



## SPANISH DICTIONARY

furoya

## INTRODUCTION

[www.wordmeaning.org](http://www.wordmeaning.org) is an open and collaborative dictionary project that, apart from being able to consult meanings of words, also offers its users the possibility of including new words or nuancing the meaning of existing words in it. As is understandable, this project would be impossible to carry out without the esteemed collaboration of the people who follow us around the world. This e-Book, therefore, was born with the intention of paying a small tribute to all our collaborators.

furoya has contributed to the dictionary with 15078 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](http://www.wordmeaning.org)

## **calentar motores**

Well, that means. Combustion engines work better in hot, so you usually have them warming for a while to take temperature before demanding them. It is also used figuratively, as "preparing for a demanding task". See Heating, Engine .

## **calentito**

Diminutive of "hot", and in particular for the toasted sandwiches, or for the name given in some regions of Spain (such as Seville) to frying pan fruits such as the churro, which is served hot.

## **calentitos**

Plural of "warm", as a diminutive of "hot", and in particular by the toasted sandwiches or by the name given in some regions of Spain (as in Seville) to pan fruits such as churro, which is served hot.

## **calentura**

In addition to the aforementioned meanings of "fever", "anger" and "sexual arousal", there is one more, surely a consequence of the latter, which would be "passion, imperative desire to do something", when you are motivated and do not want to wait.

## **caleño**

1º\_ Gentilicio of the city of Cali ( Colombia ) . 2º\_ Limestone, relative to lime.

## **caleta**

1st\_ Diminutive of cala ( "sea entrance" ) . Like a bay, but smaller. 2nd\_ Boat docking in the coves, which does not do so in large ports. 3rd\_ Guzpatatero ( thief ) . Through the hole or puff to steal. See butronero, anchoquetero . 4th\_ Uvero tree, and its fruit, the "caleta grape" .

## **caliente**

1st\_ Hot . It has or produces heat. Figuratively, it is "collectic, angry, or irritated"; he is also "sexually aroused." 2nd\_ First (such as 'I'), second (as 'you') and third (such as 'he/she') persons in singular of the present subjunctive mode, and second (such as 'you' ) and third (such as 'he/she') people in singular imperative for the verb warm up. View verbs/hot .

## **california**

1º\_ Fictional island inhabited by Amazons mentioned in the novel Las Sergas de Espladián (Garci Rodríguez de Montalvo, 1510). 2º\_ California is the name of a state in the USA -inherited from the Mexican peninsula and Gulf of California- in addition to several cities and localities in this and other countries. The origin of the name is unclear, but it was surely brought to America by the Spanish. Perhaps from the Catalan calor de forn ("oven heat") that ended in California for the hot attics of the churches, and was associated with the heat of the peninsula; it can also be a literary reference for the previous meaning, or for the Califerne of North Africa mentioned in La Chanson de Roland, a poem of chivalry of the eleventh century.

## **caliginefobia**

It's the fear of beautiful women. Formed from the Greek 954; 945; 955; 951; ( kalé "beautiful" ) 947; 965; 957; 951; ( gyné "woman" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fivos "fear" ) .

## **caligrama**

It is a recognizable figure formed by the text of a poem, conveniently locating its words. It is considered a visual poetry, since the resulting drawing is associated with the theme of the work. The first calligrams appear in the French literary cubism of the early twentieth century, so in many countries they are still named in that language as calligramme, which actually comes from the Greek 954; 945; 955; 955; 959; 9> ( kallos "bello" ) 947; 961; 945; 956; 956; 945; ( gramma "letter" ) . See logogram .

## **caligueva**

It must be a mistake because of caligueva venezolanism (annoyance, laziness).

## **caliguinefobia**

Lesser-used variant of caliginephobia ("fear of beautiful women").

## **calipigia**

It's the suffocation gesture to show the buttocks. The origin is in the Greek Kalipigia Aphrodite, an image of the goddess who lifts her robe (peplo) to show off her buttocks (beautiful, because she is Aphrodite) looking back to confirm the reaction of admirers; by extension is any work of art where there is a woman exposing her buttocks for aesthetic purposes. It comes from Ancient Greek 954; 945; 955; 955; 953; 9< 965; 947; 959; 9> ( kallípygos "of beautiful buttocks") and their objective today may be different from that of the original gesture that was only of aesthetic contemplation, since in other cultures "show the ass" is a lack of respect to the viewer; or also an irony with a sexual side, as in someone who feels ripped off and ruined by another and "offers him the anus to finish disgrace him". See anasyrma .

## **caliz**

Chalice, limestone , . . .

## **calígula**

Pseudonym of Cayo Julio César. In latin is " 34 caliguita;,. The caliga was a sandal with nails on the sole that Roman soldiers and also this emperor used.

## **callejera**

She's the female street, but she has her own meaning for the prostitute who works on the street. It is used in a derogatory form.

## **callejuelas**

Plural of alleyway, derogatory to poor or small streets.

## **calliope**

It's either a mistake or it's not Spanish, where the muse, the musical instrument, and maybe even the asteroid Kalliope are spelled Calliope.

## **callo con tilde**

I don't think they're querying in a English dictionary without a Spanish keyboard. See callus , with , tilde , verbs / callus , verbs / calló , verbs / fell , Cayo , shut, call , fall , . . .

**calma**

1º\_ Tranquility, end of a state of convulsion or restlessness. 2º\_ Weather condition without wind, with heat. 3º\_ Hot flash, especially that produced in menopause.

**calmarnos**

Pronominal form of the verb calm .

**calongos**

As far as I know, calongo there is only one city, so if that plural is not spam from someone named 'calongos' 57430; , must be a mistake for calonges or jolongos, or

**caló**

1º\_ Most common Roma language version ("gypsy") in Western Europe. 2º\_ Inflection of the verb calar . See verbs/caló .

**calvario**

" Place of the skull " , Mount with similarly to a skull, on the outskirts of Jerusalem. There are crucificaba criminals. Also called Calvary to the path of the fourteen seasons until Jesucristo was crucified. By extension, it is any sequence of misfortune or calamity before coming to an end.

**calvicie**

Hair loss or lack thereof, is said of the head, and comes from the Latin calvitie, ei from calvus, a, um ("shaved, shaved"), which is supposed to have a German origin by kahl.

**calvo**

No hair and no hair. Of Latin calvus, with the same meaning.

**calypso**

See also calypso . 1st\_ Caribbean musical genre, and title of several songs. 2nd\_ Name of the French oceanographic vessel commanded by Jacques-Yves Cousteau . 3rd\_ Name of various Greek mythological characters, cartoon, film and television. It can be found in its version "Kalypso".

**calzon o sapo**

Error by toad breeches .

**calzoncillos**

It is a diminutive of calzones. The singular underpants is also used and always for men's underwear. See Bishop.

**camaleónica**

Female of chameleonic ("relative to the chameleon's ability to blend in").

**camara del capitan**

View camera, Captain.

## **camara ojo**

See camera , eye , and since we are eye camera .

## **camán**

1º\_ Camán is a common name of the shrub Retanilla ephedra. It has Quechua origin by camay ("producer, fruiting"). See retamilla, coquillo, frutilla del campo. 2º\_ It is an ancient version of "shaman", which is taken from Sanskrit 2358; 2381; 2352; 2350; 23" 2366; ( sramana "who strives") . 3º\_ Old name for a bivalve also known as "exotic bucarda". 4º\_ Camán is a community in Valdivia (Los Ríos region, Chile).

## **camba**

It is also another name for the Kandire people of the Grigotana region of Bolivia. And also to their individuals or to the mestizos of Santa Cruz.

## **cambalache**

It is a business of buying and selling or barter of multiple objects, by extension is a place where it is mixed up to what should not be together. Lunfardo reached through Portuguese archaic " change " ( " change " ).

## **cambiar de acera**

Metaphor for "switching sides, partys", especially the opposite. See sidewalk (street sidewalk), the sidewalk of the sun. It can also make a slightly more literal sense, as when you say "-If I see Fulano, I cross on the sidewalk. " to imply that you can't stand it, that you don't want it, or until you're afraid of it.

## **cambiarle el agua al pajarito**

Euphemistic way to say "urinate".

## **cambollana**

cambollana is incorrectly written and should be written as Cambodian being its meaning: Cambodian women.

## **cambria**

1º\_ Spanish name of Wales from the Welsh Cymru . 2º\_ Name of various geographical places, especially in the USA.

## **camear**

The verb may have origin in the word bed or cameo.

## **camelero**

It is said of the one who makes camelo ("lie, trick to seduce") with a good oratory.

## **cameo**

It is a word of English, which means " cameo ". Used in film and theatre, formerly when a famous or known character appeared in a work just for show, as promotion, and generally without participation in dialogues ( for example, as part of a crowd ) Hence the comparison with cameos, where a human effigy is displayed in the middle of the artistic pendant. In the film the cameos by famous already began to be for minor characters or stories parallel to the main storyline.

## **camerún**

1º\_ The Republic of Cameroon is an African country. The name comes from the Portuguese name Rio dos Camarões ("river of shrimp") for that region, which into Spanish comes by the French (Cameroun) or English (Cameroon) version, because both sound similar to 'Cameroon'. Perhaps there is also some influence by the name of the Kanem-Bornu empire, which ruled the territory before the arrival of Europeans. 2º\_ It is also the name of a volcano and its mountain range.

## **caméndula**

It can be an error by calendula , camándula , camandulero . . .

## **camina por las nubes**

There is a good description in walking through the clouds, also in nefelibata.

## **caminantes**

Plural walker .

## **caminar mucho y avanzar poco**

While it does not reach the category of locution and has its literal meaning, I suppose it is used more figuratively, for the effort or work that does not yield as it should. See walking, much, advance, little.

## **camino**

1º\_ Passable road, trail, route. 2º\_ By the previous one, "means or direction to get there or to get something". 3º\_ Inflection of the verb to walk. See verbs/path.

## **camión de carga**

View truck, load .

## **camiseta de manga**

It's a sleeve t-shirt. . . Short? Long? , three-quarters? Raglan? princess? . . .

## **camp**

1º\_ "Camp, place of temporary settlement" . It comes from the Latin campus, i ("field"), although it came to English through the Germanic kamp ("open field, especially that of military exercises"). 2º\_ Ordinary, fat, exaggerated, in bad taste.

## **campana**

1º\_ Usually metallic piece in the form of a somewhat conical glass containing a hammer or badajo hanging inside. The goal is to shake it so that when they hit each other they produce a sound. It is a toponym ("name related to a geographical place") as it comes from the so-called "vessel of Campania", which was made of a bronze of excellent quality. 2º\_ By extension of the previous one, any cover in the form of an inverted glass to isolate or protect the contents. 3º\_ It is also said of the lookout, especially of the thief who is outside the site of a robbery listening in case the police come and thus alert the rest of the gang for the escape. From the Italian jargon campane ( "ear" . 4º\_ Name of several geographical places.

## **campesino**

Relative to the field. Who lives in the field.

## **campilología**

It is a remote communication system using a cane, cayed or staff in different positions. When "fan language" began to be used with a similar method for discreet conversation at social gatherings, it was called in the same way. It comes from the Greek 954; 945; 956; 9< 965; 955; 959; 9> (kampylos "crouched [by walking with cane]) 955; 959; 947; 953; 945; ( "knowledge" lodge).

## **campirusu**

Looks like a typo for the campiruso. See also pajuerano, campirano.

## **campo de accion en la investigacion cientifica**

This cannot be serious. See field, action, research, scientist.

## **campo elías**

See field, Elias.

## **campora**

campora is incorrectly written, and should be written as "Héctor José Cámpora" being its meaning:<br>He was President of Argentina during 49 days in 1973. In 2006 created a political grouping of 40 Kirchner orientation; peronism ) carrying the name of " The 34 Campora; as a tribute.

