



# u.c.l.a. slang 4

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## *Table of Contents*

A Brief Guide to the Dictionary Entries	1
Abbreviations and Symbols	2
Introduction	3
Acknowledgements	29
References	30
U.C.L.A. Slang 4	31

## *A Brief Guide to the Dictionary Entries*

This is a new dictionary of slang words and expressions used at U.C.L.A. in 2001-01. It is not a complete dictionary of English slang, but a collection of expressions considered by the authors to be particularly characteristic of current U.C.L.A. slang and college slang in general.

There are two types of entries in our dictionary, main entries and cross-references.

Main entries have a minimum of two parts, and may have a number of others. A main entry begins with a slang word or expression (in **bold face type**), which is followed by its definition. If the entry word has more than one variant form or spelling, the alternative forms are listed together at the beginning of the entry, separated by semicolons. If the word has more than one meaning, these are listed separately, with a different number for each definition. Each definition begins with an abbreviation indicating its part of speech (a list of these is given on the next page); the part of speech and usage of the definition itself, which follows the abbreviation, match those of the entry word. Words that we have judged as potentially offensive to some people, and that should thus be used with discretion in conversation, are listed in < >s. Individual numbered definitions may also include slang synonyms (given in **bold** at the end of the definition), and one or more example sentences (in *italics*). In addition to the entry word or expression and its definition, a main entry may include usage and reference notes (in small type under the entry). The reference notes (in brackets, [ ]) include pronunciation guidelines, references to and citations from other literature on slang (using the abbreviations listed on the next page), information on the source of words formed directly from other words or borrowed from the media or other languages, and cross-references to other relevant entries in the dictionary, which appear at the end of the reference notes, preceded by "see also".

Cross-references are given for important non-initial words in multi-word expressions and for alternative versions of main entries. A cross-reference consists of such a word followed by "see" and a reference to the appropriate main entry.

Dictionary entries that begin with **be** may be used in speech either with a form of the verb *be* (such as *is, are, were, etc.*) or with **be** omitted. The words that follow **be** in such entries are cross-referenced.

All the entries in our dictionary are listed alphabetically. We list all entries beginning with a word before other longer entries that start with this same letters: thus, for example, **be zoned** comes before **beau**.

For more information about many of the points above, plus a discussion of the history of our project and the features of U.C.L.A. slang, please see the Introduction.

## Abbreviations and Symbols

These are the part of speech abbreviations we use in our definitions:

addr. = term of address  
adj. = adjective  
adv. = adverb  
aux. = auxiliary, derog. = derogatory  
grt. = greeting (or farewell)  
imp. = imperative (command)  
int. = interjection  
n. = noun  
q. = question  
quant. = quantifier  
s. = sentence  
v. = verb  
v.prep. = verb ending in a preposition  
v.prt. = verb ending in a particle

More discussion of the meaning and use of these terms is in the Introduction.

Here are the sources we reference in our etymologies:

C (plus a page number): Chapman 1986  
L (plus a page number): Lighter 1994  
Lii (plus a page number): Lighter 1997  
U (plus a year): Munro, ed., 2001  
S1: Aranovich, et al., 1989  
S: Munro, et al., 1991  
S2: Ali, et. al, 1993  
S3: Benedict, et al., 1997

Complete citations for each of these sources are in the list of References at the end of this book. (Chapman's and Lighter's works use their own set of abbreviations, which we do not list here.) A discussion of their relevance for our project is in the Introduction.

We also give etymologies for word sources from other languages and the media. These use the symbol "<", meaning "from".

Entries for words that we judge may be offensive to some readers or hearers (as described in the Introduction) are given in <>'s.

*Slang is a mark of culture.*

—Connie Eble

## Introduction

Pamela Munro

*U.C.L.A. Slang 4* is a dictionary of slang words and expressions used by students at the University of California, Los Angeles, compiled during Fall 2000 and Winter 2001. This is the fourth such slang collection, following *U.C.L.A. Slang*, which appeared in 1989, *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* (1993), and *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* (1997), but (like those works) it is a completely new dictionary, not a revision. Like its predecessors, the collection is unusual in that undergraduates rarely are authors of University research publications.<sup>1</sup>

There are a number of dictionaries of American slang—the most comprehensive is Chapman (1986), a revision and extension of Wentworth and Flexner (1975), and the most detailed and scholarly is that of Lighter (1994, 1997), a massive compendium that so far covers only words beginning with the letters A-O. There has been relatively analytical study of college slang: almost the only serious scholar in this field is Connie Eble of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, whose book *Slang and Sociability* (1996) served as a text for the course on U.C.L.A. slang in Fall 2000 during which the present collection was begun.<sup>2</sup>

My introduction to our dictionary describes the history of the study of slang at U.C.L.A. (Section 1), presents a definition of slang (Section 2), and discusses sources, topics, and form of slang expressions (Section 3), offensiveness (Section 4), slang grammar (Section 5), the structure and content of our dictionary entries (Section 6), and the "ephemerality" of slang (Section 7). Although this introduction is informed by all of the in-depth studies of slang done since 1988-89 at U.C.L.A., as well as by a separate longitudinal study begun in 1983, it focuses on the present study and this dictionary of slang compiled by our student authors in 2000-01.

For an overview of the structure of the dictionary entries, see "A Brief Guide to the Dictionary Entries".

<sup>1</sup> As I discuss below, the current group of authors is unusual because it included a graduate student, two visiting students, and a non-student auditor. Nonetheless, the majority of the authors, and all of those in the editorial group, were UCLA undergraduates.

<sup>2</sup> Eble's book incorporates material from many previous technical papers, most of which I will not refer to here. I honor Connie Eble for many years of inspiration, friendship, and support. Our class was especially fortunate in being able to meet in a videoconference with her in December 2000, during which she contributed the epigraph to this volume (above). I recently met with Judi Sanders of Cal Poly, Pomona, who has also directed students in compiling slang dictionaries, but I have not yet been able to see any of these.

## 1. The study of slang at U.C.L.A.<sup>3</sup>

My interest in college slang began when I met Connie Eble at a linguistics conference in Houston eighteen years ago. I was intrigued to learn about her collection of slang expressions from students in her English classes, and soon afterward I began a continuing longitudinal study of U.C.L.A. student slang myself (Munro, ed., 2001), collecting expressions from students in Linguistics 110, a class in historical linguistics (change in language over time), and occasionally also in Linguistics 2, a class on language in the United States.<sup>4</sup> Students in twenty classes have used this database of U.C.L.A. slang expressions to study semantic change and other topics concerning slang and dictionaries. The collection now contains words and expressions suggested by nearly five hundred students in thirteen offerings of Linguistics 110 (in 1983, 1984 (two classes), 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992 (two classes), 1994, and 1997) and three offerings of Linguistics 2 (in 1995, 1996, and 1997).<sup>5</sup> The database provides an important record of a specialized vocabulary few people are aware of (students themselves are often amazed by the expressions that were in use just a few years ago). But the database has its limitations: because it includes only a few expressions volunteered by each student, the absence of a word from this list could easily be due to chance, and the list is essentially unchecked and only lightly edited.<sup>6</sup>

However, there are now four independent collections of U.C.L.A. slang that have been compiled with care by groups of experienced student researchers, each of which provides a much more comprehensive and valid picture of vocabulary and usage at a point in time. These books, of which *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* is the most recent, were each the product of joint effort by a number of students: an initial larger group of seminar participants, who contributed a majority of the words and participated in discussion of many of them and preliminary editorial decisions on how to present them as a coherent collection, and an intense editing effort by a smaller subset of the first group, who met for several hours each week during the quarter following the seminar. Students discussed every entry in these dictionaries,

<sup>3</sup> The spelling "U.C.L.A." does not match the University's preferred usage (UCLA, without periods). See Section 3 below for an explanation.

<sup>4</sup> Many, many thanks to all the students who have contributed to this database since 1983, some of whose example sentences have been incorporated into the current dictionary.

<sup>5</sup> The Spring 1997 Linguistics 2 was taught by Cynthia Walker, whom I thank again for continuing my slang collection project.

<sup>6</sup> I have modified submitted definitions slightly to match the grammatical usage seen in volunteered examples and to conform to a consistent style.

Eble's collection (which she began longer ago, and to which she solicits more additions every semester) is considerably larger than mine, so a word is less likely to be absent from it by chance. However, this database, according to her description (1996: 5) crucially relies, like mine, on untrained students' reports of meaning, which must certainly be occasionally flawed. I know from my discussion of particular slang words with members of the 2000-01 slang seminar and three similar earlier classes that initial perceptions of a word's meaning often change when the word is carefully reexamined.

deciding which submitted words would be included and how words of different types should be defined, exemplified, and presented.

The first such volume, *U.C.L.A. Slang* (Aranovich et al. 1989; later revised and published as *Slang U.*, Munro et al. 1991), was initially compiled in 1988-89; the second, *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* (Ali et al. 1993), in 1992-93; and the third, *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* (Benedict et al. 1997), in 1996-97. The present volume, *U.C.L.A. Slang 4*, was, like the earlier slang collections, the product of a Fall quarter seminar on slang and continued editorial work during the following Winter quarter. The new collection was begun as part of a class project during last Fall's offering of Linguistics 88A, a lower division honors seminar on slang, with 10 enthusiastic and intelligent participants (Shari Able, Ashlee Bonds, David Chene, Mary Darin, Christopher Fromm, Maria Galli-Terra, Jason Miller, Heather Riggs, David Sedrak, and Natalie Ching-Yu Siu), who contributed to the preliminary database and to preliminary discussion of its entries (as well as studying many other aspects of slang, dictionaries, and general linguistics). Five of these students volunteered to continue meeting regularly during Winter 2001, adding to the database, modifying the entries, and modifying and applying editorial policy. As in 1989, 1993, and 1997, I have a deep respect for this group of dedicated student author/editors. They worked hard and seriously, and have done an outstanding job.

I wondered in my introduction to *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* (1997) whether California's anti-affirmative-action Proposition 209 would impact the demographics of future slang classes. Indeed, the 2000-01 class was smaller and less ethnically diverse than any previous class.<sup>7</sup> I attribute the small size of the class to problems with when the class was scheduled (something to reconsider in four years!); with a small class, the likelihood that fewer minorities will be represented is inevitable, but it is still possible that this difference is in part due to changes in University admissions policy. There were no African-Americans or American-born Chicano or American-born Asian students in the current class, and no students who self-identified as Jewish. All these ethnicities were represented in the last two slang classes, and the first class included both African-American and Jewish students. On the other hand, the current class included one student who self-identified as Christian<sup>8</sup> and one Egyptian-American.

Another difference between this year's project and the two previous ones (and thus a similarity between this year's and the first project in 1988-89) is that the great majority of the participants and all of the five members of the editorial group were native speakers of English.<sup>9</sup> While I did not

<sup>7</sup> My demographic comments here are based on my own observations and on information volunteered by class members.

<sup>8</sup> I have no doubt that many student participants in earlier classes were church goers. On campus, however, "Christian" often indicates a more evangelical orientation.

<sup>9</sup> The importance of the slang of other cultures was recognized in Heather Riggs's final paper on Chicano slang and Natalie Ching-Yu Siu's paper on Cantonese slang.

think of explicitly surveying the students finishing the 1988 seminar to determine the languages they grew up speaking, I do not believe that any of them had a first language other than English. The situation was very different for the 1992 and 1996 classes. Thirteen of the 25 students in the 1992 and fourteen of the 24 students in the 1996 class grew up bilingual (or even trilingual) or in homes where a language other than English was spoken. In contrast, only three of the participants in the current group grew up bilingual or were non-native speakers of English.<sup>10</sup>

Our group this year included students from a wider range of academic backgrounds than any previous year. Among the participants were eight undergraduates (second year students to graduating seniors (one an auditor), including visiting students from Reed College and Hong Kong), a graduate student (who contributed slang words from her own students), and a non-student auditor. (The participants from U.C.L.A. kept a close watch on contributions from off campus; this is still a collection of U.C.L.A. slang!)

Although *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* includes some of the same words that appeared in *U.C.L.A. Slang*, *U.C.L.A. Slang 2*, and *U.C.L.A. Slang 3*, it is not a revision of those books.<sup>11</sup> (Words that seem identical to those in previous collections are simply still in current use.) The *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* collection was started from scratch the first week of the 2000 seminar, when the students submitted slang words that were incorporated into a growing database,<sup>12</sup> the stimulus for much of the analytical work done by class members. Twelve progressively longer versions of the list were distributed during the quarter (most were posted on the class website), and we discussed them together, entry by entry, working out a consistent way of analyzing the words and presenting the entries (see Section 6 below), refining definitions and usage indications, clarifying examples and (where necessary) spelling and pronunciation, and adding new words and definitions. The slang words and phrases in the final manuscript come from many sources: unprompted recollections, recordings class members made of their own and their friends' conversations, and reactions to previous studies of slang used at U.C.L.A. and elsewhere. Additional words were suggested by dorm residents during a workshop on slang last March.<sup>13</sup> But whatever their source, words were retained on our list only when the class, or later the Winter quarter editing group, decided that they were in current use and typical of U.C.L.A. speech (see Section 2).

<sup>10</sup> The three languages represented in our group were Cantonese, Egyptian Arabic, and Spanish.

<sup>11</sup> In fact, this introduction is more a revision than the dictionary is, since I have borrowed freely from the introductions I wrote for the first three books.

<sup>12</sup> This was completely separate from the longitudinal database (Munro, ed., 2001) described in Section 1.

<sup>13</sup> We are very grateful to the participants in this workshop (listed in our Acknowledgements).

The Winter quarter editing group, which included Ashlee Bonds, David Chene, Christopher Fromm, Jason Miller, and David Sedrak,<sup>14</sup> discussed several even longer versions of the slang list. These dedicated and enthusiastic students met for one to three hours each week of Winter quarter, discussing problem entries, establishing consistent format standards, and continuing to add to the list. They put in many extra hours outside of our meetings, seeking out other students to confirm points of usage or the meanings of troublesome words and submitting lists of additional words or comments in writing or by electronic mail.

The contributions of all of the student co-authors of *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* have been considerable.<sup>15</sup> Definitions, spellings, and examples for the dictionary entries are theirs,<sup>16</sup> as are judgments concerning the slang status or offensiveness of the words, even though I may refer to them for convenience here in the introduction as "ours"; my role was to lead discussion, point out problems with our entries, and technically edit the manuscript.<sup>17</sup> Our group discussions, both during the seminar and in the later editorial meetings, touched on many of the analytical and philosophical issues I treat in this introduction, as did a number of the students' written assignments for the seminar.

Hopefully in another four years there will be a *U.C.L.A. Slang 5*.

## 2. What is slang?

Defining slang, and U.C.L.A. slang in particular, is not as easy as it may seem. Initially one may feel that slang is simply "not proper English" or just whatever might not appear in a standard dictionary. Following a number of authorities (see especially Dumas and Lighter 1978), however, we decided that a number of categories of words that might fit these criteria should not be considered slang: thus we would not consider most substandard expressions like *ain't*, regional or "dialect" expressions, or baby talk words, for example, to be slang. The residue of non-standard language, however, includes not only true slang but also informal or colloquial language—the sort of words and expressions that anyone might use in conversation or a letter, but that would be out of place in a speech or formal essay.

<sup>14</sup> Mary Darin was not able to be present for the editorial meetings last quarter, but contributed a number of words and other comments by email.

<sup>15</sup> In the remainder of this introduction, I will usually not distinguish between decisions made by this group and those of the larger group.

<sup>16</sup> A few examples considered to be especially appropriate were taken from earlier U.C.L.A. slang volumes and from the U.C.L.A. longitudinal data base.

<sup>17</sup> I am completely responsible for the decision on what to include in the reference sections following many entries, though students supplied information on pronunciation and some etymologies.



Most authorities conclude that slang is language whose use serves to mark the user as belonging to some distinct group within society (therefore, people who belong to more than one such group might use very different slang depending on who they're with). We used this criterion in deciding what expressions qualify as specifically U.C.L.A. slang. We have usually tried not to include on our list expressions that would be familiar, in the same form and with the same meaning, to any adult English speaker, for example,<sup>18</sup> but have included mainly expressions that are characteristic of American college students in general, and U.C.L.A. students in particular. Thus, both for reasons of space and to present a more coherent picture of specifically U.C.L.A. or college slang, we usually do not include familiar standard or general colloquial or slang definitions for the words we list.

Some words on our list, however, appear to have almost exactly the same definition with which they would be listed in a standard dictionary: three such examples are **bitter** 'disappointed'; **dang** 'wow'; and **random** 'unpredictable'. (In this introduction, words or longer entries<sup>19</sup> from our list are presented in boldface type, and definitions (sometimes shortened from the longer definitions in the dictionary, to which the interested reader is referred) are given in single quotation marks. Example sentences and other non-entry words being discussed are in italics.) However, **bitter** seems clearly to belong on our list, since it is used as a slang expression to refer not to a person for whom disappointment or resentment is a longstanding characteristic, but to something more like sadness (*Morgan is bitter that after thirty years his parents got divorced*). **Dang** is somewhat different. Class participants felt the use of certain words like this, while very similar to their standard use, was especially characteristic of U.C.L.A. speech (I think that **dang**, like another of our entries, **holy cow**, would seem dated to standard speakers). Sometimes a word is identified as a slang expression because of what are known in linguistics as selectional restrictions—the class of items to which a linguistic expression can refer. Thus, the use of **random** to refer to the unpredictability of numbers is standard—but it seems to be slang to use **random** in reference to people, as in *Joe just up and went to Rosarito—he's so random*. Another tricky case involves words like **cool** 'good, unusual, impressive, hip'. This word now appears in most standard dictionaries (often marked as "slang", but not always) and is surely known to all living speakers of American English. After considerable discussion, members of the Fall quarter seminar decided that slang words like **cool**, even though well known, were so characteristic of U.C.L.A. student speech that they should be included. Similar criteria allowed the inclusion of other relatively familiar slang words like **awesome** 'really great', **dude** 'male', and **rad** 'great; exciting'—although such words have been in use on campus and elsewhere for years, they are very common

<sup>18</sup> It was for this reason, for instance, that participants decided (after some debate) to exclude general English slang terms for sex organs and various sex acts—although their non-inclusion should certainly not be taken as an indication that such words are not used on campus.

<sup>19</sup> For convenience, I will often refer to multiword slang expressions as "words".

in the speech of most students, so class members considered it appropriate to include them. Finally, we list some words, such as **so** 'really', whose meaning is exactly the same as standard—but whose grammatical use is different. Standard speakers would never use **so** to mean 'really' in sentences like *I am so feeling that high* or *You are so going to be screwed*, as slang speakers can and do.<sup>20</sup> Obviously, some of the decisions made in compiling our list have been delicate and occasionally arbitrary ones.<sup>21</sup>

The words in our dictionary illustrate a range of grammatical categories, with nouns, verbs, and adjectives being the most common. (The grammar of slang and slang words is discussed at greater length in Section 5.) Usually there are no slang words in "closed categories" of words such as articles, prepositions, and conjunctions. Another uncommon type of slang dictionary entry is the affix, an element less than a full word that is attached to another word to derive new slang words. Usually these are suffixes or endings or less commonly prefixes.

A category of words that is often confused with slang is jargon: the specialized vocabulary of a particular group.<sup>22</sup> While words that begin as jargon often are transferred to the general slang vocabulary of ordinary speakers (in the speech of California young people, this often involved surfers' jargon in the past and more recently has involved the jargon of inner-city gangs), we have tried to eliminate true jargon from our dictionary. There is a sense, of course, in which many of the words on our list may be considered student or U.C.L.A. jargon, since they refer to test taking and other activities not usually practiced by the general population. Similarly, many entries on our list refer specifically to places on campus and things items of particular interest to U.C.L.A. students, such as the verb **camp out** 'wait overnight outside Pauley Pavilion to buy tickets'.

Not all the students in the slang seminar were familiar with all the words in the current collection,<sup>23</sup> and probably no U.C.L.A. student knows all of them. Our criterion for including any word that was unfamiliar to some class members was that at least one student in the class had to be able to explain its meaning and use it convincingly.

<sup>20</sup> Note that I mean that standard speakers cannot use **so** in these sentences with the intended meaning 'really'. The first slang example means the same as standard *I am really feeling that high*, not the same as the standard sentence with **so** used to contradict someone (as in *—You're not feeling that high! —I am too! I am so feeling that high*).

<sup>21</sup> I feel philosophically in agreement with the inclusion in the dictionary of all the words discussed in this paragraph, although I have certainly disagreed with some of the group's decisions. But although I usually told the students how I felt, I tried (most of the time) not to influence the decisions. One of the values of this and the other U.C.L.A. Slang collections, I think, are as records of how a group of thoughtful students have seriously attempted to characterize their own vocabulary.

<sup>22</sup> Two student papers for the slang seminar might be seen as describing jargon rather than true slang, Mary Darin's paper on scuba diving slang and Jason Miller's paper on computer slang.

<sup>23</sup> Christopher Fromm presented a particular case study in his seminar paper on the idiosyncratic and colorful vocabulary of one of his roommates.

### 3. Where does slang come from?

Slang expressions used at U.C.L.A. and elsewhere come from a variety of sources. Most are derived from or related to standard English words in one way or another. (I use the term "standard English" here to refer to the vocabulary used by ordinary speakers of English and represented without any special mark or usage indication in an ordinary English dictionary—another name I might have chosen for this concept is "dictionary English".) In this section, I'll describe some ways words in our dictionary are derived, survey some of the sources for them that are different from standard English, and mention some of the topics these slang expressions cover.

As noted already, many U.C.L.A. slang words are derived directly from standard vocabulary with only minor changes in meaning or use. Some slang expressions resurrect (and redefine) standard words that are no longer in daily use, such as *draws* 'a male's underpants' (from archaic or at least old-fashioned *drawers*). Other slang words are standard words with new grammatical uses related to their standard meanings: thus, the standard colloquial noun *grub* 'food' becomes a slang verb meaning 'eat', the standard noun *egg* becomes a verb meaning 'throw eggs at', and the standard adverb *sideways* becomes a slang adjective meaning 'drunk'. Still other entries in the dictionary are standard words with completely nonstandard meanings, such as *blaze* 'smoke marijuana', *boo* 'girlfriend, boyfriend', *dank* 'very good', *deep* 'far away', *guns* 'biceps', *bomb* 'great', and *bubonic* 'marijuana'.

Such new uses can be confusing to those who know only standard English: the standard adjective *mad* is a slang adverb or quantifier, used to mean 'too' or 'very' in sentences like *Betsy was mad drunk at the party* and to mean 'a lot of' in sentences like *There was mad traffic this morning*. A speaker of standard English might think *mad traffic* contained an adjectival use of *mad* (meaning something like 'irrational traffic'), but in fact the phrase means 'a lot of traffic' in U.C.L.A. slang.<sup>24</sup>

The form of standard words is modified in many entries in our dictionary. A common process is clipping, in which the end or, less often, the beginning of a standard word is dropped to form a slang word with a related meaning: *Cal* means 'California', *du* is a short form of the slang address term *dude*, *Heine* comes from *Heineken*, and *We Ho* means 'West Hollywood'; *fro* 'Afro (hairstyle)' is shortened from *Afro*, *nads* 'testicles' is

<sup>24</sup> In the *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* introduction I used an even more potentially confusing example from that volume, *His parents send him mad money every month*. Several older speakers of standard English read this sentence and thought it contained a resurrection of the outdated slang expression *mad money* ('money saved by a woman against the time when she wants to make an impulsive or therapeutic purchase', according to Chapman (1986: 269)), but in fact the phrase means 'a lot of money' in U.C.L.A. slang.

from *gonads*, and *roids* means 'steroids'. Sometimes the semantic connection is less direct: the fairly old slang word *spaz* 'get excited; hyperactive or overly excited person' comes from *spastic*.<sup>25</sup> Standard processes for deriving one English word from another apply to slang expressions: thus, English verb-particle combinations may be freely nominalized (used as nouns, usually written with a hyphen), as in the noun *mark-down* derived from the verb *mark down*. Similarly, the slang noun *kick-back* 'relaxing gathering' is derived from the slang verb phrase *kick back* 'to relax, take it easy'. A standard word, another slang word, or a clipped standard word may be combined with a standard prefix or suffix to derive other slang words: for example, *player* 'person who dates a lot of people, usually without being honest about it' (which is actually more common than the slang verb *play* 'cheat on, deceive (in a relationship)' and *gamer* 'person who is the best at what he or she does (usually, in sports)') both include the agentive suffix *-er*, while *stiffy* 'erection' and the first word of *Nukie Brown*, 'Newcastle Nut Brown Ale' include the diminutive ending *-y* / *-ie*. *Be fro-ing* / *be fro-in*<sup>26</sup> 'have hair that is out of control or growing where it shouldn't' includes an *-ing* participial form of a verb *fro* derived from the noun discussed above, and *shman* 'female who looks like a male' is derived from *man* using the disparaging (originally Yiddish) colloquial *-sh* structure (as in *man*, *shman—that's no man*).

Standard words like *smog* are blends of two words with the same or a similar meaning (in this case *smoke* and *fog*). A similarly formed blend from U.C.L.A. *Slang 4* is <*wigger*> 'white person who tries to act like a black person', from *white* plus *nigger* (in our dictionary, < >'s enclose words that are potentially offensive—see Section 4). Our dictionary contains several examples of blends of a whole word followed by the second half of a second word, such as *chillax* 'relax', from the slang word *chill* 'relax' and *relax*, or *mangina* 'crotch of a male wearing tight pants', from *man* and *vagina*. A more complicated blend is *ricoculous* 'ridiculous', in which *coc(k)* is substituted for the *dic(k)* syllable in *ridiculous*. Another possibly similar formation is *undermind* 'undermine', which emphasizes the mental connection seen in examples like *It's always possible to undermine the system*.

Many items on our list are derived by what Eble (1979) has called "acronymy", the use of initials in forming new expressions, in two distinct ways. A true acronym, of course, is a set of initials pronounced like an ordinary word, as in *AIDS*, *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*; more commonly, initial letters are pronounced separately, in such initialisms or

<sup>25</sup> A word that might be offensive to some readers.

<sup>26</sup> Dictionary entries that begin with *be* are used in speech either with a form of the verb *be* (as in *This girl walks up from the beach in a bathing suit and she's fro-ing*) or with *be* omitted, as discussed in Section 5 below. *-ing* participial forms are listed in the dictionary with two forms representing two possible pronunciations (the second often more characteristic of casual speech), as discussed in Section 3.

alphabetisms as *H.I.V.*, the *Human Immunodeficiency Virus*.<sup>27</sup> Our dictionary includes several true acronyms, such as <MILF> 'attractive older female' (from *mother I'd love to fuck*) and <FOB> 'person with the characteristics of a recent immigrant' (from *fresh off the boat*) and a few partial acronyms, such as <FOBish> 'looking, acting, or sounding like a recent immigrant'. There are many more initialisms, including D.D.F. 'visual effect that occurs when a male sees a female from far away and thinks she is attractive but finds out that she is not attractive when he sees her from close up' (from *distance distortion factor*), J.V. 'unable to perform at a normal level' (from *junior varsity*), and O.G. 'true to one's roots' (from *original gangster*). At least one word, <FOB> / <F.O.B.> can be pronounced either as a one-syllable acronym or as an initialism. Other words incorporate single initials, such as *snatch* (a female's) V-card 'take (a female's) virginity'. University of Spoiled Children, one of several derisive terms for U.C.L.A.'s cross-town rival the 'University of Southern California' (or *U.S.C.*), is an example of what Eble calls an "expanded acronym" (1996: 37), made by substituting alternative putative sources for the letters in an initialism. Sometimes slang terms themselves are subject to such expansion: *phat* 'nice, great' has been in use at U.C.L.A. with this spelling and a similar meaning since long before 1995, but I heard the suggestion that it derives from *pretty hot and tasty* for the first time last year.<sup>28</sup> In our list, as these examples show, we have followed the convention of writing initialisms with periods (but no spaces) between the separately pronounced initial letters; initials pronounced together as words are written without periods. English spelling does not normally distinguish between these two types of pronunciations: the form of an abbreviated word contains no clue as to whether its component initials will be pronounced separately. Our convention thus explains why we write "U.C.L.A." with periods, in defiance of normal University custom, since the four letters of the name are pronounced separately.<sup>29</sup>

Metaphors and metaphorical allusions play an important part in the development of slang vocabulary. For instance, many slang words for 'drunk' derive from standard words meaning 'destroyed' or 'damaged': in addition to familiar words like *bombed* and *smashed*, our list includes *blitzed*, *faded*, *gone*, *hammered*, *mashed*, *pummeled*, *ripped*, *thrashed*, *torn up*, *trashed*, *wasted*, and *wrecked* (many of these words also mean 'high on drugs'). Traditional sources (e.g. Partridge 1933) often observe that slang vocabulary is exceptionally "vivid": I interpret this comment to refer simply to the fact that slang makes use of many novel metaphors. *Halitosis*

<sup>27</sup> Thanks to Ashlee Bonds for the two very helpful examples in this sentence, which are far more compelling than the usual *NATO* and *U.S.A.* or the like.

