



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 15101 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

www.wordmeaning.org

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").

juzgadura

It is the dignity and status of a judge.

juzgar

Make judgment about something or someone.

júpiter

1º_ Prince of the gods in Roman mythology. See Iuppiter . 2º_ By the previous , name of the fifth planet of the solar system. See Jovian . 3º_ 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

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

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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.

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

1º_ 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").
2º_ 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 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 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 espam, 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 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 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

Estee . . . 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 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

Moronga is 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 Porongo.

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) .

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

1º_ 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 . 2º_ 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

1º_ Feminine de lacorro ("boy") . 2º_ 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.

lacr

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 .

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

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

ladybug

It's not Spanish. See English/ladybug .

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), . . .

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* .

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

1º_ 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] . 2º_ 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

1º_ Each of the domestic divinities in Roman mythology. 2º_ 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". 3º_ 'LAR' is the IATA code for the regional airport of the city of Laramie (State of Wyoming, USA).

lares

1º_ Plural of lar ("god of every home among the Romans") . 2º_ 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.

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 laticiferous ("plant that produces latex").

latifundios

Plural de latifundio .

latin honomastico

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 .

lato sensu

It is latin, and means " broadly ". In Spanish we find the phrase in law, language, biology, to indicate that something should be taken in the most general way.

latria

Error by latria ("veneration of God").

laura

1°_ Name of a woman that has a masculine version, but that in Spanish is no longer used. Surely it comes from the Latin laurus, which not only names the laurel plant, but also its magical or medicinal attributes and above all honor and triumph, for the Greco-Roman custom of honoring poets, warriors and victorious sportsmen with a laurea ("laurel wreath") on its head. 2°_ It is the name of several geographical places, in Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Cuba, USA, Peru, Russia, Uruguay, . . . 3°_ Cenobio , community of monks . They were originally grouped in caves or hermits, which could explain their Greek origin in 955; 945; 965; 961; 945; (Laura "passage, corridor"), perhaps influenced by 955; 945; 959; 9> (laos "of rock or stone") . 4°_ The asteroid (467) Laura was probably named by its discoverer Maximilian Franz Wolf as a tribute to the character Laura Adorno from the opera La Gioconda (Amilcare Ponchielli and Arrigo Boito , 1876) .

lavado

1°_ As an adjective it is said of what has been cleaned or sanitized. 2°_ For the previous one, it is a reduction of "money laundering, of assets", in the sense of converting dirty money ("obtained illegally, which cannot be declared") to incorporate it into the legal financial circuit. Also of "image washing". See laundering, money laundering, eco-laundering. 3°_ Participle of the verb to wash .

lavado de cara

In addition to the literal meaning, in a figurative sense it is to give something an acceptable, presentable aspect, without necessarily improving the essence or structure.

lavado de cazuela

Ironical euphemism for intimate hygiene of anus or vagina. Extreme the resource, it is a very colloquial way to call oral sex on the vulva or anus. See cunilingus, cunnilingus, anilingus, bidet .

lavado de cerebro

It is a way of calling techniques and the result of modifying a personality or a way of thinking or behaving with targeted methods, oriented to a particular purpose. You can use persuasion, violence, drugs, an environment controlled for enough time, propaganda, . . . The goal can be varied, from creating contraspies that betray their homeland, to gaining followers loyal to a cult; going through the indoctrination of a population, or the installation of consumerism as a lifestyle. It is a translation of the term brainwashing, which was used by American journalist and CIA operative Edward Hunter to refer to the techniques used in the Korean War by the Chinese Communist Army in its prisoners, to adopt its ideology; which in turn was taken from the Chinese name 洗脑 (xi-nao "wash"-"brain") . Seeing someone brainwash, methane, happycracy.

lavado verde

It is a rather literal translation of Greenwashing English, where 'washing' refers to "face washing", and 'green' to the ecological. It is to simulate a commitment to ecology in the invoice, distribution and/or marketing only to advertise a product. View eco-labeling .

lavanda

It is the common name for plants of the genus Lavandula. They have decorative use and perfumery. It is also a bluish color and an aroma, for its flowers.

lavandería

Place intended for washing fabrics, clothes. It can be domestic, private, or a commercial establishment that washes for third parties.

lavarse las manos

In addition to the literal meaning referred to grooming, it is a phrase to "disregard a matter that may or may not be of one's own concern". There is a detailed origin in pontiopilatism. See also wash someone's hands and the superliterary wash their hands in a matter.

lavativa

It is a way of calling the enema; the knob with the tube to introduce the liquid for straight and also treatment whereby the liquid is used.

lazaña

Lasagna error.

lábaro

The lábaro is an antique banner of war, for Christians is also a religious symbol according to a legend, the Roman Emperor Constantine (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus Augustus) saw in a dream or in a mystical vision about the noon sky the figure of a chrismon or monogram of Christ with the inscription HOC sign VINCES (with this sign conquer), and joined his Labarum before the battle. Since it is also a name for the banner with the sign of Christ.

lágrima

1º_ Each of the drops that come out of the lacrimal glands. 2º_ By the previous one, many objects with the ellipsoid shape of a teardrop or drop of liquid, especially the glass or crystal beads of the caireles in the chandeliers. 3º_ In cafeteria is the cup with 2/3 of coffee cut with 1/3 of milk foam.

lágrimas

Plural of teardrop (in its various meanings) .

lámina metálica

And. . . Is that it. See foil, metallic.

látigo

Long, flexible strip with a handle that serves to whip. It is used as punishment or to stoke cavalry. By extension, anything that has its shape or movement.

látigos

Plural whip .

le

1º_ 'le' is a personal pronoun for the third person singular. See the , lo . 2º_ 'LE' is an acronym or abbreviation with few uses, such as "emergency light", "Egyptian pound", "lupus erythematosus", . . .

le cascamos unas tucus

I suppose this Bolivian expression will be a question like "Shall we crack some tucus?" In this case, the cascar ("to do something with enthusiasm and determination") is for "eating", and tucu is a "fried empanada", for the "tucumana [empanada]".