## **campos**

Field plural in any of its meanings.

## **camuflaje ,mimetismo,hibernacion,estivacion y migracion**

See: camouflage, mimicry, hibernation, estivation and migration.

## **can**

1°\_ It is a synonym of "dog", although not widely used. From the Latin canis, with the same meaning . 2°\_ Trigger of a weapon . 3°\_ Support of an eaves, especially the continuation of a ceiling beam that protrudes through the wall. 4°\_ As an acronym it has several developments in Spanish, p. e.g. "Andean Community of Nations", "National Administrative Center", "Center for Nautical Activities", . . . 5°\_ It is also an acronym in English with use in Spanish, as for "Controller Area Network" ("Controller Area Network") or "Content Addressable Network". 6°\_ 'CAN' is the IATA code for Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport (Guangdong Province, China).

## **cana**

Lunfardo is prison or police. In the first case it is supposed that it comes from the veneto " put in cana, incaenar " ( set chain, chain ) but the second could be of French origin, where " 34 canne; It is vigilant, cane or " Reed ".

## **canada**

Perreada? 128522; It is not actually Spanish, but it recognizes it from other languages such as Asturian for "bucket of milking" or "measure for wine", which it shares with Galician and Portuguese for "measure of liquids" in general. Probably from the Gothic kannô ("tin or hollow wood vessel"). See grayed .

## **canadá**

Canada is a country in North America. It is governed by a parliamentary monarchy that recognizes the King of England.



Its name comes from the Iroquois Kanaata ("village").

### **canal alfa**

Also called "alpha component" is a digital graph value to modify the opacity of a pixel. It is added as a fourth channel to the three primary colors to give transparency to an image. In layouts with depth (actual or virtual ) a foreground element with reduced opacity will modify its color by blending with the color behind it. View [rgb](#) , [rgba](#) , [hsl](#) , [hsla](#) .

### **canaleta**

It is a diminutive or a feminized derogatory of channel ("course or artificial diversion for water"). It is usually called a half-reed placed on the edge of the fall of a sloping roof, which in case of rain gathers and diverts the water that runs down the wing. But it can be to house cables, take out organic waste, . . .

### **canalla**

Treacherous person as bad dog; villain, scoundrel, ruin. It is also a pack of dogs, and figuratively, a boisterous Group (such as children playing). Comes from the latin *can*, is (dog), and the Italian *canaglia* (Pack), which became the French as *canaille* and from there to the Spanish. In Argentina is the nickname of the Rosario Central football club supporters; his rival completo Newell Old Boys of Rosario was it when they refused to play a friendly match in aid of the leper colony of the Carrasco Hospital. In response, the Central called them lepers.

### **canarias**

1º\_ The Canary Islands are a Spanish autonomous community in an archipelago on the Atlantic Ocean. The name is Latin for *can*, *canis* ("dog"), since the Romans were struck by the number of dogs (brought by their inhabitants as shepherds and food) they found on the islands. 2º\_ Feminine plural of the Canarian bird.

### **canarios**

Plural of canary ( bird , gentilicio of Canarias ) .

### **canarismo**

Typical of the Canary Islands, it is especially said of local voices.

### **canas**

Plural of *cana* .

### **canasta en nahuatl**

See basket, Nahuatl , *nahuatlhuichol/tompiatli* , *tompiate* , *tompiates* .

### **cancerofobia**

It's another way of calling *carcinophobia* ("fear of cancer").

### **cancéleme**

Pronominal form for the first (as 'I'), second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') singular persons of the present subjunctive mode, and second (as 'you') and third (as 'he/she') singular persons of the imperative for the verb *cancel*. See [verbs/cancel](#) .

## **cancha blanca**

Name given in Peru to corn rosettes.

## **canchanchan**

It seems a mistake by canchanchán ("friend, companion, buddy, servile").

## **cancona**

Feminine of canción ("wide-hipped"), although this chilenismo is always applied to a woman. See cancos .

## **cancos**

Hips. It comes from the Quechua kankiq ("hip"). See Quechua/Kankiq.

## **cancón**

1°\_ Chilenismo for "with wide hips", which is not used in masculine since it always qualifies a woman who stands out for her hips. It comes from the word cancos, which could have a singular, but the RAE does not include it although the original Quechua kankiq ("hip") is in the singular. See suffix -on . 2°\_ Common name of the plant Ipomoea aquatica . 3°\_ As Mexicanism, it is a threat that is not intended to be fulfilled. Perhaps because of some contact with the previous one, it is the name and the warning for an imaginary being but one that serves to frighten, like a ghost.

## **candado**

Odd syncopation by by chained, because formerly bars were closed with a string. It is a safety mechanism that locks two or more parts with a key or combination to open it.

## **candela**

Candle, candle. Latin candela, ae ( " 34 sailing; ).

## **candelabro**

A chandelier is just a stand ( almost always decorated or artistic ) to hold candles or candles. The previous definitions correspond to menorah or Hanukkah.

## **candesciente**

Error by candlestick or incandescent .

## **candia**

Candia or Candia is the ancient name of the island of Crete.

## **canedo**

Perhaps it is an error by cañedo ("cañaveral"), or canido ("with white mold"), canejo ("euphemism for fuck"), cinnamon, . . .

## **canejo**

As explained above, is a euphemism for " hell " an exclamation point. Popularized in Argentina and through cartoon Patoruzú, screenwriter and artist Dante Quintero, who used it frequently for not writing " 34 hell; and to avoid the censorship of the time and the reproach of educated readers.

## **caney o kiosko juego de pelota**

See caney, or , kiosk , game , of , ball .

## **cangrena**

Archaic form of the word gangrene ("part of dead and putrefying tissue in an organism").

## **cangrén**

I was about to write that it is a vulgarization of gangrene, but it may have a direct origin of the old cangrena version.

## **canguingo y patas de peces**

Singular variant of "canguingos and fish legs".

## **canguro**

Expanding the definition of Danilo Enrique Noreña Benítez, is one of the features of the female Kangaroo has a pouch of skin in the womb (baby carrier) where it carried their young until they are developed enough to fend for themselves, there comes the co mparacion with the backpack carries baby or the hip. A bit far-fetched etymology note that when the English saw for the first time this animal was asked an aborigine name, who answered them kan gu ru (do not understand you) because they spoke to him in English, and since then was called as well. The flame has a similar legend.

## **cangüí**

Looks like a mistake for changí.

## **canica**

1º\_ Marble (which is used more in the plural) is the children's game of balls, which can be made of glass or ceramic. Also the same ball. 2º\_ Wild cinnamon from Cuba.

## **canicas**

Plural of marble.

## **canicazo**

Marble punch. By extension is the blow that gives the hail or the chunks of ice in the drinks.

## **caniche**

Dog breed of French origin. They are good swimmers and were used by hunters to recover pieces that fell into lakes or rivers; that is why to facilitate their swimming they were made a flush haircut on almost the entire body, except for joints or parts that were more sensitive to cold. The name is a comparison with ducks (in French, canard, which has an ancient form cane) with the affective diminutive suffix -iche.

## **canilla**

It is, literally, a small rod. Use as a spigot or faucet comes by the wooden barrels containing liquids, which made them a drilling for nailing them a cane where fell the content. Later added them a valve that allowed you to shut off the liquid, and there ended in the water basin taps, basins and similar.

## **canillas**

1º\_ 'Canillas' is a neighborhood of the city of Madrid (Spain). It is also part of the name of several Spanish municipalities. 2º\_ Plural of tap (in its different meanings).

## **canilleras**

Plural of canillera (in its various meanings).

## **canisfobia**

The truth is, it doesn't exist. If anyone invented it, he used a more modern Greek where 954; 945; 957; 953; 9> ( kanís ) is a "lapdog", which narrows a lot of phobia. The "fear of dogs (in general) " is cyphobia, and 100<canisphobia must have come out of Latin canis, canis ( "dog").

## **canitas al aire**

View take a cane in the air.

## **cannabáceo**

Concerning the plant Cannabis sativa, which has pharmaceutical use. There is also "cannabis" as a synonym, but it was created to differentiate the recreational use of cannabis in drugs such as hashish or marijuana.

## **cannábico**

Relative to plants of the Cannabaceae family, although it is used more specifically in those containing THC ("tetrahydrocannabinol", "a psychotropic compound for preparing hashish or marijuana, which also has medicinal use. See cannabinaceous.

## **canobo**

1º\_ It is a canarism to name a rubber basket with handles or handles. It has to do with a depiction of the god Canopus, like an urn or pitcher over the people. Canobo or Canopus is a Greek god of Egyptian origin related to the Nile River, and who also gives his name to part of its delta. In the Egyptian language, Canopus means "land of gold". 3rd\_ By the above, the name of a star in the constellation of Argos. 4º\_ Names of mythical, historical and literary characters.

## **canon**

Standard or model that you should follow or imitate, also is a list or gradation to take as a reference. Greek 954; 945; 957; 969; 957; ( canon, " rod to measure " ).

## **canónico**

Relating to a canon, which follows and respects it. It is commonly used in religion, but it also refers to comic book sagas, novels, film franchises with the same universe.

## **cansalo**

1º\_ Pronominal form for an inflection of the verb to cansar . See verbs/cansá, lo (pronoun). 2º\_ It can also be a vulgarized pronunciation of tiring him, as in the previous one but using the infinitive .

## **cansancio**

Fatigue from an effort, lack of vitality to continue a task. It's also weariness, annoyance.

### **cantar bingo**

1º\_ This expression has a literal meaning in the game of bingo or lottery of cards, since it is sung or shouted Bingo! when all the numbers on the own cardboard are filled. 2º\_ It has a figurative sense to express that a victory related to luck was obtained, when something is found despite the low probabilities of finding it. 3º\_ Another interpretation closer to irony is to express weariness or saturation for something, as if the situation, patience, were already full, comparing them with the full cardboard. See embolar .

### **cantar las cuarenta**

1º\_ Expression that is used in the card game tute to get the 40 points with the decks king and horse of the same suit of triumph. 2º\_ Related to the previous one, it is said "to sing the forties" when someone is reprimanded taking a place of superiority, when he is thrown in the face of a fault, or a triumph of his own.

### **canterbury**

Name of a city in Kent (UK), which then gave name to other cities in Queensland and Victoria (Australia), and several more in the USA.

### **cantidad x**

See quantity, x (unknown, indeterminate).

### **cantos**

1st\_ Plural of singing (in several of its meanings). 2nd\_ It is a vulgar way of referring to buttocks, and is not used in singular .

### **cantón**

Political and administrative unit in which some territories are divided.

### **canutear**

It's making canutes, which can have multiple meanings, so the meaning will depend on the context. Perhaps the least common is to "put cigarettes together", or smoke them, and in this case it applies to joints. Another would be a variant of channeling, such as the attitude of a canute (lunfardo). But the most commonly used is to "preach, evangelize, talk about morality, religion"; which in principle was derogatory but today they use it even religious.

### **canuto**

Extending the previous definitions, in Río de la Plata slang it means " miserly, selfish, that has a good and shows it no shares or ". It is a prison voice and comes from the derogatory form of " cano " or " 34 canuto;. To protect money, tobacco, or drugs, prisoners kept them in a few cylinders or canitos of metal hiding within the year or the vagina, knowing that they would not then to be checked by the guards or stolen by other prisoners. SPLIFF name then became the person hiding a good to others.

### **canyengue**

In lunfardo is dancing, partying, fun; it is associated with a way of playing the double bass, the style of arrabalera dance and from there to what comes from the arrabal. It has Afro-Brazilian origin, where ka llengue is a type of dance.

### **caña de azúcar**

Common name of the plant *Saccharum officinarum*, a cane from whose stems sugar is refined.

**cañalla**

It is certainly poorly written villain.

**cañaveral carrizo**

See reedbed, reeds.

