



## 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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## **crique**

1°\_ It is a tool to lift from the ground a very large weight with little manual effort. The name comes from the French cric, with the same meaning. See cat (mechanic) . 2°\_ It is a name for a geographical entrance, such as a cave, a bay, a stream (derived from a major river), . . . See also crica ("vulva"). 3°\_ Variant for cricket (sport).

## **crisálido**

It must be a chrysalis mistake, maybe even by chrysalis.

## **crisantelmo**

It is actually chrysanthemum, although it seems that there are some people who pronounce it (wrong) as 100<chrysalis.

## **crisálido**

Adjective for something with chrysalis characteristics, such as its golden tone. From Greek 967; 961; 965; 963; 945; 955; 955; 953; 948; 959; 9> ( chrisallides "of the color of gold" ) .

## **crisma**

1 \_ crimon. 2nd \_ oil consecrated for anointings. Although it comes from the latin Chrisman, it comes from the Greek 967; 961; 953; 963; 956; 945; (khrisma, "perfumed ointment anointing"). 3rd \_ colloquially is the skull head.

## **crismón**

A sign representing Jesus Christ. Anagram in Greek of 935; 929; 921; 931; 932; 927; 931; (ChRISTOS the anointed) formed by their first letters 935; 929; (Chi Rho) superimposed. In some versions are additionally 913; 937; (Alpha and Omega) representing the start and end of all things. According to each religion, the script can be changed to IHS, which is the Latin version of the first three letters of 921; 919; 931; 927; 933; 931; (IHeSOUS "JESÚS"). See Labarum.

## **cristal rojo**

It is the name of a symbol created with the idea of replacing or complementing that of the Red Cross as an international society, and avoiding the rejection for religious or nationalist reasons that the drawing of a cross or a red crescent generates in some cultures. In 2005 this figure was adopted in a thick red line of a rhombus with equal sides and right angles, on a white background. See Red Lion and Sun, Red Star of David.

## **cristalidad**

It must be an error by crystallinity, chrysalis, Christianity, . . .

## **cristalinidad**

Quality relative to the crystalline ("with some characteristic of the crystal").

## **cristalino**

Part of the eye like a biconvex lens, located between the iris and the vitreous humor.

## **cristalomancia**

It is a supposed method of divination using crystals or gems. It has Greek origin in 954; 961; 965; 963; 964; 945;

955; 955; 959; 9> ( krystallos "crystal" crystall 956; 945; 957; 964; 949; 953; 945; ( manteia "divination") .

## **cristhian**

In principle Christian is a male name, but as with so many names of religious origin they end up using it also women. It means "Christian" and has many versions in different languages; In Spanish Cristián and Cristina are preferred. See Christ.

## **cristiandad**

Christian flock, practitioners of that religion in a certain place. In a broad sense it is the whole Christian world.

## **cristianismo**

Social and religious movement appeared during the first century in the Near East following the doctrine of Jesus, called The Christ ("anointed") that ended up spreading until today throughout the world. It is a detachment from Judaism that is currently made up of several religions and sects (some not officially recognized). See Jesus Christ, I was a Christian.

## **cristiano**

1º\_ Follower and believer in the religion of Jesus Christ, relative to Christianity. See Christ . 2º\_ Like many religious voices, 'Cristiano' is also used as a proper name, in this case masculine.

## **cristianofobia**

The funny thing about 'Christianophobia' is that it does have a Greek origin, but it's still nonsense. They actually use it as a "rejection of Christians," but more out of hatred than fear, and that's the mistake. By the etymology see Christ, phobia.

## **cristiniando**

I was going to put that it is a gerundio of '100<cristiniar', but the link would be to give more entity to a neologism, almost idiolect and lamentable, created by some reguetonero. So I explain it here: it is a festive version by "consuming creepy marijuana", associating by phonetics the pronunciation 'cripi' with the name 'Cristina', then converted to verb .

## **cristinismo**

In Argentina it is a part of Peronism aligned with Cristina Elisabet Fernández de Kirchner. See Kirchnerism .

## **cristo**

Christ is the adjective placed to Jesus, Son of God in the Christian tradition, so he is also often called Jesus Christ. It comes from the Greek 935; 961; 953; 963; 964; 959; 9> (Christós "Anointed [to be King]" ).

## **cristo Jesús**

See Christ, Jesus, Jesus Christ, Crismon, Cristus, Christian.

## **cristograma**

Monogram of Christ. Usually the letters IHS or JHS, Latinization of the Greek 921; 919; 931; or perhaps an error in the drawing of the 921 version; 919; 9>.

## **cristus**

In addition to the previous definitions, it is a graphic sign also known as Obelisk or dagger; This óbelo ( ) was used as a critical mark. In print and graphics, at the beginning of a paragraph indicated that it should be eliminated. Also as a footnote a use similar to the "asterisk" (\*). The "Double Dagger" ( ) is another reference to a later notation. Before a name or date indicates death (because of its resemblance to the Latin cross). In dictionaries, that the next voice is "low Latin." Alphabet primers to learn to read began with a cristus beach and also the obituaries, which were dated at the end as "date Letter:" ("Letter made"). See from the Cross to date.

### **criticarlo**

Pronominal form of the verb criticize .

### **crítico**

A philosophical doctrine based on epistemology and proposed by Immanuel Kant.

### **cría de lagartija**

It appeared on a list of synonyms for chivín.

### **críticos**

Plural of critic.

### **croacar**

Error to croar, croajar, seal,

### **crobiología**

Surely it's a chronology error.

### **croissant**

It is the French and popularly international name for what in Spanish we call medialuna, horn, or its Cruasan Castilianization. Legend has it that it was created by Viennese pastry chefs, as a commemoration of the Battle of Kahlenberg (1683) that ended the Ottoman siege; and its characteristic shape mimics the crescent on the invaders' flags. The name croissant ("growing croissant") appeared in France long after the Austrian Marie Antoinette brought them that bite, and is said to come from the "growing room of the moon", although there is an unbelievable story that attributes it to a rejection for nomb rarla with its origin of Islamic symbol, so it was renamed As Croix Sante (cruá sant "Cruz Santa" or "Santa Cruz" ), which sounded a little more Catholic.

### **crometaphobia**

It seems like a mistake for crematophobia ("fear of winning, losing, or spending money").

### **cromulencia**

It is a neologism (humorous, is not even an anglicism) to qualify as correct a word that would also be a neologism or even a forced lexicon that sounds correct by parasintesis; in a broad sense it means good, valid, acceptable. It was coined as cromulent by David X. Cohen for a chapter of the Simpsons where legitimating the non-existent term embiggen (that would be associated with enlarged), and from there was repeated and became popular.

### **cromulenta**

It must be an error for cromulencia in English. See cromulencia.

## **cronismo**

1°\_ A genre that can be literary, journalistic or bureaucratic where a chronicler documents or describes events ordered according to their temporal correlation. It is made up of the chrono component ("time") and the suffix -ism ("doctrine, occupation"). 2. Chronic situation, the characteristic of which is that it has lasted for a long time.

## **crono**

1°\_ Lexical component taken from greek 967; 961; 959; 957; 959; 9> (chronos) which means "time". 2°\_ Apocope of "timed" ("time measured with a chronometer") . 3°\_ In classical mythology Cronus is the name of one of the sons of Uranus, and also of the god of time.

## **crono-**

It is the chrono lexical component used as a prefix.

## **cronología**

It is the study and recording of events ordered by dates. The word is made up of the Greek words 967; 961; 959; 957; 959; 9> (chronos "time") 955; 959; 947; 959; 9> (Logos "Study, Treatise, Knowledge") - 953; 945; ( -ía "action, quality, relates by forming adjectives") .

## **crononutrición**

It is the study of feeding related to circadian rhythm. Also the habit of feeding according to those schedules.

## **cronopatía**

It is a disease related to the passage of time, created from the Greek voices 967; 961; 959; 957; 959; 9> ( chronos "time" ) 9< 945; 952; 959; 9> ( pathos "disease" ) . You can find two meanings. A more serious one like the mature delay in intellectual capacity, which is studied by psychiatry. Another, which looks like a cheap pseudopsychological invention, would be for an obsession to seize time.

## **cronopio**

1st\_ Character of the work of Julio Cortázar, whose characteristic is idealism, his sense of freedom, his naivety and romanticism. See fame, hope. 2o\_ As a tribute to the previous one, a now-extinct animal that inhabited Patagonia during the Cretaceous was named Chronopio dentiacutus.

## **cronoplos**

If I were one of the trolls berretas that consult in this dictionary I would have asked for 'CRONOPIOS' , to see who read wrong and answered it the same . But I have the impression that the site converts the text of the links to lowercase, so the joke is going to look very clear. . . and then you can interpret anything (Henry Escobar Marin's answer is the best possible example). To leave a definition -- just because you read so far -- let's say that's a plural of cronopio.

## **cronómetro**

It is a watch that allows you to measure partial lapses very accurately. Formed by chrono- ("time") and -meter ("measurement").

## **cropófago**

I was thinking if it could have any meaning, but I agree with colleague Henry Medina Valderrama, it is an error by coprophage ("that feeds on fecal matter, or from it").

## **croto**

In Buenos Aires lunfardo is a poorly dressed or extreme poverty. It comes from a municipal Ordinance during the administration of José Camilo Crotto in 1914, which allowed to imprison anyone who slept or wander through the streets. At the police station reflected it as " arrested by Ordinance Crotto " and then simply " Crotto ". Years later, as Governor of the province of Buenos Aires ( 1920 ) decided that pawns and 40 workers; people typically humble ) they will ride the wagons of freight trains instead of common cars, and other users began to call them " the Crotto " and " the 34 short;.

## **crónicas marcianas**

The Martian Chronicles (Ray Douglas Bradbury, 1950) is a science fiction novel that recounts a colonization of the planet Mars in a chronology spanning from 1999 to the year 2026; Although this is just an excuse to portray postwar American society. Strictly speaking, it is not a novel but a collection of short stories; and according to legend Bradbury presented him thus to the publisher Doubleday Co, who rejected the material because they had many storytellers and were looking to release a novel. Back home he realized that most of his stories took place on Mars, at some future time, so he set them dates, ordered them, completed the saga with a few more stories and took it back to the publisher as if each story were a chapter of a novel. And then they accepted it. Spoiler alert for the example! ( It does not contain the phrase "Martian Chronicles" but it is the chapter that I liked the most, and I leave it for that. )

## **cruasán**

Spanish version of the French croissant. It is a sweet or savory bun or invoice with a characteristic crescent shape.

## **cruda**

1st\_ Female Crude Oil . 2o\_ In Mexico it is a way of naming a hangover (subsequent discomfort of alcoholic intoxication).

## **cruda en mexico**

See raw (in its meaning of "hangover"), Mexico , get off the raw.

## **cruenta**

Feminine of bloody ("bloody, showing cruelty").

## **cruja**

Inflection of the verb crunch . See verbs/crunch .

