

PREFACE

The *American Heritage® Spanish Dictionary, 2nd Edition* is an authoritative, easy-to-use bilingual dictionary from the editors of the *American Heritage® Dictionaries*. The vocabulary has been selected for practicality and up-to-dateness, with special attention to computer terminology and the language of the Internet. The English usage and spelling is that of the United States, with British variants clearly marked, while the Spanish represents both "pan-Hispanic" usage

and the diverse special forms and senses found throughout Latin America. The various meanings of a word are identified by synonyms and labels, with clear typographic distinctions observed throughout the entry, enabling the user to quickly locate a precise equivalent for the particular sense that is wanted. Idioms, phrases, and example sentences have been kept in generous numbers, offering invaluable help in the idiomatic use of both languages.

GUIDE TO THE DICTIONARY

Entry words All entry words are divided into syllables. Words that are identical in spelling but that constitute separate entries are entered with superscript numbers (*haber¹*, *haber²*).

Inflected entry words Nouns and adjectives that inflect for gender are entered under the masculine form. The feminine ending is separated from the masculine form by a comma (*ca-i-do, a*). When the feminine form contains a syllable break that is different from the masculine, the break is indicated (*ca-e-ku-la-dor, -ra*), as is any change in the written accent (*ca-be-zón, o-na*).

Variants Variant spellings of an entry word are indicated with parentheses or with a bold slash (*fe-mi-(e)dad: gla-dia-dor/tor*). Syllable breaks and gender differences are fully shown (*gla-di-o-lo-dio: ba-tran-co m./ca f.: gen-til-ii-dad f./lis-mo m.*). The form to the left of the slash always represents a complete word, though an inflected feminine ending after the slash applies to both the entry word and its variant (*gaz-mo-ne-ro/ño, a*). When the inflected ending applies only to the main entry and not to the variant, it is placed before the slash (*gor-je-a-dor, -ra je-an-te*).

Cross-references When a variant form of an entry word does not occur close enough to the main entry to be combined in a single entry, a cross-reference is given (*sicología f. var. of psicología*). Feminine nouns that are semantically related to a masculine form are treated under the masculine entry. When a feminine noun falls more than five lines away from its masculine entry in alphabetical order, a cross-reference is given (*Justa f. see Justo, a*).

Irregular verbs All irregular verbs are referenced to the Spanish Verb Table

with a boldface section number (**dar §20**). The number corresponds to the appropriate model verb in the Table. Common irregular verb forms are entered in the Dictionary along with cross-references to their infinitives (*estuviera, vo see estar*).

Organization of entries Equivalents of the entry word are given in roman type. Synonymous equivalents are separated by commas. Different senses are separated by semicolons. The various senses of an entry word are distinguished by either of two features: (i) a synonym or phrase in the language of the entry word, given in italic type within parentheses, or (ii) a field label printed in small capital letters (CHEM., ECON.). When the first equivalent of an entry word is the most frequent translation or an obvious cognate, no discrimination is given for that sense.

Labels are also used to indicate levels of appropriate usage (COLL., SL.) or restriction to a geographic region (AMER., MEX.). Regional meanings are placed after all other senses for a particular part of speech and are grouped by general region first, then specific countries. Example phrases are enclosed within angle brackets following the sense to which they apply. Note that when the entry word is used within the entry with no change in spelling, it is abbreviated to its initial letter.

Idioms, phrases, and plurals Common idioms and phrases are listed as run-on entries at the appropriate part of speech. The first run-on is introduced by a bold diamond (◊). Additional items follow in alphabetical order and are separated by bold bullets (•). Equivalents or idioms involving the plural usage of the entry word are grouped after a bold diamond followed by the plural label (◊ pl.) Plurals that follow the diamond are abbreviated to their initial letter.

PREFACIO

Este diccionario bilingüe de alta calidad y de uso fácil está presentado por la editorial de los diccionarios *American Heritage®*. El vocabulario ha sido seleccionado teniendo en cuenta las necesidades prácticas del usuario y refleja la lengua actual. Se ha hecho un esfuerzo especial para añadir la terminología de computadoras y el lenguaje de Internet. El uso del inglés y su ortografía son los correspondientes al inglés de los Estados Unidos, mientras que las variaciones británicas aparecen claramente identificadas. El castellano representado en este diccionario incluye las diversas formas y acepciones que pueden encontrarse en el habla de Latinoamérica. Los artículos han sido organizados con el fin de ofrecer al lector el equivalente preciso de la palabra o frase que necesita encontrar. Los modismos, frases y ejemplos abundan en esta obra, ofreciendo al lector una ayuda invaluable en el uso idiomático de ambas lenguas.