le dieron gato por liebre

See give cat for hare.

le puso las maletas en la calle

See "putting [someone's] suitcases on the street" ("kicking him out of the place where he lived").

leal

Faithful, trustworthy, following something or someone unreservedly, with fidelity and respect.

leal franco

See loyal, frank.

lecciones

Plural of lesson.

lección

It has several meanings, but all originate in that of "reading", "interpretation of a text", by which it was then taken as

"learning through a study", and also to "each class, teaching taught by a teacher". From there he took the sense of "teaching that life situations give, and that make us better people". Returning to the original concept, it is also each part, chapter in some books, that may be religious or academic topics for exposition.

leche

1º_ Nutritive liquid, white, secreted by female mammals to feed their young. It is also marketed as a beverage and part of the preparation of other foods for humans, and is extracted from animals (especially cows) for that purpose. 2º_ By association with the previous one, any whitish liquid, such as the juice of the fruits or seeds of some plants. 3rd_ Blow . 4º_ Luck, something good. See bad milk, have milk, jar.

lechoncito

Diminutive of piglet.

lechuga

1o_ Edible plant that is native to India, take advantage of its stem and especially the leaves. The name comes to us from Latin lactuca, ae ("relative to milk, by the milky liquid that is extracted from its stems"). 2nd_ In lunfardo was a generic for beauty creams, by a well-known one in Buenos Aires in the early twentieth century called Beauchamps Lettuce Cream.

lechusa

Mistake by milky, owl, lettuce,

lecop

LECOP is the acronym for the bond "LEtras de Cancelación de Obligations Provinciales", created in Argentina during the financial crisis of the early twentieth century to pay debts to the provinces in the face of lack of cash; but then it was used as a quasi-coin and circulated along with the convertible weight, with its same face value.

led

LED stands for Light Emitting Diode (" 34 light-emitting diode; 41, a type of semiconductor that emits visible light in different colors (for signage,) infrared 40 video screens; for security, remote control) laser (41 scanners;

leet

Originally used in English, the word leet or 1337 (pr . liit) comes from the elite French (elit "elite, chosen, privilege group") and is used in computer communities, hackers or gammers, as a reference to the best or most respected. It is also the graphic language and type of text they use to communicate, often replacing letters with numbers or other characters. See numeronym .

lefty

It is not Spanish, and I do not know any case to use it in our language, except as the name of some video game character. See English/lefty .

legibilidad

Readable quality ("easily read, effortlessly").

legionelosis

Also called 'legionella' and 'legionnaire's disease', it is a lung infection caused mainly by the bacterium *Legionella pneumophila*, newly identified in 1977. The name was taken from 58. The American Legion convention, convened in Philadelphia (USA) in 1976 where an outbreak of pneumonia appeared among the concurrence.

legislado

1st_ Adjective for something that was treated in a legislature. 2o_ For participle of the verb legislar .

lego

1st_ That lacks orders or knowledge about a matter, plain person . It comes to us from Latin *laicus*, *i*, which takes it from Greek 955; 949; 953; 954; 959; 9> (*leiiikos* "relative to the people"). 2nd_ By the previous religious who lacks sacred orders. 3rd_ 'Lego' is a trademark of a classic set of canteenable parts for assembling mock-ups, which expanded its business to robotics and cinematography. It comes from Danish. *leg godt* ("play well"). 4th_ Inflection of the verb *begar* . See verbs/lego .

legos

Plural of layman (as a noun or adjective) .

leguista

Supporter of the Lega in Italy (far-right political movement), originally known as Lega Nord ("Northern League"). By some mistake see *legista* .

lempa mujer

Even clearing of 'woman' should be more context. I take it for granted that consultation is for Government, and can refer to very active unamujer, or relating the Lempa River, or even as a female of lempo Finnish called demon.

lene

Light, soft, soft, by extension also cute, good, pleasant; always applied to one thing.

length

It is not and is not used in Spanish. View English/length .

lengua

1o_ Elongated muscle inside the mouth containing the taste buds and serves to modulate the voice. In humans it is an important part of oral communication. See *papilla*, taste. 2o_ By the previous one, which has an elongated appearance. 3o_ Apocopized form for language . 4th_ Name of each of the provinces of the Order of St. John. 5o_ Badajo .

lengua de dragón

It is one of the common names for the *Canna indica* plant. See *achira* .

lengua de suegra

It is one of the common names for *Sansevieria* plants, especially *Sansevieria trifasciata*. It is also known as tiger tongue, cow tongue, tiger tail, cow tail, St. George's sword, lizard's tail, donkey ears, Bolivar sword, snake plant.

lengua de tigre

It is another name for Sansevieria plants. See mother-in-law's tongue.

lengua del imperio incaico

It must be the quechua, if this is a reverse dictionary, clear.

lenguados

Plural sole .

lenguaje

1º_ Method or organized system of communication; In principle it is verbal, but extends to its written or gestural version, when there are any. See language, language. 2º_ Set of signs or signals that make up language. 3º_ Particular way of expressing oneself.

lenguaje coloquial

See language, colloquial .

lenguaje de germania

In principle the query is badly done, that could be a definition of Germanic, but never a motto to put in a dictionary. Although knowing the oxen with which we plowed, they almost certainly published it with a misspelling, and it is the typical crossword puzzle question "Language of Germania", but without the accent. See language, germania, slang, slang.

lenguaje de signos

It's another way to call sign language, hand language, or Dactilología. Although the concept of sign can be a little wider depending on the context, and the consultation can refer not only to the communication system by means of gestures used mainly by those who do not have the capacity to hear and/or vocalize, but also to the ideographic, Pictography, Logografía or even Braille or tiflografía. See sign-talking, sign system.

lenguaje de sordos

I think 'sign language' ('gesture communication') is better. See language, deaf.

