

Jared Romey's

# Speaking Chileno



A GUIDE TO  
SPANISH FROM CHILE



*Jared Romey's*  
**Speaking**  
**chileno**

A GUIDE TO SPANISH FROM CHILE



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Jared Romey also publishes a blog and materials of other Spanish speaking countries. For more information about Speaking Latino, visit our web site at [www.SpeakingLatino.com](http://www.SpeakingLatino.com).

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**B**ut that's the glory of foreign travel, as far as I am concerned. I don't want to know what people are talking about. I can't think of anything that excites a greater sense of childlike wonder than to be in a country where you are ignorant of almost everything. Suddenly you are five years old again. You can't read anything, you have only the most rudimentary sense of how things work, you can't even reliably cross a street without endangering your life. Your whole existence becomes a series of interesting guesses.

—Bill Bryson  
Neither Here nor There: Travels in Europe

**T**ravel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness and many of our people need it sorely on those accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's lifetime.

—Mark Twain  
Innocents Abroad

# Introduction

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It's been almost 12 years since I first arrived in Chile. At the time my Spanish was semi-functional, slow and, according to my then recently-acquired Chilean colleagues, somewhat Mexican (NOTE: Yesterday I was informed it's apparently now Central American!). Since then I have lived in two other Spanish speaking countries, lost the Mexican accent and am often more comfortable speaking Spanish than English. My Spanish, at this point, is a hodgepodge of vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar pulled from several countries, which may only be described as, well, a hodgepodge.

I still remember that one of the strangest things for me to accept during my learning process had to do with why the hell I'd spent years in classes, and yet a large portion of the words I'd learned didn't do me a damn bit of good in Chile. At the time it annoyed me more than anything, but since then I've learned to enjoy those differences, and have, in fact, spent a significant part of my time learning about them. It still amazes me that depending on where you are *chiringa*, *barrilete*, *papalote*, *cometa* or *volantín* all mean the same thing. Or that *bicho* in some places can turn a fast food employee blush-red, while in others it's a mere bug (my sincere apologies to the young lady).

Surprisingly, this has turned into a long-term project for me, with four books soon to be available, as well as learning aids and a website. My hope is to help people communicate more easily and to have fun during the learning process.

Chile is an amazing place where I can walk off the plane and in five minutes feel at home. I have some of the best friends in the world here. Santiago is an entertaining place to visit, to relax and to socialize. For me, it is always a wonderful escape.



Santiago  
January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2009

# Acknowledgements

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Without a doubt, it would have been impossible for me to publish this book had I not had the help of Jessica Liberona. She spent countless hours with me expanding, explaining and understanding the material found in this book. Rosa Ester Zuñiga also proved to be of vital importance, especially in the late stages. In addition, Daniel Felipe Muñoz, Pilar Morán and Paula Parra helped me along the way. Thank you to all five for spending their precious little free time to teach me something of their language.

Anyone who knows Claudia Bravo will not be surprised to hear that she contributed vastly to the *garabatos* throughout the book. It is a sincere compliment to say that she has the mouth of a salty old sailor and has provided me endless laughs throughout our friendship.

Thanks to Diana Caballero who helped me at the end to make this book more concise.

Mercedes López Tarnassi ([mmlopeztarnassi@gmail.com](mailto:mmlopeztarnassi@gmail.com)) translated the beginning sections into Spanish wonderfully.

I must also include an expression of gratitude to John Brennan and Alvaro Taboada, the authors of an amazing book called *How to Survive in The Chilean Jungle*. Their book not only helped me along during my first months in Chile, it also guided me into publishing my first book for Puerto Rico.

This book actually began, unbeknownst to anyone, including myself, in July 1997 when I arrived in Chile. From my first few hours here when my pizza was served with an egg on top (silly me thought that *huevo* was a euphemism for some typical pizza ingredient... who the hell puts egg on their pizza!) to my current visit learning about *tribus urbanas*, *ponciar* and the *dieta del gringo*, *Speaking Chileno* has been a collaborative effort. Everyone that pushed, prodded and poked me along into understanding Chileno should take some of the credit. To each of you, my gratitude.



