



SPANISH DICTIONARY

furoya

INTRODUCTION

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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ir al tordo

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

ir bien de vientre

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

ir bien vestido

See go, well, dress.

ir de cuerpo

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

ir de farra

See farra.

ir de vientre

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

ir guapo

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

ir mas alla

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

ir por agua y salir trasquilado

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

ir por colectora

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

ir por colectora

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

ir por lana y salir trasquilado

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

ir por lana y volver trasquilado

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

ir rápido

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

ir sereno

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

ir sobrio

See go, sober.

ir viento en popa

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

iran

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

irar

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

irán

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

irenología

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

ireverencia en la discusion

See irreverence, discussion.

irlanda

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

irlanda del norte

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

irma

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

irma-

Error for Irma , which is not a prefix .

ironía

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

irónico

Relative to irony, as a mockery and literary resource.

irracional

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

irradiancia

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

irredento

That has no redemption. See Redeem .

irregulado

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

irritadisimo

Error of very irritated .

irritadísimo

Superlative of irritated.

irritarse

Pronominal form of the verb irritate.

irse a tomar porculo

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

irse de baretas

Error for leaving rods ("having diarrhea") .

irse de botellón

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

irse de pedo

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

irse de quaker

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

irse la pata abajo

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

irse por la pata abajo

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

isabel

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

iscariote

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

isi

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

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

isla

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

isla de pascua

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

isla flotante

Dessert made with meringue.

islam

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

islamismo

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

islámico

Concerning Islam. See suffix -ico .

ismos

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

iso

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

isocelular

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

isolofobia

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

isomomía

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

isondú

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

isondúes

Plural of isondu (firefly).

isonomía

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

isoordinario

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

isoterma

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

isotrombia

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

isótera

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

istg

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

italianismo

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

italo-americano

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

italoargentino

Relative to Italy and Argentina, which has both nationalities.

italoestadounidense

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

ite

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

ite, missa est

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

itífalofobia

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

itívalo

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

iug

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

iuppiter

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

iván

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

ivette

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

izquierda

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

íbero

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

ícono

Icon variant; it is most used in America.

íd.

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

íddish

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

ídem

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

ídem per ídem

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

ídish

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

íncubo

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

índigo

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

ífera

Female inferno.

ínsula

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

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

ítaca

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

îñr

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

ïo

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

j

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

jabalina liviana

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

jabao capirro

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

jabáto

Jabato error ("wild boar puppy") .

jabinera

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

jaboncillo

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

jabonera

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

And today they're just a memory.

jacaderasca

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

jacaraca dormilona

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

jacinto de agua

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

jacobino

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

jacobo

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

jacques b bley

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

jahaziel

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

jalar o halar

See pull, or , halar.

jalonada

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

jamaicano

Gentilicio de Jamaica .

jamba

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

janga

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

jangá

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

jangua-

Error by jangua ("small oriental warship").

janguear

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

janucá

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

januquiá

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

japi

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

japonés

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

japón

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

jaquear

1°_ In the game of chess it is "to attack the king of the opponent with some piece of his own". It comes from the checker voice. See checkmate. 2°_ For the previous one, "corral, avoid suddenly a foreign movement, who is usually considered an opponent". 3°_ Castilian version of the Spanish hack (pr . Jakear). It is almost not used. 4°_ In lunfardo it is a very little used word, and it is a misinterpretation of the Castilianized Turkish jartear ("to deceive"), surely influenced by some of the previous meanings.

jaramago

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

jarawi

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

jardín

1st_ Garden of ornamental plants and flowers. From the French garden (pr. yardén), which is a diminutive of the archaic jart ("orchard"). 2°_ An old name for the toilets on fishing boats that consisted of a board with an outboard hole inside a sentry box with a door. According to tradition, the name comes from the previous meaning, because of the plants they used inside to absorb the stench. 3°_ Stain, fissure or natural inclusion in the emerald stone.

jardín del edén

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

jared

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

jareth

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

jargon

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

jargon

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

jaría

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

jarioso

It is an Americanism malsonant by "libidinous, sexually excited, in heat" that by the synonymy of "hot, arreche" can be

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

jartada

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

jartado

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

jartar

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

jarte

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

jartear

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

jasídico

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

jasyr

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

java

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

javaque

It's probably a bug from *jabeque* or tobacco.

jawi

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

jay

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

jdp

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

jebi

Hispanicization of "heavy" English.

jecho

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

jediondo

Another spelling for stinking.

jefe de recamareros

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

jefe tutti capi di capo

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

jergón

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

jerico

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

jerifo

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

jerigoncio

It's a variant of the word jargon.

jeringozas

Plural of jeringoza ("another variant of the word gibberish").

jerma

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

jermu

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

jeropa

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

jerró

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

jestapo

Surely it's a mistake by the acronym Gestapo.

jesucristo

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

jesuitina

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

jesuitino

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

jesús

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

jesús maría y José

See Jesus, Mary, Joseph.

jet

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

jet

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

jet set

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

jhoana origen

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

jhoi khoi

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

jhon david

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

ji ji ji

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

ji, ji, ji

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

jilear

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

jineta

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

jinetas

1°_ Plural of rider . 2°_ Plural of the feminine of rider. See jinetero .

jiposa

Girl of jipose.

jiposo

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

jirafa-

Error by giraffe.

jirn

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

jitanjáfora

Poetic form with meaningless text; it can also be a prose, whose values are in its harmony, in the aesthetic combination of its words and its cadence. The name was taken by the Mexican Alfonso Reyes from a poetry devoid of meaning that Mariano Brull taught to recite his daughters (1929).

jitnu

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

jitnues

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

jmaxvahzcrjl

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

jinteligente

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

joaco

Joaquin's Hypocoristic. See Juaco .

jocoyo

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

joder

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

jodete

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

jodido

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

johanna

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

jolón

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

jomo

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

jonatán

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

jonca

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

jora

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

jornada

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

jornadas

Plural of days .

jorobar

To annoy, to annoy, to importune. It's an understatement for not saying "fuck."

jorobaté

This seems like a mistake for "joróbate" ("euphemism for 'fuck you'"), for verbs/hump and the pronoun te. But it turns out that it is used in some cases to graph a very common pronunciation where the tonic is forced into the enclitic when it

is in an imperative and the final pronoun is omitted; So, instead of saying "Joróbate tú", it is pronounced "jorobaté". See hump, fuck.

joróbate

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

Josefina

It is a feminine feminine name and diminutive of Joseph.