GUÍA PARA EL USO DE ESTE DICCIONARIO

Vocablos Todos los vocablos han sido silabeados. Las palabras cuya ortografía es idéntica pero cuyos significados son diferentes se incluyen en forma separada, acompañadas de un índice sobreescrito (*like¹, like²*).

Fonética La guía para la pronunciación de los vocablos ha sido basada en el sistema usado por *The American Heritage Dictionary*. (Véase la Guía para la Pronunciación Inglesa.) En este sistema los acentos tónicos primarios (') y secundarios (") y la indicación de una sílaba no acentuada (-) aparecen a continuación de la sílaba que modifica: *generosity* (jén'er-o-si-té). En esta obra hemos utilizado estos símbolos no sólo para indicar la acentuación sino también para reemplazar las sílabas que se repiten en las palabras derivadas. Por ejemplo, dada la pronunciación del vocablo *humid* (hyoo'mid), hemos abreviado la pronunciación de *humidifier* de esta forma: (-'fi'er), en donde (-) reemplaza a la sílaba no acentuada (hyoo-) y (') reemplaza a la sílaba acentuada (mid'). De haberse escrito en su totalidad, *humidifier* se transcribiría (hyoo'-mid'-if'i'er). La sílaba o la combinación de sílabas que se pronuncia igual que el vocablo que las precede han sido abreviadas con el símbolo (:). En el caso del vocablo *humidify* (:a-fi'), el símbolo (:) reemplaza a (-') de la palabra que antecede. De haberse escrito en su totalidad, *humidify* se transcribiría (hyoo'-mid'-a-fi').

Variantes Las variaciones ortográficas de un vocablo aparecen entre paréntesis o separadas por una vírgula en negrita (*ad(e)s; con-voy-er/or*). Los cambios en el silabeo se indican con claridad (*con-ver-ter/tor*), así como el cambio en la pronunciación de una variante (véase *coupe*/

pó). No ofrecemos, en cambio, la pronunciación de las variaciones en los casos de adjetivos con terminación -ic/ical (-ik/i-kál) o sustantivos con terminación -ence/en-cy o -ance/an-cy (-ens/an-sé) ya que se consideran variaciones regulares.

Formas irregulares Cuando el vocablo inglés tiene una irregularidad, ésta se indica en letra negrilla. Las formas comparativas y superlativas de los adjetivos se muestran de la siguiente manera: 1) **big** adj. -gg-, para indicar **bigger, biggest**; 2) **happy** adj. -y-, para indicar **happier, happiest**; 3) **ample** adj. -er, -est, para indicar **ampler, ampest**. No hemos indicado la irregularidad de los adjetivos de una sola sílaba que terminan en consonante (como *hard, low*) ya que usualmente forman su comparativo y superlativo agregándosele -er y -est. La información referente a la formación de plurales irregulares aparece en corchetes (*knife [pl. -ves]*).

En cuanto a los verbos, las formas irregulares del pretérito y del participio pasado se indican en la siguiente forma: **sing** intr. **sang, sung** (el gerundio se incluye solamente en los casos en que se repite la última consonante). Nótese que cuando el pretérito y el participio pasado coinciden en forma, la forma irregular aparece solamente una vez (*make tr. made*). En otros casos indicamos solamente la irregularidad ortográfica, evitando así la repetición: 1) **step** intr. -pp-, para indicar **stepped, stepped, stepping**; 2) **hew** tr. -ed, -ed o -n, para indicar **hewed, hewed o hewn**; 3) **mimic** tr. -ck-, para indicar **mimicked, mimicked, mimicking**. Los verbos cuya terminación y cambio por *i* se consideran regulares y no aparecen en el artículo (*try, tried, tried, trying*).