<sup>28</sup> In *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* (1993) only *fat* is listed as a slang term; the spelling *phat* appeared as a separate entry in Munro (2001) for the first time in 1995. However, the expression *phat chib* 'charming or sharp-looking girl' was reported in 1989.

<sup>29</sup> Interestingly, when my father graduated from UCLA over 60 years ago, a U.C.L.A. student was often called a UCLAn (pronounced like "yooclan"); in our style, this word can be written without periods. Similarly, UCLA is pronounced with two syllables in Spanish (as "voocla", rhyming with *Kukla* (*Fran and Ollie*)).

of the feet is a memorable way to say 'foot odor'; *drama queen* makes sense as a word for 'person who reacts emotionally to everything'; and *pray to the porcelain god* is a vivid metaphor for the verb 'vomit'. Slang metaphors may be a bit too vivid for some standard speakers: *click the mouse*, for example, means 'masturbate (of a female)' and *wife beater* 'thin white tank top underwear' alludes to a disturbing stereotype. Sometimes a slang word substitutes a new synonym for an earlier (now outdated) slang metaphor. In 1996-97, for example, *cheese* meant 'money';<sup>30</sup> now, *cheddar* does. Similarly, *stallion* is newer term for 'attractive male' than *stud*, though both words are in use.

Some expressions are puns and other plays on words, for instance, *butterface* 'female with an unattractive face but an attractive body', derived from the end of a remark like *her body is great, but her face...*; *download* 'defecate', a humorous reinterpretation of the computer term based on older idioms such as *drop a load*; and *freeball* 'not wear underwear (of a male)'. *Chex-mex* 'low quality, of Mexican origin (of marijuana)' is a punning rhyme, probably based on a perceived resemblance to the Chex Mix snack. Rhyming is also involved in expressions like *Maui Wowie* 'high quality, potent marijuana from Hawaii', *cock block* 'person who ruins a male's chances with a female', and *bubonic* 'really great marijuana', a rhyming derivative of older *chronic* 'potent marijuana'.<sup>31</sup> *Renob* 'annoying person who doesn't fit in' is *boner* 'dumb person' spelled backwards. *Tigo biddies* 'large breasts' is a spoonerism from *big ol' titties*. A few words are onomatopoeic (imitative of sound), such as *cha-ching* and *bling bling*.

Probably the single most important source of slang words in current use at U.C.L.A. is African-American English (A.A.E.), which has provided many slang words through the years (cf. Eble 1992). In the last eight years an increased number of A.A.E. words have entered student vocabularies due to the increasing popularity of rap music<sup>32</sup> and African-American themed television. Some of these, such as *homeboy*, *hood*, and *doo rag* are instantly recognizable because of their association with stereotypical black culture; a few are standard words with pronunciations associated with A.A.E., such as *axe* 'ask'; others are new meanings or uses for standard words, such as *represent* 'stand up for something or someone'.<sup>33</sup> Almost every page of our dictionary includes words identified by Chapman (1986), Lighter (1994, 1997), and other etymological sources as originally A.A.E.; most likely, a similar source for many more such words has not been identified. Pronunciation of many words in our dictionary follows an

<sup>30</sup> I don't know a reason for this (perhaps it is related to the "It's the Cheese" slogan used to advertise California cheese?), but most likely this expression, like those discussed later in this section, originated in the vocabulary of rap music.

<sup>31</sup> Perhaps *bubonic* derives from the longer rhyming phrase *chronic bubonic* 'really great marijuana'.

<sup>32</sup> David Sedrak surveyed slang derived from rap songs for his seminar paper. We do not indicate specific song sources for most words from rap music in this dictionary.

<sup>33</sup> What is crucial in this case is that *represent* is used intransitively, without an object—in standard English, the word is used with an object, as in *She represents the 45th district*.

A.A.E. model (or a standard speaker's perception of this model): thus, *be da bomb* is an alternative to *be the bomb* and *playa-hata* is an alternative to *player-hater*<sup>34</sup> and all words that have a standard form in *-ing* are given with an alternate in *-in'*. are written in our dictionary with *-in'*.<sup>35</sup> (A.A.E. has also influenced the grammar of slang; see Section 5.)

This year's dictionary contains far fewer slang words borrowed from other languages than those in previous years. There are a very few loans in *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* from Spanish, including *<chino>* 'Asian' and *loc* 'impressive, stylishly tough' (from *loco*), and possibly a few others that may have come from other languages.

Many more student slang words derive from popular culture. *Baldwin* 'attractive male', for example, reflects the influence in Hollywood of the handsome Baldwin brothers (Alec, Stephen, and William). Many words become known because they are used in popular movies: this year, the main movie source of new (primarily bathroom-related) slang is *Austin Powers 2*, which provides such expressions as *shag* 'have sex with' and *have a load on deck that could choke a donkey* 'have to defecate really badly'. Even television shows now seen only in reruns can be influential, as shown by *betty* 'good looking female' and *barney* 'person who tries to be like someone else' (based on the characters in *The Flintstones*),<sup>36</sup> *daisy dukes* 'very short shorts' (based on the character from *The Dukes of Hazzard*), and *five-o* 'police' (based on *Hawaii Five-O*). Quite old popular songs provide two different names for the 'line of hair from the navel to the pubic area', *stairway to heaven* and *happy trail*. Another source for slang words is trade names, such as *bic* 'shave', from the name of the disposable razor. Finally, current events can also be influential: when *go postal* 'to go crazy' first was used as a slang word several years ago, the country was still reeling from a series of shootings at post offices; *hanging chad* / *hangin' chad* 'unwelcome follower' is an allusion to the problems counting ballots for the 2000 Presidential election in Florida.

Vocabulary reflects the experience of the speakers who use it. The late *Los Angeles Times* columnist Jack Smith (1989) wrote of the first

<sup>34</sup> Spelling/pronunciation issues like these are sensitive and difficult to decide. Since standard English spelling really does not attempt to provide a phonetic representation of pronunciation, but can work for many dialects, using spellings like these is essentially a mark of their dialectal origin. One class decision I didn't agree with was to use a few "eye dialect" spellings that make no claim to represent different pronunciations, such as *dawg* and *dogg*, which, with *dog*, indicate three different, identically pronounced, entries.

<sup>35</sup> This compromise decision was reached only after extended debate, since there were advocates for using only *-ing* and using only *-in'*. It was felt that there are some speakers who use only one or the other pronunciation and others who would switch between the two depending on the subject of and participants in a conversation.

<sup>36</sup> In previous years, *fred* and *wilma* were also in use as slang words.

*Barney* is interesting because students now associate this name with Barney the universally hated Purple Dinosaur, who first appeared on American television in 1992, even though the slang word has been in virtually constant use on campus since 1990 (it was known but not included in *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* because it was considered uncool.)

*U.C.L.A. Slang* collection that it contained "more words for drunkenness, throwing up, and sex"—or, as he later put it, "boozing, barfing, and bumping"—"than for any other activities". This was not strictly true, in fact, but it illustrates a common reaction of some older readers of our dictionaries. While it is not true that these three topics are the only concerns of college students, they certainly are important ones, probably reflecting the legitimate interests of young people away from home for the first time.<sup>37</sup> (It's important to realize, of course, that knowing the words does not necessarily mean that one experiences the activities.) The words in this dictionary reflect cultural changes in American society over the last four years, particularly in the area of communications technology. *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* included many "pager talk" entries, sequences of numbers that had particular meanings to students who sent or received them on their numeric pagers. This year, pagers are far less common on campus (many more students now have cell phones). We have one tattooing-related word (*tatt* 'tattoo'), but my guess is that two years ago there would have been many more: the seminar participants felt that tattoos were less fashionable this year than last year, and the tattooing craze appears to have peaked. A large number of words refer to drugs and drug use. The number of words relating to marijuana is down slightly this year, from 73 entries in *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* to 68 this year, but these numbers are so close they probably show only chance variation; in contrast, there were only 21 entries in *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* and only 18 entries in *U.C.L.A. Slang* referring to marijuana.<sup>38</sup>

The rarest type of new vocabulary words, as Maurer and High (1980) observe, are "true neologisms", words that do not occur in the standard dictionary and for which no source (like those we have discussed above) can be proposed. *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* includes a few such words, but not many: words with no standard meaning that are not included in the etymological sources just surveyed include *shmed* 'cigarette', *feti* 'money', *boosie* 'out of style', and *gleek* 'to send a stream of spit out of one's mouth'. (The last word was also included in *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* and *U.C.L.A. Slang 3*. But this word does not occur in any dictionary I have consulted, and its origin is obscure.)

#### 4. What language is offensive?

Many people, both students and non-students, will react very strongly to certain items in our dictionary. Members of the slang seminar felt, however, that no words that are genuinely part of the *U.C.L.A. slang* vocabulary (as described in Section 1 above) should be omitted from our dictionary just because of this potential reaction. In our dictionary we have enclosed such potentially offensive words in angled brackets (< >): words

<sup>37</sup> Ashlee Bonds's paper for the seminar surveyed words relating to the drug culture, and David Chene's paper was on words about sex.

<sup>38</sup> To arrive at these figures, I searched for the word *marijuana* anywhere in a definition (but not as part of an example or etymology); entries with multiple occurrences of the word were counted only once.

Discussion of racial issues, including derogatory terms and stereotypes seems to be becoming freer. 1988's students submitted almost no terms with racial content to the dictionary (though class discussions showed clearly that they were aware of them). In contrast, the 1993 dictionary included *banana* and *twinkie*, two terms for Asians who identify more with white culture and ideals than with Asian issues (like these foods, which are yellow on the outside, but white inside); the 1997 dictionary included not only these terms, but other similar terms like the Latino-related *coconut* (brown on the outside...). This year's dictionary includes all these terms, as well as <oreo> (black on the outside...); as this word shows, all such terms were judged potentially offensive by this year's group.<sup>43</sup>

## 5. Slang and grammar

There seems to be a common popular impression that slang—in contrast to standard English, or the standard form of any other language—does not follow strict grammatical rules. In the media coverage of African-American English or Ebonics in late 1996, for example, people were often quoted as saying that "slang" (a common way A.A.E. is referred to in the black community) has no grammar.<sup>44</sup> In currently posted websites, Patrick (n.d.) writes, "Slang does not have a grammar or rules of pronunciation", and Asante (n.d.) writes, "There is no grammar to slang".<sup>45</sup> In part, such claims follow from an idea that "slang" refers strictly to vocabulary, but I don't think that's the whole story.

In the introduction to his online rap dictionary Atoon (1992-2001)<sup>46</sup> says that "In slang or dialects the grammar is not strongly typed, so nouns can be verbs etcetera". This seems to mean that if "nouns can be verbs", the grammar of slang (or the variety of A.A.E. used in rap) is different from the standard. But in fact the frequent use of what seem to be basic nouns as verbs is one of the normal features of English: as speakers of English, it is easy for us to *verb* a noun. Most simple basic words of English are not in

<sup>43</sup> Possibly their greater sensitivity in this matter was influenced by the smaller number of minority students in the class. This may also explain why terms like *bleached* and *whitewashed*, both of which mean 'acting like a white person' (in *U.C.L.A. Slang 3*) do not appear in this year's volume.

<sup>44</sup> One such statement currently on the internet is Tse (n.d.), who writes, "I had always thought that Ebonics was english with incorrect grammar, in other words, slang."

<sup>45</sup> The two websites referenced here, which I found in a May 2001 search for current discussions of "slang" and "grammar", take dramatically opposite positions on the question of whether A.A.E. is a dialect of English, though they agree (as I would) that it is not slang. Patrick believes that "Slang refers to a relatively small set of vocabulary items which are ephemeral - they gain and lose currency rapidly, go in and out of style". Regarding ephemerality, see Section 7 below. It seems wrong to me to suggest that there is no grammar (or pronunciation rules!) associated with slang, however.

<sup>46</sup> A very useful source of vocabulary to which I refer the reader enthusiastically, with the caution that usage is not always clearly evident from the definitions presented (as the quotation in the text may suggest).

fact "strongly typed", and many can serve many grammatical functions in addition to those of verb or noun: for instance, consider the case of *down*, which can be a verb (*He downed the beer*), a noun (*I'm not going up—I want down*), an adjective (*down staircase*, *That gives me a down feeling*), an adverb (*He fell down*), a preposition (*He fell down the stairs*), a particle<sup>47</sup> (*He put the book down*), or an interjection (*Down, boy!*). Thus, the lack of "strong typing" is hardly confined to slang: in English at least, whether a word is a noun or a verb (or something else) depends more on what type of sentences it is used in than on any arbitrary category.

Of course, A.A.E. (Ebonics) is not the same as the slang used by most U.C.L.A. students (though some of these students also speak A.A.E., of course). But although either of these speech varieties might be considered to reflect "poor grammar", neither of them does. The Linguistic Society of America (the major national professional association of linguists) noted in a resolution regarding the grammar of A.A.E. (1997) that "all human linguistic systems ... are fundamentally regular. The systematic and expressive nature of the grammar and pronunciation patterns of the African American vernacular has been established by numerous scientific studies over the past thirty years. Characterizations of Ebonics as 'slang,' 'mutant,' 'lazy,' 'defective,' 'ungrammatical,' or 'broken English' are incorrect and demeaning."

Just as A.A.E. has its own system of grammatical rules, so does U.C.L.A. slang. But in contrast to that of A.A.E., the grammar of U.C.L.A. slang is almost identical to the grammar of standard English—despite the fact that the vocabulary may be very different. In this section, I will survey the grammatical features of U.C.L.A. slang that are similar to those of standard English, and mention a few such features that are different.

As the *down* example shows, the same English word may be used in different ways. In the dictionary, we identify each separate meaning of each entry according to its "part of speech" (grammatical identification as a noun, verb, and so on); many words have several definitions reflecting different grammatical uses and different parts of speech. The identification of the part of speech follows from what grammatical contexts the word is used in. This year's seminar participants were exceptionally careful about differentiating grammatical different uses of slang words, and insisted that part of speech be marked for every meaning of every entry. In the following sections, I will illustrate how the slang words in our dictionary follow strict grammatical rules. (As above, a "word" may in fact be a phrase that works like a single word here.)

Linguists differentiate three types of nouns in English and other languages, all represented in our dictionary, which can be identified in terms of their occurrence in particular linguistic contexts (rather than by their meaning). The most basic type of noun is the count noun (so called

<sup>47</sup> "Particle" is a term from linguistic analysis, not a standard part of speech term. I discuss it further below.

because it can be counted and treated as plural).

- A count noun forms a complete phrase when preceded by the article *a*. Such a plus count noun phrases can be used as the subject or object of a sentence or as a nominal predicate following a form of the verb *be*. Thus, **baller** 'extremely good basketball player' is a count noun: *Michael Jordan has mad skills, he's such a baller!*
- A count noun forms its plural with *-s*. Thus, **Cuban** 'Cuban cigar' is a count noun: *How much did you get those Cubans for?*
- The plural, not the singular, of a count noun is used after a phrase like *a lot of* or after *some*. Thus, **blader** 'rollerblader' is a count noun: *There are a lot of bladers down by the beach.*

The second type of noun is the mass noun (so called because it names an aggregate).

- A singular mass noun refers to a quantity or amount, not one single item, but mass nouns are usually not used in the plural. A singular mass noun can be used alone as a complete phrase without the article *a*. Thus, **bank** 'a lot of money' is a mass noun: *He makes bank.*
- The singular, not the plural, of a mass noun is used after a phrase like *a lot of* or after *some*. Thus, **drama** 'emotional chaos, problems, arguments' is a mass noun: *I'm going home for Thanksgiving—I know there's going to be a lot of drama.*

The third important type of noun is the proper noun. A proper noun is the name of a particular (singular, unique) item.

- A proper noun is not used with the article *a*. A proper noun does not have a plural. **We Ho** 'West Hollywood' is a proper noun: *My friends went to We Ho on Halloween to party.*
- Some proper nouns require the article *the*. **the Dyke**, a nickname for Dykstra Hall (a dorm), is a proper noun: *Let's meet at the Dyke at 8:00 p.m.*<sup>48</sup>

There are some interactions between these types of nouns. By convention, proper nouns are capitalized in most languages, but as **Cuban** shows capitalization is not a sufficient test for proper noun status.<sup>49</sup> Incidentally, proper nouns can (by convention) be used as count nouns, taking *a* or *-s*, as in the following made-up example: *I know someone who wishes there was a We Ho in the South Bay.* Here, **We Ho** does not name a single unique individual, but means something like 'city of the West Hollywood type'. Different types of nouns are not specially marked in our dictionary, but we have been careful to define count nouns with count nouns and mass nouns with mass nouns. Neither type of non-proper noun includes an article in its definition.

Both one-word verbs and longer phrases are identified simply as verbs in the dictionary. A number of characteristics help us identify slang words as verbs.

<sup>48</sup> There are also some non-proper nouns that require *the*, such as **the kind** 'very good marijuana'. See below regarding the use of *the* in slang.

<sup>49</sup> Note that since we conventionally write initials incorporated into longer words with capitals, there are many more examples, such as **B-ball** 'basketball'.

- Verbs are used in the past tense with an added *-ed* (for regular verbs; the past of some verbs is formed differently, as speakers learn as small children). When a verb is a single word, a suffix like *-ed*<sup>50</sup> goes right on the end. Thus, **post** 'spend time' is a verb: *—What did you do last night? —We posted at the club.* With a longer verb expression, the suffix may go either at the end or on the first word. Thus, **mad dog** 'glare at (someone) with hostility' is a verb: *Jenny mad dogged her friend.* **Flake out on** 'fail to follow through on a previous commitment to' and **be like** 'say' are also verbs, as shown by *I flaked out on the guys to go over that girl's house and She came in wearing a hideous pair of shoes and I was like, "Oh, those are horrible!"*<sup>51</sup>

- Verbs used in the present tense with a singular noun or pronoun subject have an added *-s* (for regular verbs). Thus, **<suck>** 'be really bad, be awful' is a verb: *I have to work all weekend. That sucks*

- Most verbs may be used in the progressive, which requires a form of the verb *be* plus a present participle, formed by adding *-ing*. Thus, **mack** 'make out' is a verb: *John and Mary were macking for like three hours, it's crazy.* Present participles of verbs may also be used in other sentence patterns, especially as complements of other verbs. Thus, **hook up with** 'have sex with' and **<bitch>** 'whine, complain' are verbs (at least some of the time): *Slater is all about hooking up with Kelly., Stop bitching about the grade..* Some verbs are (at least for the speakers in our seminar) always used in the progressive form. Such verbs are listed in the dictionary in the *be...-ing* form. Thus, **be jonesing for / be jonesin'** for 'crave' (as in *I'm jonesin' for a burger*) occurs only in the progressive form: a sentence like *\*I jonesed for a burger* would be incorrect (the asterisk (\*) is used in linguistics to mark ungrammatical sentences).

- Most verbs may be used in the imperative (or command), which has no special ending and often forms a complete sentence all by itself. Thus, **spaz** 'get excited' is a verb: *Don't spaz.*

Once again, verbs are identified according to their occurrence in grammatical patterns like those just discussed, rather than by their meanings—thus, verbs need not name actions. Many beginning student analysts identify **<suck>** (as exemplified above, or similar dictionary entries like **bite**) as an adjective, because it expresses concepts that (like 'bad') that are associated with adjective status. But these words are verbs, as shown by sentences like *I saw a horrible movie last night that bit.*

The most important opposition between different types of verbs is transitive vs. intransitive: transitive verbs are used with an object, while

<sup>50</sup> The suffix is not always *-ed*, and there is not always a suffix as such. English past tenses can be very irregular.

<sup>51</sup> It is tempting to propose a simple account of **mad dog** vs. **flake out on** and **be like**—one could write **mad dog** as one word (*maddock*), for example, and state the rule so that *-ed* always follows the first word of a verb phrase. However, the spelling **mad dog** reflects the usual non-compound English stress pattern (a notion I cannot discuss further here), with **dog** rather than **mad** stressed more heavily. Clearly, a variety of complex factors are involved.

intransitive verbs are not. Some verbs may be used in either way. Thus, the slang word **ditch** can be either a transitive expression meaning 'cut (a class)', as in *I'm gonna ditch class and play some ball*, or an intransitive one meaning 'cut class', as in *We're gonna ditch today and go to the beach*. Verbs are not marked for their transitive or intransitive status in the dictionary, but different definitions like these two are listed separately, and the definitions and examples will make the opposition clear. Note that when a suggested object like "(class)" is in parentheses (in the definition of a transitive verb) something must be added to complete the verbal expression; the second meaning includes the notion of 'class' and is complete without an added object. Our usage here is purely operational. A complex verb like **drop the kids off at the pool** 'defecate' (as in *I'll be back in a minute, guys, I've got to go drop the kids off at the pool*) clearly contains a transitive structure (with a verb **drop** and an object **the kids**), but as it is used it is complete without an added object, so we would consider it intransitive, and the definition given reflects this. Conversely, **roll on** 'punch a lot' is considered a transitive verb, because it requires an added object to be complete (as in *John rolled on Jeff*).

Two special types of multi-word verbs are differentiated in our dictionary. The entries **bite off** 'copy from' and **blow off** 'intentionally disregard or ignore' look rather similar, but they work differently. **Bite off** is a prepositional verb: any object word follows such a multiword verb, just as it would with a simple verb, as in *He was biting off my friend on the exam*.<sup>52</sup> On the other hand, **blow off** is a particle verb: its object works differently. A noun object of a particle verb may follow the whole phrase, as in *I blew off my friend so I could go to the beach*. Alternatively, the object may occur before the particle, as in *I blew my friend off so I could go to the beach*. Crucially, though, although a pronoun object may follow a prepositional verb, as in *He's biting off me*, a pronoun object may only appear before the particle of a particle verb, as in *I blew it off*. Sequences in which a pronoun precedes a preposition or follows a particle generally do not occur: *\*He's biting me off* and *\*I blew off it* are not equivalent to *He's biting off me* and *I blew it off*.<sup>53</sup> In order to make it easier for readers unfamiliar with particular verbs to know how to use them in sentences, our group agreed to mark all such verbs in the text as either verb-preposition or verb-particle combinations. Thus, for example, **cap on** 'make fun of' is identified in the dictionary as a verb-preposition combination. The example sentence, *Jimmy was capping on James all day because of his haircut*, doesn't provide any evidence on this point, but the grammatical identification shows that a sentence like *Don't cap on me* will be acceptable, but that *\*Don't cap me on* will not be.

<sup>52</sup> Some of the examples in this paragraph are adapted from existing volunteered examples to make them more parallel.

<sup>53</sup> While no English speakers can freely reorder a preposition and pronoun object, some speakers apply the requirement that pronouns must precede particles less strictly. Thus, for these speakers, *I blew off it* may not sound too bad. (*I blew off it* is of course fine (though odd?) if *off* is interpreted as a preposition (as in *I jumped off it*) rather than as part of the particle verb **blow off**.)

Adjectives are the third major type of word in the dictionary. Most adjectives occur in both of two main grammatical patterns.<sup>54</sup>

- An attributive adjective occurs as a modifier before a noun. Thus, **phat** 'nice, great' is an attributive adjective in the sentence *Fred scored some phat buds and we're gonna go blaze after class*.
  - A predicate adjective occurs in the predicate of a sentence rather than before a noun. Most commonly, predicate adjectives follow a form of *be*. Thus, **phat** is a predicate adjective in *Don't you think this dance is phat?*
- Adjectives have other characteristics as well:
- Most adjectives form comparatives (with *-er* or *more*) or superlatives (with *-est* or *most*), as **phat** does in the sentence *That's the phatest car I've ever seen*.
  - Especially in the predicate of a sentence, and especially in conversation, adjectives are often used with special modifiers, such as *so*, *all*, and *very*. Thus, **stoked** 'excited, happy' is an adjective: *I was so stoked because I got an A on the test*.

The last important part of speech illustrated in the dictionary is the adverb.

- An adverb may appear before an adjective or another adverb to modify its meaning. Thus, **hella** 'very' is an adverb: *I don't want to go to China, that's hella deep*.
- An adverb may appear in various positions in a sentence to modify the meaning of the verb, the predicate, or the whole sentence. Thus, **24-7-365** 'all the time' is an adverb: *She studies 24-7-365*.

As noted earlier, many other standard parts of speech whose names are familiar from school grammar generally don't show up as slang words: thus, there are no slang prepositions, articles, or conjunctions in our dictionary. We recognize a class of interjections, words that may serve as complete utterances in themselves or (less often) may interrupt a sentence. Examples in the dictionary include **weak sauce** 'that's awful', **beau** 'let's settle this with the rock-paper-scissors game', and **cha-ching** 'wow'. Some interjections are difficult to define: for example, **bling bling** is '(used to draw someone's attention to one's new expensive or flashy possession)'. We also identify some words (generally words that also can be used as nouns or adjectives) as address terms, words used in place of names (or to people whose names are not known) as terms of address. Examples of vocatives include **babe** 'honey' and **chief** (an address term used by one male to another, especially by one who provides some service).

As the preceding discussion must suggest, the grammar of slang words and sentences is as precise as (and generally almost identical to) that of standard English. Slang grammar follows rules, just as schoolbook grammar does. Studying the grammar of slang, then, can be a helpful way

<sup>54</sup> Some adjectives might occur only in one or the other of the patterns described below. We have not distinguished these in this year's dictionary (though some earlier classes paid attention to this feature).

for students who don't recall much of the grammar "rules" they learned in school to review these.

But there are some specific grammatical features of U.C.L.A. slang that make it different from standard English. One way in which U.C.L.A. slang grammar differs from that of standard English reflects the increased influence of African-American English (A.A.E.)—or students' perception of A.A.E.—on mainstream colloquial language, probably because of the popularity of rap music and black-themed television, leading to what might be called dialect mixture.

In the introductions to the two earlier U.C.L.A. slang projects, I noted that forms of copular *be* are often omitted in present-tense predicative sentences. (Thus, although we list verbs like *be sprung* on 'be infatuated with' with an initial word *be*, there is a note under *be* in the dictionary confirming that these *be* forms can be omitted in some slang speech styles. We list these verbs with *be* because they are used with *be* in their fullest form.)<sup>55</sup> Omission of forms of *be* in this sort of sentence is a frequently noted grammatical characteristic of A.A.E., and students occasionally use this kind of slang sentence to produce a heightened feeling of informality. Although standard *What's up?* may still be used as a greeting at U.C.L.A., a more current greeting is *What up?*, with the form of *be* omitted.

Although this year's data showed fewer similarities to A.A.E. in some ways,<sup>56</sup> there were more in others. This year we have included an "auxiliary" part of speech category (a verb-like element used to modify or specify the meaning of a main verb), identifying expressions borrowed from A.A.E. such as a 'going to, gonna', as in *I'm a do it like this*, and *best get to (v.)-ing / best get to (v.)-in'* 'had better (v.)',<sup>57</sup> as in *Jenny best get to studying*, *she's got a test tomorrow*.