**cañear**

1o\_ Drink cane . 2o\_ Hitting an animal shooting from the wagon with a rod or long rod to hurry it, sometimes that rod had tip to chop.

**caño**

Tube, usually through circular section. It comes from the word shank. As for an always spout a fluid or any element (such as electric cables), football is called "Caño" to pass a ball between the legs of an opponent without it can stop it.

**cañocazo**

It is the surname of the collaborator [b]lino cañocazo[/b] , or a cannon error.

**caoxian**

Caoxian or Cao is the name of a Chinese county in Shangdong Province.

**capa fina**

And. . . it depends on whether we are talking about a "thin coating", an "elegant mantle", or some other of its combinations. See layer, fine.

**capa pequeña**

See cape, small, chapel, hood.

**capacidades**

Plural of capacity .

**capacitar**

Make capable, give a training, a knowledge or skill.

**capanga**

Afrobrasilenismo which means " bodyguard ". Usually used as a boss or foreman.

**capangas**

Plural of bodyguard.

**capaor**

Vulgarism by capador ("who has by trade to capar male animals") . -

## **capeada**

1°\_ As a noun it is a Guatemalan voice for a school break. See rabona , rateed. 2°\_ Feminine of capeado (in several meanings). [Note: when it comes from cape (clothing that is put on the shoulders) it is preferably used in feminine. ]

## **capeado**

Participle of weather.

## **capear**

1. Hold, keep. 2. Nautica is herding the sails so that strong wind or storm do not drag the ship. 3. In bullfighting, it is organizing or participating in a rodeo where the animal is not killed. 4. Steal a coat or cloak of shoulders, taking advantage of an agglomeration of people. 5. Lunfardo is the art of stealing money from a wallet without removing it from the pocket of the victim. See: weather the storm.

## **caperola**

A way to call the foreskin or glans. It is an analogy with feminized caperol surely by hood or hood influence.

## **capilla**

It is a place for retreat and prayer for various cults, mainly Catholic. Account a legend that St. Martín de Tours offered half of his cloak to a leper to Harbor him in his youth, and that that night Jesus appeared to recognize him his good work, and that led him to convert to Christianity. Its short coat (a ' Chapel') became relic, and placed in military tents and rooms of Palace where you could pray, which by Synecdoche gave the name to these and all other oratorical rooms. See be in Chapel, Chapel burning.

## **capilla ardiente**

Place where to rest the deceased before his funeral and burial. It's " Chapel " because the bereaved pray there for him, and is "burning" because it is customary to illuminate it lighting candles (although today use less risky luminaires).

## **capillita**

Ultra-sensitive layer? It is actually a diminutive of chapel ("oratory"), which also has a derogatory sense, as an adjective for people very enthusiastic about religious rites.

## **capital**

1°\_ It is related to the head, and from this concept the meanings of "main, most important", "geographical and political place as head of a region" are created, "outstanding or essential in an item or activity". From the Latin caput, it is ("head"). 2°\_ Although also related to the previous one, there are several meanings for the economic field such as "patrimony", "goods that generate interest or profits in an investment", "census or tribute on a farm". 3°\_ In typography it is said of the letter in capital letter.

## **capitalista**

1°\_ Supporter of capitalism or relative to this economic system. 2°\_ Who invests his economic capital in a business.

## **capitaneada**

1st\_ Female adjective captained . 2o\_ Female form of the participle of the verb capitanear .

## **capite**

Error by capital, herepite , capote , . . .

## **capno**

Lexical component that is interpreted as "smoke", although it has spread to carbon dioxide. From the Greek 954; 945; 9< 957; 959; 9> ( capnos "smoke" ) .

## **capo**

In lunfardo is mafia boss, important person. By extension he is someone superior, the leader in his occupation, the chief in any task even if it is not unlawful as in his original sense. It comes from the Italian capo ("head" ). See foreman, capable, capanga .

## **capocómica**

Female capocómico.

## **capocómico**

He is the magazine comedian and theater actor who leads the cast, the most talented and popular comedian. Like the male equivalent of the vedette. It is taken from the Italian capocomic, formed by comic kingpin.

## **captcha**

It is a method to check if you are really interacting with a human and not with a machine, also the image or audio that is used for the test. As an acronym it is taken from the English phrase Completely automated public Turing test to tell computers and humans apart, which is precisely based on the Turing test to confirm if we would be able to recognize when we are dialoguing with a person or with an artificial intelligence. For this case the usual thing is to present publicly the image of a distorted text, which can not be interpreted by the OCR scanner of an AI but by a person, so it is also called "Inverse Turing", since the original test referred to recognizing a machine that simulates being human. See recaptcha, Voight-Kampf.

## **captura de pantalla**

Photo or take the image showing a screen. See: screenshot, screenshot.

## **capturada**

1st\_ Female adjective captured . 2o\_ Female form of the participle of the verb capture .

## **capuchino de cabeza dura**

One of the common names of sapajus apella ( American ape).

## **capuchinos de punta**

Let's say that most capuchins (lamps) end with a "tipped" shape, but in this case it turns out that it is a fragment of another expression to say that "it rains copiously" and would be missing (p. eg . ) a "be falling. . . ", which is always followed by something exaggerated and absurd such as "dwarfs, zoretas , cats, . . . " and to reinforce the idea the expression " is added. . . of tip" . Although for this it was common to end with a " . . . of bronze", so there was no doubt as to which cappuccino was being referred to.

## **capulín agrio**

It is here as synonymous with '100<acáchul', which of course should be acachul.



## **caqchikel**

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

## **caquero**

Year.

## **caquexia**

Physical condition of extreme weakness, consequence of another pathology. It is a word of Greek origin formed by 954; 945; 954; 959; 9> ( kakós "bad") 949; 958; 953; 945; ( exía "state" ) .

## **cara**

1st\_ Front of the head, where eyes, nose, mouth are usually present in most animals. See face, countenance. From medieval Latin face ( "face, countenance") taken from Greek 954; 945; 961; 945; ( kara "head" ) . 2nd\_ Each side, plane, or recognizable surface of a body. 3rd\_ Side of the coin opposite the mint, where a face was usually coined. 4th\_ Main Facade . The side that is displayed or exposed preferably . 5th\_ Expensive Female . 6th\_ American people who inhabited what is now the coast of Ecuador, invaded the territory quitu and mixed both peoples during the 10th century, until in the fifteenth century they were annexed to the Inca empire and in the XVI they were invaded by Spanish. Today their descendants are half-breeds known as the quitu-face people.

## **cara b**

In this case face refers to "side". On information media that could be read on two sides (such as vinyl records or cassettes) the first was identified as 'A' and the second was 'B'. In the case of simple vinyls the main theme was on the 'A' side, and the 'B' had a fill song, so that face is associated with minor material. By extension, also the other side of something that looks good, and that in principle is not seen and can be your counterface. See b , a .

## **cara de culo**

Expression to describe a circumspect, concerned face, an angry, disgusting face or with any kind of unpleasant facial gesture.

## **cara de piedra**

It can be interpreted as "face, shameless", or also as "expressionless", "poker face", "stern gesture". See also "cara de raja".

## **cara de raja**

In addition to the Chilean meaning mentioned by JOHN, "cara de raja" is also a version for "cara de culo".

## **carabayo**

Tribe (also called Yurí) of the Colombian Amazon, and also their language.

## **carabinieri**

It is Italian, means "carabinieri", which are part of the Arma dei Carabinieri ("Arma de Carabinieri" ), a security body or gendarmerie of Italy.

## **caracteristica del cambio de estado denominado de sublimacion**

Another disrespect. View Sublimation , Feature , Change , Status , Named , Name , Sublimation .

## **características**

Plural of characteristic or feminine of characteristic .

## **características de un hippy**

It looks like a fragment of a larger text, because that makes no sense. See characteristic , of (preposition), an (article), hippy ("jipi") .

## **carambalo**

It can be an error by icicle, carambola, carambillo, . . .

## **carambanos**

Error by the plural of icicle .

## **caramelera**

1st\_ Female Caramelero . 2nd\_ Container, usually glass and transparent, to store candies (sweets).

## **caramelero**

1º\_ Who prepares, manufactures or sells candies. 2º\_ Colloquially it is used as a "liar", who deceives by promising something that he will not fulfill. The origin can be in "showing a sweet as bait" or also by an epéntesis of "camelero" ("liar").

## **caramelos**

Candy Plural.

## **carancanfunfa**

The legend says that carancanfun is a species of humming used by primitive tango dancers when they showed some step and music missing. One of the most popular teachers at the beginning of the 20th century was " The Vasco " Ain, who added to the humming a syllable as " 34 carancanfunfa;. He taught dance in Europe where it is dubbed with that own onomatopoeia, which he repeated in each class.

## **carancho**

1. American scavenger bird. 2. In slang is called thus lawyers seeking accident to defraud them by insurance companies. 3. Euphemistic interjection by " carajo! ".

## **caranga**

Among other meanings, the 'caranga' is a hematophagous insect, which depending on the region can be the name of a louse or a bedbug.

## **caranga resucitada**

It's another version of "resurrected louse," switching to the starving blood-sucking bug that rises swollen when it can sting enough. It has the same use, for "people of low socioeconomic status that by climbers or by a stroke of luck improves their position and feels superior to others".

## **caranga resucitada frase muy usada en colombia que tiene**

Another junk entry that should never have been answered while waiting for its elimination. See caranga (parasite), resurrected, phrase, very, used, Colombia, which, verbs/has, "resurrected caranga" ("resurrected louse").

### **caraota**

It is another common name for the plant *Phaseolus vulgaris* and its seed.

### **carata magna**

I agree with my colleague Santiago Salazar C. , can only be a mistake or trolled by "Magna Carta" See Carta, magno.

### **carácter metódico**

See character, methodical .

### **carbeno**

It is another name for methylene (chemical compound).

### **carboncillo**

1º\_ Diminutive of charcoal , charcoal 2º\_ A charred wooden stick used as a pencil . Also the drawing or sketch that is made with it. 3º\_ Another name for blight (parasitic fungus).

### **carbón**

1º\_ Fossil matter widely used as fuel. It is of a black color and can have animal origin although the vegetable is more common. 2º\_ It is also the extinguished ember. 3º\_ Charred wood pencil. See charcoal, charcoal . 3º\_ It is a reduced way of calling the disease anthrax. See anthrax.

### **carburo**

1º\_ Combination of carbon with another element. See suffix -uri . 2º\_ From the previous one, a lamp that works on carbide. 3rd\_ Trivial talk. 4th\_ Inflection of the verb carburar. See verbs/carbide.

### **carburointensiva**

I was going to say that it is the feminine of "carbide-intensive", but it is a neologism that practically does not appear in any text for "intensive use of fuels as fuel". I'm guessing it's here because someone copied it by hand (and didn't make it masculine) from a reference in another neologism (also feminine) like "electrointensiva".

### **carca**

Apocope of Hulk or old.

### **carcamana**

Feminine of carcamán ("carcamal").

### **carchar**

Stealing the belongings of the dead, the little he's wearing. It is of Quechua origin. And as far as I know it is used in Uruguay as a synonym for stealing, without discriminating against the living. See Cacharpa.

## **carcomerá**

Second (such as 'you' ) and third (such as 'he/she') people in singular of the imperfect future of indicative mode for the verb carcomer. See verbs/carcomerá .

## **cardinal**

1o\_ It is said of what has a fundamental value, the first recognizable. 2o\_ In grammar everything that expresses a basic and defined numeric value is called, such as quantity prefixes ( bi- , tri- , deca- , . . . ) or the same quantity adjectives ( 2; 3; 10; two, three, ten , . . . ) .

## **cardiopulmonar**

Relative to the heart and lungs. It is formed by the Greek lexical component 954; 945; 961; 948; 953; 945; ( kardia "heart") and the Latin pulmo , onis ( "lung" ) . See CPR.