# How to Use this Guide

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**B**efore starting, it is important to highlight that this is not an academic, all-inclusive dictionary. Nor is there any scientific basis for what appears here. This is a guide based on my personal experience and research. There will be, without a doubt, disagreement with something I have written here. If you have the time, write me and share your comments or correct me. My personal experiences are based on extensive “exposure” to Chilean, Argentine and Puerto Rican Spanish, as well as contact with several other countries’ Spanish, and because of this my views will be slanted to comparisons among those three countries.

There are a couple general ideas to keep in mind as you peruse the book. For example, the words are written as close to their grammatically correct spellings as possible. This is not always easy or clear, given that the same word may be pronounced several ways, may drop some letters in the pronunciation, and may in some cases have entered into the daily verbal lexicon only recently, not having yet allowed sufficient time for a general spelling to be accepted. The pronunciation section will help you track down the exact location of some of these words.

Also, with the influence of text messages and computer shorthand, many of the spellings you may see in the real world (or the Internet world) aren’t the correct ones. For instance, *huevón* may appear as *weón*. My best advice for you in trying to figure out how *weón* is written would be to say it out loud (but, please, in a soft voice and not directed at anyone... to avoid a random street altercation), apply whatever basic Spanish rules you know, and look it up. Barring that, ask someone for help.

You will see the following symbols throughout the book, which are meant to make your life easier:

## Symbols

- ★ Common word - the most common words you will run into.
- Dangerous word - these are either insulting to someone or just flat out naughty words.
- 💰 Money - words related to money or finance.

Since this is a guide to Chilean slang, I have left out many of the more common definitions for words. For example *muerte* does not include the definition “death”. It only includes the colloquial usage in Chile.

When a word appears with “o/a” as in *desubicado/a* this refers to the need to apply the masculine (*desubicado*) or the feminine case (*desubicada*), depending on the sex of the word used.

# Speak Like a Chilean

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Why, you ask, would you want to speak exactly like a Chilean? A few reasons come to mind. The most important and perhaps obvious is to communicate better. Ask a Chilean how much it will cost you to take *una guagua* to Pucón, and it's more than slightly possible you may have to explain yourself to the police after being arrested. In Puerto Rico, for example this word means "bus", but in Chile it would be "baby".

There's also the challenge involved in learning a culture enough to mimic it, or at least to fit in. It feels quite good when your Spanish is fluent enough that someone doesn't recognize where you're from, or that you're not a native speaker.

Perhaps the best reason is to make people laugh. It's always entertaining to hear a foreigner use typical slang phrases, words and pronunciation. Just try walking up to your Chilean friends and say "*Chucha la Hueá*" (pronounced *choo-cha la way-ah*). You're gonna get a laugh from someone, if only because they're not used to a foreigner talking like that.

How do you achieve this? Focus on the basics. There are four major components to speaking like a Chilean. They are:

1. Vocabulary
2. Grammar
3. Pronunciation
4. Intonation

Vocabulary is perhaps the most time consuming. However, by using Speaking Chileno's vocabulary insets, by learning common Chilean words (marked with the symbol ★) and by listening to conversations and pulling out common phrases, you should quickly be practicing your Chilean vocabulary.

Grammar. Yuck!! Actually, it's not that bad because with only a couple simple guidelines your grammar *a la Chile* will be easy to speak. The Grammar section that follows will help (I said it's easy... see, the section's only 2 pages long).

Again, with Pronunciation, there's really not a lot to cover. Follow the few simple guidelines that appear in this section and you'll be

accused of having a Chilean accent in no time.

In my opinion, the hardest of the four areas is to mimic the Intonation of a language consistently. This requires lots and lots of practice (at least for me). What I want to do here is to make you aware of some of the typical Chilean nuances, so you have a base from which you may continue exploring.

Chileans, more so than most other Spanish speaking people, have a pronounced rhythm to their sentences, and this rhythm can change the meaning of a sentence. For example, the phrase *muy malo* can take on different meanings depending on how it is pronounced. To say *muy malo* (pronounced *mwe ma-lo*), with short, concise syllables means “very bad” as in a bad person or bad behavior. On the other hand, to pronounce it *mweeee maaaaaaAAAllo* dragging out the As and using a higher voice as you progress through the As is more likely to mean something of bad quality.

Generally speaking, Chileans vary the pitch of their words and phrases more so than I have heard in other countries. This is especially applicable to vowel sounds. For consonants such as C or CH the sound is short and hard and pronounced (more aspirated than other Spanish speakers, to use the technical term). Another observation is that the typical Chilean voice seems to me to be a higher pitch than that from other Spanish countries.