One of the most consistently popular slang expressions over the past few years<sup>58</sup> has been *be the bomb* or *be da bomb* 'to be the best'. In standard English, a predicative expression containing *be* plus *the* plus a noun is used to identify a subject with a specific, unique position or description, as in *George W. Bush is the President of the United States* or *The Bruins are the only team I root for*. Expressions like *be the bomb* or *<be the shit>*

<sup>55</sup> Thus, for example, the class felt that certain verbs listed as *be...ing / be...in'* did not sound appropriate in the non-progressive form. Many of these verbs are listed in the base form by Chapman and Lighter. We don't know if this reflects an actual difference (or change) in usage or whether it is simply the case that Chapman and Lighter in general were not registering this grammatical feature.

<sup>56</sup> This year's class volunteered fewer sentences with *be* omitted or containing such other A.A.E. related traits as double negation than previous years' groups.

<sup>57</sup> For convenience in phrasing definitions, we sometimes include a part of speech category (in parentheses and underlined, as here) in both the entry and the definition.

<sup>58</sup> In terms, for example, of how many Linguistics 110 students have volunteered it as one of three slang expressions they submitted for the homework assignment discussed in Section 1.

express similar superlative ideas, apparently because the structure suggests that only one *bomb* or *shit* (!) fulfills the role in question. As I commented in *U.C.L.A. Slang* (1989: 11), these uses seem to include "an unusual affective use of the definite article *the* that seems quite distinct from its use in standard English"<sup>59</sup>—as in an example from this year's dictionary, *That pizza was the dank shit*. In *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* I suggested that "our decision to regard these uses as part of special idiomatic verb phrases [like *be the bomb*, and so on] suggests that this unusual use of *the* is a feature of the lexicon rather than a productive change in the meaning of the definite article" (1993: 17). I think that today I incline again more to the first view, that using *the* before a nominal or adjectival predicate does have special affective meaning. But this construction demands more study.

A glance at the dictionary show that there are a large number of fixed predicative expressions beginning with *be*<sup>60</sup> in U.C.L.A. slang. These include not just the *be* expressions just noted, but also expressions like *be cake* 'be easy' (as in *That test was cake*). Although we might think of *cake* as a noun, it doesn't behave like one here; although it seems to have an adjective-like meaning, it doesn't behave like an adjective either. Slang speakers don't speak of *\*a cake* 'an easy thing' (as would be possible if *cake* were an ordinary noun) or of a *\*cake midterm* (as would be possible if *cake* were an adjective). Since expressions like *be the man* or *be cake* occur as units, listing them simply as complex verbs allows us to sidestep the analytical issue of the exact status of *the man* and *cake*.

Fashions in standard grammar can change just the way slang grammar can. There are a number of grammatical constructions that are especially associated with the speech (on campus and off) of the late 1990's / early 2000's that have some similarities to the features of slang grammar I just discussed.<sup>61</sup> Two of these trendy grammatical features are the use of *be quite the* to mean something like 'really be a' (as in *He's quite the grammarian* or *You're quite the Tolkien fan*) and *would be* to mean 'is' or 'are' (when giving new information, especially in answering a question, as in *—Who is the captain of your team? —That would be Bob*). I did not suggest to the slang class that items like this could be included in our dictionary, but in fact they are as much a new part of the language as some of the new words we include.

<sup>59</sup> Another unusual feature regarding the use of *the* deserves mention: we noted during the Fall quarter seminar that there seems to be a Southern California / Northern California split regarding whether *the* is used before freeway numbers.

<sup>60</sup> Which may be omitted on occasion, as described above.

<sup>61</sup> The two mentioned in the next sentence similarly involve a non-standard use of *the* and an unusual *be* predication....



## 6. Entries in the dictionary

The entries in *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* are more than just words and their definitions. Each includes an abbreviation identifying of the entry word's part of speech, and many also include illustrative examples, usage notes, and etymological information. Many words have more than one definition, with each separately numbered: each separate use of a word that represents a different part of speech, or a different usage (a transitive versus intransitive verb, for example) is defined separately, for instance. Semicolons separate somewhat different parts of a single definition; significantly different definitions may be given separate numbers.<sup>62</sup> All of our definitions are given in standard (though sometimes colloquial) English. In many cases, there is a current slang synonym for the entry word. Such synonyms are given at the end of the standard definition.

We distinguish a variety of different parts of speech, many of which were discussed in the preceding section. Standard part of speech groups include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections. We also identify entries as address terms (which generally are either nouns or adjectives in form), imperatives (forms of verbs used only to give orders, not in other verbal uses), greetings, and questions.

As noted in Section 5, we do not differentiate count, mass, and proper nouns in part of speech identifications, nor do we separately mark transitive versus intransitive verbs. Hopefully, these differences will be clarified from our definitions and examples. The difference between prepositional and particle verbs is not always clear from definitions or examples, as discussed in Section 5, so those categories are distinguished by separate labels.

Our goal was to formulate definitions that corresponded as well as possible with the entry word: usually, the definition can be substituted into an example using the entry word without loss of grammaticality. Thus, nouns were defined with nouns, adjectives were defined with adjectives, adverbs were defined with adverbs, and so on. Definitions of verbs are verbs themselves. In many dictionaries, verbs are defined in English with an "infinitive" form that includes the word *to*: thus, for example, *cap on*, would be defined as 'to make fun of' rather than simply 'make fun of'. Although *to* has been used in verb definitions in previous slang projects, this year's group decided it was redundant given that all verbs were identified for part of speech and that the use of *to* detracted from the substitutability requirement, so *to* is not used in definitions in the dictionary.

Where necessary, we include items like (someone) in the entry (in small type): this word marks the position where an added direct object

<sup>62</sup> Some such decisions, along with the order in which different numbered definitions are presented, were quite arbitrary.

would go in a phrase like *slip (someone) the tongue* 'initiate a French kiss with (someone) when he or she was expecting only a peck', as in *Jenny told all her friends that Jimmy slipped her the tongue*. Similarly, (someone's) marks the place in an entry where a possessor corresponding to a semantic object is inserted: thus, for example, *bust (someone's) balls* 'scold (someone)' is used in a sentence like *Jenny's boss busted her balls after the meeting for showing up late*. Conversely, (one's) appears in verb phrases that include possessors corresponding to the expressions' subjects. *rest (one's) neck* means 'shut up', as in *Rest your neck, otherwise I'll have to pop you in the mouth*. Examples of possible subjects for verbs or referents for adjectives occur in parentheses following *of* at the end of the. Thus, *be a nice package* 'have a good body (of a male)' would not be used to refer to a female.

A complete entry from the dictionary will illustrate how our system works:

**burn** 1. (v.) smoke marijuana : **blaze** | *Do you want to go to Dave's pad and burn?*; 2. (v.) turn (someone) down, reject (someone) | *She totally burned him*.

[C63: burn 'cigarette', burnie 'partially smoked marijuana cigarette; marijuana cigarette shared among smokers'; L312: 'to smoke (a cannabis cigarette)' (1964); U84: 'to cheat'; S: 'to insult, point out (someone's) shortcoming'; S2: 'to con, cheat (someone); to humiliate, have the last word to (someone)'; S3: (1)]

The word **burn** has two definitions, both verbs. The entry word itself appears in boldface, with definitions in plain type. Words in bold following a definition (like **blaze** in the example) are cross-references to synonyms<sup>63</sup> listed in our dictionary. Italicized examples follow a vertical line after the definition ( | ). (Some examples include mini-dialogues, with each speaker's contribution preceded by a dash, as in —*What are you guys up to? —We're chillaxin' at Johnnie's tonight.*) Reference notes (in smaller type, enclosed in square brackets) appear under the entry.

These notes contain references to previous slang literature, including Chapman (1986), Lighter (994, 1997), the Linguistics 110-2 U.C.L.A. slang list (Munro, ed., 2001) (U); these are dated), *Slang U.* (Munro, et al., 1991) (S),<sup>64</sup> *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* (S2), and *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* (S3). "S3: (1)" indicates that our first meaning is essentially unchanged from that in *U.C.L.A. Slang 3*. Where there are differences in the form or meaning of a word, all or part of the citation is quoted. Specific dates of first attestation are given with references from Lighter;<sup>65</sup> Chapman references

<sup>63</sup> Or near-synonyms; it's worthwhile to check the actual entries.

<sup>64</sup> Most words in *Slang U.* originally appeared in *U.C.L.A. Slang* (1989).

<sup>65</sup> In each case, I have surveyed the quotations presented by Lighter and provided the date of the earliest attestation that seems to reflect the specific usage in question. It is important to note, however, that slang words tend to appear and reappear: a first attestation of a current slang word in 1930 does not necessarily mean that the word has been in continuous use since that date. (Lighter provides a variety of examples, which help demonstrate a fuller history of many words.) Occasionally, the earliest citation Lighter gives for a slang word is from a previous U.C.L.A. Slang dictionary! In such cases, the date is followed by \*.

also include some information regarding period and source. (The brief references and quotations we provide are just a sample of the relevant and interesting information about the prior use of our words in these sources.)

Other items appear in the reference notes as appropriate. When we know a source for a word or its popularization (a movie or song, for example), this information follows the references to other slang sources; cross-references to other related entries appear at the end of reference notes following the words "see also". We cross-reference all major words within our entries, making it possible to spot connections between other parts of different entries. The reference notes also include pronunciation information, which we have tried to present for every word that is not a normal English word or name pronounced exactly as expected in standard English, or a compound or derivative of such a word—even though some pronunciations could probably be guessed from the spelling. Pronunciation is specified as follows: when a given word is pronounced exactly like another standard English word or phrase spelled differently from our entry, we simply give that equivalent. Otherwise, we give a verbal description of the pronunciation, generally based on rhymes. We specify pronunciation for all potentially problematical entries including numbers longer than a single digit. Pronunciation of acronyms spelled with capital letters is described in Section 3 above.

Class members made all decisions regarding spelling of entries. Normally, words are spelled as in standard English. A few words are spelled in non-standard ways to suggest African-American English or other dialectal pronunciations, whether real or imagined, as discussed above. Normally slang pronunciations of most familiar words are identical to standard pronunciations, with one important exception: in slang style, present participles and adjectives ending in *-ing* are very frequently pronounced with a final alveolar nasal (as *-in*) rather than a final velar (with a final *ng* sound, just like the *ng* in *sing*), as discussed above.

## 7. The ephemerality of slang

Slang words come and go. Some slang expressions are no longer recognized by speakers just a few years later, other slang words come to be accepted as standard language, while still others persist as slang for many years. The verb *mooch*, related to our entries *mooch* 'person who is always asking for something or taking something' and *mooch off* 'get, take (something insignificant) from', is identified by Chapman (1986: 282) as having originated in 16th-century England.<sup>66</sup> This word has a long history as a slang word, since there are probably few English speakers of any age who would not know it, yet probably most speakers would agree that it is slang rather than standard. In general, however, seminar participants

<sup>66</sup> Unfortunately, I have not been able to confirm Chapman's claim with the Oxford English Dictionary or other sources—so this example, which I've been very fond of, may be spurious. However, there are a number of other words in our collection with long histories!

rejected most words as "standard" (including standard slang or standard colloquial) if their meanings and grammatical use would be immediately recognizable to people of their parents' generation.

A commonly noted trait of slang is its "ephemerality": many slang words remain in current use only for a short time. Eble (1990) studied retention of American college slang terms in her corpus, comparing them with earlier recordings dating back to the mid-19th century, finding considerable change in slang expressions over time. The slang seminar participants studied my collection of U.C.L.A. slang from Linguistics 110 and Linguistics 2, begun in 1983 (Munro, ed., 2001), adding some words that they considered still current to our dictionary. Many of the items submitted by earlier students, however, were judged too old to include, and some were not recognized at all.

As a class project, the seminar participants surveyed fellow students and people from their parents' generation, finding that, in general, younger people recognized far more of our slang words than did older people. As noted already, slang aids in the identification of people of a common age and experience; today's college students are now learning slang expressions some of which they will continue using (to their future children's sure disgust) for most of their lives.

Who knows how the words in our dictionary will be evaluated in a few years' time?

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## u.c.l.a. slang 4

### a

- a (aux.) going to, gonna | *I'm a do it like this.*
- a **gang**, a **gank** (quant.) a lot | *He had a gang of money.* | *He ganked a gang of Red Vines.* | *That was a gank of cash.*  
[L362: gang (1811); S2: gang 'large amount'; S3: gang 'large amount'; see also gangload]
- a **grip** (quant.) a lot | *He had a grip of money with him last night.* | *You have a grip of homework to do.* | *Jenny has a grip of freckles on her face.* | *Those shoes cost a hundred and fifty dollars? That's a grip!*  
[C182 fr middle 1800s grip 'traveling bag, valise'; U92: grip 'large sum of money', U96, 99; S2: grip 'large amount'; S3: grip 'large amount'; see also gripload]
- a **hundoe** (n.) one hundred dollars | *Can you lend me a hundoe?*  
[pronounced like *hun* plus *doe*; hundoe < hundred]
- a **hun-fit** (n.) one hundred fifty dollars | *—How much is the gun? —That piece is a hun-fit.*  
[pronounced like *hun* plus *fit*; hunfit < hundred fifty; see also Buck Fitty]
- a **ace** 1. (v.) do well on (a test) | *I aced the Spanish 3 midterm! I got an A-!*; 2. (n.) very close friend | *I would like to introduce you to my ace, Nick.*  
[C1 college students: 'to make a perfect or nearly perfect score'; L5 students (1955-57); U84; S; S2; S3]
- a **action** (n.) (someone's) territory (often sexual) | *Fred, that's my action!* | *Stop always trying to take my action.*  
[C2: 'the, or a, sex act'; L9: 'sexual activity' (1609?; 1956); S3: 'sexual action'; see also get action on, get some action]
- a **ight** (int.) all right | *Aight, everybody listen up!*  
[pronounced like *ah* plus *E*, with the accent on the *E*, which is cut off sharply at the end (like the first syllable of *uh-oh* "oops"); < all right; S3: rhymes with *bite*; final *t* may be only barely pronounced or replaced by a catch in the throat]
- a **air biscuit** (n.) fart | *Fred, stop choking me with those air biscuits!*  
[C185, 3: ground biscuit 'a piece of horse manure'; L167 und.: biscuit 'a bomb']
- a **airhead** (n.) unintelligent, ditsy person (usually female) | *Kelly acts like a complete airhead but she gets good grades.*  
[C3; L15 (1972); U83, 84; S, S2, S3: 'stupid person (usually a female)']
- a **knockin'** see if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'
- all see be **all**, be all about, be all about the bling-bling, be all that, it's all good, it's all gravy
- amped** (adj.) excited, flled with anticipation : **jazzed** | *I heard that the guitarist loves playing live and gets totally amped before every show.*

[L22; U92: 'hyperactive']

a-rockin' see if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'

(adj.) as hell, <(adj.) as fuck> (adj.) very (adj.) | *Magnolia was gay as hell.*

<ass> see <be assed out>, <badass>, dumbass, <haul ass>, <have got ass>, <have got ass for days>, <like ass>, open a can of whoop-ass, pop a cap in (someone's) ass, pop (someone's) ass, <punk-ass>, <punk-ass bitch>, <skank-ass ho>, <take it up the ass>, wax some ass

assets see have nice assets

asswipe (n.) jerk | *He becomes such an asswipe when he gets drunk.*  
[C8; L50: ass wipe (1952); S]

ass-backwards (adj.) weird | *Mike is so ass-backwards. He never has anything but pizza and coke for breakfast.*  
[C7; L45 (1896); S3: 'backwards, confused']

<assed out> see <be assed out>

attitude see give (someone) attitude, have an attitude

awesome (adj.) really great : <bitchin'> | *John's crib is awesome — he's even got a pool.* | *Last night's party was pretty bitchin.* | *I met a really awesome girl there.*  
[C9 teenagers; L52 sports and students (1975); U83, 84, 89; S; S2; S3]

axe 1. (v.) ask | *She axed me for a favor*; 2. (n.) guitar  
[C9 rock and roll: (2); L53 jazz: 'musical instrument, esp. one on which jazz or rock music is played, as a saxophone, trumpet, or guitar' (1955 [saxophone]); S3: (2); see also get the axe, give (someone) the axe]

## b

babe 1. (addr.) honey; 2. (n.) attractive person  
[C11: 'girl or woman, esp. a sexually desirable one'; L55: 'woman, especially if attractive' (1905), students (among young women): 'an attractive young man' (1973), 'man, fellow...—now used only in direct address' (1906); U84; S: 'attractive person', (term of address); S2: 'very attractive person (male or female)'; S3: 'attractive, sexy person; attractive'; (voc. used to a friend)]

baby (addr. used by males to male friends)  
[C11: 'wife, girlfriend, or other cherished woman; any cherished or putatively cherished person; anything regarded with special affection, pride, or awe'; L56: 'an attractive young woman' (1897), (used as a familiar term of address between persons of the same sex) (1835), 'an item, thing, esp. if large and formidable' (1907); S3: 'female; thing'; (voc used to a friend); see also <brown baby boy>, <crack baby>]

back see have got back

bacon (int.) police! (derog; used as a jeering comment on seeing a police car, or as a warning) | *—Here's the rest of the money for the drugs.*  
*—Look out, bacon!*  
[L60: 'police' (1974); see also smell bacon]

bad 1. (n.) (someone's) fault, mistake | *It's my bad.* | *That's his bad*; 2. (adj.) tough, intimidating : <badass>; 3. (adj.) stylishly tough, smooth

[C12 esp teenagers fr jazz musicians & black fr early 1950s: 'good, excellent'; L61 esp. Black English (1897); U83, 84, 90, 95, 97: (1); S: 'good looking'; S2: (1); S3: (1), 'great, desirable, appealing'; see also my bad]

<badass> 1. (adj.) tough, intimidating : bad | *That new cop based television show is badass* | *Mike Tyson is badass*; 2. (adj.) good, skilled | *Jason is a badass basketball player*; 3. (n.) person who is tough and intimidating | *Darth Vader is a badass.*

[C12 black: 'belligerent and worthless person'; (adj.); L62 (adj.) (1955), 'dangerous individual, bully' (1956); U99: 'cool, unbelievable'; S: badass 'very good; bad; tough guy, troublesome person'; S2: 'good performer, someone who's doing well; good, cool'; S3: bad-ass (2), 'daring; person who is looking for trouble']

baebuddha 1. (n.) really great marijuana | *Do you have any baebuddha?*; 2. (adj.) really great (of marijuana) | *That's some baebuddha dank.*  
[pronounced like bay +buddha; see also buddha]

bag see dime bag, nickel bag

bag on (v.prep.) insult | *Ralph Nader bags on both Bush and Gore.*  
[U89, 92, 97; S: 'to talk badly about, criticize (often in a humorous style)'; S2, S3: 'make fun of, put down']

bail (v.) leave : bounce | *The party was lame so we bailed and went to the pub.*  
[C13 college students; L70: (1977); U83, 87, 90, 92; S; S2; S3]

bail on, bail out on (v.prep.) intentionally fail to follow through on a previous commitment to (someone or something) : intentionally flake on, flake out on | *The only time I would ever bail on playing basketball is if I got invited over to a girl's house.* | *I'm going to bail out on going to Vegas this weekend.*  
[C14: bail out 'to abandon an effort']

bake (v.) take cocaine | *My buddies bake every night.*  
[see also fake bake]

baked (adj.) high on marijuana | *Fred was baked last night.*  
[L70 students: 'drunk or high' (1975); U96, U97: 'drunk'; S; S2; S3: 'very calm and relaxed (as a result of smoking marijuana)']

baldwin (n.) attractive male | *Hey, Jenny, check out that baldwin over at the other table.*  
[S3: Baldwin; < Alec, William, and Stephen Baldwin]

ball (v.) play basketball : ball it up | *They were balling down at the courts.*  
[U99; see also B-ball]

ball it up (v.) play basketball : ball | *Let's go ball it up tonight.*

ball sack (n.) scrotum : nut sack | *I wear briefs when I play basketball so my ball sack isn't swinging all over the place.*  
[Lit697: nutsack (1971)]

ball up 1. (v.prt.) embarrass (someone) on the basketball court | *Fred left with his head down after I balled him up yesterday*; 2. (int.) let's start playing basketball (said at the beginning of the game)

[C15: 'to confuse, mix up, lead astray'; L80: 'to become confused or muddled' (1856), 'to confuse or muddle' (1884)]

**baller** 1. (n.) extremely good basketball player | *Michael Jordan has mad skills, he's such a baller!*; 2. (n.) person who makes a lot of money and spends it ostentatiously

[U99: 'person who has everything our culture deems important'; S2: 'person who plays basketball'; S3: 'basketball player (usually a good one); attractive person who has nice possessions (and shows them off)'; see also *be balling / be ballin'*]

**ballerina** (n.) immoral person with a moral facade | *That girl goes to church four days a week, but at night she's either sleeping around or shooting up. She is such a ballerina.*

**balling / ballin'** see *be balling / be ballin'*

**balls** see *blue balls, bust (one's) balls, bust (someone's) balls, straight up balls*

**balls out** (adv.) really hard | *She played balls out today.*

[C15: balls-out 'very great, extreme, total'; L80: balls-out 'all out, at full speed' (1942-45); S: 'go!' (int.); see also *go balls out!*]

<**banana**> (n.) Asian who acts like a Caucasian : <**twinkie**> | *A lot of people call Tran a banana because he always has a white girlfriend and hangs out with all white people.*

[C15; L85 (1970); U97; S2; S3: banana]

**band** see *boy band, hair band*

**bang** 1. (v.) have sex | *Johnnie and Jenny banged all night long. | They were so loud! They must have been bangin'*; 2. (v.) have sex with (a female) (of a male) | *I've banged that chick*; 3. (v.) slam dunk (in basketball) | *David banged on Fred when he broke away. | Did you see it when Johnnie banged?*

[C16: 'to copulate with'; L87: 'to copulate, copulate with' (1698-1720), L746: fingerbang (1970); S3: 'sexually stimulate (a female) using the fingers']

**bang on** (v.prep.) make fun of | *Jimmy was banging on Johnnie last night at dinner.*

[<bag on?>]

**banger** see *head banger*

**banging / bangin'** (adj.) very attractive | *That girl I met at the bar last night was bangin'!*

**bank** 1. (v.) hit, usually in the face | *John and Jeff were fighting at lunch. Jeff got banked nasty*; 2. (n.) a lot of money | *He makes bank.*

[U97: (3); S2: 'money'; S3: (2), 'make a lot of money; rich'; see also *break out the bank!*]

**barney** (n.) person who tries to be like someone else; person who is not socially successful | *Tim is always trying to dress and talk like Tom. He is such a barney.*

[L: 'a cloddish fellow' (1929); U90: Barney 'geek, nerd'; S: 'person who's not with it, ugly guy'; S2: 'stupid or inadequate male'; <Barney on *The Flintstones* (though generally identified by current students with Barney the purple dinosaur, who first appeared on US television in 1992)]

**basehead** (n.) person who uses a lot of drugs, especially marijuana | *That guy smokes so much weed. He's a complete basehead.*

[L88: 'habitual user of freebase cocaine' (1983-86); S3: 'person who is addicted to crack or cocaine']

**Basement** see *the Basement*

**battle** (v.) compete (in some active performance, such as dancing, freestyle rapping, graffiti, etc.) | *The two breakdancers were battling at the club for three grand.*

**bazillion** (n.) large number of (but less than a gazillion) | *That prof gives us a bazillion homework assignments every week!*

[C18; U92]

**B-ball** (n.) basketball | *Let's go to tomorrow night's B-ball game versus CSUN.*

[L108 (1987)]

**be** [Expressions beginning with **be** listed below are used in most types of sentences with a form of *be*, such as *am, is, was, or were*, following the subject of the sentence, as in the examples following the **be** entries. However, these forms of **be** are sometimes omitted in one common style of slang speech (see Introduction). Thus, in this style of speech the expressions beginning with **be** below may be used without *be*. Alternatively, in another related style (see Introduction), *be* may be used rather than a form of *be*]

**be a nice package** (v.) have a good body (of a male) | *That new guy really is a nice package.*

[C313: package 'an attractive woman'; see also *package!*]

**be a rip** (v.) be too expensive | *Man, that dress is a rip.*

[S: rip 'poor value for the money'; rip <*rip*-off]

**be all** (v.) say | *He yelled at me for losing my backpack and I was all, "What the hell!"*

[U87: 'be always saying'; U90; S, S2, S3: 'to say']

**be all about** (v.) be enthusiastic about : **be into** | *Slater is all about hooking up with Kelly.*

**be all about the bling-bling** (v.) be involved (in something) just for money | *Most current hip-hop artists are all about the bling-bling.*

[see also *bling bling!*]

**be all over** (v.prep.) want; want and get | *I'm all over that chick. | There was pizza in the lounge, and I was all over it..*

[C3: all over 'very affectionate [to], aggressively smothering or battering'; S: be all over 'to do, to get absorbed in'; S3: be all over it 'to have it under control, to have it covered']

**be all that** (v.) be special (used with a negative or to suggest a negative) | *Don't act like you're all that. | She thinks she's all that.*

[U95, 96, 97: 'to be the ultimate, be really good, be the greatest'; S2: 'to be the best'; S3: 'to be the best']

<**be assed out**> (v.) be in a bad predicament : <**be S.O.L.**> | *When my girlfriend found out that I called her a bitch, I was assed out when I saw her.*

[S2: 'to be in an unfortunate situation that cannot be remedied'; S3: 'to be out of luck']

**be balling / ballin'** (v.) have it all, have everything one could want | *When he walked through the door you could tell he was ballin'.*

**be beef between** (v.) (for there to) be a disagreement between (two people) | *There was beef between David and David.*  
[C21: beef 'a quarrel, argument'; L125: beef 'argument, dispute' (1899); see also have beef between, have beef with]

**<be B.F.E.>** (v.) be a long way off, be a long way from anywhere | *We're so lost, we must be B.F.E. | That place is B.F.E.*  
[C51 Army: Bumfuck, Egypt 'very distant and remote place'; L139 (1989\*); B.F.E. < butt-fuck (fucking, fucked) Egypt; see also <B.F.E.>]

**be boned out** (v.) be tired after having sex | *I was so boned out last night that I fell asleep by the time Jenny came back out of the shower.*

**be bumping / be bumpin'** (v.) having lots going on, with lots of people and lots of music (of a location or event) | *The club was bumping Saturday.*  
[L313: bumping 'exciting, wonderful' (1989); see also bump]

**be buzzing / be buzzin'** (v.) be drunk enough to feel it | *After three shots I was buzzing.*  
[C57: buzz 'a feeling or surge of pleasure, esp a pleasant sense of intoxication'; L339: 'a feeling of mild intoxication' (1849); S1: have a buzz 'to have a slightly dizzy feeling as the result of using alcohol, marijuana, or any other drug', catch a buzz 'to start feeling the effects of alcohol or another drug'; see also get buzzed, make (someone) buzz]

**be cake** (v.) be easy | *That test was cake.*  
[C59 college students: cake 'easy'; L347: cake 'something easy' (1942); U90, 95, S: cake 'easy'; S2; S3; < a piece of cake (L347, 1936), a cakewalk (L347, 1897)]

**be cheese** (v.) be tacky; unesthetic, silly | *People magazine is cheese. | That shirt she was wearing was cheese.*  
[L387: cheese 'second-rate' (1911); U95: 'to be cheap, inauthentic, of poor quality', U97: cheese 'something corny, childsh, or unsophisticated'; S: cheese / cheez whiz 'something out of date'; S2: be cheese, be cheeze, be cheez whiz 'to be of poor quality'; cheeseball 'easy; stupid, inadequate person'; cheeze, cheese 'it's of poor quality'; S3: cheese 'cheap, inauthentic, of poor quality; fake, obnoxiously happy, overly sentimental; dumb, silly, weird'; see also cheese, cheesy]