José

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

Jossenka

Obviously this name or surname is not of Spanish origin nor is it Spanishized, but we are still going to try an origin. From what I read somewhere in genealogy the Yossen family comes from France, from the union of the Yahya and Iacchia lineages, who left Nantes because of the wars between the Papacy and the Holy Roman Empire. Some of the branches of the family may have changed the spelling to Jossen, and also settled in Ukraine, which would explain the suffix. While - 1085; 1082; 1086; (-nko) is a very common Slavic diminutive in Russian nicknames, for the Ukrainians it was also a patronymic used by young men enlisted in the Cossack army and that gave them a certain prestige (at least in the seventeenth century). From there it is not strange that some woman has converted him to 1049; 1086; 1089; 1077; 1085; 1082; 1072; (Yossenka) [note: Russian surnames have feminine] and it was later popularized as a name by others such as Jossey with the suffix -nka.

jotes

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

joven muchacho

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

jovenciata

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

jovenlandia

This ironic neologism seems to have its origin in Spain and refers to an undefined place (although for Europeans it may be North Africa or the Near East) from where young immigrants arrive. It is taken from police news that, for ethical reasons, avoid mentioning the nationality of criminals and delinquents so as not to encourage the stigmatization of migrant groups when the detainees are foreigners; and they usually use the formula "a young man . . ." to name them. Thus nationalist and racist social media groups who expected indirect support from the media that no longer mentioned the nationality of a criminal when they were foreigners, created the term 'youthland' to highlight negatively and ironically this editorial policy that avoids naming their countries of origin. See Jovenlandés.

joyita

Diminutive of jewel, in any of its meanings.

joystick

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

jóker

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

jpd

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

juaco

It is a variant of the hypocoristic "Joaco".

juacu

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

juan

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

juana

Female version of the name John.

juanismo

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

judaísmo

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

judeocristiano

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

judias azas secas

Since we're telling you the story. The original query was made on a site on the Castilian language (where it corresponds, not in a dictionary) by this fragment of a story that was not understood : « . . . dried asaz beans. . . » . I doubt that someone dedicated to literature will misunderstand the wrong place, and reverse the letters of one word or remove the accent from another; that's what trolls have been doing because they're too patient here. Either way we will

take advantage of the input and link each word (as befits a dictionary) in case someone falls by chance in this entry and wants to understand the fragment of text (although it is not a speech, and no one normal is going to look for it in a dictionary, and if you do. . . you have to write it without misspellings). See Jewish, asaz, dry.

judicatura

Dignity and work of a judge.

judicializaci

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

judía

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

judío

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

judío-marroquí

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

juego

1°_ Playful, sports, or entertainment and fun activity without competition, which usually has certain rules. 2°_ By the organized set of players or implements for the game, it is said of any group of objects related to the same purpose. 3°_ By the coordination and movements of a team in sports games or skill, it is said that something "has play" when it has some freedom of movement within a mechanical assembly. 4°_ Inflection of the verb to play. See verbs/game.

juego de manos

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

juego del saco

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

juegos arrogantes

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

juemáquina

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

juera

Jacket way of saying " was "

jueves

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

jugar a las muñecas

Actually, it would be that: "playing with dolls", but it turns out that it arrived here at the same time as the query "playing with carts", and together they then take on another meaning, since it is considered as a prejudiced stereotype of "play for a girl (woman)" that does not correspond to boys.

jugar a los carritos

Actually, it would be just that: "playing with cars", but it turns out that it arrived here at the same time as the query "playing with dolls", and together they then take on another meaning, since it is considered as a prejudiced stereotype of "play for a male child" that does not correspond to women.

juguete

1º_ Diminutive of game, which is used much more for the object with which it is played. 2nd_ Amusement, entertainment, mockery. In an almost poetic sense, it is something or someone at the mercy of an external force that it cannot control.

juicho

If it is not spam of some yutuber or similar, it is a variant of the hypocoristic goicho or huicho for "Luis" (the name of the parrot mentioned by Danilo Enrique Noreña Benítez is precisely because in Brazil they call it "luisa"). Although it can also be an error by trial, huichol, huacho,

juicio

1o_ Criteria for judging . 2o_ Evaluation of a higher and qualified entity, usually of a judge.

juicios y añadiduras

I am not sure that in some case it is used as a locution, because it should be understood simply by judgment ("judgment", "criterion, reasonableness") and addition ("aggregate, often unnecessary").

jujués

Plural of jujuí ("Andean aboriginal people").

julepe

In principle it was a sweet drink (spirit) used as a soothing or sedative that in Arabic was called 1580; 1604; 1575; 1576; (pr . yulap) from Persian 1575; 1576; ("water") 1711; 1604; ("roses, flowers"), but already in Spanish took by antiphrasis the meaning of feeling nervous, fear, stress, tiredness. It's also a card game.

julero

julero is incorrectly written, and should be written as "fulero" being its meaning:
Dissimilation of " fulero ".

juliana-

Error by julienne (various definitions).

julio

1°_ Julio is a male name of Latin origin. Its feminine is Julia. 2nd_ Seventh month of the year. Named as a tribute to Emperor Julius Caesar. 3°_ In the International System of Measurements, the joule is a unit of energy, work and heat. Its symbol is J, and the name is a tribute to the English physicist James Prescott Joule for his contributions to thermodynamics.

jumadera

1°_ Metathesis, with some dissimilation, of smoke ("cloud of smoke"). 2°_ Drunkenness. See juma, jumar.

jumaera

1°_ Vulgarized form for jumadera ("drunkenness"). See juma. 2°_ Vulgarized form for smoke ("cloud of smoke").

jumar

It is another way to smoke ("get drunk, intoxicate"), which is somehow also associated with smoking.

jumbo

It is an adjective for something "big, of enormous size", from the name of an Abyssinian elephant captured in the mid-19th century and exhibited in circuses and fairs in Europe and the US. There are no records that explain why they gave it that name, perhaps it has its origin in the Swahili greeting yambo, which is how Jumbo sounds in English, although for some reason in many Spanish-speaking countries we say it 'yumbo'.

june

Inflection of the verb junar. See verbs/june.

jupa de maní

1°_ It is another of the common names of the machaca insect (*Fulgora laternaria*), which in its adult phase develops a large head similar to a peanut or peanut pod as a method of protection against predators, because there it has two spots that resemble eyes, which combined with the colors of the wings gives it an appearance of small reptile. See jupa ("head"), butterfly caiman, chicharra-machacuy, cocoposa. 2°_ It is a variant of "hollow head" ("irresponsible person, who does not meditate what he does") that is used more as a "peanut head".

juradura

It is possible that the word 'juradura' will be used in some cases, but it is most likely another pseudo-consultation in the collection "without the stressed vowel" inspired by 'juraduría' ("dignity of the jury").

juria

Vulgarized form and jacket for fury ("anger, violence").

jurias

Plural of juria vulgarism ("fury").

jurides

It can be an error by the plural of jíride.

jurídica

Feminine of legal .

jurídico

Relating to justice, which conforms to legal law.

justa

1°_ Feminine of just . 2nd_ Medieval tournament between two contenders, who faced each other armed as in a battle to demonstrate their skills. In many cases the purpose was only sporting, but in its origins it was tried to validate or justify a right between the two, so it was more similar to a duel to the death.

justaposición

And. . . It would be the phrase "just position" without the space. See just .

juzgador que juzga

And if you are a judge, i'm sure you judge, although if it is your job you are usually called a judge. See judge .

juzgadura

To the possible errors described by JOHN, I add the classic trolling in this dictionary of consulting without the accented vowels for judging ("dignity of judge").

juzgauría

It is the dignity and status of a judge.

juzgar

Make judgment about something or someone.

júpiter

1°_ Prince of the gods in Roman mythology. See Iuppiter . 2°_ By the previous , name of the fifth planet of the solar system. See Jovian . 3°_ It is called 'Jupiter' or 'Jupiter tree' to Lagerstroemia indica, native to Asia. The association with the planet occurs because it blooms in the summer, when Jupiter is visible in the Northern Hemisphere.