As a last hint, phone conversations are always fun to listen to. In short clips of time, you hear conversations rich in slang, local pronunciations and intonations. Just don't get caught eavesdropping!

# Grammar

---

**H**ere are a few samples of Chilean deviations from common Spanish grammar, based on my experiences. As always, I would love to receive any other contributions you may run across.

## 1. **en la mañana/tarde/noche**

The widespread use of these phrases in Chile, beginning with the preposition *en*, led me to believe that this is the correct phrase for “in the morning/afternoon/evening”. I found out several years later only after moving away from Chile that the grammatically correct preposition is *por* as in *por la tarde*. You will probably only ever hear *en...* in Chile.

## 2. **re-**

The prefix *re-* for any word demonstrates “extra” of whatever is said. For example, *re-cansado* would mean really or extremely tired. The sentence *La Claudia tiene un vestido re-fashion* would mean that *Claudia has an extremely fashionable dress*.

## 3. **subir para arriba**

Since *subir para arriba* means “to go up upstairs” it is redundant and therefore grammatically incorrect. Similar phrases are *salir para afuera* (to leave for outside), *entrar para adentro* (to enter inside), and *bajar para abajo* (to go down downstairs) are common yet, since they are redundant, are grammatically incorrect. The correct structure would be either *ir arriba* as in *voy arriba* or *subir* as in *él sube*.

## 4. **cachai, entendi**

Here’s the short version of this one (on advice of the Boredom Police I deleted the more technical description). Most of the time in Chile (and most other Spanish speaking countries) verbs that end in AR are conjugated using *-as* for the second person singular TU (for instance *tú cachas*), and *-er* and *-ir* verbs are with *-es* (for example *tú entiendes* or *tú sientes*). In Chile, you will often hear an *-ai* or *-i* ending (as in *cachai, entendi* or *senti*). This is extremely informal and most often used among friends.

**Example:**

*René, anda a comprarme un chaleco. ¿Me entendi?...*

*René, ¿me cachai, o no?*

Translation: René, head out to buy me a sweater. Got it?...

René, you get me or not?

5. **-ito**

The suffix *-ito* is extremely common in spoken Chilean and has at least three different uses:

The first use is to understate something, as in the difference between the *café está cargado* or the *café está cargadito*. Normally *cargadito* would mean that the coffee is a little strong, less strong than *cargado*, but here it actually means that the coffee is really strong, even stronger than *cargado*.

It can also signify a small amount or portion of something. For instance, *dame un chispito de los porotos granados*, would mean give me a little bit, as in a small portion of the *porotos granados*.

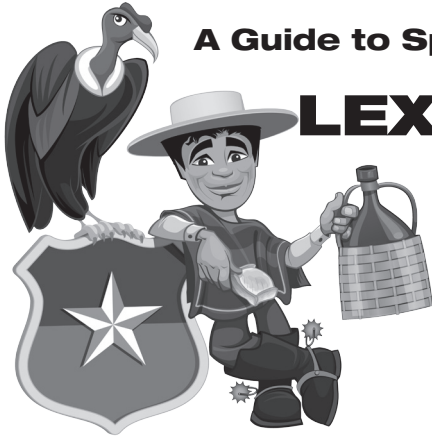
Third, it communicates affection. As an example, *vente mi chanchito y te doy la papa*, would be a typical phrase used with your son. You aren't really saying that your kid's a little pig. The translation is *Come here my little piglet and I'll give you your (milk) bottle*.

6. **Soy**

Normally, the word *soy* is the first person conjugation for the verb *ser* and means *I am*. However, in some instances in spoken Chilean it will mean *you*. For example, the phrase *¡Soy porfiado!* means that you are *porfiado* instead of what it should mean which is I am *porfiado*. The best way to pick up on this is to decide if the person is pissed at you for something or not, and from there figure out what they meant.