**be comedy** (v.) be hilarious | *That show last night was comedy!*  
[S3: 'to be funny']

**be cool** (v.) be content, be okay, be all right | *—Do you want some pizza? —I'm cool. (I'm okay, I don't want any) | —Do you want some money? —No, I'm cool.*  
[L474 orig. Black English: 'superlative, exciting, enjoyable; satisfactory, agreeable' (1933); S2: be cool with 'to have (something) be okay with one'; S3: cool 'okay, in agreement'; see also cool]

**be cool with** (v.prep.) want to do, agree with | *—Do you want to get some pizza? —I'm cool with that.*

**be da bomb** see be the bomb

**be deep with** (v.prep.) be covered with | *This pizza is deep with pepperoni.*

**be down** (v.) agree, want to | *—Zack wants to get something to eat at the Max before we take off. Are you down? —I'm down.*  
[C112 black & teenagers: down 'ready, able to respond without inhibition'; L646 Black English: down 'ready and eager for action' (1944); U99: 'to be ready'; S2: 'to be in agreement'; S3: 'to be willing, to be interested']

**be down with** (v.prep.) like to do, want to do, agree with | *—We're going to go get some pizza. —I'm down with that. | She's down with going to the beach on weekends.*  
[L846: down 'knowledgeable or conversant' (1944); U98: 'to approve of, agree with'; S2: 'to be in agreement with'; S3: 'to be interested in']

**be falling on (one's) ass / be fallin' on (one's) ass** (v.) be drunk | *I was falling on my ass on my twenty-second birthday.*

**be fiending for / be fienin' for, be fiending for / be fiendin' for** (v.prep.) crave | *He's been fienin' for a smoke ever since he quit.*  
[fiending / fienin' rhymes with leaning / leanin'; L741 esp. Rap Music: fiend (v) (1988); S3: fiend 'person who is addicted; fiend after, fiend for 'to crave']

**be 5150** (v.) be crazy, be feared | *That dude is straight 5150. He gunned down four people in front of a cop.*  
[pronounced fifty-one fifty; < the Van Halen album title, originally < California Penal Code 5150]

**be fro-ing / be fro-in'** (v.) have hair that is out of control or growing where it shouldn't | *This girl walks up from the beach in a bathing suit and she's fro-ing. | Man, you're fro-ing this morning.*  
[pronounced like fro (rhymes with so) plus -ing / -in'; fro < Afro; see also fro]

**be going out** (v.) be dating | *Kelly and Zack have been going out for three months.*  
[U95; S3]

**be golden** (v.) be in a good situation; have good prospects | *Jamie was golden after winning the lottery.*  
[L918 esp. students: golden 'perfect; fine, esp. comfortable, safe, or secure' (1968); S: 'be perfect, be doing well'; S3: 'to be going well, be going smoothly']

**be good to go** 1. (v.) be ready; be in a good situation | *You got that job you interviewed for? Man, you're good to go;* 2. (v.) be willing to have sex (of a female) | *All the guys knew that Jenny was good to go.*  
[S3: 'to be ready; to be attractive, to be worth pursuing']

**be grinding** (v.) have sex | *We relaxed and watched a movie while Steve and Linda were upstairs grinding.*  
[C182 fr middle 1800s: grind 'to rotate one's pelvis in the sex act or in imitation of the sex act'; L969: grind (1647); see also bump and grind, do the bump and grind]

**be hating life / be hatin' life, be hating it / be hatin' it** (v.) be very unhappy; be in poor shape (human subj. only?) | *John was hating life after his girlfriend broke up with him.*  
[U90: hatin' life / hatin' it; S: be hating life / be hating it / be hating; S2: 'to be unhappy or dissatisfied'; S3: be hating 'to act mean', be hating life / be hating it 'to be feeling bad'; see also be loving life / be lovin' life, be loving it / be lovin' it]

**be hurting** 1. (v.) be physically hurt or emotionally upset | *Jim was hurting after he crashed his Beemer*; 2. (v.) look ugly | *I saw Jane this morning and she was really hurting*.  
[C222 esp armed forces and college students fr black: hurting 'in great need, in distress'; S3: 'to be bad, not good, poor; to be sad']

**be hurting for** (v.prep.) want; need | *I was hurting for some love from my girlfriend*.  
[C222 esp armed forces and college students fr black: hurting 'in great need, in distress'; S3: 'to need, to lack']

**be illing / be illin'** (v.) be relaxing | *I'm illin'*.  
[Lii217 esp. Black E.: 'acting or thinking wildly, irrationally, or crazily' (1986); U87: illin' 'stupid'; S: be illin' 'to be in a bad or unfortunate situation, to react inappropriately, to act stupid']

**be illy** (v.) be content, be okay, be all right | —*Are you okay?* —*Yeah, I'm illy*.  
[Lii217: ill' 'excellent' (1991); see also illy]

**be in deep shit** (v.) be in a bad predicament | *Jim was in deep shit after driving drunk*.  
[S3: 'to be in big trouble']

**be in the bone shack** (v.) be in the bedroom (often, having sex) | —*Where are your shoes?* —*They're upstairs in the bone shack*. | *Steve! Help me distract Scott! His little sister and Don are in the bone shack!*  
[S3: bone shack 'room in which a couple has sexual relations']

**be in the house** (v.) be present | *Eminem was in the house at the Grammys*.  
[Lii186 esp. rap music: in the house 'excellent, pupular, successful'; U94: in the house 'in the immediate area, usually at some kind of gathering'; S3: 'to be good']

**be in the zone** (v.) achieve a focussed state where everything goes mentally or physically well, during which one loses concept of time | *I was in the zone while taking that test. I knew everything. | I just made ten baskets — I can't believe it! I was in the zone*.  
[C225: in a zone 'daydreaming, esp from narcotics'; S3: be in a zone 'enter or be in a detached mental state', be in one's zone 'to be fixated on what one is doing..; to be doing what one does well']

**be into** (v.prep.) be interested in : **be all about** | *Slater is into Kelly*.  
[S]

**be jiggy** (v.) be rich | *I've got a million dollar house, you know I'm jiggy*.  
[see also get jiggy]

**be jonesing for / be jonesin' for** (v.) crave, have a craving for | *I'm jonesin' for a burger*.  
[C238: jones 'any intense interest or absorption'; Lii313: jones 'to feel a strong craving' (1989\*); U01; S: jones for; S3]

**be keeping it real / be keepin' it real** be being true to oneself and one's group, maintain one's individuality | *Notorious B.I.G. and Tupac were so famous in the rap sphere because they were always keeping it real*.

[U97; S3]

**be like** (v.) say; think | *She came in wearing a hideous pair of shoes and I was like, "Oh, those are horrible!"*  
[Lii435 esp. stu. (1982); S, S2, S3]

**be living large / be livin' large** (v.) have an elegant lifestyle | *Joe is livin' large*.  
[C254 fr theater & jazz talk: large 'very popular and successful, highly favored'; Lii399: esp. rap music: (1975); S2: 'to be doing well, living richly'; S3: 'to be doing well, be content']

**be loc** (v.) be intimidating, be respected, be daring | *That dude is loc. He knocked out Bill with one punch. | He's straight up loc — he gunned down someone in the street*.  
[loc pronounced like "loke" — rhymes with joke; C262: loco 'crazy'; Lii454 esp. rap music: loc 'loco, crazy' (1991); U94: loced-out [rhymes with soaked out] 'rebellious, crazy'; < Spanish loco; see also loc]

**be loc'n** (v.) be wearing gangster style clothing | *Eric is loc'n with his baggy pants and doo rag*.  
[loc'n is pronounced like "loken" — rhymes with token; C262: loco 'crazy'; Lii454 rap music: loc 'a fellow gang member, friend' (1991\*); U94: loced-out [rhymes with soaked out] 'rebellious, crazy'; S3: loc up 'to verbally or physically provoke a fight'; < loc + -in'; see also loc]

**be looking / be lookin'** (v.) be on the lookout for someone to make out with or have sex with | *You could really tell that Jason was looking at the party last night*.

**be loving life / be lovin' life, be loving it / be lovin' it** (v.) be very happy; be in good shape (mainly human subject) | *Dave was loving life after two supermodels asked for his phone number in the same night. | My car is loving it because I just got an oil change*.  
[S: be loving life, be loving it 'to be in a good or fortunate situation or condition'; S3: be loving life, be loving it 'to be feeling good, be doing well'; see also be hating life / be hatin' life, be hating it / be hatin' it]

**be money** 1. (v.) be successful; be in a good situation | *Every time Jason shoots the ball, he's money. | Mike was so money after getting two girls' phone numbers*; 2. (v.) be good, be nice : **be cool** | *Johnnie is so very money with all the ladies. | Those shoes are so money*.  
[Lii573: money 'a crucial element' (1960), rap music: 'a friend' (1990); U01: money 'desirable, pleasing'; S2: money (int.) 'good shot! (in basketball)', cash-money 'good'; S3: 'to be good, to do well']

**be off the hook** (v.) be really good, be really unusual, be really impressive, be really good looking | *That car is off the hook*.  
[S3: off the hook 'very cool, incredible, great']

**be on crack** (v.) not be sensible; be crazy | —*Jesse said it's okay to drink a fifth of liquor. —Yeah, but Jesse's on crack!*  
[U98: 'to do bizarre or nonsensical things'; S2: be on drugs 'to be strange, crazy'; S3: 'say or do something that is stupid, silly, or incorrect']

**be on fire** (v.) be consistently successful in a sporting contest | *Dan was on fire in the basketball game last night.*

**be on (a male's) jock** (v.) pursue (a male) sexually | *Jenny's always hanging around Joe. God, she's on his jock.*

[C237 fr late 1700s British: jock 'the penis'; Lii292 rap music: on (someone's) jock 'constantly pursuing or annoying (someone)' (1984); S: be on my jock 'to be persistently pursuing me'; S2: be on (someone's) jock 'to be interested in, to bother (a male) (of a female)'; S3: be on (someone's) jock 'to pursue (someone) sexually; to pester (someone)']

**be on the rag** (v.) be in a bad mood | *Mike was on the rag after his girl dumped him.*

[C307: on the rag 'menstruating'; U83, 84; S: on the rag, O.T.R. 'in a bad mood'; S2; S3]

**be out, be outtie** (v.) be leaving | *This party sucks, I'm out. | Bye, I'm outtie. | I'm late for class, guys, I'm outtie.*

[outtie pronounced like out plus T; Lii729: be out of here 'to be in the act of departing rapidly, be gone' (1980); U97: be outtie; S: be out of here 'to be on the point of leaving (usually used in the present), be out of there 'to have left (usually used in the past); S2: be out of here 'to be leaving (here) immediately (usually used in the present)', be out of there 'to be leaving (there) immediately (usually used in the past)'; S3: be outty, be outty gnouty, be out]

**be out of it** (v.) not be in one's normal mental or physical state; be inattentive | *Jack is out of it, don't bother him.*

[C310: out of it 'unattending, esp because of drugs or liquor; not a part of the trend or scene, uninitiated'; Lii731: out of it 'muddled or oblivious' (1963); U98: 'to be a total mess, to have one's concentration somewhere else'; S2: out of it 'unaware'; S3: 'be disoriented, preoccupied, out of touch with reality or current styles and opinions']

**be outtie** see be out

**be played out** (v.) no longer be trendy | *Baggy clothes are played out. | Those mufflers on Japanese cars are so played out.*

[C329: played out 'no longer useful, viable, fashionable'; S2: played out 'overused, banal'; U97: played out 'used and abused, done too much'; S3: played 'not good any more, out'; played out 'old, overused']

**be rocking / be rockin'** (v.) be great, be exciting | *That party was rockin'.*

**be rolling deep / be rollin' deep** (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | *The club was rolling deep.*

**be rolling deep with / be rollin' deep with** (v.prep.) have a lot of | *You are rolling deep with cash.*

**be rolling hard / be rollin' hard** (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | *The club was rolling hard.*

<be S.O.L.> (v.) be in a bad predicament : <be assed out> | *I failed both the midterm and the final, I'm S.O.L.*

[C404 esp WWI armed forces: SOL 'ruined'; S: S.O.L. 'out of luck, in an unfortunate situation'; S2: 'to be unlucky, unfortunate'; S3: 'to have run out of luck'; <shit gut of luck]

**be spaced, be spaced out** (v.) be in a daze; be confused : **be zoned, be zoned out** | *I was spaced out after pulling an all-nighter last night.*

[C406: spaced-out 'stuporous from narcotic intoxication; in a daze'; U83: spaced out 'acting or seeming odd or inappropriate'; S: spaced out 'dazed, out of touch; under the influence of a drug'; S3: be spaced out 'to let one's attention wander'; [see also space cadet]

**be sprung on** (v.prep.) be excited about; be infatuated with | *Shane is still sprung on the girl he met at Madison's a year and a half ago.*

[U97; S: 'to have a crush on'; S2: sprung 'in love, hooked on a member of the opposite sex', sprung on 'in love with, hooked on'; S3: 'to be in love with, be really interested in']

**be stacked** 1. (v.) have large breasts | *Man, that girl is stacked;* 2. (v.) be filled with people | *The club was stacked last night;* 3. (v.) have a lot of money | *I want to marry a guy who is stacked.*

[C412: stacked 'very well built in the sexual sense; having an attractive body'; U99: 'well defined or built (usually of males)'; S2: stacked 'well built']

**be straight** (v.) be okay, be fine, be all right | *—Are you okay? —I'm straight. | He's straight.*

**be strapped** (v.) be carrying a gun | *The guy was strapped so he got stopped by the security guard.*

**be sweating** 1. (v.) be attracted to, pursue | *Johnnie is sure sweating Sarah;* 2. (v.) harass | *The police were sweating Tupac all last year.*  
[see also sweat]

**be the bomb, be da bomb** (v.) be the best, be unforgettable, be divine : **be the schiznic, <be the shit>** (some speakers consider **be da bomb** to be stronger than **be the bomb**) | *This cookie is the bomb!*  
[C37: bomb 'to do very well at or on'; U95, 96, 97, 98, 99; S2: be the bomb 'to be very good'; S3; see also bomb]

**be the schiznic** (v.) be the best, be unforgettable, be divine : **be the bomb, <be the shit>** | *That's the schiznic!*  
[schiznic is pronounced like "shizz" (rhymes with fizz) plus nick; S2: be the shizzenizz 'to be very good']

<**be the shit**> (v.) be the best, be unforgettable, be divine : **be the bomb, be the schiznic** | *John thought he was the shit when he walked into the party with his leather jacket and sunglasses.*  
[U94, 96, 01; S: the shit 'someone or something important'; S2: 'to be very good, be the best (of a thing)'; S3: 'to be fantastic, to be the best']

**be tripping / be trippin'** see trip

**be true to the game** (v.) be true to one's principles, resist the temptation to do something against one's principles for money | *Tupac was true to the game until the day he died.*

**be (someone's) whore** (v.) treat (someone) specially or do something for (someone) for money or favors | *I don't have much faith in our president partially because he's the oil companies' whore.*



**be zoned, be zoned out** (v.) be in a daze; be confused : **be spaced, be spaced out** | *Jack was zoned out after pulling an all-nighter for two days in a row.*

[C485: zoned, zoned out 'intoxicated with narcotics'; S3: 'to be oblivious; to be in a detached mental state'; see also zoned]

**beater** see wife beater

**beau** 1. (n.) the rock-paper-scissors game; 2. (int.) let's settle this with the rock-paper-scissors game | *—I get to sit in the front seat! —No, we got here at the same time! —Okay, beau!*

[pronounced like *bow* (rhymes with *so*); < rochambeau; see also no beau, rochambeau]

**beautiful** (adj.) well done | *I got a 98 on that test — it was beautiful. | Beautiful! That was a really good belch.*

[L121: 'clever, shrewd, wonderful, pleasing' (1863)]

**beef** (n.) penis | *She was amazed at the size of his beef.*

[C21; L124: (1889); S: slip (someone) the hot beef injection 'have sex with (someone)'; see also **be beef between, have beef between, have beef with**]

**Beemer** (n.) B.M.W.

[L126: beemer (1982); U94: Bimo; S: beemer; S2: Beamer; S3: beemer; < B.M.W.]

**bent** (adj.) high on drugs | *I'm going to go get bent at the party, want to come?*

[C23: 'intoxicated, either from alcohol or narcotics'; L136-37: 'intoxicated by liquor or drugs' (1833); S2: 'demented, acting strange or weird'; S3: 'drunk, high'; see also **get bent**]

**Benzo, Benz** (n.) Mercedes Benz

[Benzo < Benz + O; S2: Benz; S3]

**best get to (v.)-ing / best get to (v.)-in'** (aux.) had better (v.) | *Jenny best get to studying, she's got a test tomorrow.*

**betty** (n.) good looking female | *Jane is a betty!*

[L139 (1989\*); U90 'overly sweet girl; geek, nerd (feminine of Barney)'; S; S2; S3; < Betty on *The Flintstones*]

**<B.F.D.>** 1. (n.) problem | *I don't understand what the B.F.D. is;* 2. (int.) who cares?, so what | *—I had to go to Murphy Hall four times today.*

*—B.F.D.*

[C23 'something or someone of importance (usually used sarcastically)'; L139 (1971); S; S3; < big fucking deal]

**<B.F.E.>** (n.) a place a long way off | *I don't want to go to that party, it's in B.F.E.*

[C51 Army: Bumfuck, Egypt 'very distant and remote place'; L139 (1989\*); S; S2; S3: (nickname for a faraway place); < butt-fuck (fucking, fucked) Egypt; see also **B.F.E.**]

**bic** (v.) shave | *He bics his head every two weeks.*

[< the brand name]

**biddies** see tigo biddies

**big** see no big, no big deal

**big booty ho** (n.) promiscuous looking female with large buttocks | *All of the guys at the party were checking out that big booty ho all night long.*  
[see also **booty, ho**]

**big time** 1. (adj.) complete, successful | *He's a big time mack. | He's a big time screw-up;* 2. (adv.) completely | *He screwed up big time.*

[C26 Army: 'very much, extensively'; L155: big-time 'in a significant or obvious way' (1957); S: 'totally and completely']

**big boned** (adj.) fat | *My old boss is big boned. | She was a big boned woman.*

**biggie** see no biggie

**biotch** (joking addr. used between males or (less often) between females) | *What's up, biotch?*

[pronounced like *bee* plus "otch" (rhymes with *notch*), with the accent on the second syllable; S3: biotch, biatch (voc. used to a friend), also = bitch (2),(3), (8) below]

**bird** see ghetto bird, the bird

**birdy** see the birdy

**biscuit** see air biscuit

**<bitch>** 1. (n.) burden, difficulty, annoyance : **drag** | *This walk into Westwood is a bitch;* 2. (n.) coward : **girl, pussy, wuss** | *He is a bitch;* 3. (n.) jerk, asshole | *He's a bitch;* 4. (n.) person who is completely dominated by (someone, in sports, for example) | *I scored ten baskets in a row on Joe. He was my bitch;* 5. (n.) servant, slave (in sexual and other ways) | *You don't have to clean that up — my bitch will do it;* 6. (v.) whine, complain | *Stop bitching about the grade;* 7. (n.) whiner, complainer | *Stop being a bitch about the grade;* 8. (n.) female | *He hits like a bitch;* 9. (n.) girlfriend (used by males when females are not around) | *Don't call my bitch a bitch.*

[C28: 'a woman one dislikes or disapproves of, esp a malicious, devious, or heartless woman; anything arduous or very disagreeable', (7); L169-171: 'malicious, spiteful, promiscuous, or otherwise despicable woman' (1400), 'despicable man' (1500), 'woman' (1713), 'infuriating object of any kind' (1723), 'something that is especially hateful, disagreeable, unpleasant, or difficult' (1928), (7) (1930); S: (1), 'girl a guy dates; unfortunate situation', (6); S2: (6); S3: (1), (2), (6), (7), (8), (9), also (voc. used to a friend); see also <flip a bitch>, **have bitch**, <punk-ass bitch>, **ride bitch**]

**<bitch it>** (v.) park poorly | *I was in a hurry so I bitched it.*

[C28: bitch up 'to ruin, spoil']

**<bitch out>** (v.prt.) reprimand, scold (someone) | *I crashed the new car so my dad bitched me out.*

[L171: 'to scold or upbraid' (1953); S3]

**<bitchin>** (adj.) really great; unusual, impressive : **cool, awesome** | *The new ride at Magic Mountain is bitchin.*

[C28: bitchen / bitchin' / bitching; L171 students: bitching, bitchen (1957); U84, 94, 97: bitchen, bitchin, bitchin'; S: bitchin; S2: bitchin'; S3; perhaps < or suggested by **bewitching**]

**<bitchslap>** (v.) backhand (someone) in the face | *I called that girl a pussy so she bitchslapped me.*

[S3: bitch slap 'slap (someone, usually with the back of the hand)']

**bite** (v.) be really bad, be awful, be unbearable | *I saw a horrible movie last night that bit.*

[C28 teenagers: 'suck'; L173: (1971); U97; S; S2; S3]

**bite off, bite from, bite on** (v.prep.) copy, copy from | *Hey Jenny, don't ever think John is doing something unique or special for you, because everything he's done for a girl he's bit off someone else.* | *Boys II Men bit from the Beatles to redo the song "Yesterday".* | *I'm sick of him always biting off me.* | *Stop biting on me.*

[C28: bite 'to borrow money from'; L173: bite 'copy' (1984); U89: on the bite 'plagiarizing'; S, S2, S3: bite 'copy'; S3: bite off 'copy from']

**biter** (n.) person who steals the ideas of others | *Josh is such a biter, I saw him doing my dance move.*

[U01; S3]

**bitter** (adj.) mad; disappointed; sad : sour | *Morgan is bitter that after thirty years his parents got divorced.*

[S: 'annoyed, frustrated'; S3: 'upset, resentful']

**biz, bizzo** (n.) water pipe for smoking marijuana : bong | *Where's the biz?* | *Do you have a bizzo?*

**<bizatch>, <biznatch>, <bizotch>** (n.) punk; annoying or troublesome person | *That kid won't stop talking in class. He's a little bizatch.*

[pronounced like biz plus "atch" (rhymes with catch) or biz plus natch or biz plus "otch" (rhymes with notch), with the accent on the second syllable; < bitch with za, zna, or zno inserted after the vowel]

bizzo see biz

**B.J.** (n.) blowjob, fellatio | *Jen gave Henry a B.J. last night.*

[L174: (1949); < blow job]

**blade** (v.) rollerblade | *We went blading last Saturday.*

[U97; S3]

**blader** (n.) rollerblader | *There are a lot of bladers down by the beach.*

**blaze** (v.) smoke marijuana : blaze up, burn | *Fred scored some phat buds and we're gonna go blaze after class.*

[L181: blast 'to smoke (a marijuana cigarette)' (1952); S3]

**blaze up** 1. (v.prt.) light | *We blazed up a doobie, then my mom walked in and we had to put it out;* 2. (v.) smoke marijuana : blaze

**bling bling** (int.) (used to draw someone's attention to one's new expensive or flashy possession) | *Look at my watch! Bling bling!*

[bling rhymes with cling; U01: 'money, material wealth, jewelry'; see also be all about the bling-bling]

**blitzed** (adj.) drunk | *John came home blitzed and threw up all over my couch.*

[C31; L187 (1966); S]

block see cock block

**blood** (n.) male relative | —*Who's that cute guy over there? —That's my blood.*

[C32 black: 'fellow black'; L191 orig. Black E.: 'a close male friend' (1965); U01: 'brother'; S2: (addr. used to a close male friend)]

**blow** (v.) have oral sex with (a male) | *Jimmy always has Jenny over because she blows him well.*

[C32; L198 (ca1930); S; S2]

**blow chunks** (v.) vomit | *John was so drunk that we all knew he was going to be blowing chunks soon.*

[U83, 84, 87, 92, U84: throw chunks; U92: 'really do poorly'; S; S2]

**blow doors** (v.) go fast | *Man, we blew doors in Paul's Mustang!*

[U83]

**blow off** (v.prt.) intentionally miss or skip (a class, etc.); fail to put enough effort into (a class); intentionally disregard or ignore (a person) | *I may blow off class and go to the beach.* | *When she saw me, she blew me off.* | *Last quarter I blew off chemistry.*

[C33: 'to avoid or shirk'; L203 (1965); U83, 84, 87, 89, 90; S; S2; S3]

**blow the spot** (v.) crash a party, go to a party uninvited | —*What did you do last night? —Jeff and I blew the spot.*

**blue balls** (n.) pain in the testicles due to extreme sexual excitement without release through ejaculation. *She's so fine — just looking at her gives me blue balls.*

[C34; L208: (1916-22); S; S3]

**blue flame** (v.) light a fart with fire | *Fred had a lot of beans and decided to go blue flaming in his room.*

**blunt** (n.) hollowed out cigar filled with marijuana | *Johnnie smoked two blunts last night and got really stoned.*

[L213 (1988); S3; < Phillies Blunt]

**board** (n.) rebound (in basketball) | *Chene got a ton of boards yesterday.*

Bob see nob on Bob

**boink** 1. (v.) have sex | *They were boinking;* 2. (v.) have sex with | *He boinked her.*

[L222: (1987); S; S2; S3: doink; see also bonk]

**bomb** 1. (adj.) great, unforgettable, divine | *That car is bomb.* | *That was a bomb party;* 2. (v.) do poorly on (a test, an interview, etc.) | *I bombed the first quiz — I'll have to do better on the rest;* 3. (n.) good marijuana | *Got any bomb?*

[C37: (2), 'to do very well on'; L225: 'do badly' (1953-58), (2) (1962); U84, 97, 99, 01: (2), U97, 99: 'extremely good'; S: (2); S2: (2); S3: (1,2); see also be the bomb]

**bombed** (adj.) drunk; high on drugs | *I had so much pot last night, I was completely bombed.*

[C37; L226 (1956); U90: be bombed 'to be very drunk'; S; S2]

**bone** 1. (v.) have sex | *They boned at the party*; 2. (v.) have sex with | *He boned her at the party*; 3. (n.) penis | *Come on, baby, act like a dog and come play with my bone.*

[C37: bone, boner 'the erect penis'; L227: (1971), jump on (someone's) bones (19th C7, 1952), bone 'erection' (1916); U83: jump on (someone's) bones; U92: (1); S: (1, 2), do the bone dance; S2: (2); S3: (1, 2); see also be in the bone shack, jump (someone's) bones]

**bone out** (v.) leave | *I've got to bone out in about five minutes.* | *We all jumped in the car and boned out.*  
[S2; S3]

**boned out** see be boned out

**boneded** see big boneded

**boner** 1. (n.) erection : **stiffy, woody** | *Slater was embarrassed because everyone knew he had a boner*; 2. (n.) dumb person | *You're such a boner.*

[C37: bone, boner 'the erect penis', bonehead L; L230 (1966) (1); U92: (1); S: (1), bonehead 'dope, moron'; S2: (1); S3: (1); see also renob]

**bones** (n.) dollars | *I didn't want to pay five bones for parking.*

[C37: teenagers: 'money, cash', C38: bones 'dollars, money'; L227: (1889); U92, 96; S; S2, S3; see also jump (someone's) bones]

**bong** (n.) water pipe for smoking marijuana | *The bud in the bong was cashed.*

[C38; L230 (1990\*); S: beer bong 'device consisting of a funnel attached to a tube for drinking beer quickly'; S2, S3]

**bonk** (v.) have sex | *They bonked.*

[see also boink]

**boo** (n.) girlfriend; boyfriend | *She's my boo.*

[U01; S3]

**book, book it** (v.) leave; hurry | *Let's book it before the cops get here.* | *Come on, let's book.*

[C39 students: book it; L237: (1974); U83, 84, 87, 89: book, U98: book it; S: book; S2; S3]

**boosie** (adj.) out of style; out of touch with what is in style | *That's hell a boosie!*

[pronounced like the first part of *boosier*, like *Hoosier* with a b; the s has the same sound as in *pleasure*]

**booty** (n.) buttocks, rear end | *Check out that booty!*

[C40 esp black: 'the sex act, sex, ass'; L245 esp. Black English: booty 'the buttocks'; U98: 'ugly, disgusting'; S: be hanging big bootie out 'to be in the way'; S2: booty 'rear end, butt; sex'; S3: booty, bootie 'ugly, repulsive'; see also big booty ho, dookie booty, <ghetto booty>]

**booty call** 1. (n.) call to someone to suggest having sex | *I got a booty call last night at 4am from a girl from my high school*; 2. (n.) person one calls when one wants to have sex | *Is Jenny your official girlfriend now? No, she's my booty call.*

[C40 esp black: booty 'sex'; S: bootie drought 'lack of sex'; S2: booty 'sex'; S3: 'phone call, visit, email, or page (usually late in the evening) received from someone whose object is sexual gratification'; popularized by the movie *Boozy Call*]

**booyah** 1. (int. used to express pleasure or appreciation) : **sweet** | *I just got paid today. Booyah!*; 2. (int.) so there; I showed you : **in your face** : —*Bet you can't parallel park in that space. (time passes) —Booyah!*  
[pronounced like boo plus "yah" (rhymes with la); S: 'wham, bang, crack!]