## **cruor**

If it is not in another language ( p . eg . , the Latin ) is an error by crúor ("ancient name of hemoglobin").

## **cruz azul**

The thick Greek cross 10010; and 128309 blue; It is the symbol of veterinary medicine. The origin is in the First World War, when military veterinarians imitated the Red Cross and began to identify themselves with a blue one to tend to horses and mules that were left wounded on the battlefields. See green cross.

## **cruz patriarcal**

Archiepiscopal cross, similar to the cross of Lorraine, has a second shorter top rail that the principal, representing the titulus crucis carrying Holy Cross Christian legend INRI.

## **cruz roja**

1st\_ The thick Greek cross 10010; and red 128308; It is the symbol of nursing. Although it is more casual than foundational, it is said that the origin is in the emblem of the Order of St. Camillus, a religious congregation that at the end of the sixteenth century sent its brothers to tour the battlefields after the clashes to help the wounded. See blue cross, green cross. The Red Cross is the name of an international movement of medical support in cases of humanitarian crisis (wars, attacks, natural disasters). The identification since 1863 is a thick, red Greek cross on a white background, which is the same as the flag of Switzerland 127464; 127469; ( founding country ) but with the colors reversed. To this design others were added for political, cultural and religious reasons. See Red Crescent, Red Crystal, Red Star of David, Red Lion and Sun.

## **cruz verde**

The thick Greek cross 10010; and green 128994; It is the symbol of medicine and pharmaceuticals. The design is inspired by the well-known Red Cross and at the beginning of the 20th century it was placed in apothecaries to indicate that medicines and master prescriptions were prepared there. The color is taken from plants, the main ingredient of its remedies. See Blue Cross, Crosier, Aesculapius, Hygiea.

## **cruzado, da**

View cross, verbs/da , D . <sup>a</sup> .

## **cruzar unas palabras**

This locution is quite clear; It is used for dialogue, debate, generally chatting superficially. See also trivial.

## **crúor**

It's an old name for hemoglobin ("protein that carries oxygen in the blood"). As it gives it its red color, poetically it is still used as a synonym for blood, and in its Latin origin cruor, oris means "spilled blood".

## **csm**

The acronym CSM has several meanings depending on the context, as in agencies (Higher Council of the Magistracy; Mental Health Center ), in astronomy (central star magnitude), call switching module , file extension ( \* . csm ) ,

## **ct**

'ct' is the symbol for carat in precious stones. It comes from the French carat.

## **ctasis**

I thought it might be spammy with a misspelling, but it's a classic trolling for ecstasy ("making a short syllable long in a poem").

## **ctesibio**

Ctesibius (922; 964; 951; 963; 953; 946; 953; 959; 9> ) was a scholar, inventor, and physicist of Greek origin from the third century before Christ, who lived in Alexandria. He is considered the father of pneumatics. See water clock of ctesibius

## **cu**

1º\_ Name of the letter /q/ . 2º\_ 'Cu' is the chemical symbol for copper. 3º\_ 'CU' is an acronym for "University Council", "ulcerative colitis", "urban center", . . . 4º\_ ' . cu' is the internet domain for Cuba. 5º\_ 'c/u' is an abbreviation for "each", "each unit". See cuckoo .



## **cuadernito**

Diminutive of notebook ( various meanings ) .

## **cuadra**

1o\_ Old way to say "fourth" (by "fourth part") , which as a measure of length or area, and depending on where it is measured, can have between 80 and 150 meters depending on the original distance it divides; example is the "quarter mile" or the "width of a ship in the last quarter of the time". From Latin quadra ( "square" ) . 2nd\_ Each side of a typically square urban block measuring about 85 meters. 3o\_ Place to gather a number of people or animals for your shelter. 4o\_ For the previous one, not only the stable but also the horses of a breeder. 5o\_ Second (as 'you') and third (such as 'he/she') individuals in singular of the present indicative mode, and second (as 'you' ) person in singular of the imperative for the verb quadrar . View verbs/square .

## **cuadrado real**

The actual square or frame is a plantation where each seedling is at the same distance from the other, and looks like a grid, because 4 plants always appear to be the vertices of a square drawing.

## **cuadragenario**

Containing 40 times a unit, it is usually used to call the one who is between 40 and 49 years old. It comes from the Latin numbering and is composed of quattuor ( "four" ) the ginta multiplier ( "ten times" ), in its form of adjective quartagenarius . It should be clarified that cuadrus is "box, square" , but it relates to the 4 and when you reach the Spanish can appear that change.

## **cuadriga**

It was a type of Roman chariot, widely used in competitions. The name is obviously Latin, for a reduction of quadrijugus, to, um ("yoke for four animals"), because it was for only four horses. See charioteer, biga, triga.

## **cuagipal**

One of the common names of the Caiman crocodilus.

## **cualquier persona**

View any , person .

## **cualquiercosismo**

Neologism invented for eclectic isms. It consists of the adjective any noun thing the suffix -ismo .

## **cualquierismo**

Doctrine according to which anything is worth, for any circumstance, coming from any source or person. See ismos, menefreguism.

## **cuancilito**

Following the investigative line of OCR error and not creative etymology ( 128533; ) , 100<' how small' would be a misinterpretation of "quanty" (diminutive of when to give it an affective tone) that is common in many regions of Latin America.

## **cuando mucho**

It's an adverbial locution. The question is what. It is used just like "at most", "to the most", and would then be quantity, perhaps so. So clearly it should be "how much". But it's my opinion.

### **cuanterones**

Error by the plural of quartet , or perhaps of fortymon .

### **cuanto**

1º\_ 'How much' is a relative adjective and pronoun of quantity . It is also used as a copulative conjunction in comparisons that use 'so' or 'so much'. It comes from the Latin quantus. See how much. 2º\_ In physics it is the minimum magnitude or variation in a system. From the Latin quantum (quantum "quantity").

### **cuarenpena**

It is a neologism that combines quarantine (isolation) with sorrow (anguish, perhaps shame). Of course, if you enter Spanish you will have to make some adjustment, as well as the spelling error is very notorious.

### **cuarentena**

1st\_ Female quartet. 2nd\_ Set that is in group of forty . 3o\_ For the above, time of 40 days of isolation to prevent an organism with a possible pathogen from infecting others. Today the period of transmission of diseases is better known and a quarantine may have another duration, keeping its original name.

### **cuarentorcena**

Another fake , and it shows . The 14-day period would be a "fourteenth", although it is a very old word, which is no longer used. And the group of 40 is quarantine. See ten , dozen .

### **cuaresma**

In the Christian liturgy it is the period before Easter, which from Ash Wednesday until Holy Thursday is around 40 days. The name comes from the Latin quadragesima ("forty-a-thousandth").

### **cuaresme**

It seems to be an inflection of the archaic verb Lent ("to observe Lent"). Or it's not Spanish.

### **cuaresmero**

Relating to Lent ("period leading up to Christian Easter"), its preparations or liturgy. See Lent.

### **cuarta**

1st\_ Female Fourth ( "Fourth Part, Fourth Place" ). 2o\_ By the above, it is the informal name of various measures of weight and length, such as "one quarter" of the main. 3o\_ In colloquial form is a way of saying "fourth category", as "low level, off the podium".

### **cuartagenaria**

It must be a bug as a female version of the quadragenarian. That here, between us is much closer to the original Latin.

### **cuartel**

1º\_ It is a space with the size of "a quarter" of the total. It is used in blazoning for each division of the emblem and also

in urbanism for the division into blocks and neighborhoods for administrative reasons. 2º\_ It is also the place where a military regiment is housed or settled, which at first was a walled and safe place in the castles to house four soldiers and lookouts. From the latter the name is taken for the battle zone where the wounded soldiers are, or who will not fight for any reason, and are safe from enemy attack. 3º\_ Detachable hatch on a ship.

### **cuartilla**

Former unit of measurement of weight and volume. It was also a step in binding, equivalent to a sheet of paper, or half-folio, or two leaflets; approximately 157. 5 mm × 215 mm.

### **cuartipartito**

It's divided into four parts. It is of Latin origin where quartus, a , um is "fourth" (of four ) and partitus is "party, distributed". For a group formed of four parts it is preferable quadpartite, quartet.

### **cuartos de luna**

Expanding this definition and responding to the exemplary doubt Felipe Lorenzo de el Río, warn that in the southern hemisphere the Moonphase " intermediate " Yes agree with their initials: 9790; Growing and 9789; decreasing ( or Waning ).

### **cuasiesclavista**

It may have several interpretations, but it must refer to the law that does not promote slavery but tolerates it in some case.

### **cuasimoneda**

It is a neologism for a bonus that can be used as a circulating currency, living with the legal banknote. It is usually limited to one region as it is issued by a government entity for use by its population. It is also called so electronic money as cryptocurrencies. It consists of the prefix 'cuasi\_' of Latin quasi ( 'almost' ) and currency.

### **cuate**

In Mexico it is "friend, companion". It comes from the mexica coate language ("brother, twin, twin" ).

### **cuaternal**

1o\_ Old law for coin alloy, where a third of noble metal was used as silver and two-thirds copper. 2o\_ Relative to quaternio ( from four ) .

### **cuaternos**

1o\_ Quatern plural . 2o\_ Cuaternos is a village in the municipality of Cuacos de Yuste (Autonomous Community of Extremadura, Spain).

### **cuatico**

I never heard it, but it seems to be a diminutive cuate affectionate. By some mistake see quantum ( Chileanism), quantum, aquatic, sciatica , . . .

### **cuatridimensional**

Which has four dimensions, relative to the fourth dimension.

## **cuatripartito**

Which is made up of four parts. It comes from the four-year-old Latin partitus prefix ( "party, distributed") .

## **cuatro latas**

Although 'Cuatro Latas' is not an official brand, it is one of the names that the Renault 4L car received in Spain. The R4 (the number was for its 4 cylinders) had many versions during the 1960s; 1970 and 1980s when it was manufactured in European, African and South American plants, and while all were inexpensive, the 'L' model was the "luxury" version 128527; . The Hispanic nickname is an irony about this 'L', although a little unfair since despite its flimsy appearance it was a very robust and versatile vehicle that came to compete in raid or rally type races. But it wasn't the only case; among the many popular (and advertising) names he received, in Argentina there was also that of "Renolata" (a humorous dissimulation of "Renoleta").

## **cuatro letras**

God. See: Tetragrammaton.

## **cuákero**

It is another spelling for Quaker.

## **cuál es la diferencia entre tokens y criptomonedas**

See which , verbs/s , the ( article ) , difference , between ( preposition ) , token , and ( conjunction ) , cryptocurrency .

## **cuántico**

In physics, it is said of the relative to the quantum .

## **cuánto**

It is the adverb "how much" in its interrogative or exclamatory form.

## **cuáquero**

Concerning the Church of Friends, to whom he professes his Protestant religious beliefs. The name comes from a popular way of calling them in their country of origin (England), since it is a Castilianization of quaker ("shaker"), for its ancient custom of shaking the body in religious ceremonies, perhaps obeying the biblical sentence "Tremble in the name of the Lord!"

