump Thrombi). See Anisotrombia.

isótera

It may be a female of isoter, but it is used in this way to name in meteorology the graph that joins with a line points of the planet with the same summer temperature. It consists of the Greek voices 953; 963; 959; 9> (isos "equal") 952; 949; 961; 959; 9> (theros "summer") . See isotherm.

istg

In Spanish it means nothing. In English it can be the acronym for I Swear To God, which is used in social media messages also in other languages.

italianismo

Voice or expression of the Italian language used in ours or another.

italo-americano

It is used as relative to Italy with the United States of America, but in Spanish the latter refers to the American continent. See American .

italoargentino

Relative to Italy and Argentina, which has both nationalities.

italoestadounidense

Relative to what Italian and American origin shares, who has both nationalities.

ite

1º_ In Spanish it can be an acronym for "Instituto de Trabajo y Economía", "Impuesto de Timbres y Estampillas", "Impuesto [General] de Tráfico de Empresas", among others. 2nd_ IATA code for Ituberá airport (Bahia state, Brazil).

ite, missa est

1º_ It is a Latin phrase that could do without the comma, usually write ite missa est and means "idos, has been sent". It was the phrase in which the Roman Assembly was closed, in the sense of already being discussed and informed, so they could withdraw. Already established the Catholic Church, each liturgical ceremony began to be closed with the same expression, from which the word Mass comes. 2º_ Thus, as stated, is the title of a poem by Rubén Darío.

itífalofobia

It is the unwarranted fear of having a penile erection, also of imagining or seeing it. It could also be the "fear of the itinephal amulet", but I don't think it exists. It is formed by the Greek voices ???? (íthys "straight") ????? (phallós "penis") . See also coitophobia, colpophobia, eurotophobia, genophobia, genitophobia, erotophobia, malaxophobia, sarmasophobia.

itífalo

1º_ The 'itífalo' is an amulet used in antiquity by Greeks and Egyptians to protect themselves from evils such as envy. The Greek name consists of the voices 953; 952; 965; 9> (íthys "straight, upright") and 966; 945; 955; 955; 959; 9> (phallós "penis"), since it had the shape of a penis in erection . 2º_ It is also one of the epithets of Triapus (god of fertility) and a qualification for Hermes in its first versions.

iug

IUG can be an acronym, with various developments. For now I can think of "General Purpose Lighting".

iuppiter

Iuppiter is not English but one of the Latin names for Jupiter (supreme god in Roman mythology). It is supposed to have an Indo-European origin in words like dyu ("light") and piter ("father"), so it would mean "The Father of Light".

iván

Ivan is a Slavic version of the name Juan. See Juan .

ivette

Ivette is a French woman's name, it would be the female Ivo or Ives. It is believed to be Germanic and comes from the root 'iv' ("glory"), although it is also associated with Ivana (Ivana, Ivonne) who is a version of our John, of Hebrew origin. Considering that he is French we may find him a gala etymology : the Celts had a sacred tree called ivonix ("tejo") and made weapons with their wood, then Ivette can be interpreted as "architect", the one carrying the weapon made of sacred wood.

izquierda

1st_ Women's left . See right . 2º_ One of the sides, the one on the side of the heart. 3rd_ Non-conservative wing of a parliament, usually socialists and reformers. 4th_ The wrong or illegal way to do something.

íbero

1º_ People who originally inhabited the Iberian Peninsula. It is possible that the local word iber named the rivers. 2º_ Ibero, Iberian, native of Iberia in the Iberian Peninsula. 3º_ The ancient kingdom of Kartli (present-day Georgia) is also known as Iberian, because it was the way in which it was called Greeks and Romans. Today Caucasian Iberia is used to differentiate it from the Iberia of the previous meaning. 4º_ Male name, by any of the previous meanings.

ícono

Icon variant; it is most used in America.

íd.

'Id. ' is short for ditto ("the same as") .

íddish

Another version for Idish ("Judeo-German language").