**bounce** 1. (v.) leave. | *Last night the party was so dead that we bounced at 10 p.m.*; 2. (v.) have sex | *They were bouncing.*

[L252: 'to copulate with' (1952); U97: 'to have sex with', U01: 'to go'; S3]

**bowl** (n.) amount of marijuana packed in a pipe | *Last night Kenny and his friends smoked three bowls.* | *That weed was so good I got bombed off of one bowl.*

[C42: 'marijuana, especially when smoked in a pipe'; L254: 1-2 (1974); S: smoke a bowl 'to smoke marijuana'; S2: 'type of marijuana pipe with a large bowl'; S3: 'pipe; pipeful of marijuana']

**box** see chomp box, hotbox, sex box

**boy** (n.) (male's) close male friend | *Jason is David's boy.* | *Me and my boy robbed the liquor store on the corner yesterday.*

[see also <brown baby boy>, homeboy, my boy]

**boy band** (n.) band whose members are young looking males who sing and dance but do not play instruments | *I hate boy bands like \*NSync.*

**bread** see break bread

**break** 1. (v.) leave | *Break, if you know what's best for you!* | *Let's break!*; 2. (v.) beat up | *I'm going to break you!* | *Glen got broke!*

[C44: 'a prison escape'; L264-5 (1973); see also make a break for]

**break bread** (v.) pay up | *The pizza is here. Everyone break bread.*

**break off** 1. (v.prt.) give (someone) what he or she needs | *Kelly needed some sex so I broke her off*; 2. (v.prt.) give (something) to (someone) | *I need some cash — break me off some.*

[S3: 'give (someone something)']

**break off with** (v.prt.prep.) give (something) to (someone) | *Break me off with some cash.*

**break out** (v.prt.) bring out, produce | *Things got better when he broke out the beer.*

[C45: break out 'to bring out, produce'; S: break out with 'to surprisingly or suddenly produce (something new and unexpected)'; S2: break out with 'to produce']

**break out the bank** (v.) bring out the money | *When we got to the register everyone watched me break out the bank to pay for the T.V.*

**brew, brewha** (n.) glass or can of beer | *Hey, give me a brew, please.*

[C45: brew; L267: brew (1907), brewhaha, brewha (1989\*); S: brewhaha, brewha, hahaha, ha; shock a brew 'have a beer'; brewha(ha) <brouhaha>]

**bro** 1. (addr.) (used to a male friend or acquaintance) | *'Sup, bro? | Give me the 411, bro!*; 2. (n.) male friend | *Me and my bro went out for a drink.*

[rhymes with row; C46: 'brother', black: 'black person'; L271: 'friend, buddy' (voc.) (1957); S2: 'close male friend', voc); S3; <brother>]

<brown baby boy> (n.) piece of fecal matter | *Man, John, can't you flush? There's a huge brown baby boy in the toilet!*

**brutal** (adj.) wrong, bad | *The remark Mike made about women was brutal.* | *My professor popped a quiz on us today - that was so brutal.* [L278 (1983)]

**bubblebutt** (n.) rounded, protruding rear end (on someone with a small waist, usually a female) | *Check out that bubblebutt!* [S: 'large rear end with rounded buttocks']

**bubbler** (n.) water pipe for smoking marijuana | *I bought a new bubbler last weekend.*

**bubonic** 1. (n.) really great marijuana | *Where can I get some bubonic?*; 2. (adj.) really great (of marijuana) | *That's some bubonic baebuddha.* [< similarity to chronic; see also chronic bubonic]

**Buck Fifty** (n.) Roll Inn (Buck Fifty Subs) in Westwood (where subs now cost \$1.75) | *Let's go over to Buck Fifty and get some food.* [S3; fitty < fifty]

**bud** (n.) marijuana | *Do you smell that bud?* [C48 teenagers: 'marijuana'; L287: 'cannabis' (1982), 'friend' (1935); S: 'marijuana'; S2: bud, buds 'marijuana'; S3: 'marijuana; marijuana cigarette']

**buddha** (n.) marijuana | *We just bought some buddha.* [L287: (1988); S3; probably < bud]

**budget** (adj.) poor quality | *I have this budget computer that keeps freezing.*

**buff** (adj.) very muscular [C48: buff 'naked'; L288 students: (1982); U83, 84, 90; S; S2; S3]

**bum** 1. (v.) get, take (something insignificant) | *Hey, Johnnie, can I bum a ride home?*; 2. (v.) borrow (something that can be exchanged or replaced) | *Can I bum 100 bucks? I'll pay you back next week.* [C51: 'to beg or borrow'; L309 (1863); S: 'to take, to borrow (something to which one's not entitled); S3: 'to ask for and get for free']

**bummed** (adj.) sad, unhappy | *Jill always looks bummed.* [C51; L311 (1973); U83, 89, 90; S; S2; S3: bummed, bummed out]

**bummer** 1. (n.) bad experience, something disappointing | *What a bummer!*; 2. (int.) what a bad experience! | *Bummer!* [C51 teenagers, fr 1960s counterculture: 'any bad experience or occasion; bad situation or place'; L311: 'something that is unpleasant, difficult, dangerous, or tedious' (1966); U83; S: 'something disappointing or unfortunate'; S2: 'upsetting situation'; S3: 'shame']

**bump** 1. (v.) play (music) very loud, with significant bass | *He bumped his music;* 2. (v.) play very loud, with significant bass (of music) | *The car was rolling down the street with its music bumping so loud that the store's windows vibrated;* 3. (v.) have sex | *They bumped after the party.* [C51: 'to make pregnant'; L312: (2) (1669); S: (2); S2: 'to produce deep, rich, bass sounds'; S3: (2), 'to have a loud, good bass'; see also **be bumping / be bumpin'**]

**bump and grind** 1. (v.) have sex | *They wre bumping and grinding;* 2. (n.) sex | *There's nothing wrong with a little bump and grind.* [C52: 'to thrust out and rotate the pelvis in dancing, imitation of the sex act'; L313: bump-and-grind 'an erotic dance' (1984)]; S3: 'sexual activity'; see also **be grinding, do the bump and grind**]

**burger** see **carpet burger, munch a carpet burger**

**burn** 1. (v.) smoke marijuana : **blaze** | *Do you want to go to Dave's pad and burn?*; 2. (v.) turn (someone) down, reject (someone) | *She totally burned him.*

[C53: burn 'cigarette', burnie 'partially smoked marijuana cigarette; marijuana cigarette shared among smokers'; L312: 'to smoke (a cannabis cigarette)' (1964); U84: 'to cheat'; S: 'to insult, point out (someone's) shortcoming'; S2: 'to con, cheat (someone); to humiliate, have the last word to (someone)'; S3: (1)]

**burner** see **rice burner**

**burn-out** (n.) mental fatigue, loss of enthusiasm; disappointment | *There is no prize for the competition any more. That's such a burn-out.* | *I am experiencing burn-out when I finish taking a three hour final.*

[C54 teenagers: 'user or abuser of drugs, liquor, etc.'; L322 esp. students: burnout 'person whose intellect, sensibilities, etc., have been notably impaired through habitual use of drugs or alcohol' (1973); S: 'dropout, stoner'; S2: burner 'person who uses drugs, especially marijuana'; S3: burn out 'to get fatigued, get fed up', burn-out 'person who is tired or who doesn't want to have fun']

**burnt out** (adj.) mentally or physically drained | *I'm burnt out!* [C53; S: burned out, burnt; S3: burned out, burnt out]

**bus** see **drive the bus**

**bust** 1. (v.) break up (a party, for example); catch (someone doing something wrong) | *The cops busted the party.* | *Susie tried to sneak in the window but her parents were there and they busted her in the act.* | *The teacher saw John copying off Fred's test and he got busted;* 2. (v.) make (a basket, a shot) | *Jason Kaponu busts tres left and right.* [C55 teenagers fr 1950s: 'to catch someone in an illegal or immoral act'; L: 'to raid by force of law' (1971), 'to catch in the act' (1954-60), L330 esp. Rap Music: 'to perform' (1981-85); U83: busted 'in trouble'; S: 'to make (a difficult shot in basketball)'; S2: 'to punish', busted 'gotcha; punished'; S3: 'to shoot very well in basketball']

**bust a cap** (v.) shoot | *Back up before I bust a cap.* [C55 Army: bust caps 'to fire the main gun of a tank'; L330: 'to shoot a gun'; S2: bust caps 'to cause damage (often in retaliation)']

**bust a cap in** (v.) shoot (someone) | *Don't make me bust a cap in you.*

**bust a move** 1. (v.) dance | *Joey busted a move and showed all the other breakdancers up;* 2. (v.) make a pass | *Did he bust a move?*

[L330 Black English: 'to make a move' (1984); U90: 'to do something, make a move, take a chance'; S: 'to make a move, to leave']

**bust a move on** (v.prep.) make a pass at | *John tried to bust a move on Rachel at the party.*

**bust a nut** (v.) ejaculate | *I pulled out and busted a nut on a towel.* § Males can use this metaphorically in the expression *I laughed so hard I busted a nut.*

[C298: nut 'testicle', C162: get one's nuts 'to have an orgasm'; Lli693 esp. Black E.: '(of either sex) to have an orgasm' (1938); S2: get a nut, nut 'to ejaculate; semen'; S3]

**bust a U., bust a U.-ie** (v.) make a U-turn | *Hey Jim, I think we passed the street. Bust a U-ie at the next light.*  
[S3; U., U.-ie < U-turn]

**bust (one's) balls** (v.) work very hard | *I busted my balls last night trying finish up my project.*  
[C54: bust balls; L73: (1944); S3]

**bust (someone's) balls** (v.) scold (someone) | *Jenny's boss busted her balls after the meeting for showing up late.*  
[C64: bust balls; L73: break/bust... 'to harass, nag' (1955/1967); S3: 'to annoy, nag; to make (someone) work hard'; see also **bust (someone's) nuts**]

**bust (someone) in the (body part)** (v.) hit (someone) in the (body part) | *I busted him in the nose.*

**bust it in (someone's) eye** (v.) make a basket shooting over (someone's) head | *Everyone made noise when I got the ball and busted it in Ken's eye.*

**bust (someone's) nuts** (v.) scold (someone) | *Jenny's boss busted her nuts yesterday for screwing up on the job.*  
[see also **bust (someone's) balls**]

**bust out** (v.) reveal that one knows (someone) is lying | *Jimmy knew Jenny was lying yesterday so he busted her out.*

**bust up** 1. (v.) laugh | *Whenever Aaron and Josh get together they're always busting up about something;* 2. (v.prt.) make (someone) laugh | *That joke busted me up.*  
[U97: busting up 'laughing'; S; S2: 'to laugh']

**<butch>** (adj.) lesbian in a masculine way | *It's a guy's dream to have lesbians, but it becomes a nightmare when they're butch.*  
[C65: 'aggressive lesbian'; L332: '(used esp. of female homosexuals) especially masculine in appearance or behavior' (1963); S3]

**butt** (n.) strict person; uptight person | *Some professors are real butts about attendance.* | *He's a butt - you can't make a joke about him.*  
[L334: 'a stupid or contemptible person' (1993); see also **bubblebutt**]

**butt rock** (n.) type of rock music played by a **hair band** or by **butt rockers** | *Poison played butt rock throughout their career.*

**butt rocker** (n.) long-haired member of an 80's rock band | *Axl Rose could be considered a butt rocker.*

**butterface** (n.) female with an unattractive face but an attractive body | *Jenny's a butterface.*  
[L335: butterface 'ugly or contemptible person' (1973); S: butter 'not cool, nerdy'; S3; < ... but her face!]

**<butt-fuck>** (v.) light a cigarette from the end of another cigarette | *I didn't have a lighter, therefore I had to butt-fuck.*

**butt-huggers** (n.) briefs (male's underwear) : **tightie whities** | *I used to wear butt-huggers when I was a kid and now I wear boxers.*  
[S3: 'very tight pants']

**buy** see **I'll buy if you fly**

**buzz** see **be buzzing / be buzzin', get buzzed, make (someone) buzz**

## C

**cable** (n.) fecal matter | *Elephant cable is huge!*  
[see also **lay cable**]

**caboose** (n.) rear end, buttocks | *Check out that caboose!*  
[L (ca1919)]

**cake** see **be cake**

**Cal** see **NorCal, SoCal**

**Cali** (n.) California | *Cali is the place to be in the summer.* | *I went out of Cali for spring break.*  
§ Felt to be used more often with other people from California (thus, *I was born in Cali* would be an unlikely remark to a stranger).  
[pronounced like the name *Callie*; L350: Cali, Cally (1930); S2: Cali; S3: Callie; ; < California; popularized by the LL Cool J song "Goin Back to Cali"]

**call** see **booty call**

**call out** (v.prt.) force (someone) to confess to something | *Jim called Joe out at the staff meeting after much controversy.*  
[C59: call someone's bluff 'to require the truth' ?]

**camel toe** (n.) crotch (of a female wearing tight pants) | *Jenny has a skanky looking camel toe.*  
[see also **mangina**]

**camp out** 1. (v.) be in a place for a long time | *James started pounding on the door because his girlfriend was camping out in the bathroom;* 2. (v.) wait overnight outside Pauley Pavillion to buy tickets | *We camped out last night.*  
[S3: (2)]

**can** see **open a can of whoop-ass**

**cancer stick** (n.) cigarette | *Hey, man, you need to lay off the cancer sticks.*  
[L355 (1958)]

**candy flip** (v.) take ecstasy and L.S.D. together | *At the rave Fred and Johnny were candy flipping.* | *Have you ever candy flipped?*  
[C60: candy 'LSD']

**cap** 1. (n.) bullet | *Jimmy put a cap in John;* 2. (n.) psychedelic mushroom : **shroom** | *I had two caps and Bertha had the other 32.*  
[L360: (1) (1925), 'to shoot (a person)' (1970-71); S2: 'to assault, beat up'; S3: 'to shoot, to punch'; see also **bust a cap, bust a cap in, pop a cap in (someone's) ass**]

**cap on** (v.prep.) make fun of | *Jimmy was capping on James all day because of his haircut.*

[L360 Black English: 'to insult, make fun of' (1966); U83; S; S2; S3]

**carpet burger** (n.) cunnilingus, oral sex with a female | *He had a carpet burger.*

[L363: munch the carpet 'to perform cunnilingus' (1981); S: carpet muncher 'female homosexual'; see also **munch a carpet burger**]

<**carpet muncher**> (n.) lesbian (derog.) | *Jenny and Jane are carpet munchers.*

[L363: munch the carpet 'to perform cunnilingus' (1981); S: carpet muncher, rug muncher; see also **munch a carpet burger**]

**cash, cashed** (adj.) burnt down to nothing | *The bud in the bong was cashed.*

[L366: cash 'to give up, quit' (1905), 'to die' (1908); S: cashed 'physically, mentally, or financially drained']

**Caucasians** see **University of Solely Caucasians** (at **University of Second Choice**)

**cell, celly** (n.) cell phone | *Can I borrow your celly to call my mom?*

[celly pronounced like cell plus E; < call phone; S3: cell]

**Central** see **University of South Central** (at **University of Second Choice**)

**cha-ching** 1. (int.) I have money! | *—Did you get paid today? —Cha-ching! Yes, I did;* 2. (int.) wow | *I hooked up with that supermodel last night. Cha-ching!*

[cha rhymes with uh; L405: ching (1904); S2: ch-ching 'good job'; S3: (exclamation showing success, monetary or otherwise); < the sound of a cash register]

**chad** see **hanging chad**

**chain** see **yank (one's) chain**

**check out** (v.prt.) look closely at : **scope out** | *Johnnie checked out the girls with the huge jugs while with Jenny.*

[C68: check out 'to look closely at'; L388: 'to look at; observe with interest' (1949); S: check it out! 'wow!'; S2: 'to evaluate, look over'; S3: 'to look over']

**check ya later** (grt.) goodbye, see you later | *Is everything fine? Everything looks good. Alright, check ya later.*

[S3]

**cheddar** (n.) money | *Next year Chene goes out in the real world to make some cheddar.*

[S3: cheese 'money']

**cheese** (n.) nonsense, bullshit | *That's full of cheese. | That's a whole lot of cheese.*

[C68: 'nonsense'; L387: cheese 'second-rate' (1911), 'nonsense' (1950, < German); U92: 'flatter excessively in a sarcastic manner', U97: 'something corny, childish, or unsophisticated, something overly clichéd'; S: 'something out of date or cheesy'; S2: cheese, cheese 'it's of poor quality!'; to do poorly'; S3: 'cheap, inauthentic, of poor quality; dumb, silly, weird'; see also **be cheese**]

**cheesed** see **get cheesed**

**cheesy** (adj.) corny, sappy | *Titanic was one of the cheesiest movies of all time.*

[C67: 'lacking in taste, vulgarly unesthetic; shoddy; shabby'; L389: 'of substandard quality, shoddy, bad, cheap, tasteless' (1863); U90, 92: 'not up to standard, trying too hard', U92, 95: 'cheap, fake', U96: 'disgusting, silly', U98: 'corny, sappy'; S: 'unfashionable enough to be brought back, old-fashioned, dull'; S2: 'of poor quality, undistinguished'; cheeseball 'easy'; S3: 'cheap, inauthentic, of poor quality; fake, obnoxiously happy, overly sentimental; dumb, silly, weird'; see also **be cheese, cheese**]

**cherry** (adj.) in perfect condition (of a vehicle) | *Joe has a cherry '68 Mustang fastback. | That Beemer is cherry!*

[C68: 'virgin, of either sex; in an unproved or maiden state'; L390: '(of merchandise) in perfect condition' (1951-53); U83: 'car in perfect condition'; S: 'virgin; in perfect condition'; S3: 'virgin']

**chew** (n.) chewing tobacco | *John put some chew in his mouth before he went up to bat.*

[C67: 'to chew tobacco'; S3]

**chew out** (v.prt.) scold | *My mom chewed me out after I left trash in her car.*

[C67; L392 orig Mil. (1929)]

**chex-mex** (adj.) low quality, of Mexican origin (of marijuana) | *Man, you got screwed! You paid \$40 for chex-mex weed.*

[< a perceived resemblance to the mixture in Chex Mix snack + Mexican; see also **Mexi**]

**chick** (n.) female | *That chick is crazy.*

[C68 esp beat, cool, & 1960s counterculture; L393: 'young woman, a woman or girl' (1877); S: 'girl'; S2: 'young female'; S3]

**chick flick** (n.) movie designed to appeal to females | *All the Pretty Horses was such a chick flick — I had to walk out.*

[S3: 'very sentimental, romantic, and sensitive movie']

**chicken** see **choke the chicken**

**chickenhead** (n.) female that hangs around or performs favors for a male, even though he is not nice to her (derog.) | *All the guys on the football team pass around that chickenhead.*

[C68: 'a stupid person'; L398: 'a dolt' (1906)]

**chief** (addr. used by one male to another, especially by one who provides some service) | *What can I do for you, chief?*

[C68: 'used in direct address to a stranger, with a sense of ironic deference'; L400: '(used in direct address to a man, esp. one whose name is not known)' (1935), 'one's superior — often used in direct address' (1880); S3: (voc. [may be used to anyone])]

**Children** see **University of Spoiled Children** (at **University of Second Choice**)

**chill** (v.) relax, take it easy : **mellow out** | *We were chilling in my backyard drinking a beer and basking in the sun.*

[C68; L401: (1979); U87, 89, 90, 94, 97, 99; S; S2, S3: 'to calm down, relax; relaxed, calm']

**chill out** (imp.) relax, calm down | *Chill out, no one is going to ever find out that you have hemorrhoids.*

[C68 teenagers fr black; L402: (1980); U84, 87, 89, 99; S; S2; S3]

**chillax** (v.) relax, take it easy: **chill**, **mellow out** | *—What are you guys up to? — We're chillaxin' at Johnnie's tonight.*  
[ < chill + relax]

<**chink**> (n.) Asian | *There are chinks everywhere at this school.*  
[C69; L405: (1891); S3: 'person of Chinese ancestry']

<**chino**> (n.) Asian | *There were a bunch of chinos at the party yesterday.*  
[C69: 'Chinese person'; L406 esp. military: 'Chinese person' (1899); S3: 'Asian, most likely a person of Chinese or Vietnamese ancestry'; < Spanish]

choice see University of Second Choice

**choke the chicken** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Fred's favorite activity when his parents aren't home is to choke the chicken.*  
[C70: choke the gopher; L396 (1985); S3: choke the chicken, choke a chicken, choke one's chicken]

**chomp** (v.) have oral sex with a female | *The only thing John won't do with a girl is chomp.*  
[S3: chomp (a female's) box, chomp box]

**chomp box** (n.) vagina | *That girl was playing with her chomp box in class.*  
[S3: chomp (a female's) box 'to give (a female) oral sex']

**chronchron** (n.) potent marijuana : **chronic** | *We all met in my room and Tim got cussed out because he forgot the chronchron.*  
[pronounced like the first syllable of chronic twice; < chronic - chronic; S3: chrono 'high quality marijuana']

**chronic** 1. (n.) potent marijuana | *Forget this little joint, gimme some of that chronic;* 2. (adj.) good (of marijuana) | *This weed is chronic.*  
[L418: 'marijuana' (1993); U94: 'marijuana'; S3: 'top quality marijuana'; see also bubonic]

**chronic bubonic** (n.) really potent marijuana | *That was some chronic bubonic.*

chunks see blow chunks

**cig** (n.) cigarette | *Can I have a cig?*  
[C72; L422 (1894)]

**clean** 1. (adj.) nice, excellent (used in reference to the body or interior of cars or other vehicles) | *Those new leather seats that Fred bought for his car are clean;* 2. (adj.) well done, flawless (in a sports context) | *That dunk was clean.*  
[L430 esp. Black E.: 'stylishly attractive' (1954), 'superior, excellent' (1968); S2: 'perfect']

**clear the pipes, clear (one's) pipes** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *He was in the bathroom clearing the pipes, He was in the bathroom clearing his pipes.*

**click the mouse, click (one's) mouse, double click on (one's) mouse** (v.) masturbate (of a female) | *I walked by Jenny's room and I could have*

*sworn she was in there clicking the mouse. | The little boys were listening at the door while one of their older sisters was in the room double clicking on her mouse.*

**clique** (n.) group, friends, gang | *Jimmy is part of a dangerous clique downtown.*  
[pronounced like click]

**clown** (v.) make fun of | *If you keep clowning me I'm not gonna hang out with you anymore.*  
[S2; S3; see also punch the clown]

**clueless** (adj.) confused, ignorant, mentally lost | *Some students are just clueless no matter how many times they hear the same thing.*  
[C75 college students: 'ignorant'; L440 'ignorant; stupid' (1943); U83; S; S2; S3; repopularized by the movie **Clueless**]

<**clusterfuck**> (n.) instance of confusion; mass chaos | *We tried to get tickets, but there was such a clusterfuck at the venue that we never got them.*  
[L441: 'an orgy' (1966), Mil.: 'a disorganized group of individuals' (1969)]

**clutch** 1. (adj.) crucial, important | *In our band, Jerry's clutch.* | *He made the shot under pressure — that was clutch;* 2. (adj.) good, impressive, unusual | *Paul's car is clutch.* | *Paul has a clutch car.*  
[U83: 'neat']

**C-note** (n.) one-hundred dollar bill | *Can you believe he pulled out a C-note to pay for his burger?*  
[C76; L442: (1930); S3; C. < the roman numeral]

cock see ridiculous, University of Sucking Cock (at University of Second Choice)

**cock block** (n.) person who ruins a male's chances with a female | *John was such a cock block last night. He kept following me and Jenny everywhere we went.*  
[L445: cockblock 'to thwart the sexual advances of (a third person). Hence cockblocker' (1971); S3: cock blocker 'person who tries to prevent a male's sexual success']

<**cockfest**> (n.) social gathering with a high ratio of males to females; social gathering at which people do macho, male-oriented things | *We showed up at the party, realized it was a cockfest, and left a half an hour later.*  
[see also (n.)-fest]

<**coconut**> (n.) Hispanic person who acts like a Caucasian | *Juan is such a coconut. He surfs and skates all day.*  
[L449 (1980); S3]

**coked up** (adj.) heavily affected by large amounts of cocaine | *I found him lying in a gutter all coked up.*  
[C77: coked-up; L453 (1924); S3; coked < cocaine (coke) + ed]

come see if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'

**come correct** (v.) be honest, be genuine; be true to one's roots | *Rappers who don't come correct usually don't last long and get no respect from fellow rappers.* | *You'd better come correct.*

**come up on** (v.) get | *I work two jobs now so I can come up on some cash.*

**commando** see go commando

**control** see out of control

**cooch** (n.) vagina | *She can't wear a bathing suit because her cooch is so hairy.*  
[rhymes with *haach*; C81: cooch; L470: coo (1879), cooch (1954-60), L479: cooze (1927), coozie (1934); S2, coochie; S3: coochie; see also pop (a female's) coochie]

**coochie cutters** (n.) really short shorts | *Jenny's butt is hanging out of those coochie cutters.*  
[coochie pronounced like *coo* plus "chee" (rhymes with *see*), or as in *coochie-coochie-coo*]

**cookies** see toss (one's) cookies

**cool** (adj.) good; unusual; impressive; hip | *That movie was so cool.* | *He was too cool to applaud.*  
[C81 beat & cool talk & counterculture; L474 orig. Black English: 'superlative, exciting, enjoyable; satisfactory, agreeable' (1933); U83, 84, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97; S; S2; S3; see also *be cool, bo cool with*]

**cow** see holy cow

**crack** see be on crack

**<crack baby>** (n.) (used in hypothetical sentences to comment on someone's bizarre or nonsensical behavior) | *You must have been a crack baby.*  
[U98: crack head 'person who does bizarre or nonsensical things'; S3: 'person who acts stupid or as if he or she is on cocaine']

**<cracker>** (n.) white person, especially redneck or white trash | *I walked up to the liquor store and there was some cracker sitting in front with some wheat in his mouth.*  
[C85 late 1700s: 'Southern rustic or poor white'; L503: 'backwoods Southern white person regarded as ignorant, brutal, loutish, bigoted, etc.' (1766); S3: 'white person']

**crackhead** (n.) person who does or says bizarre or nonsensical things | *Jamie is always doing crazy things. She's such a crackhead!*  
[L505: 'habitual user of crack' (1986); S3: 'person who acts stupid or as if he or she is on cocaine']

**cracking / crackin'** see let's get cracking/ let's get crackin', what's cracking? / what's crackin'

**crash** 1. (v.) go to (a party) uninvited; 2. (v.) sleep | *I was too tired to drive home so I crashed at John's house;* 3. (v.) come down from a sugar, caffeine, or drug high | *After doing E all night, Johnnie crashed.*  
[C87: 'to go to sleep', (3); L513: 'to pass out, as from intoxication' (1927), 'to go to sleep; to spend the night' (1943); to force one's way into, to enter uninvited' (1921); U83, 90, 97: (1), U97: (2); S: 'to sleep'; S2, S3: (1,2)]