SPANISH PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Letter	Spanish Example	English Example	Description
a	pata	father	
b	boca	bib	At the beginning of a word
	cabo		Between vowels, closer to <i>v</i>
c	calco	cat	Before <i>a, o, u</i> , like <i>k</i>
	cedro	cedar	Before <i>e, i</i> , like <i>s</i> ; in much of Spain pronounced like <i>th</i> of <i>thick</i>
ch*	chiste	church	
d	dar	die	At the beginning of a word
	cada		Between vowels, like <i>th</i> of <i>rather</i>
e	leche	café	
f	fácil	fat	
g	gente		Before <i>e, i</i> , like <i>h</i> of <i>ha!</i>
	guerra	guide	With <i>u</i> before <i>e, i</i> , a hard <i>g</i>
gato	got		Before <i>a, o, u</i> , a hard <i>g</i>
h	honor		Always silent
i	silla	machine	
j	jugo		Like <i>h</i> in <i>ha!</i>
k	kilo	kite	
l	listo	list	
ll*	llama		In Spain, like <i>lli</i> of <i>million</i> ; elsewhere like Spanish consonant <i>y</i> (see below)
m	mamá	mum	
n	nona	none	
ñ	año		Like <i>ny</i> of <i>canyon</i>
o	solو	so	
p	papa	pipe	
q	quita	raquet	
r	caro		Like <i>dd</i> of <i>ladder</i>
rr	carro		Strongly trilled
s	soso	sass	
t	tonto	tight	
u	luto	lute	
ü	agüero	anguish	
v	vino		Identical to initial Spanish <i>b</i>
	lava		Identical to intervocalic Spanish <i>b</i>
w	wat		Pronounced either like English <i>v</i> or <i>w</i>
x	éxito	exit	Exception: in "México" <i>x</i> is like Spanish <i>j</i>
	mixto		Before a consonant, may be pronounced <i>s</i>
y	y		Like <i>i</i> of <i>machine</i>
	yeso	yes	In River Plate, like <i>s</i> of <i>vision</i>
z	zona		Like <i>s</i> in <i>sass</i> ; in much of Spain, like <i>th</i> of <i>thick</i>

*In 1994 the Spanish language academies eliminated *ch* and *ll* as separate letters of the alphabet. The alphabetic listings in this Dictionary reflect this change, so that words containing these letter combinations are ordered as they would be in English. For phonological purposes, however, it is convenient to continue to think of *ch* and *ll* as individual letters with unique pronunciations.

GUÍA PARA LA PRONUNCIACIÓN INGLESA

Ejemplo español	Sonido aproximado
pa	—
pa, mate	entre la <i>a</i> y la <i>e</i>
pa, hair	rey
raher	parecido a <i>ea</i> en <i>brea</i> (con la <i>r</i>)
ba	—
ba, church	año
ba, milled	boca
pa, feather	chico
ba, me, piece	dar
ba, phase, rough	el
ga	mil
ba	fama
ba	gato
ba	joya
ba	juez
bi	—
bi, by	entre la <i>i</i> y la <i>e</i>
ber, dear, mere	aire
ju	—
ju, judge	entre <i>ia</i> en <i>dia</i> e <i>ie</i> en <i>fie</i> (con la <i>r</i>)
bi, ba, pique	entre la <i>y</i> inicial y la <i>ch</i>
bi	—
bi, needle	casa
mu	cuan
mu	luz
mo	muy
mo, sudden	no
th	ingles
th	la
ot, swat	solo
ot, go, boat	corre
ot, paw, for	oigo
oi, noise, boy	—
oo	parecido a la <i>u</i> en <i>yogur</i> , más breve
oo	—
oo, boot, suit	—
ou, out, cow	uno
o	auto
o	pan
oa	una <i>ere</i> con la lengua curvada hacia atrás
oa	—
oa	sapo
ai	una <i>che</i> suavizada, más como la <i>ese</i>
ai	—
ai, ship, dish	tu
ai	parecido a la <i>ce</i> de Castilla
ai, tight, stopped	—
ai, thin, path	cada
ai, this, bathe	parecido a una <i>o</i> que tira a la <i>a</i>
u	—
u, cut, rough	ciudad
u, use, few	parecido a una <i>e</i> que tira a la <i>o</i> (con la <i>r</i>)
ur, urge, term, firm	—
v	una <i>efe</i> sonora
w	—
w, with	—
y	—
y, yes	—
za, zebra, xylem	—
zh, vision, pleasure	parecido a la <i>ll</i> de Argentina
o, about, item, edible, gallop, circus	parecido a una <i>e</i> muy breve que tira a la <i>i</i>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES/PESAS Y MEDIDAS
METRIC CONVERSION TABLE/TABLA DE CONVERSIÓN MÉTRICA

to find/para obtener	multiply by*/ multiplíquese por*			to find/para obtener
centimeters/centímetros	← 2.54	.4	→	inches/pulgadas
meters/metros	← .305	3.3	→	feet/pies
meters/metros	← .9	1.1	→	yards/yardas
kilometers/kilómetros	← 1.6	.6	→	miles/millas
grams/gramos	← 28.3	.035	→	ounces/onzas
kilograms/kilogramos	← .45	2.2	→	pounds/libras
metric tons/ toneladas métricas (1000 kg)	← .9	1.1	→	short tons/ toneladas cortas (2000 lbs)
milliliters/mililitros	← 30	.03	→	fluid ounces/onzas líquidas
liters/litros	← .95	1.06	→	quarts/cuartos (de galón)
liters/litros	← 3.8	.26	→	gallons/galones