## **cubanito**

1st\_ Cuban Diminutive ( Gentile of Cuba ) . 2nd\_ In Argentina it is a cylindrical wafer cookie, stuffed with sweet milk or chocolate cream. See also churro (frying pan fruit).

## **cubano**

Gentilicio de Cuba, relative to this Caribbean island.

## **cubierta**

1st\_ Female adjective covered . 2o\_ Car rim or tyre, which rolls on the ground . 3o\_ Item as cover, to cover something . 4th\_ Each of the divisions or levels of a ship. 5o\_ Female form of the participle of the verb cover .

**cubreboca**

It is another name for the chinstrap ("surgical mask"), which is used more outside the medical realm. Masks are also worn, even as a singular.

**cubrir un faltante**

See cover (in your sense of "solvent" ) and missing .

**cuca**

Cuca is incorrectly written, and should be written as "Cockroach" being its meaning:<br>Apocope of " cockroach ".

**cucaracha**

Insect blatodeo, is in the world and about 4000 species are known.

**cucha**

Blade, tool or weapon of cutting.

**cuchá**

Aféresis de listená, second singular person of the imperative of the verb listen for the voseo.

**cuchitril**

Contemptuous of kennel, in its sense of small place to live, usually box-shaped and is often used for pets.

**cuchufleta**

Festive variant of the festive variant cachufleta (vulva , vagina ).

**cuco**

Fictional character, that is evil and is mentioned to scare children. See coco.

**cuello collarón**

For me, they are two words: neck and collarón; I don't know if somewhere they are used together to name something .

**cuenco**

1º\_ Concavity, hollow part of a piece or body. 2º\_ For the above, vessel, bowl or bowl, usually without handles; also a basket or cuezo. 3º\_ Cuenco (Cuencu, in Asturian) is a town in the Principality of Asturias (Spain).

**cuentapropista**

Who is self-employed, without a relationship of labor dependence.

**cuentica**

Diminutive of account, in any of its meanings.

**cuentista**

1st\_ Writer, writer who prefers the short story style in his work. 2º\_ Taking 'tale' in its sense of "lie, false story", a storyteller is a "liar, exaggerated". And if it's for 'telling something', I'd be a 'gossiper'.

### **cuentito**

Diminutive of story, in its various meanings as a noun .

### **cuento**

1o\_ First (as 'I' ) person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb count . 2nd\_ Literary work in the form of a short story . 3o\_ As an irony of the above definition, it is said 'story' to the lie told by someone. See verse .

### **cuento chimbo**

It would be just a "chimbo tale", "a false story". As mentioned in the field of Synonyms by the colleague Jorge Luis Tovar Díaz, there may be a parallel with the expression "Chinese tale", not only because they sound similar but because in addition to "false, incomplete, of poor quality", the word chimbo in Quechua means "on the other side, of the other band", perhaps by the peoples called chimbos, and that can also be interpreted as "distant place".

### **cuento chino**

It is said of a lie, of a false story. The tradition traces its origins to the work of the Venetian merchant Marco Polo The Book of Wonders (written by the amanuensis Rustichello of Pisa in 1298), where he recounted a journey through China and the adventures lived. Since the Far East was unknown to Europeans, the whole story seemed fantastic to them, invented by the author, who swore it was true and no one believed him.

### **cuerda amarre**

See rope, mooring.

### **cuernito**

In Argentina is an invoice of fat that you can eat with the mate.

### **cuernitos**

Plural of Croissant.

### **cuero**

Skin or skin with some hardness and resistance that covers the body of some animals. It can be tanned or processed to manufacture clothing, footwear, accessories, It comes from Latin corium, with equal meaning.

### **cuerpear**

In Argentina is used as " put the body " " " pechar, and do not remove it. See: <http://www.significadode.org/hurtar> the cuerpo.htm someone

### **cuerpiarle**

cuerpiarle is incorrectly written, and should be written as "cuerpear you" being its meaning:<br>Dissimulation of a reflective of " cuerpear ". See: Cuerpear.

### **cuerro**

To the humor on the leather of the colleague Jorge Luis Tovar Díaz, I add that it can be an error by body, leek, curro, sane, crow, verbs / close, verbs / guerreo , hill , QR , . . .

### **cuervo**

1º\_ Common name of the bird *Corvus corax* . Also from other corvids. See *aura* (bird). 2º\_ Nickname of the followers of the club San Lorenzo de Almagro, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The name of the football club is a tribute to the Catholic priest Lorenzo Massa, and rival fans called them 'crows' alluding to the black cassocks of the priests, such as the plumage of corvids.

### **cueva**

1st\_ Hourly space on the ground, on a mountain; can be natural or artificial. 2nd\_ It is used as an irony, because it is usually a nest of wild animals, to name where uns recommendable people gather. 3rd\_ In lunfardo is usually a place to make financial transactions outside the official circuit.

### **cueva de zorros**

See burrow. And also see *lupanar*.

### **cuezca**

Error (very common) by 'cook '. See *Cooking*.

### **cuéntica**

In addition to spooning accounting and business management software, it can be a wrong query by *cuentica* (diminutive of account), or by the feminine of quantum (relative to the quantum in physics).

### **cuéntico**

I thought it might be a quantum error ("relative to the quantum"), but immediately afterwards I suspected that they had added an accent written to *cuentico* ("diminutive of story"), and that it would not be just another troll but, as John Rene Plaut explains, rather a voluntary systole borrowed from a children's poetry.

### **cuidate**

Pronominal form of the second singular person (such as "vos") of the imperative for the verb *care*.

### **cuidense**

I thought I might be a Gentile of El Cuido , (region of Antioch, Colombia), but now it seems to me that it is "careful". I'm sure some Colombian collaborator is going to get us out of the question.

### **cuisa**

The *cuis* female or whose ( rodent wild *cavido* which lives in South America, ) The domestic *cuis* is known as Guinea pig or Guinea pig.

### **cuiso**

*cuiso* is incorrectly written, and should be written as "*cuis*" being its meaning:<br>Possibly a mistake of typing by " *cuis* ".

### **cuídate**

It is a pronominal form for the verb to care. See verbs/cuida .

### **cuídate**

Pronominal form for an inflection of the verb to care . See verbs/cuida .

### **culiar**

Vulgarism for culear ("swear form to fornicate" ).

### **culicagada**

Feminine culicagado ("figuratively small child, who behaves as such, as if still wearing diapers" ).

### **culimpinar**

Throw someone upside down, or kneel them so that the buttocks are up, that they are "with a steep ass". It is also used as encularse ("anger, put on ass face").

### **culla**

Municipality in the province of Castellón ( Spain ) . See Cullera ("municipality of the province of Valencia, Spain"), Cuyo ("locality of Arica, Chile").

### **cullera**

Cullera is a municipality located in the province of Valencia, Spain.

### **culo**

The meaning of "luck" in Argentina has a strange, almost questionable origin. The taba campero is a sort of throw of dice made a bone-in taba that has only two possibilities: "luck" and "ass". I earned that spiking "luck" in the cheese (mud which made of cloth); but the expression "having ass" is used by understatements, originally was "You have No ass!" (didn't the hollow part of the bone), which then was like "you have ass!" for the colloquial use and in general, out of the game.

### **culo con arandela**

See: ass thread.

### **culo con rosca**

In Argentina, the phrase names a person who feels superior to others, especially by their social class. As a ridiculous comparison, reportedly carrying not the ass like everybody else, but having one with thread, or washer.

### **culpase**

Pronominal form of the verb blame .

### **cultileído**

It is a neologism that unites the words cultured and read for the cultured person and at the same time reader, although it is also used as a mockery or irony for those who presume it.



## **cultilocuente**

It refers to an eloquence that abuses cultured voices. . . or cultures. From what I was reading, the first time it appeared was in a translation of "The Precious Ridiculouss", by Molière, and where he said bel sprit in French ended up as 'cultiloqueente', instead of using altiloqueente, which already existed in Spanish.

## **cultivar**

Make culture, sow in order to develop and harvest. Although in principle it refers to living organisms such as plants or bacteria, the term is broadly extended to the education process. From the Latin verb cultus, a , um ( "cultivar" ) .

## **culto**

Cultivated. For etymology see: grow.

## **cultoleido**

I don't know if it's a variant of the neologism "cultileído", or an invention for a specific case, or a mistake in not typing the space, the comma and/or the conjunction between the adjectives "cultured" and "read", or they made a mistake in the 127352 key; and they put their 127358 in; that's next door; In any case, it sure lacks an accent.

## **cultura**

Relative to the culture; figuratively, knowledge and education, so someone has been cultivated. From the Latin word cultus, to, um, ( " cultivate " ).

## **culturicidio**

Extermination of a culture, of a civilization. In the most lax sense would be to ruin a cultured expression. It is formed by culture -cidio; although in some cases it may be the union of 'suicide culture'.

## **culturismo**

Old or reduced form of bodybuilding. Spanish took it from the French culturisme.

## **culturista**

Who practices bodybuilding (gymnastics).

## **culturizado**

1 ° \_ Included in or assimilated by another culture. 2nd participle of the verb culturizar.

## **cumbiar**

Dancing or playing cumbia. Party with cumbia music.

## **cumbres patagónicas**

See summit ("elevation of the terrain"), Patagonian ("relative to Patagonia").

## **cunado**

brother-in-law is incorrectly written and should be written as a brother-in-law, coined, when still its meaning: see: brother-in-law, sealing, when.

## **cunavichero**

1º\_ Relative to Cunaviche ( "river and parish of the Municipality Pedro Camejo, Apure State, Venezuela" ) . 2º\_ "El Cunavichero" is the nickname of a character in the novel Doña Bárbara (Rómulo Gallegos, 1929).

## **cunilingus**

Although the Latin original cunnilingus must have evolved into something like 'coñilinguo' 1285( , it turns out that in Spanish it is used either 'cunilingus' or better its cult Latin version with double 'n' .

## **cuñadez**

Quality of brother-in-law, in a more lax sense would be his attitude; And it is not a very used word, it would have to be removed from the dictionary 128530; .

## **cuñado**

1º\_ It is a "brother of the spouse, or a spouse of the brother". 2º\_ It is also an affectionate way of addressing a person, such as "it is not a blood family, but it is considered so". 3º\_ Participle of the verb cuñar .

## **cuplare**

It does not exist in Spanish. It occurs to me that it may be an error (or a 128540 inflection; ) for a supposed verb 100<cuplar (sing cuplé), or perhaps to blame.

## **cuponera**

1st\_ Female Cuponero . 2nd\_ It is especially said of a real or virtual checkbook containing coupons or vouchers and promotion.

## **cuponero**

It is said of who lives on the coupons or vouchers given by social assistance to people with low economic resources.

## **cupula vafinal**

Dome vafinal is incorrectly written, and should be written as intercourse vaginal being its meaning:<br>See: vaginal intercourse.