**craziness** (n.) chaos; irrationality | *There were 500 people in a one-bedroom apartment - that's craziness.* | *Three cops pulled me over for a speeding ticket in Westwood - what craziness!*

**crazy** 1. (adj.) unbelievably great | *Did you hear that David was actually able to hook up with that supermodel? That's crazy!*; 2. (adj.) scary, tough | *That fool is crazy - he's built like Mr. T.*; 3. (adj.) large (of a quantity) | *I have a crazy amount of homework.*  
[C87 esp 1940s pop talk: 'excellent'; L516 orig. jazz: 'excitingly unconventional; exciting, impressive, wonderful' (1948); S2: 'very; a lot of'; S3: 'unbelievable; weird']

**cream** (v.) get sexually aroused (of a woman) | *Jenny creams whenever she thinks about Johnny naked.*  
[C87: 'to be sexually aroused, esp so as to secrete sexual fluids', cream one's jeans 'to become sexually excited, exude sexual fluids'; L517: 'to experience sexual orgasm' (1915-20), cream (one's) jeans 'to be overcome with shock, enthusiasm, or delight' (1951); S3: 'to ejaculate; to become sexually lubricated']

**creep** (v.) infringe on someone else's sexual territory | *He was creeping.*  
[S: 'to flirt, make out (usually with more than one person)']

**creep on** 1. (v.prep.) sneak up on | *Three guys crept on Jimmy last night in an alley and beat him up;* 2. (v.prep.) be unfaithful to | *Jenny has been creeping on Jimmy for six months.*  
[L518 esp. Black E.: 'to escape stealthily' (1942); S: creep 'to flirt, make out (usually with more than one person)'; S2: creep on 'to flirt with, try to pick up']

**crew** 1. (n.) people | *Man, this place is rolling deep with crew;* 2. (n.) friends, group | *I've got my crew to back me up.* | *I went and saw the new movie last night with the crew;* 3. (n.) group, band | *Jimmy is caught up with a bad crew.*  
[L520 (1990): (2); U89: (2); S3: (2); see also have deep crew]

**crib** (n.) place of residence (house, apartment, dorm room, etc.) : pad | *John's crib is awesome - he's even got a pool.*  
[C88 teenagers; L520 orig. underground: (1811); U89, 94, 96, 97, 99; S: the crib 'home'; S2; S3]

**crip** (n.) good marijuana | *Where's the crip?*  
[L509 Narc.: crap 'heroin' (1952)?; see also the crip]

**crotch rocket** (n.) small motorcycle, motorscooter (typically with a high whining sound) | *I took the crotch rocket to school yesterday.*

**crusty** (adj.) dirty | *That girl smells like she has crusty underwear.* | *He hasn't washed his hair - it's crusty.*  
[L535 juveniles: 'unpleasant; bad'; S2: 'gross, unappealing'; S3: 'dirty, disgusting']

**crystal** 1. (n.) crystalline grain on the concentrated part (**nugget**) of a marijuana plant | *When he pulled the marijuana plant out of the ground, Jim saw some crystal drop to the floor;* 2. (n.) concentrated part of the marijuana plant : **nugget, nugg**  
§ 2 is regarded as an imprecise usage.  
[C90 narcotics: 'narcotics in powdered form, esp amphetamines'; L536 Narc.: 'methamphetamine in powdered form'; S2: 'methamphetamine']

**Cuban** (n.) Cuban cigar | *How much did you get those Cubans for?*  
[S3]



**cum-guzzling gutter slut** (n.) female who sleeps around and is not nice (derog.): <skank-ass ho> | *No one wants to hang out with Lisa because she is a cum-guzzling gutter slut.*  
[C78, 91: come, cum 'semen', 376 scumsucking 'despicable, disgusting'; L459: come, cum 'semen' (1923)]

**curb** see **kick (someone) to the curb, to the curb**

**cut** (adj.) having well-defined muscles | *He's so cut after working out two times a day.*  
[S; S3]

**cut (someone) low** (v.) insult (someone) | *Jimmy's face turned red when he got cut low in front of his girlfriend. | She cut him low.*  
[C91: cut 'to injure someone with an insult or sarcasm'; L545 stu.: cut 'to insult' (cut low used in a 1989 example)]

**cut one** (v.) fart | *He cut one and smiled at me from across the table.*  
[L545: cut (tr.) (cut one used in a 1967 example); S3]

**cut up the rug** (v.) dance | *I cut up the rug with some girl last night at the party.*  
[C93 esp 1930s jive talk: cut the rug, cut a rug; L546 Jazz: cut a rug (1941)]

**cutters** see **coochie cutters**

**cuz** 1. (addr. used to a friend) : **homeboy, homegirl** | *Wassup, cuz, go grab Jimmy and let's go to the party;* 2. (n.) cousin | *My cuz and I are gonna go play some ball.*  
[rhymes with **buzz**; < **cousin**; L549 Black English: (1979); S3: (1)]

## d

**da bomb** see **be the bomb**

**daddy** see **mack daddy**

**daisy dukes** (n.) very short, tight shorts | *The only people that can wear daisy dukes are prostitutes because they are so slutty.*  
[S3; < Daisy Dukes on **The Dukes of Hazzard**]

**damn straight** (int.) that's right | *Are you really the new supervisor? Damn straight!*  
[U83; S2; S3]

**dang** (int.) wow | *Brian got grounded because his brother told on him. Dang, that's whack.*  
[C96; L558: dang (it) 'damn' (1821); U94; S2; S3]

**dank** 1. (adj.) good looking | *That girl is dank!*; 2. (n.) marijuana | *That's some good dank;* 3. (adj.) good | *That pizza was dank. | That pizza was the dank shit.*  
[S: 'bad; very good'; S3: 'very high quality marijuana']

**dap in give (someone) dap**

**dawg** see **dogg**

**days** see <**have got ass for days**>

**days of** (quant.) a lot of | *He has days of cars. | We ate days of spaghetti.*  
[L561: for days 'extensively' (1971)]

**days and days of** (quant.) a whole lot of | *He has days and days of cars.*

**dazed** (adj.) high on drugs | *Did you hear about how some guys got Terry to take her clothes off when she was dazed?*

**D.D.F.** (n.) visual effect that occurs when a male sees a female from far away and thinks she is attractive, but finds out she is not attractive when he sees her from close up | *D.D.F., man. | Must have been blinded by the D.D.F.*  
[< distance distortion factor]

**deal** (v.) deal with it : **suck it up** | *I don't care how many problems you've got, just deal!*  
[L570: 'to deal with [someone], esp. with violence' (1942); S3: 'to put up with a situation; calm down, relax'; see also **no big deal**]

**dealy** (n.) thing | *Can you pass me that dealy next to you on the table?*  
[U01]

**deep** 1. (adj.) far away | *I don't want to go to China, that's hella deep;* 2. (adj.) thought-provoking | *The Sixth Sense was a really deep movie. | Eminem's lyrics are so deep - we stayed up talking about them all night.*  
[U96: (2); S3: (2); see also **be deep with, be in deep shit, be rolling deep / be rollin' deep, be rolling deep with / be rollin' deep with, have deep crew, roll deep, roll (number) deep**]

**deep throat** (v.) have oral sex with a male (going down on the entire length of the penis) | *The porn star in Debbie Does Dallas can deep throat like no other.*  
[L575: (tr.) (1973); < the movie **Deep Throat**]

**deez nuts** 1. (int.) over my dead body | *—Jim gets to start tomorrow. —Deez nuts, I'm starting tomorrow;* 2. (n.) these testicles | *She got down on her knees and licked deez nuts.*

**denied** 1. (int.) your shot was blocked!; 2. (int.) you got rejected!  
[S2: deny 'to turn down a request from, reject (someone)'; see also **get denied**]

**dick around** (v.) be unproductive | *I dicked around all weekend and didn't get any work done.*  
[C100: dick, dick around 'to potter or meddle'; L585: 'to loaf or waste time, fool around' (1947); S2: dick 'nothing']

**dick over** (v.prt.) cause problems for (usually intentionally) : **screw over** | *Jack was supposed to give me a ride home but he dicked me over and bailed early. | That professor dicked me over.*  
[C100: dick, dick around 'to potter or meddle'; S: 'to trick, deceive'; L584: dick 'to victimize, ruin, cheat, deceive' (1964); S3: dick, dick over 'to treat badly, lead astray']

<**dicktease**> (n.) female that leads males on sexually (derog.) | *—Dude! That girl wants to take me up to her room! —No she doesn't, she's just a dicktease.*

[L586 (1969); S]

**Diddy** (n.) Diddy Riese Cookies in Westwood | *You should come to my program, I went down and got stuff from Diddy today.*  
[pronounced either *Diddy* (rhymes with *giddy*) or like *Dee-dee*]

**digits** (n.) phone number | *That sleazy guy asked for Sally's digits.*  
[U96; S2: digits / 7 digits; S3; popularized in *Clueless*]

**dime** (n.) ounce (of marijuana) | *I bought a dime of pot for 20 bucks.*  
[C102: dime bag, dime 'ten dollars' worth of a narcotic'; L593: dime / dime bag 'ten dollars' worth of an illicit drug' (1970)]

**dime bag, dime sack** (n.) one ounce bag of marijuana; ten dollar bag of marijuana | *They found a dime sack on him and suspended him from school for a week.*  
[C102: dime bag, dime 'ten dollars' worth of a narcotic'; L593: dime / dime bag 'ten dollars' worth of an illicit drug' (1970); S3: dime sack 'ten dollar baggie of marijuana'; see also *nickel bag*]

**<dipshit>** (n.) stupid person | *You ran that stop sign, you dipshit.*  
[C103; L601 (1962)]

**dirt** 1. (n.) bad marijuana | *That was some crappy dirt;* 2. (v.) get the best of, do better than (in a competition or argument) : **dominate, tear up; beat up** | *I'm going to dirt you in Bond!* | *Josh got dirted! His nose is straight broken.*  
[L603: 'tobacco, esp. chewing tobacco'; S3: 'low quality marijuana']

**dirted** 1. (int.) that's too bad : **ouch** | *He just got schooled in front of his girlfriend. Dirted!*; 2. (int.) I showed you, I showed you up : **in your face** | *I just dominated you in basketball. Dirted!*

**dirty** (adj.) wrong | *It's dirty to cheat on your girlfriend.*  
[C104: 'dishonest, shady'; L603 Police: 'corrupt' (1958); S3: 'promiscuous']

**dish** (v.) pass (a basketball) | *Kobe Bryant needs to dish the rock to Shaq more often.*  
[L606 (1980)]

**diss** (v.) make offensive comments about; treat with disrespect : **dog, dog on** | *The boss shot down his idea so he felt dissed.* | *John's girlfriend totally dissed him — she was making out with Fred last night.* | *He dissed my shoes.*  
[L605 esp. Black English: dis 'to disparage, belittle' (1982), 'to disrespect, affront' (1984); U90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98: dis / diss; S: dis / diss; S2: dis; S3; < dis- in words like disrespect, disregard;

**ditch** 1. (v.) leave, get away from (for a while) | *That's pretty weak how he ditched his girlfriend on prom night.* | *The sorority girls kept trying to ditch that ugly girl that hangs out with them;* 2. (v.) cut (a class) | *I'm gonna ditch class and play some ball;* 3. (v.) cut class, especially for the whole day | *We're gonna ditch today and go to the beach.*  
[C105: L607: 'to get away from (pursuers), elude' (1899), students: 'to absent oneself from (school or a class) without a compelling reason' (1926); S2: 'to leave behind, get rid of'; S3]

**ditz** (n.) stupid person (usually female) | *The easiest girls are the ditzes.*  
[C105; L608: (1982); S: 'ditz person'; S2: 'stupid female'; S3: 'stupid person, person who acts stupid']

**ditz** (adj.) stupid (usually of a female) | *That girl is the valedictorian? She looks so ditz, though.*  
[C105: ditsy; L608: '(of a woman) silly, scatterbrained, flighty' (1973); S; S2: 'dingy (of a female)'; S3: 'stupid, acting stupid']

**diving / divin'** see **go muff diving / go muff divin'**

**D.L.** see **on the D.L.**

**do** 1. (v.) take (a drug) | *Joanie does a lot of meth;* 2. (n.) hairdo | *I ain't gonna be seen with you with that do;* 3. (v.) have sex with | *She did him again; he must be her new booty call.* | *Jimmy did Jenny last night;* 4. (v.) kill | *I better not see him on the street or he's gonna get done.*  
[C106 esp. black: (2); C106: 'to use or take narcotics', esp. black: 'hairdo', C108: do it (3); L611: (1) (1967), (2) (1966), (3) (ca1650), (4) (1780); U99, 99: (1), 92: 'to have sex'; S: (1, 2); S2: (3), do up 'to inject or smoke a drug'; S3: (1, 3); (2) < hairdo; see also *doable*]

**do** (a male) a favor see **give** (a male) a favor

**do the bump and grind** (v.) have sex | *They did the bump and grind.*  
[S: do the deed, do the do, do the bone dance, do the nasty, do the wild thing; see also **be grinding, bump, bump and grind**]

**do the horizontal tango** (v.) have sex | *They did the horizontal tango.*  
[Lii155: horizontal hop, horizontal mambo, horizontal twist and shout (1989); S: do the deed, do the do, do the bone dance, do the nasty, do the wild thing]

**do the humpty dumpty** (v.) have sex | *They did the humpty dumpty.*  
[C221: hump; Lii195: hump (1785); S: do the deed, do the do, do the bone dance, do the nasty, do the wild thing]

**do the nasty** (v.) have sex | *They did the nasty.*  
[Lii640 esp. Black E. (1989); S]

**do the wild thing** (v.) have sex | *They did the wild thing.*  
[S; S2]

**doable** (adj.) attractive enough to have sex with | *Check out the blonde sitting in the front. She is definitely doable.*  
[S2; S3]

**dodo** (n.) marijuana | *I could smell the dodo on his clothes.*  
[perhaps < doodoo?; see also *doobie*]

**dog** 1. (n.) marijuana cigarette | *—Do you have any dogs with you? —Yeah, let's go smoke out;* 2. (v.) make offensive comments about; treat with disrespect : **diss, dog on** | *He dogged my shoes.*  
[L616: 'dogleg tobacco' (1906) (?), 618 'to treat with contempt or disdain, humiliate' (1930); U84, 92: 'ignore', U90, 92, 94 'jilt, dump', U90, 96: 'make fun of'; U92: 'do something mean to'; S: 'to fail to keep an appointment with, to lie to, to stare at, to ignore'; S2: 'to reject, to leave out, to humiliate, to beat badly'; S3: dog 'to stand up, ignore, snub, to stare at aggressively, to make fun of'; see also *mad dog*]

**dog on** (v.prep) make offensive comments about; treat with disrespect : **diss, dog** | *John's girlfriend totally dogged on him — she was making out with Fred last night.*  
[L618: dog 'to treat with contempt or disdain, humiliate' (1930); U97: 'put down'; S: 'talk badly about'; S2: 'to put down, to mock'; S3: 'to make fun of']

**dog, dawg** 1. (n.) close friend of the same sex as oneself | *She's my dogg.* (a female would say this) | *He's my dogg.* (a male would say this); 2. (addr.) (used to a friend or acquaintance) | *What's up, dogg?*  
[pronounced like *dog*; C107 esp black: 'untrustworthy man, seducer', black: 'sexually aggressive man', (2); L615 esp. Black English: 'treacherous or brutal person' (1966); U97: 'man who treats women without respect; friend'; S: 'person who does wrong to someone else'; S3]

**(Name)-dogg** (n., addr.) (Name) (used by friends; a name longer than one syllable is shortened to its first syllable if that ends in a consonant sound (other than *r*), or otherwise is replaced by its initial letter, as any name can be) | *Dave-dogg, D-dogg* (David) | *J-dogg* (Jason) | *Ash-dogg, A-dogg* (Ashlee) | *M-dogg* (Mary) | *H-dogg* (Heather) | *Chris-dogg, C-dogg* (Chris) | *Nat-dogg, N-dogg* (Natalie)  
[pronounced like *dog*; S3]

**doggy style** (adv.) in a rear-entry position | *They did it doggy style.* | *He taxed her doggy style.*  
[C107: dogfuck 'to do a sex act with one's partner entering the other from the rear'; L625: dog-style (1954-60)]

**dominate** (v.) get the best of, do better than (in a competition or argument) : **tear up** | *John totally dominated Jim.*  
[S2: 'to do well']

**don't** see if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'

**don't go there** (imp.) don't talk about that | —*Stood up by any girls lately John? —Don't go there.*  
[S3]

**doo rag** bandanna or stretchy head covering | *Eric is loc'n with his baggy pants and doo rag.*  
[doo pronounced like *do*]

**doobie** (n.) marijuana cigarette | *We slazed up a doobie last night.*  
[pronounced like *do* plus *be*; C109; L630: (1967); S; S2; S3]

**dookie** (n.) poop | *There's some dookie on the bottom of your shoe.*  
[pronounced like *duke* plus *E*; L632 So: (1969); S3]

**dookie booty** (n.) big buttocks | *All the guys were looking at her dookie booty.*  
[S3]

**doors** see **blow doors**

**dope** 1. (adj.) really good, really unusual, really impressive, really good looking | *That car is dope.* | *That's a dope car, I wish I had one* | *That's a dope house*; 2. (n.) marijuana | *I went and got some dope from my friend around the corner.*

[C110 fr late 1800s: 'any narcotic drug'; L635 rap music: (1) (1981), 634: (2) (1946); U92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 01: (1); S2: (1); S3: (1)]

**dope man** (n.) drug dealer | *I have to find a new dope man, mine went out of town.*  
[L633: dope 'a usu. illegal stupefying or stimulating drug' (1898-1900)]

**doped** (adj.) high on drugs | *Peter got fired because he came to work doped yesterday.*

**dork** (n.) annoying person who doesn't fit in | *I could never get a date for a dance in high school because I was a dork.*  
[rhymes with *fork*; C110: dork 'despicable person'; L638 students: 'stupid or obnoxious person' (1967); U87: dorky 'ugly'; S: 'stupid person, idiot'; S2: 'person who is clumsy or different from other people'; S3: 'social misfit']

**double click on** (one's) mouse see **click on the mouse**

**down** (v.) drink | *Joe downed a 40 at the party!*  
[S: 'to drink down, finish drinking'; see also **be down**]

**download** (v.) defecate | *Gotta shut down — I have to go download.*

**drag** (n.) burden, difficulty, annoyance : <bitch> | *Studying for finals is such a drag.*  
[C113 fr middle 1800s: 'situation, occupation, event, etc, that is tedious and trying'; L650: 'something that is exceedingly tiresome or unpleasant' (1863); U83: 'something unpleasant or boring'; S: 'tiresome or annoying person or thing'; S2: 'unpleasant, displeasing experience']

**drama** (n.) emotional chaos, problems, arguments | *Please, no drama!* | *I'm going home for Thanksgiving — I know there's going to be a lot of drama.* | *The 2000 election was a dramafest.*  
[S2: drama 'stress, trouble'; S3: be drama 'to be eventful, tense, melodramatic']

**drama queen** (n.) person who reacts emotionally to everything | *It's really hard to constructively criticize drama queens.*  
[L654: 'a histrionic woman' (1990)]

**draws** (n.) (a male's) underpants | *I found Jason's draws in the laundry room.*  
[< drawers; popularized in *Fresh Prince of BelAir*]

**dreads** (n.) dreadlocks | *That Jamaican man down the street has really long dreads.*  
[L655: (1977)]

**drive** (v.) dribble all the way to the basket | *Because George is so fast his coach always wants him to drive.*  
[C115 basketball: 'to dribble strongly and rapidly downcourt']

**drive the bus** (v.) vomit | *John was driving the bus for an hour last night after he came home from the party.*  
[C115: drive the big bus 'vomit into the toilet, especially from drunkenness'; S: 'to vomit into the toilet']

**drop** 1. (v.) take (drugs in pill form) | *Johnny is always dropping acid*; 2. (v.) spend (money) | *I went to the mall and dropped a lot of money*; 3. (v.)

beat up | *I dropped him. | He got dropped yesterday at the park. | John was gonna drop him after he heard him saying things about his girlfriend.*

[C116 'kill', 'to take any narcotic, esp in pill or capsule form'; L660 orig. narc.: (1) (163), orig. und.: (2), (1676), 'to shoot; (broadly) to kill' (1726); S3: 'to kill']

**drop a load** (v.) defecate | *Fred, did you drop a load in your pants? You smell like crap!*

[C118: drop one's load 'to ejaculate', 119: dump a load; Lii448-49: drop (one's) load; S3: 'to masturbate (of a male)']

**drop heat** (v.) defecate | *You smell like you dropped heat in your pants! Take a shower!!*

**drop the kids off at the pool** (v.) defecate | *I'll be back in a minute, guys, I've got to go drop the kids off at the pool.*

**<dry fuck>** (v.) have sex, usually while fully clothed | *Dry fucking sucks because you have to change your underwear afterwards.*

[C117: 'to approximate the sex act, without penetration or divestiture'; L664: dry-fuck "to simulate sexual intercourse without penetration" (1937); S2: 'to rub against one another with one's clothes on, perhaps to the point of orgasm'; S3: 'to engage in dry sex (movements typical of sexual intercourse without penetration) with']

**du 1.** (n.) male : **dude** | *What's up with that du?; 2. (addr. used to a male) : dude | Du, can you give me a light?*

[pronounced like *do*; < *dude*]

**dub sack** (n.) twenty dollar bag of marijuana | *I had \$21 so I got a dub sack.*

[S3: 'baggie of marijuana']

**dubs 1.** (n.) twenty dollar bills | *He paid out one hundred dollars in dubs; 2. (n.) twenty inch rims (wheels) | Jeff put dubs on his 1999 Cadillac.*

[see also *put dubs on*]

**dude 1.** (int.) wow | *Dude, it's hella hot in here. Open a window; 2. (addr. used to males) | It's hella hot in here, dude; 3. (n.) male | I was talking to that dude. | He's a cool dude.*

[C118 esp black: 'man, fellow'; L670: 'male person; fellow' (1883), (used in direct address to a male person) (1877-88), 'person of either sex' (1974); U89: 'guy, man, person; guy who is a close friend'; U92: 'male or female person', U96, 01: (2); S: (1), (term of address), 'person, guy'; S2 (1, 3), (voc. used either to a male or a female); S3: (1, 3), (voc. used to a person roughly one's own age or younger); see also *du*]

**dukes** see *daisy dukes*

**duff 1.** (n.) bad marijuana | *Why do you sell me all this duff?; 2. (adj.) bad (of marijuana) | That duff crap is nasty!*

**dumbass** (n.) unintelligent male | *Willy is a dumbass for thinking he could go to prom with two of his ex-girlfriends.*

[C118-19: dumb-ass; L674: dumb-ass'dolt' (1958); S: dumbfuck 'stupid person'; S3: 'unintelligent person']

**dumpsty** see *do the humpy dumpsty*

**dutch oven** (n.) area that smells bad because of someone passing gas there | *Don't go in there, it's a dutch oven! Fred had beans last night.*

**<dyke>** (n.) lesbian (derog.) | *I was really embarrassed on my wedding day when my soon-to-be wife announced she was a dyke.*

[C120; L685 (1931); [see also *the Dyke*]

## e

**E.** (n.) ecstasy (designer drug) : **X.** | *After doing E. all night, Johnnie crashed.*

[see also *E-tard*]

**eat it 1.** (v.) fall down | *I was waiting for my brother to eat it the first time he tried ice skating; 2. (v.) do badly | He was going into the final with an A, but he ate it on the essay questions.*

[L694 eat it 'to do very poorly' (1968); orig. surfing: 'to be thrown from a surfboard or skateboard' (1976); S2: 'to fail, be defeated; to fall down'; S3: 'to fall']

**eat shit** (v.) fall down really hard | *Jimmy was trying to jump unto the curb with his skateboard and he ate shit.*

[C122: 'to accept rebuke or harassment meekly'; L694: 'to submit to degrading treatment' (1858); S3: 'to fail, do badly; to fall']

**egg** (v.) throw eggs at | *Have you ever egged people? It's so much fun.*

**eh** (int.) hey | *Eh, fool, let's go play some basketball. | Eh, Jenny, could you get that book for me?*

**8-pack** (n.) full set of (eight) toned abdominal muscles | *The first person I think of when I hear 8-pack is Bruce Lee and his stomach.*

[see also *4-pack, 6-pack, 2-pack*]

**endo** (n.) marijuana | *I just bought a dime of endo.*

[pronounced like *end + O*; S2: indigo; S3: indo 'top quality marijuana']

**ends** (n.) money | *Could I borrow some money, I got no ends, man. | I don't have the ends to get the book to do the reading.*

[L704 (1980)]

**<E-tard>** (n.) person who does too much ecstasy | *Zack is always going to raves and doing E. He's such an E-tard.*

[pronounced like *E* plus 'tard' (rhymes with *hard*), with the accent on the first syllable; < *E + retard*]

## f

**face** see *in your face, shut (one's) face*

**faded** (adj.) drunk; high on drugs | *Tom got faded last night and threw up all over his bathroom.*

[C127: fade 'to lose power and effectiveness'; S: fade 'to get tired'; S2: 'drunk; high'; S3: 'thoroughly intoxicated or under the influence of a drug']

**<fag>** 1. (n.) gay male (insulting if applied to straight males); 2. (n.) coward, whiner, complainer; **<bitch>**; 3. (n.) effeminate male (derog.); 4. (n.) jerk | *That fag backed into me*; 5. (n.) cigarette | *Do you have a fag?*  
[C127 fr 1920s: 'male homosexual'; L716: 'male homosexual' (1921), juveniles and students: 'an offensive person' (1963), (5) (1888); S2: 'male wimp, male who acts like a stereotypical homosexual; male person (insulting)'; S3: 'gay male, effeminate male, wimp']

**<fag hag>** (n.) heterosexual female who spends a lot of time with homosexual males | *Some people refer to Jenny as a fag hag because she spends so much time with Jamie and his partner.*  
[C127-128; L718 homosexuals: (1969); S; S3]

**<fairy>** (n.) male homosexual | *All the football players always used to push that fairy around.*  
[C128 fr early 1900s fr hoboes: 'male homosexual, esp an effeminate one'; S3: 'gay male, effeminate male'; L718: 'an effeminate man who is a homosexual' (1895)]

**fake-bake** (v.) tan in a tanning booth | *—She has such a nice tan year round. —Yeah, that's because she fake-bakes.*  
[S; S3]

**fat** 1. (adj.) big | *He had a fat bruise on his knee*; 2. (adj.) great : **phat** | *I'm getting promoted at the end of the month. That's fat!*  
[C130: 'best and most rewarding; wealthy, esp temporarily so'; L731 esp. Black E. and USAF: 'comfortable, advantageous, fine' (1902); U89: phat chib 'charming or sharp-looking girl', U97: 'really neat'; S2: 'wealthy; good, excellent'; S3: 'large, big'; see also **phat**]

**fatty** 1. (adj.) big | *Jon's eating a fatty sandwich. It must have four layers. | I have a fatty test tomorrow*; 2. (n.) large marijuana cigarette | *Pass me the fatty*; 3. (adj.) nice, impressive (of an object or place) | *Jerry has a fatty house. | That's a fatty car!*  
[S3: (2)]

**favor** see **give (someone) a favor**

**federal** (adj.) extremely good, extremely unusual, extremely impressive; distinguished, smooth, having it all together | *That's a federal car. | James Bond is federal.*

**feet** see **halitosis of the feet**

**(n.)-fest** (n.) social gathering at which there is a lot of (n.) | **pizzafest** | *The 2000 election was a dramafest.*  
[C132 late 1800s; S: 'abundance of \_\_\_'; S2: 'occasion where there is a lot of (verb)-ing, occasion where there are a lot of (noun)s'; S3: 'abundance of (noun)'; see also **cockfest**]