lenguaje digital

Binary? 128302; You should know where it came from, because it can also refer to sign language or dactylology, or to the use of graphics such as gif or emoticons in messages, in addition to acronyms or abbreviations for phrases originating in SMS. (Note : In this query they left a space at the end, but for that matter it is worth because the site search engine finds it the same .)

lenguaje sexista

It is precisely a sexist language ("way of expressing oneself") ("that discriminates on the basis of sex, considering one better than another").

lengüimorcilloso

Neologism created by someone who's bored. We can assume he names someone who uses a Morcillero language. See language, language, Morcillero, and since we're a tour of Bitonto.

leninismo

The most radicalized Bolshevik current of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party led by the politician and revolutionary Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov, known as Lenin.

leninista

Supporter of Leninism, ("Soviet political current, followers of Lenin").

leninista

Supporter of Leninism, ("Soviet political current, followers of Lenin").

lenocidio

It is very probably an error of typing by "brothels" having the definition that Ines Merino Garcia shared. (otherwise, the definition of Fernando Enrique Mut Lopez seemed bright.) In both cases it has Latin origin, where "leno, -onis" means "pimp".

lenocinio

It's another name for the brothel. Also the crime of promoting or facilitating illegal prostitution. See lenon .

lenocinios

Lenocinio plural.

lenoje

Spam.

lenon

Probably a mistake for the luna.

lentejuelas

Plural of sequin.

leobardo

Leobard is a male given name of Germanic etymology. It comes from the voices leubha ("love") and hard ("strong, brave"), so it follows that they are children very dear to their parents. See suffix -ardo , Leonardo .

leoncillo

1st_ Lion Diminutive . 2o_ Although very rare use, in lunfardo is a way to call the underpants. See canvases, lions, trousers.

leones

1st_ Plural Lion . 2nd_ In lunfardo is pants . View canvases by etymology.

leonino

Relative to the lion animal, to the zodiac sign of leo, to the fable the part of the lion where it takes most of the hunt, to

famous characters called Lion and equivalent (such as Popes or poets), to a certain type of leprosy that leaves the skin like that of a lion, to famous characters called Leon and equivalent (such as Popes or poets), to a certain type of leprosy that leaves the skin like that of a lion, , and some more that I'm forgetting.

león y sol rojos

The Red Lion and Sun (Persian 1588; 17(1585; 1608; 1582; 1608; 1585; 1588; 17(1583; 1587; 1585; 1582;) is the symbol used in Iran by a society equivalent to the Red Cross that acts in armed conflicts by providing health aid. This heraldic emblem is very old in Persia and has an astrological origin ("the Sun in the house of Leo"), but over the centuries it changed its meaning and ended up being associated with the Shah and royalty, who in 1949 managed to get the Geneva Convention to accept this symbol as well as the Turkish Red Crescent with the same status and privileges as the Red Cross; although in 1980 the revolutionary government also changed it to the Red Crescent, so that the Sun and the Lion would not evoke the previous regime in the population. See Red Crystal, Red Star of David.

leproso

1º_ Patient with leprosy or "Hansen's disease" . 2º_ In Argentina he is a supporter of the football club Newell's Old Boys of Rosario. The name was given to him by his classic rival Rosario Central, when the leaders of Ñuls organized a match to benefit the leprosy of the Carrasco Hospital in Santa Fe. See rogue .

leprosos

Thus, in plural, it is the nickname of the partiality of the football club Newell Old Boys of Rosario. See scoundrel. See Leper, leprosy.

ler

1º_ 'LER' is the acronym of "European Waste List". 2º_ 'LER' is the IATA code for Leinster Airport (Ireland).

leria

It seems to me that it is misspelled even in Basque, at best see it read.

lería

Uninhabited location in the north of the province of Soria, in Spain.

lesbiana

1º_ Feminine name of the island of Lesbos, which is preferred lesbio (and lesbia) instead of lesbian. 2º_ Homosexual woman. The origin of this adjective is quite poetic, as it also refers to the island of Lesbos where he lived between the seventh and sixth centuries BC. of C . the poet Sappho, whose work is interpreted to fall in love with his disciples and contemporaries assumed that his school was more of an aunt of perverted sex, so today it is not known if Sappho was a burst homosexual or nothing more than a romantic misandra. In any case, it became the flag of love between women, which was called lesbianism.

lesbianas

Plural of lesbian.

lesbianismo

1º_ Female homosexuality. See lesbian. 2º_ Social and cultural movement that promotes the rights of homosexual women. See Safism.

lesbio

Gentilicio for the island of Lesbos (Greece). See also lesbian.

lesbo-

Prefix for lesbian, perhaps for lesbian .

lesbofobica

I guess it's a mistake for the female lesbian ("who's afraid of lesbians.")

lesbofóbica

Female lesbophobic ("fear of lesbianism and/or lesbians"). See lesbophobic, lesboodiant, lesboodio.

lesbofóbico

It is a variant of lesbophobic, but is used more for a tendency or attitude of fear of lesbians or the lesbian movement.

lesbomarental

It must be an error by lesboparental (which can also be debatable from several angles, but as a Spanish voice it would be correctly created). See lesbian, parental, patriarchal, matriarchal, homoparental, 100< monomarental .

lesboodiante

I don't think anyone has the courage to propose this adefesio (and on top with a double!) . Although I also don't know if there is anything as specific as "mysolésbic." See lesbian .

lesboodio

It is used as "hatred, visceral rejection of lesbianism". And as already commented in lesboodiante, it is not a very happy construction, it would almost be better "lesbiodio", but perhaps that /i/ takes away seriousness. The problem with "misolesbia", "misolesbico" or "misolesbo" is that they lack the expressive force that already has "hatred" as a suffix; and that although its etymology is evident it is not so popular or advertising. Either way, it must be recognized as a laudable attempt to displace lesbophobia, which of course is not the same as 'lesboodio'. See miso- ("hatred of") , lesbo- ("relative to lesbianism") , lesbian , lesbophobic .

lesboparental

It is said of the relationship of mothers with their children, in a lesbian marriage. While interpreted as motherhood in legal and social terms, advances in assisted fertility may allow a mother to either in her womb a baby with a genetic combination of both, so it would also be a biological-type parental – and filial – relationship. In any case, the term homoparental

lesbófobo

That he "fears the lesbian". It is incorrectly used as "hate lesbians." See lesbophobic, lesboodiante.

leseferismo

Thinking that proposes non-intervention in the free course of events, not to mention deities that they monitor them above our will. It comes from the phrase laissez-faire (leze fer "let do"), and is a dogma for the capitalists; in broader sense, also for the indolent. See yemanfutismo, menefreguismo, manficismo.