ídem

'Idem' is a pronoun and adverb that is used as "the same". It is a Castilianization of the Latin idem, with equal pronunciation and meaning. Its abbreviation is id. .

ídem per ídem

Error by the Latin phrase "idem per idem" . See idem , ditto ("the same") .

ídish

Alsoddish, Yiddish (English spelling), yiddish or ydish; is the language spoken by Judeo-Germans of central and eastern Europe. It is known in America thanks to the immigration of the early twentieth century of Jews escaping from the Russian pogrom, and then Soviet, and Nazi, and. . . They entered mainly through the ports of New York and Buenos Aires, so they made a great contribution to the slang and the lunfardo.

íncubo

According to medieval European legends (although it has equivalents all over the world) it is an evil entity like a demon, usually shaped like a human male that seduces (when it does not violate) women in a position to procreate. The purpose would be to get a son to inherit some of his characteristics. Several myths ensure that the incubus was before a succubus, since the demons have no semen and must first extract it from a man with deception and then inseminate a woman; that's why she can recognize the demon by feeling her cum cold. The etymology is Latin, incubus is formed by the prefix in- ("in , inside , in this case can be understood as over or above") cubare ("lying") .

índigo

Color in the blue range, which is sixth in the iridescent spectrum. For a long time its tincture was extracted from indigo (plant) native to India, and from there it took its name.

ífera

Female inferno.

ínsula

1º_ It is an archaic voice for "island", taken from the Latin insula, ae. 2º_ Caserío with its own government. It is a

reference to the work of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra "Don Quixote. . ." where the character Sancho Panza is governor of the village Insula Barataria.

ítaca

1°_ Ithaca is an island in the Ionian Sea that belongs to Greece, although throughout its history it was occupied by Syracusans, Romans, Normans, Venetians, French, Russians, Turks and English. Its name in Greek is 921; 952; 945; 954; 951; (Itháke) . 2°_ Mythical kingdom of Odysseus in the Homeric work The Iliad and The Odyssey, which does not really coincide with the previous island.

îñr

Obviously this doesn't exist, but it can appear as a visual game, replacing some letters with their versions with graphic signs (in this case the circumflex /i/ and the virgulilla /n/) for Inr, which can be a surname rather than an acronym.

ïo

It may be an error by IO, lo, or more surely ío not so much as a variant of the previous one but as a vulgarism of ido in any of its meanings.

j

1°_ Letter jota . 2°_ 'J' is the symbol of the joule ("unit of measurement for energy, work and heat"). 3°_ 'J' represents the Jack (value 10) in the French or English deck.

jabalina liviana

Description of pilum placed as synonym . See javelin, light.

jabao capirro

Although in some cases they are used together, they are two words. See jabao , capirro .

jabáto

Jabato error ("wild boar puppy") .

jabinera

It occurs to me that it may be the one who grows dying junipers, but it's certainly a mistake by soap. See soap, soap.

jaboncillo

1°_ Diminutive of soap in its different meanings. 2°_ Common name of the plant Sapindus saponaria . The origin is related to the previous one, since the pulp is extracted from its seeds to make a soapy water used to wash clothes. See Michú .

jabonera

In lunfardo has a curious and very old meaning. During the first half of the last century were very popular in Buenos Aires 'ladies' orchestras' which were made up of female performers (although not necessarily ladies) playing different styles on stage. And it turns out that not everyone knew music; there were always some to make numbers, which were pretty and were "sighted". But to justify their presence they gave them some violins, and they made the mimicry, as if they were playing. The method to prevent a sound from coming out by accident was to lather the strings of the instrument, so when they played them with the bow they no longer vibrated. These girls were known as the "soaps."