## SPEAKING CHILENO

### A Guide to Spanish from Chile



## LEXICON:

### A

**a cagar:** to the end, all out, all the way.

**a cagar no más:** damn the consequences.

**a calzón quitado:** no holds barred, holding nothing back, straight to the point. *Hablemos entonces a calzón quitado.*

**a cheliar:** go out drinking (beer). *Anoche salí a cheliar con mis amigas.*

**a chupar:** go out drinking. *Vamos a chupar mucho porque es el primer día de vacaciones.*

**a colación:** have lunch. *Vamos a colación, tengo hambre.*

**a concho:** all out, completely, all the way. *Hay que vivir a concho, disfrutar de todo; nunca se sabe cuando se acaba la vida.*



• a calzón quitado •

# ¿a dónde la viste?

★ **¿a dónde la viste?:** are you nuts?, no way, I don't believe you, you're way off. *Escuché por ahí que te van a ofrecer otro puesto mucho mejor. ¿A dónde la viste?*

**a la americana:** 1) a pot luck meal, where each person takes something to eat. *Mi cumpleaños va a ser a la americana, estoy sin ni uno.* 2) going Dutch, each person pays their own portion. *Vamos al cine a la americana el sábado.*

**a la coche guagua:** free-loader. *Me carga, este siempre anda a la coche guagua.*

**a la fe:** without resources, without a possibility that something occurs, just believing in God.

**a la hora del pico:** damn late. *Con la Ange siempre llegamos a la hora del pico a todas partes.*

**a la hora que se me pare el culo / hoyo / poto:** whenever the hell I want. *Estoy de vacaciones, me levanto a la hora que se me pare el hoyo.*

**a la paraguaya:** sex standing up. *Me encanta a la paraguaya.*

**a la pinta:** something well done. *Me gustó el traje, me quedó a la pinta.*

**a la vuelta de la rueda:** really slowly. *Sorry, llegué tarde porque la micro se vino a la vuelta de la rueda.*

**a lapa:** piggyback.



• a lapa •

**a lo comando:** all out, with full energy.

**a mango:** all out, all the way, full speed ahead.



**a medio filo:** a bit drunk, buzzed. *Tomé un poco y quedé a medio filo.*

**a mil:** all out, all the way, full steam ahead.

**a morir:** until the end.

**a palos con el águila:** broke, penniless.

**a pata:** on foot, without transportation. *Mi gimnasio me queda 15 minutos a pata.*

**a pata pelada:** barefoot. *A mi hijo le encanta andar a pata pelá.*

**a patada con las piedras:** broke, penniless.

**a patada con los piojos:** broke, no money. *La plata no me alcanza para salir, ando a patás con los piojos.*

**a poto pelado:** 1) naked  
2) by the seat of your pants, without planning or preparation. *No tengo toda la información, así que voy a exponer así no más, a poto pelado.*

**a poto suelto:** sound asleep, completely out. *Cuando esté de vacaciones voy a dormir a poto suelto.*

**a prueba de tontos:** easy, idiot proof. *El examen estuvo a prueba de tontos.*

**a sangre de pato:** not worried about pain/risk.

**a toda raja:** amazing, awesome. *La fiesta fue fantástica, a toda raja.*

**a todo cachete:** something cool, awesome, fun, the best, all you could possibly want.

**a todo chancho:** full blast, maximum volume, all out, all the way. *Me encanta escuchar música y cantar a todo chancho.*



• a todo chancho •

**a todo ritmo:** all out, all the way. *El carrete fue a todo ritmo, lo pasamos súper bien.*

**a trasmano:** out of the way.

**abeja maya:** an effeminate man. *Saravia siempre está hablando como abeja maya.*

# abrazar para atrás

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**abrazar para atrás:** a name for gays, means “hugging behind”.

**abrirse:** get out of here, leave, move on.

**abuelaless:** granny style women’s underwear. *En los días R debo usar abuelaless.*

**abutagado/a:** completely stuffed, gorged from food. *Comí tanto que estoy abutagado.*

☛ **acabar:** to have an orgasm.

**acabronarse:** to keep the best for oneself. *Se sentó en la mejor mesa y se acabronó con los tragos.*

**acartonado:** not natural. *Se veía mal de traje, muy acartonado.*

**acaso:** perhaps, by the way.

**achacado:** depressed, sad. *Se sacó mala nota y anda todo achacao.*

**achacarse:** to get worked up about, pissed off about.

**achaplinarse:** to stand up, to bail on, to cancel at the last moment. *Apuesto que Daniel va a achaplinarse otra vez, siempre lo hace.*

**achoclonar:** to be squished together, generally in reference to too many people in a tight place. *En mi familia somos bien achoclonados.*

**achuncharse:** to freeze up, during a presentation, conversation, or an important event.

**achuntar:** 1) to hit the nail on the head, to guess correctly, dead on. *Achuntaste el precio exacto del auto.* 2) to successfully insert something into another thing, for example a key into the door lock. *Estoy muy ebrio, no le voy a achuntar a la chapa.*