Supporter of the leseferismo, in economic sense or simply as a philosophy of life.

See injury, organic.

It's just that. See lesion ("wound, injury"), cutaneous ("relative to the skin", to the skin)), atrophic ("relative to atrophy, which produces it").

See letanico, litanico.

Singing, prayer, invocation to a superior entity with a plea. It is usually done with humility, without challenge. It is typical of the religious ceremonies. As in the liturgy is a long list of requests, it also defines the speech with sentences repetitive and monotonous. From the late latin *litanía* which comes from the Greek 955; 953; 964; 945; 957; 949; 953; 945; (*litaneia*), and 955; 953; 964; 951; (*I lité plea*). .

Relative to the litany. See *litanico*.

It seems to be a lexeme error, or perhaps letseman, although this is not Spanish but South African Sesotho.

Also think as Margarito Cázares Guerrero which is an error of typing. If not, may be a genus erotico-epistolar, from latin littera, ae (41 letter; or litterae, arum (41 letter; and sexus, us (41 sex:.

See letter , Japanese , kanji , cjk .

I had my doubts about whether this word of Sesotho origin (South African) was used in English, but it seems that it was, and with a very similar sense since it is "community work, in a team, for the good of the social group", although within capitalist culture it is applied more to the work group, in order to achieve a goal. Letsema was in principle the time of harvest or any cultivation work, which in African villages was done together no matter who owned the land.

It is the name of a plant known in Mexico as huaje; here it is also mentioned in the entry of 'cacalás', but I do not put the link because it is poorly consulted.

Sickening fear of the color white. From Greek 955; 949; 965; 954; 959; 9> (leukós "white") 966; 959; 946; 959; 9>

(fovos "fear").

levante

1st_ Lifting action, lifting, raising . 2o_ Cardinal point where the sun rises, east, this. 3rd_ East Wind . 4o_ Levante is the name given to the Mediterranean region of Spain. 5th_ Levant is also called countries on the eastern margin of the Mediterranean. 6th_ In colloquial language is the occasional love conquest. See you get an lift. 5o_ First (as 'I'), second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') people in singular present of the subjunctive mode, and second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') singular people of the imperative to the verb to raise. See verbs/lift .

levantóse

Error by the pronominal form levantose .

levar

At one time it was "lift" or "carry", but today it is only used in seafaring to "raise the anchor anchor or raise the sails" or in gastronomy for "fermenting the dough with yeast".

leve

1º_ It is said of what is light in weight, subtle, that it cannot produce a significant change in a situation. 2º_ Inflection of the verb levar . See verbs/leve . I was thinking that if mild is something so lene, why in art is an infraleve something so relevant?

ley de punto final

Law enacted in Argentina (41 1986; to prescribe the causes for crimes of forced disappearance of persons committed during the so-called national reorganization process.

ley del silencio

A "law of silence" is a mandate of closed organizations, fraternities, and especially mafia groups whereby any act that concerns them should not be mentioned outside their circle, particularly if it is a crime. See omertá .

ley del talion

It's probably a mistake by talion law.

ley pelé

In Brazil it is what Law 9 is called. 615/98 promoted by the Extraordinary Minister of Sports of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso in 1998, Edson Arantes do Nascimento (known as Pelé). The purpose of this legislation was to take power away from the Brazilian Football Confederation and clubs over contracted players, in addition to limiting the profits of betting promoters.

lez

1º_ 'Lez' is a delegated commune in the district of Saint-Gaudens and in the canton of Saint-Béat (France). 2º_ 'Lez' is the name of a river in the department of Hérault (France). 3º_ 'LEZ' is an acronym in English for Low Emission Zones, an area of regulated vehicular pollution. 4º_ It can also be a query for other dictionaries. See Basque/lez, English/lez.

lez

1º_ Colloquial form for lesbian . Surely from lez bean, a play on words with the coffee bean. 2º_ In the EU and

especially in London it is an acronym for Low Emission Zones, an area of regulated vehicular pollution.

lécito

Jar of Greek origin similar to an amphora with a narrow neck that widens in the mouth. It was used to serve oils and cosmetic ointments. The name 955; 951; 954; 965; 952; 959; 9> (Lekythos) has Etruscan antecedents, but its etymology is still disputed.

lémures

Plural lemur .

léntico

It is said of any body of stagnant water, such as in lakes or swamps, where it does not flow by input of rivers. It comes from the Latin lentus, a, um ("slow, of little movement") the suffix -ico.

lénticos

Plural of lentic . See lotic .

lérida

1º_ Lleida is the name of a municipality, a city and a Spanish province, in the autonomous community of Catalonia. 2º_ Municipality in the department of Tolima (Colombia) .

lésbico

Relative to lesbianism, it is used more referring to attitudes or practices among lesbians.

libanoespañol

Concerning Lebanon and Spain; who has both nationalities.

libertadla

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

liberto

1º_ Inflection of the verb libertar . See verbs/liberto . 2º_ It is the same as free or liberated, said of someone who was previously a slave.

libertos

Plural of liberto ("liberated") as an adjective and noun.

libélula

It is another common name of the anisoptera insect also called matapiojo, sheriff, devil's horse, mojaculo. In this case it has a Latin origin, where libellula, ae means "seesaw, small scale", for its ability to fly maintaining its position in the air, as if it were in balance like a scale of plates.