## **cupular**

1 \_ adjective that describes something with dome-shaped. 2nd \_ action shape Dome, covered with a dome. 3rd \_ relative to the dome.

## **cupulares**

1 \_ second-person singular future subjunctive of the verb domed. 2nd \_ Plural of the adjective domed.

## **cura**

From Latin cure ( "care, administration, supervision" ) . 1st\_ Healing a disease . 2nd\_ pastor who runs or manages a Catholic community. 3o\_ curatorship, care and organization of a sample, of an exhibition, of a museum. 4o\_ Second (as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/she' ) people in singular present indicative mode, and second (as 'you' ) singular person of the imperative for the verb cure .

## **curanderil**

Relative to the healer, to the healer and his practices.

## **curbaril**

It is another common name for the Hymenaea courbaril tree.

## **curda**

Feminine of Kurdish, originally from Kurdistan or Kurdistan. Gypsies called "drunks" Kurds, so in calo a Kurdish is a drunk and a Kurdish or curdela, a drunk.

## **curevac**

SPAM for a biotech laboratory.

## **curita**

1· Diminutive of cure, it is affectionate call the priest to " heals souls ". 2· Radioactive ore ( lead and uranium oxide ) the name is a tribute to Pierre Curie. 3· Adhesive cloth or dressing with the Center covered with gauze to protect small wounds; It is a trade-mark which became a generic noun.

## **curricula**

Since we are not in a Latin dictionary, it must be a mistake by curriculum. View resume, resume .

## **curriculum**

Or is it Spanish but Latin, curriculum is understood as a "short career", or its description. See curriculum vitae, curriculum vitae ("curriculum vitae").

## **curriculum vitae datos**

View resume, data, curriculum.

## **currícula**

List of courses, occupations, careers, work and academic backgrounds of a person. It comes from the Latin curricular ("courses, careers, tours" ) , and although originally the plural of the neutral noun 'curriculum' in Spanish is interpreted as a singular feminine. See resume .

## **curro**

In lunfardo in Argentina " 34 gigs; It can mean from an easy job to earn money to a scam with great benefits and little risk; by extension, it also is theft. It appears as understatement or irony in the sense presented by Alvaro, and comes from the Caló, where it is used to name a task or work.

## **cursiado**

1o\_ As an adjective he is screwed, in his meanings of "ruined", "scared" and literally "with diarrhea". It has its origins in "cursiadera", a most widely used lunfardo version of the Americanism cursera. All come from the Spanish course ( "diarrhoea" ). 2o\_ The verb 'cursiar' is not incorporated into the dictionary either and is almost not used, but 'cursiado' would be its participle.

## **curso**

In Latin *cursus* is "current, flow, stroke", from where several interpretations derive in Spanish. 1o\_ Any process that has a recognizable start, development and end, such as a career of study or competence, or an illness, or a walk, a walk. 2o\_ In the case of groups (classes, runners) is also the number of people who participate or follow the course. 3o\_ Movement of water in a river, from birth to mouth. 4o\_ By exaggerated association with the river, a diarrhoea .

## **cursor puntero**

In computer science is the cursor serving display to indicate an active area for click; It has form of hand with the index finger extended (9757); and in Spanish is more known as a cursor handle.

## **curtidurias**

Error for tannery plural .

## **curtirse**

Pronominal form of the verb tanner.

## **curvilínea**

As a noun, it is a line of curved form; as an adjective, which has a stylized or curved line.

## **cusha**

See kennel.

## **custico**

It is the trolling of publishing a query without accented vowels, in this case it is for the caustic word.

## **cute**

It's a way of calling something or someone "cute, nice, with positive characteristics." It is an apheresis of acute ("sharp"), which until the eighteenth century was used in the sense of "intelligent, cunning" and then transformed into something more sentimental.

## **cutenea**

I find it a mistake for the female skin, because 100<cutenear does not exist.

## **cutias**

Another synonym with matching details, now for cockroach.

## **cuto del porvenir**

Cuto del Porvenir is a town and municipality in the municipality of Tarímbaro, Michoacán, Mexico.

## **cutushito**

As far as I know, it does not appear outside the idiolect of the Mexican writer Rosario Castellanos Figueroa, in several of her works. It is used as "cute, cute, sweet, sweet, sweet, . . . " and while there is no recorded etymology, we can assume that it is a diminutive of English/cute.

## **cuya**

1º\_ Cuyo is a town in Arica, Chile. See culla. 2º\_ Feminine of cuyo (adjective and common noun) .

## **cuyabra**

1º\_ Common name of the creeping plant *Lagenaria clavala* or *Lagenaria siceraria* Mol . and its pumpkin fruits. 2º\_ By the previous meaning container made with the fruit of that plant. 3º\_ Feminine of cuyabro , by the inhabitants of Armenia ( Colombia ) .

## **cuyabro**

It is a way of calling the Armenian ("gentilicio de Armenia, departamento del Quindío, Colombia"). In principle it was a derogatory put by its neighbors of Calarcá, and the origin is not only the proliferation of the cuyabra plant in the area but its characteristic of creeping, since they accused the Armenians of having crawled before the powerful company La Burila and obtain their support to win them a litigation in the late nineteenth century. Already at the beginning of the XXI century 'cuyabro' ceased to be offensive and the inhabitants of Armenia use it with pride.

## **cuyaya**

1st\_ American falconiform bird ( *Falco sparverius* ) . It is also known as American kestrel, ?? cuyaya, common falcon, quilico. 2nd\_ Neighborhood in the city of San Salvador de Jujuy (Jujuy, Argentina) .

## **cuyuyas o gualís**

See cuyuya (bird), gualí ( bird), boredom, pava bored, and since we are also cuckoo, cuyaya and help.

## **cuzca**

1o\_ Also cusca , are the female cuzco or cusco . 2o\_ The meaning of 'whore' comes by comparison with the "street dog". 3rd\_ Drunkenness . Surely it comes from the cuesco in its sense of "flatulence", see fart. 4th\_ Cigarette colilla, pucho . 5th\_ Turtle Shell . It probably comes from the cuesco in its meaning of "carozo, large seed of a fruit". 6o\_ Second (as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/she' ) people in singular present indicative mode, and second person in singular (as 'you' ) imperative for the verb cuzcar .

## **cústico**

It does not exist in Spanish. I was going to recommend a visit to rustic, but this mistake really comes from another like 100<custico. [Let us clarify that acoustic ("relative to audible sound") has its origin in the Greek 945; 954; 959; 965; 969; ( ákouo "to hear", and more precisely "to hear" ) , but there is no negative prefix there. And if we are to trust the linguists who -for the most part- support the existence of a proto-Indo-European language, it would be quite the opposite, because it should be formed by the union of \*h 8322;e 7729;- ( reinforcement prefix ) \*h 8322; 7763;ws ( "perceiving" ) . ]

## **cúter**

1º\_ Castilianization of the English cutter ("cutter, carcheta") for the cutting tool. 2º\_ Fast boat, especially a type of sailboat.

## **cyberbullyng**

Error in English cyberbullying . See cyberbullying.

## **cybermonday**

Also cyber monday, is not Spanish but English, although it is understood in Latin America because it appears as an

advertising resource to promote online sales with discounts on some Mondays. In our language the literal translation ciberlunes is used. See cyber- ("related to the internet"), Monday ( day of the week ) , English / monday ( "Monday" ) .

## cyborg

Although it is used in Spanish, it is English and in our language there is the cyborg version.

## cꞥpula vaginal

c vaginal pula is incorrectly written and it should be written as "Vaginal intercourse" to be its meaning: Intercoarse or copulation vaginal intercourse is ( 41 intercourse; with penetration through the vaginal hole. See coitus.

## d 1

Depending on the context, 'D 1' can be anything from the name of a retail discount store chain in Colombia (although it is usually written without the space), to a driver's license category; going through product codes or coordinates in data tables.

## d. c.

'd. C. ' is an abbreviation for "after Christ" for the period of time after the birth of Jesus Christ. See . C. .

## d.<sup>a</sup>

'D. A' is short for donña, feminine gift as dignity, treatment showing respect. See Daa . Flown.

## da

1°\_ 'DA' is an acronym that in Spanish has a large number of developments, such as "Atopic Dermatitis", "Customs Warehouse", "Aggregate Demand", . . . 2°\_ Also in other languages that may appear in Spanish, such as in English Desktop Assistant ("Desktop Assistant"), or in German Demokratischer Aufbruch ("Democratic Awakening"). 2°\_ 'Da' is the name of 3 cities in Burkina Faso, 2 in Ghana, 1 in China, as well as in Mali, in Chad, in Vietnam, in Sudan and in Pakistan. 3°\_ Inflection of the verb dar . See verbs/da .

## da el consejo y se queda sin el

Without the. . . What? Or will it be "Give the advice and you run out of it"?

## dachshund

Although it appears as a query extracted from the synonyms of sausage, it is actually another name for the sausage dog.

## dacrifilia

It paraphilia strange, where an individual is excited to see cry to your partner. If it does you crying, it may be a form of sadism. It comes from the Greek 948; 945; 954; 961; 965; 959; 957; (dakryon, "teardrop") and 966; 953; 955; 953; 945; (filia, "love, emotional inclination").

## dacrilagnia

It is another name for dacryphilia, although it could also be interpreted as the "pleasure you feel when crying". It comes from the Greek 948; 945; 954; 961; 965; 959; 957; ( dakryon , "tear" ) 955; 945; 947; 957; 949; 953; 945; ( lagneía "pleasure" ) .

## **dactilo**

It has its origin in the Greek word  $\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  ( dactyls, " 34 fingers; ) that used as a prefix or suffix to name to the fingers.

## **dadá**

Dada can name Dadaism or qualify the artist as a Dadaist. Legend has it that to baptize the new cultural movement Tristan Tzara opened a dictionary on a random page and found 'Dadá', which in French is associated with children, to their first words or toys (like a horse-headed stick to play the mount ) and for the Swiss it is a pet toy that one keeps since childhood for a lifetime. Of course, the original word has nothing to do with the character of the movement, except for the fact of its arbitrary choice.

## **dadivoso**

Relative to the giver and to whom he offers it.

## **dado**

1º\_ Cube (hexahedron) solid of hard material and small size. It can be used as a stand, mallet, ammo, taba (in this case with the faces drawn or numbered). In the case of games of chance, the dice can have more or less faces, and even be not physical but virtual (a random number generator), since it is considered only its use. In vexillology, it is a rectangular field of different color from the background. It is said of the bestowed, gifted, that it has interpretations such as "established", or "prone, emotionally inclined to. . .". 5th\_ Participle of the verb to give.

## **dafne**

1st\_ Daphne (original  $\delta\alpha\phi\nu\eta$ ; 945; 966; 957; 951; "laurel") was a nymph from Greek mythology pursued by the god Apollo, who fell in love with her because Eros bewitched him with a golden arrow, while with it she used a lead arrow to make her despise him. When Daphne was cornered, she asked her father, the river god, for help, who turned her into a laurel plant. Since then it is sacred in the cult of Apollo, and the crown made with its leaves (laureola) is a symbol of honor and triumph. 2º\_ Name of woman, originated in the previous legend. See Laura.

