



## 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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## **descacharrizar**

Descacharrar. It comes from the word pileup. See also descacharrizacion.

## **descagazar**

It is a variant of escagazar.

## **descajetar**

It is disarmed, ramshackle, although its use is a bit vulgar as it intersects with a box in its genital meaning, like a parallel with dismral. But its origin would be in 'untapped', a very rare verb to "do not box the fittings in the wooden furniture", which leads to them being easily ramshackle. See drawer, pick, unconch ( in the sense of breaking the shell 128521; )

## **descajetó**

Second (such as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/she' ) people in singular of the indefinite preterite of indicative mode for the verbo descaje. See verbs/unpacked .

## **descangallado**

1º\_ As an adjective it is "battered, disjuncted". In lunfardo the descangayado version is used more. See also the feminine rested by another etymology. 2º\_ Participle of the verb descangallar .

## **descangayada**

Feminine of the adjective descangayado .

## **descangayado**

Battered, injured. It can come from the Portuguese escangalhar ( broken, broken ) or, as suggests the Dogo blue at another entrance, the Galician " cangalla " It is used in sense figurative as lanky, dirty. See: Descangayada. See Cangalla.

## **descansar en cama**

See rest, bed.

## **descapacitar o incapacitar**

100<' Descapacitar' does not exist in Spanish, so the recommendation is to see discapacitar , or , incapacitate .

## **descargar en informática**

See download, in (preposition), computer .

## **descender de la pata del cid**

It is a Spanish expression to credit a noble or heroic origin, although it is often used as irony, for people who believe themselves superior to others. The allusion to the Cid Campeador Rodrigo Ruy Díaz de Vivar seems to come from a legend where the hero kills a giant snake (or a dragon) with a kick, although in some it was with a babieca coz and in others with a blow of Tizona. In any case, the phrase "la patada del Cid" or its version "la pata del Cid" remained synonymous with bravery, the courage of his lineage.

**deschavetada**

1st\_ Female of the deschavetado adjective . 2nd\_ Female form of the participle of the verb deschavetar .

**deschavetado**

1º\_ As an adjective is "who loses the chaveta (rivet, pin)", figuratively is who loses control of his acts. See deranged .

2º\_ Participle of the verb deschavetar .

**deschavetar**

Remove a key ( "pin, pivot, quicio") to a door, a window, carabiner. In figurative form it has a similar meaning to dechitiate, although 'deschavetar' is for a more nice madness.

**descojonar**

It is a way of saying "disarm to the balls", it is used more in its pronominal form to be pickled. See balls, snub, unco-slob.

**descompuesto**

1º\_ Adjective for what loses composure, which stops working properly. Also for what is separated into its components.

2º\_ Participle of the verb decompose .

**desconsolante**

That causes grief ("grief impossible to console").

**descorche**

1º\_ Remove the cork layer from the cork oak. 2º\_ Remove the stopper (which is usually cork) from a bottle of spirit. By extension, to any beverage. 3º\_ For the previous one, commission that is paid to a copera in some nightlife establishments for each bottle that makes a customer drink. 4º\_ By association with any of the above, value that is paid in a place that sells drinks for the permission to consume their own, entered by the client. 5º\_ Inflection of the verb uncork . See verbs/corkage .

**descrecían**

Second (such as 'you' ) and third (as 'they/they' ) people in plural of the imperfect indicative mode for the very little-used verb decrease. See decrease .

**descriptor neutro**

It is a "neutral descriptor", a phrase that will make sense according to its contexts but that in the dictionary is consulted word by word.

**desct.º**

'Desct. o' is an abbreviation for discount. See also descto . Disc. .

**descto.**

'I'm descto. ' would be an abbreviation for discount; although it is not really correct in Spanish, but the original desct. or it gets a little difficult to type on some keyboards that don't have the 'o' (or blown up) at hand. See also dto . .

## **descuajar**

1 \_ remove the fruit set, rennet or clot; detach, disassemble, blending. 2nd \_ out of rennet.

## **descuajaringar**

Festive and popular version of detach.

## **descuajeringar**

Disimilada form of disrupt.

## **descuajeringarse**

Reflexive form of the verb descuajeringar

## **descuidarse**

Pronominal form of the verb to neglect .

## **desde el punto de vista de su obrar en relación con el bien o el mal y en función de su vida indiv**

This is another bot capture, or someone hit anything.

## **desde los pies hasta la cabeza**

Completely, all over the body, from the beginning to the end. There are several phrases with the same direction, from end to end, from one end to the other, from the cross to the date.

## **desembarazarse**

Pronominal form of the verb landing .

## **desenamorarse**

Pronominal form of the verb fall in love.

## **desencajar**

It is "removing the sockets or the casings, taking something out of the place where it is adjusted for its good use or operation". See descajetar .

## **desencajarse**

Pronominal form for the verb desencajar .

## **desenculado**

It must be when someone stops being busy. The truth is that the verb 'unencular' does not exist, so I will not mention the participle. See encular, encular, deculated .

## **desenculo**

Error by some inflection of the verb to untangle , or to unsculate , or to disassociate , . . . perhaps encular or enchular , although there is a lot of difference in letters. See prefix des- , for some negative construction .

### **desenergice**

First (as 'I'), second (as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/she' ) people in singular present of subjunctive mode, and second (as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/she' ) singular imperative people for the verb 100<desenergite .

### **desenergizar**

Although it is a neologism not yet incorporated into the dictionary, it is used to "remove the power" to something that transports it or uses it to function. It is created from Energize .

### **desengalar**

He came here as an anonymity to show that maybe he should be in the Galician dictionary, perhaps in a Portuguese one.

### **desengo**

It seems like a mistake because of the Portuguese desenho ("drawing, design").

### **desenrastrar**

Considering that stubble is already "remove stubble", 100<untrollor is a very strange neologism.

### **desenredarse**

Pronominal form for the verb untangle .

### **desenrular**

Remove or straighten hair curls, and by extension any curled material. See prefix des- .

### **desentender**

It would be an antonym of understanding using the prefix des-, although only for the meaning of "ally, relate" or "have authority in a matter", because it is not possible to stop understanding what has already been understood.

### **desentrenable**

In Spanish it is a neologism somewhat forced from another as trainable ("that can or should be trained") with the prefix des- not so much as negation but as "loss of training already obtained by someone". It can have a sporting sense when performance is lowered due to lack of regular exercise, or also medical when a healthy routine is abandoned that causes a recurrence. In other languages it has a very different meaning, so it must be an invention of Spanish, it would not be barbaric. See suffix -ble .

### **desenvueltos**

Plural of loose.

### **deseo**

1º\_ Feeling for which you crave or crave something, it is used as a (almost) euphemism for the "sexual impulse". 2º\_ Inflection of the verb to wish. See verbs/desire .

### **deseos**

Plural of desire .

## **desert noir**

It is not Spanish but the English version of the French *désert noir* ("black desert"). In addition to being the title of a film and a novel, it seems to be the name of a fusion music, which I do not know if it will be definitive or is only the invention of some compulsive labeler that does not stand if it does not name any artistic style.

## **desestimulante**

It is a neologism that combines the prefix *de-* and the adjective *stimulating*. It would mean "that it removes or avoids the stimulus." See *des*, *stimulate*.

## **desetenderse**

Will the pronominals be "*dese*" and "*lay*" without space? I don't think, because none fits as dictionary entry, and less together. See *give*, *verbs / dé*, *tend*, *understand*, *se*, *desentender*.

## **desflorada**

1°\_ Feminine of *deflowered* ("without the brilliance, grace or virtue that it possessed"). 2°\_ Thus in the feminine it is used as a synonym for *devirgada* for a woman who loses her virginity, especially referring to the rupture of the hymen during the first sexual intercourse. The concept of flower as something positive, pure, the best and visible of something or someone, already existed in ancient Rome where for obvious reasons it was associated with the value of the woman who arrives at marriage a virgin. From there, the verb *deflorare* was created to "remove the purity" of a young woman, who through her participle generated this adjective in Spanish.

## **desfogar**

1°\_ Release a breath of fire. 2°\_ For the previous one, show or externalize a passion. 3°\_ Turn off the quicklime. It is formed with the prefix *des-* the verb *fogar* ("to do, to have fire").

## **desforado**

That you have lost their charters or legal privileges. There is the form "*runaway*" is a synonym, but more like "*that has no law or fueros*" means, and not as to have removed them. See: *Desaforado*.

## **desgañitar**

Losing or hoarse voice by emitting loud screams and squeals. It is used more as a pronominal. *De gañir* ("squeal") with the prefix *des-*.

## **desgañotar**

Cut by the neck, twist the neck. It comes from *gañote* ("throat") with the prefix *des-*. See *desgañitar* ("straining the throat with screams").

## **desgañotarse**

Pronominal form for the verb *desgañotar* ("to cut by the neck, to twist the neck").

## **desglobalización**

It is to annul or dismantle a process of globalization.

## **desgobernar**

1st. To make a bad government, direction or conduction; impair the task of a ruler. See prefix *des-*, *govern*. 2°\_

Dislocating or disjoining a bone. It was a common practice to prevent the escape of slaves and prisoners, mutilating part of their feet. It's also making a movement that seems to dislocate a joint in the body. 3°\_ By extension of the previous one, "to unshackle", "to break or ruin something".

### **deshogar**

Beyond the neologism for "homelessness", it can be a mistake to vent, defrost, crumble, unfrost, . . . As we are, see also homelessness .

### **deshollinó**

Third-person singular preterite of the verb perfect sweep.

### **deshonorable**

That it is not honorable, that it can be dishonored, although for some situation I find it more adjusted dishonorable (for dishonorable). In any case, the only one in the English dictionary is dishonorable.

### **desierto negro**

Name (rather touristic) of a region west of Egypt, where the desert sand has a dark color by mixing with volcanic dolerite.

### **desinfectada**

Feminine adjective disinfected.

### **desinfectante**

Which serves to disinfect ("eliminate pathogens locally"). See suffix -nte , infection .

### **desistido**

Past participle of the verb desist . The truth is that as an adjective it is not used.

### **deslegitimador deslegitimadora**

See Delegitimador .

### **desloguear**

It is a spanish version for English/logout ("exit from a computing environment where identity is needed" ). View login , weblog , log .

### **desluir**

It is not a word that is used in the current Spanish, but etymologically can be interpreted as: 1. Reinstall a censure on something. 2. avoid or correct the friction between objects. 3 demolition.

### **desmandado**

1°\_ Disobedient, who rebels in command or who does not have one. 2°\_ Participle of the verb desmandar .

### **desmandao**



Vulgarism by unrestrained ("disobedient", "participle of disordering").

### **desmogar**

Molting the antlers an animal.

### **desmoldar**

Remove something from your mold, usually once curdled or solidified, when you have taken its shape.

### **desmontaje**

Unarmed with a montage.

### **desmoralizada**

Feminine of demoralized ("who loses his will, with his morale fallen").

### **desnominado**

In some games or competitions give a sense to nominee who can have their countersense as ' unnominated ', but is almost a idiolect, not used in Spanish. By some typing error see called.

### **desnudose**

Pronominal form for the third (as 'he/she') person singular of the perfect past tense of the indicative mode for the verb to undress. See verbs/undressed .

### **desobjeto**

Inflection of the verb 100<desobjetar (" "remove an objection") ? The truth is that if it is not Portuguese, in Spanish it would be a beget that is used by "a being who is no longer treated as an object" . See object .

### **despachurrarlo**

Pronominal form of the verb despachurrar . See pronoun lo .

### **despectivamente**

In a derogatory manner. See: Despectivo.

### **despectivo de puerta**

View derogatory , door , portica , portezuela , puertucha , door , door , door , door holder , door , puertonga , . . .