libio

Demonym of Libya .

librito

Diminutive of book, used for several similar objects, such as the bun or puff pastry .

libro azul

1_ Name given to a publication appearing in Argentina in early 1946 as propaganda against the candidate for President Juan Domingo Perón. His Labour Party accused the American government, which supported the local oligarchy and the Communist Party 128558; 2o_ Document submitted by the Government of Bolivia on its maritime demand . 3rd_ UK investigation into the South African genocide to the native peoples herero and namaqua. See also khoikhoi . 4th_ Blue Book (Blue Book) was the name of a project created in 1951 by the US Air Force to investigate the reported emergence of unexplained aerial phenomena and determine whether they were a threat to national security. It was this scientific and military group that coined the terms ufo (UFO) and close encounter with their different categories.

libro blanco

As with Blue Book (and some other colors) is a generic name for publications descriptive of a cultural, social, political or diplomatic situation, offered by an authorized entity for information. In many cases they are referred to as "white reports". See Blue Book, Green Book, Black Book, Red Book.

libro de recetas

It is another phrase that is perfectly understood. . . if the context is known, since it can not only be a book with cooking recipes but also one with medical or pharmacological prescriptions, or colorings, or something that now does not occur to me.

libro verde

1º_ The Green Book consists of three volumes written by Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi between 1975 and 1981, in the manner of Mao's Red Book, detailing his political and philosophical thought. 2º_ In Spain is known as 'Green Book' to each defamatory publication of the different noble lineages, which began to appear in the seventeenth century as a mockery of other books that were dedicated to inventing genealogies flattering religious and nobles. See Blue Book, Black Book, White Book.

licanólogo

I agree with Anonymous that there is an error, which one would like to excuse with limitations for lip syncing in the dubbing of the series Wednesday (Tim Burton, 2022) from where the query surely came from, but the truth is that in the original I was already a lycanologist, who seeks more mockery and absurdity than etymological rigor. The scholar of therianthropy expert on the werewolf would be a lycanthrologist, by the Greek 955; 965; 954; 959; 9> (lykos "wolf") 945; 957; 952; 961; 969; 9< 959; 9> (anthropos "man, human") 955; 959; 947; 959; 9> (logos "study, treatise, knowledge") ; or perhaps a lycanologist, after the mythical King Lycaon (the first man turned into a wolf). But the most practical voice is lycanthropist, although since the short story The Lycanthropist ("The Licanthropist", Catherine Crowe, 1850) it was used more as a synonym for lycanthrope and not so much as its connoisseur or specialist. See chromulence.

licantropía

A type of psychosis in which a person believes that he or she has become a wolf. 2º_ Ability of some mythical characters to transform themselves totally or partially into wolves. See lycanthrope, therianthropy, theriomorphism.

licantrópica

Feminine of lycanthropic ("relating to lycanthropy"). See werewolf ("werewolf").

licantrópico

Relating to lycanthropy or its myths (the night of the full moon, the silver bullet, . . .) . See werewolf ("werewolf").

licántropo

Male Wolf, mythical character that could be converted from human to Wolf, or a combination of both. The word comes from the Greek $\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha\alpha\tau\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (lycantropos, " insane believed wolves ") and consists of $\lambda\upsilon\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ (lycos, " 34 Wolf;) and $\alpha\alpha\tau\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (anthropos, " human, man ").

liderzuelo

Leader diminutive .

lidia

1º_ Lydia was the name of a kingdom located in western Anatolia that existed until the sixth century BC. C . . It had great wealth and commercial and cultural development. It is also mentioned in Greek mythological accounts. See "having a golden touch". 2º_ Lydia is a woman's name that comes from the kingdom of the Middle East, alludes to its wealth, its culture. 3º_ Second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') persons in the singular of the present indicatively, and second (as 'you') person in the singular of the imperative for the verb to deal . See verbs/lyds .

lienzo

Linen fabric, cotton or hemp. Also the one used as a support for artistic painting. By the lunbaldo see canvases.

lienzos

1st_ Canvas Plural . 2o_ In lunfardo is trousers, which by some confusion with "dress both legs" is used as synonymous with trousers, in both cases for a single garment. The evolution begins with the festive form Pantaleon (known mostly by the name of San Pantaleón) which also gives the plural pantaleones (perhaps as a paragoge of the Italian Pantaleone), and its lion apheresis, which is then associated with the name Leoncio (very popula (very popula r in the 1960s and '70s for being the mascot of Canal 11 TV of Buenos Aires), and from its plural leoncios arises the dissimilation 'lienzos', which seems a vesrica form, but is not.

lif

It may be an acronym or acronym, but I only know in English Leukemia Inhibitory Factor , Liberal Forum, Low Insertion Force, it can also be a Norse name, since in its mythology Lif is a female character who together with Lífthrasir will repopulate the world I Ragnarok cataclysm. It originates from an ancient Proto-Germanic word meaning "life", or perhaps it is a variant of hlif ("protection, shell") . See Lífthrasir , ragnarok .

lifeless

It is not Spanish, nor is it used in our language. See English/lifeless .

lifeless

It translates to "lifeless, lifeless, and is made up of the voices life ("life") less ("less, inferior, falta").

liga

1º_ Union, joint, binding, mixing. On this concept, meanings 2 to 5 inclusive are created. 2º_ Elastic or adjustable band, usually used to hold garments. Alliance, group of people, nations, institutions that come together for one purpose. In metallurgy and jewellery it is an alloy. 5th_ Mortar, concrete, mortar for construction. 6th_ Another name for the plant *Viscum album*. See mistletoe. 7th_ By the former, a preparation made from the viscous pulp of mistletoe fruits to hunt birds (although the former could be a consequence of this method of hunting, which could then also derive from the first 129300;) . 8th_ Inflection of the verb to bind. See verbs/link.