*in the direction of the arrow/en la dirección indicada por la flecha

TEMPERATURE/TEMPERATURA

To convert degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Celsius: $\text{degrees Fahrenheit } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{grados Fahrenheit} \\ \text{grados Fahrenheit} \end{array} \right\} - 32 \times \frac{5}{9}$

To convert degrees Celsius to degrees Fahrenheit: $\text{degrees Celsius } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{grados Celsius} \\ \text{grados centígrados} \end{array} \right\} \times 9 \div 5 + 32$

Spanish/English

A

- a-bas-te-ce-dor, -ra m.f. supplier.
a-bas-te-cer \$17 tr. to supply, provide (*de* with).
a-bas-te-cl-mien-to m. (*provisión*) supply; (*de provisiónamiento*) supplying.
a-bas-to m. supplying ♦ dar a. to produce to capacity • no dar a. (a) not to be able to keep up (with) ♦ pl. supplies, provisions.
a-ba-ta-tar-se reflex. AMER. to become embarrassed.
a-ba-ti-ble adj. collapsible, folding.
a-ba-ti-da-men-te adv. despondently.
a-ba-ti-do, a adj. despondent.
a-ba-ti-mien-to m. low spirits.
a-ba-tir tr. (*derribar*) to knock down, demolish; (*desanimar*) to depress, discourage —reflex. (*desanimarse*) to become discouraged; (aves) to swoop.
ab-di-ca-ción f. abdication.
ab-di-car \$70 tr. & intr. (*resignar*) to abdicate.
ab-do-men m. abdomen.
ab-do-min-al adj. abdominal.
ab-duc-ción f. abduction.
ab-duc-to-r I. adj. abduct II. m. abductor.
a-be-cé alfabet; (*rudimentos*) rudiments.
a-be-cé-dario m. alphabet.
a-be-dul m. birch.
a-be-já f. bee.
a-be-jar m. apiary, beehive.
a-be-jorro m. bumblebee; (*pesado*) pest.
a-be-rra-ción f. aberration.
a-be-rra-tura f. opening; (*hendidura*) crack, fissure; (*franqueza*) frankness; PHOTOG. aperture.
a-be-to m. fir.
a-be-tu-nar tr. (*embrear*) to tar; (*los zapatos*) to polish.
a-bier-to, a L. see *abrir* II. adj. open; (*raso*) open, clear; (*franco*) candid; (*sincero*) sincere; S. AMER. generous.
a-bi-ga-frar, a adj. variegated, multicolored.
a-bi-ga-rar tr. to mottle, variegate.
a-bi-se-lar tr. to hinge.
a-bis-mal adj. abysmal.
a-bis-mar tr. to overwhelm, depress —reflex. to yield, give oneself up (*en to*).
a-bis-mo m. abyss ♦ estar al borde del a. to be on the brink of disaster.
ab-ju-ra-ción f. abjuration, renunciation.
ab-ju-rar tr. to abjure, renounce.
a-bi-sa-gra-bre-vas m.f.inv. COLL. good-for-nothing.
a-blan-da-mien-to m. softening.
a-blan-dar tr. to soften; (*suavizar*) to mollify; (*mitigar*) to mitigate —intr. (*el viento*) to calm down; (*la nieve*) to thaw —reflex. to soften; (*calmarse*) to calm down.
a-blan-de m. AMER., AUTO. break-in (period).
a-blan-de-cer \$17 tr. to soften.
a-bla-ti-va m. ablative.
a-blui-ción f. ablation, washing.

ab-ne-ga-ción f. abnegation.

ab-ne-ga-do, a adj. unselfish.

ab-ne-gar §52 tr. to abnegate, renounce —reflex. to deny oneself.

ab-bo-ca-do, a adj. involved, engaged (*a in*; *vino*) mild, smooth.

ab-bo-ca-mien-to m. (*acción*) biting; (*acerca-miento*) approaching; (*reunión*) meeting.

ab-bo-car §57 tr. (*asir*) to bite; (*escanciar*) to decant; (*acercar*) to bring near —intr. MARIT. to enter a channel —reflex. (*aproximarse*) to approach; ARG. to engage (*a in*).