### **despejarse**

Pronominal form of the verb clear.

### **despenetrada**

It would be the feminine of the non-existent adjective 100< despenetrado, which would be formed by the prefix des- ("deprivation, negation") and the adjective and participle penetrated ("entered, crossed").

## **despercojado**

It is an Andalusianism as a variant of espercojado. . . or vice versa. See despercojar ("clean, cleanse").

## **despercojar**

It is an Andalusian used in America to clean or clean, especially what is perceived, penetrated by dirt. I didn't find an etymology, but there seems to be a negative prefix des- and perhaps a deformation of percolar as an interpretation of sweat penetrating clothing.

## **despillador**

Perhaps a mistake by destackor, destemming, or lots of more words.

## **despiole**

It is said when someone or something gets out of hand, " " breaks out and creates a disorder. It is a lunfardismo.

## **despiplume**

It is a word argentina installed an advertising of liquor three pens ( among others starring the actress and TV host Susana Gimenez ) in the 1970's. It is associated with the word lunfardo 34, despiole " ( " " " confusion descontrol 34, " things or people unleashed " ) with the brand of the drink. It was as a synonym for 34, despiole " While advertising is recalled, but was leaving to use over time.

## **despiporre**

Situation out of control, usually festive, funny or ridiculous. It may come from the Andalusian despiporren, which names to something extraordinary, which is best; and that can also come from removing the piporro or remove the spout by uncovering Coop and begin the festivities. See despiplume, despelote, despiole.

## **despitar**

Remove the sepal, python or goatee to the fruits. It's not really incorporated into the dictionary yet, so it could also be a mistake by stacking, collapsing.

## **despreciable**

Worthy of contempt, which has no appreciable value or is given an appreciable value.

## **despreciadas**

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

## **desprecio**

1º\_ Attitude of removing or detracting from something or someone. In economics it is a drain applied to a fungible or devaluable good. It is formed by the prefix des- ( "without , remove" ) applied in the noun price ( "value , valuation" ) .  
2º\_ Inflection of the verb despise . See verbs/contempt .

## **desprecio profundo**

It is just that, a deep contempt, there is nothing to interpret.

## **desprejuiciar**

Remove prejudice.

### **desprendido**

1. Separated from something of which it was a part, to which it was subject. Reply to Objection 2: By the former it is said especially of someone who is generous, who detaches himself from material goods. 3º\_ Participle of the verb to detach .

### **desprendio**

It can be an error by verbs / detached, detached or even its vulgarized version detached.

### **desprendió**

It is a vulgarism for the participle and adjective "detached".

### **desprestigioso**

It removes prestige, sometimes uses as discredited. See smear.

### **despretigioso**

Error for desprestigion .

### **despropósitos**

Plural of waste.

### **desque**

Contraction already in disuse by "since", as "after that". See said .

### **desque que vi ser las dos**

It is a fragment of text taken down and badly copied, perhaps from La vida de Lazarillo de Tormes y de sus fortunas y adversidades (Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, 1554) where he refers to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It may be "Since I saw it be two. . . .", or "Desque vi ser dos . . . .". See desque (archaic contraction by "since that", as "after that") .

### **desquiciado**

1º\_ As an adjective is "who loses the quicio" , which does not refer only literally to the gate or the shutter that jump from the hinge, but figuratively to the one who loses control of his acts. See deschavetado . 2º\_ Participle of the verb desquiciar .

### **desquiciante**

What a deachiante, which makes him crazy. It is used figuratively by "which causes the emotional axis or control to be lost". See desicciate, desiccated.

### **desquiciar**

It would literally be "removing or releasing a quicio to disengage mechanical parts" (such as door hinges), but it is used only figuratively, as "removing or making someone lose their emotional structure by releasing the cracks that keep them stable".

## **desregulado**

1st\_ You do not have or have lost regulation . 2o\_ Participle of the regular verb .

## **desregular**

Eliminate or reduce regulations, in the sense of regulations. It makes some difference with deregularizing although they are often used as synonyms.

## **desregularizar**

Remove regularity . It is understood in the sense of what has a use or custom, usually regulated, and is prevented or illegalized. See also deregulate .

## **destiempo**

Magazine published in Argentina in the mid-1930 by Jorge Luis Borges and Adolfo Bioy Casares, about avant-garde literature.

## **destino o porción**

View destination, portion .

## **destrabarse**

Pronominal form of the verb unstrabar .

## **destresarnos**

The neologism originated in one or several English expressions to be no ordinary using euphemisms to mention the Act of doing their physiological needs. According to this, " one " is equivalent to urinate and " the two " to defecate. In some countries added " the three " to vomit, so " destresarnos " It would be " we are going to launch the vomiting ". XD

## **desunar**

Error for disuniting, dessucar, desuñar, dessuñir, desudar, despuntar, desayunar, . . .

## **desunión**

Lack of union in something that by its condition or circumstance should have it.

## **desunión desavenencia**

See disunity, disagreement.

## **desvelar**

Fall, remove or prevent sleep. " Ensure " It is to keep a vigil over a person or object ( e.g. " ensure the 34 weapons; which is spending the night before a battle in prayer before the weapons ) so " reveal " seems to be an antiphrasis.

## **desventurado etc**

See misadventure, etc. .

## **desventuras**

Plural of misfortune ("unfortunate event").

### **desvergonzados**

Plural of shameless ("who has no shame").

### **desvincular**

Removing or severing a link ("link, connection, kinship").

### **deszuelado**

It is an error by desuelado ("participle of desuelar").

### **deteriorada**

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

### **deteriorarse o inutilizarse algo**

See disable , deteriorate , something .

### **deterioridad**

And. . . It is not that it is poorly built, in fact it was used (rarely) until the nineteenth century, but there is "deterioration" and even deterioration as it no longer makes much sense.

### **deteriorización**

Deterioration, although it can best refer to the process that leads to that deterioration. See archesyllable .

### **deterioro**

It is the effect of deteriorating, of "worsening a state or situation". 2º Inflection of the verb to deteriorate. See verbs/impairment.

### **deterioro cognitivo humv**

See impairment, cognitive, humv.

### **detrito**

Variant of detritus, which is of Latin origin and means "waste, residue of a process of decomposition into smaller particles". In principle it referred to the dust, sandstone of natural or artificial wear of the stone, and today includes even faecal matter.

### **detritus**

It is used in Spanish, but is clearly of Latin origin. Detritus , i was the leftover rest that remained of the stone worn or worked, small bits worthless, waste. Later it was the waste in general, and especially that of an organic process. See detritus .

### **deuteronomio**

It is one of the books that are part of the Old Testament and the Tanakh. The name has Greek origin as 964; 959;

916; 949; 965; 964; 949; 961; 959; 957; 959; 956; 953; 959; 957; ( to Deuterounomion ) , by 948; 949; 965; 964; 949; 961; 959; 9> 957; 959; 956; 959; 9> ( deuteronomos "second law" ) , since in the Septuagint Version the mosaic was considered to be the First Law.

## **devaluación desvalorización**

View devaluation, devaluation, devalue, devalue, devalue .

## **devaluado jirón harapo**

Another collection of misseparated synonyms and converted into consultation, now for wink.

## **devasta**

Third person singular of the present indicative of the verb to devastate. For some mistake see roughing it.

## **dexametasona**

It is a very potent corticosteroid drug that is used as an anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, immunosuppressive and also to treat some types of cancer.

## **dexametasona**

It's actually called dexamethasone.

## **deyanira**

1º\_ It is a woman's name of Greek and mythological origin. At first it was a descriptive nickname for the third wife of the hero Heracles, who was killed by her by giving her a chiton who believed had a loving gualicho, but in truth was impregnated with Hydra poison with semen and blood of the centaur Neso (puaj). That's why she was called 916; 951; 953; 945; 957; 949; 953; 961; 945; ( Deíaneira ) , formed by 948; 951; 953; 959; 969; ( deíoo "to kill, to ravage") 945; 957; 949; 953; 961; 945; ( áneira) as a somewhat poetic accusative of 945; 957; 948; 961; 959; 9> ( andros "adult male, husband"); so it can be translated as "mariticide". 2º\_ It is the name of a design style for some Corinthian vessels of the lekythos type typical of the sixth century BC. C . in ancient Greece.

## **deyectar**

More than a variant of ejecting ( "throwing remotely"), I think it is a verb invented from the injection ( "poop, excrement" ), as a supposed cultured form of "defecating".

## **décimaprimer**

Misspelling. If the adjectives separated by eleventh are written, it is accentuated, and both must coincide in genre: tenth first; When written as a single word is eleventh/a.

## **décimo**

1º\_ What is located in the tenth place of an ordered group. It is abbreviated as '10. º' and in some cases with the Roman numeral 'X'. It comes from the Latin decimus, i. 2º\_ A part of ten equals in which something is divided. 3º\_ For the previous one, name of coins, lottery tickets, taxes that are equivalent to one tenth of a total (such as tithe). See tenth.

## **déjà vu**

It's not Spanish but French, but it's used as a locution to describe the feeling of having experienced a situation before,

even if we know it's impossible. Literally, *deja vu* means "already seen". See groundhog day, paramnesia, medical/paramnesia.

## **déspota**

He abused his power. In principle was the Manager of an eastern sovereign, but because of the mistreatment of the subjects who used to have, the term became adjective for naming their conduct. Greek 948; 949; 963; 9< 959; 964; 951; 9> (despotes. "Mr absolute, sovereign").

## **dfp**

It can be the acronym for a Google Commercial Service ( DoubleClick For Publishers), or an error by DPF (Diesel Particulate Filter ), or PDF ( Portable Document Format ) ; none in Spanish.

## **di-**

1º\_ Prefix of Latin origin for "separation, distance, cut". 2º\_ Variant of the prefix *dis-* ( "negation" ) . 3º\_ Variant of the prefix *dia-* ( "through" ) . 4º\_ Prefix of Greek origin by 948; 953; 9> ( *dis* "dis, double, twice") with the same meaning . See *des-* .

## **diabetes**

In medicine it is a broad group of diseases, although it is used more for *diabetes mellitus* or for *diabetes insipidus*. While the name of the disease is Latin, it actually comes from the Greek 948; 953; 945;- ( *dia-* "through" ) 946; 945; 953; 957; 949; 953; 957; ( *baínein* "walk, walk" ) , where 948; 953; 945; 946; 951; 964; 951; 9> ( *diabetes* ) had among its different meanings "channel and siphon for water" that was associated with a common symptom of these pathologies that is excess urine, frequent urination.

## **diabetes insípida**

It is a kidney dysfunction in which there is an imbalance between fluids and salts in the body, and creates *diabetes* (in the original sense of the word) with excess urine. The name 'tasteless' ('tasteless') is to differentiate from another disease called *diabetes mellitus*, which gives urine a sweet taste.

## **diabetes mellitus**

It is a hormonal imbalance that prevents the body from assimilating glucose, which leads to a high level of sugar in the blood. Two of its symptoms are excessive urination and sweet-tasting urine, and that is why this disease is known as *diabetes* (from the Latin with Greek origin for "with a continuous flow of water") and *mellitus* (also Latin from the Greek for "with a taste of honey"). See *diabetes insipidus*.

## **diablo**

Evil entity typical of legends and religions. He is both the prince of angels rebelled in Christianity, and each of the evil spirits for the Jews. The voice comes to us from the Latin *diabolus*, who takes it from the Byzantine 948; 953; 945; 946; 959; 955; 959; 9> (*diabolos* ) consisting of 948; 953; 945; ( *day* "between, through" ) 946; 945; 955; 955; 949; 953; 957; ( *ballein* "throwing"), because he was the one who lied to separate the men, the maledicente who threw slander. By extension, any harmful person or animal . See also demon, gualicho , incubus, succubus, orc, supay , satan, lucifer .