k

1°_ Consonant of name "ka", which the Spanish took from the Greek alphabet, mainly for technical voices. 2°_ 'K' is the chemical symbol for potassium. 3°_ 'K' is the symbol for the unit of temperature "kelvin". 4°_ 'K' in mathematics represents a constant. 5°_ 'K' is the carat symbol (jewelry). See kt . 6°_ 'k' is the symbol of the prefix kilo ("thousand"). 7°_ Name of a vitamin. 8°_ Name of several works and characters in music, cinema and literature.

kaaba

The Kaaba or Caaba is a sacred place, a point of pilgrimage and direction to which the Muslims lead their prayers. It is an almost cubic construction in Mecca (Saudi Arabia) within the Masyid al-Haram mosque, which also contains in its

structure the Black Stone (relic of Islam). Its name comes from the Arabic 1575; 1604; 1603; 1593; 1576; 1577; (al Kaaba "the cube").

kacé

If it's not spam for a Berlin clothing brand, it can be a contraction for the greeting in voseo "what do you do. . . ?» . [Note: in the American band 'KC and the Sunshine Band' KC is pronounced 'kay ci', after the last name of its leader Harry Wayne Casey, which sounds the same.]

kakistocracia

Superlative of cacocracy? Actually, yes; it is a neologism that is used in very few cases where it fits the context, because otherwise it would be a propaganda opinion. It is taken from the Greek 954; 945; 954; 959; 9> (kakos "bad") the superlative suffix 953; 963; 964; 969; (istous) 954; 961; 945; 964; 959; 9> (kratos "power, government") .

kalani

Woman's name; has other versions like Khalanie. See also nahuatlhuichol/kalani .

kaleborroka

He is Basque and refers to the street fight or riot. See Basque/Kaleborroka , Basque/Kale , Basque/Borroka .

kalidou

It is a male name, common in Senegal. It is possibly a version of the Arabic 1582; 1575; 1604; 1583; (Khaled "immortal") with French influence, and perhaps with some Wolof.

kalipigia

For some reason in Spanish calipigia is preferred.

kalo

Name of about twenty cities in Liberia, Indonesia, Turkey, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Tanzania, Vietnam, USA, Papua New Guinea, Guinea, Lesotho, and Mali.

kamaboko

Type of surimi or surumi ("Japanese fish or crab-based food") . The name is the transliteration of 12363; 12414; 12412; 12371; (kamaboko) .

kamia

1°_ Another way of calling the Kumiai tribe, who inhabited the current border between Mexico and the USA. 2°_ Kamia is a woman's name. There is no agreement on its etymology; it could be a feminization of the Japanese kami (Shinto spirits with some resemblance to the Roman lares).

kanikama

It is a bar of cooked fish paste, although the popular belief (even in its home Japan) is that it contains crab. The name is a trademark that became generic in many parts of the world. See surimi , kamaboko .

kanji

Japanese spelling, synograms based on the Chinese writing system. It comes from 28450; 23383; (kanyi "han character").

kapanga

Argentina rock and ska band. The name refers to the word " bodyguard ". See: bodyguard.

kaqchikel

It is another spelling for cachiquel ("people and their language of Mayan origin").

kaqchiquel

It is another spelling for cachiquel ("people and their language of Mayan origin").

karely

Karely is a feminine given name, sometimes used as a hypocoristic. There is no agreement on its origin, some theories assume that it is a female variant of Charles, so it would come from the Germanic cheorl or keorl ("person, in the sense of 'non-slave'"); for others it has a Latin origin in the adjective cara ("dear, beloved, valuable").

karoshi

It is not Spanish, but it is used because we do not have an equivalent, since in Latin America it is not the case (at least voluntarily). It is a word imported from Japanese for "death by labor overdose", originally 36942; 21172; 27515; (karoyi) formed by the voices 36942; (ka "excess") 21172; (rho "work") 27515; (yi "death").

kashrut

Although it looks less, it is the same as the Yiddish "kosher". From Hebrew 1502; 14< 1511; 1456; 1493; 14> 1468; 1513; 1461; 1473; 1512; (cáshrut "which properly respects the Jewish precepts for the food that practitioners may consume").

kasicasgo

You have to see the context. In Argentina may be an irony (up to a lack of spelling) about the leadership of the family 40 Kirchner; that are identified with the letter " K ") compared with chieftains. They occupied positions of senators, Governors and Presidents.

katanga

Another graphic version of catanga.

katharos

Transliteration from Greek 954; 945; 952; 945; 961; 959; 9> (katharós "clean, pure") to another language such as English, since in Spanish you can put the accent on the last vowel, or simply translate it as "Cathar".

katja

It is a Nordic version of 'Katya', a reduced form of 'Ekaterina' ('Catalina').

káiseres

Plural of Kaiser .

keinán

It may be yet another spelling for Cainan.

keloke

It is another variant of "q lo q" also used as a greeting, as mentioned in "klk manin", where a comma and accent seem to be missing.

kelvin

Temperature scale that begin in " absolute zero " where in theory the thermodynamic movement of the atoms is stopped. Its practical use (although they remain 41 theoretical values; occurs in lighting, since the black in a body emits radiation of color to be " " heated, and each value of temperature kelvin will coincide with a different wave length. See: Absolute zero.

kenko

'Kenko' is an Inca archaeological site near Machu Picchu, in Cusco (Peru). The name is of Quechua origin, where Q'inqu means "labyrinth", although it was named after the Spanish conquistadors for its zigzag paths and its network of underground tunnels.

kerkedé

It is the name of an infusion or tea prepared with flowers, traditional in SudanI still did not taste the kerkedé in Khartoum.

kénosis

It is a word used in the New Testament that Christians interpret as a voluntary way of shedding earthly concepts in order to fully receive and accept God's will. The Greek word 954; 949; 957; 969; 963; 953; 9> (kenoosis) comes from verb 954; 949; 957; 959; 969; (kenoo "emptying") .

khoikhoi

Another name for the Namaqua or Namacua ethnic group, although they are also known as hotentotes ("cakes") by the Dutch.

kiada

Exaggeration, itry to look like someone who is not, insolent behavior. It is used in some cities in Spain, and although I do not have the etymology, it occurs to me that it may have a common origin with quia.

kidam

Anarca version of chidam? . See also quía .

kilix

It is another way of calling the chalice (cup), closer to the original Greek.

kilo watts hora

Kilowatt is written, and the hour can be for kW?h ("kilowatt hour" energy measurement) or kW/h ("kilowatt per hour" power measurement). In case of doubts, see also kilo, watt, watt.

kilo-

Prefix meaning "per thousand, a thousand times". From the Greek 967; 953; 955; 953; 959; 953; (chílioi "mil"). Its symbol is k.

kilombo

It is another spelling for quilombo.

kilowatio

Error per kilowatt or kilowatt .

kin

It is not Spanish, and can be person name, movie name, bottled water, cryptocurrency name,

kina

1st_ Name of the Maximum Pinctada, the largest perlic oyster in the world. 2nd_ Currency of Papua New Guinea . The name comes from oysters, which were formerly used as currency. 3rd_ Woman Name .

kinas

Plural of kina .

kinetoscopio

A precursor machine to cinematographic projectors whose animations were viewed on a single screen. The name is taken from the Greek 954; 953; 957; 951; 963; 953; 9> (kinesis "movement") 963; 954; 959; 9< 949; 953; 957; (scopein "observe"). See nickelodeon.

