



## SPANISH DICTIONARY

furoya

## INTRODUCTION

[www.wordmeaning.org](http://www.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 15586 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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## **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 delurium 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 . of Roses 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**

1°\_ 'DX' in medicine and psychology is a way of abbreviating "diagnosis". 2°\_ 'DX' for radio amateurs is "distance"; and can come from Distance Exchange. See DXista . 3°\_ 'Dx' in medicine and biochemistry is an abbreviation of "dextrose". 4°\_ '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 theself 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 copichuela**

It seems to me that echhuela is understood as "to do something", in this case "to drink", and by copichuela as derogatory of "copicha", which would be a diminutive of "copa" (in this case, of alcoholic beverage).

## **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 eclectic ( ? ) , eclectic , ecliptic , ecliptic , skeletal , . . .

## **ecléctico**

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-grafia.

## **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**

1°\_ 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" ) . 2°\_ 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**

1º\_ Maximum parallel of the planet, separates the northern hemisphere from the southern hemisphere. 2º\_ 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; sigma; " ( oikoumenikos, 39, the place where I live " that is a participle of " OMICRON; Iota; Kappa; Epsilon; OMICRON; " ) comes from " OMICRON; Iota; Kappa; OMICRON; sigma; " ( oikos, " House, home " ).

### **edaf?**

Here the main error is in that question mark that -I suppose- should have been a hyphen. But 'edaf-' is not a prefix either; at most it will be a lexical component taken from the Greek that is part of words related to soil, farmland ( p . e.g. edaphic, soil science) .

### **edaflogo**

Error by soil scientist ("expert in soil science").

### **edafológica**

Feminine of edaphological ("relative to edaphology").

## **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**

1º\_ 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 efebología being its meaning: see: efebología.

### **efebología**

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### **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.

**efusiva**

Feminine of effusive ("expressing intense feelings").

**efusivo**

It shows an expansion and shedding, and can refer to something physical such as lava or blood or also to feelings in a person.

**egénico**

It occurs to me that it is a mistake by eugenic, because hygienic, ecogenic or hegemonic are already far away.

**egociencia**

If it is not an spam, it will be another cheap neologism that will have some meaning will know one in what context. While we're at it, see ego, science.

**egoico**

Relative to the ego, usually from a psychological perspective.

**egoista vital**

See selfish, vital.

**egollante**

It is a vulgarism by cutthroat ("foolish person, intractable, irritating") , with the /d/ aspirated, which is lost in transliteration.

**egóico**

Error by egoic ("ego-relative").

**egótico**

Relating to egotism.

**egregios**

Plural of egregio .

**egresos**

Plural of graduation.



## **ehcurcar**

Vulgarism by draining or sculpting ("register, inquire, find out").

## **ehzollón**

It looks like a vulgarism by skinning ("scrape, skinning").

## **ejecutado**

1o\_ Adjective for something or someone who had an execution. 2o\_ Participle of the verb execute .

## **ejemplos**

Example plural .

## **ejercito realista**

It is the army that it belongs to a realm, which defends the interests of the Crown.

## **ejsraciao**

This vulgarized version of "miserable", very common in some regions of Spain, has a slightly debatable /s/ interspersed. Because one supposes that it has already been replaced by that /j/, although it may appear when the tongue is arranged to pronounce the next /r/. In any case, this pronunciation is usually transcribed as an example and especially qualifies a "bad person, who is unpleasant".

## **el**

1º\_ Singular masculine determinant article [note: can be used as feminine when preceding a noun or adjective beginning with /a/ tonic] . See the , lo . 2º\_ It is an acronym with few and very specific uses in Spanish, p. and. "Free Electors", "electroluminescence", "Euler-Lagrange", . . . 3rd\_? This last meaning is more a comment on the sidelines. It turns out that in many translated texts - and especially if it was made automatic without supervision - web addresses from Greece appear with the domain 100< . the instead of . Gr. This happens because when a translator does not understand what he finds, he replaces it with its transliteration or replaces letter by letter; and the domain in Greek is . 949; 955; . . . which in Latin alphabet are equivalent to /e/ and /l/ . But it's for 917; 955; 955; 951; 957; 953; 954; 942; 916; 951; 956; 959; 954; 961; 945; 964; 943; 945; ( Ellinikí Dimokratía "Greek Republic") .

## **el amor todo lo vence**

Phrase that sounds cheesy, until we discover that it is part of the work of the Latin poet Virgil: "Omnia vincit amor , et nos cedamus amori" ( "Love all overcomes, and must love" ).

## **el anofeles**

See the ("singular third-person male article"), anopheles ("dipteran insect").

## **el antonimo de ladron**

See the , antonym , of , thief .

## **el antónimo de descamar**

See the ( article ) , antonym , of ( preposition ) , descamar .

## **el autoretrato**

See self-portrait.

## **el barto**

In the animated series The Simpsons 'The Barto' is the nom de guerre that Bart uses as the graffiti artist of his city Springfield. Although her identity is obvious, and that in some chapters her father Homer and his teacher Skinner know her. . . in other later chapters the argument continues as if it were ignored. That alias is an allusion to the Mexican bandits that existed in the southern U.S. in the nineteenth century, hence the final /o/ and the spanish article.

## **el canaduzal**

See the , cane.

## **el careto**

See the ( article ) , careto ( "mask" , "animal with a face with white fur and dark parts" , "dirty face" ) .

## **el chaltén**

El Chaltén is a town and municipality in Santa Cruz Province, Argentina. The name is of Tehuelche origin where chaltén means "smoky mountain", and refers to the mountain currently known as Fitz Roy, which is not a volcano, but the clouds swirling at its top give that impression.

## **el chiquito**

See little ( anus ) .

## **el cochinet**

'El Cochinet' is a town in the province of Alicante ( Spain).

## **el concepto de dones**

See concept , don .

## **el correo de las brujas**

See "mail from the witches" .

## **el coyote**

'El Coyote' is the name of a town in the municipality of Caborca (Sonora state, Mexico).

## **el cuatro letras**

God. See: Tetragrammaton.

## **el cuco**

See cuckoo (imaginary character), coconut (imaginary character).

## **el cuento del tío**

It is a common name for any scam or deception where someone is convinced to hand over money in exchange for a

promise that will later not be kept, or by appealing to their ambition by taking advantage of their unscrupulousness. The name comes from the story (in its meaning of "lie") most used at the beginning of the twentieth century, about a distant uncle who left a large inheritance but the nephew needed money to travel to collect, and he was going to share it with whoever would lend him for the passage and stay; And of course I never came back to pay. See "sell a mailbox", tocomochó, tongo, "put the cod", philately.

### **el diablo sabe por diablo pero más sabe por viejo**

It's another version of "the devil knows by old than by devil." In this case extracted from the Gauchesco poem "La vuelta de Martín Fierro" (José Hernández , 1879 ), where it is one of the many advices and teachings that the Old Vizcacha leaves to the son of Fierro.