**aclararse:** to be able to solve something by yourself.

**aconcharse los meados:** actually means to NOT be able to piss because you’re so scared, but the translation would be to piss yourself from fright. *Ayer casi me asaltan, y se me aconcharon los meaos.*

**afilar:** 1) to have sex. 2) to scold someone.

**afinar la paila:** to try to listen to, listen up. *Ya poh, afinar la paila, no estás entendiendo nada.*

**aforrar:** to beat, hit.

☑ **AFP:** stands for *Administradora de Fondo de Pensiones* and refers to any of numerous private pension fund companies.

**agachar el moño:** when you know that you did something wrong and have to assume the consequences. *Me mandé un condoro, obligado a **agachar el moño** si me retan.*

**agarrado:** in love with, perhaps to the point of being blind about the other person, extremely wrapped up with someone. *Javier está súper **agarrado** y la mina es pesá.*

**agarrar:** to make out with, suck face, do everything but have sex.

**agarrar hasta los fierros calientes:** to blindly trust or believe in. *Es más tonto, **agarra hasta los fierros calientes.***

**agarrar papa:** to believe everything blindly.

★ **agarrar para el hueveo:** 1) to tease someone, to jerk their chain. *Me equivoqué en una sola palabra y me **agarraron pa'l hueveo** toda la noche.* 2) to not take a romantic relationship

seriously, a fling, just mess around with. *El desgraciado solo me **agarró pa'l hueveo**, mientras la polola estaba de viaje.*

★ **agarrar para el leseo:** 1) to tease someone, to jerk their chain. *Me equivoqué en una sola palabra y me **agarraron pa'l leseo** toda la noche.* 2) to not take a romantic relationship seriously, a fling, just mess around with. *El desgraciado sólo me **agarró pa'l leseo**, mientras la polola estaba de viaje.*

**agarrar para la palanca:** to tease someone. *Con lo que le pasó lo vamos a **agarrar para la palanca** todo el día.*

**agarrar vuelo:** to get going, to jumpstart, to take off (figuratively). *El negocio partió lento pero está comenzando a **agarrar vuelo.***

**agarrarse del moño:** to argue, fight. *En la fiesta de anoche las minas se **agarraron del moño.***

**agilado:** fool.

☞ **agua de caña:** a faggot.

**aguachar:** to dominate someone, to put him in a submissive position. *Y el perro*

## **DRINKS / COPETE**

*These are all terms for drinks:*

**agüita:** hot water with herbs, orange or lemon peel, an after dinner tea used to settle the stomach.

**agüita perra:** an herbal tea after eating to help with digestion.

**arreglado:** wine served with fruit.

**bajativo:** an after dinner cordial, to help the digestion, most often alcoholic, for example a *menta* or a *manzanilla* liqueur.

**baltiloca:** refers to the brand of beer Báltica, combines the name of the beer with the word *loca*, or crazy.

**borgoña:** drink of wine and fruit.

**chela:** a beer.

**chicha:** a sweet wine made from fermented fruit, most often made for special occasions such as *Fiestas Patrias*.

**chimbombo:** 1.25 gallon (5 liters) bottle of cheap punch, often of peach flavor.

**cola de mono:** an egg nog like Christmas drink.

**cortado:** an espresso coffee with a bit of milk.

**doragua:** insulting term used in reference to the brand of beer Dorada, combines the name of the beer with the word *agua*.

**escupo:** term that means spit, used to refer to the brand of beer Escudo, insulting the quality of the beer.

**fanfaron:** rum with orange Fanta.

**fanschop:** a draft beer mixed with orange flavored soda (generally Fanta).

**golpeadito:** a shot of liquor.

**guarisnaque:** any type of drink that you are not sure of the contents, for example an alcoholic beverage.

**guatero:** a bag of wine that comes inside boxed wine, always an extremely cheap wine.

**jote:** red wine with cola.

**marcela:** a beer.

**menta:** a mint-flavored after dinner cordial, used to help with the digestion.

## **DRINKS / COPETE, *continued***

**mistela:** a drink made with *aguardiente*, cinnamon, quince, orange peel and clove.

**navegado:** warm red wine prepared with sugar, spices (like cinnamon and cloves) and orange slices.

**petaca:** a liquor flask.

**pichí de cangüro:** white wine with pineapple juice, literally “kangaroo piss”.

**pichuncho:** an alcoholic drink with *pisco* and martini liquor.

**pipeño:** an alcoholic drink similar to wine generally only made during Chile’s independence celebrations (Fiestas Patrias).