kinki

See also quinquí, kinky.

kinkillero

It is a variant of quincallero, although it later took on other meanings and perhaps that justifies the spelling changes, some taken from kinky. See quincalla , -ero , kinki , quinquí .

kinky

In English is "iron or"curl"small, also"twisted", and hence the colloquial meaning of"perverted"reaching the Spanish to call the kinky sex, extreme sexual practice but consensual, in places or times unorthodox, with accessories, bondage" , sadomasochism,. . .

kiosko

It is another variant of kiosk or kiosk, closer to the old Turkish kö 351;k ("pavilion, viewpoint") that in that language evolved into "mansion", which would really be a return to its Persian origin, but which passed to the rest of Europe as "shop", "small and independent of another larger building for sale, promotion, information, . . . " .

kiosko quincallería

See kiosk, quincallería.

kiosko-

Sure it's kiosk with an extra dash.

kioskos

Plural of kiosk (variant of kiosk or kiosk).

kioto

Kyoto is the name of a prefecture and its capital, on the island of Honshu in Japan. The original name of the city founded at the end of the eighth century was 24179; 23433;- 201((in English Heian-Kio "capital of peace") formed by the voices 24179; 23433; (Jeian "Peace, Tranquility") 201(37117; (kioó "city") , being 201(37117; (Kyoto "city of residence of the emperor, capital") a popular name that ended up becoming official in the eleventh century. See Toji, Yura.

kipá

Jewish ritual hat worn by men, especially in places of worship. Hebrew 1499; 14< 1468; 1508; 1464; 1468; 1492; (kipa, " top, dome ").

kirchnerismo

In Argentina it is a political movement within Peronism initiated by Nestor Carlos Kirchner that includes his family, although his widow Cristina Fernández de Kirchner identifies with Cristinism.

kirchnerista

Supporter or supporter of Kirchnerism (Argentine political movement of Peronist origin).

kirie

It is a word that is used in classical Greek, and Spanish almost exclusively in the religious field (see Kyrie eleison); the original spelling comes from 954; 965; 961; 953; 959; 9> (kyrios), and being a Vocative is translated as "Oh, master!" or "Oh, Lord!".

kirshnerista

It's some mistake. Perhaps for a devotee of the god Krishna in Hinduism, or relative to the plastic artist Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, or perhaps to the asteroid that bears his name, but most likely they wanted to write kirchnerista ("supporter of kirchnerism") by the Argentine politician Néstor Carlos Kirchner.

ko

KO is an abbreviated form for the English man KnockOut , which occurs in contact sports such as boxing, when one of the contenders takes a hit that prevents him from following the fight.

koans abstracto

There are more mistakes than words here. To begin with, let's say that k 333;an is the transliteration of Japanese 20844; 26696; (kooan), a variant similar to greek philosophical aporia that is used in Zen Buddhism to be interpreted by the student. It is written the same in singular and plural, and the Castilianized version can be koan -since in Spanish we do not have the long /o/ - so if we needed to name more than one the correct construction for us would be 'koanes'. On the other hand, they are all abstract, the idea is not to interpret them literally, so with the adjective a pleonasm is created, which even if it were correct, is not locution and does not fit as a dictionary entry.

kobani

It seems to me that the Syrian city is called more Kobane. And the cop, cobani. I was thinking that if it were true the definition of Danilo Enrique Noreña Benítez would be a find for the community of scholars of the lunfardo, because to me the etymologies for 'cobani' I never finished closing, and that it is "eye or watchful" in Arabic opens a new walk or research. But it turns out that it is as Hector and Manuel Penichet P say, to the city in the West they call it Kobane, and its official name in Arabic is Ayn al-Arab, written as 1593; 1610; 1606; 1575; 1604; 1593; 1585; 1576; (ayen al arabi) which is what translates as "The Arab Eye". No 'Kobani', which is the German name for the company that built its train station (Koban, Railway Company), and is a contraction of "Kompany bahn".

kobe

1°_ Name of at least a dozen geographical places in Chad, USA, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Nigeria and Japan. 2°_ By the Japanese city of 31070; 25144; (Kobe) in Hyogo Prefecture, wagyu cattle and their meat are also called 'kobe'. See also Kobé .

kobé

Kobé is the name of 3 cities in Chad, Haiti and Mali respectively. See also Kobe .

kof

As an acronym 'KOF' has no development in Spanish, but we can find it from other languages to identify the bottling company "Coca-Cola Femsa", or for the game The King of Fighters, or for the Konjunkturforschungsstelle institute ("Swiss Business Cycle Research Center"). It is also the IATA code for Komatipoort Airport (South Africa).

kogui

Aboriginal people living in the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta Colombia; also called kaggaba, the name of one of its four founding tribes.

koguis

Plural of kogui, the whole of that people.

koinonía

Term religious, of Christianity, which is understood as 'communion', although it has had different reaches depending on the season. Greek 954; 959; 953; 957; 969; 957; 953; 945; (koinonia, "communion")

koit

It is a male name of Estonian origin, and means "dawn". It is not widely used in America, where it may have other meanings, such as the Nahuatl "tree" or the Haitian Creole "coitus".

kola

In addition to the various geographical names, it is also the language spoken on the island of Kola (Arú Archipelago, Indonesia); and a way to call the cola nut (Cola acuminata), which comes from its name in African mandinga k'ola and is the origin of so many brands of beverages mentioned here.

konebaad

I wasn't sure it was Spanish, but it does look Spanish from Danish konebåd or Norwegian konebåt, so it should be used. It is a type of boat common until the middle of the last century in Greenland, widely used by the Inuit who called it umiak, similar to a canoe with space for several people or for merchandise, unlike the kayak that had space for a single

man. And this is what generated the confusion, because the umiak is not a boat for women but for the man to take the wife (who also rowed) and eventually the children. Hence the Norse name is composed of kone ("wife") baat ("boat").

konny

'Konny' is a feminine given name, or a diminutive hypocoristic Konstanze, which is less frequent than Constance, for which "Connie" is used more. There is an etymology that supposes an origin in the Latin cornu, us ("horn") or perhaps cornus, i ("dogwood" ornamental shrub), although the suffix -y is more English than Latin; and with that criterion it could even be by a diminutive of Kon, the Inca god of rain and south wind.

kool

It's not Spanish; but it's the nickname of musician Robert Earl "Kool" Bell (Muhammad Bayyan). See English/cool .

kosher

See coshar.

kosinäq

And , it's not Spanish. It's Mayan, but around here we don't have a Kaqchikel dictionary. Although it shouldn't, I can comment that kosinäq means "tired, tired", and comes from a perfective participle of the verb kos ("to get tired, to get tired") with its ending inaq.

kósher

It's another version for kosher. See cosher , kashrut , treif .

kraftwerk

German pioneers in pop band electronic of the 1970's. The name refers to power plants, and also the work that requires an effort.

kraftwerk es una banda de música electrónica alemana

See: kraftwerk.

krishna

For Hinduism Krishna is the god Vishnu in his eighth avatar or incarnation, although for Krishnaism he is the main god from which Vishnu comes. The Sanskrit name 2325; 2371; 2359; 2381; 23" It means "black, dark blue", which is the color of the skin with which the divinity is represented.