ab-bo-car-dar tr. to widen, ram.

ab-bo-chor-na-do, a adj. suffocating; (*avergonzado*) ashamed.

ab-bo-chor-nar tr. to suffocate; (*avergonzar*) to embarrass; (*hacer sonrojar*) to make blush —reflex. (*avergonzarse*) to become embarrassed; (*sonrojarse*) to blush; AGR. to parch.

ab-bo-fe-te-ar tr. to slap.

ab-bo-ga-cía f. law (profession).

ab-bo-ga-do, a m.f. lawyer, attorney + a. del diablo devil's advocate.

ab-bo-gar §47 intr. (*defender*) to advocate, plead; (*interceder*) to intercede.

ab-bo-len-gó m. ancestry, lineage; (*patrimonio*) patrimony.

ab-bo-lí-ción f. abolition, repeal.

ab-bo-lí-cion-i-sta m.f. abolitionist.

ab-bo-lir §38 tr. to abolish, repeal.

ab-bo-llo-do, a adj. dented; AMER., COLL. (*sin dinero*) penniless, broke.

ab-bo-llo-du-ra f. dent.

ab-bo-lilar tr. to dent —reflex. to become dented.

ab-bol-sar-se reflex. (*la ropa*) to become baggy; (*la piel*) to sag.

ab-bo-ma-bdo, a adj. convex; AMER. (*aturdido*) stupefied; (*comida*) bad, spoiled.

ab-bo-ma-tr tr. to make convex; AMER. (*aturdir*) to stupefy —reflex. AMER. to go bad.

ab-bo-mi-na-blo adj. abominable, detestable; (*desagradable*) abominable, disagreeable.

ab-bo-mi-na-ción f. abomination.

ab-bo-mi-nar tr. to abominate, detest.

ab-bo-na-blo adj. payable, due.

ab-bo-na-do, a m.f. subscriber, season ticket holder; (*viajero*) commuter.

ab-bo-na-rar tr. (*acreditar*) to vouch for, guarantee; AGR. to fertilize; (*subscribir*) to subscribe to; (*pagar*) to pay + a. a cuenta to pay in installments —reflex. to subscribe.

ab-bo-no m. (*estiércol*) fertilizer; (*billete*) subscription; AMER. payment, installment.

ab-bo-rar tr. MARIT. to board; (*acercar*) to approach; (*emprender*) to tackle (a problem) —intr. MARIT. to dock.

ab-bo-ri-gen adj. & m.f. aboriginal.

ab-bo-rr-e-car §17 tr. to hate, abhor.

ab-bo-re-ci-ble adj. hateful, abhorrent, loathsome.

ab-bo-re-ci-mien-to m. hatred, loathing.

ab-bo-tar tr. & intr. to abort.

ab-bo-to m. abortion, FIO. failure; COLL. (*feo*) ugly person.

ab-bo-to-nar tr. & reflex. to button (up) —intr. to bud.

ab-bo-ve-da-do m. ARCHIT. vaulting.

ab-bo-ve-dar tr. to arch, vault.

ab-bo-zar tr. to muzzle, put a muzzle on.

ab-brac-da-bra m. abracadabra.

ab-bras-a-dor, 'ra/san-to adj. burning, scorching.

ab-bras-a-sar tr. (*quemar*) to burn; (*calentar*) overheat —intr. & reflex. to burn up.

ab-bras-a-de-ra f. (*zuncho*) clamp, bracket.

ab-bras-a-zar §04 tr. to embrace, hug; (*ceñir*) clasp, (*adoptar*) to adopt, embrace —intr. to embrace (each other).

ab-bras-a-zo m. embrace, hug.

ab-bras-o-ca m.f. ARG. absent-minded person, featherbrain.

ab-bras-a-car m.inv. letter opener.

ab-bras-a-las m.inv. can opener.

ab-bras-a-de-ro m. watering hole or trough.

ab-bras-a-tr tr. to water (livestock); (*mujer*) wet, soak.

ab-bras-a-via-ción f. abbreviation, shortening.

ab-bras-a-via-do, a adj. (*breve*) brief, short; (*libro*) abridged, shortened.

ab-bras-a-via-tr tr. (*reducir*) to abbreviate; (*libro*) abridge; (*acelerar*) to shorten, hasten.

ab-bras-a-via-tu-ra f. abbreviation; (*compendio*) compendium, résumé.

ab-bras-a-dor, 'ra I. adj. opening II. m. (*abreva-*

ab