**piscola:** a mix of *pisco* and a cola soda.

**ponche:** any type of wine punch with fruit added.

**ronaldo:** word to refer to rum, or *ron* in Spanish.

**roncola:** rum and coke, a combination of the words *ron* and *cola*.

**schop:** a draft beer.

**submarino:** beer with mint liquor.

**terremoto:** a drink made from white wine, ice cream and liquor.

**tincola:** term for red wine with cola.

**tintolio:** another term for red wine.

**trago:** a drink, a cocktail.

**tropical:** white wine with pineapple juice.

**vaina:** a drink made from wine, vermouth and egg.

**vino navegado:** heated red wine with sugar and orange rind, served hot.

**whiscacho:** a whiskey.

**caerse el cassette:** to share something that was supposed to be a secret.

**café con piernas:** these are small cafés, that generally only serve coffee, have standing room only (no tables) and the servers are always

women in heels, and tight, extremely short skirts.

**cafiche:** someone that lives off his wife or girlfriend’s work or efforts. *El novio de Elizabeth es un **cafiche**, no le ayuda con los gastos para ná.*

# cagado

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★ 🍷 💰: **cagado:** stingy, tight-fisted, especially in reference to money. *No salgo más contigo, eres muy **cagado**, no invitas ni una bebida.*

**cagado de la cabeza:** nuts, crazy, screwed in the head.

★ **cagado de la risa:** dying of laughter.

**cagado del mate:** nuts, crazy, screwed in the head.

★ 🍷 **cagar:** 1) to take a shit. *Hace tres días que no **cago**, no sé que problema tengo.* 2) to be amazed, to die for. *Tienes que ver la nueva casa. Te **cagái**, tiene 15 piezas y 13 baños.* 3) to fuck over. *Cagué a Juan Pablo frente al jefe ayer.* 4) to be fucked up, really messed up. *Después del choque, los dos quedaron súper **cagados**.* 5) nuts, crazy, off your rocker. *¿Estai **cagado** de la cabeza, cómo puedes decir eso?* 6) screwed, messed up, over with. *El Luis tenía un asado pensado para hoy, pero después de la pelea con la pesada, **cagó** todo.*

🍷 **cagarla:** to fuck up, screw up. *Trata de hacerlo bien, no vayas a **cagarla**.*

**cagaste:** you missed your chance. *No te puedo esperar más, **cagaste**.*

**cahuín:** 1) mix-ups, problems, sticky situations. 2) vindictive gossip.

**cahuinear:** to spread gossip, to create problems by gossiping.

**cahuinero:** someone that causes problems by running off at the mouth, or spreading gossip with the objective of causing problems. *La Marcela es más **cahuinera** que la chucha. Dejó la escoba con la Claudia.*

**caído del catre:** fool.

**caldo de chancho:** a person that no one wants to be around, disagreeable.

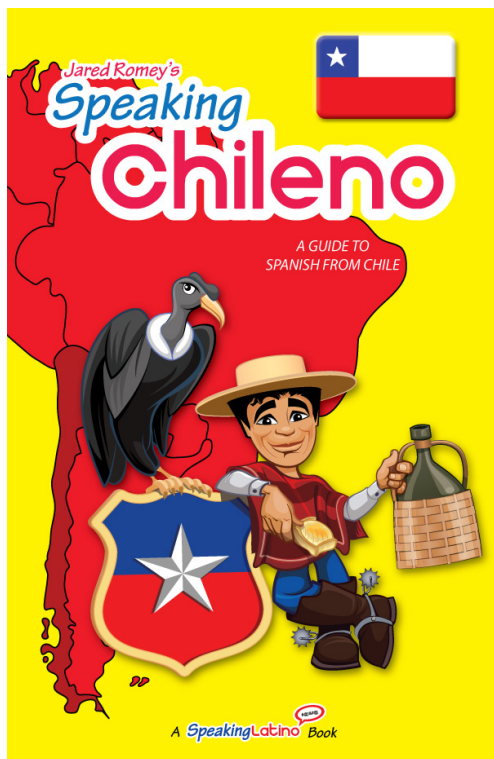
★ **calefont, calefón:** a water heater, most often run with natural gas.