krishnaísmo

Ancient religion of India and Nepal based on the doctrine of Bhu Dhai Krishna, according to texts of the Bhagavata-purana. They regard the god Krishna as supreme and eternal.

krisna

Another spelling for the Hindu god Krishna.

kt

'kt' is a variant of the carat symbol for metals, although K is preferred.

kuchen

Although it is German, the word kuchen (cujen "pastel") is used in Spanish to name a sweet or salty cake of the type bizcochuelo, of European origin.

kufiyah

Another name for the shemagh or [already]shmagh handkerchief. It comes from the Arabic 1603; 1608; 1601; 1610; 1577; (kufiya) and has several transliterations.

kun

1°_ Although it is not used in Spanish, we know this suffix of Japanese social treatment, since it is used to address a male with whom we have a previous trust, or if he is younger than one and we can afford some condescension. The kanji spelling for kun is 21531; , and in the hiragana system is 12367; 12435; . See san ("Japanese honorific suffix").
2°_ KUN is the IATA code for Kaunas Airport in the city of Karmelava (Lithuania).

kuna yala

Kuna Yala is a name already replaced by that of Guna Yala (in Panama), since the Guna language does not have a pronunciation for the /k/ and its name was misinterpreted by the conquistadors.

kunche

It can be a mistake by kunché, or maybe by kuchen, which is German but is used in Spanish to name dessert.

kunché

Small village north of the Yucatan Peninsula, in Mexico.

kyrie eleison

Name of several Christian liturgical prayers. Although its origin as a locution is earlier, because it comes from the Greek (it is not Latin, although it appears in Latin prayers) and Kirie was already used in ancient Greece and Egypt to invoke kings or gods; 922; 965; 961; 953; 949; 949; 955; 949; 951; 963; 959; 957; (Kirie eleison "Oh, Lord, pity!") .

kýlix

It is the transliteration, or figurative pronunciation, of Greek 954; 965; 955; 953; 958; (kýlix "cup"), even tighter than kilix or kylix for the liturgical chalice.

l

1°_ Letter of the Latin alphabet . In Roman numerals, L is 50. 3°_ 'L' is symbol for "liter", "angular momentum", "Avogadro's constant", "electromagnetic self-induction". 4°_ 'L . ' is the abbreviation in botanical taxonomy for Carl Linnaeus. 5°_ 'L' is the abbreviation for "bill of exchange". 6th_ 'l' is the preferred symbol for 'litre'. 7°_ 'l . ' is an abbreviation for "latitude, line, book, list".

la

1°_ Article determined in singular feminine . See the , lo . 2°_ Feminine form of third-person pronoun . See . 3°_ Name of a musical note . See ut queant laxis , ut queant laxis (1) , ut queant laxis (2) . 4°_ 'La' is the chemical symbol of lanthanum. 5°_ ' . la' is the internet domain for Laos . 6°_ 'LA' is a common way of abbreviating "latin america", and also "Los Angeles", in addition to being an acronym with various developments in Spanish and other languages.

la avaricia rompe el saco

Saying dedicated to the moorings; refers to putting so many goods together in a stock exchange (in life) that in the end they break it (they waste it).

la bella easo

The Bella Easo is the name given to the city of San Sebastian (Spain), by the belief that it is built on the ancient port city of Easo (Oiasso, for the Romans). See Donostia .

la bóveda de toro

La Bóveda de Toro is a municipality located in the province of Zamora, Spain.

la burundanga

See burundanga.

la c dentro de un círculo

See c , inside , circle , © (©).

la cabellera de berenice

A poem written by Callimachus in the third century BC. C . where the myth of the offering made by Berenice II of Egypt is narrated, who cut off her beautiful hair and left it in the temple of Venus, from where it disappeared to become a constellation of seven stars discovered by the astronomer and mathematician Conon of Samos.

la caja tonta

See the ("female item"), dumb box ("TV"), dumb box.

la calabaza de halloween

It is almost a reverse dictionary query for "Jack O'Lantern" and his legend, which is another version of the one who mocks the Devil and when he dies they do not want him even in Hell not in Paradise; so I'm going to skip that story. But I do comment that his lamp with an eternal ember was made of hollowed-out turnip, common vegetable in his native Ireland. Irish immigrants did not find abundance of turnips in North America, but pumpkins, so they followed their tradition of remembering Jack with a candle now inside this berry. As american cultural penetration was the one who popularized Halloween, we know the pumpkin version more than that of turnip.

la carmela

This would be a spam for a century-old tincture, tonic and hair perfume; but it turns out that the formerly known as 'Professor N's Hygienic Lotion. López Caro' was the origin of Carmelazo lunfardism (give a touch of Carmela lotion), so let's review it. 'La Carmela' was a product created in the Botica de Nemesio López Caro (Santiago de Compostela, Spain) and among its many goodness was to disguise the gray hairs with a progressive dyeing. In the 1920s he was associated with 'J. L. Lopez Count S. R. L. ', from Buenos Aires (Argentina), which distributes it in the country and in others of South America. In the Río de la Plata the verb carmelear (dye hair) and other variants from its name 'Carmela' is created, which pays homage to a Spanish artist of the early twentieth century, of which there has been no more data.

la celestina

"La Celestina" is the popular name for the novel "Tragicomedia de Calisto y Melibea", written by Fernando de Rojas towards the end of the 15th century; where the celestine character is the one who goes through almost the entire plot.

la compañía de garnacha

Even without the article, it is the name given to certain traveling theatrical groups during the Spanish Baroque of the seventeenth century, composed of about 6 male actors, an actress and a young man who could act as a "second lady on stage". See Grenache .

la coruña

La Coruña is a Spanish city and province, the Galician name is A Coruña.

la cresta de la lumbre

It is a verse from the poem Zorongo gitano, which describes the flame, for its shape and its warmth. See crest (because it grows with that shape upwards), fire ("burning fire"). [Note: on the same site where they published the nonsense of alum (which I will not mention so as not to promote it) was also the correct reference to the poem. 128530;]

la cruz del sur

See the ("feminine singular article"), 'Southern Cross', referring to the group of stars or by metonymy to the southern hemisphere. [In these cases the article indicates an omitted noun or adjective, which here would be 'constellation'.]

la demointerculturalidad

See Demointerculturalidad.

la española

Hispaniola is the name given by Christopher Columbus to an island in the Antilles (Caribbean Sea), which over time was called in different ways, being today Santo Domingo the most accepted in Spanish. In it are the nations of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

la expresion a machete

See expression, machete , "a machete" .

la glorieta

Part of the gardens or terraces that have a structure covered in climbing plants of awning and up to walls as a.

la gonosis

It can be a mistake by 'gnosis', 'genesis', gomosis, . . .

la gota que colma el vaso

See be the straw that fills the glass.

la gran siete

It is the name of a play in the trick (card game), where the seven of swords is taught, which is a winning card. The sign to the partner is a half smile, only with the right corner of the lips. See "the big seven!"

la hora mas amarga

See hour , more , bitter . [Note: I put the example so you can see how it is written , 128530; .]

la kresala

The article makes me suspect it's a spam, though it's not the first time they've put it on anything. Same, it is not Spanish: see Basque/kresala, and, yes, also kresala.

la lobería

La Lobería is a city in the Lobería Partido (Buenos Aires Province, Argentina).

la madre del borrego

It is an expression that refers to the knot of a subject, to the point of origin, to the most important or revealing. See mother, sheep, quid, "being the mother of the lamb", "being something the mother of the lamb".