### **el diez**

El Diez is the name of two towns in the municipalities of Chapultenango (Chiapas state) and Pabellón de Arteaga (Sinaloa state), both in Mexico. 2º\_ Nickname with which the football player Diego Armando Maradona was named, because of the number of his shirt and because he was considered the best footballer of his time. See ten, out of ten.

### **el fustero**

See ( article ), fuser (relative to the fuse).

### **el loco por la pena es cuerdo**

In this saying, the penalty is not grief but punishment. Those who receive it run out of eccentricities, whims and follies. Unfortunately, it was not a simple popular saying, until very recently mentally ill were treated with electroshock and cold water hoses to behave.

### **el loco por la pena es cuerdo**

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### **el mago de oz**

Novel supposedly child ( in fact alluded to a politico-economic bid on U.S. ) with the original title of the wonderful Wizard of Oz ( The Wonderful Wizard of Oz ) written by Lyman Frank Baum. The classic film is based on this work.

### **el más allá**

It is an expression to refer to a supposed post-death world, which is described in different ways by mythologies, religions and popular beliefs. It can be understood as "the [place that is] beyond [death]." See afterlife, "tiles above", "the other neighborhood".

### **el michú**

El Michú is a town and municipality in the Cundinamarca Department, Colombia. See Michú .

### **el mundo es un pañuelo**

Locution to mention how small the world is, and that one can find acquaintances that it supposes in distant places also within its environment. The least forced origin seems to be in the Renaissance world maps that were drawn on a relatively small canvas or cloth (a handkerchief), with which an analogy was made.

## **el oro y el moro**

Used for "wanting too much in Exchange for something, everything but not worth it". There is a widespread legend about the origin of the phrase. During the 15th century a group of Jerez Knights captured the Mayor Abdalá and his nephew Hamet, both Moors, asking for a high sum in gold for his release; that was paid, but it was only released Abdala, holding his nephew to ask for one larger sum. In the midst of the negotiations, the Castilian King Juan II did move to Hamet to his court, prompting the Andalusians in the idea that the monarch wanted to stay with "the gold and the moro", said that by the rhyme became popular.

## **el otro barrio**

It is a euphemistic expression for "the world beyond the grave, where we go after we die (according to some beliefs)". See "the afterlife".

## **el pájaro guarandol**

The Guarandol Bird is a traditional celebration in some states of Venezuela where a dance is represented with a plot related to the protection of nature, whose characters are a bird, a foreign hunter who kills it and a local sorcerer who revives it.

## **el peor de todos**

It is a fragment of text that can be taken from song titles, from books; and it may be an exaggeration, but it is understood. See the ( article ) , worse ( "the baddest of a set, by comparison" ) , of ( preposition ) , all ( "total of a given group" ) .

## **el peterete**

See the ( "singular male article" ) , peterete ( various meanings ) .

## **el poebrotherium vivió**

Fragment copied from some zoology manual (old, because the poor bug has already died out) and stuck here as supposed synonym of poebrotherium to end up as another junk query.

## **el que no arriesga no gana**

Refrán that remembers a premise putting . While it is true that the gain is a consequence of a risk (a competition, an investment) its use is a liar since it serves to encourage by suggesting that 'the one who risks, wins', which is a fallacy of positive of antecedent 128521; .

## **el que se pica ajos come**

( It would actually be "He who stings, garlic eats" , but this time we will let it pass. ) It is another locution that may have more than one interpretation. On the one hand it is used to point out who is referred to in a negative comment, revealing some kind of guilt. See having straw tail. On the other hand, it is a comment to recognize the effort of someone who goes through many hardships or had to insist a lot to get something.

## **el relimpiador**

See cleaner, reclean.

## **el remedio y el trapito**

This phrase is preceded by a verb such as wanting, asking, pretending, waiting, demanding , . . . and it's used to recriminate anyone who wants to get something, and if he gets it, he'll take advantage to request something else. The

original story tells about someone asking for a topical remedy (medicine) to put on a wound, and then the rag to apply it.

### **el revés**

See the ( article ) , reverse ( noun ) .

### **el rey es mi gallo**

This term is the daughter of "singing to someone) a good rooster", who has the favor or permission of someone superior; in this case, from a king.

### **el salvador**

The Republic of El Salvador is a Central American country, whose capital is San Salvador, the name of the first Spanish settlement in the territory that later originated the name of the country. El Salvador is a municipality in the province of Guantánamo (Cuba) and in the state of Zacatecas (Mexico). El Salvador is a city in the Atacama Region of Chile.

### **el seroncillo**

See little seroncillo.

### **el sinifado de sill**

See meaning , sill .

### **el tantanes**

A singular article with a plural noun. See the ( article ) , tantan ( "percussion instrument", "word games") , tantane ( "Tan-Tan's Gentile" ?) .

### **el toro**

1º\_ El Toro is the name of fifty towns in different countries. The list is headed by Mexico with 17; followed closely by Venezuela with 13. 2º\_ It is another name for the constellation of Taurus, or Taurus.

### **el toro-**

Mistake by El Toro .

### **el trasmundo**

The article is extra. See world or transworld .

### **el viejo del costal**

It's another name for the "bogeyman in the sack."

### **el vivo a señas y el tonto a palos**

It refers to the way we learn the things of life. There is a good description in signs and sticks.

### **el washi**

See the (article), washi, washi paper.

## **el yunque**

Name that referred to the national organization of the anvil, ultra-Catholic grouping of right-wing originated among students of the Autonomous University of Puebla, in Mexico. Although initially he formed as paramilitary group today its members used the policy and influences to gain power.

## **elanios**

Plural of elanio .

## **ele**

1º\_ Name of the letter // . 2º\_ ELE is an acronym for "Local Emergency Teams", "Teaching the Spanish Language", . . . 3º\_ ELE is the IATA code for El Real de Santa María airport, in Darién Province (Panama).

## **eleborastro**

It is another common name for the plant Helleborus foetidus.

## **elecciones**

Plural of choice .

## **electrado**

See electrode, electorate. . .

## **electricidad**

The type of energy released by the movement of electrons. It can be generated and transported with relative ease to power a wide variety of machines. See electron .

## **electrocutado**

See electric shock.

## **electroencefalografista**

Expert technician in the use of the electroencephalograph.

## **electrofobia**

It was never really a phobia (pathology) but a rejection of everything that was electric. It was a type of neophobia in the late 19th century when electrical-powered artifacts began to appear. Today it is only justified in someone who has received a discharge that left him traumatized.

## **electrofobias**

Plural of electrophobia .

## **electroluminiscencia**

It is the characteristic of some elements to produce light before a stimulus or electrical supply. It is formed with the prefix electro-luminescence. Engineer Henry Joseph Round was the first to notice an electroluminescence effect when applying electricity to carborundum contacts in the early twentieth century.

## **electrovelmo**

Spam.

## **electrón**

Subatomic particle with negative electric charge. The name is of Greek origin by 951; 955; 949; 954; 964; 961; 959; 957; (électron "amber, of golden brilliance"), which seems more like a tribute to William Gilbert, who used it in the sixteenth century to name the charge of energy that was generated by rubbing amber, without knowing the structure of an atom.