🍷 **calentar la sopa:** to be a cock-tease.

**caleta:** a lot of, a bunch of. *Después de ganar La Polla, Paula tiene **caleta** de plata.*

🍷 **caliente:** 1) horny. 2) mad, annoyed, pissed off. 3) to have a strong need or desire of something. *Estoy **caliente** por comprar el nuevo Ipod.*

**califa:** flirtatious, horny, suggestive but to the point of



-- END OF PREVIEW --

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# About the Author

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Suffering a typical 9-5 existence, Jared's foray into lunch-hour Spanish shook up his mundane life. He quit his job, stopped by briefly to school, and then left his country...for 14 years. Early stumblings in real-world Spanish taught him that a *cola* isn't just a soft drink, *bicho* doesn't always mean a bug, and *boludo* may be heartfelt or middle-finger felt. Nine countries, three business start-ups, two bestsellers and a Puerto Rican wife later, he is still confounded by how many Spanish words exist for *panties*. His quest is to discover all those words. In between, he meanders the Earth, dabbles in languages, drinks wine and sells shampoo.



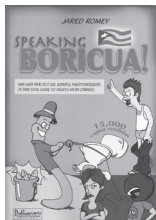
Sufriendo la típica vida corporativa de 9am a 5pm, la incursión de Jared en el español durante sus horas de almuerzo le dieron el giro a su vida común. Dejó su empleo, realizó estudios y luego abandonó su país... por 14 años. Sus inicios con el español del mundo real le enseñaron que la *cola* no es sólo una bebida carbonatada, que *bicho* no siempre significa un insecto y que *boludo* puede tener una connotación cordial y también insultante. Después de una trayectoria de nueve países, tres empresas fundadas, dos libros en las listas de los más vendidos y una esposa puertorriqueña, Jared sigue confundido por la cantidad de palabras que existen en español para *panties*. Su meta es descubrir todas esas palabras. Mientras tanto, él pasea por el mundo, coquetea con los idiomas, bebe vino y vende champú.

Any comments, corrections or inclusions should be sent to  
*Pueden enviar cualquier comentario, corrección o sugerencia a*  
Jared@SpeakingLatino.com.

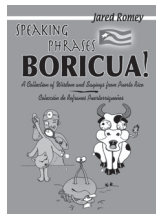




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**Speaking Chileno**, already a bestseller in Chile, is the most complete collection of Chilean slang available, featuring more than 2,000 words and phrases explained in English, many with sample sentences. With 29 humorous cartoon illustrations, this book also includes sections about Chilean gestures, pronunciation, and grammar.

Quick reference sections help students and travelers alike learn all about Chilean food, drink, terms for the body, types of clothing and key words that are found in the daily spoken language.

This book is indispensable for anyone with ties to Chile, whether you are learning Spanish or a native Spanish speaker visiting Chile or even a Chilean looking to improve your English.

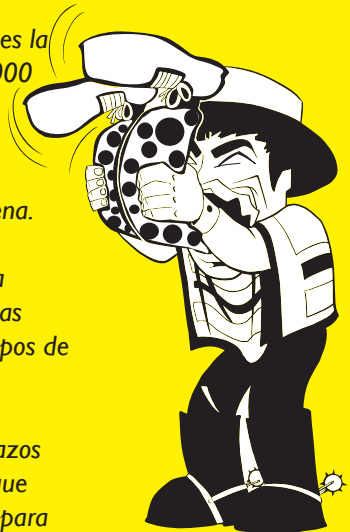


“Pokemón”

**Speaking Chileno**, un éxito en ventas en Chile, es la guía más completa de jerga chilena con más de 2,000 palabras y frases explicadas en inglés, algunas con oraciones como ejemplo de uso. Divertidamente ilustrado con 29 dibujos, este libro también incluye secciones de gestos, pronunciación y gramática chilena.

Secciones especiales de referencia ayudarán tanto a estudiantes como a visitantes a aprender las palabras chilenas sobre comida, bebidas, partes del cuerpo, tipos de vestimenta y otras palabras claves de uso diario.

Este libro es indispensable para todo el que tenga lazos de unión con Chile, que esté aprendiendo español, que ya domine el idioma y con planes de visitar Chile, o para chilenos con ganas de mejorar su inglés.



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