



# SPANISH DICTIONARY

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## 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.

Pedro Huertas has contributed to the dictionary with 8 meanings that we have approved and collected in this small book. We hope that the reader is very valuable and if you find it useful or want to be part of the project, do not hesitate to visit our website, we will be delighted to receive you.

Working Group

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

## **antepiano**

I end up used in theater to name the last rehearsal where the stage manager can make retouching or modifications, without orchestra and is usually the first rehearsal with costume, see this page [https://en . Wikipedia. org/wiki/Regidor\\_de\\_espect%C3%A1culo\\_en\\_vivo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regidor_de_espect%C3%A1culo_en_vivo)

## **berriondo**

It seems misspelled because it's not really standard Spanish. In that case, that qualifier would be written by pouring. A word that comes from Latin verres, verraco, and -ibundus . Always sexually aroused or, in other words, is said of herbs or similar things when they are withered, or poorly cooked and hard. However, in the colloquial Spanish of Colombia, the word berriondo or verriondo serves to refer, in the case of a person, to someone who is a beautiful person, strong, determined, powerful, fierce, courageous. But you can also refer to a muergan, a, a cheater, a rogue, or a mañoso. That qualifier also applies to things or situations. For example : This is or is berriondo . It would equate to : this is either this complicated or difficult. From where you derive berriondera, which in Colombian is equivalent to difficulty.

## **chaleco-amarillología**

It is a neologism, coined by the French sociologist Julien Damon, to refer to the long debate he held, the French president, Emmanuel Macron, with 64 intellectuals in the Elysus to seek solutions to the great problems facing France during the yellow vest protests. Neologism arises when in a statement the French president states that they are exercising vest-yellowology in the Elyseo. As saying that the debate and analysis of the situation had reached the levels of a scientific debate.

## **chácara**

According to the dictionary of the Royal Academy ( [https://dle . rae . es/ch%C3%A1cara](https://dle.rae.es/ch%C3%A1cara) ) you can try two possibilities : the first would be the word chácara with tilde and no chacara, which is a female name used in Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador , Honduras , Nicaragua , Peru , Dominican Republic and Uruguay; to define a CHACRA or a plot of cultivated land or a farm. The second possibility is the same word (chácara), which, according to the same dictionary of the SAR, would be a male name used in Venezuela and Colombia to define a purse or a bag to carry cash. In Panama, however, that word (chácara) is used to name a bag woven with plant fibers, made of indigenous manufacturing, now extended to other rural areas. We will have to see if the people who searched for that word omitted the tilde in the search.

## **follower**

Follower is but an Anglicism introduced by the ultra-late use of social networks and by the intellectual laziness of not using our language correctly. Follower is an English word that has exactly the same meaning as a follower in Spanish that, according to the SAR, is an adjective that applies to the one who follows something or someone. Apply people and can be used as a noun. If you find that it sounds very crude, in Spanish we have a more fashionable synonym that perfectly replaces follower; it is the word FAN accepted by the Royal Academy and derived from the English fanatic. So, instead of saying I'm a follower of your youtube channel; you can say I'm a fan or a follower of your youtube channel.

## **maxivestido**

According to the Royal Academy of the Language, maxi- (from Latin. max?mus ) means very large or very long and is used in compound words such as maxi skirt or maxi dress. In the 1980s, with disco fashion, long dresses or long skirts were used that in the middle of fashion were simply called maxis in the way of minis of the 60s and 70s. In short, Maxi dressed, is a term also used to denominate very long and elegant dresses used in galas, marriages and important events.

## **polyestireno**

Polystyrene and not "polystyrene" since in Spanish the and after a consonant is not used. Polystyrene is a type of

plastic or thermoplastic polymer that is obtained from the polymerization of the monomer styrene. This plastic is used according to its form (expanded or crystallized) in the manufacture of yogurt containers, CD boxes, fish boxes, ice boxes, food containers, protective shells for the transport of electrical appliances and in the construction industry, among others. It is called differently according to the countries. Some synonyms, words or similar expressions may be Argentine : telgopor , Bolivia : plastofoam , Colombia : icopor , rich coast : white cardboard , stereo, vat : polyfoam , Ecuador : plum, foam or foamflex , the savior : durapax

### **rastacuerismo**

According to the Royal Academy the word *rastacuero* is a qualifier that serves to refer to a wealthy and boastful inculcated person. It is interesting to see that the royal academy gives this word a French origin and says that it is derived from *rastaquouère* which in French defines a striking-looking foreigner, showing a suspicious wealth. The Larousse dictionary says that the adjective *rastaquouère* derives from Spanish drags leathers that initially designate tanners or wholesalers of furs and hides from South America. With the presence in Paris of many South Americans flaunting the wealth accumulated in this activity in the nineteenth century, the term acquires its pejorative meaning in French. It is then reused in this regard in Latin America. Then, in short, the *rastacuerismo*, is but a noun that serves to designate people with a scraper attitude, that is, a person who flaunts what is not, or who shows in a clumsy way and pregnant a social position that is not his.