## **elefante blanco**

Rare animal considered sacred in some Asian countries. For this reason, the Kings of Siam had several copies and if they wanted to punish a subject only had to give her one, since maintenance was so expensive that it would lead him to ruin.

## **elefilia**

It is a paraphilia by which gets pleasure sexual tissues, also called elifilia. It may be also a Hells sexual obsession, but that already has his name as estigiofilia.

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## **elegancia**

Characteristic of what is elegant , which has good presence and finesse .

## **elegi**

Error by verbs/choose , verbs/choose , perhaps by elegy . See Choose .

## **elegir al azar**

It is not a locution, and is perfectly understood with choice and chance.

## **elegíaco**

Sad, pitiful, concerning elegy.

## **eleuterofobia**

More than a phobia is an anxiety disorder that a person suffers from the possibility or the fact of not depending on something or someone who makes decisions about their life, in many cases because they feel unable to do it for themselves. During the nineteenth century the definition was more literal, as this "fear of freedom" was common among freed slaves who did not know how to perform alone in society. The etymology is Greek, by 949; 955; 949; 965; 952; 949; 961; 959; 9> ( eleútheros "free" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fivos "fear" ) . See dysaesthesia aethiopica, drapetomania.

## **eleuterofobias-**

Error by the plural of eleutherophobia , which is not prefix .

## **eléboro fétido**

It is as a synonym for 'eleborastros', also known as green balletera.

## **eléboro ilegítimo**

It seems a reinterpretation of the mistranslation "non-legitimate hellebore" as a common name for the plant Helleborus foetidus, which must have been eleborastro.

## **eléctrico**

Relating to electricity, which uses or generates that type of energy.

## **elif**

Name of the first letter of the Arabic alphabet 65165; ( "elif" ) . Also Elif is a woman's name used in Turkey, means "slender" (as the form of the letter), and also "first, advanced" (as the position of the letter, and as a tribute to the avant-garde of women in the battle of Atatürk liberation).

## **elije o elige**

See Choose , verbs/choose .

## **elimene**

Elimene is a name of Greek origin, with a difficult-to-trace etymology. There may be a relationship with one of the daughters of the mythical King Minias, which depending on the source she consulted, she could also be called Climent, Clímene or Eteoclímene.

## **eliminada**

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

## **elimine**

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 delete. View verbs/delete .

## **eliobardo**

It is a male name with a Germanic origin. It is actually a variant of Leobard, which some pronounce 'liobardo'. See Elagabalus, bard ("poet"), prefix helio- ("relative to the sun"), suffix -ardo.

## **elisa**

Woman's name of Hebrew origin, the masculine is Elisha, both from Elith (Elisha).

## **elisabet**

For me it should be Elisabeth, but there are many people who give it sharp accentuation. Thus Elizabeth would be a Latinized version of the Greek 917; 955; 953; 963; 945; 946; 949; 964; , which took it from the Hebrew 1488; 1457; 1500; 14< 1497; 1513; 14> 1473; 1489; 1463; 1506; (Elišebha "God is my commitment"). See Elith, Isabel, Lisa, Libi, Beth.

## **elisabeth**



It is a variant between the names Elizabeth and Elizabeth. See Lisa, Libi, Beth.

### **eliseo**

Male name of Hebrew origin by Elith (Elisha), although there may also be an influence by Elisius (mythology). See the feminine Elisa.

### **elisha**

It is a male name that is not used in English, probably formed by the Hebrew words 1488; 1461; 1500; (The "God") and 1513; 1464; 1473; 1489; 1463; 1506; ( shv "promise" ) . See Elith.

### **elith**

It is a name that can be male or female that comes from the Hebrew 1488; 1457; 1500; 14< 1497; 1513; 1463; 1473; 1506; (Elisha "God is my help"), or 1488; 1457; 1500; 14< 1497; 1513; 14> 1473; 1489; 1463; 1506; (Eliishebha "God is my commitment"), formed by 1488; 1461; 1500; (The "God") and 1513; 1464; 1473; 1489; 1463; 1506; ( shv "promise" ) .

### **elizabeth**

It is a very common English version of the Hebrew Elith, after passing through Greek and Latin. See Elisabeth, Isabel, Lisa, Libi, Beth.

### **elías**

Elijah is a male name of Hebrew origin that is interpreted as "Yahweh is God" from the voices 1488; 1461; 1500; ( the "God" ) 1497; 1492; 1493; ( laju "abbreviated variant of the tetragrammaton YHWH, Yahweh, Jehovah" ) .

### **elísabet**

Elisabet is a Spanish variant of Elizabeth, which is more common in other languages such as English. See Elith, Isabel, Elisa, Lisa, Libi, Beth.

### **elocuentes**

Plural of eloquent ("showing eloquence").

### **elogiado**

Participle of praise. Praised, praised and congratulated.

### **eluir**

Washing a solid repeatedly to extract a component which has previously absorbed.

### **elurofobia**

Veriante of ailurophobia.

### **email**

Voice of English by " electronic mail " ( " e-mail " ). Today it is almost world-ready, although some countries such as France tried with " curial " .

### **embadurnado**

1º\_ Smeared or stained with a creamy or viscous substance; By its etymology, in principle it would be "battered in mud".

2º\_ In lunfardo it is used as "bribed, bribed". 3º\_ Participle of the verb embadurnar .

### **embarazo**

1º\_ Difficulty or limitation to perform an action, which can be physical or moral. 2º\_ State of pregnancy in women, period in which they develop the fetus until the moment of delivery. It is not used in animals unless it is intended to humanize them. Surely its use comes from the previous meaning. 3º\_ Inflection of the verb to embarazar . See verbs/pregnancy .

### **embarcar**

Get on a boat to make a trip. By extension, upload to any ship.

### **embargado**

1o\_ Adjective for something impeded, limited, suspended, paralyzed or retained. 2o\_ Past participle of the verb embargar .

### **embarradas**

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

### **embeberse**

Pronominal form of the verb embeber .

### **embeli**

It is a feminine name, most likely inspired by the English embellish ("beautify"), because it sounds similar.

### **emberenjenado**

Complicated, muddled, in a difficult situation. The adjective (because it is not used as a verb) is created as a variant of the phrase get into a berenjenal. See eggplant, berenjenal.

### **embolador**

It to AMO, that tired. See: Embolar.

### **embolar**

Lunfardo is bored, tired, a lot. Very likely to be an elegant way to say " fill the ball " or " break the ball ". See: balls. See: [http://www.significadode.org/Romper the bolas.htm](http://www.significadode.org/Romper%20the%20bolas.htm)

### **embolatado**

1º\_ As an adjective it is "muddled, deceived, obfuscated, absorbed or delayed by a matter". 2º\_ Participle of the verb embolatar .

### **embolatado y embolatar**

See embolate, embolate.

## **embolsado**

1st\_ Adjective for what is put in a bag, or that takes the form of a bag. 2o\_ Participle of the verb bagging .

## **emboscao**

It seems to be a vulgarism for ambush ("hidden in the woods", "war deserter").

## **embriagada**

Feminine of drunk.