## **cardos**

Plural of thistle.

## **care culo**

It is another way of writing "cara'e culo" or "car'e culo", which would all be vulgarized versions for "face of ass". See "cara de raja", "cara de vaqueta".

## **care poto**

I guess it will be a variant of "cara'e poto" or "cara de poto" ("face of ass"). See enculado , encularse , care culo , care raja , face of raja .

## **care raja**

care raja is incorrectly written and should be written as "Face of raja." being its meaning:<br>Possibly a bad writing of " 39 face; and raja " or " face of raja ". It is a regular and inconsiderate way of saying that someone is ugly, or has a cautious expression. " Raja " It refers to the separation between the buttocks.

## **careado**

Participle of confront, confronted.

## **carecer de muro**

Cutandpaste of some text that doesn't make sense here. See lack, wall.

## **careciente**

1st\_ As an adjective it is said of what has a fault, a lack. 2nd\_ As a noun it is used almost exclusively for the homeless, who has an economic lack. See lack.

## **caregüela**

It is another variant of escarihuela ("very irregular mountain road").

## **carencialidad**

Naaa! Did they really invent a quality for the lack?

## **carente de refinamientos**

It is put as if it could be a synonym in the error 100<cafon (which should be cafón), but I link it anyway because the colleague Dalmiro C . Díaz Valente left him a detailed definition there. . . Yes, out of place, but I do not think that after so long I will finally pass it to the right motto. See lacking, refinement.

## **careo**

Facing two or more people face to face.

## **cargalla**

It may be a mistake by cangalla, or perhaps by a pronominal inflection of loading, perhaps a mistake by a feminine of something relative to Gargallo (Teruel, Spain), although for that there is already gargallino.

## **caribe negro**

1º\_ It is one of the names for the fish *Serrasalmus rhombeus*. See piranha. 2º\_ It is a way of calling the zambo between black African slaves in the Lesser Antilles and the Carib natives of the island of Saint Vincent (in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).

## **caribeño**

Relative to the Caribbean (to the sea, the region, its culture).

## **caribes negros**

Plural of black Caribbean (various meanings).

## **caricatura**

It is an image made with exaggerated features, overloaded, often as a mockery. For some of these characteristics it is also an Americanism for humorous cartoons, and also a way of calling a contradicted figure, something that does not become as it should but pretends. The name comes from the Italian caricare ( "to carry" [in this case the features of the portrait]), with the suffix for deverbales -tura; which passes into French and English, and then into Spanish and Portuguese during the eighteenth century.

## **caricaturescos**

Plural of cartoonish .

## **caricia**

Demonstration of affection, affection, love with a touch of the hand, with a body contact. Figuratively it is also a compliment, a compliment. It comes from the Italian carezza, for expensive ("dear").

## **carigüela**

It is another variant of escarihuela ("very irregular mountain road").

## **carihuela**

1º\_ It is another variant of escarihuela ("very irregular mountain road"). Another common name for the plant *Convolvulus arvensis* L.

## **carina**

Carina or hull is the bottom of a boat, the keel. It comes from the latin carina, ae ( " hull " ).

## **caripela**

Lunfardo is used as " face " or " face " in general. Although it tends to be accompanied by an expression of amazement or recrimination. The source can be a festive way by " it rosette " (-what ( s ) face 8230; Peel! )

## **carísima**

Feminine expensive.

## **carlos**

It is a male name of Germanic origin, where cheorl or keorl is understood as "person" proper, with rights because he is not a slave.

## **carmela**

Carmela is the female version of the name Carmelo. Carmen is also used in Spanish. See La Carmela (hair dye).

## **carmelazo**

In lunfardo it is "very obvious dyeing of gray hairs to disguise aging". The name comes from the hair dye La Carmela, which was marketed in Argentina until the 1970s.

## **carmelear**

1st\_ Dye the gray hairs . It is used in rioplatense lunfardo by the capillary tincture La Carmela . 2nd\_ In Uruguay it was used during the COVID-19 pandemic as "violating quarantine, ignoring health protocols". The origin is in the name of a local fashion designer who on her return from Europe attended a party where 20 guests ended up infected, so she was accused of entering the country.

## **carmelo**

Carmelo is a male name of Hebrew origin, as 1499; 1512; 1502; 1500; (karm the "vineyard, garden of God"), reminiscent of Mount Carmel in Palestine, where the Virgin of Carmen appeared in 1251. See Carmen , Carmela , Carmilla .

## **carmen**

Carmen is another variant of the name Carmela. By etymology see Carmelo .

## **carmenado**

1º\_ Action of cleaning and unraveling of wool or hair. Escarmenado . 2º\_ Participle of the verb carmenar .

## **carmilla**

1o\_ Version of the name Carmela or Carmen . By etymology see Carmelo . 2nd\_ Gothic horror novel written in 1872 by Irishman Joseph Thomas Sheridan Le Fanu. Carmilla is a teenage vampire, in love with the young daughter of her English hosts in a castle in Eastern Europe, which also gives the work a lesbian component.

## **carne seca**

It is placed as synonymous with machaca. See meat, dry, charque.

### **carnecita**

It is a diminutive of meat, more used in Spain than carnita which is the preferred form in Central or North America. In South America both are used.

### **carnero**

To the published definitions I add that the worker who breaks a strike is also called a 'ram', perhaps because of a parallel to marital betrayal.

### **carnes**

Meat plural .

### **carnificino**

Adjective concerning carnifine (Latinism by "torture [of the body, of the meat]) , used by the literates even if it is not in the dictionary. See carnifice ( executioner ).

### **carnificino**

Adjective concerning carnifine (Latinism by "torture [of the body, of the meat]) , used by the literates even if it is not in the dictionary. See carnifice ( executioner ).

### **carnita**

It is a diminutive of meat, widely used in Mexico. In other regions little meat is also used.

### **carnívoro**

That feeds on meat. From the Latin carnis, is ("meat") vorare ("to eat").

### **carobo**

Formerly it was a quarter of a measure of weight for grains, today it is not used.

### **carocaro**

It is one of the common names for the tree Enterolobium cyclocarpum.

### **carolo**

1st\_ In Salamanca is a snack with bread, which they give to the day laborers. 2o\_ In Buenos Aires is a somewhat derogatory way to call a gay, even if it did not come out of the closet. 3o\_ It is a male version of Carola, a regression of Carolina that has remote origin in the male name Karl.

### **caronero**

It is a knife, of Creole origin, which by its blade of about 80 centimeters was used for combat, for hunting bush or for slaughtering cattle. The name comes from its transport on horseback on the carona, under the saddle.

### **caronte**

Character from Greek mythology. Also called Caron ( 935; 9( 961; 969; 957; " 34 bright light; ) was in charge of cross the spirits of the dead to Hades through the river Acheron.

### **caroso**

It is a very old Americanism to call the pit, today is a lack of spelling. The wrong query can be also by fleshy, caloso, grizzled. . . .

### **carozo**

1°\_ Internal and hard part of the fruits, such as the seed or the marlo in the corn. It is a voice with Greek origin in 954; 945; 961; 965; 948; 953; 959; 957; ( karýdion "hazelnut" ) . See bone . 2°\_ Name of a well-known puppet in Argentina that together with another called Narizota made the conduction of children's TV programs, news segments, advertisements, . . . It has the appearance of a blue mofletudo dog, and as a puppet only shows the head and front legs as arms. 3°\_ In lunfardo it has several uses, almost all referring to the young woman.

### **caróbo**

Clearly it's a mistake, that accent doesn't exist in Spanish. See carcass, caper, carolo, fuck,

### **carpaza amarilla**

It is a common name for the plant Halimium lasianthum.

### **carpeta colgante**

Type of folder cabinet file drawer, with protruding metal on each edge opposite to the back that serve to engage a few guides on drawers and so is hanging with the mouth upwards to attach documents to open envelope mode.

### **carpeta de entrada de correos electrónicos**

This is another misplaced query for a dictionary, but it makes it very clear why it is often in Spanish to incorporate neologisms and technical anglicisms for everyday use. It is much cheaper for us to write inbox (although I still prefer "inbox") .

### **carpiendo**

It is the gerund of the verb carpir, and is usually used figuratively in the expression "to go out carping", "to run so fast that a groove or mark is left on the ground".

### **carpintero andino**

One of the common names of the colaptes rupicola bird.

### **carpintero de las piedras**

Another name for the yasto bird.

### **carpir**

It would also tear, scratch, as in the mark that remains on the ground after weeding. It comes from the Latin verb carpere ("start, hurt, mistreat" ). See carpiendo .

### **carquiento**



That has Carca, dirt and/or dirt.

### **carran**

Carran is the name of a village in County Clare (province of Munster, Ireland). The name is most likely an evolution of cairn, an ancient local voice for piles of stones raised as demarcation or burial mound, which perhaps in an earlier era named the natural rocky mountains. See Carrán .

### **carraspa**

If it is not a sponsored form for carraspada (wine-based drink) or a family version of carraspera, or a dissimilation of carrasca ( "encina" ), then it is not Spanish.

### **carrán**

Carrán, or more accurately Carrán-Los Venados, is the name of an active volcano in the Chilean Andes.

### **carrera de embolsados**

Competition, more for fun than for dexterity, where a race is made with the competitors with their legs inside a bag that reaches their waist, which prevents them from running and they must advance by jumping and staying bagged.

### **carrero**

1º\_ Driver of a car with blood traction. See road . 2º\_ Footprint or mark of the passage along a path. By extension wake left in the water by a boat.

### **carrerón**

1º\_ It is an augmentative of career and career for any of its meanings. 2º\_ Wide road.

### **carrie**

1st\_ Carrie is another name for the Morrigan, Celtic goddess of death, fertility, love and sex. As it was magician, he could take the form of a bird and thus witness the battles to encourage the warriors from heaven; and not only became animals, but also an old woman, or a young woman to seduce her beloved Irish warrior Cuchulainn. 2nd\_ Carrie is a diminutive of Caroline. Also from Caren and Carrietta. 3rd\_ Carrietta N . White is the name of the main character in the novel Carrie (Stephen King, 1974).

### **carro bomba**

It is a way of calling the car bomb ("vehicle loaded with explosives"), separating both words and in places where the car is commonly called a car. Actually the autobomba ("mobile hydrant of the firefighters") would be a confusion, since the prefix auto- is for "autonomous pump" and not for the vehicle; that's why it's a feminine noun .

### **carrobomba**

Another version for carbomb, is used in places where the car is commonly called car.

### **carrocista**

1º\_ That arms or adorns floats. 2º\_ That manufactures or repairs bodies.

### **carta bomba**

It is a bomb ("explosive device") hidden in a postal letter, so that it detonates in the hands of whoever opens it.

### **carta inferior**

Today there is no difference from the subscript format in printed typography, and although the 'letter' is a translation of English letter that would actually be "the letters below", it is still found in some spanish typography books, a language where it is more common for them to be 'lower number'.

### **carta periodica**

If it is not casual clothing spam, it is a 'periodic letter' error. See letter, letter, newspaper, mendeleiev, periodic table of chemical elements .

### **carta superior**

Today it is not different from the superscript format in printed typography, although the 'underlined version' is still found in handwritten texts and in some typography, and that unlike the 'superscript' is exclusively for abbreviations. The 'letter' thing is a translation of The English letter, which would actually be "the letters above", but so it is found in some typography books in Spanish. See blown up.

### **carta-bomba**

In Spanish it should be carta bomba , and if you want to use a single compound noun : cartabomba .

### **cartago**

1º\_ Cartago is a city in a province of the same name in Costa Rica. It had different settlements and also figured as Santiago de Cartago, after its patron saint. 2º\_ Ancient Punic city destroyed by the Romans in the second century BC. C . . Its Phoenician name was Qart Hadasht ("new city") which the Greeks called 922; 945; 961; 967; 951; 948; 969; 957; (Karchedon) and in Latin was converted into Carthago. See Elida , Amilcar , Carthago delenda est .