## **daguilla**

1st\_ Narrow-bladed dagger. It is another common name for the plant *Yucca elephantipes* and for the *Lagetta lintearia*. See izote , pigeon, itabo . Daguilla is a hill on the Isle of Youth (Cuba).

## **dairek**

It's a male name, probably a variant of Derek, which comes from the Germanic Dietrich, and they aren't really Hispanic.

## **daleao**

It looks like extreme vulgarism by tilting ("twisted to one side").

## **dama**

1o\_ Distinguished Lady, it is also a respectful treatment for a woman in general. From Latin *domina* (domine "lady, ama" ), although spanish arrives through French *dame*. 2nd\_ Trebejo representing the queen in chess. 3o\_ Token crowned in the ladies' game, which reaches the opposite first row and acquires mobility by diagonals any number of escaques. 4th\_ common European gamo .

## **damajuana**

It is a bottle or decanter for liquids having a cover with one or two handles. Traditionally it is said that it comes from the

French, " 34 Jeanne damme; as a generic for a woman of broad hips name and one or two arms at waist ( that is the figure that evokes the Carboy with its handles ). An interesting anecdote, according to which the Queen of Naples Joan I of Anjou-Sicily visited a master glassmaker and tried to blow a bottle, which ended with the size of a bottle appeared in Wikipedia. In his honor, the large bottles were called " 34 dammejeanne;.

## **damajuna**

It is a bottle or decanter for liquids having a cover with one or two handles. Traditionally it is said that it comes from the French " damme Jeanne " as a generic for a woman of broad hips name and one or two arms at waist ( that is the figure that evokes the Carboy with its handles ). An interesting anecdote, according to which the Queen of Naples Joan I of Anjou-Sicily visited a master glassmaker and tried to blow a bottle, which ended with the size of a bottle appeared in Wikipedia. In his honor, the large bottles were called " 34 dammejeanne;.

## **damas**

Name of a table, on board with equality of forces, for two players.

## **dame una adiro**

See verbs/dame , una ( article ) , Adiro ( "trademark of AAS" ) .

## **damian**

Damian is incorrectly written, and should be written as "Damian" being its meaning:<br>The name Damian is a modern form of Demian. Discussed different origins, but one of the most probable is that it comes from the Greek 948; 951; 956; 959; 9> ( demos ) , which means " people, 34 people; , as a person in the village.

## **damier**

Lunfardo is the 34 vesre; shit ". If this were a French-Spanish dictionary, would be checkerboard, board game of checkers or similar.

## **damita**

Diminutive of Lady. If it is said one stylish girl can be an affectionate term, but is usually used as a pejorative.

## **damitas**

1o\_ Plural Lady Diminutive . 2nd\_ Diminutive of ladies .

## **damística**

It is a very rare word, but it exists as feminine of damistic, which is related to checkers, but in its meaning of game, not plural of queen.

## **damístico**

Concerning the game of checkers, its rules, tournaments, . . .

## **dandi**

The English dandy, refined, elegant people qualify ( according to the fashionable ) educated and worldly, from a cultural current which began in England during the nineteenth century.



## **dandy**

The word dandy is English, perhaps Scottish, and although it may appear in Spanish, it has already been Spanishized as dandy.

## **danés**

Gentilicio de Dania, ancient region of northern Europe where Denmark is today, so it is also called the native of that country.

## **danta de páramo**

See pinchaque .

## **dantesco**

Relative to the hell of Dante ("The Divine Comedy" of during di Alighiero degli Alighieri, better known as Dante Alighieri), frightening and grotesque.

## **dañadas**

1st\_ Female plural of damaged adjective . 2o\_ Plural female form of the participle of the verb damage .

## **dañado**

1º\_ Adjective for what has suffered a damage . See broken, injured, injured, broken down. 2º\_ Participle of the verb to damage .

## **daño**

1st\_ Prejudice, mistreatment, deterioration on something or someone. It is said especially when it is intentional. 2nd\_ First (as 'I') person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb damage . View verbs/damage .

## **daño colateral**

It is an expression used during the Vietnam War by the Americans as a euphemism for "civilian casualties or material losses resulting from military action that did not target them." He became popular during the Persian Gulf War, for his repetition in newspaper reports. Today it extends to any harm caused by an action that was directed to another end, especially if contempt for harm to innocents is obvious. It comes from the English collateral damage , and it is because collateral ( "next, next to" ) has for that language a meaning of "secondary, consequence of the main".

## **daño secuencial**

It is placed on the list of synonyms for domino effect, which does not have to be a damage, even if there is a sequential relationship. In case it is a consultation, the term is used in laws and insurance for the figure of "consequential damage", and also in medicine when one failure in the body necessarily causes another. And in case it becomes an error, see sequential data, collateral damage.

## **dapaulosa**

I think it's spam from a Nigerian business services company, but I'm not sure.

## **dar**

1º\_ Deliver, pass something of your own to another. 2º\_ 'DAR' is an acronym with several developments, in Spanish it can be "Automatic Distribution of Income", and -p. e.g. - Drug Accountability Record. 3º\_ 'DAR' is the IATA code for

Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere International Airport ( Dar es Salaam , Tanzania ).

### **dar al gato por liebre**

Another trolled to give cat for hare.

### **dar autoridad**

See giving ("to yield, to bestow"), authority ("to rule, command").

### **dar bola negra a alguien**

This expression is used when a person is rejected or eliminated for some circumstance, when they are prevented from performing a merit task. The origin is in the voting with ballots ("balls") in a cup, where voters place a ball of white color to approve, or of black color to reject the evaluated one. View seen (graphic mark), checked (graphic mark).

### **dar cancha a alguien**

Result, give someone space to do their work. In principle, is a sports expression.

### **dar changui**

See dar , changüí , dar changüí .

### **dar changüí**

"Dar changüí" is not really a locution, and changüí has different interpretations depending on the region.

### **dar cuerda**

In addition to its literal sense that is interpreted by giving ("delivering") and rope ("rope"), there is one that is almost literal, and has to do with mechanical gadgets that to move used a spring that was tightened by pulling a rope, and when recovering its shape slowly by a clockwork mechanism animated toys or small machines, and it is then said to "give [the pull to the] rope" for "making them work". From there appears the meaning of "bait, encourage, promote to do something". See "having rope for a while".

### **dar darse bombo**

Attention on someone or yourself ( in this case saying " 34 self-promotion; ). Used exclusively for the case in which is flattered, mentioned the virtues and advantages, usually exaggerating, and comes from the ancient custom of advertising a product in public by calling the attention of the people using a drum or a drum.

### **dar dos hostias**

It's "two punches" to someone. The phrase usually ends with some religious allusion.

### **dar el mal paso**

This phrase is used as "getting out of the way, losing one's way", but it is mostly figuratively speaking, by the "path of ethics and morals". In times with more sexual repression it was used as "throwing away the flip-flop", although the "bad step" could be taken for love and the worst consequence was to get pregnant. There are more similar words and phrases, such as "limping" ("renguear"), which led to "cojer" ("fornicate"), although the RAE does not accept this etymology and recommends "take". See casquivana, "light of helmets"

### **dar el viejazo**

For this locution 'old' is not an augmentative of 'old' but a 'blow of old age'. It is the moment when someone realizes that he is no longer young; and he doesn't accept it. He tries to look like teenagers, listening to his music, using his words, and wearing clothes that by age often look ridiculous, in a vain attempt to deny the passage of the years. You can say "grab the old lady", "stick the old man", but it is not customary to use only the word 'old' with this meaning. See also old man.

### **dar flojera**

And. . . It is that, "give laziness", like "give laziness, tiredness".

### **dar gato por liebre**

Origin is culinary, since the taste of cat meat is similar to the of the Hare, and cheated by some unscrupulous chef Diners offering cat by Hare. The saying for any other deception was then popularized.

### **dar gatos por liebres**

A troll to put in plural give cat by hare.

### **dar hostias**

It is perfectly understood : see give , hostia ( "hit" ), give two hosts.

### **dar la sensación**

It is not a locution and is perfectly understood with giving ("offering, showing") and sensation ("impression to the senses, or to common sense").

### **dar las bocanás**

Ver dar ("offer, happen") , bocaná ("puff , arcade for nausea with reflux").

### **dar lata**

To see give, can ("something that causes annoyance", "rod to beat").

### **dar mucha cuerda**

To see giving, a lot, rope, "to give rope", "to have rope for a while", "to have a lot of rope".

### **dar mucha grima**

And. . . Is that it. Seeing give (in the sense of "producing" ), a lot ("in large quantity" ), grima ( "disgust, fear, unpleasant feeling" ).

### **dar opiniones verbalmente**

See give, opinion, verbal, verbal.

### **dar sustento**

See give (verb), sustenance.

## **dar un garbeo**

That's it, taking a "short walk".

## **dar un pico**

It is perfectly understood in the sense of pico as "very brief kiss on the lips". See give, an (article).

## **dar una mano**

Is to help. It is assumed that if someone can not complete a task is because "only has two arms", so figuratively the help is "one more hand."

## **dar una puntada sin hilo**

It must be an incomplete version of "do not give wireless stitching".

## **dar varazos**

See give, stick.

## **dar voces**

See give, voice. He showed up here because he's as supposedly synonymous with. . . 'play rebutted'.

## **darle vueltas**

Rotate or rotate something, hover, but is used more figuratively by changing the angle or point of view to find other possibilities of facing it.

## **darse por enterado**

And. . . It is not locution, it says exactly that. See give ( "declare" ) , se (reflexive pronoun ) , by (preposition ) , informed ("anoticiado , informed").

## **darwinismo**

A theory proposed by biologist Charles Darwin that explains the evolution of living species through natural selection that allows the best survival characteristics to be maintained and transmitted to offspring. Although his work The Origin of Species is now outdated and superseded by new theories, it is still respected for being the first to propose a possible scientific model to sustain evolutionism. See creationism.

## **dasocracia**

Within forestry, called dasocracia to the use of forests or mountains for growing trees in the most efficient way, economically and ecologically. The etymology is Greek, 32; 948; 945; 963; 959; 9> ( damage, " 34 forest thicket; ) and 32; 954; 961; 945; 964; 959; 9> ( kratos, " power, force, Government " ) , and is understood as the power of trees.

## **dasonomia**

It is a variant of dasonomy, although for Spanish it is incorrect.

## **datazo**

Increased data . It has different interpretations, such as p. E.g. "valuable, important information to achieve an end."

**date prisa**

It is perfectly understood from the voices give and hurry.

**dato secuencial**

It is each data (part of information) sorted in sequence and within the same delimited group. It is commonly used in database programming.

**datos**

Data plural .

**david**

It is a male name of Hebrew origin where 1491; 1468; 1493; 1465; 1491; (Dud) meant "heated, passionate," which was associated with "beloved, dear," and was later used to call the "uncle" or any older person who was appreciated even if not family.