**feti** (n.) money | *Do you have the feti? I've got the stuff.*  
[pronounced like 'fetty' (rhymes with *Getty*), perhaps < **confetti**]

**fining / fienin'** see **be fining for / be fienin' for**

**fierce** (adj.) really good, really unusual, really impressive | *That concert last night was fierce.*  
[L741: 'remarkable, splendid' (1901); S3: 'good, appealing, desirable']

**fine** (adj.) very good looking | *That blonde sitting in the front row — she's fine!*  
[L745 Black English: (1944); U83: so fine 'perfect, excellent', U97; S; S2; S3]

**F-ing / F-in'** 1. (adj.) real | *He's an F-ing moron*; 2. (adv.) really, abnormally | *It's F-in' hot in here.*  
[< **fucking**; see also **freaking / freakin'**, **fricking / frickin'**]

**fingerbang** (v.) penetrate (a female's) vagina with one's finger | *Bertha wouldn't have sex with Bob, but she let him fingerbang her yesterday.*  
[C133; L746: fingerbang (1970); S3: finger 'to sexually stimulate (a female) using the fingers'; bang 'to sexually stimulate a female using the fingers']

**fire** see **on fire**

**fire up** (v.prt.) boost (someone's) confidence : **pump up** | *The coach of the football team fired up his players before every game.*  
[C134: fire someone up 'to fill someone with energy and enthusiasm, excite someone'; S: 'to get excited, to be happy, to be dedicated', fired up 'excited'; S2: 'to turn on (a machine)']

**fish market** see **go to the fish market, go to the fish market on**

**Fitty** see **Buck Fitty**

**five-o** 1. (n.) police | *Watch out for the five-o. | —Who's at the door? —Five-o*; 2. (n.) police officer | *—Who's at the door? —Five-os.*  
[pronounced *five* plus *O*; < **Hawaii Five-O**; C136 teenagers: Five-O 'police officer'; L757: 'police' (1983); U97 'police'; S2: 5-0 'police, police officer'; S3: 'police']

**flake** 1. (n.) unreliable person | *He's a flake so you shouldn't expect anything of him*; 2. (v.) fail to do something one said one would do (because one forgets) | *I was supposed to meet my professor but I flaked.*  
[C137 teenagers: flake off 'to leave'; teenagers: 'stupid, erratic person'; L763: flake off 'to spurn, brush off' (1959), flake off 'to loaf' (1971), flake 'person who is conspicuously eccentric, foolish, crazy, or unpredictable' (1959); U84: 'unreliable person'; S; S2; S3]

**flake on, flake out on** (v prep.) fail to follow through on a previous commitment to (someone or something) | *I was supposed to go to Disneyland with my friends, but I forgot and went to the beach instead — I completely flaked on them. | I flaked out on the guys to go over that girl's house.*  
[flake on: U87, 92, 97; S; S2; S3]

**flaky** (adj.) unreliable | *I don't like working with her because she's flaky.*  
[C137: 'insane; disoriented'; L764: 'crazy, eccentric, or unpredictable; erratic; absent-minded' (1959); U84; S; S3]

**flame** see **blue flame**

**<flamer>** 1. (n.) male who is ostentatiously gay | *Ace and his partner Gary are flamers*; 2. (n.) idiot (derog.) (generally refers to a male, but some speakers use in the plural to refer to a mixed group)  
[C137; L765 homosexuals: 'conspicuously effeminate homosexual man' (1972); S: (1); S2: (1); S3: (1)]

<flaming / flamin'> (adj.) ostentatiously gay | *The football players would always give Timothy dirty looks because he was flaming.*

[C137: flaming; L765: '(of a homosexual) blatant or conspicuous' (1941); U96; S: flaming 'blatantly homosexual'; S2: be flaming 'to display blatant homosexual behavior'; S3: flamin' 'flamboyantly gay']

**flick** (n.) movie | *Let's catch the 9:30 p.m. flick, Remember the Titans.*  
[C139 fr 1920s; L775 (1926); see also chick flick]

**flip** (v.) act crazy; be anxious; be very angry | *When Jon sees he failed his test he's going to flip!*

[C140: 'to display enthusiasm, to go insane'; L777: 'to lose one's mind or self-control, get excited' (1950); S: 'to get excited, to be surprised, shocked'; see also candy flip]

<flip a bitch> (v.) make a U-turn | *Hey! We missed the street! Flip a bitch at the next light.*

[L778: flip 'to make (a turn, as with a motor vehicle)' (1966); S: 'to make an illegal U-turn'; S3]

**flip off** (v.prt.) give (someone) the finger | *He flipped me off.*  
[L778: (1984); U87: 'flip (someone) the birdie'; S; S3]

**flip out** 1. (v.) be anxious; go crazy; act crazy | *He flipped out when his wife died;* 2. (v.prt.) make (someone) go crazy, make (someone) anxious | *That car accident flipped me out.*

[C140: 'to display enthusiasm; to go insane'; L777: 'to lose one's mind or self-control, get excited' (1958-59); S: 'to get excited, to be surprised, shocked']

**floater** (n.) floating piece of fecal matter | *Someone left a floater in the toilet and didn't even bother with a courtesy flush.*

**floor** see *lore up from the floor up*

**flog the dolphin** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Jerry feels a lot better after he finishes flogging the dolphin.*  
[C141: flog one's meat]

**floss** (v.) show off | *Jimmy was driving down the street flossing his new car.* | *She was flossing her body.*  
[L784: floss out 'to dress up' (1918); U01; S2: 'thong bikini'; S3]

**flow** (v.) extemporaneously compose rap poetry in the same meter and with the same final rhyme | *Every time Jimmy starts to flow people gather around him to listen.*

**flustered** (adj.) having too much going on : scattered | *Being a Resident Assistant and a student at UCLA, you get really flustered during finals week.*

**flute** see *play the skin flute, play (someone's) skin flute*

**fly** 1. (v.) go | *I'm late — I've got to fly;* 2. (adj.) good looking with a nice body | *Do you see that girl in the first row to the far left? I saw her in a bathing suit yesterday. That girl is fly!*

[C142 esp black fr early 1900s: 'stylish, very attractive', 'to run or travel very fast'; L790: 'sophisticated, stylish; (Black English) attractive, splendid' (1879); U92: be flyed up 'look nice (of clothes, hair)', U94, 98, 01: (2); S: 'stylish, attractive, excellent'; S2: 'really good, attractive'; S3: 'attractive, beautiful'; see also I'll buy if you fly]

**flying / flyin'** (adj.) high on drugs | *How could you wonder if Sandy was flying or not if you just saw her snort some cocaine after smoking some weed.*

[C142 narcotics: fly 'to feel the effects of narcotic intoxication']

<FOB>, <F.O.B.> (n.) person with the characteristics of a recent immigrant | *That guy's a FOB — he can't speak a word of English.*

[FOB pronounced like *fo*; S2: 'foreigner who is not aware of the customs or ways of a country'; S3: 'recent Asian immigrant'; < fresh off the boat]

<FOBish> (adj.) looking, acting, or sounding like a recent immigrant | *I asked him what his name was and he said he didn't understand with a FOBish accent.*

[rhymes with *snobbish*; S3: 'characteristic of a recent Asian immigrant']

**fool, foo** 1. (addr. used to friends, perhaps mainly males) | *Eh, fool, let's go play some basketball;* 2. (n.) male | *Me and this other fool got picked to be on the team.*

[S3: fool, foolio 'social misfit']

for reals? see *reals?*

**40** (n.) 40 oz. bottle of beer | *I don't know if there will be beer, so we should pick up some 40's before we hit the party.*

[pronounced *forty*; L802 esp. Black English: (1990); S3: forty]

**411** (n.) information | *Did you get the 411 on that girl? I really want to know what she's up to.*

[pronounced *four-one-one*; S2; S3]

**4-pack** (n.) set of four toned abdominal muscles | *Five months into working out, Brian had a 4-pack.*

§ Opinions vary on whether this refers to the upper four or the lower four muscles.

[see also **8-pack**, **6-pack**, **2-pack**]

**4:20** (v.) smoke marijuana | *Let's go 4:20.*

[pronounced *four-twenty*; S3: 'time to smoke marijuana', pull a four-twenty 'to smoke marijuana']

**freak** 1. (n.) sexually kinky person; 2. (n.) promiscuous person; 3. (v.) make out, fondle each other (pl. subj.) | *They were freaking at the party;* 4. (v.) rub against each other while dancing in a sexually stimulating way (pl. subj.)

[C147: 'to behave strangely and disorientedly as if intoxicated by a psychedelic drug'; L812 esp. prostitutes: 'to engage in unorthodox or unrestrained sexual activity' (1966), L810: 'weirdo' (1895); U84: freakozoid 'mate so perfect he/she must have been created for one'; S: 'attractive girl; weird looking girl; to dance very seductively'; S2: 'handsome male, beautiful female; promiscuous female'; S3: 'to dance very closely to fast music; weirdo, social misfit']

**freak out** 1. (v.) be out of control, be very nervous, be visibly upset | *It's just a quiz — don't freak out;* 2. (v.prt.) upset (someone), agitate (someone) | *Talking about death freaks me out.*

[C147: 'to go out of touch with reality, become irrational; to become very excited and exhilarated', freak 'to behave strangely and disorientedly, as if intoxicated by a psychedelic drug'; L812: 'to go crazy' (1966); U83: (1); S; S2: (1); S3: (1)]

**freaking / freakin', fricking / frickin'** 1. (adv.) really, abnormally | *It's frickin' hot in here!* | *That's freakin' hilarious*; 2. (adj.) real | *He's a fricking moron.*

[euphemism for *fucking*; C147: (adj); L811: *freaking* (1928); U97: *freaking* 'very'; S2; S3: *freakin', frickin', friggin'* 'damned, wrtched, accursed'; see also *F-ing / F-in'*]

**freaky** 1. (adj.) promiscuous | *Jenny is too freaky for her age*; 2. (adj.) sexually kinky | *Jenny likes playing with honey and chocolate syrup. She is definitely a freaky little girl.*  
[C147; L812: 'odd, crazy' (1895); S2: 'weird, scary'; S3: 'weird, disturbing, frightening']

**freeball** (v.) not wear underwear; not wear boxer shorts (of a male) : go commando | *My friend John freeballs.*

**freestyle** 1. (v.) compose rap poetry extemporaneously : rhyme | *When Jimmy heard John freestyle, he asked him if he wanted to record.* | *He can freestyle like no other*; 2. (adj.) composed extemporaneously (of rap poetry) | *I can't stand freestyle rap.*  
[S3: 'to rap without set lyrics, to ad lib']

**fricking / frickin'** see **freaking / freakin'**

**fried** (adj.) mentally exhausted | *What's wrong, you look like you haven't gotten any sleep. I'm just fried from studying all day and night.*  
[C148 teenagers; L819: (1980); S: 'drunk'; S2: 'high'; S3: 'tired, exhausted']

**from hell** see the (n.) **from hell**

**fro** (n.) Afro hair style

[pronounced *fro* (as in *to and fro*); rhymes with *so*; C149; L822: (1970); < *Afro*; see also *be fro-ing / be fro-in'*]

**front** (v.) pretend to be that which one is not | *Jimmy is always fronting around his girlfriend.*

[C149: 'facade'; L826 esp. Black English: 'to put up a front of self-assurance; put up a bluff' (1966-67), 'to posture, show off' (1983), 'to lie' (1988), U92: 'lie, portray something you are not', U94: 'to confront'; U97: 'to be hostile, aggressive'; S2: 'to convey a false image to (someone), to tease (someone)'; S3]

**fruit** 1. (n.) homosexual male | *He walks and talks like a fruit*; 2. (n.) effeminate male

[C150 fr 1930s: (1); L828: 'an effeminate male; a male homosexual' (1900)]

**fruitbooter** (n.) roller blader (derog.) | *That fruitbooter got rushed to the hospital because he fell off a rail.*

[L829: fruit boots 'men's shoes of any style believed to be favored by homosexuals' (1960)]

**fruitcake** (n.) homosexual male (derog.) | *Guys that talk in a feminine tone are perceived to be fruitcakes.*

[C150; L829: 'an effeminate male homosexual' (1960)]

**fruity** (adj.) effeminate | *Jim stuck out from all his bowling friends because he was so fruity.*

[C150: 'homosexual'; L830: 'homosexual' (1940); S3: 'effeminate, gay']

**<fuck>** 1. (v.) treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to : screw, **<rape>** | *My Spanish TA fucked me on that midterm*; 2. (v.) confront, tell off | *I got fucked by Jenny's brother for calling her a bitch.*  
[C151: 'to cheat, swindle, maltreat, take advantage of'; L833: 'to cheat, victimize, deceive, betray' (1866); see also **<(adj.) as fuck>**, **<dry fuck>**]

**<fuck up>** 1. (v.) beat up, injure : screw up | *He got fucked up after the party.* | *My knee is all fucked up*; 2. (v.) do something wrong : screw up | *He totally fucked up*; 3. (v.prt.) do (something) wrong, mess (something) up : screw up | *I fucked up my schedule this quarter.*  
[C152; L842: (2) (1945), esp. Black English: (1) (1962); S: (2); S3: 'to mess up or make a mistake; to hurt']

**<fuck your mom>** (int. used as a response to an insult from a friend) : your mom, your mother | —*John, your sister is ugly.* —*Hey, Mike, fuck your mom.*

[S3: your mom; see also **your mom**]

**<fucked up>** 1. (adj.) drunk; high on drugs; showing the effects of long-term drug use : messed up | *He got fucked up at the party.* | *Jeff is fucked up, he's had way too much weed*; 2. (adj.) bad, wrong, unpleasant : messed up | *My professor gave us homework over Christmas — that's fucked up!*

[C151: 'confused; neurotic; intoxicated'; L837: 'ruined' (1939), 'heavily intoxicated by liquor or drugs' (1944), 'crazy' (1945); S: 'drunk; messed up; unfair'; S2: 'drunk, high'; S3: 'messed up, wrong, bad; drunk; deranged; weird looking']

**<fuck-me boots>** (n.) thigh high leather boots | *Jenny decided to wear her fuck-me boots to the club last night.*

[L840 (1989\*); S: 'midcalf or higher boots worn with a miniskirt']

**<fuck-up>** (n.) person who does things wrong : screw-up | *Bill is such a fuck-up. He is going nowhere in life.*

[C152; L841: (1945); S; S3]

**<fudgepacker>** (n.) homosexual male (derog.) | *Johnnie turned out to be a fudgepacker even after dating Jenny for years.*

[L843: (1985); S: packer; S3]

**full on** (adj.) complete (used before a n.) | *Damon Stoudamire may be short, but he is a full on baller.*

[L844: full-on (1970); S: full-on; S2: full-on]

**funk** (n.) bad smell | *We have to get the funk out of the room — open a door!*

[C153: funky 'malodorous'; L847 Black English: funky 'objectionable' (1964); S2: funk: 'to stink'; S3: funky 'smelly']

## g

**G.** 1. (n.) gangster, gang member | *Johnny is trying to act like a G.*; 2. (n.) thousand dollars | *Jimmy paid a hundred G.'s for that house!*

[L851 rap music: 'guy, fellow, man' (1989); underworld, orig. L.A.: 'member of a violent street gang' (1990), orig. gamb.: (2) (1928); U94: gee (1), U99: 'guy, dude'; S2: (voc.); S3; (1) < gangster; (2) < grand; see also **O.G.**]

game see be true to the game, have game

**gamer** (n.) person who is the best at what he or she does (usually, in sports) | *Johnnie is such a gamer when it comes to basketball.*

[C156: 'a brave and enterprising player, esp one who works with pain or against the odds'; L860 sports: 'an especially tenacious or effective team player' (1982)]

gang see a gang

**gangload** (quant) whole lot, large amount | —*Look at that gangload of raisins! —Yeah, that's a gangload! | They've got gangloads of cash hidden in their house.*

[see also a gang]

**ganja** (n.) marijuana | *We smoked some good ganja last weekend.*

[pronounced like *gone* plus "juh" (rhymes with *uh*); C156: 'strong type of marijuana obtained from a cultivated strain of Indian hemp'; S; S2; S3; see also *holy ganja*]

**gank** 1. (v.) grab, take, steal (usually used about only petty theft) | *Someone ganked my CDs;* 2. (v.) hit, beat up; destroy | *John ganked Jim with a right hook. | That tree really ganked your car when you hit the black ice and slid into it;* 3. (v.) take advantage of, swindle | *John is always getting ganked by car dealers.*

[S2: (1), (3); S3: (1); see also a *gank*]

**gatt** (n.) handgun | *No one messes with Jimmy because he always has his gatt.*

[C157 fr early 1900s underworld: *gat*; L869: *gat* (1897); U90, 94: *gat*; S2: *gat*; S3: *gat*; < *Gatling gun*]

**gay** (adj.) stupid; not having much happening | *He's so gay, he does stupid stuff all the time. | That party was gay — not much was going on. | Magnolia was gay as hell.*

[C157 homosexuals, 1930s or earlier: 'homosexual'; L871 juveniles: 'stupid, foolish, crazy' (1978); U84: 'weird, strange, different'; S: 'stupid; ugly; corny, weird'; S2: 'stupid, inferior'; S3: 'stupid, dumb, silly, weird']

**gazillion** (n.) large number of (more than a *bazillion*) | *I've got a gazillion things to do!*

gears see shift the gears

get see best get to (v.)-ing / best get to (v.)-in', let's get cracking / let's get crackin'

**get action on** (v.prep.) help oneself to, eat, drink (a food or beverage, usually available in large quantities) | *Get action on that pizza. | We got action on the keg.*

[see also get some action]

**get bent** (v.) leave, get lost | *Hank was bugging me too much so I told him to get bent. | Get bent!*

[L137 esp. stu.: 'go to hell!' (1969)]

**get busy** (v.) have sex | *They got busy. | He got busy with her. | She got busy with him.*

[U83; S: 'to have sex'; S2: 'to make out'; L: 'to have sex']

**get buzzed** (v.) get drunk enough to feel it | *Let's go out Friday and get buzzed. | I need to get buzzed tonight.*

[C57: buzz 'a feeling or surge of pleasure, esp a pleasant sense of intoxication'; L339: buzz 'a feeling of mild intoxication' (1849); S1: have a buzz 'to have a slightly dizzy feeling as the result of using alcohol, marijuana, or any other drug', catch a buzz 'to start feeling the effects of alcohol or another drug'; see also *be huzzing / be huzzin', make (someone) buzz*]

**get cheesed** (v.) get cheated | *He just paid \$1000 for those cruddy studio monitors — he got cheesed.*

**get denied** 1. (v.) get rejected (after making a request for a date or for sex) | *Everyone found out today that Jerry got denied by Leticia at the party yesterday;* 2. (v.) have a shot blocked (in basketball) | *Steve got denied today when he tried to shoot over some seven-foot guy.*

[S2: deny 'to turn down a request from, reject (someone)'; see also *denied*]

**get jiggy** 1. (v.) dance | *I'm gonna go get jiggy at the club;* 2. (v.) have sex | *They were getting jiggy.*

[C235: jig-jig 'the sex act'; Lii276: jig-a-jig, jiggy-jig 'copulation' (1890-96) 278: jiggy 'crazy; jittery' (1933); U98: get jiggy with 'to be self-righteous about']

**get jiggy with it** (v.) have sex | *They got jiggy with it in the back of the van.*

[C235: jig-jig 'the sex act'; Lii276: jig-a-jig, jiggy-jig 'copulation' (1890-96)]

**get lifted** (v.) get high on drugs | *We got lifted after smoking a few bong.*

**get off** 1. (v.) masturbate | *He gets off looking at Playboy;* 2. (v.prt.) masturbate (someone) | *She got him off last night.*

[C161: 'to have an orgasm'; L853: 'to achieve orgasm' (1867); S2: 'to have an orgasm', get off with oneself 'to masturbate'; S3]

**get off my nuts** (imp.) leave me alone, stop | —*Have you done your paper yet? —No, get off my nuts already.*

[C161: get off someone's back; S: get off 'to stop bothering'; S2: get off (someone's) jock 'to stop bothering (a male)'; S3: get off (someone's) jock: 'to stop pestering (someone)']

**get off on** (v.prep.) like, be stimulated by | *Mike gets off on swimming in the morning. | She's a math major so she gets off on quadratic equations.*

[C162: 'to enjoy greatly'; L884 orig. Black English: 'to derive intense pleasure from' (1971); S; S2; S3]

**get (one's) (v./n.) on** (v.) do one's (v.)-ing; do an action associated with (n.) | *My parents are gone for the weekend, so we can go over and get our smoke on. | I have a midterm tomorrow, so I gotta go get my study on.*

[U98: 'to \_\_\_ with an enthusiastic tone'; S2: get your \_\_\_ on 'go on and do it with your (noun); go on — start (verb)-ing'; S3: get one's (verb) on 'to verb; to start to verb'; see also get (one's) roll on, get one's step on]

**get (one's) roll on** (v.) drive | *At seven o'clock we jumped in the car and got our roll on down to the party.*

**get (one's) step on** (v.) go | *When that guy came up to me I told him that he better get his step on before I beat him up.*



**get rolled** (v.) get shut down, get in trouble | *The party got rolled (by the cops).* | *He got rolled.*

**get screwed** (v.) have something bad happen to one : **get shafted**, **<take it up the ass>** | *Man, you got screwed! You paid \$40 for cheX-mex weed.* | *I got screwed on my algebra exam.*

**get shafted** (v.) have something very bad happen to one : **get screwed**, **<take it up the ass>** | *I got shafted on my algebra exam.*

**get some action** (v.) have sex, make out | *Jenny got some action last night.*  
[S: get some; S3: get some]

**get some booty, get a little booty** (v.) have sex with a female | *Johnnie got some booty last night at the party.*  
[C40 esp black: booty 'the sex act, sex, ass'; S: get some; S3: get some]

**get some booty from, get a little booty from** (v.prep.) have sex with (a female) | *Johnnie got some booty from Jenny last night at the party.*

**get some nooky** (v.) have sex | *Zack was excited because he finally got some nooky last night.*  
[nooky rhymes with *hookey*; C294 fr late 1800s British: 'sexual activity'; Lii678: nookie 'sexual intercourse or a sexual partner' (1928); S: get some; S3: get some]

**get some play** make out; have sex | *Last night at the party I got some play.*  
[S: get some; S3: get some; S3: play 'sexual action']

**get some trim** (v.) have sex (with a female) | *Vick got some trim from Katey last night because he was being nice all day.*  
[C446 fr black: 'the sex act with a woman'; S: 'to have sex (of a male)'; S3: get some]

**get some trim from** (v.prep.) have sex with (a female) | *Did you get any trim from Gina last night?*

**get the axe** (v.) get rejected, get dumped | *John forgot Jamie's birthday so he got the axe.*  
[C163: 'to be dismissed, discharged, expelled'; L53: axe 'a finishing action, such as...rejection of a lover' (1883; 1942: give the axe); see also **give (someone) the axe**]

**get to stepping / get to steppin'** (v.) leave (used in imperatives or to convey an imperative) | *Get to stepping!* | *You best get to stepping.*  
[S2: step off 'stop bothering me']

**get waxed** (v.) get beaten badly in a competition | *The Clippers got waxed last night.*  
[C460 fr late 1800s: wax 'to defeat, outdo']

**get worked** 1. (v.) get beaten badly (in an athletic competition) | *The Lakers got worked by the Spurs yesterday;* 2. (v.) get beaten up | *Dan got the first punch off, but ended up getting worked by Bill.*  
[U92: 'to do poorly (on an exam)']

**ghetto** (adj.) cheap, of poor quality | *Screech only pays \$100 in rent, but he's got the most ghetto place in Bayside.*  
[U97, 99; S3]

**ghetto bird** (n.) police helicopter

**<ghetto booty>** (n.) (female's) large rear end | *She's got a big ghetto booty.*  
[C40 esp black: booty 'the sex act, sex, ass'; L245 esp. Black English: booty 'the buttocks'; S2: booty 'rear end, butt; sex']

**girl** 1. (n.) coward (in a sports context) : **<bitch>**, **<pussey>**, **wuss** | *Don't be a girl;* 2. (female's) close female friend | *Amy is Jennifer's girl.*  
[C165 homosexuals: 'a male homosexual'; L897 esp. pris.: 'an effeminate male homosexual' (1912); see also **homegirl**]

**girlfriend** (addr. used by a female to a female friend)  
[S2; S3]

girls see the girls

**give (a male) a favor, do (a male) a favor** (v.) have oral sex with (a male) | *Jen gave Henry a favor last night.*

**give (someone) attitude** (v.) act rude to (someone) | *Heather gives Ivan attitude all the time because he makes fun of her chest.*  
[C198 Army fr black: have an attitude 'to dislike and complain about one's plight; to be arrogant or haughty'; U90: have a major 'tude; S: give attitude; S2: have an attitude: 'to have a bad attitude'; S3: give attitude 'to act like a nasty, conniving person; to be a jerk']

**give (someone) dap** (v.) hit one's closed fist on top of (someone else's), after which that person hit's one's closed fist with his and then both hit their closed fists together : **give (someone) a pound** | *Dan gave George dap and then he hit him all of a sudden.*  
[L568 Black English: dap 'any of various elaborate handshakes used esp. by young black men to express solidarity and enthusiasm' (1972), 'respect or admiration from peers' (1990); U92: dap 'due respect'; S2: daps 'credit'; S3: daps 'respect, credit; to give daps, one may hit another's closed fist with one's own closed fist']

**give it up** (v.) have sex (of a female) | *Betty is so easy, she'll give it up at any time.*  
[L899 Black E. (1974)]

**give (someone) a pound** (v.) hit one's closed fist on top of (someone else's), after which that person hit's one's closed fist with his and then both hit their closed fists together : **give (someone) dap** | *Give me a pound.*  
[see also **leave (someone) hanging / leave (someone) hangin'**]

**give (someone) props** (v.) praise (someone) | *Dude, give him props, asking for that chick's phone number took some balls.*  
[U94: props 'proper credit', 97, 99: props 'applause, congratulations'; S3: props, proper dues 'respect, credit'; props < **proprs** or **proprer** respects]

**give (someone) the axe** (v.) dump (someone) | *John forgot Jamie's birthday so she gave him the axe.*  
[C167: 'to dismiss or discharge'; L53: axe 'a finishing action, such as...rejection of a lover' (1883; 1897: give the axe); see also **get the axe**]

**giz** 1. (v.) ejaculate | *You better not giz on my sheets;* 2. (n.) semen | *You better not get giz on my sheets.*  
[pronounced like "jizz", with the same beginning sound as in *giraffe*, to rhyme with *fizz*; C236: jism 'semen'; Lii288: jizz (n.) (1941), (v.) (1983); S: jis [rhymes with *fizz*] 'to ejaculate'; S3: jizz, jizm 'semen']

**glam** 1. (n.) 80s rock and roll characterized by elaborate guitar solos and band members with long hair | *Fred listens to too much glam. If I hear another Twisted Sister song I'm gonna puke*; 2. (adj.) characterized by the look and style of 80s rock and roll | *Joey is so glam that he grew out his hair and thinks he's a rock star.*  
[L901 entertainment industry: 'glamour' (1937); < glamour]

**glass** (n.) glass pipe used to smoke drugs | *I've got the crack, do you have the glass?*

**gleek** (v.) spit saliva out of one's mouth by pushing one's tongue against one's lower teeth  
[rhymes with leak; (??) L902: gleet 'purulent discharge from the urethra'; S2: 'to shoot saliva inconspicuously out of one's mouth'; S3: 'to send a stream of spit out of one's mouth']

**glove** (n.) condom : jimmy cap | *I keep a glove in my wallet just in case I get really intimate with Bertha.*  
[L906 (1958)]