ligadura

It is a union, bondage or fastening, and is used both literally when tying with a garter and figuratively, to join musical dissonances in the score, lyrics that come together in the stroke, or people through a spell. It is formed by the verb to bind the suffix -dura .

ligaduras

Plural ligature .

ligaíllo

It's actually a vulgarization of *ligadillo* ("diminutive of *ligado*") for something that's a mixture, but it began to be used as the name for a half-dry, half-sweet brandy.

ligero de casco

It's a euphemism for hollow head. See light ("light weight"), helmet ("head, skull"), "light helmets".

lignum crucis

It is not Spanish but Latin, but it is used in our language as "wood of the Cross", to name the relics that are supposed to be remains of the cross where Jesus Christ died.

lignun

Error by the Latin *lignum* , i ("log, tree"). See *lignum crucis*.

lija

The paper with grinding on one side takes its name from the fish 'sanding', whose rough skin was used to polish wood or metal. The *lunfa* concept for "voracious appetite" can come from the fish, with a formidable denture according to its voracity; or the wear and tear of sandpaper compared to the wear made of food; or be a variant per lime, which may have another origin. In addition 'sanding' is an ancient way of calling bleach water. And it is also the second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') people in singular present indicative mode, and second (as 'you') person in singular imperative for the verb sanding. See verbs/sandpaper .

like

It is English, although thanks to some social networks it is being used in Spanish. Like means "like, like" and is the name that has the rating or the positive score to rate some posts, messages or publications on networks such as Facebook. In the Spanish interface it is called "Me Gusta", but like (pr . laik) has already become a generic name understood by all .

lilios

Plural of *lilio* .

limar

Polish, spending or roughing a material with a file. In a figurative sense also to something immaterial, although in this case not the use of lime is used. In lunfardo is to eat with fruition or voracity, which can come from the wear that is made of the food with the teeth, or have a more cultured etymology as detailed in the entrance "lima".

limfomana

Possibly the feminine of limfomano, although in Spanish, you would use more linfomano. Latin Etymology, lymph (limfa, lymph) and mania, which takes ancient Greek 956; 945; 957; 953; 945; (mania, "madness", "obsession"). It would be one obsessive by the vital fluids. (Bah, we all know that it is a mistake by nymphomaniac or maybe infomana.))

limitante

It's said to be something that sets limits.

limites internacionales

Plural of "international border". See international border.

limmen

1°_ Limmen is a town in the province of North Holland (Netherlands). 2°_ Limmen National Park is a nature reserve in Borrooloola (Gulf Region, Australia).

limosna

Well, gift, money, which is given for charity to meet the needs of those who can't do it by themselves. Medieval Latin eleemosyna took it from the Greek 949; 955; 949; 951; 956; 959; 963; 965; 957; 951; (elehemosyne "pity") .

limpiezas

Plural cleaning .

limpio las

If that space was not there could be a pronominal way of cleaning, but this can only be the copy of a part of some text, which does not contribute anything.

linea irreal

View line, unreal.

linea maestra

Error for "master line", which is a locution used in plasterwork and masonry. See line, teacher.

lineamaestra

It appears to be some company's spam by taking a recognizable part of its URL. See line , master , master line .

linfocitos

Plural lymphocyte.

linfoma no hodgkin

Lymphoma itself, a type of cancer that starts in the lymph nodes and where abnormal lymphocytes are produced. The name is to differentiate it from another identified by Thomas Hodgkin, a British pathologist in the first half of the 19th century.

linfomano

A mistake for the male nymphomaniacal? Mmm. . . Naaa. . . A non-hodgkin's lymphoma error is more believable.

lingerie

It's a French voice (pr. linyerí) to name the "white clothes, lingerie", and it is in the latter meaning, as "female underwear", which is used in Spanish. See linyera .

lingüista o lingüístico

See linguist, linguistic .

lingüístico

Concerning the language ("language") or the task of a linguist. From Latin lingua, ae ("language") the suffix -ista the suffix -ico.

linyera

A person who wanders with few belongings. The origin of the word is quite controversial; It can come from the Piedmontese " 34 linger; (poor man) although it is more likely that he first heard in French " lingere " that is the union of (light 41 legere; lingerie (41 linen; because linyera is also the name of the herd or Bale who carried on his shoulder with their few clothes.

lipídica

Feminine lipid ("lipid-related").

liso y llano

In the literal sense it is a description of something "flat, without reliefs", but "plain and plain" is used more figuratively, for what is "simple, easy, safe, without obstacles or risks" and also for what is "evident, clear, without distractions". See "plain and simple".

liso y llano na

See smooth, and , plain , na , "smooth and flat".

listel

It is another name for steak in architecture. By similarity, it is used in decoration for some type of ribbon or band.

listeriosis

Infection caused by the bacterium *Listeria monocytogenes*, found in undercooked or poorly chilled foods.

listos

Plural ready .

litánico

Relative to the litany. Clarify that repoio posted by anonymous definition refers to liturgical prayer where a celebrant expected answers from the gathered faithful. There are litanicos that are not necessarily religious speeches or poetry. The late latin left us is word that took Greek 955; 953; 964; 945; 957; 949; 953; 945; (litaneia "prayer, prayer"). .

literal

1. That it is interpreted or reproduced "verbatim", as it was written or said, without taking any figurative meaning. 2º_ That is written or represented by letters.

literalitoso, a

See the literal Chileanism, a .

literatura culta

Although it can be interpreted from literature and worship, the term relative to culture is a little lax, and we can't even help each other, because a 'popular or passing literature' (is it literature?) it also has questionable limits. An approximation would be to call classic books, with stylistic aspects of author and, above all, recognized by the literary establishment.

literatura japonesa

See literature, Japanese.

litioprefijo

No, this word doesn't exist. See lithium, prefix, lito .

lito

1o_ Hypocoristic derived from diminutives for male names finished in 'l' (such as Ariel, Raul, Abel , . . .) 2o_ Prefix or suffix of Greek origin, where 955; 953; 952; 959; 9> (lithos) means "stone".