## **embriagado**

Having drunk. Participle of inebriate.

## **embriagándose**

Pronominal form for the gerund of the verb to intoxicate .

## **embriotóxico**

It is toxic or teratogenic to a fetus, and not necessarily harmful to the mother. It is usually a rating on medications, insecticides or some types of treatments.

## **embriotóxicos**

Plural of embryotoxic .

## **embromar**

Make a joke to someone, by extension, harm with malice. It is often used as a euphemistic way to fuck.

## **embuscados**

It's not Spanish, maybe Portuguese. Or an ambush error.

## **embusteras**

Feminine plural of deceiver ("liar").

## **embustero**

Liar, fake, who says or makes lies.

## **emcr**

'EMCR' is not an acronym that has its own development in Spanish, but may appear in some text referring to the acronym in English for [Australian] Early- and Mid-Career Researcher [Forum] ("[Forum] Researcher of Early and Medium Career Researcher [of Australia]" or for Emerging Markets Carbon Reduction [and Climate Improv] ("Carbon Reduction [and Climate Improvement])).

## **emidir**

It can be a mistake by elidir, issuing, redeeming, send. . .

## **emigración**

It is the movement of people (but also animals) to a place other than their habitat or natural settlement. It is formed by the prefix e- ("provenance, relative to the outside") migration. See immigration.

## **emigrante**

It is said of who migrates, from the point of view of where it leaves. It is formed by the prefix e- ("origin, relative to the outside") migrant. See immigrant.

## **emir**

1o\_ Emir or Amir is a male name of Arabic origin. 2nd\_ Noble title used by Arab chiefs, originally granted by the Umayyad caliphate to the governors in their territory (eighth century). Over time it has taken on military and religious value as well as noble. It came to our day from the Hispanic Arabic amir, in classical Arabic 1571; 1605; 1610; 1585; ( "boss" ), used in the caliphate of Cordoba (Spain).

## **emirati**

Probably an Emirati or emirate error.

## **emiratí**

He is the Gentile of the State of the United Arab Emirates. In Arabic it is 1573; 1605; 1575; 1585; 1575; 1578; 1610; ( pr . iimiratí'n), and comes from the title emir.

## **emmer**

Common name of *Triticum dicoccum*, also called farro wheat or povia.

## **emoji**

It is an image that can be interspersed with characters in text sent as an electronic message ( SMS , EMail , . . . ) and makes sense of its own. It appeared in Japan (which already has an ideographic type script) and then spread to everyone. Monochrome emojis are usually incorporated into fonts in specific unicode blocks ( Miscellaneous Symbols , Dingbats , . . . ) , but if a graphic and color applications or OS are available, the applications or OSes make a replacement. Japanese name 32117; 25991; 23383; ( emoyi ) consists of 32117; (e "drawing, illustration" ) 25991; 23383; , ( moyi "character, character" ) . See also emoticon, emoticon.

## **emolamiento**

It can be a mistake by enlisting, impalement, emolument,

## **emosido engañado**

It is the phrase "we have been deceived" misspelled. The origin seems to be in a Sevillian graffiti that became a meme when his photo was published on the internet. It was painted by an anonymous squatter who was waiting to be relocated, but was evicted by the City Council of Alcalá de Guadaira in 2016.

## **emotición**

Also called Smiley, a Spanish version of the English emoticon, formed by emotion is icon (imouyon, "emotion" aicon, 'icon') for naming graphics or ASCII Art interspersed in text and expressing an idea or mood.

## **emotivo**

Relating to feeling or producing emotion, especially if it is moving because it is positive.

### **empachado o también borracho**

Este. . . see packed, and also drunk.

### **empalagoso**

That impals, that is extremely sweet or mellow. Figuratively, someone exaggerated in his affectionate and zalamero behavior.

### **empanadillas**

Plural of empanadilla ("diminutive of empanada, although it makes sense of its own" ).

### **empanado**

1º\_ Participle of the verb to breading . 2º\_ As an adjective it is said of the food that is battered in breadcrumbs or surrounded by breads like a sandwich. See empanada . 3º\_ By the previous one, and associated in some way with sandwiching, it is a room surrounded by others, which has no windows. 4º\_ Also by the second meaning, but this time in allusion to the batter, it is said of the body that has sand stuck when getting up from the beach. 5º\_ In Spain it is synonymous with distracted, confused, surely of the expression "mental empanada".

### **empanda**

along is incorrectly written and it should be written as "Pie" being its meaning:<br>Possibly a mistake by " pie ". See: pie.

### **empantanamiento**

Get bogged down, make a swamp or swamp; by extension and figuratively, is to get stuck in a situation while trying to get out.

### **emparamosarse**

It must be a mistake for getting engaged.

### **emparedado**

1º\_ As an adjective it is said of what is enclosed between walls, or divided by partitions. 2º\_ As a noun is the Spanish voice for the English sandwich . By the previous meaning, the food market is compared between two layers of bread as if they were between two walls. 3º\_ Participle of the verb emparedar .

### **emparedar**

Enclosed between walls, without communication with the outside.

### **empastillada**

1st\_ Female of the packaged adjective . 2nd\_ Female form of the participle of the verb filling .

### **empastillarse**

To expand a bit the accurate definition of Ricardo Forno, I add that it is an ironic and colloquial expression by " eating an excess of 34 drugs; usually antidepressants, anti-anxiety drugs, or drugs not necessarily legal. The term is used even if the drug is not a pill or tablet, as that refers more to the State in which there is the person " 34 empastillada;. By

extension, it is used when someone needs a dose of medication that does not want to take, and are advised " please empastillate already! ".

### **empatizarse**

Pronominal form of the verb empathize .

### **empatía**

It is the emotional or cognitive identification that an individual experiences in the situation, state, feelings of another; the ability to understand it and put yourself in place. The term was created by British psychologist Edward B. Titchener at the beginning of the twentieth century taking from ancient Greek the voice  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ; (  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ , "passion" ), formed by the prefix  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ; (in "in , inclusion"  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$  ( pathos "illness, feeling, life experience" ). See sympathy.

### **empedar**

It is used as getting drunk, intoxicating, and usually in its pronominal form. It has its origins in the misinterpretation of archaic Spanish embebdar ( "ember" ) , for "embed of spirits" . See also fart .

### **empedarse**

Deformation than dissimilation of the Spanish archaic embebdarse, which is to be drunk or drunk, or more exactly to embed it. It originated the expression " in fart " for who is drunk, by sheer confusion of terms, since it has nothing to do with the gas. See: [http: //www. meaning. org / in fart. htm](http://www.meaning.org/infart.htm)

### **empeoran**

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

### **empequeecer**

It should be the verb to dwarf ("to make or to make small") without the /ñ/.

### **emperatriz**

Female emperor. See suffix -triz .

### **emperatriz de monaco**

See Empress, of , Monaco , Emperor , Prince .

### **empercochado**

Variant for percochado (adjective and participle).

### **empercochao**

It is a vulgarism by empercochado ("twisted"). See empercochar ("percochar, to dirty").