## **diablo rojo**

Plural " Devils reds " It is the nickname given to the football team of the Club Atlético Independiente de Avellaneda ( Buenos Aires, Argentina )

## **diabolos**

See Pellet.

## **diacrítico**

1°\_ In medicine or veterinary medicine, the symptom that differentiates two diseases that are similar is called diacritic. It comes from the Greek 948; 953; 945; ( say "between , through" ) 954; 961; 953; 957; 949; 953; 957; ( krinein "separate, decide" ) 953; 954; 959; 9> ( -ikos "relative to" ) . 2°\_ In language it is the accent that allows to differentiate homonyms according to the intensity with which we pronounce their tonic syllable within a sentence. It is marked graphically with a tilde and thus distinguished in writing.

## **diagnosis**

1°\_ Action and effect of diagnosing, of making a diagnosis analyzing each part of a situation. From the Greek 948; 953; 945; 947; 957; 969; 963; 953; 9> ( diagnosis ) , formed by 948; 953; 945; ( diá "in parts, in parts") 947; 957; 959; 963; 953; 9> ( gnosis "understanding, knowledge" ) . 2°\_ In taxonomy it is the classification differentiated by levels.

## **diagnóstico**

Relating to diagnosis. It is said of the analysis of a situation to obtain a conclusion about it.

## **diagonal**

In geometry it is a line that crosses two non-consecutive angles in a figure of at least 4 sides, or in a body of at least 4 faces. In town planning is a straight road that joins two points of the city cutting the apples without respecting its classic square plant, and its distribution in "checkerboard". Latin Diagonalis took it from the Greek 948; 953; 945; (Dia "through") 947; 969; 957; 953; 945; (Gonia "angle").

## **dialelo**

It is a type of paradox whereby two arguments are presented for a proof, but the validity of the first depends on that of the second, and that of the second depends on the first. It is commonly known as a vicious circle. It is also a term used in genetics, for crossing for the improvement of plant and animal species. It is a Greek voice, where 948; 953; 945; 955; 955; 951; 955; 959; 9> (dialelos) means "reciprocal".

## **dialógica**

Feminine of dialogic ("relating to dialogue, debate").

## **dialógico**

1°\_ Relative to dialogue. 2°\_ It is said in addition to the discourse that it is based on two opposite concepts, as a dichotomy. See prefix dia- , logic , Manichaeism , monological , multilogical .

## **diamantes**

1°\_ Plural of diamond . 2°\_ This number is used to name a suit in the French deck : 9830; .

## **diametralmente opuesto**

A circumference, States a point that is about the same diameter with respect to the other.

## **diantre**



It's a euphemism for not uttering the word devil. It is used as an interjection, often in the plural.

## **diantre diantres**

See diantre .

## **diapdesis**

It must be a diapedesis error.

## **diario**

1°\_ Relative to the day, to what happened day by day. 2°\_ For the previous one, this is the name given to the journalistic publication that appears every day with the most recent news. See newspaper . 3°\_ Personal story that can be literary, and that describes situations and daily experiences from a subjective point of view.

## **diarístico**

Relative to the newspaper, more to biographical and personal than to journalistic and public.

## **diarístico, ca**

See diaristic, ca.

## **diarrea**

Evacuation of liquid stool, with incontinence. Spanish inherits it from the Latin diarrhoea, but the origin is Greek by 948; 953; 945; 961; 961; 959; 953; 945; ( diarroia "pathological flow" ) , formed by 948; 953; 945; ( say "between , through" ) 961; 949; 969; ( reo "flow" ) .

## **diatriba**

It is a repetitive recriminating and violent speech. In its Greek origins it had a wider use since it included useful nonsense talk and rant, to waste time. Its etymology comes from 948; 953; 945; ( day "between, through" ) 964; 961; 953; 946; 969; ( triboo "rub, wear" ) . [Note: Virginia's confusion surely comes from some mistranslation associated with Latin trivialis that had a double meaning of "crossroads" and "irrelevant talk" that later related to multiple choice. See trivia, trivial.

## **diatribar**

It should be "make diatribes", but I don't think it exists; unless someone has made it fashionable, it's a word that doesn't have an everyday use to justify a verb. And less so having so many equivalents for each specific case.

## **diavolos**

He appeared here as a supposed synonym of 'cachanos'; but while we are, you can clarify that it is the misspelled plural of a toy called diavolo or also diablo.

## **diáfora**

Rhetorical figure consisting of repeating a word (usually twice) in a same sentence, but with different meaning each time. Takes advantage of Homonymy or paronymy, and sometimes abused the calambur.

## **diálogo**

1º\_ Conversation between several people, exchange of opinions. By extension it is also said of the relationship of communicated machines that share data, or even of works that when associated generate new interpretations by coincidences in their themes. From the Greek 948; 953; 945; ( say "between , through" ) 955; 959; 947; 959; 9> ( logos "study, treatise, discourse") . 2º\_ It is said especially of the resource in literature, and more in theater, where two or more characters exchange parliaments.

### **diálogo interior**

It will be a talk quoted within another conversation, or perhaps figuratively a "meditation"; In any case, it will be understood in context from dialogue and interior.

### **diánoia**

In philosophy it is discursive thinking or logical reasoning. From the Greek 948; 953; 945; 957; 959; 953; 945; ( dánoia "thought, intention") . See noesis, noema.

### **diástole**

1º\_ In physiology is the dilation of the heart when the blood penetrates it. From Greek ???????? ( diastolé "dilation" ) . 2º\_ It is also the dilation of the dura mater in the cranial cavity. 3º\_ In meter is a license by which a short syllable of a verse is used as long.

### **dibujo**

1º\_ Visual art and the drawn object. 2º\_ Recognizable form written with lines on a surface, usually with a pencil or equivalent. By extension , any pattern or stroke that can be distinguished on the surface . 3º\_ Inflection of the verb to draw . See verbs/drawing .

### **dibujo de charrasca**

See drawing , verbs / drawing , charrasca .

### **dibujos animados**

Although it could be understood by the words drawing and animated, it is a name for a technique of animation of images frame by frame in cinematography and also of the final product, which in this case can be used in the singular, as a noun. Watch cartoon, anime, comiquitas, cartoon.

### **diccionar**

Will it be a "way of pronouncing clearly, with correct diction"? 128530; Hopefully it will be a neologism, like the more accurate 'dictionariar' which is of very limited use and that is why I do not link it, but which would be what my colleague Sergio M wanted to define.

### **diccionario**

Collection of voices sorted alphabetically on a specific subject or topic, such as p . E.g. the same language; each of these entries details one or more of its characteristics, depending on the type and scope of the dictionary. It comes from the Latin dictio , onis ( "what is said or spoken, speech" ) the suffix \_arium ( "relationship between the elements it contains" ).

### **diccionario abierto**

View Dictionary , Open .

## **diccionario inverso**

Dictionary ordered according to the definitions. Have their own rules for organizing the searches, since the simple order alphabetical not reaches for locate each entry. Is very used by those who solve crosswords or words crossed.

## **dicho**

1º\_ As an adjective qualifies the previously mentioned. 2º\_ As a noun it is a short, popular expression, with a funny sense, sobering, malicious, . . . 3º\_ Irregular participle of the verb to say .

## **dicho de un animal que vive en rebaño o manada**

I guess someone said this is a reverse dictionary 128530; . And besides, that query lacks a comma, or something, between 'animal' and 'that' to make sense. See verbs/said , animal , verbs / lives , herd , or , herd , gregarious , member .

## **dictadura de derechas**

See dictatorship, right (in its political sense) .

## **dictar la guerra**

I do not know what is worse, whether this query or the original that has it as a synonym : 'declare war' . See dictado, war.

## **dictivo**

Concerning " it said " or " what is 34. Not used as Word, although in component form as in " predictive ".

## **dictrico**

It looks like some spawn between diptych and triptych, perhaps a bad typing of pictorial, or district, or jaundiced, or dielectric, or diacritic, or . . .

## **didascaléinofobia**

It is the fear of going to school, to teachers and professors. It comes from the Greek 948; 953; 948; 945; 963; 954; 945; 955; 959; 9> ( didáscalos "who teaches" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fivos "fear" ) .

## **didi**

1º\_ It is a hypocoristic very little used in Spanish despite being a Castilianization of the English Dee Dee ( dii dii ) for names that begin with /D/ ( which in that language is pronounced 'di' ) . Still, it can be a name from Indian or Chinese voices. 2º\_ DiDi is the name of an app and the chauffeur-driven car rental service of the Chinese company 28404; 28404; 20986; 34892; ( dii dii chuuxíng ) . This brand seems to be a camelcase of the first letters of the founding companies: Didi Dache and Didi Kuaidi (although I didn't confirm it).

## **dies irae, dies illa**

It's Latin, and it's not used much as a locution. It translates as "day of anger, that day. . . ", and is the tenant for a 13th-century religious hymn.

## **dieta**

No remuneration payment by way of compensation as viaticum, uprooting, and support outside the home. Usually the legislators who must move charge it from its place of origin to the capital or seat of Government.

## **dietario**

Error by diary ("relating to the food diet, the accounting book or the chronicle book").

## **dietrich**

Dietrich (pr. Díitrij ) is a male name that is not used in English. It has a Germanic origin for þeud ("people, race") reik ("ruler, judge").

## **diez mil**

See also talasa (by the Greek thalassa), withdrawn from the ten thousand.

## **diéresis**

1º\_ Diacritic sign in the form of two horizontal points ( ¨ ) that in Spanish is used only in the syllables 'güe' and 'güi' to indicate that the /u/ is pronounced . See cream . It has a Greek origin in 948; 953; 945; 953; 961; 949; 963; 953; 9> ( diairesis "division, separation" ) . 2º\_ In grammar it is the separation of two vowels that would normally form a diphthong. See diastole . 3º\_ In surgery is the procedure to section tissues.

## **difamación**

The act of defamation ("to take away or disparage someone's prestige or good name"). See prefix di- ("negation, opposition") .

## **difamación chisme**

See defamation , gossip .

## **diferencia**

1º\_ Variety, inequality, quality that distinguishes one thing from another. 2º\_ By the "difference of opinion" is said of the controversy. 3º\_ Result of a mathematical subtraction. 4º\_ Inflection of the verb to differentiate . See verbs/difference.

## **diferencia de afocar y enfocar**

See afocar and focus.

## **diga algo**

See verbs/say , something .

## **dige o simpática**

See I said ( "nice person" ) , or ( "disjunctive" ) , nice ( "who has sympathy" ) .

## **digitador**

It's someone who fingers, who uses his fingers for some task. There are places where the data entry is called, which is typed on a keyboard to enter into a database or computer file. In a figurative sense he is a manipulator, of people and situations. See digit, dactylographer .

## **digital**

1o\_ Relative to digits, such as fingers or numbering (in principle, decimal ) . See fingerprint . 2o\_ Number-based system for processing information, initially binary, although for operational reasons handle octal, hexadecimal , ; it is

associated with computing, web and electronics but only for its logical part, so it is vulgarly opposed to the analog term.  
3o\_ Although more digitalis is used to differentiate, it also refers to the plant, of the plantaginaceae family, and to the drug that is extracted from it to treat heart disease.

### **digitálico**

Relative to plants of the genus Digitalis, also to the drug that is extracted from its leaves used as an antiarrhythmic in heart failure.

### **dije**

1º\_ Small ornament or hanging jewel, usually used as a personal jewelry. 2º\_ Surely by the above, it is said of a person who is pleasant, with remarkable merits and aptitudes. 3º\_ Inflection of the verb to say . See verbs/said .

### **dilaccion**

Error by procrastination.