**dálmata**

Name for 40 Dalmatia; Croatia ) It is invariably gender.

**dc**

1º\_ 'DC' is a shorthand way of identifying the "Civil Defense", although it is also used even as a logo by other groups or institutions such as the "Christian Democracy". 2º\_ Outside of Spanish, although seen in our language, 'DC' is used in music as the Italian da capo ("from the head, from the beginning"), or as the English Direct Current ("direct current") for electricity. See DC ("direct current"). 3º\_ 'DC Entertainment' is the name of a company dedicated to the creation of comics, which later expanded its business to television series, films and video games. The initials come from his most famous publication, Detective Comics magazine.

**ddt**

DDT is the acronym for the insecticidal compound "dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane".

**de acuerdo con**

It almost seems another misunderstood synonym, and in any case it will be understood from agreement, agreed, since it is not a locution but a meaningless piece of text.

**de bólibis, bólibis**

View of say, say.

**de bruzes**

Even if it was well written, for me it doesn't come to the locution. But in this dictionary not everyone thinks the same. See bruces. See other previous queries fall flat, fall flat, fall out of the way.

**de buenas a**

It looks like a fragment of text, perhaps of some locution or phrase like "de buenas a primera".

**de buenas a primeras**

It's a locution that is quite well understood; means that as soon as the options appear as good, they are taken immediately. Precisely because of this last feature it was started to be interpreted as "fast, unforeseen, unexpected".

### **de cabo a rabo**

In the whole of something, completely. The original phrase seems to be "out of the Way" ("from End to end"), but to refer to animals and even people, the popular ingenuity modified it with this version Refranesca to say "from head to tail".

### **de cabo arabo**

Surely another version failed to query by from end to tail.

### **de clase media**

View from , middle class .

### **de corta estatura**

It is perfectly understood from short and stature.

### **de côté**

He is French, not Spanish; although in our language "de côté" is used as a locution with its same meaning: "sideways, sideways", almost always in phrases with derision or irony. [Note: it is pronounced 'de coté'. ]

### **de cuerpito gentil**

Colloquial use to express that you dress or should dress casually, although you hear more for "with little clothes" and even for "naked".

### **de diez**

This expression, which almost always follows a verb, is a reduction of ". . . of ten [points]" ("unbeatable, with the highest possible rating"). This is compared with the score from 0 to 10 (minimum to maximum) used, among other cases, for school evaluation. The addition of the preposition "de" doesn't seem to fit, but there are already cases in Spanish where it is used, as in "de lo mejor".

### **de donde diantres**

See from ( preposition ) , where ( "relative adverb" ) , where ( "interrogative or exclamatory adverb" ) , diantre ( "euphemism for devil" )

### **de donde probiene el nombre yosuani**

Poorly consulted and with spelling mistakes. See where , verbs/comes , noun , Yosuari .

### **de donde probiene maiz**

I don't think so. Here they continue to confuse this community with Iajú Ánsuer, and in a dictionary they write "where" and "Maiz" without accent, and "Do It" with "B". Tot. Both are American, but the name is Hispanizado.

### **de donde proviene la palabra guajolote**

Another unfortunate query, which no one will type in the search for a dictionary, and if they do they will not find this entry

because it is full of double spaces, the only way to get there is with an external search engine. See guajolote.

### **de donde proviene tomate**

See tomato.

### **de dos de queso**

It is a phrase for "of little value or benefit". It is very old and the origin is not known, although there was another as "[sandwich] of two cheese and one bread" that may have some relationship.

### **de fácil acceso**

It is not a locution , and is made up of of ( preposition ) , easy , access .

### **de forma general**

View shape , general, usually.

### **de la amenaza a la acción del alegato al totazo atacar**

You will have to teach a course on how to add synonyms. See a verbis ad verbera .

### **de la cruz a la fecha**

From start to finish. In the past the letters were headed with a cross (obelisk) and ended with the date, which gave rise to this phrase.

### **de lengua viperina**

See of ( preposition ) , viperine tongue ( "serpentine tongue" ) , tongue , viperine .

### **de lirio**

It must be a mistake by delusion. See of , lily .

### **de manera encubierta**

The truth is that it is perfectly understood from way and covert.

### **de mayor**

If it is not understood as a form summarized by "of legal age", it occurs to me that it may be a mistake for a "do major" query. See c , major .

### **de mujeres**

The plural of 'women 's'?

### **de oídas**

It's a way of saying "having heard or heard, " without other or greater knowledge. See also views .

### **de otra forma**

See other , shape .

### **de palomita**

It is a football expression for a player's jump where he heads or saves the ball in the air. Sure it comes from popcorn as a diminutive of pigeon, for flight.

### **de pares**

View from , pairs , to pairs , verbs /stops .

### **de pe a pa**

The meaning of this phrase is "from beginning to end, with total knowledge", and as our colleague Felipe Lorenzo del Río explains, it seems to come from the teacher's recitation "'eme", "a", "ma!", "pe", "a", "pa!", with which the first words are taught. Although there is a version that proposes a distortion of the abbreviation "of P . a P . " ("from [initial] word to [final] word") used by medieval copyists to indicate that the transcribed book was a faithful copy. See "from end to end", "from the cross to the date".

### **de pecotilla**

Error by "of rubbish". See Pacota.

### **de perogrullo**

See from , Truism , truth of Truism , truism .

### **de poca importancia**

I thought it was another misunderstood synonym, but I couldn't find it. Maybe it's just a poorly made query. See without , importance.

### **de prosa**

See prose .

### **de punta a cabo**

It is another version for "from end to end", "from end to end", "from the feet to the head", "from the cross to the date".

### **de punta a punta**

End-to-end. See from the feet to the head.

### **de que lengua era gerson**

See what , language ( language? ) , verbs/era , Gerson .

### **de que palabra está derivada la palabra setear**

I don't understand what the meaning of these queries to ruin a dictionary. It's absurd enough to think it's an iaju as a suer, but they're not looking to 'set' in this very dictionary? If that's where he says he comes from English to set! . See also reset .



### **de qué hacen la gelatina?**

I am sorry to say that the query is poorly done because at least it has no misspellings (the omission of the 'is' understandable if it is going to stop at a URL). But we are in a dictionary and not in iaju ansuer, a look at gelatin was enough.

### **de rondón**

It is an expression that has fallen into disuse for an intrepid, daring, impetuous attitude. It is taken from the Old French randon ("strongly"). See rondon.

### **de sol a sol**

Throughout the day, from one dawn to the next.

### **de soñar con comejen**

I recommend dreaming of a burdomial. See food.

### **de tejas para arriba**

Variant of the phrase "of tiles above" ("of origin or divine nature, supernatural" ).

### **de vistas**

It's a way of saying "for having seen, " without other or greater knowledge. See View, By Hearing

### **deagradables**

It is not Spanish, at least not current Spanish. It can be a mistake by the plural of degradable or that of unpleasant .

### **debastada**

Feminine of "debastado", or better "etching". See roughing (that is the correct way in Spanish) and devastating (if there is a lack of spelling).

### **debrayar**

It's a Mexicanism for rambling, "hanging off with something incoherent," even for "stun with psychotropics." As it is not incorporated into the official dictionary there is no true etymology, although there are already several attempts to find it an origin. The most obvious is the least believable, since French verbs such as débrayer (I debraié "disconnect, skate a clutch in a gear change" ), débrouiller (debruilé "unroll" ) or until débrailler (debreié "show the torso, in women is out of control mo mo ) have no documented contact with Mexican slang. So it becomes more believable a dissimilation with deranged metasis, eliminating the 's' , modifying 'var' with 'bra' and finally replacing 'i' with 'y'. It seems a lot, but let's imagine that it was oral transmission and poorly pronounced from the beginning, so it already makes a little more sense. See debraye.

### **debraye**

Considering that the verb debreyar is a Mexicanism not yet officially incorporated into Spanish, we can only infer that 'debraye' is its substantive form or a inflection.

### **debridante**

Material used for organic tissue, debridement is usually chemical or biological.

**debridar**

Remove or remove dead tissue and necrotic wounds or ulcers using surgical, chemical, or biological means to aid in healing. Debride. See flange.

**debuguear**

It is a technical voice to "debug", remove errors in lines of programming code. It comes from the English debug ("unembichar" ). See Buguear , English/debug .

**decantarse**

Pronominal form of the verb decantar.

**decembrina**

Female decembrino.

**decibel**

Tenth of a Bel or bel.

**decibelio**

It is one-tenth of a belio (relative unit for sounds). As they are logarithmic factors, a difference of 1 dB (one decibel) is much more manageable than 1 B (one belio).

**decidio**

Error by desidia, deicidium, decided, verbs/decided, . . .

**decilo**

It seems to me that there is serious confusion with the "you" in this entry. For starters, this imperative form for the verb tell is saying it, and the "you", in the best of cases, would be a majestic plural, otherwise the pronoun is "you". "Say it for" conjugation (without accent, of course) is used when the vosear, finally say that it is not incorrect, but an idiom with its own rules, although different from the traditional, very common Spanish in the Rio de la Plata and parts of the Caribbean. See that it is the boseo.

**decimal**

Relative to the number ten, to each of 10 parts of a whole, to which it is divided into multiples of 10 . Specifically in mathematics, it is the numbering in base 10 (from 0 to 9), and also the numerical representation of the fractional part of a number. See binary , octal , digit .

**decimonónico**

Relative to the nineteenth century. It is composed of tenth (in this case "relative to the ordinal ten") nono ("ninth") -ico. See nineteenth .

**decimoprimer**

What is the tenth. Although the SAR already accepts it (5), is preferable to eleventh, especially for listing or ordered sequences; in the case of number facts, is most common 11th/o /.

## **decir la verdad**

It is just that: to tell the truth; it is not a locution.

## **decir las cosas a voz en grito**

Estee. . . means just that. See say, thing, voice, scream.

## **decir piropos**

It means exactly that: 'say compliments', piropo.

## **declinólogo declinóloga**

See declinologist .

## **deco**

It is an apocope for decoration, or for decoder (especially the setbox for watching TV). See also art deco .

## **decocado**

In Spanish there is the word decoction, but not the verb 100< decocer , so 'decocado' cannot be a participle; although it can be interpreted as an adjective for something "boiled, made broth". It would have its origin in the Latin decoctio, onis ("mixture of boiled foods").

## **decodificador**

It is a more common version of decoder ("equipment to recompose encoded information"); although it is not the most recommended by the RAE.

## **decoración**

1º\_ It is related to the art of decorating ("decorate or embellish something"), to the elements that serve for it and to the result. 2º\_ It is said of the action of decorating ("learn and recite from memory").

## **decorados**

Plural de decorado , as participle , as a noun and as an adjective .

## **decoyín**

There are words that are closer to psychotic discourse than garketing. And sip, 128169; DeCoYIn is espam.

## **dedicarse al ocio**

See dedicate, leisure .