### **empercochar**

It is a variant of percochar ("to dirty, to twist") with the prefix en- .

## **empercudido**

1o\_ Adjective with the same use of percutir . 2o\_ Force of the verb empercutir .

## **emperifollamiento idiomático**

Although it is a somewhat scymed phrase, it is understood from emperifollar, language, language.

## **emperifollar**

Excessive garnish, Comes from perifollo, a plant whose leaves are used to season and decorate meals. At some point the abuse of this seasoning to simulate that the dish was more gourmet and of higher category gave rise to the verb as excess ornament, which was then applied to the clothing, to the makeup, to the design,

## **emperifollar.**

Decorate in excess, comes from chervil, a plant whose leaves are used to flavor and garnish meals. At some point abuse of this condiment to simulate that the dish was more gourmet and more category gave rise to the verb as excess of ornament, which was then applied to clothing, to makeup, to the design,

## **empernar**

1· Fasten with bolts. 2· Sexual intercourse; This meaning does not have a certain origin, it is assumed that it can come from " put the PIN " but in Spanish there is the " pernada " as the movement of the legs during sex, that by metonymy also appoints the intercourse.

## **empírico**

Relating to empiricism, to practical and verifiable experience. From the Greek 949; 956; 9< 949; 953; 961; 953; 954; 959; 9> ( empeirikós "expert" ) .

## **empleo público**

It is usually used for work where the employer is the State. And it is understood by definitions of employment and public.

## **empomar**

In Lunfardo is to fornicate the male to someone, by extension is to fuck, to harm. It can be a festive reduction of bolting with the influence of knob, by "sticking the knob" (the penis), or perhaps it is taken from the Catalan where it means "seize, cling".

## **emporcado**

Past participle of the verb emporcar. Adjective for something that is dirty, it was pork.

## **emporrado**

1o\_ In lunfardo rioplatense is an adjective for "being smoked with porro" (and elsewhere, also). 2o\_ Participle of the verb pronominal emporrar .

## **emporrar**

1st\_ Poisoning with joint . It's a pronominal verb. 2nd\_ Meter , enter . From Portuguese to "push" ) . See also empomar, recessed.

## **emportado**

See imported, embedded, emporrado, emporcado. . .

## **emprender la iniciativa**

See entrepreneurship, initiative.

## **emprestar**

Emprestar is a synonym for pay, but only for money and between institutions, banks or Government agencies; But it is also very old and hardly used. The word that is most common is borrowing. It comes from the latin prestitus "given, granted" with your prosthesis en\_, converted into em\_ by the start in 'p'.

## **empunga**

Error by verbs/empulga , verbs/contest , verbs/ empunta , . . .

## **empuñadura**

Part of an object (a weapon, a tool) that is designed to be held with one hand, especially if it is encircling it as in a fist. See wield , prefix en- , suffix -ura . 2º\_ Formula for heading or beginning a piece of writing (such as a story, a letter).

## **en**

1º\_ Preposition that unites the action with a mode, time, place, occupation. 2º\_ In Spanish it is used as an acronym for "Entidad Nacional", "Ejercito Nacional", "Estación Náutica", "Estrella de Neutrones", internationally 'En' or 'EN' is used to indicate the English language, by English.

## **en antenas**

Another phrase out of context to see if we guess. Let's see, yes, it's the place where the birds nest!

## **en base o con base**

If it pretends to be a query about what the correct shape is, it is not only out of place in a dictionary but is a trick question : it lacks words. Colloquially they ended up using both, in most cases the least bad is the second (the first would originate from an Italianism); but in a forum with prepared people this could generate an interesting debate. Not here.

## **en blanco**

1st\_ It is said by the sheet of paper that it is not written . 2o\_ By the above meaning, "being without ideas, without memory", also "being without data", "being in a position to receive information". 3o\_ Opposition to the term "black" ( "illegally or irregularly") says of what is in accordance with the established rules.

## **en bolas**

It is another version for in balls, with the same meaning.

## **en cualquier lugar**

See any , place .

## **en detrimento**

See detriment .



## **en diagonal**

See diagonal.

## **en estado de intemperancia**

I'm sure this comes from some other query, most likely from a misplaced synonym or antonym; But I don't remember where I read it. So I only recommend seeing in (preposition), state ("mode, situation"), of (preposition), intemperance ("lack of temperance"), which are perfectly understood.

## **en esteroides**

Frankly it does not seem to me that it becomes a locution, it is understood with the figurative sense of steroid.

## **en forma persistente**

It is not a locution, it is understood by in (preposition), form ("way, mode"), persistent ("that persists, that is maintained" ).

## **en gran cantidad**

It's not a locution, and it ended up here because it's like it could be a synonym for the sneer 'to 100<mansarba'. See large, quantity, crowd.

## **en la inopia**

It is a locution, where inopia is not literally interpreted as "economic poverty" but intellectual, of news or knowledge. It is a case similar to balls or balls, which is used as "naked, without clothes" but can also be understood as "no arguments, no knowledge on a subject".

## **en las puertas**

It's synonymous in ad portas, although it's actually a translation.

## **en las violetas del mar**

The query was already made more broadly in "and the afternoon faints in the violets of the sea", although I do not know if it was answered 128527; . See violet, sea.

## **en maya**

It is an error or fragment out of context. See in ( preposition ) , Maya ( "pre-Columbian people and their language" ) , mesh ( "swimsuit" ) , May ( "fifth month of the year " ) , gill ( "fishing with vertical nets" ) , . . .

## **en pedo**

Drunk, drunk, intoxicated. It comes from a misinterpretation in the empt. See fart, fart, or fart, fart.

## **en pelotas**

'In balls' or 'in balls' is a vulgar way to say "naked", "no clothes", "with the balls in sight". Despite being a phrase of male use, today it has become popular and also used by women, since the version walking in is more for the toples. Broadly, it is "to be helpless, without arguments, without knowing what to do".

## **en todos los lados**

Another unfortunate synonymous attempt converted to query from 'everywhere' and cloned to 'everywhere' (and the worst thing is that there are more, but duplicate). See everything, side.

### **en un abrir y cerrar de ojos**

Quickly, quickly, "in the blink of an eye."

### **en un tris**

He was about to refer the query to the entries in ( preposition ) , a ( article ) , tris ( "something slight, very short span, little noticeable fact" ) ; but it turns out that for the RAE the correct definition is that provided by CARLOS V.

CICOTTINO, which makes it a locution, since it would have a meaning of its own. And I do not know the origin, but it would be good to understand how it went from inane to pernicious; unless the phrase is incomplete and is actually "in a tris of [some risky situation]". See synonym/tris, tris after .

### **enaguas de suripanta**

See: petticoat. See: suripanta.

### **enagüilla**

Diminutive of petticoat ("clothing worn tight at the waist").

### **enaltecedla**

Pronominal form for the second (such as 'you' ) plural person of the imperative for the verb enaltecer . See verbs/enalteced .

### **enaltecerme**

Reflexive form of praise.