### **dilucifdar**

It is surely a bad typing by elucidate.

### **diluír**

Error to dilute, or any of your inflections as p. E.g. verbs/dilution .

### **dimanas**

Informal second-person singular person of the present indicative form of verbo dimanar . See verbs/demanas .

### **din**

DIN stands for Deutsches Institut für Normung ( German Institute of standardisation ) a body that sets technical standards for Germany and is used in other parts of the world as reference.

### **dinamografico**

Dynamographic error .

### **dinamografía**

Measurement and recording of force, pressure and movement ratios. In addition to physics, it is useful in medicine and especially in sports.

### **dinamográfico**

Relative to dynamography.

### **dinero**

1º\_ Official circulating currency. 2º\_ Name of some specific currencies. From the Latin denarius, i ("ancient Roman silver coin").

### **dink**

It is an acronym for double income no kids that is used in both sociology and marketing, as it identifies couples where both have a paid job without the expense or responsibility of supporting children. This makes them the target of criticism from religious groups that defend the family (if the couple is heterosexual) and target marketing campaigns because they have better incomes with less mandatory expenses, which gives them a greater margin for consumption. See dinky .

## **dinky**

It is a variant of the English acronym DINK, but in the event that the couple's decision not to procreate is temporary, it is only postponed for work or study reasons. DINKY would then be for double income no kids, yet.

## **dinner**

It is English, and there is where to consult in English / dinner ("dinner, lunch" ).

## **dinner**

It means "dinner, last meal of the day", also "dinner". It comes from the medieval French disner, which at first was "breakfast", but then became "lunch" and from there it took the concept of "light dinner".

## **dinofobia**

It is the fear of feeling vertigo or dizziness, especially in the water or turning the body. From the Greek 948; 953; 957; 959; 9> ( tell us "turn, whirlpool" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fivos "fear" ) . [Note: not to be confused with 948; 949; 953; 957; 959; 9> ( deinós "terrible" ) , which is part of the word dinosaur . ]

## **dinosaurio**

1º\_ It is a very generic name for the animal group that dominated the planet from about 200 million years ago until about 66 million years ago, when there was a mass extinction. It is a word meaning "terrible lizard" formed with the Greek voices 948; 949; 953; 957; 959; 9> ( deinós "terrible" ) and 963; 945; 965; 961; 959; 9> ( sauros "lizard" ) , although strictly speaking they were not lizards , but from the first fossils found they were imagined so. 2º\_ By the previous and figurative sense, person or anachronistic idea, which does not adapt to its time and tends to disappear in the concept of the environment.

## **dinta**

I didn't see her in Spanish. Maybe it's an acronym or an error by tape, ink, danta, dictates (dictate), diet, faint, paint,

## **dio o dió**

View verbs/dio , give .

## **diome**

1 \* in lunfardo is, half vesre. 2 \* a reflexive form of the verb dar.

## **dios**

Each of the major deities or deities to whom worships is worshipped. In Judeo-Christian religions it is capitalized because it is also a proper name in Spanish.

## **diosa de ébano**

More than a voiceover, it is a compliment. See goddess (feminine of god as an adjective, for being admirable and

worthy of devotion), of (preposition), ebony (for the fine wood of black color), living ebony, ebanophile.

### **diosa de la avaricia**

It is part of the definition of telvi, but put as if it were a synonym.

### **diosadelsorto**

This query is obviously another bot littering the site, but gave me curious and I wanted to know where captured text. The first thing I thought is that it had an 's' more and was some movie ou 633; od about a female deity of lush hips in a heavenly Orchard, but as they usually delete characters more than add them, insurance was on the other hand. And I was left with two options: that are promoting a Brazilian actress known as "the goddess of the draw" (of the World Cup of Brazil), and then a short "e"; promotion is for an instagrammer known as a 'goddess' Cuban-American whose name has an 'i' or your last name ends with 'sorto', where deleted you more letters.

### **diosesis**

It is almost certainly diocese ("jurisdiction a bishop") misspelled.

### **diosfera**

diosfera is incorrectly written, and should be written as a biosphere being its meaning:<br>It is the part of the atmosphere that contains the clouds where God and his angels. XD well, seriously; Although the word has been used in poetic form and even for identification of something or someone, surely Francisco Javier Ponce Medina wanted to ask about biosphere.

### **diógenes**

Name of male, the most famous character so called was the Greek philosopher Diógenes of Sinope (412 a. (C). -a 323. (C). ), nicknamed the cynic (the doggy), because their social behavior was comparable to the stray dogs. Maintained its moral values and he despised the luxuries and mundane life, among his anecdotes is touring Athens with their bluff looking for a man, not because he was gay but because someone was not honest enough to achieve that category. Suffering from Diogenes syndrome who is abandoned as a person, is socially isolated and accumulated trash in your home; the only point of contact with the cynicism is the aspect of beggar, which shows the lack of knowledge of who named the syndrome. As an example, Diogenes not together nothing, got rid of almost all of their possessions, only retained their clothes and a walking stick. See anaideia, parrhesia, adiaforia, cynicism.

### **dióxido de carbono**

It is a waste gas in the combustion and respiration of living beings, whose formula is CO 8322; (carbon oxygen sub two) since it is formed by one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms. See CO? ( CO 8322; ) dioxide.

### **dipear**

It is a Spanglish with the same meaning as the English dip ("to dip a food in sauce before putting it in the mouth"), as a reduced form of the expression dipping sauce ("dressing or sauce to introduce and bathe a bite"), which is related to deep. See suffix -ear.

### **dipsómanos**

Plural of person.

### **diptico**

Diptych is incorrectly written, and should be written as "Diptych" being its meaning:<br>Work of art that consists of two

parts. See: <http://www.significadode.org/triptico.htm>. See: <http://www.significadode.org/politico.htm>.

## **diptongo**

1º\_ It is the union of the sound of two vowels in one, without dividing it as different syllables. The origin of this word is Greek and is formed by 948; 953;- (di- "two") 966; 952; 959; 947; 947; 959; 9> (phthongos "sound"). See triphthong, hiatus ("diphthong cutting"). 2º\_ Inflection of the verb diphthong . See verbs/diphthong .

## **diputrucho**

Very colloquial neologism to appoint a "false deputy, or who does not behave according to his office". Unedes the voices of the deputy ( "legislator elected" ) trucho ( "false" ).

## **direccionado**

1º\_ Adjective for what is directed to a certain place among several possible . 2º\_ Participle of the verb address .

## **directa y clara**

See direct, clear.

## **dis-**

It is a Latin prefix used as "negation by opposition", probably inspired by the Greek 948; 965; 963;- ( dis- "anomaly") .

## **discapacitados**

Plural of disabled.

## **discapacitar**

It is to cause a limitation in capabilities or resources. It is formed with the Greek prefix 948; 965; 963; ( dis- "anomaly" ) and the verb to train ( "enable , make fit" ) .

## **discard**

It's not Spanish, and I can't think of where it would be justified to use it. View English/discard .

## **discercion**

It seems an error by desertion, dissertation, disception, discernment, desertification, . . .

## **discernir**

Separate in order to analyze or judge better. It is used for ideas or concepts rather than for objects. From Late Latin discernere, formed by the prefix dis\_ ( "cut, division" cernere ( "filter, strain, separate" ) . See discrimination.

## **disciplinados**

1st\_ Plural of disciplined adjective . 2o\_ Plural form of the participle of the verbo disciplinar .

## **disco**

Circular and flat object. Latin discus, i and this Greek 948; 953; 963; 954; 959; 9> (diskos, "disk, dish to make sport").



**discolysis**

Discolysis error .

**discotequear**

Verb invented from disco, surely in its sense of "local danceable", so it can be organize a dance in the style of the nightclubs, or attend one to dance.

**discovery**

It's not Spanish but English. See English/discovery .

**discólisis**

Local treatment for herniated disc.

**discriminar**

Select , separate between things with different values. By the influence of English, discriminate is used as an outcast for reasons deemed illegal or immoral. It comes from the Latin discriminare ( "distinguish, notice or make a division" ) , formed by dis ( "separation") crime ( "what is seen as missing or offending" ) , but as a derivative of screen ("colar, cribar, separate the useful from the useless" ) . See incriminating .

**discursosaltígrado**

It's "saltigrade speech" without the space.

**discusión**

1º\_ It is the act of discussing. 2º\_ Debate, analysis between two or more people exposing facts, opinions, studies to compare them.

**discutir**

Confronting opinions and opinions on an issue.

**diseminadas**

Feminine plural of disseminated.

**disensos**

Plural of disenso .

**disentería**

Disease caused by intestinal irritation with several causes, although the most common are by infection of the bacteria Shigella or the amoeba Entamoeba histolytica. Symptoms include fever, abdominal pain, and bloody diarrhea. The name has Greek origin and is formed by 948; 965; 963;- ( dis- "anomaly" ) 949; 957; 964; 949; 961; 945; ( enterá , "intestines" ) - 953; 945; ( -ía "action, quality" ) .

**diseñador -ra fetiche**

View designer, fetish, and 100<-ra, no, because it is not a suffix.

## **diseñador de vídeos**

And. . . It would be a "video designer", a creator, producer, editor of audiovisual content.

## **disernoir**

I was thinking that to mistake nit by discerning is a lot of difference. And I started to go around with other languages : disert noir , desert noir , but none finished closing me.

## **disetáneo**

Although it could be applied in many cases, it is a term typical of dasonomya for a group of nearby trees (rodal) that developed at different times, so they have different ages. It consists of the Latin prefix dis- ( "separation") aetas , atis ( "age") . See contemporaries .

## **disfraces**

Plural of costume or inflection of the verb to disguise. See: costume. See: disguise.

## **disfrutna**

For me , it's a verb/enjoy error.

## **disfuncion**

dysfunction is incorrectly written, and should be written as "dysfunction" being its meaning:<br>Without operation, malfunction.

## **disgeusia**

Difficulty distinguishing flavors. It is usually a medical condition, which can be temporarily given as a consequence of , p . E.g. , a cold. It is a word taken from the Greek 948; 965; 9> ( dys "difficulty" ) 947; 949; 965; 963; 953; 9> ( geusis "taste" ) . See ageusia .

## **disléxica**

Feminine of dyslexic ("suffering from dyslexia").

## **disntinto**

It should be different.

## **disolutos**

Plural of dissolute .

## **dispnea**

Another version of Dyspnoea. See apnea, eupnea.

## **dispositivo de búsqueda**

View Device , Search .

## **distenguir**

Error distinguishing .

## **distinción**

Quality of what is distinguished, that stands out in its surroundings, especially in a positive way. A symbol or prize that recognizes this quality.

## **distingancia**

It seems to be some contraction between "distinction" and "elegance", but if it is a neologism I had not seen it before.

## **distiquifobia**

It is the fear of suffering an accident, a misfortune; For some time it has been used for those who are automobile. The origin is Greek, by 948; 965; 963; 964; 965; 967; 953; 945; ( dystychia "failure, misfortune" ) , which is formed by the negative prefix 948; 965; 963;- ( dis- "damage, anomaly") the verb 964; 965; 947; 967; 945; 957; 969; ( tegchanoo "casual success, to meet") and as a suffix 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fovos "fear" ) .

## **distopia**

Although used, it is a dystopia error.

## **distopico**

It must be a dystopian error ("relative to dystopia").