### **carter**

In Spanish it is a mistake, because it has been a long time since the English word carter (or crankcase) was Castilianized as "crankcase" ("box containing parts of the engine of a car, or another machine").

### **carthago delenda est**

It is a Latin locution attributed to Cato, the Elder, who used it as a hose at the end of his speeches in the Roman Senate. It means "Carthage must be destroyed", alluding to the Carthaginian threat during the second century BC. C. , and to his insistence on ending it at the root . That is why it is used today as an obsessive example to achieve an end, seeking the support of peers. See ad portas .

### **cartoon**

Cartoon ( pr . Cartúun ) is an English voice that is rarely used in Spanish, although sometimes we find it precisely to identify "animation or cartoons of American origin". It has a remote Greek etymology in 967; 945; 961; 964; 951; 9> ( cartes "papyrus" ), which was taken by Latin as a letter, ae and from there passed to Romance languages such as Italian cardboard or French carton, already with the meaning of "stamp, drawing on a cardboard or base sheet of tapestries", which was how English incorporated it in the seventeenth century and then name the caricatures in the nineteenth century, and already in the XX as a shortened form of animated cartoon. See comiquitas , anime.

### **cartoon**

It's what in Spanish, we call "animation, cartoons" specifically if they are of American origin. It has a remote Greek

etymology in 967; 945; 961; 964; 951; 9> ( cartes "papyrus" ), which was taken by Latin as letter, ae and from there passed to Romance languages such as Italian cartone or French carton, already with the meaning of "print, drawing on a cardboard or sheet" (especially for design of tapestries), which was how English incorporated it in the seventeenth century and then named the caricatures in the nineteenth century, and already in the XX as an abbreviated form of animated cartoon.

### **cartón lleno**

It is an expression used in the game of lottery of cards or bingo, just when it is won by completing all the numbers on the cardboard. It has a figurative sense – or two – just like "singing bingo", but it is used less as "getting something by luck" and more as "winning by luck".

### **carvativir**

Carvativir, such as carvacrol or cymophenol, are chemicals found in essential oils from plants such as thyme or oregano. In addition to cooking, they have use in pseudomedicines (such as homeopathy or aromatherapy), although in some studies it showed antibacterial properties for certain urinary tract infections.

### **casa**

1o\_ Building habitable, family or containing a social, commercial , . . . 2nd\_ Caste, lineage with the same origin. 3rd\_ scan of a board . 4th\_ billiard hut .

### **casa de empeño**

The Pawn shop should not be 'buy sale', they only lend money in exchange for a security value. If not returned in time and form they are charged by finishing, and perhaps also selling, the item in garment. See montepío, mountain of mercy, and although the consultation is unfortunate also pawn shop pawn shop.

### **casa de empeños**

See pawn shop, Montepío .

### **casa hogar**

The consultation must be by home (with only one space). See also home, home.

### **casa hogar**

Euphemism for asylum, shelter. Place of reception with an environment that prevents people or animals from feeling helpless. See Home, home.

### **casa-cuartel**

See house, barracks.

### **casandra**

Character from Greek mythology, Priestess who scorned to Apollo and why God gave the gift of predicting future events, and at the same time the curse that nobody believed him. This myth is the Cassandra complex, when someone thinks he has the truth and feels that no one takes it into account.

### **casata**

In lunfardo is another way to call cunilingus. It is by "lick the ice cream", since cassata (the iced dessert) sounds like box (in its sense of "vulva" ). See mineta, go down to the cremería.

## **cascada**

1°\_ Female shell . 2°\_ Fall of water, especially from a river when the channel finds a high slope in the terrain.

## **cascado**

1°\_ As an adjective it is something beaten, mistreated, which can end with a dent, with the cover jumped somewhere. It is also used figuratively for something or someone physically punished. 2°\_ Participle of the verb cascar .

## **cascar**

I add to the already published definitions of "breaking the shell with blows", "dying, killing" or "chattering", which in Bolivia is used as "doing something with a lot of effort and dedication, especially a sport", which is surely associated with the concept of "punish[oneself]".

## **caset**

I guess it's some Castilianization of Cassette Gallicism. Watch cassette, and while we're at it, I got married.

## **casé**

First (as 'yo' ) person in singular of the preterite indicative form for the verb casar . See verbs/casé . [Note: The valid Spanish form for cassette is cassette, and 'casé' could be a transliterated phonetic version of French, but not accepted by the SAR . ]

## **cashmere**

It is Kashmir or cashmere in English.

## **casi siempre**

See almost, always.

## **casitas pornátiles**

Either it's some irony, joke or pun, or it's a mistake already mentioned in 100<pornatil. Even so, although it is misspelled and in the plural, I comment that in Córdoba ("Spain") the 'portable houses' could be a locution, a name for a provisional-parasiempre housing complex that was created with prefabricated housing to accommodate the victims of the flood of 1963 for 18 months, and that already converted into the Las Moreras neighborhood remained for 30 years.

## **casquivana**

Literally is " light helmets " losing step. They are euphemistic ways to name a woman are customs.

## **casta**

1°\_ It is a reference to origin by lineage or race. It is especially said of the one that is well recognized. 2nd\_ By the above, is every social, economic, cultural, religious, etc. . . created and/or forced by human groups. In some societies, such as India, it is institutionalized. 3°\_ Feminine of chaste ("pure") .

## **castaña de cajú**

It is the seed of the cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), which is mainly used in pastry and jams. The name cajú ( cayú ) is of Tupi origin, as acaiú : aca ( "nut" ) iu ( "producer" ) ; chestnut is more of an argument of sale. See mereys, marañon.

## **castel**

Archaism by castle ("fortified building").

## **castellada**

He came here as synonymous with green ballestera.

## **castigadas**

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

## **castigadla**

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

## **castigar**

Execute a punishment. Grieving as a dig. As irony, and mostly used as reflective, is to indulge, a pleasure with something (a holiday, a good drink, a great meal, . . . ) .

## **castigo**

1o\_ Punishment or reprimand as a result of committing a crime, crime or misdemeanor . By extension is any scourge, yet no fault. 2o\_ First (as 'I' ) singular person in the present indicative mode for the verb castigar . See verbs/punishment .

## **castigos**

Plural punishment.

## **castiza**

Feminine de castizo ("caste").

## **cataclismo**

Flood of large proportions, although today used for any natural disaster affecting a vast territory. It comes from the latin cataclysmus, which takes the Greek word x3BA; x3B1; x3C4; x3B1; x3BA; x3BB; x3B9; x3C3; x3BC; x3BF; x3C2; ("flood by rain or Avenue" kataklysmos) composed of x3BA; x3B1; x3C4; x3B1; (kata, "down, down") and x3BA; x3BB; x3B9; x3C3; x3BC; x3BF; x3C2; (klysmos, "wet, raining").

## **cataclísmico**

Relative to a cataclysm.

## **catafefobia**

It is the irrational (or not so much) fear of being buried alive. Although today it is practically impossible for it to happen, in other times a coma or a catalepsy was confused with a death, and living people have been buried, which originated a fear in some that by means of an artifice or pact they ensured (in life) that they buried them dead or that they rescued them if they were not. It is a word with Greek etymology formed by 954; 945; 964; 945; ( katá "from top to bottom" ) by the action of burial 964; 945; 966; 959; 9> (Taphos "tomb") 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fovos "fear" ) .

## **cataglotismo**

Although no longer used because it seems a little derogatory, the word cataglotism defines the vulgar voices and idioms, typical of the lower people. Poetically, it would be a French kiss or "galoche". It comes from The Greek 954; 945; 964; 945; ( "low, descent" *katá*) 947; 955; 969; 963; 963; 945; ( glossa "language, language") ; a curiosity : Latin took glossa only as "difficult, dark word", surely because it came from the Greek 128521; .

## **catalano**

Lexical component referring to Catalonia (Spain).

## **catalano-colombiana**

Obviously it's another troll to put Gentiles together with or without a script and in feminine (I was going to say they need to put the plural on it, but I don't want to give ideas); However here I have a doubt to correct it, because not only is it valid "Catalanocombian", you can also join two Gentiles with the script, but it turns out that here the *demónimo* is "Catalan", the form "Catalan" is clearly to compose adjectives. . . and then I don't know if we should put a script, even if it's for a collaboration between the two, and then the script works as a conjunction.

## **catalano-francsa**

See Catalan , Catalan , French , Franco .

## **catalán**

Relative or native to Catalonia (Spain).

## **cataplesia**

It is a very rare pathological state in which a person remains alive but with very low vital signs, to the point that in other times, without clinical monitoring equipment, it gave the impression of being dead. The Greek etymology is known, but not so clear: 954; 945; 964; 945; ( *kata* ) is "downward", which can be interpreted in the psychic sense, by vitality; and 955; 951; 968; 953; 9> (Lepsis) is "attacked, trapped, surprised", which can be interpreted as the "disease of the attack of slump". Or something like that.

## **cataluña**

It is an autonomous community in Spain. The name may come from the French *châtelain* ("in charge of a castle").

## **catanga**

It was a derogatory way of calling the slave in the 19th century, which was later left to his descendants of African origin. Originally it was the Castilianization of the Quechua name for the hairy beetle, a black shell that pushed or loaded clay balls or excrement to make its nest (and it seemed that it was doing heavy work, like slaves). It is composed of the voices aka ( "poop") tankay ( "push" ) . It is also the name given to an old, ramshackle cargo cart; definition that today can be extended to any type of vehicle in bad conditions.

## **catangas**

Plural of catanga .

## **catapán**

1°\_ It was a military position of the Byzantine army, which was later also taken as civil chief or governor in the Catapanate of Italy, and was the name of an office for Normans and Spaniards. The etymology is Greek by 954; 945; 964; 949; 9< 945; 957; 969; ( *katepano* ) formed by 954; 945; 964; 945; ( *katá* "from top to bottom" ) 949; 9< 953; ( PPE "envelope" ) 949; 953; 956; 953; ( *eimi* "to be, to occupy a place" ) ; It is interpreted as "someone who is

above his subordinates".

### **catapedafobia**

It is a "phobia of jumping from a higher place". Etymologically it would be the fear of going down a step or jump to a level that is lower, and comes from the Greek 954; 945; 964; 945; ( katá "down, down, back" ) 9< 951; 948; 945; 969; ( pedáooo "jump" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fivos "fear" ) .

### **catarin**

It must be the name catarín, which as it is a Castellanization may in some other language be well written.

### **catarro fuerte**

It must be a cold that hits hard, right?

### **catastrofe**

See catastrophe.

### **catástrofe**

Tragedy of great proportions, massive destruction or collapse. From the Greek x3BA; x3B1; x3C4; x3B1; (kata "down") x3C3; x3C4; x3C1; x3BF; x3C6; x3B7; ("flip, demolish" strophe).

### **cateme**

1º\_ It is an almost unusual reflexive pronominal form for the inflection of the verb to taste "verbs/caté" with the pronoun "me". It is almost preferable to think that it is a mistake by "cate me". 2º\_ It may be another version of Spanglish (or something like that) "kateme", which would be the poorly heard transliteration of "God damn it", an imprecation widely used in English. 3º\_ Cateme is the name of a neighborhood or village in the province of Tete (Mozambique).

### **caterba**

It's almost certainly a mistake by caterva.

### **caterva**

Disorderly group, tumult of despicable people. From the Latin caterva ("troop, multitude").

### **catetas y invasiva**

See cateto , catheter , invasive .