### **enano**

1º\_ Although it can be considered a discriminatory term, it is called 'dwarf' to those who suffer from dwarfism (growth disorder that limits body development). Its main feature is short stature compared to average. It is used figuratively for moral stature. 2º\_ Familiarly it is also a fantastic being that lives in houses, forests or gardens and has a humanoid form although smaller, like gnomes or goblins.

### **enano fascista**

The phrase is very popular in Argentina, since it was uttered on television during an interview with the Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci ( 1929 - 41 2006; . He dwarfism is a disorder of growth that prevents reach a height considered normal for those individuals of the species. But is familiarly called " dwarf " to some beings fantastic that inhabit houses, forests or gardens and have form humanoid although more small. To this group belong the gnomes or goblins. The phrase " have a fascist dwarf within " is used when someone shows a behavior intolerant, authoritarian and closed, but of form natural, as if were something normal and built-in. As if inside there is a small " 34 fascist man; that can leave at any time.

### **enantiosemia**

Case of polysemia in which a word has two meanings that can be considered as opposites ( e.g. "rent" or "lease", when the parrot does it and when the tenant does). It consists of the Greek voices 949; 957; 945; 957; 964; 953; 959; 9> (opposite means" ) 963; 951; 956; 945; (sema "meaning" ) . See self-tonic, antiphrasis.

### **enapariencialocucionadverbial**

The uncontrolled trim bot strikes again.

### **enbalsamado**

Burrada by embalming .

### **encabronarse**

Pronominal form of the verb to.

### **encadenadla**

Pronominal form for an inflection of the verb chain. See verbs/chain, la ("third-person singular feminine pronoun").

### **encalbagamiento léxico**

It must be a trolling by lexical riding, so that some collaborator reads badly and responds to it.

### **encalillar**

1st\_ Molestar , uncomfortable . 2o\_ Chilenism for indebtedness, is used more as a pronominal . See getting fit, fit.

### **encallejonándose**

Reflexive form of the simple encallejonar gerund.

### **encaminan**

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

### **encanecido**

1º\_ As an adjective it is said of hair or hair that is filled with gray hair, which is usually discolored with aging. This is why it is also said of elderly people, with white hair. 2º\_ Participle of the verb "graying" .

### **encanutar**

Hide some good to not share it. ( See synonym ).

### **encaramelado**

It is a variant of caramelado ("bathed or covered with caramel"), perhaps associated with "smeared in caramel".

### **encargados**

Plural manager .

### **encariñarse**

Pronominal form of the verb incariñar .

### **encarmenados**

Sure is an adjective ( or a participle? ) in the plural, so it should not be defined here, but refer to its singular masculine. The problem is . . . which one? . It is clearly a popular deformation for another word, which is surely used locally. It can come from escarmenado, hair, wool that detangles, that takes away the carmenado, which is a regression of carding and would also create versions like this 'encarmenado' to "curl, beat the hair"; but it doesn't officially exist in Spanish, nor do I really know if it's used colloquially somewhere. Taking into account deformations, trolling and possible OCR errors, you can also see chastened, caramelized, weeded, perched, sloping, heading, incarnate, . . .

### **encarnado**

1°\_ As an adjective it is said of the spiritual or symbolic that takes living body, usually human, and is used in a metaphorical sense to qualify a person as a living example of some virtue or moral defect; for believers in metempsychosis it is the soul that returns to this world in a new body. Reincarnated. 2°\_ It is said of the color red, of the color of the flesh. 3°\_ Participle of the verb incarnate .

### **encarnecida**

Feminine of incarnation ("made flesh, incarnate", "entered into flesh" ). For some confusion, see fierce, mocked.

### **encarrerar**

It's a Mexicanism for steeking, on the way.

### **encefalopatía espongiforme bovina**

See also vacaloca.

### **encefalopatía neonatal bilirrubínica**

In very rare cases a rare baby of a few weeks suffering from jaundice may develop a 'bilirubinic neonatal encephalopathy', when bilirubin leaves the blood and builds up in the brain causing neurological damage.

### **encender las alarmas**

I knew this expression in singular, but it seems to me that so in plural it has greater expressive force, and is already used in several places. It is to have an attitude or do something that draws attention to intent, about a situation that should be discreet, though not necessarily for illegal or immoral.

### **enchular**

Put cool ("cute, arranged") , even if it is not with the best finery or good taste. [Note: the pronominal version enchularse has a different meaning from another meaning of "pimp".

### **encino aguacatillo**

Another name of the canake tree.

### **encino rosillo**

Another name for the canake tree.

### **encontre**

It can be an error by 'found' or 'find' (find ) .

## **encopresis**

Fecal incontinence, especially in children. It is a word proposed by the Austrian Karl Weissenberg formed by the Greek 949; 957;- ( en- "en" ) 954; 959; 9< 961; 959; 9> ( kopros "poop" ) - 963; 953; 9> ( -sis "suffix for ailments or pathologies" ) . See enuresis.

## **encrespáronse**

Pronominal form for an inflection of the verb encrespar . See verbs/encresparon .

## **encreyente**

Archaism by believer. See prefix in- .

## **encubierto**

1st\_ Adjective for something hidden with intent. See covered . 2o\_ Participle of the verb cover .

## **encuentro cercano**

As an expression, a "close encounter" is used to qualify a contact with some type of foreign entity associated with the UFO phenomenon. In principle its creator Josef Allen Hynek classified it in : First Type , for the sighting of objects less than 150 meters; Second Type , when the object leaves recognizable marks of its passage; and Third Type, when an animated presence is observed. Then more types and subtypes were added for more specific cases. The name is a translation of English close encounter . View Blue Book ( US Project ) .

## **encuero almácigo**

See encuero, almácigo .

## **enculado**

1o\_ As an adjective it has several meanings, usually associated with the ass; in Argentina the most used is "angry, with ass face". 2o\_ Participle of the verb encular , which is most used as pronominal . See encular .

## **encular**

See also encularse.

## **encularse**

Put " 34 ass face; , which would be a metonymy for " be angry, irritated ".

## **encurdelar**

In lunfardo means "drunk" , "put in Kurdish"; it's a thoughtful, transitive verb, so it always uses a pronoun.

## **encurdelo**

First ( as 'yo' ) singular of the present indicative mode for the verb lunfardo encurdelar . View verbs/pickle .

## **end**

It can be an acronym for several phrases in Spanish, as an example I can think of "non-destructive testing".

## **endemia**

It is circumscribed to a place or people, especially diseases said situation. The word seems originated in epidemic that is earlier in Spanish and French, and appears in Latin texts, although its etymology is Greek: 949; 957; 948; 951; 956; 943; 945; (949; 957; in in, inside 948; 951; 956; 959; 9> (demos people, population). Although its scope was broader and appointed to the inhabitants of a place or with permanent residency, doctors took it as a reduced form of 949; 957; 948; 949; 956; 959; 957; 957; 959; 963; 951; 956; 945; (endemon nosema disease endemic) and thus came to our days. See sindemia, epidemic, pandemic.

## **endémicas**

Feminine plural of endemic. See endemic ("of a specific place").

## **endémico**

Relative to the endemic.