And today they're just a memory.

jacaderasca

I never saw this word. Maybe it's a phrase like "scratch jack" without the spaces.

jacaraca dormilona

This would be a synonym for jaracas (brasil) (yes, sorry, the consultation put it like this; if someone wants to see it correctly, there is also jaraca).

jacinto de agua

It is one of the names for the plant *Eichhornia crassipes*.

jacobino

Member of the Club of the Jacobins, most radical group of the French Revolution inspired by the ideas of Rousseau. Its name comes from the convent of Saint Jacques, which in latin Jacobus or Iacobus.

jacobo

1º_ It is a male name that, although it has Egyptian and Babylonian antecedents, the Spanish recognizes it from the Hebrew tradition as 1497; 1463; 1506; 1458; 1511; 1465; 1489; (Ya akev "taking from the heel") , although 1506; 1511; 1489; (ekev) is also understood as "due to" or "back of something". This is very common in biblical accounts where a word is associated with an event, in this case the birth of the twins of Isaac and Rebekah, because James was born clinging to the heel of Esau, from whom he wanted the place of firstborn that (supposedly) belonged to him. As adults, he bought it for a plate of food, and also supplanted it to receive his father's last blessing. This name had its evolution as Santiago, Diego, Jaime, Yaco, Yago or Tiago. See Jacob, Jacob's Stick. 2º_ Common name of the plant *Jacobaea adonidifolia* . See Chaco .

jacques b bley

It is the title of a biography of Jacques Bordas Bley, written by the Spanish Ricardo Blasco Romero, who is not a pseudonym of Antonio Ribera. It was published by Editorial Telstar with ISBN: 978-84-7237-017-3 in 1968.

jahaziel

It is a name of Hebrew origin, which in many places claim that it is for women; I suppose it will be for a current fashion, since by its etymology it could be of both genders, and by biblical reference only masculine. It comes from Aramaic 1497; 1463; 1495; 1458; 1494; 14< 1497; 1488; 1461; 1500; (Yakjazel) which is interpreted as "contemplated of God".

jalar o halar

See pull, or , halar.

jalonada

1st_ Female of the adjective jalonado . 2nd_ Female form of the participle of the verb jalonar .

jamba

1o_ In architecture is a vertical length as a column on each side of a door or window or a vain between them hold the lintel. 2nd_ In graphoscopy and graphology is the part of a handwritten letter that protrudes downwards. It comes from

French jambe ("leg").

janga

junga is incorrectly written, and should be written as "Janga" being its meaning:
Junga is the way spanglish " hang out " it's a ride or exit in group. Andalusian told janga to poorly made task or a mistake.

jangá

1st_ Janga is the esanglish form for the English hang out, which is a "walk or group out". See Janguear , English/Hang Out . 2o_ In Andalusian you call jangá to a yerro or task wrongly done .

jangua-

Error by jangua ("small oriental warship").

janguear

1o_ In some places is a espanglish by (to) hang out or (to) hang around ("get together for walks, to chat, meeting friends"). See Jangas , English/Hang Out . 2o_ It can be a portuñol voice or a verb from jangada, which if it exists in Spanish; would then be "use logs as a raft" to move or to carry the same trunks downstream.

janucá

Jewish celebration of the liberation of its people. He also tells so to the candlestick ceremonial of nine arms, although the correct name is hanukiyah. Hebrew 1495; 1504; 1493; 1499; 1492;.

januquiá

It is the name of a chandelier used in the Jewish celebration of Hanukkah. Also called "menora of janucá", which differs from the menorah in that it has seven luminaires, while the januquiá takes nine, eight of which represent each of the days of the miracle of the oil (where the fuel for the lamp lasted eight days, when the quantity reached only for one) and an additional luminaire, distinguished from the others and called (Wikipedia dixit) 1513; 1463; 1473; 1502; 1464; 1468; 1513; 1473; 8206; ("lighter" shampoo) or "assistant". According to the rite, one of the main ones lasting Janucá with the flame of the "assistant" must be lit.

japi

1º_ It is a mericanism that is used to name a person who is excited by drugs or alcohol, or who looks happy. It is a Castilianization of the English happy ("happy, cheerful"). 2º_ In lunfardo is the vesre de pija ("penis").

japonés

Gentilicio of Japan, relative to that country and its culture.