## **distopía**

This widespread neologism is born as opposed to utopia ("non-existent site with an ideally organized society"), also with literary intention that extended to theatre and film. It is a fictional genre where a society (which usually reflects ours) is subjected to totalitarian power, a system that uses it for its own benefit or that of its leaders simulating the good of the population. And it is another mistoped name: as 'utopia' has Greek etymology, the opposite considering its definition is anti-utopia using the prefix 945; 957; 964; 953; ( anti- "opposite" ), and not 948; 965; 963; ( dis- "anomaly" ) . So I would be naming an "anomaly place, with difficulties", and it does not fit very well with the concept. Of course if they used the Latin prefix dis- ( "denial, contradiction") it would be much worse (although it is a variant of Greek interpreting as negative to what is incorrect).

## **distópica**

Dystopian female.

## **distópico**

Concerning dystopia or dysopia.

## **distrés**

For some of the most modern definitions of stress, the 'distrés' would be a "negative stress" - the stress itself, bah - to differentiate it from the Eustrés. The term was created using the Greek prefix 948; 965; 9> (dys, "bad, opposite" ) stress (which comes from Latin, going through English and French).

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stress (which comes from Latin, going through English and French).

### **distribuidas**

Feminine plural of distributed .

### **disuadirio**

OCR error? It must have been 'dissuade' .

### **disyoke**

It seems like a very old word to "take a weight off your shoulders." It consists of the negative prefix dis yoke ( "yugo , cacaste" ).

### **disyóquei**

It is a phonetic castellanization of many possible for the English disc jockey. There are many relative mentions in the English dictionary, such as deejay , dj , d j , disc jockey , disc-jockey . For some mistake, see English/disyoke .

### **disyuntor**

That separates or disconnects. From Latin disiunctus ("disjointed"). 1 ° \_ is an electrical component that automatically cuts the power by current overload (Thermomagnetic circuit breaker), by leakage or electric shock (differential circuit breaker), or any other risky situation. 2nd \_ in Orthodontics is a palatal expander that prevents maxillary compression. 3 ° \_ in grammar is a disjunctive connector, that joins two options excluding or alternatives in a sentence (like the conjunctions "U" and "O").

### **disyuntor diferencial**

Popularly called "Electric Lifeline", it is an automatic key that interrupts the power supply when it detects a difference of current in the circuit, product of a leakage or discharge to ground. See Circuit breaker and differential.

### **disyuntor termomagnético**

Also called "thermomagnetic wrench" is a safety mechanism put on power lines to cut off the power supply in the face of an excessive increase in the current of the circuit. What it detects is the change in the temperature of the conductors or the increase of the magnetic field they radiate, then release the safety of the switch and open the circuit. See circuit breaker, differential circuit breaker, thermo- prefix ( "temperature" ) .

### **diversábado**

It's a neologism that unites fun with Saturday, and obviously qualifies a "fun Saturday."

### **diversificada**

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

### **divé**

It's "god, divinity" in caló. For monotheists it's "God." Although it is not Spanish, it is understood and used by gypsy influence. See undivé.

### **dividir**

Separate, disunite, divide into parts to distribute. It is especially said to perform a mathematical operation to find out how many equal parts one value fits into another.

## **divisas**

1st\_ Plural currency . 2o\_ Second (as 'you' ) person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb divisar .

## **divisoria de aguas**

It seems a perfectly descriptive name, but in geography it has a specific use for the line that divides the source of rivers that create channels by different slopes in the mountains. See divortium aquarum, watershed.

## **divortium aquarium**

Error by divortium aquarum.

## **divortium aquarum**

It is a Latin phrase that literally means "watershed", and is a legal and geographical term for the summits or heights where rivers are born that create channels on different slopes and are used as a reference for border demarcations.

## **dixit**

It is Latin, but is used in Spanish by "has said", always preceded by the subject, the author of the phrase in question.

## **dizzy**

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

## **día de la marmota**

Tradition in North America, where the output of any place Marmot hibernation announces the end of the (Northern) winter and usually cause for celebration. The most famous is in the town of Punxsutawney (Pennsylvania, USA), because of the film Groundhog Day (Harold Ramis, 1993). In this fantasy movie the main character repeats a cycle of time every day, so the phrase "live a Groundhog Day" also means that a prolonged déjà-vu feel, or that the daily events are repeating.

## **día del santo**

It looks like a query for a reverse dictionary from someone looking up the word onomastic, but it actually came here because they put it as if it could be a synonym, and on top of that for a burrada like 100<onomastico. See santoral .

## **día fuera del tiempo**

It is the 25th of July according to the Gregorian calendar. Actually the reference is for a lunar calendar (like the Maya tzolkin) that has the first day on July 26 and the last on July 24 (both Gregorians), leaving the 25 as a day out of the almanac for meditation, artistic creation, debt balance, and various celebrations.

## **dígalo**

Pronominal form for an inflection of the verb to say. See verbs/say, lo ("neuter third-person singular pronoun").

## **dígase**

A pronominal form for an inflection of the verb to say . See verbs/say .

## **dígito**

From the latin digitus, i ( 41 finger; 1· Relative to the fingers. 2· Figures based on the numerical system ( 0-9 decimal ) are you called as well as those who can be counted on the ten fingers of the hands.

## **díptero**

1º\_ Insect of the order Diptera, which has only two wings. From the Greek 948; 953; ( say "two, double" ) 9< 964; 949; 961; 959; 957; ( pteron "feather, wing") . 2º\_ Roof with two wings. 3º\_ Double colonnade, in opposite wings of a building.

## **ña.**

'Mrs. ' is an abbreviation for "doña" (quite useless, because it does not reduce the number of characters). See D . <sup>a</sup> .

## **dobla**

1º\_ Gold coin minted in Castile during the Middle Ages. From the Latin duplus , a , um ( "double , duplicate") as feminine . 2º\_ Temporary permit for the exploitation of a mine. 3º\_ Inflection of the verb to dub in any of its meanings. See verbs/dub .

## **doblar**

1º\_ Twist, turn or break the straight shape or path of something. It is also used figuratively, such as changing a behavior usually for the worse. 2º\_ Duplicate, do twice as much to something. 3º\_ Ring the bells, even if it is more than twice.

## **doblar el tronco**

See bend ("twist, turn, curve"), trunk (various meanings).

## **doble sentido**

It is perfectly understood, for transit traffic or for the phrase which can be interpreted in two ways. See double , sense .

## **doble vida**

Also called "parallel life", it occurs in cases where someone has two occupations or two family or social environments, but at least one is unknown by the other. They can also be both public, but so different that they are described as 'double life' in a figurative sense. It is typical of people with a criminal activity, big, superheroes, . . .

## **doblete**

Augmentative variant of the word "double" with specific uses, as in sports by "two hits, trumps or so many in a row", in linguistics by "two words derived from a common etym", in physics by "a dipole or pair of magnetic fields of opposite signs", . . . See bimembración, triplet .

## **dociles**

Error by Dociles, mociles, canopies, rifles, sayings (say),

## **docilitas**

1o\_ Second (as 'you' ) a person in the singular present of the indicative mode for the verb docilitar . 2o\_ Female form of docile diminutive .

## **docs**

It is an abbreviation of the plural of document. See dox , doxing .

## **doctico**

It is surely a trolling by docetic.

## **documental**

1°\_ Relating to reference documents, especially those that give rise to new reports, works, theses. 2°\_ It is the name given to a film or series that does not show fictional recreations but real images of the events it narrates. In addition to the artistic value, they have informative and journalistic relevance. The term is attributed to the Scottish film director, producer and critic John Grierson, who gave cinema an educational character, capable of modifying society by showing it as it is.

## **dodge**

Automotive brand of Canadian/American origin, founded by brothers Horace Elgin Dodge and John Francis Dodge. Although it can also be a dictionary error and the query is for English/dodge .

## **dog friendly**

While it is an English voice, it is understood all over the world because in tourism it identifies places like hotels or restaurants that allow entry with dogs and other pets. Literally dog friendly means 'dog friendly' .

## **dolencias**

Plural of ailment ("malaise, disease").

## **dollar**

It is English, for the name of a currency that with its variants is used in some countries. In Spanish it is written "dollar". See english/dollar .

## **dolobu**

Boludo Vesre. See: [http://www.meaning.org/idiot in argentina. htm](http://www.meaning.org/idiot%20in%20argentina.htm)

## **dolor de huevos**

In this case 'eggs' refers to the testicles. The expression is used to rate something like "heavy, unbearable, extremely annoying". See orgygalgia, swells, break the balls, break patience.

## **dolorem ipsum**

It is a Latin text, surely drawn from Marcus Tullius Cicero's De finibus bonorum et malorum ("On the Ends of The Good and the Bad", which deals with Epicureanism, Stoicism and Platonism, and in section 1. 10 . 32 states: 'Neque porro quisquam est , qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet , onsectetur , adipisci velit , sed quia non numquam eius modi tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem .' ("Nor is there anyone who loves, pursues and wants to achieve the pain itself because it is pain, but because sometimes circumstances occur in such a way, that with effort and pain some great pleasure can be obtained.") . See lorem ipsum .

## **dolorosa**

1°\_ Feminine of painful ("that produces pain") . 2°\_ Name that is popularly given to Our Lady of Sorrows (La Dolorosa,

Virgen Dolorosa, Mater Dolorosa). 3º\_ As mentioned by the colleague Cayetano Peláez del Rosal "the painful one" is an ironic way of referring to the ticket or invoice with the total value of a consumption, especially the one that is requested at the end of a meal. It's because it "hurts the pocket."

## **domiátim**

Does not exist in Spanish, or latin. It should be noted that the definition of john plaut [] has to be a humorous; verbs are conjugated, are not declined, and dominari would be a deponent of dominor. In the example, badly extracted from a text by the Publisher Pieter van der Aa [] on the work of Marcus Tullius Cicero [], of course does not appear the word domiatim, or with the licence of the acute accent (Moreover, where it says domiatum has no sense because in the original is donatum) ) .

## **domicilia**

Second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') persons in the singular of the present indicative mode, and second (as 'you') person in the singular of the imperative for the verb domicile. See verbs/domicilia .

## **domicilio}**

View address .

## **domingo**

Day of the week dedicated to rest in Christian culture, where it is the first and not the seventh, dedicated to the Lord, his God. In fact, the original Latin name Solis dies ("Day of the Sun") was replaced as a tribute to Jesus' Resurrection Day by Dominicus dies ("Lord's Day") from where he derived the Spanish 'Sunday'. Like many religious names, it also became a proper name like Domingo and Dominga.

## **dominique**

Dominique is a French name that can be used by males or females. In Spanish it is Domingo, with the same etymology.

## **dominó**

1º\_ Board game for two or more players where 28 tiles are used with two values each (between 0 and 6 inclusive) that together are also called 'dominoes'. There is no certainty about the origin of the name, but Spanish surely came from French, because of the accentuation. 2º\_ Kind of cape with cape worn by some religious orders. 3º\_ Inspired by the previous one, mask or mask that was used in dances and gatherings to hide the face. 4º\_ Inflection of the verb to dominate. See verbs/dominoes .

## **dompedro**

1st\_ Another plant name dondiego night . 2o\_ By association with the previous one, which opens its flowers during the night, a bedroom furniture was called 'dompedro' that when opened had a pelela or night urinal.

## **don**

1o\_ It is a grace, a good given, can be a gift or an infusible value, also obtained in supernatural way. 2o\_ Reduction of the old voice "Doño" . It was a title treatment for people of high social rank, today it is still used before the name as a sign of respect. It abbreviates "D." and comes from the Latin dominus, i ( "master, sir") passing through some medieval donnus that justifies the 'ñ', as happened with 'donna'.

## **don melón de la huerta**



Don Melon de la Huerta is the central character of the so-called "Book of Good Love" written by Juan Ruiz, Arcipreste de Hita, as a fictional autobiography.

### **dondiego de noche**

Nictaginaceae plant native to Peru, which as the name of its family indicates it, opens its flowers during the night. At some point it began to be called dompedro, perhaps to differentiate itself from the dondiego by day.