## **endimica**

Does not exist in Spanish. See endemic (that is not derived from Latin), vintage.

## **endo-**

Prefix of Greek origin, of 949; 957; 948; 959;- (endo "inside, interior") and with the same meaning. See in- .

## **endofobia**

It is not really a phobia, it is a rejection of people, culture, local circumstance, of the environment itself; almost always refers to the country itself. Etymology is Greek, 949; 957; 948; 959; 957; (endon "inside, at home") 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> (fovos "fear" ). See xenophobia .

## **endorreico**

Flowing inland, it is used in geography for rivers without exit to the sea. From Greek 949; 957; 948; 959; ( "indoor" endo) 961; 949; 953; 957; (rein "flow" ) .

## **endotérmico**

A process that absorbs heat. Greek 949; 957; 948; 959; 957; (endon, "towards in" ) and 952; 949; 961; 956; 959; 9> (thermos, "34 temperature; ).

## **endónimo**

In geographical place names, it is endonym that is used in the local language, as opposed to exonym, which is how it is named in other languages. It is of Greek etymology, where the prefix 949; 957; 948; 959;- (endo-) means "within, within" and 959; 957; 959; 956; 945; (onoma) is "name".

## **endónimo - exónimo**

See endonym , exonym .

## **endrogar**

Filling up on drugs, in some places is also indebted. It is almost always used as a pronominal verb. See drug gon.

**eneas**

1· Greek mythical hero who participates in the founding of Rome. His adventures are told in the Aeneid of Virgil, among other works. 2· Plural of enea. See Reed.

**enequidad**

I agree with Jorge Luis Tovar Díaz, it must be badly written, but it should not ask for inequality, I think that what is missing is a space. "In fairness" is the name that is used in some legal jurisdictions for the quick resolution of conflicts, usually with a mediator between parties officiating not judge and only about positions trying to have a reconciliation.

**energético**

Containing and/or providing energy, in the chemical sense of food or physical working capacity. By extension it is also said of emotional energy. See -ico .

**energia hidroelectrica**

See energy, hydroelectricity, hydropower.

**energizar**

Put energy, in a literal sense like when we power an electrical circuit or, figuratively as when we give encouragement to do a task.

**energía**

It is the ability to perform a job. The term is extended to the food needed to perform the work, including food that produces chemical energy to an organism, or electricity that directly moves a machine. Also figuratively is the vitality and willpower for a task. It is a word that comes to us from late Latin, but its etymology is Greek as 949; 957; ( in "inside" ) 949; 961; 947; 959; 957; ( ergon "work" ) .

**energía verde**

This is called "renewable energy", because it is greener. It is actually understood by one of the green ( "ecological" ) meanings.

**enémico**

Relative to enema or lavatory .

**enérgica recia**

See energetic, reluctant.

**enérgico**

Who has or shows energy, in the sense of "acting with power and efficiency, without indolence" . See -ico .

**enérgico-térmica**

See energetic, energetic, thermal, thermo-, thermoenergetic.

**enfermedad complaciente**

With the relevant reservations, I note that this phrase was put as synonymous with benevolent disease.

### **enfermedad de marismo**

I don't know what disease marism (plant) can catch. Maybe it's a mistake because of marasm ( "weakness") , or shellfish ( "sea fruit") if it's an allergy or poisoning.

### **enfermedad de xhagas**

It is a mistake because of "Chagas disease" (American trypanosomiasis).

### **enfermero de ganado**

See nurse, cattle (animal).

### **enfierrado**

Lunfardo is " armed " , " carrying a firearm ". See: Fierro.

### **enfocar**

1 \_ adjust the sharpness of an image through a lens. 2nd \_ focus on a point a beam of light. 3rd \_ figuratively, to focus attention on something.

### **enfoque socioformativo**

View focus, socioforming, socioformative .

### **enforzar**

Enforce a law, an edict, a rule. The origin is between Anglicism and Spanglish, since it is used in the USA or Puerto Rico by the English enforce , with the same meaning.

### **enfrentarse**

Pronominal form for the verb face .

### **enfurruñado**

It is a vulgarism by sulking ("angry, with a furrowed face", "[sky] overcast").

### **engagement**

It is not Spanish but English, although they surely found some marketing use in marketing. See English/engagement ( "commitment" ) .

### **engagement**

It means "commitment, moral obligation", and is taken from the French engager ("to promise").

### **enganchado**

1º\_ As an adjective it is said of what is fastened with a hook, by extension what is fixed to something else with any other method, even with a figurative sense even if there is no physical union, as in an emotional relationship. 2º\_ Participle of the verb enganchar .

### **engañar como a una colegiala**



The phrase refers to a situation in which a teenage girl is seduced by an older male, with more experience, but who is not in love but takes advantage of the naivety of the young woman, who is usually found on the way out of a school. The idea extends jocularly to any kind of deception that becomes apparent.

## **engaño**

1st\_ It has no truth, which is a lie. 2o\_ Primera (as 'I' ) person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb deceive . See verbs/deception .

## **engaño perfidia**

See deception, perfidy.

## **engaños**

Plural of deception.

## **engñososo mentiroso**

See deceptive, liar.

## **engarnio**

Useless, weak, flawed, without moral merit.

## **engarrador**

That claws or grabs. See claw, grab.

## **engarzadas**

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

## **engatusar**

The phrase comes from the saying " give cat poke ". See synonyms.

## **englobar**

Join or gather in the same group that has common elements or characteristics. It comes from the word balloon, which has a sense of "container", as in the case of comic book text balloons. Although philologists do not mention it, nobody gets me out of my head that this came out of set theory, by the Venn diagram with the intersection of two groups of elements and that it looks like two overlapping balloons.

## **engolosinar**

1· Fill with treats. 2· Lead to gluttony.

## **engonía**

It is an old voice for "grief, grief", although in some regions it is still heard.

## **engonías**

Plural of archaic engonía ("angunia").

### **engrandecerse**

Pronominal form of the verb enlarge.

### **engrasadas**

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

### **engrasado**

Fat, especially if inorganic lubricant. When eaten normally use " greasy " or " greasy ".

### **engrogaos**

It may be a mistake of some inflection of the thickening or endrugging verbs, or by some plural, or

### **engruá**

I think it is "swallow" in Galician, but it would be best to consult in that dictionary : Galician /engruá .

### **engrupido**

1°\_ Participle of the verb engrupir ("to deceive") . 2°\_ As an adjective and noun it is said of someone deceived or defrauded. 3°\_ Also as an adjective and noun is a conceited, vain person. It is a variant of the previous meaning in the sense of "believed or deceived of himself, of his own value".

### **engrupir**

It comes from the lunfardo " 34 group; by what means fool to harm someone, and by extension lie. See: group.

### **engualichamiento**

Make a witchcraft of gualicho to someone, especially with a pocima of love.

### **enhorabuenas**

Plural of congratulations, which as a phrase is already lexicalized and does not use the plural as 'in good hours'.

### **enjarró**

Inflection of the verb enjarrar ("to plaster a surface, cover it with mud or cement", "to put the arms in a jar"). See verbs/enjarró .