## **deern**

It is not Spanish, so the consultation had to be done in German/deern ("girl, girl").

## **defecho**

Error for disposal, right, despecho , . . .

## **defina la palabra autoctonista**

See verbs/definiina, word, autochthonist ("supporter of anthropological autochthonism").

## **definicion de asnos**

See ass.

## **definicion de palafito**

See definition , palafito .

## **definición técnica o científica de negativo para covid**

See definition, technical, scientific , negative , COVID , COVID-19 , PCR .

## **deflación**

Also called "negative inflation", in economics it is a sustained decline over time in the prices of goods and services, coinciding with their oversupply. It usually creates a situation of economic recession.

## **deflagracion**

Deflagration error.

## **deflagración**

It is a combustion, usually spontaneous, that produces flame and fire, but not explosion. See deflagration, and just in case also deflation.

## **defoltear**

It is a verb created from the English default (difol) in its financial meaning of "default". It is "to cause a country to stop fulfilling its debt commitments."

## **defusi**

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

## **dega**

Name of several cities around the world, in Ethiopia, in Ghana, in Liberia, in Iraq, in Eritrea, in Cameroon, in China, in Iran, in Nigeria, in Afghanistan and in Albania.

## **degenerarse**

Pronominal form of the verb degenerate .

## **degollacin**

It is an error by beheading ("slaughtering").

## **degollante**

1º\_ That slits the throat or can slit the throat. 2nd\_ A foolish, intractable, irritating person. It is also used as an adjective.

## **dei**

Does not exist in Spanish, although depending on the context it can be from an acronym to part of a phrase in latin. In the latter case usually refers to the Catholic divinity (which has the Latin in their ceremonies) and so it is capitalized. Deus, i mean God, and Dei which is singular genitive of the second decline, their use is as a complement to the subject or object and therefore translates as "God".

## **deicida**

Who kills a God or a deity. It comes from medieval latin and consists of deus, i ( which is " genitive God " ) and the suffix \_cida, ae ( " that kills " ). See: Deicide.

## **deja oir**

See leave, hear.

## **dejabu**

It's a burrada for déjà vu, for sure.

## **dejades**

Ancient inflection, mayostatic, for the verb leave; as in the second ( 'you' ) plural person of the present indicative mode verbs/leave , but using the imperative verbs/dejad .

## **dejadme**

Pronominal form for the second (as 'you') person plural of the imperative for the verb to leave. See verbs/dejad .

## **dejala**

Pronominal form for the second (such as 'vos' ) person in singular imperative form for the verb leave . See verbs/leave .

## **dejalle**

It is an archaism for "leaving" or "leaving" him. See dejar, verbs/dejad , le ( pronoun ) .

## **dejanira**

It is another version of the women's name Deianira.

## **dejar a su arbitrio a las tropas**

See leave, discretion, troop.

## **dejar al aire**

See orear.

## **dejar exhausto**

See leave, exhausted.

## **dejar hacer**

See leave, do, laissez faire.

### **dejar las reglas en su lugar**

It is not a locution, but it occurs to me that it is some play on words that will be understood in its context -and not here in a dictionary- from the phrase "leave things in place" (which also as a locution is very debatable). See leave , rule , place .

### **dejar para otro día**

See leave, for (preposition), other, day.

### **dejar postrado**

It is precisely "to leave prostrate"; is understood .

### **dejarse**

org/leave . htmPronominal form of the verb to leave . See pronoun se .

### **dejarse algo en el tintero**

It is a locution associated with exposing an idea omitting some concepts, rather out of distraction or interest than ignorance. It comes from letters, newspaper articles, historical novels, which in other times were the main way of transmitting information or even education, and which were written with a pen, wetting the tip in the inkwell. It's actually an irony, like "something was left unwritten." See other versions already published such as keeping someone something in the inkwell, leaving someone something in the inkwell.

### **dejarse un forraje**

I have the impression that Mr John Rene Plaut's definition is closer to interpretation than to voice over. Or it is too local, and it would be necessary to clarify where it is used. Even to be a paragraph fragment is a bit strange, so I guess it must be another misheard or misunderstood phrase, such as "leave without fodder", which makes a little more sense.

### **del**

1º\_ Contraction of the preposition of and the article the . 2º\_ 'DEL' is an acronym for "Electro Luminescent Diode" (although the English LED version is used more). 3º\_ 'DEL' is the IATA code of Indira Gandhi International Airport in the state of Delhi, India.

### **del norte**

And. . . it is something referring to the North ("direction to the cardinal point"). See from (contraction) .

### **del tomate**

Crazy, mentally altered. The phrase "being on the tomato" is a version of "being on the head".

### **delaborización**

It is a neologism referred to the lack, or better to remove it, from a labor process or production of work as an economic force. [Note: since we are with whimsical neologisms, let's add that in this case delaborization sooner or later would lose the /s/; and besides that a deworking sounds very rare, but the double /e/ yes is common in Spanish and therefore would not necessarily be simplified into a single . ]

## **delapidar**

I thought it was a mistake, but it turns out it's an archaism to be squandered. It could also be a cultured way to "pave, clean a road of stones", from the Latin verb *delapido*, as, are formed with the privative *de-* *lapido*, as, are ("stone") , which by one of those turns that the Romans gave can also be understood as "tiling, paving".

## **delete feelings for you**

It's not Spanish but English. View [English/delete](#) , [English/feeling](#) , [English/for](#) , [English /you](#) .

## **deleznar**

Verb used in pronominal . It means "slip," but it generated words like *despicable* for what is rejected or despised. See *delezn* .

## **delfines rosados**

Pink dolphin plural.

## **delfín del amazonas**

It's another name for the tonine.

## **delhi**

Delhi is a state of India that contains the capital New Delhi. The Hindi name 2342; 2367; 2354; 2381; 2354; 2368; (Delhli) seems to come from King Dhuli, who had the city built in the first century BC. C .

## **delicadísimo**

Superlative of delicate.

## **deligencia**

Surely an error of diligence (in its various meanings).

## **delito sexual**

Even though the statement is self-explanatory ( it is a crime of sexual order, and you have not much more to add ) scope is different in each law. As an example, one can quote the rape or rape; or any relationship without the consent of the victim, or even with your consent if it does not have sufficient maturity to understand the scope of the Act.

## **delitos contra la vida**

It does not seem to me that it exists as typified in any jurisprudence except as a descriptive title within the penal code, but if it is, it is defined in the singular. Perhaps it will even be part of a more complete text. See [crime, against, life](#).

## **delta seco**

In geography it is a delta or alluvial fan, formed by sediments dragged by a stream of water that loses its strength in a flat terrain, without flowing into the sea. See [dry](#).

## **dem**

1st\_ DEM is the IATA code for Dembi Dollo Airport (Ethiopia). 2nd\_ It is acronym and acronym with several developments, but they are in other languages or are not relevant.

## **demandantes**

Plural of plaintiff. See sue.

## **demandaron**

Inflection of the verb to demand . See verbs/demanded.

## **demarcado**

1º\_ It is said of what is delimited with marks. 2º\_ Participle of the verb demarcate .

## **demenos**

It does not exist in Spanish (but could ) ; in some places it is used as an adjective for something "inferior, limited, little, bad" taking as a model and to create an opposite to others, although many times it reaches with putting "of least".

## **demi-deuil**

It is not Spanish but French, demi-deuil (demí deil ) means "half mourning" which is the period after "full mourning". The main difference is in clothing, which immediately after the death of a nearby person is black or dark, and after a while half mourning allows to wear some white or light garment. This is why in French and international cuisine it is called demi-deuil to food that visually associates black and white ingredients. Also in entomology is used to name the butterfly *Melanargia galathea*, whose wings are black with white spots. See mourning .

## **demigrancia**

It is a noun created from the adjective demigrante, which was originally clearly an error of typing by the word denigrating, as seen in the original text which is in an example of the above link. There also mentions migrant etymology, which is an extreme, forced and xenophobic interpretation (at the time perhaps interested) by an association with the unpleasant popular meaning that ended up vulgarly defining the eler ring 'demigrante'.

## **demigrante**

In principle let's say that it does not exist in Spanish; in this entry some definitions confuse it with deertant, but in truth it can even have a xenophobic origin and its creator wanted to write "migrant" (because there are people who do not have immigrants in very good respects). Today it is used as "unpleasant for any cause", but it is best to avoid it, it is a mockery of a liner who typed it wrong and spread across the web because there are people who do not know with what to entertain the best.

## **demisexual**

It is the name given to the person who is sexually attracted to another only if there is a prior affective relationship, of friendship, of mutual knowledge; he feels no arrow, no love at first sight, no attraction to his image. As it would be between a sexual person and an asexual person, they call them 'demisexual', where the French prefix demi- is understood as "partially, in half".

## **demismo**

It is a neologism rarely used for "relative to the people". It consists of the demo element ("people") the suffix -ism.

## **demiurgia**

It would be the art of a demiurge.



## **demiurgo**

At last he's a craftsman. However its origins give for more interpretations, since in Greek it comes from 948; 951; 956; 953; 959; 965; 961; 947; 959; 9> , which consists of 948; 951; 956; 959; 9> ( demos "people, village, people") 949; 961; 947; 959; 957; ( ergon "work, energy" ) , which is understood as someone who works in the village, or for the people, which reaches actors and magistrates. Although it is also said that it can come from 948; 945; 953; 956; 969; 957; ( daimon "demon in its most modern sense") and be a creative divinity in the platonic style.

## **demo**

1º\_ Lexical component of Greek origin by 948; 951; 956; 959; 9> ( demos "people, people" ) . 2º\_ It is a sample of some product, usually artistic or playful, for evaluation or promotion. It is an apocope of "demonstration", or rather the English "demonstration".

## **democracia incluyente**

It is a redundancy, since by definition democracy must be inclusive.

## **demonio**

The revealed religions give the Devil a meaning of malignant entity, opposed his doctrines. Originally a 948; 945; 953; 956; 969; 957; Greek (daimon) was a divinity who had an earthly contact with people, he counseled or protected, although in cases like the fauns or satyrs could also scare people. Christianity tried to stamp out their (already built-in to the Romans and their Empire) cult precisely associating a satyrs in the form of fallen angels and the concept of evil, of negative spirit, using the Latin word daemonium to name it.

## **demosiai**

They are no longer enough to put plural consultations for Spanish; and they started to shove the Greek into us. . . transliterated 128530; . It means "public, [matter] of the people", and more than in law (where Latin is often used) can appear in history or philosophy, as for example in 948; 953; 954; 945; 953; 948; 951; 956; 959; 963; 953; 945; 953; ( dikai demosiai , "public rights" ).

## **demónimo**

It is the type of name given to a population, which is native to a geographical place or belonging to the same ethnicity and culture. From Greek 948; 951; 956; 959; 9> (demos "village, village, people" ) 959; 957; 959; 956; 945; ( onoma "name" ) .