litomancia

It is a supposed method of divination using gems or stones. It has Greek origin in 955; 953; 952; 959; 9> (lithos "stone") and in 956; 945; 957; 964; 949; 953; 945; (manteia "divination") .

litote

More than an antiphrasis, is an understatement. The rhetorical figure " litote " It is named a quality by denying its opposite, and thus avoid a word that sounds inappropriate for the case.

litotes

Plural of litote (rhetorical figure). See also lítote .

litro

Unit of capacity to measure liquids and other fluids equivalent to 1000?? cm³ of pure water, created in 1793 as a French republican unit. The name has a remote Greek origin by 955; 953; 964; p961; 945; (litra "pound, measure of weight of 12 ounces") which the Latin incorporated as litra, ae evolved to litron already in the Middle Ages as a measure of liquids, which the French took as litre, from where it passed to Spanish. Its symbol is L, although it is also written in lowercase.

liturgia

Ritual or ceremonial procedure, typical of religions and solemn acts. From Greek 955; 949; 953; 964; 959; 965; 961; 947; 953; 945; (leitourgía "civil service") , formed by 955; 951; 953; 964; 959; 957; (léiton "hall for the people") 949; 961; 947; 959; 9> (ergós "task") - 953; 945; (-ía "action, quality") .

litúrgico

Concerning the liturgy ("ceremonial protocol").

liubof

Liubov Spanish female name. Of Slavic origin, it can mean 'love' or 'charity'.

liviana

Feminine of ligero ("mild", "libertine").

liviano

Mild, low weight. By extension is something that offers little resistance or that does little strength.

lividinoso

A poetic way to say "very pale". See also the paronym most libidinous.

lividinosos

Plural of the rare lividinoso. Some spelling error see also libidinous.

lizaar

Another autoboycott of the site from a supposed synonym of farming.

libido

It can be a mistake by livid, libido, . . .

líder afro

See leader ("guide, warlord") , afro ("African apostrophe") , afro- ("prefix relative to Africa") .

lífthrasir

Lifthrasir is a character mentioned in the Edda about Norse mythology. He is a surviving man of the Ragnarok who together with Lif will repopulate the razed world. The name comes from the old Norse Líf-rasir, formed by lif ("living person / protector") .ras ("fight, fight") . See lif , Ragnarok .

línea

1st_ Stripe , indefinite and consecutive succession of points . 2nd_ Series , row . 3o_ Silhouette , figure, according to an established standard . 4th_ Length measurement . 5th_ Female Line .

línea amiga

In combat, is the boundary that separates the forces infiltrated into their own army enemy territory. See line enemy.

línea blanca

It is the name given to the line of household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, kitchens; that at some point were made enamelled white.

línea enemiga

In combat, it is the boundary that separates the forces of their own from the territory dominated by the enemy army, also that territory. See friendly line .

línea figurativa

He came here as an anonymity for 'abstract line' (sic). See line , figurative .

línea ideal

See line, ideal .

lítote

It is a variant of lithote (rhetorical figure).

llace

Error by key , verbs/yace , verbs/place , verbs/ does , . . .

llama

1. Flame tongue of fire; flamma 40 Latin; " called "). 2. Third person singular of the present indicative of the verb call, from the latin clamare (" invoke "). 3. Typical animal of the altiplano South America, like the guanaco and relative of the camel; the legend says that when the Spaniards arrived in the puna and looked at them, asked a native " what is called? " and was " Called " repeating the last word without understanding what was told.

llamada en espera

In telephony, is the communication that is temporarily abandoned to connect with another device; usually the person that remains in waiting that they reconnect your communication listen differential tone or a melody, although advertisers also take advantage that downtime to make promotions.

llamada extorsiva

See call, called, extortionive.

llamanos

Pronominal form for the second (such as 'vos') singular imperative person for the verb call .

llampí

Variant of yampí (plant similar to "call" or "yam") .

llana

1º_ Feminine plain ("flat, smooth, especially a plain terrain"). 2º_ Masonry tool similar to a putty knife, for smoothing surfaces. 3º_ Face of a sheet of paper.

llanero, ra

See Plainsman , ra .

llapa

1o_ Graphic variant of yapa (added), although there may be some subtle pronunciation difference for its Quechua origin where then it can mean "everything, complete" . 2o_ Second (as 'you') and third (such as 'he/she') people in singular of the present indicative mode, and second (as 'you') person in singular of the imperative for the verb llapar . View verbs/llapa .

llapanga

In Ecuador it was called a young woman, mestizo, who belonged to middle and lower-middle social classes, and who were typical of the Andean region. While the term was popular in the eighteenth century, it is still used and gave rise to the name of the ñapanga dance. In Quechua llapanga means "barefoot".

lleca

Lunfardo is the vesre Street, although most used form yeca.

llegar

Reach, complete the term of a course, time, tour, . . .

llenarse de zozobra

Apart from the fact that it is not locution and is perfectly understood by filling ('to fill'), it is (reflexive pronoun), anxiety (by the figurative sense "restlessness of the mood in the face of a danger"), it is as if it were a synonym in 'staying in saloon' ("to be in shame, in evidence, isolated"), which sounds strange, but it is not locution either.

llevar

Move from one place to another, carry something. Carry. From Latin levare ("load, lift") .

llevar a cuestras ejemplos

See carry, on slopes, cost, example, Ajobar.

llevar al climax

See carry , climax .

llevarla

It is a pronominal form for the verb carry .

llevarlo a otro nivel

You would have to know the context, but in any case it does not become a locution. See take, another, level.

llorona

La Llorona is a character from popular Latin American legend, which has many variations depending on the place where count, although the original is very likely to be Mexican. The common point of all is the woman who goes mad after killing or see die to one or more of their children, and is wandering the roads as a soul in pain (after his death) or the

banks of the rivers (if your children die drowned) scaring with its crying travellers that cross it while she continues looking for their children.