### **cateto**

1o\_ In a right triangle is each side that forms its right angle. From Latin cathetus who takes it from The Greek 954; 945; 952; 949; 964; 959; 9> ( "perpendicular, plumb" kathetes). 2o\_ Rustic, sloping, cowered. It can be a phonetic variation of paleta.

### **catilinaria**

Each of the four speeches delivered by Cicero against Catiline in the Roman Senate. They were categorical and got from the denunciation of an insurrection to the execution of the conspirators.

## **catanga**

In lunfardo is the sweaty stenor, but when attributed to black people. It comes from guarani catí ("strong smell") influencing the catanga voice.

## **catisofobia**

It is the fear of sitting down, for supporting the . . . body on something, for being at a lower height or for some phobia associated with the chair itself. It has Greek origin by 954; 945; 964; 945; ( katá "down, below, down" ) 949; 950; 959; 956; 945; 953; ( ezomai "sit" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fovos "fear" )

## **catisolofobia**

It is actually catisophobia, although it appears so in some texts.

## **catí de cola anillada**

Mistake by the American 'ring-tailed coati' (Nasua nasua). [Note: the maki or ring-tailed lemur is the Lemur catta, from Madagascar. ]

## **catorro**

In Mexico it is used as Topetazo, shock or blow, but it is not incorporated into Spanish. The room that mentions FEDE must be a metaplasmo for Cojar, as the case of Lunfardo Cotorro. Or it'll be a mistake for a parrot.

## **catramina**

Lunfardo is called so any machine motor ( automobile, locomotive, 41 lifts; that it works between ramshackle, with a sound resembling the cough. The reason was an association with tar pills called Catramina ( Italian catrame, " 34 tar; ) that it took just to relieve the cough.

## **catrera**

It comes from the word catre and has an aceptivity as a prostitute (who works in a cot), although in lunfardo it was always a "bed", in the most general sense.

## **caturro**

1st\_ It is said of the one who speaks a lot, as a cot ( "cotorra" ). 2nd\_ It is one of the names with which the Chilean football team Santiago Wanderers is known. 3rd\_ Type of coffee ( plant ) . 4th\_ Instilled person (in Extremadura, Spain). See baturro (in Aragon , Spain ).

## **caturro- rra**

Actually 100<' caturro-' is not a prefix, and 100<' it doesn't exist in Spanish. See caturro ( parlanchín ), caturra ( paratorra ), ra .

## **caudilla**

Female warlord.

## **causual**

Reason for a fortuitous event 128527; . It must be a mixture between causal ("origin of an effect or an event") and causal ("eventual, random" ) , which if not in jest, is an error (perhaps by flow or flow or . . . ), because as a neologism it makes no sense.



**cautel**

It can be an error by caution ("caution", "deception with cunning"), caucel ("Leopardus wiedii"), castel ("archaism by castle"), poster, . . .

**cauto**

Cautious, careful in the work. From Latin caveo ( "be careful" ) from where the adjective cautus comes from.

**caxian**

It doesn't look Spanish, and there are several nicknames, characters, brands with that name. If it's not a mistake by caoxian it might just be spam.

**caxlan**

Voice of origin Tzotzil (Mayan) that use indigenous to appoint those who do not speak your language, white or mestizo. Although it has no tilde, pronounced "caxlan".

**caxlanes**

See caxlan

**caxlán**

It is a tsotsil (Maya) voice that I saw written as caxlan, but it is pronounced like this query; in Spanish must be 'caxlán'.

**cayeno**

Another name for the papo flower or also cayenna.

**cayera**

1st \_ first and third persons singular preterite imperfect subjunctive of irregular verb to fall. 2nd \_ feminine cayero; see key.

**cayero**

Relative to the cay.

**cayetana**

Feminine form of Cayetano. The expression "a person is cayetana" appears as a festive way to say "quiet".

**cayetana o cayetano**

See cayetano , or , cayetana .

**cayetano**

Cayetano is incorrectly written, and should be written as "San Cayetano" being its meaning:<br>The Italian priest San Cayetano de Thiene is for the Catholic Patron Saint of Providence and the work. Temples which are you devoted all the 7 August they come vacant or unemployed to seek work, or those who succeed, will thank.

**caza de brujas**

It is another version for the voiceover "witch hunt".

### **cazador de eclipses**

It is so called the one who travels to the different localities of the world where every eclipse is best seen, when it occurs. See hunter.

### **cazanazis**

After World War II many nazi hierarchs and criminals escaped Germany and went into hiding under false identities. But private or Israeli government-created groups set about hunting them all over the world, especially those who were responsible in the 'Jewish Holocaust' and were not protected by foreign governments, in order to bring them to trial. These 'Nazi hunters' were very active during the second half of the twentieth century. The neologism is a word formed by Hunting ("hunter, hunting") Nazi ("member of the National Socialist German Party"); and is used equally in the singular as in the plural.

### **cazo**

1º\_ It is a container with handle and a protruding spout on the edge to facilitate the transfer of its contents to another container. It can have different sizes depending on where it is used (in the kitchen, in industry, . . . ) . 2º\_ It is used as a reference for volume measurement, so it fits inside. 3º\_ Clumsy, incompetent subject. 4º\_ Inflection of the verb to hunt. See verbs/saucepan . For some mistake see case , cazzo .

### **cazona**

It could be the female of the bowl, but it's really a case error.

### **cazzo**

It is not Spanish but Italian, but thanks to immigration it has a place in the lunfardo, where cazzo (catzo) brought the same meaning of "damn, penis", especially in an exclamation. There is no agreed etymology, although it is possibly a variation of the Lombard cazz ("ladle") which already had a profane meaning in some verses and expressions.

### **calefont**

It is a variant that was used in Chile of the word calefón ("household water heater"), which is the Castilianization of the commercial brand Calefont.

### **cáliz**

We get it from the Latin calix, icis (calix, calikis "cup"), which took it from the Greek 954; 965; 955; 953; 958; ( kylix "cup" ) . 1o\_ Cup or glass that in the Christian liturgies contains the wine to be consecrated, representing the Blood of Christ. 2nd\_ By associations in the New Testament with the suffering of Jesus, betrayal, and the sins of Babylon, it is also said of an affliction, a bad time. 3o\_ In biology is the part of an organism that is shaped like a cup, like the modified leaves that support the petals of the flowers.

### **cállese**

Pronominal form for the second (such as 'you' ) and third (as 'he/her' ) people in singular imperative for the verb call.

### **cámara ojo**

It can be some translation of the name of a product, application, photographic equipment; because just like that, in Spanish it doesn't mean anything.

## **cámino**

It is a foul on basketball (sport "basketball" ), for taking more steps than the regulars with the ball in hand.

## **cámpora**

It is a surname, among others of Héctor José Cámpora who was president of Argentina for 49 days in 1973. In 2006 a political grouping of kirchnerist orientation (peronism) was created that bears the name "La Cámpora" as a tribute.

## **cáos**

Chaos error.

## **cáos dolor**

Continue cleaning based on anonymous pending, see chaos, cause, pain,

## **cápsula**

Container wrapping, which coats or protects the contents. In some cases it also names the contents, as in capsules with a drug to ingest. It can be natural, as in seeds, or created for this purpose, as in bullets. It comes from the Latin capsule, ae, formed by capsula, ae ("box for books, cylinder for paper rolls, container in general") and the feminine diminutive suffix -ula.

## **cárites**

In mythology are three sisters, Talia, Eufrosine and Aglaya, goddesses related to beauty, artistic inspiration, fertile nature. The Greek name is Κάριτες; 935; 945; 961; 953; 964; 949; 9> ("Cárites" ) and the Roman version is Gratiae ( "Thank you" ) .

## **cáspica**

It must be a bug by case.

## **cbd**

1º\_ Acronym for "cannabidiol", chemical substance extracted from the Cannabis sativa plant for pharmaceutical use usually in the form of oils. See THC, cannabinaceous, cannabis. 2º\_ 'CBD' is the acronym of the "Brazilian Sports Confederation". 3º\_ 'CBD' is the IATA code of the military airport for civilian use on the island of Car Nicobar (India).

## **cbtc**

Abbreviation of classicBitCoin, the bitcoin transactions without intermediaries; or centiBitCoin, hundredth of a bitcoin; see ubtc, republico. Acronym for Communication Based Train Control, railway signalling system.

## **cc**

1º\_ CC is an acronym for "direct current", "civil code", "cervical spine", "coronary heart disease", "cultural center", among others. 2º\_ cc is a symbol for "cubic centimeter", although cm<sup>3</sup> is preferred. See c/c ( c/c "current account" ). 3º\_ . cc is the internet domain for Cocos Islands.

## **cdrxnefk**

It is the twenty-first word written by the monkey of Borel 128530; .

## **cebao**

It is a vulgarism for "priming", in its various meanings as p . e.g. . "fattened" or "spurred" .

## **cebollatí**

The name of a village and a river of Uruguay, to the North of Rocha.

## **ceda**

Former name of point " Z " ( 41 zeta;.

## **cede**

1st\_ Spanish name of the CD or Compact Disc . 2o\_ 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 ceder. See verbs/cede .

## **cedé**

1st\_ Spanish lexicalized version of the abbreviation CD (ci di "compact disk") for the "compact disk" marketed by Philips . 2nd\_ Second (as 'vos' ) person in singular of the imperative for the verb ceder . See verbs/cedé .

## **cedilla**

Literally, " 34 small zeta; is a graphic of ceda or hook-shaped sign small which is placed under a letter to modify their pronunciation. The symbol is 184; Although not used alone but combined with another character such as 40 c; ccedil; ) G ( x 0122; ) s ( x015F; ).

## **cefiros y trinos sin**

Obviously it is a fragment of text badly copied from a poorly written site, perhaps referring to Toque de bandera (song to the Mexican flag) of which I transcribe (correctly) a stanza in the example. See zephyr, trill, without, and although it is also misspelled "zephyrs and trills".

## **celeste**

Relative to the sky, it has its light blue color. To be divine, which belongs to Heaven. It's also a woman's name.

## **celestina**

Character in "Calixto y Melibea", novel by Fernando de Rojas. I was responsible for uniting couples of lovers, so today is called Celestine to those who facilitate the encounter between two people assuming that they will have a sentimental affinity. See: pimp.

## **celiaquía**

It is a disease also called "gluten-sensitive enteropathy" that is caused by a reaction of the immune system to this protein in the intestines, when wheat, oats, barley or rye are ingested. From Greek 954; 959; 953; 955; 953; 945; ( koilia "belly" ) because of intestinal pains and decomposition. See celiac .

## **celíaco**

1. Concerning the belly and intestines. From Greek 954; 959; 953; 955; 953; 945; 954; 959; 9> (koiliakós "of the belly") . 2º\_ Suffering from celiac disease ("gluten-sensitive enteropathy").

## **celta**

A group of related peoples who inhabited a vast territory, from Portugal and the British Isles to Asiatic Galicia. Also regarding their language and culture.

## **celtohispánico**

Relating to the Celtic culture that developed in the territory of present-day Spain. See Hispanic.

## **celtohispnico**

It is certainly Celtohispanic without the accented /a/.

## **celula animal**

See cell, animal.

## **celula hija**

See cell, son, daughter cell. And also stem cell.

## **celuloide**

A composite of plastic and cellulose that, due to its transparency, is used to support photographic emulsions, especially in film films, whose film rolls are also called celluloid by metonymy. It is a word created from "cellulose" with the suffix -oid .

## **celulómano**

In truth, this is another cheap neologism; but it's hard to create something better to name a "cell phone addict." (Or dig into classical mythology looking for some magical artifact to make an elliptical reference to mobile devices. . . or we fall into paper like nomophobia. )

## **cementerio**

Place where to rest the dead, necropolis. From the latin coemeterium ( " 34 cemetery; ) surely taken from Greek 954; 959; 953; 956; 951; 964; 951; 961; 953; 959; 957; ( koimeterion, " 34 bedroom; ) as a euphemism.