japón

Japan is the name of an Asian country and also its name, although in Spanish it is preferred Japanese or Japanese which comes from the original name 26085; 26412; (Nippon or Nihon "the origin of the sun") , which was taken from Mandarin Chinese 21577; 35486; (jih pen "the east , from where the sun rises") and European merchants spread the Malay version pronounced as "japang" .

jaquear

1º_ In the game of chess it is "to attack the king of the opponent with some piece of his own". It comes from the checker

voice. See checkmate. 2°_ For the previous one, "corral, avoid suddenly a foreign movement, who is usually considered an opponent". 3°_ Castilian version of the Spanish hack (pr . Jakear) . It is almost not used. 4°_ In lunfardo it is a very little used word, and it is a misinterpretation of the Castilianized Turkish jartear ("to deceive"), surely influenced by some of the previous meanings.

jaramago

It is the common name for several plants described in synonyms.

jarawi

The jarawi or harawi is a song of melancholic tone typical of the highlands. In Quechua it means "song, sad poetry", and is also used as a proper noun.

jardín del edén

It is a more specific way of referring to Eden or "Earthly Paradise," a place where God created an orchard or garden for Adam and Eve to dwell in, according to Judeo-Christian religions.

jared

Jared is a name that is used as masculine, and has a biblical origin (it is mentioned in Genesis). In Hebrew it is 1497; 14> 1512; 14> 1491; (iarad "downwards, descendants"). See Jareth.

jareth

It is a version of the name Jared, probably taken from English.

jargon

It is not Spanish but English or French, where it means "slang, slang", and it is also a "variety of zircon" which in Spanish is called slang. See English/jargon .

jargon

1°_ Jargon, slang, words used in a specific field (technical, professional, social), also said of "gibberish". From the Old French jargon, taken from the Occitan gergon. 2°_ Jargoon, a less transparent variety of zircon, yellowish. From the Persian zar-gun ("like gold").

jaría

In Mexico and the Caribbean it is a popular way of saying "hunger, appetite". See jarioso, jaría .

jarioso

It is an Americanism malsonant by "libidinous, sexually excited, in heat" that by the synonymy of "hot, arreche" can be extended to "angry"; It also means "hungry" although to avoid associations with its other meaning it is rarely used. The origins can be several, in the case of hunger clearly comes from its Caribbean synonym jaría ("need to eat"), which may also be related to that of sexual appetite, although in this case there are other possibilities such as a vulgarization of panting or an association with jareta ("panties"). See quesudo .

jartada

1°_ Feminine of jartado ("fed up, satiated, annoyed") . 2°_ In some Caribbean countries it is also used as a noun, for an exaggerated amount of something that gets fed up. See jarte .

jartado

1°_ It is a vulgarized form of fed up, such as "satiated" or "annoyed", and in some places as "drunk". See you . 2°_ Participle of the verb jartar . -

jartar

It is an Americanism as a variation of the verb hartar with its same meanings, to which can be added a particular one that is "to fill with alcoholic beverage" for "to get drunk".

jarte

1°_ It is a regional version (as for some Caribbean countries) of "harte" as "tiredness, satiety", and also as "drink, drunkenness". 2°_ Inflection of the verb jartar ("to get tired, to annoy") . See verbs/jarte .

jartear

It is a word in lunfardo that is taken from the Turkish jarta ("lie") and means "to lie to gain an advantage or benefit".

jasídico

Relative or belonging to Jasidism ("philosophical branch of Judaism").

jasyr

It is not a widely used word in English, but it is borrowed from Polish or Ukrainian to name Europeans captured as slaves between the 16th and 19th centuries and sold in Turkey. The etymology is Arabic by 1571; 1614; 1587; 1616; 1610; 1585; (Asiir "bound, prisoner") .

java

1 ° _ name of several geographical locations, the best known is to the island of Java, in Indonesia. 2nd _ woman from Java, Javanese. 3rd _ ancient dance, popular in the Parisian festivals of the first half of the 20th century. 4th _ by extension of the former, is also a party. 5° _____ in English is used as a cafe, by a famous Arabic coffee planted in Indonesia with that name. 6th _ programming language object oriented, runs in its own virtual machine, making it compatible with almost any platform.