llouder

The only thing I can think of is that this has been taken from the name of a 1989 country music album released by a duo formed by Bill Lloyd and Radney Foster titled "Faster Llouder", a pun with their surnames and English/faster and English/louder voices.

lluanco

Lluanco is the Asturian name for Luanco, capital of the council of Gozón in Spain.

lluga

lluga is incorrectly written, and should be written as you "yuga" to being its meaning:
It can be a mistake by " yuga " (works). See synonyms.

lluta

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

lluvia dorada

It paraphilia in the urolagnias, where a person is sexually excited to be orinada by your partner.

lo

1º_ Neutral article. See the , the . 2º_ Form of the third person pronoun . See . 3º_ 'LO' is an acronym for "Organic Law", "Ordered List", "Workers' Struggle", . . .

lo contralio de feroz

Above being out of place, the query is misspelled. See contrary, anonymized, ferocious, domestic, harmless, meek.

lo dejaron con los crespos hechosz

Answering this already is embarrassing, the only thing worth linking is crespo (roll, by hairstyle), because there are places where it is not commonly used. But since I stopped by: see "to meet the made crespos", and why not "as a village bride", leave someone standing.

lo ha hecho por la patilla

See "por la patilla" ("por la cara", "por la cara bonita", without deserving it, without remuneration"), verbs/ha, verbs/fact, patilla. See also "go for the sideburn", "go for the paw down"

lo hubieras dicho antes

It is some fragment of text that is interpreted by what (pronoun), verbs/habers, said ("participle of the verb to say"), before ("in previous tense or place") .

lo más alto

See more, stop.

lo mejor

They put it as a synonym for a boy. See better.

lo mismo que raro

See same, rare and pass the thesaurus.

lo peor

They put it as anonymity as a kid. See worse.

lo que responde a razones

I keep thinking if they really think we're in a reverse dictionary. Because the query is the definition of reasonable.

Although it can also be a cutandpaste of an excuse where an action is justified in response with some kind of reason or reason. Go one to know where they got the text.

lo tenga en la punta de la lengua

See what , verbs/have , tip , tongue , have something at the tip of the tongue , have someone something at the tip of the tongue , have something at the tip of the tongue .

lo último

See last .

lo verdadero

It is a piece of text that should not be in the dictionary. See what ("neutral article"), true ("true, truthful").

lobby

It is an English word for lobby, waiting room, hallway prior to the main room. In Spanish it is used to appoint lobbyists or influence groups that meet with the offices of legislators or officials with decision-making power to expose their interests.

View English/lobby .

lobera

1º_ Lobería, place where a pack of wolves resides. 2º_ Female wolfhound ("wolf hunter") . 3rd_ Name or part of the name of several plants, such as the wolf-weed for the Cistus salviifolius, or the Cistus ladanifer, or the Scrophularia canina; or wolf bramble for Prunus spinosa. 4th_ Name of the sword of the Spanish king Saint Ferdinand III of Castile.

lobería

1º_ Place where the sea lions gather. 2nd_ Wolf hunting. 3º_ Name of several geographical places in the departments of Ica and Arequipa (Peru), and in the province of Buenos Aires (Argentina). See La Lobería.

lobizón

Also Lobisón, is the werewolf of Guarani mythology. It was believed that the seventh male son was born with the curse of the lycanthropy. Of the Portuguese Lobisomem, which is Wolf (Wolf) Homem (man).

lobotomizar

Practice a lobotomy. Figuratively, it is to make someone idiot.

locandiero locandiera

In Italian there is locandiere ("posadero"), but I do not know if they castellanized it. In case of doubts, I do not link the nonsense of putting two words in the same query.

locera

1º_ Factory of earthenware articles. 2º_ Female locero ("who manufactures or sells earthenware, potter") . By some mistake see loser ("who manufactures, sells or places slabs") , and also the feminine crazed by more references.

locero

1º_ Who is dedicated to producing or selling articles of earthenware. Also who deals with the washing of dishes in the dining rooms. For some mistake see losero . 2º_ Furniture to store the earthenware. 3º_ Dishwasher, crockery drainer.

loción

It is any liquid that is applied to the body for medicinal, hygienic or cosmetic purposes; in the latter case the lotion usually has an aroma. It comes from the Latin lotio, onis ("washing liquid") .

locuaces

Plural of loquacious ("talkative") .

locuciones adverbiales a brazo partido

See locution, adverbial, arm, party, "arm split".

loculaci

It should be loculation that is trulo with accent. And since we see flocculation.

lof

1º_ Name of several cities and communities, for example in Sistan and Balochistan (Iran), or in Limassol (Cyprus). See Löff . 2º_ Among the Mapuche it is a form of social organization in clans or families. 3º_ 'LOF' is an acronym for "Pharmaceutical Regulation Law", among others.

logicomecanofobia

This word seems somewhat outdated, as it refers directly to the fear of old computers or electromechanical calculators, or even mechanical (with gear programming and punched card). The fear was not the machine itself, but the replacement of workers with a computer. This name is created from The Greek 955; 959; 947; 953; 954; 951; (logiké "reason") 956; 951; 967; 945; 957; 951; (mechané "machine") 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ("fear" buffs) . See luding, cyberphobia.

login

Login into a computer system, a network, an application through an identification, which is typically name and password. It is of English origin, is pronounced loguín and consists of log ("junction, ordered registration") in ("in, inside, income") .

logía

Thus, with the accent on the 'i', it must be the suffix "_logia"; that it comes from the Greek 955; 959; 947; 953; 945;

(Lodge, "knowledge")

logofilia

If I were a paraphilia, it would be very rare. It is rather a way of calling the hobby for studying words, for their knowledge. From Greek 955; 959; 947; 959; 9> (logos, "study, treatise, knowledge") 966; 953; 955; 953; 945; (philia, "love, affective inclination") .

logophobia

It is an "irrational fear of words", to joys and written by oneself, or by others. It has Greek origin as 955; 959; 947; 959; 9> (logos "word, treated") the suffix -phobia .