### **enjuneado**

It is a Colombianism used in Antioquia (Colombia) that means "enraged, angry".

### **enlaces primarios**

Primary link plural . See Link , Primary .

### **enlozada**

Female alluding ( "covered with vitreous enamel") . See also steed, sloding, butt, slothing.

## **enlozar**

Cover with snout. See also in the box, for questions.

## **enmallado**

1º\_ Entangled, trapped by a mesh or net. It is especially said of fish. 2º\_ Covered, surrounded or reinforced with a mesh. 3º\_ Participle of the verb enmallar or enmallarse.

## **enmallaico**

It looks like a diminutive of enmelado ("entangled, caught in a net") using the suffix -ico, and misspelled because at least the tilde over the /i/ is missing. Although it can be worse and come from fainting.

## **enmarañadas**

Feminine plural of entanglement ("entangled, made tangled").

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Feminine plural of entanglement ("entangled, made tangled").

## **enmarcarse**

Pronominal form of the verb framing .

## **enmugrecerse**

Pronominal form of the verb mumbling .

## **enoch**

Name of some biblical characters.

## **enoclofobia**

It's the fear of being in the middle of a crowd. The Greek etymology is very accurate, as it is composed of the 949 voices; 957; ( in "in , inside" ) 959; 967; 955; 949; 969; ( ocleo "annoying crowd" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fovos "fear" ) .

## **enogastronomía**

The word gastronomy refers to the preparation of food and its tasting, especially in commercial form ( p . E.g. in a debris). But because a good meal is usually accompanied by a good wine, the word 'enogastronomy' was created which is more comprehensive. It consists of Greek voices 959; 953; 957; 959; 9> ( oinos "wine" ) 947; 945; 963; 964; 951; 961; ( gaster "stomach, digestion" ) 957; 959; 956; 959; 9> ( nomos "rule, standard"). See oenology .

## **enoki**

Enoki (Japanese: 12456; 12494; 12461; ) is one of the names of the edible fungus Flammulina velutipes.

## **enomano sinonimo**

See enomanian, synonymous.

## **enófobo**

It is actually a neologism not very well armed for those who do not drink alcoholic beverages , where the Greek 959; 953; 957; 959; 9> ( oinos ) is "wine" , but 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fovos ) is "fear", so it would be a special case, and not a general one, for the abstemious who flees from drinking only out of fear.

## **enómano**

1st\_ It is a neologism - pointing to cultism - to call the alcoholic (person) who usually drinks wine in excess. It consists of Greek voices 959; 953; 957; 959; 9> ( oinos "wine" ) 956; 945; 957; 953; 945; ( mania "madness", "obsession"). See dipsomaniac, drunk, acratophile, chapeto, butago. 2nd\_ In Greek mythology Enomamane or Enomao was a king of Pisa (in the Élid), father of Hypodamia.

## **enpidar**

Possibly a bad typing.

## **empoderamiento**

See: empowerment, empower.

## **enrobinada**

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

## **enrobinar**

Rust, cover with rust or robin. It is used more as a pronominal.

## **enrredaderas**

enrredaderas is incorrectly written, and should be written as "Creepers" being its meaning:<br>Plural of Creeper. See Creeper.

## **enrulado**

1º\_ That has the shape of a roller, made or natural. 2º\_ By the previous one it is said especially of curly hair. 3º\_ Participle of the verb enrular .

## **enrular**

Give something a curl or curl shape, especially hair.

## **ensangrentado**

1º\_ Covered or stained with blood. It is used figuratively as relating to crime or cruelty. 2º\_ Participle of the verb to ensangrentar .

## **enseñarse**

Pronominal form of the verb to teach. See se ("third-person singular pronoun").

## **enseñorea de su espíritu,**

Cutandpaste of some biblical proverb.

## **ensimismar**

Except for impersonal forms, this verb is rarely found without a pronoun. In fact, its origin contains a singular third-person. It is created from the phrase "in itself", and is to retract in his own intimacy, in his thoughts; and is still used for other people.

## **ensimismarse**

Pronominal form for the verb ensimismar, which is always used with a pronoun .

## **ensinas**

It is not Spanish, maybe Portuguese. Or an error above, enzyme, encina, ansina is, eleventh,

## **ensorbado**

It seems like a mistake by ensobrado, hunched, enoverbished, . . .

## **ensuciar**

Put dirty, stain, spoil (especially the picture). It is used figuratively as "to sully the honor and good name", and also for situations such as the one defined by our colleague Cayetano Peláez del Rosal, which are dirty by their very fact.

## **entablar conversación**

He came here as a synonym for the failed. . . Locution? "enter a guy or aunt" ( sic ). See engage , conversation .

## **entendedera**

Colloquial way of referring to someone's ability to understand. It is more common the plural clotheslines.

## **entender**

1º\_ Understand, assimilate a knowledge. 2º\_ It is also used as "ally, friend", and it seems to me more a Galicism. 3º\_ Have jurisdiction or jurisdiction over something; in principle it is said that because of the knowledge on the subject .

## **entendera**

Error by means or some inflection to understand or . . .

## **entenderse**

Pronominal form of the verb understand .

## **entendú**

It is French and translates as "understood". In lunfardo it is similar to connaisseur; although "understanding", in addition to "tolerating homosexuality", was also interpreted as "occasionally practicing" it. Today would be a bi-urious, heteroflexible.

## **entente**

'Entente' is an "understanding, agreement, intelligence" between states, and that friendship is generally achieved diplomatically. It's actually a French word, it's pronounced 'antante' (with the latest 'e' very soft).

## **enteradito de la perra**

Well, it's a probably very localist locution; here came as a synonym for lumio.

## **entereza osadía**

See fortitude, boldness.

## **entero**

1°\_ Complete, without fractionation, without breaks or missing. See in full . 2°\_ Lexical component used for "stomach, intestine", from Greek 949; 957; 964; 949; 961; 959; 957; ( enteron "intestine, gut" ) , formed by 949; 957; ( in "inside" ) the suffix - 964; 949; 961; 959; 9> ( -teros "more than" ) . See whole- , gastr- , endo- .

## **enteropatía**

It is said of any disease of the intestines. It has a Greek origin since 949; 957; 964; 949; 961; 959; 957; ( Enteron, "intestine" ) 9< 945; 952; 959; 9> (pathos "experience, suffering").

## **entochar**

Error by screwing, entering, torching, torching,

## **entomofobia**

Irrational fear of insects, which may also include other bugs such as spiders, worms, . . . From Greek 949; 957; 964; 959; 956; 959; 957; ( éntomon , "insect" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fovos "fear" ) . See arachnophobia, scoleciphobia, apiphobia.

## **entornadas**

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

## **entorno**

1°\_ Environment, which surrounds something with which it is connected in some way. It is formed by the prefix en- torno ("turn, rodeo"). 2°\_ Inflection of the verb to entornar . See verbs/environment .

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## **entourage**

Entourage is not Spanish but English or French, and I don't think it's used existing in our "environment or entourage" language. See english/entourage .