la maja

It could be the trolling of making pronominal the inflection verbs/maja, or of adding an article to maja ("end of the mortar"), or better to the feminine of majo ("beautiful and graceful young man"); but precisely to the latter we can find some meaning. It turns out that the Spanish artist Francisco de Goya painted in the late eighteenth century two versions of a female portrait known then as "La Gitana", both in the same pose, but in one the model is dressed and in the other, naked. The grace (they say) was that the owner had the portraits superimposed on a room, and with a mechanism raised the first version to exhibit the woman without clothes of the second. Already at the beginning of the nineteenth century the Tribunal of the Inquisition hijacked the works for obscene, and in their records they appear for the first time named as "maja", which is the way in which each one is known today: "La Maja desnuda" and "La Maja vestida".

la mar de cosas

And. . . It can be noted that "things" are usually liquid, but the concept of "sea" as "abundant" and the poetic use of "the" ("article in feminine") already suppose that it can refer to a large number of any issue or matter.

la mesa

1º_ La Mesa is a municipality of the Tequendama Province (Cundinamarca, Colombia). The name is an allusion to the plateau where it is settled. 2º_ In some cases, where the context is understood, the article may refer to a specific (meeting) table such as "liaison table", "main entertainment table", . . . although for me it does not fit as a definition in a dictionary.

la palabra after

Too bad it is poorly planned, by writing and by dictionary, because you could comment something about a use as an apocope of Anglicisms that are found -unnecessarily- in Spanish as after office, after work, after party. See the ("feminine certain article"), word , English / after ("after") .

la palabra antropogonico

See word, anthropogonic.

la palabra cierra

I don't know what closes which word, so I suggest you see word and close. And for some mistake, saw.

la palabra condominios

Plural of condominium.

la palabra diezmesino

See word, tithing.

la palabra follage

See the (article) , word , foliage .

la palabra gufa

With ask for guide it was more than enough, except for the detail that does not exist in Spanish. It can be any voice for local use in lunfardo perhaps an adjective for something gloomy or that brings bad luck, but rather than another would be cocoliche, there is no history of that Word.

la palabra mecate

See mecate, and since we are also word.

la palabra sandwich es adaptada

Some text copied and pasted. See Word, sandwich, sandwich, adapted.

la palabra selah

See the (article) , word , selah ("sela") .

la palabra xilofaga

See xilofaga, or best repellent

la palabrea alaja

See Word. See alhaja, flatter, tackle, aloha. . .

la pantera rosa

" La Pantera Rosa " (" The Pink Panther ") It is an animated character created for the titles in a series of films, which then had its own television show. The phrase was already used to qualify women seductive and " dangerous ". In Argentina Jorge Rafael Videla, was called popularly as well former de-facto by some physical resemblance to the cartoon character.

la pasta

See the (article) , pasta (various meanings) .

la pata mahoma

Actually the Pata de Muhammad exists, it is a construction of Arab origin on some hills of Cordoba (Spain), which as mentioned by the colleague Cayetano Peláez del Rosal, for the Andalusians who live far from Priego must be a remote and inaccessible place to send someone undesirable.

la paz

It is the name of more than 40 geographical places (including an asteroid) including Bolivia, Venezuela, El Salvador, Ecuador, Philippines, Spain, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Honduras, Mexico, USA, Paraguay; but the most important city is the capital of the department of La Paz and seat of the Bolivian government whose official name is Nuestra

Señora de La Paz, and in Quechua and Aymara is Chuqiyapu. 2º_ 'La Paz' is a comedy by Aristophanes (V century to . C .) that ironizes about the Peloponnesian War.

la peña

It is the name of several geographical places in Spain (Cantabria, Salamanca, Las Palmas, Asturias, Cádiz), in Colombia (Cundinamarca, Atlantic), Panama (Veraguas), Chile (Quillota) or Venezuela (Falcón). It can also be a mistake by the feminine of lapeño (native of La Lapa, in Badajoz, Spain), or perhaps it is two words like la (article) and peña (various meanings).

la pera

See pear. By the mythical instrument of torture see vaginal pear; for some locution see expert .

la plata

1º_ 'La Plata' is the name of the capital city of the province of Buenos Aires (Argentina). It was designed in the nineteenth century based on fifteenth-century criteria, with strong Masonic influence; And it is one of the few cities built ad hoc to be a capital. It is also the name of the La Plata Partido (Buenos Aires Province, Argentina), a municipality in the Huila Department (Colombia), a locality in Zulia (Venezuela), two cities (one in Maryland and one in Missouri) plus a county in Colorado, the latter in the USA. 2º_ The Argentine city has given name to different streets, educational, sports, cultural institutions and even an asteroid between Mars and Jupiter discovered from the Astronomical Observatory of La Plata.

la pringá

See the (article), pringá ("meat of a typical Andalusian dish") .

la puebla

Name of several geographical places in Spain (Murcia, Aragon, Galicia, Extremadura and the Balearic Islands), in El Salvador (Ahuachapan and Libertad), in Costa Rica, Mexico, Honduras and the USA. See town .

la puta que te parió

Esteee . . . what is it that is not understood? Would "the nymphomaniac who gave birth to you" be clearer? See the (article) , whore , that , te (pronoun) , verbs / birth , give birth ("expel a mature fetus") .

la raja

See slit (in your meanings of "vulva" and ass entrecachas).

la serpiente

In this case the article may not be too much, because in some mythologies, legends and beliefs 'the snake' is a symbolic and unique character. In the Old Testament, for example, it represents temptation and deception.

la sin hueso

It is a locution to refer to the tongue ("muscular organ of the mouth").

la sogá

See the (article) , rope ("rope") .

la soporto

See the ("third-person singular feminine pronoun"), verbs/support.

la tacita de plata

Calling the city of San Salvador de Jujuy (Argentina). Similar to the Cadiz Spanish, it is in a Valley surrounded by mountains and rivers.

la tecnologia

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

la tenés adentro

This expression is a variant of "you have to eat it", "you have to put up with it", with some sexual intent, as "they put it on you, and they keep putting it in you". She was made famous by footballer Diego Armando Maradona when at a press conference (and in public) she was directed to journalist Juan Carlos "Toti" Pasman, who did not sympathize with him for criticizing his way of running the Argentina football team.

la trinidad

La Trinidad is the name of many geographical places, there are cities so called in Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, El Salvador, Panama, Nicaragua, Cuba, Philippines, Argentina, Guatemala, Spain, Bolivia, Costa Rica, It has religious origin and recalls the Holy Trinity of the Catholic religion.

la upo

Pronominal construction for the first (as 'I') person in singular of the present indicative mode for the verb upar .

la vela

See candle (as a noun) or verbs/candle, also the (in the first case as an article and in the second as a pronoun).

la vereda del sol

It is an expression that is used with verbs like "walk, go, walk by" and means "the cutest path, the most comfortable, easy or convenient" to transit or get something.

la vida es una moronga

Morongas are the name of a sausage, which is associated with the virile member by its form. The phrase is a way of expressing the hard and unpleasant that it is life, according to a heterosexual male perspective. Argentina uses the version " life is a 34 poronga; although the etymology is very different. See Moronga. See Poronga.

la yota

See yota, especially for the meaning of *Sechium edule*.