javaque

It's probably a bug from jabeque or tobacco.

jawi

It is a spelling adapted from Arabic to write in Malay with a few extra letters.

jay

1°_ Jay is a male name of French origin (the feminine is Jaye) that possibly comes from the Latin Gaius (for "gay, cheerful"). 2°_ It is also a hypocoristic for names that begin with the letter /J/, although this comes more from English. 3°_ As there are words very similar to this in different languages, anyone could originate a name adopted by Spanish speakers, such as the cachiquel jay ("house"), or the Jay for woman from jai ("young woman") from caló chai ("girl"), also the Basque jai ("party") could end up becoming a name, not to mention more distant languages such as Greek, Arabic, Hebrew or Sanskrit.

jdp

1°_ 'JDP' is the IATA airport and heliport of Paris airport and heliport Issy-les-Moulineaux (Hautes-de-seine department, Île-de-France region, France). 2°_ In Argentina 'JDP' is remembered as a slogan of the Justicialist party for "Justice of the People", which coincided with the initials of its founder, Juan Domingo Perón 128521; .

jebi

Hispanicization of "heavy" English.

jecho

Vulgarism for the adjective "done", is used a lot as "finished, ready", and especially as "mature" in its different meanings. It can also appear as the participle of to do .

jediondo

Another spelling for stinking.

jefe de recamareros

The consultation is taken from a supposed synonym of 'mastresalas'. I do not recommend seeing the origin, but yes boss, bedroom, rebart.

jefe tutti capi di capo

I keep insisting that synonyms should be moderated (to say the least). If anyone wants to enjoy this nonsense, see kapo.

jergón

In addition to the definitions already published, jergon is a less transparent variety of zircon, a reddish yellow.

jerico

1°_ Ancient city of the current West Bank that had different locations over the centuries. Its name in Aramaic is 1808; 1821; 18" 1821; 1818; 1816; (Irijó) and in Hebrew 1497; 1512; 1495; (Yeracj), probably related to the primitive cult of the moon goddess Yarij. 2°_ Jericó is the name of two municipalities in the department of Antioquia and in the department of Boyacá (Colombia). 3°_ It is also a municipality in the state of Paraíba (Brazil). And Joshua sent men from Jericho to

jerifo

Surely an error by jarifo ("showy"), or sharif ("Moroccan dynasty descended from Fatima"), or Jericho.

jerigoncio

It's a variant of the word jargon.

jerma

It is a sobrefeminizacion of " jermu " , the woman vesre. Appears when you lose the origin of lunfardo voice and form vesrica, it seems logical that the feminine ends in " " .

jermu

See re.l. of "woman." See also jerma .

jeropa

34 Vesre; pajero ". Onanista. See: Pajero.

jerró

I thought it might be a vulgarization for an inflection of shoeing ("to put horseshoes") , but it is for error ("equivocar") , for a common resource when pronouncing two equal vowels at the end of one word and the beginning of the next which is to insert an aspirated /j/ and thus mark more clearly the separation between the two. The verb 'jerrar' did not exist, but it was created for these specific cases and surely today it has become popular. See and err .

jestapo

Surely it's a mistake by the acronym Gestapo.

jesucristo

For Christianity, 'Jesus Christ' is the 'Son of God made man'. The name is the union of Jesus and Christ. See Son of Man.

jesuitina

Jesuit feminine ("relating to the Congregation of the Daughters of Jesus"). See Ursuline.

jesuitino

Concerning the Congregation of the Daughters of Jesus. See Ursuline.

jesús

Jesus is a male name, very popular in the Christian community, as it is the name of the Son of God on earth. It comes from Hebrew. 1497; 1513; 1493; 1506; (Yeshua "el Salvador") that was transmitted to the Greek as 7992; 951; 963; 959; 965; 9> (Iesous) and Latin as Iesus, from where he came to Spanish. See Son of Man, Christ.

