

SPANISH DICTIONARY

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INTRODUCTION

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

V. Estrada has contributed to the dictionary with 5 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

estar amolado

According to the 'Short Dictionary of Mexicanisms' by Guido Gómez de Silva: grinding (From Spanish 'amolar' ?take cut to an instrument in the tooth; lose weight; disturb, mol-, grinding base ?stone for moles or sharpening'.) 1. Tr. Cause serious damage or loss, harm, damage. || 2. amolarse. prnl. To withstand damage [...] In accordance with Guido Gómez, if 'grind' is to cause harm, 'to be molded' is to be harmed or damaged. Some synonyms, words or similar expressions may be I'm doing badly, I'm not okay, I'm fucked, I've already been fucked

gastalón

gastalón/naadj . You spend your money with ease, you don't save. It can also be used as a noun : Be a gastalón .

oferton

Increased offer of 'offer', with the sense that it is very good.

si no o sino

These are two distinct syntactic elements. On the one hand, we have the conditional nexus 'yes' and the adverb of denial 'no': 'If you don't come now, you run out of food'. That is, they are two words that introduce a condition in negative mode. Instead, 'sino' is an adversarial conjunction that allows you to correct, specify or discard something previously said by something new: 'You should not mix chlorine with soap and water, but first clean with soap and then disinfect with a solution of chlorine water'. Here what Fundeu says: https://www.fundeu.en/recommend/sino-si-no/

sustantivos compuestos

A composite noun is the result of a morphological process of composition. Composition is a word formation process in which we have more than one lexical root forming a single word. That is, a compound noun is one that in its internal structure has more than one lexical root (usually two as in 'stomping', but can be more like in 'snack'). Not to be confused with derivation which is also a word formation process. The shunt has a root accompanied by affixes (disarm, reinterpret). Affixes do not appear in the language regardless of syntactic or semantics.