## **cemento**

1º\_ Mixture of powdered materials that is used in construction and that serves as a rubber band and for coating, since it is mixed with water to mold it and hardens when drying. By association, other materials that cover or fix something, such as those found between rocks, or the bone that surrounds the root of teeth. 3º\_ Inflection of the verb to cement . See verbs/cement .

## **cemino**

He's not Spanish. Perhaps a mistake by way, cumin, chamino, cecino ( cecinar), . . .

## **cena**

1º\_ Dinner (or Dinners) is the name of a small village in the municipality of Jelgava (region of Latvia, Latvia). 2º\_ Last meal of the day, which is taken at sunset or at night, before bedtime. 3º\_ Inflection of the verb cenar . See verbs/dinner .

## **cenete**

1º\_ Name by which the member of the Berber tribe Zeneta is known in Spanish. Cenete or Zenete was a Spanish marquisate in the province of Granada (Spain) created at the end of the 15th century, coinciding with the expulsion of the Moors from the peninsula.

## **ceniciente**

1º\_ Of the light grey colour of ash, or with a similar appearance. 2º\_ It is said of something or someone that is unjustly despised or marginalized. It would be a masculinized form of Cinderella, a character from a Charles Perrault story with those characteristics.

## **censo poblacional**

The truth is that you don't have to define the phrase. View census and population .

## **censura**

1o\_ Act of a higher entity that reviews a fact or work and judges it; today is mainly used to rate your allowed broadcast level. 2o\_ By extension is any mechanism that prevents an expression . From Latin censorship, ae ("dignity and task of the censor" ). 3o\_ 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 censor. View verbs/censor .

## **centauros**

Plural of centaur (mythological creature) . See hypocentaur.

## **centelleos**

Plural of scintillation ("flash like a flash").

## **centenares**

Plural of hundred ("in quantity of one hundred", "rye plantation").

## **centenial**

It is the z generation, raised during the beginning of the 21st century. From English centennial ( "centuria" ) .

## **centennial**

It is the English name for Generation Z, people born in the first decade of the twenty-first century, maybe a few years earlier as well. It is Castilianized as centenial and has a version as centenic. See english/centennial .

## **centennial**

It means "centenary , relative to the century" . It is also a name for the generation born in the first decade of the twenty-first century.

## **centénica**

Female centenic ("centenial") .

## **centénico**

It is a Castilianization for English/centennial. See centennial, centennial.

## **centésimo**

1· A part of one hundred. 2· Penny. 3· Ordinal 100.

## **centralismo**

It is a form of administration with power and decision concentrated in a single body. In government policies it is often called unitarianism. See federalism.

## **centro**

1°\_ Geometric midpoint, point of symmetry within a line, figure, or body. 2°\_ By association with the previous one, place where commercial, cultural, economic, and government development is concentrated in a city. 3°\_ By an interpretation of the previous one, a place where a group of people with common interests meet. In some countries of the Americas it is a garment like a vest or a dress. 5°\_ Inflection of the verb to center . See verbs/center.

## **centro-centro**

I think I can make sense of this. It turns out that in some design situations elements are located in x: y ( horizontal and vertical ) coordinates with keywords for the endpoints. Those words are "left, center, right" for x, "up, center, down" for y; which leaves 'center-center' for absolute centering, horizontal and vertical. As a way to avoid confusion you usually use the "up, middle, down" variant, but most of the time it is unnecessary.

## **centro-norte**

It would be "the northern part of the center of a region." The center is not necessarily geographical, it can be the commercial, cultural, administrative center of a city, and refer to its northern area.

## **centroizquierda**

It is used in politics for center parties with some left leaning.

## **ceolita**

Name for zeolite.

## **ceolita**

Name for zeolite.

## **cepillar los dientes**

What would be what is not understood in 'brushing the teeth'? Perhaps as an irony, when it is used by the absurd and in truth something else is being said; but these meanings are interpreted by context rather than by definition.

## **cepillo**

1°\_ It is a diminutive of cepo that due to its use or form gave rise to other meanings. 2°\_ Hair tool, it is made up of a handle with bristles at one end that are passed through the hair. Surely the former imprisoned these bristles between two wooden blocks to hold them, and hence the association with the "small stock". 3°\_ There are variants of the previous one with wire or hard synthetic materials that are used to clean or wear out. In carpentry the brush goes a little further, and instead of bristles it has a sharp metal blade to trim the wood. 4th\_ Piggy bank that is placed in churches to collect alms from the faithful. The common name of several plants, such as Globularia vulgaris, Dipsacus fullonum or those of the genus Callistemon. 6th\_ Inflection of the verb brush . See verbs/brush.

## **ceraunofobia**

It is the fear of lightning and lightning from a storm. It comes from Greek voices like 954; 949; 961; 945; 965; 957; 959; 9> ( keraunós "lightning, lightning" ) 966; 959; 946; 959; 9> ( fivos "fear" ) .

## **ceraunofobias**

Plural of ceraunophobia . Seeing keraunophobia, brontophobia, estrapephobia.

## **cerámica**

It is the art of creating objects of fired clay (although there are cold versions), which can be extended to earthenware or porcelain. It is also called that way to the material and objects created, although its masculine ceramic is preferred. The name has Greek etymology by 954; 949; 961; 945; 956; 953; 954; 951; ( Keramikhé ) , female 954; 949; 961; 945; 956; 953; 954; 959; 9> ( Keramikós ) , formed by 954; 949; 961; 945; 956; 959; 9> ( keramos "clay" ) 953; 954; 959; 9> ( -ikos "relative to" ) .

## **cerámico**

Relating to ceramics, made of this material. From the Greek ?????????? (keramikós), made up of ???????? (keramos "clay") ????? (-ikos "relating to") .

## **cercenado**

1º\_ As an adjective it is used for what is shortened and especially if it is mutilated. 2º\_ Participle of the verb to curtail.

## **cerdillo**

Cerdillo is a municipality located in the province of Zamora, Spain. 2º\_ Diminutive of pig ("pig") .

## **cerdo**

Breeding domestic animal, mainly to take advantage of its meat. It is an artiodactyl mammal whose scientific name is Sus domestica. For breeding in chiqueros and especially by religious beliefs, it is considered a dirty, impure animal, which makes 'pig' and its synonyms a qualifier for unsealed, perverted, disgusting people, . . .

## **cerdos**

Plural pork .

## **cerdote**

Augmentative of pork (in its various meanings).

## **cerdote gochote**

See cerdote (pork augmentative), gochote.

## **cereal**

1º\_ Concerning the Roman goddess of agriculture Ceres. 2º\_ Any plant of the poaceae family, of edible grain. The Latin name cerealis comes from the goddess Ceres, who according to mythology taught humans to cultivate. See TACC .

## **cerebrar**



Familiar to 'think', "speculating", having a good idea. How to "make the brain". By some mistake of typing to see celebrate.

## **cerebro**

1°\_ Main part of the nervous system of vertebrates, which is located inside the skull. It is the muscle that creates and memorizes thoughts, which has voluntary control of the body. 2°\_ Due to its characteristics, it is used as a synonym for head, intelligent, organizer, . . . See cerebrar, positronic brain, brainwashing.

## **cerebro positronico**

brain positronico is incorrectly written and it should be written as "Positronic brain" being its meaning:<br>Artificial brain, in the field of science fiction. The concept was created by writer Isaac Asimov and then taken by several screenwriters and novelists of the genre. See <http://www.significadode.org/positronico.htm>. See <http://www.significadode.org/positronico.htm>

## **cerebro positrónico**

Artificial brain, in the field of science fiction. The concept was created by writer Isaac Asimov and then taken by several screenwriters and novelists of the genre. See: positron. See: Positronic

## **cereros**

Plural of Cerero. It can also be a mistake for cherry trees, brains, Cerberos, Carenas, Céleros, accurate,

## **ceriana**

Ceriana is a commune in the province of Imperia in the Liguria region, Italy. 2nd\_ A genus of insects of the family Syrphidae .

## **cern**

CERN is the acronym (provisional since 1952) for the Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire ("European Council for Nuclear Research"), today officially known as the European Organization for Nuclear Research. It is a Center for European Studies (with Israel as an extraterritorial member) dedicated to the study of particle physics and high-energy physics. It is located in Switzerland, but under European jurisdiction.

## **cernícola**

It seems of Latin origin, by the suffix -cola, from colere ("to inhabit"); but it is not clear to me where he lives, since it may be in Cerna (Roman village), or in Cerne (name of several islands, including Madagascar). Most likely, it is a kestrel transposition, as Mr John suggests.

## **cero**

1o\_ Null numeric value , and start point of a series for any numeric base . 2o\_ Sign name for number '0' . It comes from the Italian zero, which is a reduction of zeffiro ( "zefiro") so it was baptized by the mathematician Fibonacci who based himself on the Latin bass zephyrum because it sounded similar to his name in Arabic 65211; 65236; 65198; ( zifr "empty" ) , which took it from Sanskrit pali 2358; 2370; 2344; 2381; 2351; ( yunia, sunya or shuny "nothing, empty" ) . View figure .

## **cero absoluto**

Home of the scale of temperature Kelvin ( tribute to his creator, Lord Kelvin ) where a body to 0K ( zero kelvin, equivalent to - 273.15° C ) reaching the thermodynamic temperature and molecules theoretically stop. See: Kelvin.

## **cerrar el pico**

Insulting expression to silence a person. Compared to speaking with a bird, which is a parrot, or simply a bird.

## **cerrarse**

Pronominal form of the verb close.

## **cervecería**

Place where beer is made or sold to the public.

## **cervecillas**

It could be a diminutive of the feminine plural of deer. See: deer.

## **cervicouterino**

In anatomy it is related to the "cervix". It is formed by the voices cervix ("neck") uterus ("womb").

## **cesaraugustana**

Female by Cesaraugustano .

## **cesaraugustano**

It is another name used for Zaragoza (Spain). It comes from its ancient Roman name Caesaraugusta.

## **cesta**

1º\_ Hand basket, in principle woven with strips of vegetables but today it can be made of synthetic materials. 2nd\_ Shovel to hit a ball in some games. 3º\_ Also the basketball hoop.

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1º\_ Hand basket, in principle woven with strips of vegetables but today it can be made of synthetic materials. 2nd\_ Shovel to hit a ball in some games. 3º\_ Also the basketball hoop.

## **cesto**

1st\_ Large and tall basket, basket . 2º\_ I never understood if it was an antiphrasis of the previous one, but it is also the plate woven with wicker, which has hardly a raised rim. 3rd\_ Braided leather cover worn by some Roman wrestlers on their hands and forearms.

## **cetotariana**

Female primtarian. See ketogenesis.

## **cetus ceto**

There are two words: cetus and keto. Both are versions for the name of the same constellation (better known as "the Whale") in the Aqua region ("the Sea, the Water"), but have their own meanings in mythology, astrology, biology, Latin, . . .

## **ceucy**

Another spelling for seucy.

## **célula**

Minimal organic unity, almost always microscopic; By extension, small unit (of people, of technological equipment) in a larger organization. From the Latin *cellula*, *ae*, which is a diminutive of *cella*, *ae* ("chamber, every cell of the honeycomb").

## **cércalo**

Pronominal form for the second (such as 'you') person in singular imperative form for the verb *cercar* . See verbs/near .

## **cgi**

1°\_ CGI is an acronym that is read letter by letter like an acronym and has several developments such as "Coordinadora de Gestión de Ingresos ", "Comisaría General de Información" or "Compañía General Inmobiliaria". However, it is much more common in computing for the Common Gateway Interface or also for Computer Generated Imagery. 2nd\_ IATA code for Cape Girardeau Regional Airport, in Scott County (Missouri, USA).

## **chaca**

In Argentina, is the apocope for Club Atlético Chacarita Juniors.