jesús maría y josé

See Jesus, Mary, Joseph.

jet

It is not Spanish, but it is used even if it is English or French because saying "a chorro" for that type of impulsion or propulsion does not sound good. See English/jet (pr . yet) . See jet set.

jet

It is understood as "jet, launched with force" and is used especially to name propulsion engines and the vehicles that use them. It seems a word borrowed from the French jet ("jet, throw") a more modern version of the archaic giet that surely comes from the Latin jacto, as, are ("to throw, throw").

jet set

Name that was given since the second half of the twentieth century to a high social class, ostentatious, who used to walk around the world traveling in jet-powered aircraft, which were a novelty at that time.

jhoana origen

See Jhoana , origin , and also Johana , Johanna , Juana , Juan .

jhoi khoi

It came here not as a query but automatically because it is in the list of synonyms for the plural namacuas (from namacua, native people of Africa), and it is a mistake: it is misformatted. See bok choi, khoikhoi.

jhon david

There are so many johnes davides that the query is not even for spam.

ji ji ji

It may be a reference to a song by the band Patricio Rey and his Ricota Round-ups that actually spelled "Jijiji", but sometimes wrote it "Ji-ji-ji" and always pronounced it jijiji. It can also refer to the laughter of cartoon character Muttley ("Patán" in Spanish, although in some programs it was called "Risitas"). See Pierre Nodoyuna .

ji, ji, ji

Jl, ji, ji is incorrectly written, and should be written as "Hehehe" being its meaning:
Is the name of one of the themes of the album Oktubre (41 1986; Argentine band Patricio Rey y sus Redonditos de Ricota rock.

jilear

It is a Mexicanism to "make (to clean) the rows of crops". It comes from the word "spinning", which can be a vulgarism from "spinning", "spinning".

jineta

1º_ Style of mount for military cavalry where the soldier carries his thighs almost vertical with the knees bent to flank the body of the horse with his legs and thus direct it, leaving one or even both hands free to use weapons, especially the genet spear. The name is taken from cenete ("member of the Berber tribe Zeneta"), which was known in Spain during the Arab invasion, and whose soldiers used this equestrian technique. 2nd_ Female jockey. 3rd_ Epaulette, chevron as a badge of military rank on the shoulders. 4th_ Ancient Spanish tax on the possession of cattle. 5th_ Common name of the animal Genetta genetta . See genet.

jinetas

1º_ Plural of rider . 2º_ Plural of the feminine of rider. See jinetero .

jiposa

Girl of jipose.

jiposo

It is an adjective for something or someone with jipi (hippie) characteristics. See metrospiritual , hippioso .

jirn

It is not Spanish, and to be the English girn ("make a grotesque grimace") is misspelled and in the wrong dictionary.

jitanjáfora

Poetic form with meaningless text; it can also be a prose, whose values are in its harmony, in the aesthetic combination

of its words and its cadence. The name was taken by the Mexican Alfonso Reyes from a poetry devoid of meaning that Mariano Brull taught to recite his daughters (1929).

jitnu

It is an Amerindian people and their language from the current municipalities of Arauca and Puerto Rondón (Colombia).

jitnues

It seems like a plural for the Jitnu people who live in Colombia, but I don't know if it's spelled correctly.

jmaxvahzcrjl

It is the forty-first word written by the monkey by Borel 57607; .

jnteligente

And, yes, he's smart with the first letter changed.

joaco

Joaquin's Hypocoristic. See Juaco .

jocoyo

1°_ Jocoyo is a town in the Desaguadero District of the Puno Department, Peru. 2°_ 'jocoyo' is an apocope of jocoyote, "the youngest son, the benjamin", also "the most pampered"; although both may come directly from the Nahuatl xocoyotl. By some mistake see jocoyol (sorrel plant).

joder

I add to the definitions given that the origin of Fuck is in the Spanish archaic Hoder, from Latin futuere ("to Fornicate") which I suspect refers more to a subject (or object 58370;) Passive that does not put too much will to be fornicated. From there and by extension lax, that of harming, joking, having fun.