### **donjuanismo**

It is a compulsive behavior that leads a man to emotionally and sexually seduce the ladies, who once conquered are abandoned to start a new romance. While this syndrome can occur in women, it is not as common, and applies especially to the male who considers his occasional lovers as trophies. The name was taken from the play Don Juan Tenorio (José Zorrilla, 1844) in which the main character clearly demonstrates this behavior. It is based on another character also called Don Juan, by Tirso de Molina, later replicated in many other works of universal literature.

### **donpedros**

It's a mistake for the plural of dompedro.

### **donuestros**

Among many mistakes, it can be by a plural of denuestro.

### **doña**

Female 'doño' ("archaic form of treatment don") ; it is used before the name to express respect, especially in America, where it is also used as a very informal noun by "woman, lady". It comes from the Latin domina, ae ("lady, ama") -feminine of dominus, i ("lord, master") - , which in Italian is donna and in Spanish simplified the double /n/ as /ñ/ [note: some online dictionaries confuse it with verbs/donut, because they take their definitions translating from languages that interpret the /ñ/ as a /n/ with tilde, and end it by associating it with gifts or gifts; but Spanish speakers know that it is a mistake]. See the abbreviations Dña . , D . <sup>a</sup> .

### **doradilla o escolopendria**

See doradilla, schobopendria, or best charranguilla, which is the query where they are as synonyms.

### **dorado**

1st\_ Teleostero fish acantopterigio , edible . 2nd\_ Gold color, gold coated. 3o\_ Participle of the verb dorar .

### **dorar la píldora**

A locution that is used to express that it is hiding or smoothing a fact that is harmful. The origin is in the bitter-tasting drugs that were coated with a layer of sugar to disguise the taste, which gave the pill a brown color.

### **dorarle la pildora**

See browning the pill.

### **dormir**

Natural state in upper animals during which unconsciously rests, usually several hours a day. Figuratively, it is not to perceive a situation, to pass on an opportunity. It is an irregular and pronominal verb.

## **dormir el sueño de los justos**

The phrase refers to death, taken from a biblical context where the righteous sleep in their graves awaiting their resurrection. All the others are translatable interpretations, like a boxed law that eternally awaits approval, or some more literal one about a quiet sleep.

## **dormir más que la masa de las monas**

This Spanish phrase is used to compare someone who spends it "lying down sleeping for a long time" with the dough to prepare a mona ("bread in the form of a donut") typical of Easter, which must be left parked for several hours before baking.

## **dormirse en los laureles**

In this locution the laurels represent the glory, the honors achieved; so falling asleep in them is relying too much and not continuing to strive, which can lead to losing the position achieved. See Dafne .

## **dormise con los laureles**

It's a mistake for the "sleep on your laurels" locution

## **dos**

1°\_ Name of the number "2" , Also its quantity . 2°\_ In English 'DOS' is the acronym of Disk Operating System ("Operating System on Disk" ), an old OS by command line for computer that served as the basis for others, more friendly to the user.

## **dos por dos**

In music it is a compass with duration of two whites. It was written "2/2" and was widely used in the Middle Ages, until the renaissance entered.

## **dosfica**

The first thing that occurred to me is that it is a mistake by dosing .

## **dostoievskiana**

Female dostoyevskyan.

## **dostoievskiano**

Concerning the style of the Russian writer 10< 1105; 1076; 1086; 1088; 1052; 1080; 1093; 1072; 769; 1081; 1083; 1086; 1074; 1080; 1095; 1044; 1086; 1089; 1090; 1086; 1077; 769; 1074; 1089; 1082; 1080; 1081; ( Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky). He portrayed Russian society in the Tsarist era of the nineteenth century, but always from the subjectivity and psychology of each character.

## **dota**

Second (as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/she' ) person in singular present indicative mode, and second (as 'you' ) singular person of the imperative for the verb to endow.

## **dotes de gentes**

I don't know if it's used somewhere, but it looks like a variant of the expression gift of people.

## **dox**

1º\_ It is a popular variant of docs, which in turn is an abbreviation of documents. See doxing . 2º\_ DOx is a generic name of hallucinogenic phenethylamines where the /x/ is replaced by another letter that identifies the specific type.

## **doxear**

It is a Spanglish that comes from the English doxing ("exhibition of other people's documents without authorization") used as a verb for a common practice among hackers and crackers, but also in users of social networks, to make public documents or information that is private or sensitive, and end up harming someone. The word dox is a popular variant of docs, an abbreviation for documents. See english/doxing .

## **doxiar**

I was going to say that it was a vulgarization of doxing, but maybe that /i/ comes from the original English doxing, and this is just another version waiting to be accepted.

## **doxing**

It is not Spanish but English, among us already circulates the Spanglish doxear, which is more like the romantic hacking to divulge dirty secrets of multinationals or State, or the extortionate use of ransomware by not paying ransom. . . than sexual harassment. See english/doxing .

## **doxing**

It is a practice that in principle would be journalistic, but with the use of the internet and social networks it took on a new meaning. Doxing is the "public exhibition of other people's documents without the authorization of their owners". It is common among hackers who try to unmask shady and illegal businesses of companies or governments and also of crackers who capture valuable documents with ransomware and expose them if the victim does not pay a ransom, and now it also extends to social media users who show conversations or images received as private, and end up harming someone. The word is made up of dox, which is a popular variant of docs, which in turn is an abbreviation for documents, and the suffix -ing ("result or product of a verbal action").

## **doxologa**

I bet it's a trolled by doxology. And while we're at it, see doxear.

## **doxxiar**

Obviously it's a variant of doxiar, but I don't know how to justify that double X; and less in Spanish.

## **dónde se encuentra el floema**

See where , verbs/find , phloem , xylem . And yes, it's in the vascular system of plants.

## **dpto**

A way of abbreviating Department.

## **draconida**

It must be a mistake by the feminine of draconid ("dragonblood from the game Dungeons Dragons"), or by the draconid rain, which is always said in the plural.

## **dracula**

Surely a mistake by Dracula, or perhaps by the female draculino.

### **dragoncito**

1o\_ Dragon Diminutive . See Dracula. 2o\_ Another name for the dragonfly ( insect ) .

### **dragón**

Fabulous animal, which according to the culture that names it can have different forms. In the West is best known the giant flying reptile that has a fiery breath. As a symbolism we find it from psychology (where it cares for the unconscious) to religion (where it is defeated by saints). The word comes to us from the Latin draco that takes it from the Greek 948; 961; 945; 954; 969; 957; ( "snake, vigilante" ) that alludes to the lack of eyelids in some reptiles and that is why they are good guardians who observe all the time. They are also a cavalry corps, in principle as a catafract and later as border guards who could also fight on foot.

### **dragón azul**

Common name for the mollusk *Glaucus atlanticus* .

### **dragón de agua**

Another common name for several insects of the order Odonato.

### **drapetomanía**

Drapetomania is a supposed disease of southern black slaves in the Us during the nineteenth century, which made them try to escape from their masters. The way to avoid it was to take care of the slave, feed him well, allow his recreational gatherings and not overexploit him; but always maintaining the position of the master, without friendship or condescension. The term was created by the racist physician Samuel Adolphus Cartwright with the Greek voices 948; 961; 945; 9< 949; 964; 951; 9> ( drapetes "fugitive slave" ) 956; 945; 957; 953; 945; ( mania "madness" , "obsession" ) . See dysaesthesia aethiopica, eleuterophobia.

### **dravídica**

Feminine of Dravidian ("relating to the Dravida region, in India").

### **dreidel**

It is a four-sided perinola, with a Hebrew letter on each and forming an acrostic. It is traditionally used to play during the celebration of Hanukkah. The name is Yiddish : 1491; 1512; 1497; 1497; 1491; 1500; ( dreydl , for "turn" ) .

### **drenajes**

Plural drainage .

### **drenes**

Second singular person of the present subjunctive of the verb to drain.

### **dromidrosifobia**

It's the fear of running on a wet track. From the Greek 948; 961; 959; 956; 945; 9> (dromas "running") 948; 961; 959; 963; 959; 9> (Drosos "dew, moisture") 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> (fovos "fear") 128530; . Well, yes, it's a mistake for bromidrosiphobia ("fear of having or smelling perspiration").

## **dron**

It is a mobile device ( usually air ) that handled remote-controlled, unmanned. The name is a transliteration of the English " 34 drone; an onomatopoeia of the buzz that produce some insects; in fact, in English is called drone to the drone coming out of the hive.

## **drone**

It is not Spanish but English, where it means "drone". Also called drone (Castilianized as a drone) is an unmanned, autonomous or remotely guided aerial vehicle.

## **droste**

Droste® is a food company of Dutch origin (currently has its plant in Vaassen) whose best known product is chocolate powder for cup. While it is a traditional brand since the late nineteenth century, its name became more popular thanks to the so-called droste effect on its classic cocoa container with the figure of the nana (or nurse), surely inspired by the painting La belle chocolatière by Jean-Étienne Liotard. The company was changing partners and owners, and today is an independent business unit owned by the multinational Hosta Group.

## **dscto o dcto abreviatura**

See descto . , desct . o, dto. Abbreviation.

## **dt**

1st\_ 'DT' is an abbreviated form for delirium tremens . 2nd\_ Reference to Deuteronomy . 3rd\_ 'DT' is the acronym for "technical director" of sports teams.

## **dtb**

Dtb may be an acronym for several phrases or names, but I suspect they here consult for an acronym for the greeting "God bless you".

## **dto.**

'Dto. ' is an abbreviation for discount. See also descto . , desct . ° .

## **duela**

Curved table that forms the wall of barrels or casks. It comes from " dovela " that is curved Rod mount arches architecture, which in turn originates from the French, " 34 douvelle; ( diminutive of " douvre " ).

## **dueño de tierras**

See owner, of ( preposition ) , land ( "land" ) , landowner .

## **duerme más que la masa de las monas**

The formula "[verb] rather than [exaggerated situation]" is very common in proverbs. And in this case it seems to me that it would be better to "sleep more than the mass of monkeys".

## **dulce de leche**

It is a creamy sweet prepared with cooked milk, sugar and baking soda, plus some flavoring and flavoring. It is traditional from Argentina and has versions in other countries with different recipes (p. e.g. using goat's milk, cornstarch, vanilla and different amounts of sugar), and names like white delicacy, cajeta, delicacy, kajmak, arequipe,

confiture de lait, milk sweet or doce de leite. There is a legend stating that the 'dulce de leche' was accidentally created in Cañuelas (province of Buenos Aires) by a cook of the caudillo and governor J. M. de Rosas in the mid-nineteenth century, but this is also supposed to be an irony invented by J. L. Borges for a promotional item that was used in a campaign of the dairy company La Martona (also from Cañuelas), owned by the family of his friend A. Bioy Casares in the mid-twentieth century, reminiscent of another earlier legend where a Napoleon cook created the confiture de lait when he forgot a jug with milk over the fire.

## **dulenega**

It is the Guna Yala territory. The name is guna and is formed by dule ("person") nega ("country").

## **duleyala**

It is another name in the Guna language for the Panamanian region of Guna Yala. It consists of dule ("person") and yala ("people of the place").

## **dulzura de luz en sentido iterl**

See sweetness, light, sense, literal. ( Or the 100<iterl thing is by multiplying something?)

## **dumbo**

Dumbo is a fictional character, a baby elephant who grows his ears by a sneeze and discovers that he can use them as wings to fly. It first appears in the children's book Dumbo, the Flying Elephant ("Dumbo, the Flying Elephant", 1939) by American Helen Aberson-Mayer, but became more popular when it was made into a film by Walt Disney in 1941, with a remake in 2019. In the account, his mother named him Jumbo Jr. , but the other elephants called him Dumbo, after an English pun on dumb ("fool"). 2º\_ It is also the name of a neighborhood in New York City (USA) that comes from the acronym for Down Under the Manhattan Bridge Overpass, precisely the place where it is located. 3º\_ It is a common name for the octopus Grimpoteuthis, which has two fins similar to ears like those of the elephant in the story and the movie.