## **demóstenes**

1º\_ Demosthenes is a male name of Greek origin, where 916; 951; 956; 959; 963; 952; 949; 957; 951; 9> ( Demosthenes ) is interpreted as "the force of the people" by its components 948; 951; 956; 959; 9> ( demos "people" ) 963; 952; 949; 957; 959; 9> ( sthenos "strength, vigor" ) 2º\_ As an adjective it has been used for "a good orator", in reference to Demosthenes of Athens, a logographer, politician and notable orator of the fourth century BC. C . . See phillipic .

## **denarios**

Plural denario .

## **dendrocronólogo**

Expert and scholar of dendrocronology.

## **dendrografa**

More than a mistake by the female dendrographer, I think it's a trolling removing the /i/ in dendrography.

## **dendrografía**

1º\_ In dasonomy is a description of forests and trees. From Greek 948; 949; 957; 948; 961; 959; 957; ( dendron "tree" ) 947; 961; 945; 966; 949; 953; 957; ( graphein "write" ) . See dendrograph . 2º\_ Drawing of the family tree. See system , medico/genealógico , tree .

## **dendrograma**

It is a type of flowchart with a trunk line that is divided and subdivided into its branches until it reaches levels with more detail and precision. Precisely its name is an association with the shape of the tree and its branches; from Greek 948; 949; 957; 948; 961; 959; 957; ( dendron "tree" ) 947; 961; 945; 956; 956; 945; ( gamma "letter, written" ) . See also dendrography, dendrograph .

## **dendrologia**

See Dendrology.

## **dendrógrafo**

1º\_ Who is engaged in making denphrography ("family tree graphs"). See system , medico/genealógico , tree . 2º\_ Although it may come from a bad translation, in dasonomia is called dendrograph to an instrument to measure the increase in diameter in the trunk of trees during their development. Also to those who take care of graphing it. See dendrometer, dendrogram.

## **denim**

I think it is not yet a word incorporated into the DLE, but it is widely used for a type of cotton fabric similar to a canvas, usually indigo color, originally produced in the French city of Nimmes. The name is taken precisely from that city : "de Nim[month]". See bluyín, jean.

## **dentadura**

It is the set of teeth and molars of an animal or person. See suffix -ura.

## **dentífrico**

It is a "medicine or cosmetic to rub into the teeth." Its name comes from the Latin voices dens, dentis ("tooth, molar") and fricare ("scrub, rub").

## **dentrifica**

It must be toothpaste, that is the feminine of toothpaste. In an etymological abuse, we can justify it as fixed on the inside, but the truth is that you there is.

## **dentrífico**

Toothpaste error ("medicine or cosmetic to rub on the teeth") .

## **depeche mode**

It's not Spanish, it's French misspelled. Dépeche mode ("urgent fashion, fast, light" was the name of a women's fashion magazine, which served as inspiration for christening the English pop band Depeche Mode.

## **depilador**

It waxes, which removes hair or hair on the skin; for the shaving machine is usually used in feminine. See hair removal .

## **deportiva**

Women's sports ("sport-related").

## **deportivamente**

Concerning sport, which is done according to its regulations.

## **deportivo**

1º\_ Relating to sport. 2º\_ It is especially said of a category of automobiles, which reach high speeds and have a design reminiscent of competition vehicles. See sedan.

## **deprecatolio**

Considering the usual trolley in this community to consult words with a changed letter, it is most likely that 'deprecatolio' is a mistake about deprecatory. But if we take any more laps, it could also be an ironic way to call a capitol that legitimizes according to the pressures of the group that most requests, claims and tantrums make. See Deprecar , lobby .

## **deprecatorio**

Site where pray with insistence. See: Deprecar.

## **depresible**

Anglicism by 34, deprimible ". It is more accurately used as " push ".

## **depresión leve**

It is a psychological or psychiatric condition, and is perfectly understood by depression and mild.

## **deprisa y corriendo**

It does not seem to me a locution, despite the opinion of the RAE it is a phrase with two conditions that is interpreted perfectly. See quickly ("hurry, fast, running over") , and ( conjunction ) , running ( "gerund of the verb to run" ).

## **dequeísmo**

Common error when talking where you use " . . . About what. . . " in subordinate sentences that should use only ." . . . What. . . " .

## **dequera**

It is an expression of "alert, beware" that was used in lunfardo and sounds like a Spanglish of take care (teik ker "be careful"). Actually, it was short-lived, as the festive version of dequeruza soon became popular.

## **dequerusa**

It is another graphic variant for the lunfardo "dequeruza".

## **dequerusa**

It is another graphic variant for the lunfardo "dequeruza".

## **dequeruza**

It is a lunfardo adverb for something that must be done "carefully, suspiciously, sneakily". The origin seems to be a Spanglish for take care (teik ker "be careful") that ended in dequera, a word that was soon replaced by its festive version 'dequeruza', with the derogatory suffix '-uza' which is sometimes confused with '-usa'. See partuza .

## **derecha**

1st\_ Direction to one side, typically for us, the opposite of the heart. See left . 2nd\_ Female Right . 3rd\_ Conservative wing in parliaments, by extension all your adherents with the same tendency. 4o\_ The 'right' is the 'right hand' in the sense of agreement, congratulations, approval; and also "right way or way" (in places where the sense of transit is on the right hand side, of course 128521; ) .

## **dermato-**

Prefix relative to skin . From Greek 948; 949; 961; 956; 945; 964; 959; 9> ( dermates "of the skin" ) .

## **derrier**

Buttocks, ass, bottom of the buttocks. French Derrière ( " behind " ) .

## **derriere**

It may be a mistake by the French derrière or its Castilianization derrier ("rear").

## **derviche**

It comes from the Persian word 1583; 1585; 1608; 17( 1588; ( " darvich " who beggar door-to-door ) and in principle is an ascetic who despise material goods and professes a philosophy of Persian origin, later incorporated into Islam. As detail, the money received in alms give it to others in need and are never it is, begging for them is an exercise in humility to get rid of the ego. " is now called Dervish " mainly to a member of the Sufi taricas, which deepens the inside knowledge and the extinction of the ego as a limitation to spiritual Ascension.

## **des-**

It is a prefix with various uses, such as a form for negation, deprivation, exclusion, inversion; or by antiphrasis for for affirmation, excess. It can be a variant of other prefixes such as de- , dis- or ex- .

## **desacierto**

It is said of something ill-advised, of a mistake. See prefix des- ("lack, negation") , hit.

## **desaforado**

Jurisdictions without law, see desforado.

## **desagiar**

In economics is to devalue an asset or currency below its nominal value. See Desagio.

## **desagio**

Loss of the value of money at the exchange rate, or by contempt of the currency. It is made up of the prefix des- ("removes, negation") and agio ("profit in a monetary operation").

### **desagionarse**

I don't think it exists, it must be another misspelled word to dirty the dictionary. However, there were in Spanish some similar terms as Agionamiento or agionismo that perhaps originated the verb. See Ayornarse, Desnagiar.

### **desagradecido**

1º\_ Who does not thank, does not give thanks for a good or favor received. See prefix des- , grateful . 2º\_ Participle of the verb desagradecer .

### **desagrupacion**

Ungrouping error ("action of disarming a group or something grouped") .

### **desajuste gramatical**

Despite literary resources such as silepsis or enálage, the christened "grammatical mismatch" where gender, number, person, time and/or polarity in a sentence is a donkey that we commit when speaking or writing. I suppose for someone capable of these weeds is easier to understand than solecism or anacolute. For a more detailed description see grammatical mismatches .

### **desajustes gramaticales**

See mismatch, grammar, grammatical mismatch.

### **desaliento agotamiento**

See discouragement, exhaustion.

### **desalinización**

Extraction of salt into a compound, especially water.

### **desaliñamiento**

Not that it cannot exist, but as deverbal is a bit rare, it is most commonly used desature ( "lack of composure in the personal image") . Surely it is a misalignment error ( "break or disconnect from an aligned system") .

### **desamparos**

Plural of homelessness.

### **desangelado**

He does not have or lost the angel, in his sense of "grace" and also as "divine care or protection". No charm. Helpless.

### **desanilización**

To "take out the aniline"? It must be an error (or trolling) by desalination.

### **desanilizar**

Remove the aniline already on? Surely it is a mistake to desalination ( "remove salt from a compound") .

### **desanonimizar**

It is the prefix un- ( "remove , delete" ) attached to the verb anonymize ( "convert to anonymous") .

### **desarrolladora**

Female developer.

### **desaseados**

1o\_ Plural of the adjective uneasiness . 2o\_ Plural of the participle of the verb desasear .

### **desastrar**

1º\_ Remove or lose the star, in your sense of luck or fortune. 2º\_ Taking as its origin the noun disaster, it is used as a verb for "to do everything wrong, to ruin".

### **desastre**

1. Fact or event that becomes negative, tragic, that causes harm. It literally means "without a star" ("no luck, no protection from heaven"). See catastrophe. 2º\_ Inflection of the verb to destroy. See verbs/disaster.

### **desaterrizar**

It is a term that can be used in electrical engineering for "disconnecting a network or equipment from its mechanical ground installation", which can be to remove that protection against excess voltage or remove the neutral cable from the generators that in the power networks is connected to earth. See prefix des- , land ("connect an electrical system to mechanical grounding").

### **desatranques**

1st second singular person of the present subjunctive of the verb unlocking. 2nd Plural of unlocking as a noun. See Desatranco, pinch.

### **desatrase**

It seems to be a neologism for "remove the backwardness", but the verb unsatrasar does not exist.

### **desavenirse**

Reflexive form of the verb desavenir. See avenir.

### **desayunar**

1º\_ Action of taking or eating a breakfast ("first meal of the day after sleep"). 2º\_ As an irony, it is used especially as a pronominal for "learning about something first", which ended simply as a synonym for "to be notified".

### **desazonante**

That generates heartbreak.

### **desbarajustar**

Stir something, spread it, break down a mechanism. The proposed etymologies are various, that it comes from loosen (remove the setting to something), of desbarajar (mixing, stirring about the cards), thwart (ruining a business), or a combination of these verbs. But may not be more than alleged interference over the old verb desvarahustar, with the prefix des\_ ("scatter") varahuste ("Lancer"), which named the flight in in all directions of the soldiers.

### **desbarasar**

It is a Gallicism for "raising the table, removing the crockery after a meal". It has its origin in the phrase débarrasser la table ("free the table").

### **desbastada**

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

### **desbole**

1o\_ Word derived from a misinterpretation of despelote, as derived from balls and not hair; and it has the same meaning. See also balls, despiporre , despiole , despiplume , unwelcome, unpack, unconch, embole . 2o\_ First (as 'I'), second (as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/she' ) people in singular present of the subjunctive mode, and second (as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/she' ) singular imperative people for the verb debolar. See verbs/desbole .

### **descabellada**

Feminine of far-fetched.

### **descabellado**

Without hair, " there is no where to grab it 34. It is said of a situation or attitude absurd.

### **descacharizar**

It must be an error for "decaaching", although it is better to "discard". See Decacharrization .

### **descacharrizacion**

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