jodete

Pronominal form of the second (as 'vos') singular person of the imperative for the word fuck . See verbs/fuck .

jodido

In addition to the very repeated meaning among others by Pablo Muñoz (Guatemala, Guatemala) in this post, fucked is the participle of the word fuck.

johanna

Variant of the name Joan (female version of John).

jolón

Jolon is a city in the Tel Aviv district of Israel. His name in Hebrew 1495; 1493; 1500; 1493; 1503; (Jolon) is a variant of 1495; 1493; 1500; 1493; 1514; (Jolot "arenas") .

jomo

JOMO is an acronym created from FOMO, also of English origin, in this case for joy of missing out ("enjoy missing out". It is to disconnect from the invasive environment, from social networks, from the news, from any novel external activity that interferes with our personal well-being and emotional health. To see something matter a fuck to someone, yemanfutismo, menefreguismo.

jonatán

Jonathan is a male name of biblical origin, where he is the son of King Saul and friend of David. It comes from the Hebrew voice 1497; 1456; 1492; 1493; 1465; 1504; 1464; 1514; 1464; 1503; (iojo nathan "given by Yahweh"). It has other versions like Johnatan, Jonathan.

jonca

In lunfardo is the drawer window, and is widely used as a synonym for coffin.

jora

1º_ In the Andean region, the "malted corn" is called 'jora'. See the poorly formatted cayambicarankui/jora, swear. 2º_ Another spelling for chora ("inhabited area surrounding a Greek polis") .

jornada

Relative to the daily task, a day of work, a day of travel, It comes from the latin bass diurnus, in its version 'djurnus' ("daily").

jornadas

Plural of days .

jorobaté

This seems like a mistake for "joróbate" ("euphemism for 'fuck you'"), for verbs/hump and the pronoun te. But it turns out that it is used in some cases to graph a very common pronunciation where the tonic is forced into the enclitic when it is in an imperative and the final pronoun is omitted; So, instead of saying "Joróbate tú", it is pronounced "jorobaté". See hump, fuck.

joróbate

Pronominal form of the second (as 'you') singular person of the imperative for the verb jorobar . See verbs/hump.

Josefina

It is a feminine feminine name and diminutive of Joseph.

José

It is a male name of Hebrew origin as 1497; 1493; 1465; 1505; 1461; 1507; (Yosef), very popular among Christians for being the name of Jesus' putative father. It is created from the phrase 1497; 1492; 1493; 1492; 1500; 1492; 1493; 1505; 1497; 1507; (Yahweh leyoisif "God will multiply").

jossenka

Obviously this name or surname is not of Spanish origin nor is it Spanishized, but we are still going to try an origin. From what I read somewhere in genealogy the Yossen family comes from France, from the union of the Yahya and Iacchia lineages, who left Nantes because of the wars between the Papacy and the Holy Roman Empire. Some of the

branches of the family may have changed the spelling to Jossen, and also settled in Ukraine, which would explain the suffix. While - 1085; 1082; 1086; (-nko) is a very common Slavic diminutive in Russian nicknames, for the Ukrainians it was also a patronymic used by young men enlisted in the Cossack army and that gave them a certain prestige (at least in the seventeenth century). From there it is not strange that some woman has converted him to 1049; 1086; 1089; 1077; 1085; 1082; 1072; (Yossenka) [note: Russian surnames have feminine] and it was later popularized as a name by others such as Jossey with the suffix -nka.

jotes

It is the plural of the jote bird (*Coragyps atratus*).

joven muchacho

Although they are used a lot together, they are two words. See young (as adjective and noun), boy .

joventiata

I'm sure it's a mistake for the diminutive young lady.

joyita

Diminutive of jewel, in any of its meanings.

joystick

It is an English word that is used in Spanish and is not yet Castilianized, and names a computer control peripheral consisting of a lever with movement in several directions that are read and interpreted by a program. It is used especially for games, and the word is formed by the voices joy ("fun") and stick ("stick, stick").