## **dumbre**

Spanish suffix indicating a general quality for the noun or adjective that modifies or reinforces . It has its origin in the Latin \_tudo , \_tudinis , which in the Middle Ages had the oralized version \_tumine ( tumine ).

## **duran duran**

Duran Duran is a new romantic pop band formed in the United Kingdom in 1978. The name is inspired by the film Barbarella (Roger Vadim, 1968) where supervillain Doctor Durand Durand attempts to take over the kingdom of Sogo, and its energy source, the Mathmos, to power his positronic ray.

## **durazno**

In lunfardo, festive way to say " " hard; also in sense figurative as " unintelligent " or " hard entendederas ".

## **duro**

1o\_ Rigid, inflexible, change-resistant. It is also said of something rough, strong or rigorous. 2nd\_ Spanish coin of five pesetas . 3o\_ First person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb durar . See verbs/hard .

## **duros**

Plural of hard .

## **durómetro**

Instrument for measuring the hardness of materials. The name joins the word hard ("resistant to deformation") and the suffix -meter ("measurement").

## **dwg**

The \* file extension . dwg ( DraWinG ) is used by image and drawing editing applications such as AutoCad .

## **dx**

1º\_ 'DX' in medicine and psychology is a way of abbreviating "diagnosis". 2º\_ 'DX' for radio amateurs is "distance"; and can come from Distance Exchange. See DXista . 3º\_ 'Dx' in medicine and biochemistry is an abbreviation of "dextrose". 4º\_ 'dx' in mathematics is a variable within differential calculus.

## **dxista**

'DXista' is not a well-constructed acronym for Spanish, since in our language the camelcase format is not used where uppercase and lowercase are mixed; but it appears as a neologism attaching the suffix -ista ("of occupation or trade") to the acronym DX ("distance, especially that which separates two radio amateurs"), as a shortwave radio operator communicating with others anywhere in the world. It is pronounced 'diexista', because it is taken from English.

## **dysaesthesia aethiopica**

It is a supposed mental illness that afflicted slaves in the southern United States of America and was described in the mid-nineteenth century by the racist physician Samuel Adolphus Cartwright. It would be the scientific name for what the slavers called rascality, a laziness and reluctance to do the tasks associated as a symptom with whiplash-like marks on the back (128530; ) , and that it was cured by smearing the patient with oil and being more demanding with it, since this disease appeared more when he did not have a master or when he treated him as free. The origin of the name dysaesthesia aethiopica is taken from the Greek 948; 965; 963; ( dys "without , difficulty" ) 945; 951; 964; 951; 9> or 945; 951; 964; 959; 9> ( aetes or aetos "breath, soul or impetus" ) , and the name for Ethiopia 913; 953; 952; 953; 959; 9< 953; 945; (Aithiopia), assuming that this disease was brought from Africa. See drapetomania, eleutherophobia.

## **dzidzantun**

It must be Dzidzantún.

## **dzidzantún**

Name of a Mexican population in the state of Yucatan.

## **e**

1st\_ Fifth letter of the Spanish alphabet, and second vowel. It is used as the conjunction 'and' in cases where the next word begins with the letter /i/ , although there are exceptions such as in interrogations or exclamations. 'e' is the symbol for the so-called "Euler number", after the mathematician Leonhard Euler. See Euler-Lagrange, logarithm, sudoku. In physics 'e' represents the electron and the value of the electric charge. In trade and economics 'e' represents the exchange rate between currencies. 6th\_ 'e' is the "estimate sign" used by the European Union on products that comply with the quantity values printed on the package. 'E' is the symbol for 'energy' in physics. 8th\_ 'E' is the symbol of the prefix exa- as "a trillion times". 9º\_ 'E' represents the cardinal point East. 10º\_ 'E' is the musical note mi in Anglo-Saxon notation. See e- , -e .

## **e-**

Prefix that is used as "of origin, provenance", "take out, delete, relative to the outside", "extension in time or space".

**e. c.**

'e. C. ' is an abbreviation for "it was Christian."

**e. v.**

It is an abbreviation of Masonic origin for "it was vulgar", which coincides with the Christian era, and differs from its other chronology called "was true" that begins with the date of origin of the world calculated by an Irish archbishop named James Ussher in 1650, which he claimed was created at 12 : 00 on Sunday 23 October 4004 BC. C.

**ebanófilo**

I don't think anyone uses this neologism outside of a poem or an irony, because on top of that it can be considered racist. In principle it would be "someone who loves the ebony tree or its wood", but as it has a very dark and characteristic black color, in America it was said ironically that African slave traders were "importers of ebony"; and from there comes the definition provided by colleague Alberto, to compare the color of wood with that of the skin of people (men and women) with African origins. The rest of the meaning is provided by the suffix -filo, which is interpreted not only as an affection or hobby but also as a sexual inclination towards something or someone taken as an object.

**ebargar**

It will be a mistake for garnish, I can't think of anything else.

**ebook**

Ebook (íbuk) is an acronym in English for electronic book, which is found in Spanish by text economy, since in reality you can perfectly use its literal and retronymous translation "eBook".

**ebrio**

Intoxicated, by a strong feeling that clouds the understanding or more specifically by an alcoholic beverage, such as drunk or drunk. From the Latin ebrius, a, um with the same meaning .

**eccalizar**

It must be a mistake to equalize.

**echa la luz**

Apart from the fact that for a dictionary it should be "to cast light", in truth it is not even a locution, it says exactly that: "to cast light, to illuminate".

**echa la tranca de la puerta**

And. . . It would be that, the order to lock a door. See verbs/echa , tranca ("lock that crosses a door or window") , door .

**echar a suertes**

Variant of "cast to lot, randomly", even though that plural is not so commonly used.

**echar alhucema**

See cast ("throw"), alhucema ("lavender, aromatic plant").



### **echar en cara**

Expressing something unceremoniously, usually offensive, embarrassing or negative to the listener; as if "throwing words in their faces."

### **echar en saco roto**

Although the locution is explained alone, we can clarify that it is said when an act, a task to achieve an end are useless, and all effort and resources are lost. The analogy is in "keeping inside a broken bag where everything falls out." See throw, sack, broken, throw into a broken sack something, fall into broken sack.

### **echar ganas**

It's another way of saying "whether you want to", "put effort" into doing something.

### **echar laña al fuego**

It's the misspelled "throwing wood" thing. See pour, fire, fire, put firewood, add firewood, pour charcoal.

### **echar manos de algien**

The consultation is regrettable, but there are worse. There are already published several definitions with some resemblance: Lend a hand, put hand to, lend a hand to, hand hand hands to someone else, take someone else's hand, cast the paw, load someone's hand into something, cast someone's paw, give a by hand,

### **echar socos rotos**

I think they wanted to put in a broken sack. See also fall into broken sack, throw in broken sack something, greed breaks the sack, throw, soco, broken.

### **echar un polvo**

It is a locution with various meanings, some clearer such as "suckcocaine" or in the nineteenth century "aspirating snuff", but the most used is to "maintain a sexual relationship". The origin seems to be right in the snuff, because to suck it without disturbing with the consequent sneeze, the knights and ladies momentarily left a meeting and locked the self in some room. The excuse of going to (snuff) often disguised an encounter between lovers; until this became the most common situation, and the phrase became an irony used to this day.

### **echar una cabezaílla**

See echar (in this case, for "hacer") , una ( article ) , cabezaílla ( vulgarismo por cabezadilla ) .

### **echar una cana al aire**

Although this phrase has no gender, it is more common to apply to a male. In principle would commit an infidelity, but extends to have a day (or night) of spree in the midst of a routine. A far-fetched origin is that males tend to prefer younger women feel younger when it comes to mislead our wives; and that compares with found a cane in the hair, start it, and throw it away to hide us over the years and believe that we are still young.

### **echar una firma en el brasero**

Since "to put a signature" can have another interpretation besides "to affirm or fan the embers", I suppose that the "in the brazier" will serve to avoid confusion.

### **echarse las palomas**

It is a locution that is used as "at the end of a fact or event", for the traditional closing show with "release of pigeons". Perhaps it also has the sense of "masturbating" in a male, or ending in a sexual relationship, but they would be like a vulgar twist of the original locution.

## **echose**

Pronominal form for the second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') people in the singular of the indefinite past tense of the indicative mode for the verb to cast . See verbs/cast .

## **eckuack**

It is one of the common names of the plant *Cestrum auriculatum*.

## **eclecticismo**

Philosophical, artistic, ideological current that is nourished by different sources that it considers valid even when they do not follow a canon or belong to other schools. It is a word borrowed from the Greek 949; 954; 955; 949; 954; 964; 953; 954; 959; 9> (eklektikos "he chooses"), made up of 949; 954; (ek- "from [outside]") 955; 949; 954; 964; 959; 9> (lektós "chosen") - 953; 963; 956; 959; 9> ( -ismós "-ismo" ) .

## **ecleptico**

Error by ecleptic ( ? ) , eclectic , ecliptic , ecliptic , skeletal , . . .

## **eclético**

Relative to eclecticism (philosophical doctrine), which is formed with the ideas that seem most appropriate even if they come from different places. From the Greek 949; 954; 955; 949; 954; 964; 953; 954; 959; 9> ( eklecticós "whoever chose" ) .

## **ecléptico**

This entry is not very serious, because 'eclectic' does not really exist, it is evidently a mistake for eclectic, but I was left wandering about what meaning it could have. And perhaps there is some half-poetic use, for one or another very particular case. Although a bit forced, the etymology (undoubtedly Greek) could come from the prefix 949; 954; or 949; 958; ( ek- / ex- "from" ) with the verb 954; 955; 949; 9< 964; 949; 953; 957; ( kleptein "steal, hide" ) and the suffix - 953; 954; 959; 9> ( -ikos "relative to" ) ; so we would have an adjective for some "period after a remarkable robbery". 128533;

## **eclípses de luna ó sol**

This nonsense is as if it could be a synonym , and of . . . 129345; . . . countercyclical . See eclipse, from (preposition), moon (natural satellite), or (conjunction), sun (star).

## **eco**

1º\_ 'Eco' is the name of a nymph from Greek mythology capable of pronouncing the most beautiful words; but for deceiving Hera she was punished and lost her voice; he could only repeat the last word he heard. 2º\_ By the previous one (or vice versa), it is the wave or sound reflected on a surface that return with a delay by the distance, and in the case of being words they are heard as a repetition. 3º\_ For the above it is also a sound or a vague and confusing rumor. 4º\_ Return or reflection in general of an effect . 5º\_ Abbreviation or compositional element for "ecological" . See eco- .

## **eco-**

1º\_ Prefix that means "domestic, own place to inhabit" . From the Greek 959; 953; 954; 959; 9> ( oikos "home") .  
2º\_ By the previous one a common prefix was made to combine with everything ecological. 3º\_ Prefix that means "reflection of a wave" . Although it comes to Spanish from the Latin echo, us ("reflection of a sound"), it has Greek origin by 8206; 951; 967; 969; ( echoed ) .

## **eco-friendly**

It is a voice in English that is much within advertising in Spanish (often adapted to the spelling of the language as 'ecofriendly'). It is a reduction of ecologically friendly, and since 'ecological' became a regulated quality label awarded by control bodies (as in the EU) they use it on products that cannot reach that category, but still have to be sold to ecosensitive buyers without the risk of fines or penalties for "misleading advertising" , even if it is still an eco-bleaching .