la'eeb

La'eeb is the name of the official mascot of the Qatar 2022 football world tournament played in the State of Qatar. It has the shape of a traditional turban known as kufiyah, kufiyya or kufiya (it has several transliterations and there is a description in its other name shemagh), but with some human features of children's drawing, as it also appears conversing and playing football. The Arabic original is 1604; 1593; 1617; 1610; 1576; (luaib "performance, skill"), which is surely influenced by 1604; 1575; 1593; 1576; (laeib "player, footballer"). As a curious fact, that fat?ah

(similar to a sharp accent) on the letter ?ayn undoubtedly marks that it is pronounced as a short "/a/; and avoids some confusion since 1604; 1593; 1610; 1576; (luaib) can be interpreted as "with mistakes, defective". . . which is how they write it on most non-Arab sites. 128552;

labajeño, ña

See labajeño , ña .

labajos

Is Labajos the name of a municipality in the province of Segovia? (Spain) .

laboradicto

It's a more technical version of the popular adjective workaholic, because it's a "workaholic." See work.

laboratorio ambulante

It is a 'walking laboratory', which is understood by its very name and the words that compose it.

laboratorio móvil

To me it's a "mobile lab," but it might be a specific name for a piece of scientific equipment somewhere.

lacio

1°_ Lazio is a region of Italy that contains its capital Rome and the Vatican City State. The endonym is Lazio, from the Latin Latium which has no clear origin; according to literary tradition it is an eponym of King Latinus, the father-in-law of Aeneas who founded the city in his honor, although there is a mythological origin by latere ("to hide") since the god Saturn, dethroned and without divine attributes, was hidden in that area. But it most likely derives from latus, a, um ("plain, extensive") because its inhabitants (the original Latins) chose a plain at the foot of the mountains to settle. See Latin America . 2°_ Loose, loose, it is said especially of the hair that falls straight and without waves. From Latin flaccidus, a, um ("flaccid, lazy").

lacios

Plural of some meanings of lazio .

lacorra

1°_ Feminine de lacorro ("boy") . 2°_ As with many voices that come from street slang or other languages, this feminine was given another specific meaning as "prostitute" that could have a contemptuous gypsy origin towards the payas, or in some Spanish regions towards the young gypsies.

lacorro

In some regions of Spain it is "boy, boy, youth". It is of caló origin, where it names more specifically the "young bachelor", and is usually used referring to the payo ("who is not gypsy"). See gypsy/lacorrillo .

lacónica

Feminine from laconic.

lacónico

Concerning the laconios, natural of Laconia (region of the ancient Greece where he was 41 Sparta; The Spartans were terse and concise to talk, so this adjective became a way to appoint people of few words.

lacra

In principle, Scourge is the red mark that leaves some disease in the skin and betrays the bearer, who tends to be marginalized; By metonymy the infected one becomes a scourge and the term expands to any unadvisable person as a company. The definition of Francisco Javier Gómez Mandujano is rather for sealing, that by coloring of Vermilion originated the name for the skin spots, because someone saw the similarity. It appears to be an oriental voice, brought to the west by the Arabs as 1604; 1603; 1617; (Lakk "Lacquer, sealant varnish"), which was Latinized as "lacquer" and for some reason in Portuguese mutated to wax to derive in the female form that occupies us.

lacrado

1 ° participle of the word seal. 2 ° _ Sealing with sealing, figuratively it is all closed shipping to avoid that the content is known by anyone but the recipient. See wafer. 3 ° _ Ruined, turned into a scourge.

lacre

In Lunfardo is "blood", by the color of the material to seal or sealing, which was vermilion precisely because it represented the blood of Christ.

lact-

Milk prefix . From the Latin lac, lactis ("milk"). See lacto- .

lacteos

Error by the plural of dairy ("relative to milk") .

lacto-

Actually, the prefix would be lact- , since that last vowel changes according to the case. It comes from the Latin lac, lactis ("milk") and in English it has the same meaning.

lactovegetariano

It is the vegetarian who incorporates protein into his diet by drinking milk. See lacto-ovovegetarian, prefix lacto-.

ladeado

1. Related to the side, as that which is inclined towards somebody, which is not upright, or also that which leans or walks beside somebody, such as a side-by-side. 2°_ Participle of the verb ladear .

ladeao

Vulgarism by tilted ("leaning to one side, not straight").

ladinización

Conversion to Ladino, it is generally used for the process of transcululating Aboriginal American peoples rather than for Spanish Jews or Arabs.

lado b

It's another way of calling the B-side of something. See side , b .

lado de hoz

Depending on context, it may be a play on words with " Wizard of Oz ". See the wizard of Oz.

ladybug

Coccinélido insect known as "Ladybug", "san antonio vaquita", "catarina".

ladybug

It's not Spanish. See English/ladybug .

lagartija pequeña

It's not a common name for any specific animal, it's just a small lizard animal.

lagnia

1°_ Lagnia is a village in the North Region (Cameroon). 2°_ Lexical component used mainly as the suffix -lagnia to name sexual fetishes or paraphilias; which like filia or phobia is also used as a noun . It comes from the Greek 955; 945; 947; 957; 949; 953; 945; (lagneía "lewd pleasure") .

lago tititaca

Lake Titicaca is incorrectly written and it should be written as Lake Titicaca still its meaning: see: titicaca.

laico

That it does not belong to any religious order; even if you can profess some faith, you are someone independent of your organization.

laika

1st_ Breed of hunting dogs, used in the forests of northern Europe. The name is Russian, where 1083; 1072; 1081; 1082; 1072; (laika) means "barking", because it warns when it is found by the prey. 2nd_ It's the name they renamed in the Soviet space program a street dog trained to travel to space. It was the first living being to orbit the planet in 1957, although its 'Sputnik 2' capsule had no recovery systems and died from overheating before disintegrating as it fell from low orbit.

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laionell

Variant of the name Lionel, mimicking English phonetics.

laissez faire

Currency of capitalism, although he took her by the fisiocratismo. The entire phrase is "Laissez faire et laissez passer, monde le va de lui même» (leze fer e wee leze, le mond lui mem, goes" let do, Miss, the world goes by itself "). It was used to promote the free market, rejecting the interventions of the State in the economy. Today the concept popularly spread to not intervene in events by apathy, disinterest. See me ne frega.

laja

1º_ Flat stone tile. 2º_ Type of string for loop .

lallorrea

Also 'lallorrea', is to speak excessively and uncontrollably; especially in public, when you have an auditorium. It comes from The Greek 955; 945; 955; 953; 945; (laliá , "talk or talk") 961; 949; 969; ("flow" rhéo) . See logorrea .

lam

As an abbreviation it can have several meanings : Military Aeronautical Lyceum (in Argentina), linfangioleiomiomatosis (by the Muscular Cells Lisas Atypical), L . Am. (by Latin America), LAm (THE minor, in music), Lam . (Lamentations, for the Bible), . . .

lambeculo

It is another variant of licks ("obsessive, suckers, bootlickers"). See lamber ("lick"), ass ("anus").

lambizcon

I think it should be lambiscon.

lambona

Feminine of lambón ("chupamedias, lickers, alcahuete, ventajero") .

lambonerías

Plural of lambonería .

lambuciento

It is said of those who feed badly, of the wolverine who eats sweets or junk food, by extension of the angurriento that takes the food of the other diners. It is a colloquial variant of lambuzo with the suffix -ento .