jóker

It is not really a Spanishization of the English joker, which should be 100<yóker, and it has its different translations like juglar, prankster, guason, wildcard. See English/joker .

jpd

1º_ 'JpD' is the acronym for the Spanish group "Judges for Democracy". 2º_ 'JPD' is the IATA code of Pasadena airport and heliport (USA).

juaco

It is a variant of the hypocoristic "Joaco".

juacu

He is a hypocoristic of the name Joaquin. Another variant is Joaco. See also juacu juacu .

juan

John is a masculine given name of Hebrew origin as 1497; 1493; 1495; 1504; 1503; (Iojanaan "follower of God") . It has versions in almost all languages. And I take the opportunity to leave a link to be between San Juan and Mendoza ("to be drunk").

juana

Female version of the name John.

juanismo

Concerning someone named John (or Joan) and his ideas; also to a political, philosophical, religious, cultural movement in which it could have influenced.

judaísmo

Name of the Jewish tradition and religion. It is the oldest known monotheistic faith, although the name is applied only from the sixth century BC. C . . The etymology is Hebrew and comes from the "kingdom of Judah", by 1497; 1456; 1492; 1493; 1468; 1491; 1464; 1492; (Yehuda "I thank God"), which is the name of a son of Jacob.

judeocristiano

It is said of what the Jewish and Christian religions share, taking into account that the latter has its foundations in the former. See Judaism, Christianity.

judias azas secas

Since we're telling you the story. The original query was made on a site on the Castilian language (where it corresponds, not in a dictionary) by this fragment of a story that was not understood : « . . . dried asaz beans. . . » . I doubt that someone dedicated to literature will misunderstand the wrong place, and reverse the letters of one word or remove the accent from another; that's what trolls have been doing because they're too patient here. Either way we will take advantage of the input and link each word (as befits a dictionary) in case someone falls by chance in this entry and wants to understand the fragment of text (although it is not a speech, and no one normal is going to look for it in a dictionary , and if you do. . . you have to write it without misspellings). See Jewish, asaz, dry.

judicatura

Dignity and work of a judge.

judicializaci

It seems to be a court of the word judicialization by putting the tilde.

judía

1º_ Common name of several plants, the most popular is Phaseolus vulgaris . Also of its fruit. See beans?? , bean , caraota , bean , bean . 2nd_ Feminine of Jew.

judío

Gentilicious of Judea . Relating to Judea or Judaism (religion), hebrew is also said for its ethnicity and for the culture and tradition of its people.

judío-marroquí

You have to look at the context, but I think there's a script left over. And maybe order needs to be reversed. Or even change to "Judeomarroquí". See Jewish, Moroccan.

juego

1º_ Playful, sports, or entertainment and fun activity without competition, which usually has certain rules. 2º_ By the organized set of players or implements for the game, it is said of any group of objects related to the same purpose. 3º_

By the coordination and movements of a team in sports games or skill, it is said that something "has play" when it has some freedom of movement within a mechanical assembly. 4°_ Inflection of the verb to play. See verbs/game .

juego de manos

It can be a violent game where comprises hits, a game where there are any handling, or also that becomes the sleight of some value.

juego del saco

It is another name for the "sack race", "bagging race", although it can also name other games where bags are used. See sack ("bag") . -

juegos arrogantes

See game , arrogant . They are as synonyms badly formatted in the entry as plural , and in some cases feminine , 'bets' (of course for two different meanings), and that is why they ended up with a double space; that it would not be so serious because no one is going to do this consultation even with a single space.

juemáquina

It is a vulgarized contraction for the expression "son of a machine", which is usually surrounded by exclamation points and can be a compliment (such as "son of a tiger") or a euphemistic imprecation (such as "son of a bad mother"); It all depends on the interpretation we make of "machine".

juera

Jacket way of saying " was "

jueves

Weekday between Wednesday and Friday. The name comes from the Latin Iovis dies ("Day of Jove or Jupiter"). ¡