## **ecoagobiada**

1st\_ Female eco-agobiate adjective . 2nd\_ Female form of the participle of the verb ecoagobiar .

## **ecoagobiado**

And, it's another invention of advertising or journalistic court. Putting a little will should be the "anguish of being in the house"; but no, echo is an apocope of "ecology", and "agob" is for bad news about the deterioration of the environment. Anyway. . .

## **ecoagobiar**

I was hoping that this verb would not exist, but I've already seen some inflection written out there. There is an etymology (or something) in eco-agobiad.

## **ecoblanqueo**

It is a financial or public image laundering by people and companies that did not respect ecological protection standards. It can be a real conversion or just an advertising medium. See ecological, eco-friendly, eco-labeling, ecowash, eco-prefix.

## **ecoce**

Institutional spam of a non-profit recycling association.

## **ecocidio**

Almost poetic way of naming the destruction of the environment. Greek 959; 953; 954; 959; 9> (oikos, "household") and the Latin suffix \_cidio which comes from the verb caedere, caesum cecidi caedo ("cut, kill").

## **ecocidios**

Plural of ecocide .

## **ecodensa**

Eco-denso feminine. See ultrasound, ecogenic, ecoic, hypoechoic, hyperechoic.

## **ecodenso**

It is said of what produces a visible reflection on an ultrasound. See ecogenic, ecoic, hypoechoic, hyperechoic.

## **ecoetiquetado**

Since there are bodies that certify with a label products as 'organic', the 'eco-labeling' of these allows to differentiate them from those that do eco-whitening or greenwashing, which can now be sued for misleading advertising.

## **ecofascismo**

Let's first clarify that it's not "collect firewood for domestic use" 128521; . It is another easy neologism that unites echo (by "environmentalism") fascism (by its totalitarian character). It would be the "overbearing and intolerant environmentalism, imposed on others." View ecology, facho .

## **ecofriendly**

It is a half-Castilian version of eco-friendly English, since they did not translate it, they only removed the script. See ecosensitive.

## **ecogénico**

It is said what reflects ultrasound waves and can be seen on an ultrasound.

## **ecografía**

Non-invasive method of exploration through materials or substances that allow the passage of sound waves, and that by the rebounds of the echo allow to find and trace the location of elements that have a different density. It consists of the Greek voices 951; 967; 969; ( echoed " ) 947; 961; 945; 966; 949; 953; 957; ( grafein "write, draw") . See ecoic, hyperechoic, ecolucent, hypoechoic, ecogenic, echodense, prefix eco- and suffix-grafía.

## **ecografía transvaginal**

See ultrasound ("ultrasound scanning method"), prefix trans- ("through"), vaginal ("relative to the vagina"), transvaginal.

## **ecolavado**

'Eco-washing' refers to the 'image washing of companies that do not produce with respect for the environment' . See ecological, eco-friendly, eco-labeling, eco-whitening, bleaching, eco-prefix.

## **ecológico**

1º\_ Relative to the ecology . From the Greek 959; 953; 954; 959; 9> ( oikos "home") 955; 959; 947; 953; 945; ( lodge "knowledge , study") \_ 953; 954; 959; 9> ( \_ikos "relative to" ) . 2º\_ In some countries it is an official qualification with legal value for agricultural products that use sustainable methods throughout their production and distribution chain. See also greenwashing.

## **ecolucida**

Error by female eco lucid (anechoic) .

## **ecolúcido**

It is said on ultrasound to the image produced by a body that does not reflect ultrasound, as "transparent to the ultrasound". Most likely it is an echo contraction ( "sound reflection") and translucent ( "transparent to light") . See the preferred anechoic form.

## **ecomienda**

I hope it is not a supposed contraction of "ecological amendment" to some law; hopefully it will be an invention for

"ecological lack" from The Greek 959; 953; 954; 959; 9> ( oikos "home" ) the Latin mendum ( "missing, defect" ) . Although it is most likely to be another classic error, perhaps by 'recommending' (recommending), or entrusting, or eco-syllaining, or

## **econazismo**

Ecophascism variant. See Nazi.

## **economía naranja**

In reality it is not a locution, since it is an economy ("administration of resources and goods, in this case more associated with business") orange ("by the orange color, in this case associated with creativity, culture"); So it is economic progress based on knowledge and artistic creation, usually applied. It first appeared in the book The Orange Economy: An Infinite Opportunity (Felipe Buitrago and Iván Duque, 2013) published by the IDB. See green (associated with ecology), black (associated with the illegal), white (associated with the free), red (associated with prostitution, the dangerous), . . .

## **ecorregiones**

Plural of ecoregion ("neologism for 'ecological region'").

## **ecorregión**

Geographical region with its own ecosystem and differentiated from others in the surroundings. See eco- prefix .

## **ecosensible**

It is said that those who care about issues related to ecology and environmentally responsible sustainable production. But he actually names the one who looks at the stamps and labels of what he buys and leaves it up to others that the product is "eco-friendly," while he maintains his consumerist lifestyle. See climariano .

## **ecosexo**

( How difficult it will be to explain this without drifting. ) It is called 'ecosexo' the erotic and pleasurable practice of enjoying nature, hugging trees, smelling the perfume of flowers, wallowing in the grass, . . . Although etymologically interpreted as "having sex at home" by Greek 959; 953; 954; 959; 9> ( oikos "home" ) , is actually used as a prefix for ecology, in this case associated with sex as a practice. It is also understood as "a sex life respecting the environment", but this is half absurd; because the environmentalist in any situation respects him.

## **ecote**

Does not exist in Spanish. It can be an acronym for Transesophageal echocardiography, or a word in another language (in French would be the stump of branches pruned or leafless, in guarani has something to do with the penalty.) . . . ) .

## **ecotienda**

Business or store, usually retail, of natural products or related to the care of the environment, responsible consumption and fair trade.

## **ecototalitarismo**

Form of political totalitarianism that would be triggered by the lack of natural resources and the obligation for a state to ration them by force. See Malthusianism, eco-fascism.

## **ecthlisis**

Ecthlipsis error ( pronunciation rhetorical figure) .

## **ectogeneo**

It may be an error by ectogen. See ecto- ("out" ), endogenous , exogenous , . . .

## **ecuador**

1°\_ Maximum parallel of the planet, separates the northern hemisphere from the southern hemisphere. 2°\_ Ecuador is the name of a South American country on the Pacific coast. From the Latin aequare ("to equalize"), because through its territory passes the line that divides the world into two equal parts (or more or less). See Quito .

## **ecuamenico**

ecuamenico is incorrectly written, and should be written as "Ecumenical" being its meaning:<br>It most likely refers to the word " Ecumenical ". It is the adjective for the totality of places where it professes the Christian religion; and used to encompass them all and each beyond the physical locations. However, the origin of the word Yes refers to space, since " OMICRON; Iota; Kappa; OMICRON; Upsilon; MU; Epsilon; nu; Iota; Kappa; OMICRON; sigmaf; " ( oikoumenikos, 39, the place where I live " that is a participle of " OMICRON; Iota; Kappa; Epsilon; OMICRON; " ) comes from " OMICRON; Iota; Kappa; OMICRON; sigmaf; " ( oikos, " House, home " ).

## **edemico**

Surely it is a mistake by edémico, adámic, enmic, anemic, edenmic, egenic,

## **edén**

Eden, from Hebrew 1506; 1461; 1491; 14> 1503; , is the place where a garden was planted after the creation of the world so that men (humans) modeled by a deity could develop. With some variants, in all accounts (Assyrian, Phoenician, Sumerian, Babylonian, Hebrew) they relate to snakes, trees of life or knowledge and a divine punishment by which human beings lose some favor or condition. The best known today is the one listed in the Genesis of the Tanakh or the Old Testament. See Paradise, Garden of Eden.

## **editor-grizzly**

In addition to software spam, it may have to do with this other: editoragrizzly .

## **editoragrizzly**

It seems to be the espam of a publishing house that publishes manuals for naive real-world escapists.

## **edredoning**

It's not even Spanglish, it's a television invention they use on a reality show to name a sexual relationship that is practiced under a duvet. The goal is for the situation to be clearly interpreted on camera, but not to violate the morality standards for the TV show. See big brother .

## **educadamente**

In an educated way, with education and good manners. See educate .

## **ef**

1°\_ In Spanish it is an abbreviation with many meanings, such as "electrophoresis", "physical examination" or "fetal

age". 2º\_ On the internet '.ef' is a code reserved for the 'Union of Countries Under the European Community Patent Convention'.

## **efame**

Neologism by 34, eFame " or " electronic fame " that is achieved through social networks or internet blogs and also on television.

## **efe**

1o\_ Name of consonant 'f' . 2o\_ EFE is the name of the Spanish News Agency, which is a public limited company with state participation. The name comes from the letter 'F', although there is no agreement on why the election; most likely it is because of the initial agencies that shaped it since its creation (Fabra, Febus and Faro), but it is also said to be by that of the Phalangist newspaper Fe or by those of Francisco Franco.

## **efebofilia**

It is the sexual attraction of a mature adult to a teenager. Of ephebus (young) philia (lexical component by "affection") . See hebephilia, pederasty, bufarra, ephebology.

## **efebologia**

Efebologia should be used more as the study of beauty in the youth, or military service for teenagers in the ancient Greece. In the first case because the word ephebe is popularly associated with art and the ways young ( especially male ) , and the second by the efebía, where the Athenian youth were trained as citizens and for war. See: <http://www.meaning.org/hebiatria.htm>

## **efebologia concepto**

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

## **efebología**

Efebologia should be used more as the study of beauty in the youth, or military service for teenagers in the ancient Greece. In the first case because the word ephebe is associated popularly art and young (especially male) forms, and in the second by the efebía, where the Athenian youth were trained as citizens and for the war. See: hebiatria.

## **efecto 2000**

It's another name for the "problem of the year 2000" in computer science. See y2k, Millennium Error.

## **efecto dominó**

The Domino Show is an effect of skill that uses Dominos to create a spectacle. It consists in locating the parts aligned over your face smaller, one within walking distance of the other; to turn the first falls on the second, which flips the third and this creates a sequence in string that allows you to see the distance as various drawings designed by the author to drop the last piece of the row are. The Domino effect takes its name from this game, because in the same way that a piece falling generates effect in chain or waterfall turning the others, an insignificant fact can initiate a series of chained events that ends in something greater and sometimes not previ Sto.

## **efecto droste**

It is a variant of the mise en abîme used in blazoning, but applied to art, design and optical effects. The origin of the name is in the advertising, more precisely in the packaging of the cocoa powder of the Dutch food Droste, which since the beginning of the twentieth century showed a nanny with a tray in her hands, and in it there was a cocoa container

with the same image of the nanny carrying the cocoa container, in which the same design is shown again; which in theory repeats the images one inside the other infinitely (or as far as the resolution of the print reaches). This feature in a well-known product in its time inspired dutch journalist Nico Scheepmaker to popularize in the 1970s the name 'Droste effect' for this recursion in designs with a meta-reference. See mise in abyme .

### **efecto lateral**

The phrase is understood from effect and lateral, but in some sports played with ball (like billiards) or ball (like tennis) is already a current locution for the diversion of these changing its trajectory with a rotation impulse at the moment of the coup. It should not be confused with side effect.

### **efecto nocebo**

See effect , nocebo .

### **efectuarse**

Pronominal form of the verb to perform .

### **eficaria**

Mistake by ficaria, epicary, efficiency, it would build,

### **eficiente**

It demonstrates efficiency, suitability and ability for a task. From the Latin efficiens, tis which comes from ex facio ("to make, to build, to execute").

### **efimera oración**

See ephemeral, prayer.