## **chacalin**

It is not a word that is used in my payments rioplatenses, but I play that it is misspelled and must be *chacalín* .

## **chacalonero**

Relative to the *jackason* ("augmentative or derogatory of *chaca* or *chaka*"), which has the style of a social group, marked especially by its economic and cultural level. It is an Americanism that does not have the same value in all times or throughout the continent since it can refer to both the inhabitant of narco neighborhoods and the humble, but it is used especially for *reggaetoneros*, and the musical association can also come from the Peruvian singers *Chacalón* and his son *Chacalón Jr.* See suffix *-ero* .

## **chacarita**

1 ° \_ epenthesis of *Chacrita*; See *Farm.* 2nd quarter in the city of Buenos Aires that takes its name from the cemetery of the *Chacarita*, created in the year 1871 to reinterred the victims of the yellow fever epidemic, expropriating the lands of the convicted kaolin known as the *Chacarita* of the schoolboys , where their students spent their holidays.

## **chachaguita**

Error by *chachagüita* (diminutive of *chachagua*) .

## **chachagüita**

1°\_ Diminutive of *chachagua* in variations of its meanings. 2°\_ '*Chachagüita*' is the name of several geographical features in Costa Rica.

## **chache**

Chache or also *chaché* is a word used in several regions of Spain to name the older brother, uncle and/or adult friend of the family. Possibly the origin is in the Arabic 1588; 1602; 1610; 1602; (*shaquic* "brother") which was expanded in English to "brother of the father" or any familiar person who is an authority for children. Its feminine is '*chacha*'. See

chacho, cache, cache.

## **chacho**

Hypocorism " Carlos ".

## **chaclaky**

I had never seen it, but I can make my interpretation: it seems to be a Castilianization of the English chuck lucky (chak laki "who throws luck"), and surely it is used for "someone who attracts good fortune to those around him".

## **chaco**

Argentine Province. Its name originates from the quechua Word chacu, which is an unspecified with abundant species for hunting, and also the Group of hunters. That preserve different tribes met annually in a ceremonial Hunt, and were the Spaniards who gave the name of Chaco or Chaco Gualamba.

## **chacra**

I collaborate with the etymologies for the previous definitions. 1 ° The farm comes from the Quechua Chácara ("Rustic Farm"). 2nd \_ The energetic points have Sanskrit origin, 2330; 2325; 2381; 2352; (Chakram "circle, Disk"); See Chakra.

## **chacrita**

Diminutive of Chacras. See Chacarita.

## **chagas**

It is the common name for the parasitic disease "American trypanosomiasis", caused by Trypanosoma cruzi and whose main vector is the kissing bug. It is endemic to the tropical and subtropical region of the Americas. The name is in recognition of the Brazilian researcher Carlos Ribeiro Justiniano Chagas, who first described it in 1909 and named the parasite 'cruzi' as a tribute to his teacher Oswaldo Cruz. See Chagas disease, Chagas disease.

## **chaja**

Name of two cities, in the province of Golestan (Iran) and in the region of Chocó (Colombia). [The Colombianism mentioned by Danilo Enrique Noreña Benítez must be an error by chajá (bird), although it could be influenced by the name of the city 129300; . .

## **chajá**

1°\_ Traditional Uruguayan dessert of sponge cake with meringue, cream, peach and strawberry. 2°\_ Common name of the bird Chauna torquata that inhabits South America. It is onomatopoeic, since to alert its young or the flock when it sees a predator, it emits a cry similar to yajá!; and that is why it is domesticated as a guardian animal for gardens and chicken coops. 3°\_ It is also called 'chajá' to the one who acts as a "bell" in a robbery, which warns the accomplices when the police arrive. In Guaraní it means "run away! , let's go!" , but it is taken from the previous meaning, so in reality this one is also for the bird. See araca .

## **chaki siki**

I'm not sure, but I find it's two runasin words and not a locution. Unless you want to say "kick in the ass" or similar. See Quechua/chaki ( "foot" ), quechua/siki ( "buttocks" ) .

## **chaky**

He doesn't look Spanish. It is Quechua, in principle Quechua/chaki means "leg, foot" but is sometimes written as chaky for "dry" or "hangover".

## **chaleco amarillo**

While the origin is in the yellow vest that is mandatory in France for drivers who get out of the car on routes due to mechanical damage or an accident, the name became popular since late 2018 by the movement of gilets jaunes ( "yellow vests") , who used it as identification in their protest marches against president Emmanuel Macron's socioeconomic policies. The profile of the protesters is middle and low class, workers from peripheral neighborhoods who must move daily to the city and were affected by the fuel tax; although his claim was then added to that of other claims. The two most noteworthy features of the movement are the horizontal call through social networks (although in principle there was one organized by trade unions) and the fact that they achieved several political triumphs with their manifestations, despite the harsh repression they suffered in the marches.

## **chalent**

It can be an error per chalet, by verbs/chalen, perhaps by El Chaltén , . . .

## **chales**

1st second singular person of the present subjunctive of the verb chalar. 2nd \_ Plural of shawl.

## **chalet**

It is a Gallicism (pulling to helvecismo) that is used in Spanish, although chalet ("suburban family building with garden") is preferred.

## **chalé**

1º\_ It is a type of single-family house, one or two floors surrounded by a garden. The name is the Castilianization of the Swiss French chalet ("rural housing of shepherds") which is also used in Spanish. 2º\_ Inflection of the verb chalar . See verbs/chalet .

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## **challa**

Chaya. See synonyms.

## **chama**

1º\_ It is the feminine of chamo, in its meanings of "boy, youth" and also "friend, companion". 2º\_ The dirty rag can also come from a masculine meaning to call stray dogs, which are usually dirty and used by comparison. 3º\_ Chama is also the name of some geographical places, such as localities in Zambia or the USA, rivers in the USA and Venezuela, or mountain ranges in Guatemala.

## **chamame**

Most likely, it is an error by chamamé ("musical style of the Argentine northeast").

## **chamamecear**

Dancing chamamé, throwing a party where this musical genre is danced.

## **chamamé**

1st\_ Music and dance of couples typical of the northeast of Argentina . 2nd\_ Enramada, branch ceiling . 3o\_ Disorder , entanglement, bard . It is attributed several etymologies, one is the Guaraní che amoá memé ( "I give shadow always" ), which is associated with the awning of tangled branches to dance in the shade; where the three meanings would come from.

## **chamán sabio**

It is perfectly understood from shaman and sage.

## **chambar**

It has several meanings, such as changing or trocar from where it comes from working, or also from a typical Peruvian dish, or from a Pakistani city, . . . See shambar , chambear .

## **chamblean**

Although in some languages it is written this way, it is a mistake by the French region of Chambléan, and in Spanish it can be a weed by chamberlain or chanflean ( chanflear ).

## **chambléan**

French region located in Dreux, in the center of the country.

## **chambul**

It is one of the common names of the plant Erythrina fusca. It was a commando group of the Tatar army (especially the Crimean hordes) that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries crossed the enemy line to disorganize their troops and capture European nobles as slaves (jasyr) or ask for money for their ransom.

## **chamigo**

Contraction of " Che, friend! " that mixes the guaraní with the Spanish to say " Lord, friend! ".

## **chamita**

Feminine chamito ("diminutive of chamo").

## **chamita en bolivia**

See chamita ("feminine diminutive of chamo"), Bolivia ("South American country").

## **chamito**

Diminutive of chamo ("boy, young").

## **chamo**

1o\_ It is an Americanism that applies to a person as "boy, youth, adolescent", and its use can be extended to "friend, companion", as a familiar way of addressing someone. There is no agreement on its origin, one theory assumes it in the English chum ("companion, close friend"), but that only explains the second meaning, which is surely a consequence of

the first, as well as another that supposes a Mexican origin in chamaco, a word that actually seems more a derogatory or diminutive of 'chamo'. Most likely, it does not come from the north but from the Andean region, since it has versions from the Argentine NW and it is common in Peru and Bolivia to use chamita for girls and young women; so it is better associated with the Quechua voice chami ("small, often"). 2º\_ Common name of the shrub *Cestrum auriculatum*. It is also known as holy herb, tundio, eckuack.

### **champar**

1º\_ Throw in the face of a fact or situation that is unpleasant, remind someone something without regard and at point-blank range. See *zampar*. 2º\_ Put your foot in a puddle or in the mud for not having seen it.

### **champón**

It is not in the Spanish dictionary, but it can be an Americanism by bunch, or an onomatopoeia by the sound of percussion musical instruments, or an augmentative to call someone who "throws things in face", of champagne. Although they are not used in Spanish, they could appear in some text due to the influence of the Cantabrian where he names a coin with worn copper, or the *álave* associating the bells or metal to melt them, or even the Basque for shampoo. For some confusion about the *nagasakense* soup see champagne.

### **chamullento**

It is a Chileanism for those who exaggerate or embellish their phrases excessively. By extension, "liar". It comes from the *caló* *chamullar* ("to converse, to speak in a low voice"). See *chamuyero*.

### **chamuyar**

Lunfardo is talking; Ironically, it is lying, versear. The Calo " *chamullar* " ( speaking voice falls )

### **chamuyero**

In Lunfardo is "the one who *chamuyas*", "who makes a *chamuyo*"; a "verse or liar." By extension it is the one who has good lip to conquer the ladies. See *chamuyar*, *verse* ( *lunfardo* ) .

### **chamuyo**

In Lunfardo is "talk, conversation", and for irony also "lie, tell". For both, the verse that is made to a woman to conquer her. By etymology see *chamuyar*.

### **chanchada**

Something dirty, physically or morally, since it literally applies to what has grime and malicious action. It relates to the piglet, by the dirt of the pigsty. In a metaphorical sense it is the sexual act. See *filthy*, *crappy*.

### **chanchan**

It may be another pronunciation for the name *chimú* Chan Chan (Peruvian archaeological site), or the final chords of a tango. Although in both cases it should be *chanchán*.

### **chanchito**

1st\_ Diminutive of pig . 2nd\_ By a classic design, you are also called 'chanchito' to the piggy bank. This seems to come from the spherical shells, so popular in the 15th century, that in England they were made from a reddish clay called *pygg*. Because of their resemblance to the word *piggy* ( "chanchito" ) , potters began to give them pig shape, as a joke.

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## **chancho de monte**

It is another common name for the animal *Dicotyles tajacu*.

## **chancla**

Syncopation, almost apocope, chancleta Word.

## **chancleta**

It is said so daughter woman, to the little girl. The slippers are shoes that women wear generally and therefore becomes a metonymy. A credible, but unfortunately most accurate history of origin, is that these sandals are footwear, usually economic, simple and poor quality, for what was used until it broke, something the crowd of field used to occur in the middle of the roads, and then routes were irrigated with flip-flops abandoned on both sides; When an unwanted baby was born it was common to leave it on the banks of the roads so someone pick it, and were almost always girls, why to drink them likened them to the abandoned flip-flops.

## **chandosa**

Female chandoso ("stinking") .

## **chanel**

1º\_ Chanel is a trademark related to fashion, jewelry and perfumery. The name comes from its founder Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel, who started with a small design venue in Paris in 1901 to create an empire that went through two world wars.

2º\_ Woman's name, probably inspired by the previous brand, although that surname has Latin origin.

## **chanela**

Although it could be used in males, it is common to talk about ' a Chanela thing ', a clear and known thing. The best ranked etymology is rather sought after; It would come from the Sanskrit Cha ("Yerba") and later the Gypsies would interpret it as movement, understanding, which implies effort and knowledge, like ' Raising the grass '.

## **changa**

Female " " chango, although in this case it is used more " changuita ". With another etymology, it is something temporary, informal and short duration; possibly comes from the Galician or Portuguese archaic, where there is a similar word for Exchange or barter, and then joins the remuneration in kind.