lamda

'LAMDA' is the acronym for the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, founded in 1867.

lamebotas

He has the same sense of "suckers," or "licks," an obsessive capable of humiliating himself before someone to gain their favor, such as polishing his boots with his tongue. See verbs/lame, bota (footwear).

lamecirios

Perhaps more elegant version of suckers.

lameculo

It is another variant of lambeculo ("bootlickers, stockings, obsecuent").

lamesa

The name of a city in Dawson County (Texas, USA).

lampiños o glabros

They are synonymous (although one is used more in zoology and the other in botany), but that does not justify putting them together in the same lemma; let alone in the plural. See lampiño , glabrous .

lancho o puerco manao

See lancho, or, manaus pig.

landrú

It is the pseudonym of the Argentine graphic humorist and writer Juan Carlos Colombres. His colleague Faruk found him some physical resemblance to the serial killer Henri Désiré Landru (?) , which gave him the idea to sign his works as 'Landrú' and adopt an avatar with a drawing similar to the French criminal. To reinforce the anecdote, he said that he was born on the same day as H. D . Landru was guillotined, which of course was another of his haircuts; he was born almost a year after that execution.

languidece

Second (such as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') people in singular present indicative mode, and second (as 'you') singular person of the imperative for the verb languish. See verbs/languishes .

langusiento

Surely a mistake by lambuciento (of lambuzo).

laníferos o lanosos

See laniferous , woolly .

laníferos-lanosos

See wool , wool .

lansoprazol

It is a medicine that reduces heartburn. It is given to patients with stomach ulcer or gastroesophageal reflux.

lantano

Chemical element of the group known as "rare earths" with the symbol La . Its name is of Greek origin, by 955; 945; 957; 952; 945; 957; 949; 953; 957; (lanthanein "hidden") , as its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf Mosander, found it in an impure cerium nitrate, where he did not expect to find it.

lanté

Assuming that the ' é ' is correct, it can be a mistake by the inflection of some of these verbs: planting (I planted), throwing (threw), singing (sang), lactating (lacté),

lanzarse un piscinazo

Surely it is a version of the expression throwing yourself into the pool used in Argentina. And if not, see throw ("throw, throw") and poolzo ("simulate in football a criminal offense", "hit in a pool") .

lanzábanse

Pronominal form of the third plural person of the imperfect preterite in indicative mode of the verb lanzar .

lapicera

It is a feminine version of the word pencil, more for another writing instrument that uses ink like the pen, but loading it into an internal cartridge. It has many models, although the name applies more to the source pen. See birome , bic .

lapili

It is an error by the Italianism lapilli ("pyroclasts of small size"), although it can be considered a Castilianization not yet incorporated into the dictionary.

lapsus linguae

It is a Latin phrase to name a confusion when speaking that generates a misinterpretation in the listener, or sometimes the impossibility of understanding. It can also be a fury, or a "failed act". It literally translates to "error of language".

laputa

1°_ Name of an island with the natural ability to fly that is described in the novel Gulliver's Travels (Jonathan Swift, 1726) [note: taking into account that the novel is a satire, full of ironies and double meaning, we can assume that the author knew the meaning in Spanish of "whore", and it would not be the only time he uses it, though here only as a snive word] . 2°_ As a tribute to the previous one, director Hayao Miyazaki also names his film anime about a city that floats in the air 22825; 31354; 12398; 22478; 12521; 12500; 12517; 12479; (tenkuu no yiro hrapiuta "Castle in the sky : Laputa") .

lar

1°_ Each of the domestic divinities in Roman mythology. 2°_ Surely with some association to the previous one, it is also called 'lar' to the "permanent fire in the old kitchens", to the "home", which is also a synonym of "house, dwelling, own place". 3°_ 'LAR' is the IATA code for the regional airport of the city of Laramie (State of Wyoming, USA).

lares

1°_ Plural of lar ("god of every home among the Romans") . 2°_ The place where one lives or where one is, one's own territory, the village where one lives. The meaning may come from the above definition, associating the protective divinity of the house with the physical place, although that does not explain why it is said in the plural. Another etymology supposes that it is a syncopation of 'places', which is usually used in the plural ('these places') to name local territories.

largar

It would be a variant of lengthening ("stretch, make a distance"), but created meanings (especially as a pronominal) that differentiate it, since it is used for "release, release, move away, take distance from something".

largo

1st_ Length of something . 2nd_ Dilated in time or space . 3rd_ Musical movement, the slowest for classical music.

larguen

Second (such as 'you') and third (such as 'they/they') people in plural of the present subjunctive mode and the imperative mode for the verb long. See verbs/larguen .

las cuentas del gran capitán

It is a phrase that refers to an exaggerated, arbitrary accountability, or that challenges those who request it as unnecessary and even offensive. The origin appears in the Napoleonic wars of the early sixteenth century when the Spanish king Ferdinand the Catholic demands a surrender of the exorbitant expenses of the campaign, to which Captain Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba responds with enormous values for items that highlighted the value and sacrifice of his troops, the countless casualties of his enemies and the step obtained so that his kingdom could reach Italy, making it clear that every cost was low in getting a big victory.

las sobras

Of course it is not a locution, and as a phrase it will be understood according to the context, as in the case proposed by Cayetano Peláez del Rosal that refers to "the leftovers of a meal". See the (article) , leftover ("leftover remainder, what remains after some work or operation") .

lascivia

Lust and debauchery. It comes from Latin (pr. lascivia) where he rated conduct immoderate and without moral qualms.

lascivo

He's got lascivia. Which is lustful or libidinous.

laser

LASER is an acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

lastra

Lastar inflection of the verb.

lastrar

Lunfardo is " eat much " or just " eat " " fill the belly ". It comes from a nautical, where 34 term; ballast " It is put ballast, filling the hold with weight (usually stones) that later changes by the goods arriving at destination.

lastre

1°_ Low quality slab or stone. 2°_ Weight in stone, sand, water, always something of little value that is used in a ship to stabilize it, especially in cargo ships to maintain the waterline before filling the holds with merchandise. 3°_ For the previous one, anything that makes weight, especially if it hinders the advance or the ascent. It is also used figuratively. 4°_ In lunfardo it is said of the "food that is loaded in the stomach and increases the weight of the belly". 5°_ Inflection of the verb to weigh . See verbs/ballast .

lastres

Plural of ballast, inflection of the verb to ballast.

lateral

Relative to the side, to the side, to what does not come from a straight or direct line but adjacent. In sports it is said of

the player who moves on the left or right sides of a court.

latex

Either he's not Spanish or he's missing an accent. See latex .

laticífera

Feminine of laticíferous ("plant that produces latex") .

laticífero

A plant that produces latex ("milky liquid that circulates within certain plants, and the product obtained from it"). From the Latin latex, icis ("liquid substance") the suffix -fero ("to carry, to have").

latifundios

Plural de latifundio .

latin homomástico

Surely errors by Latin and onomastic.

latinajos

Plural of latinajo.

latinismo

Voice, expression or borrowing from Latin that is used in our language or another.

latinoamericanista

1st_ Scholar of Latin American Culture . 2nd_ Supporter of the Latin American Union .

latinoamericanista-mexicano-na

See Latin Americanist , Mexican , na .