**gnarly** (adj.) intense, shocking, scary, exciting, causing an adrenaline rush | *That wave was gnarly!* | *That accident was gnarly.* | *That was a gnarly roller coaster.* | *When I bungee-jumped, it was so gnarly.*  
[rhymes with Harley; C169 teenagers: 'excellent, wonderful'; L907 orig. surfing: 'dangerous or difficult' (1977), students: 'splendid, wonderful' (1982), esp. students: 'awful, disgusting' (1978); U83: 'awful'; U83: 'good'; U84: 'wonderful'; S: 'awful, far-out, mind-blowing; cool'; S2: 'great, excellent; disgusting'; S3: 'wonderful, great; disgusting, gross']

**go** (v.) say | *We'd walk out of the building and John would go, "Shotgun - no beau!"*  
[C169 teenagers esp fr late 1980s: 'to say'; L908 (1942); U83, 89, 90, 01; S: 'to say (mainly used in telling a story)'; S2; S3; see also be going out, be good to go, have got it going on / have got it goin' on]

**go balls out** (v.) give it one's all | *At the end of the race I went balls out.*  
[C15 car-racing and motorcyclists: balls-out 'very great, extreme, total'; S; S2]

**go commando** (v.) not wear underwear (of a male) : freeball | *My friend John goes commando.*

**go muff diving / go muff divin'** (v.) have oral sex with a female | *Johnny went muff divin' last night.*  
[C285: muff-dive; Lit611: muff-dive (1948); S3: muff diving 'oral sex with a female']

**go postal** (v.) go crazy | *Jack went postal after he got rear-ended on the freeway.*  
[U96; S3]

**go to the fish market** (v.) have oral sex with a female | *He went to the fish market last night.*  
[C135 students: fish 'promiscuous woman', C447 fr black: tuna fish: 'the vulva'; L753: fish 'the vulva or vagina; (hence) copulation' (1890-91); S2: fish taco, fish 'female']

**go to the fish market on** (v.prep.) have oral sex with (a female) | *He went to the fish market on her.*

**goat** see stroke the goat

**god** see pray to the porcelain god

**good** see be good to go, it's all good

**gone** (adj.) drunk

[C172 jazz musicians: 'intoxicated, esp with narcotics'; S; S2]

**got in have got ass, have got ass for days, have got back, have got it going on / have got it goin' on, I've got shotgun**

**got took** (past v.) got swindled, got taken advantage of; got beaten | *Fred got took.*

[only used in the past tense, with got]

**goth** 1. (adj.) having a specific look: dressed all in black, with a pale face (often achieved with powder) and black nail polish, and (for females) dark eye makeup and lipstick : gothic | *He's goth*; 2. (n.) the look of people who are goth | *Goth is so out of style.*

[S: goth, gothic 'wearing black clothes, sliver jewelry, pointed shoes, black lipstick']

**gothic** (adj.) having a specific look: dressed all in black, with a pale face (often achieved with powder) and black nail polish, and (for females) dark eye makeup and lipstick : goth | *He's gothic.* | *She sports that gothic look all the time.*

[S: goth, gothic 'wearing black clothes, sliver jewelry, pointed shoes, black lipstick']

**G.Q.** (adj.) well dressed and attractive (of a male) | *We went to the club and there was a whole bunch of guys looking G.Q.*

[L945 esp. students: 'extremely fashionable' (1983); U83: 'preppy', 84; S; S2; S3; < the magazine *Q.Q.*, < *Gentleman's Quarterly*]

**gravy** see it's all gravy

**great** see have a great prayer life, have a great personality

**greenhouse** (n.) small enclosed area filled with marijuana smoke | *We smoked so much weed that our room became a greenhouse.*

**greens** (n.) marijuana | *Jack came up with the greens last night.* | *The greens I bought from that guy in Dykstra were cheap.*

[L962: green 'green, uncured marijuana' (1952-58); S3: green; see also sticky green]

**grind** see be grinding, bump and grind, do the bump and grind

**grip** see a grip

**griplod** (quant) whole lot, really large amount of | *I'm going to steal that griplod of cash!*

[C182 fr middle 1800s grip 'traveling bag, valise'; U92: grip 'large sum of money', U96; S2: grip 'large amount'; S3: grip 'large amount'; see also a grip]

**grit** (n.) cigarette | *Can you hook me up with a grit?*

**grub** (v.) eat | *Let's go grub.*

[C184 late 1800s cowboys: 'food'; black: (v); L980: 'to eat a meal' (1724), 'food' (1659); U97; S; S2; S3]

**grub on** (v.prep.) eat (something) | *I was grubbing on some pizza last night.*

[S]

**guns** (n.) biceps | *Look at those guns! Have you been working out?*  
[L990: 'arms, biceps' (1 973); S; S3]

**gutter** see cum-guzzling gutter slut

**gutter punk** 1. (n.) person who likes original punk rock and dresses like an original punk rocker | *The people out on the street in Sacramento are gutter punks*; 2. (n.) original punk rock music | *He listens to too much gutter punk.*

**guzzling** see cum-guzzling gutter slut

## h

**hack** 1. (v.) foul (someone, in basketball) | *Every team just hacks Shaq whenever he gets passed the ball*; 2. (v.) play Hacky-sack | *They were hacking.*

[C189 fr late 1800s Southern: hack 'to annoy, anger'; Lii3 basketball: 'to strike the arm of an opponent with the hand' (1977); U97: 'to do badly at a performance (musical or athletic)'; S2: hack on 'to ridicule'; S3: hack, hack on 'to do badly on'; (2)]

**hag** see <fag hag>

**hair band** (n.) rock band of the 80's whose members had long hair | *Poison is the greatest hair band ever.*

**halitosis of the feet** (n.) foot odor

**hammered** (adj.) drunk | *It takes at least four shots to get Jack hammered.*  
[C191; Lii15 (1954-60); U87; S; S2]

**hang** (v.) keep up | *Jimmy usually doesn't get picked to play basketball because he can't hang.* | *Can you hang?* | *David walked onto the track for the first time and he was able to hang with the team.*

[C192: hang in 'to endure in some difficult action or position, persist tenaciously'; Lii21: 'to remain steadfast' (1980); U83, 87, 97: can't hang 'to be unable to cope, incapable of dealing with a situation'; S: hang 'to handle pressure, to relax, keep cool, to accept or tolerate a situation'; S2: can hang 'to be all right, to be able to take it (usually negative)'; S3: can't hang 'to be unable to cope with a situation, unable to keep up']

**hang out** (v.) spend time | *We're going to hang out at the mall.*  
[C192; Lii24 (1958); U92: hang 'to do nothing in particular'; S: 'to relax']

**hang with** (v.prep.) keep up with | *I was hanging with Earl Watson the other day.*  
[U87: can't hang with 'to be unable to cope with'; S: 'to handle (a situation)']

**hanging / hangin'** see how's it hanging? / how's it hangin'?, leave (someone) hanging / leave (someone) hangin'

**hanging chad / hangin' chad** (n.) unwelcome follower : joey | *We tried to ditch the hanging chad at the party.*

**happy trail** (n.) line of hair from the navel to the pubic area : *stairway to heaven*

[< the Roy Rogers / Dale Evans song "Happy Trails to You"]

**hard** see be rolling hard / be rollin' hard

**hardcore** (adj.) serious; diehard | *Man, I have to do some hardcore studying if I want to pass the final.* | *That chick's a hardcore tennis player — she practices every day.*

[C194: hard-core 'essential and uncompromising'; Lii31 mil. 'unswervingly dedicated' (1964); S3: hard core]

**harsh** (adj.) not nice, mean, unpleasant | *You got fired? That's harsh.*

[Lii38 (1984); U87: harsh on 'criticize unjustly', U94; S: 'very bad, mean'; S2: 'hard, difficult, very bad'; S3]

**hash** (n.) marijuana | *Smoking the hash made his eyes red and gave him the munchies.*

[C195: 'hashish'; Lii38: 'hashish' (1948); S2; < hashish]

**hater, hata** see player-hater, player-hata

**hating / hatin'** see be hating life / be hatin' life, be hating it / be hatin' it

**<haul ass>** (v.) hurry really fast | *I've gotta haul ass if I want to make it to class in time.*

[C196; Lii44 (1918); S; S2; S3]

**have a great personality, have a nice personality** (v.) be ugly | —*Hey, Theo, what does Gill's girlfriend look like? —Oh, she has a great personality.*  
[S: have a good personality]

**have a great prayer life** (v.) be attractive (used by some Christian students)

**have a load on deck** (v.) have to defecate | *Man, you're squirming around a lot, do you have a load on deck?*

[Lii448: load 'feces' (1865)]

**have a load on deck that could choke a donkey** (v.) have to defecate really badly | *All that chili is taking its toll because I've got a load on deck that could choke a donkey!*

[<Austin Powers 2]

**have a nice personality** see have a great personality

**have a turtle head poking / have a turtle head pokin'** (v.) have to defecate | *I have a turtle head poking — I'll be back in a few minutes.*

[<Austin Powers 2]

**have an attitude** (v.) feel superior; be unsatisfied with life | *Betty has an attitude today. She better not make me put her in her place.*

[C198 Army fr black: 'to dislike and complain about one's plight; to be arrogant or haughty'; U90: have a major 'tude; S2: 'to have a bad attitude']

**have beef between** (v.prep.) have a disagreement or issue between (one another) | *They have beef between them.*

[C21: beef 'a quarrel, argument'; L125: beef 'argument, dispute' (1899); see also be beef between, have beef with]

**herb** (n.) marijuana | *Did you get the herb?*  
[C205; Lii86 Black E.: (1962); S3]

**heresy** (n.) nonsense (used by some Christian students) | *—I'm so buff.*  
*—That's heresy.*

**high maintenance** (adj.) requiring a lot of attention, money, or time | *She's high maintenance.*  
[Lii95: 'demanding, esp. emotionally' (1989); < *When Harry Met Sally*]

**hit** 1. (v.) take a drag off of (something smokable); take a drink of (something drinkable); use (a drug device) | *Can I hit that joint? | Hit the beer, man! | Can I hit the bong?*; 2. (n.) drag, puff (on a cigarette) | *Can I get a hit of that joint? | Can I get a hit?*; 3. (v.) have sex with | *I hit Jen last night*; 4. (v.) go to | *Let's hit BJ's tonight.* | *Let's go hit John's house.* | *They want to hit the party.*  
[C209 narcotics: 'a puff of a marijuana cigarette'; Lii105 (2) (1952), 106: 'to arrive in or at, reach' (1888), 108 (1) (1947), 'to copulate with (a woman)' (1959); S: (1, 2); S2: (2)]

**hit a home run with** (v.prep.) have sex with | *John hit a home run with Misty.*  
[Lii130 esp. stu.: home run 'an act of seduction culminating in sexual intercourse' (1974)]

**hit it** (v.) have sex (of a male) : **score**; have sex together (of a couple) | *John and Jenny went out last night. Did he hit it? | Did they hit it?*  
[Lii108; S2, S3]

**hit that** (v.) have sex with that person | *Oh, there's Patty! I'm gonna hit that tonight.* | *Kelly looked at Slater and said, "I want to hit that!"*  
[U92: get with that; S3; see also tap that]

**hit the spot** 1. (v.) go to that place | *I heard there's a party at Jenny's — let's hit the spot*; 2. (v.) stimulate a female to orgasm | *Gabby stopped having sex with Yan because he could never hit the spot.*

**hit up for** (v.prt., prep.) ask (someone) for | *Johnnie hit up Jason for some cash.*  
[Lii107: hit, hit up (1894 (hit), 1899 (hit up))]

<**ho**> 1. (n.) female who sleeps around (derog.) : **slut** | *No proper man is going to marry Georgina because she is such a ho*; 2. (n.) female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively (derog.) : **slut** | *A lot of female rappers are ho's.*  
[pronounced like *hoe*; C210: ho / hoe 'prostitute or other disreputable woman'; Lii112 esp Black E.: 'a sexually promiscuous woman' (1958-59); U90, 98; S; S2; S3: 'slut; female; female who is not liked or respected'; < whore; see also **big booty ho**, <**skank-ass ho**>]

**Ho** see **We Ho**

**hockey** see **play tonsil hockey**

**hole** see **shut (one's) hole**

**holy cow** (int.) oh, my God!, oh, gosh!, oh shit! | *Holy cow! I have a test tomorrow!*  
[C213; L495 (1934)]

**holy ganja** (n.) marijuana | *We were smoking the holy ganja.*  
[ganja pronounced like *gone* plus "juh" (rhymes with *uh*); see also **ganja**]

**homeboy** 1. (n.) close male friend | *Jon's my homeboy.* | *John and Jimmy are homeboys*; 2. (addr. used to a close male friend); 3. (n.) this male, that male | *Homeboy over here thinks he's the President of the United States.*  
[C213 black: 'close friend'; Lii129 orig. Black E. (1899); U87, 94, 97; S: (1, 2); S2: 'close friend (usually male)'; S3: (1, 2)]

**homegirl** 1. (n.) close female friend | *Jenny is my homegirl*; 2. (addr. used to a close female friend); 3. (n.) this female, that female : *Homegirl over here thinks she's the president of the United States.*  
[Lii130 orig. Black E. (1934); S: (1, 2); S2: (1, 2); S3: (1,2)]

**homegrown** (adj.) good (of marijuana, not necessarily homegrown) | *This weed is homegrown!*

**homie** 1. (n.) close friend | *I spent most of last weekend just hanging out with my homies.* | *That girl is a bitch! She dissed my homie at the party*; 2. (addr. used to a friend) | *What's up, homie? Where have you been all day?*  
[C213 black; Lii131 esp. Black E. (1944); U94; S; S2: homie / homeskillet / homeslice 'close friend'; S3: homie; see also my homie]

**home run** see **hit a home run with**

**honey** (n.) attractive female | *Jimmy picked up on some honies last night.*  
[C213: 'sweetheart, beloved, spouse; pleasant, decent, person'; Lii132: 'an attractive young woman' (1932); S2: 'good looking female'; S3: 'female']

**hooch, hoochie** (n.) female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively | *All of the guys were trying to talk to that hoochie last night hoping to have sex with her.*  
[hoochie pronounced like *who* plus "chee" (rhymes with *G*; C215 esp Korean War armed forces: hootchee 'the penis', fr late 1800s: hootchie-cootchie / hooch 'erotic dance in which the woman rotates her hips, etc; woman who dances the hootchie-cootchie; sexual activity'; Lii149 esp. rap music: hootchie, hoochie 'a young woman, esp. if sexually promiscuous' (1992); U97: hoochi 'party girl'; S2: 'female (derogatory)'; S3: 'female who dresses in a tacky, slutty style; provocative, slutty'; hoochie mama]

**hood** (n.) neighborhood | *There was all old people in my hood when I was growing up, I have no friends.*  
[Lii138 esp Black. E. (1967); U94; S2; < neighborhood; see also the hood]

**hook** see **be off the hook**

**hook up** (v.) start going steady | *Lisa and I hooked up last January.*  
[Lii146: hook up, hook up with 'to become romantically or sexually involved' (1985); U97: 'to get together', U01: 'to engage in heavy kissing and touching, to have sexual intercourse'; S2: 'to make out; to meet; to set (someone) up with something; to explain something to'; S3: 'to give (someone) some; to connect, meet; to arrange; to have sexual intercourse']

**hook up with** 1. (v.prep.) make out with; have sex with | *You know Jenny hooked up with Daniel last night. She hooked up with Jeff yesterday.*

*She's such a trick*; 2. (v.) get | *Can you hook me up with some basketball tickets?*

[Lii146 stu.: 'to engage in kissing, petting, or sexual intercourse' (1993); U94: 'to give (something) to (someone) for free', U97: 'to get together with, make contact with', U01: (1); S2: 'to get together with, make contact with', (3); S3: 'to meet; to arrange for (someone) to meet (someone); to give (someone something) for free']

**hook-up** (n.) connection | *Jim has the hook-ups with the concert tickets. | I found a hook-up.*  
[S3]

**hoop it up** (v.) play basketball | *Let's go hoop it up tonight.*  
[Lii147: hoop out (1980); U94: hoop, hoops 'basketball'; S3: hoops 'basketball']

hoops see shoot hoops

**hooters** (n.) breasts | *I couldn't stop staring at Yvonne's hooters in class today.*  
[C215; Lii150 (1975); S2; S3]

horizontal tango see do the horizontal tango

**hork** 1. (v.) smoke (something) out of a water pipe | *Let's hork this stuff*; 2. (v.) take (all the food) for oneself | *Look out - he's gonna hork all the food*; 3. (v.) vomit | *I drove home fast because I didn't want my brother to hork in my car.*

[rhymes with *fork*; Lii155: 'to steal, swipe' (1983); 135 narc.: honk 'to take by inhalation', stu. 'to vomit'; S: 'to take without asking, steal'; S2: 'to steal, take secretively'; honk 'to vomit']

horn see man horn

**hot** 1. (adj.) gorgeous, beautiful, sexy | *Janna is really hot, I can't think of a girl who is as beautiful as her*; 2. (adj.) stolen | *He's so cheap; that's gotta be hot for sure.*

[C217: 'lively, vital, vibrant'; Lii171: 'sexually attractive, sexy' (1929-31), 172 (2) (1924); S: 'very good, gorgeous'; S2: 'good, fashionable, popular, good looking'; S3: 'extremely attractive'; see also *think (one) is hot shit*]

**hotbox** 1. (v.) fill a small enclosed area with marijuana smoke | *Everybody thinks the characters in Scoby Doo are always hotboxing*; 2. (v.) fill (a small enclosed area) with marijuana smoke | *The stoners hotboxed their van last night in the parking lot.*

[Lii175 sports: hot box 'a steam cabinet for weight-reducing']

**hottie** (n.) attractive person | *Do you see that hottie in history class any more?*

[Lii185 esp rap music (1991); U96; S2; S3]

**how's it?** (grt.) how's it going? | *How's it? I haven't seen you in a long time!*

**how's it hanging? / how's it hangin'?** (grt.) how's it going? how are you doing? | *—How's it hanging, Tom? —Good; got a lot of homework, though. How about you?*

[Lii22: how are they hanging? (1928); U97]

**hummer** 1. (n.) fastball | *Roger Clemens threw a 97 mph hummer a night ago*; 2. (n.) blowjob, fellatio | *Jenny gave Johnnie the best hummer of his life last night.*

[C221: 'person or thing that is wonderful, remarkable, etc'; Lii193 (1), 192-3: hum job, hummer 'oral copulation, can by by putting another's testicles in one's mouth and humming' (1970); S3: (2)]

humpty dumpty see do the humpty dumpty

hundoe see a hundoe

hun-fit see a humfit

**hurl** (v.) vomit | *I got sick after the party and hurled all over the doorstep. | That nasty horror movie made me want to hurl.*

[Lii203 (1964); S2; S3]

hurting see be hurting, be hurting for

**hydro** (n.) water pipe for smoking marijuana : bong | *That is a sweet hydro - let's hit it.*

## i

**ice** (n.) diamond jewelry | *Look at all the ice she's wearing.*

[C223: 'diamonds; gems and jewelry'; Lii211 orig. und.: 'diamonds' (1905)]

**iced out** (adj.) wearing flashy jewelry | *She walked into the party iced out.*

**if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'** (s.) leave me alone, I'm having sex | *Hey, guys, Esther and I are leaving. If the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'.*

**ill, illy** (adj.) good, unusual, impressive : illy | *That car is ill! | That car is illy!*

[Lii217: 'excellent' (1991); see also be illy]

**I'll buy if you fly** (s.) I'll pay if you do the driving | *I don't want to drive to McDonald's. I'll buy if you fly.*

illing / illin' see be illing / be illin'

illy see ill

in the zone see be in the zone

**in your face** (int.) so there; I showed you : booyah : —*Bet you can't parallel park in that space. (...later...) —In your face!*

[C161: get in someone's face: 'to be in someone's presence'; C162: get out of someone's face 'leave alone, stop annoying'; L714: in (one's) face 'annoying (one)' (1953); U84: 'get lost!'; U87: get in (someone's) face; S: be in (someone's) face 'to bother, fight with', get in (someone's) face 'to confront, provoke'; S3: be in (someone's) face 'to confront, annoy, provoke']

**issues** (n.) problems | *He has issues with his new boss.*

it see how's it?

**it's all good** (s.) it's all right, it's okay | —*I forgot your book this morning. I was supposed to bring it. —It's all good.*  
[U94; S3]

**it's all gravy** (s.) it's all right, it's okay | —*I don't know if there's room in my car. —Hey, it's all gravy. I'll get a ride.*  
[U01]

**I've got shotgun** (s.) I get to sit in the front passenger's seat (in a car) : **shotgun** | *We were walking out of the store and Jason said, "I've got shotgun."*  
[see also **shotgun**]

## j

**J.** (n.) marijuana cigarette | Can I get a hit of that J?  
[Lii233 (1967); < joint]

**jack** 1. (n.) cigarette | *Hey, Johnnie, can I bum a jack?*; 2. (v.) steal, take | *My car was jacked yesterday*; 3. (v.) hit, beat up, injure | *Jon got jacked. | Jon jacked Jim | My elbow got jacked when I fell down*; 4. (v.) take advantage of, swindle  
[C207 fr 1920s: hijack 'to rob', 232: jack up 'to rob'; Lii235: 'to maneuver cleverly or unfairly' (1956), 236 orig und.: 'to steal' (1930); U92, 97, 98: (2), U94: (3), U98: 'to do something bad to'; S2; S3; see also **jack up**]

**jack off** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Bill got caught jacking off in the garage by his grandmother.*  
[C231; Lii239 (1916); S; S3]

**jack up** (v.prt.) beat up; wreck | *I'm gonna jack you up. | I got in an accident and my car got jacked up.*  
[C232: 'to thrash'; Lii241 Black E.: 'to beat up, assault, injure' (1965); S3: 'to beat up']

**jacked** (adj.) crazy; not nice | *She's so jacked.*  
[C231: jacked up 'stimulated, exhilarated'; Lii237: jacked up 'anxious, nervous' (1970); S: jacked 'excited, happy, thrilled'; S3: jacked, jacked up 'incorrect, confused, wrong and upsetting; unfortunate, messed up; mean, evil; ugly']

**jacked, jacked up** 1. (adj.) bad, wrong : **messed up** | *He's cheating on his girlfriend — that's so jacked up*; 2. (adj.) in bad shape | *That car is so jacked up it won't even run.*  
[C231: jacked up 'stimulated, exhilarated'; Lii237: jacked up 'afflicted, in trouble' (1956); S2: jacked 'bad, ruined'; S3: 'incorrect, confused, wrong and upsetting; unfortunate, messed up; mean, evil; ugly']

**jane** see **mary jane**

**jazzed** (adj.) excited, filled with anticipation : **amped** | *Zack was really jazzed about his trip to Jamaica.*  
[C233 teenagers: 'alert and energetic'; Lii261 (1961); U83, 90, 92; S]

**jerk off** 1. (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Zack always jerks off in my shower*; 2. (v.) waste time, not do anything of importance | *Kelly failed her midterm because she was just jerking off all week.*

[C234; S: 'to fool around, mess around, not do as one is told'; Lii269 (1) (1890-96), 'to fool around' (1955); S3: (1); see also **J.O.**]

**jerk-off** (n.) person who wastes time, person who doesn't get anything done | *Jimmy always fails his finals because he's such a jerk-off.*  
[C234; Lii269 (1937); S3: 'person who messes up, loser']

**jet** (v.) leave | *I gotta jet — I have class!*  
[Lii273 esp. stu.: (1968); U84, 99: 'to leave quickly', U94, 97; S: 'to go very fast, to leave quickly'; S2; S3]

**Jheri-curl** (n.) curly, greasy hairstyle | *Jimmy got laughed at all the time because he got a Jheri-curl.*  
[Jheri pronounced like Jerry]

**jiggy** see **be jiggy, get jiggy, get jiggy with it**

**jimmy** 1. (n.) penis | *She gave me the look so I pulled out my jimmy and put it in her mouth*; 2. (n.) condom | *Make sure you have a jimmy on before you have intercourse.*  
[Lii281 rap music and Black E. (1) (1988), (2) (1990); S2: jimmy hat, jimmy 'condom'; S3: jimmy, jimmy cap, jimmy hat, jim cap, jim hat 'condom'; see also **jimmy cap**]

**jimmy cap** (n.) condom : **glove** | *I always keep a jimmy cap in my wallet for emergencies.*  
[Lii281 (1991); S: party hat; S2: jimmy hat, jimmy; S3: jimmy, jimmy cap, jimmy hat, jim cap, jim hat]

**J.O.** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *I knew when Jimmy walked into the bathroom he was gonna J.O.*  
[Lii288 11958-59]; < jerk off]

**jock** (v.) like, be attracted to : **jock on, sweat**; 2. (v.) make advances to, flirt with | *She was totally jockin' Peter at the party last night.*  
[C237 fr late 1700s British: 'the penis', hoboos: jocker 'homosexual hobo who lives off the begging of his boy companion'; Lii292 rap music: jock 'to pay adulatory, usu. unwanted attention to' (1986); U97: (1), 'to copy', U01: 'to make advances to'; S: 'to have sex; to have sex with'; S2: 'to pick up on; to flatter insincerely'; S3: 'to compliment; to like, admire; to make sexual advances to, flirt with, pursue sexually'; see also **be on (a male's) jock**]

**jock on** (v.prep.) like, be attracted to : **jock, sweat** | *Johnnie is jocking on Sarah.*  
[see also **be on (a male's) jock**]

**jocks** see **Rocks for Jocks**

**joey** (n.) unwelcome follower | *That guy always follows me around. He's such a joey.*  
[Lii299: Joey 'a dolt' (1990)]

**johnson** (n.) penis | *Tim peeked over the divider and saw Jim's johnson.*  
[C238; Lii306 now esp. Black E.: Johnson (1836)]

**jonesing for / jonesin' for** see **be jonesing for / be jonesin' for**

**joystick** see **play with (one's) joystick, play with (a male's) joystick**

**jugs** (n.) breasts | *In my dream, Letticia let me put my face between her jugs.*

[C239; Lii317 (1957)]

**juice in jungle juice**

**juke** (v.) change directions quickly to elude (an opponent) (especially in sports) | *When I was running down the court on a fast break, I jukeed him and made my shot.*

[C239 sports: 'to swerve and reverse evasively; trick a defender or tackler'; Lii323 esp. sports and mil. av.: 'to duck, dodge, or take similar evasive action' (1513); U92: jukeed 'tricked'; S: 'to mess up, screw over'; S2: 'to cheat'; S3]

**jump (someone's) bones** (v.) have sex with (someone) | *He jumped her bones at the party.*

[Lii228: jump on (someone's) bones (1952), jump (someone's) bones (1983); U83: jump on (someone's) bones; S: jump on (someone's) bones, jump (someone's) bones]

**jungle juice** (n.) alcoholic punch served at parties | *I cannot stand drinking jungle juice.*

[C240 WW2 Army fr earlier nautical: 'liquor made by prisoners, soldiers, etc. from any available alcohol and flavorings'; Lii330 mil.: 'an alcoholic beverage made illicitly and from ingredients at hand in the tropics, usu. by servicemen' (1942)]

**junk** see **have junk in the trunk**

**J.V.** (adj.) unable to perform at a normal level | *Jesse couldn't handle four classes - he's so J.V. | Jessie is so JV that she can only have two beers before she puked.*

[< junior varsity]

## k

**K.** (n.) kilo | *He bought a K. of pot.*

[C243 narcotics; Lii335 narc. (1975); < kilo]

**keeping it real / keepin' it real** see **be keeping it real / be keepin' it real**

**kegger** (n.) party with a keg of beer | *Are you going to the kegger Saturday? There'll be a shitload of beer.*

[C244 teenagers & students: 'beer party'; Lii339 stu. (1968); S; S2; S3]

**key** 1. (n.) kilo | *He bought a ki of pot;* 2. (adj.) important | *That shot was key.*

[C244 narcotics: (1); Lii342 (1) orig. narc. (1968), (2) (1980); S: (2); S2: (2); (1) < kilo]

**kick** (v.) finish (a bowl of marijuana in a water pipe) | *Man, can I get another hit? Sorry, it's kicked.* | *We kicked the bowl.*

**kick back** (v.) relax, take it easy | *Let's kick back in the jacuzzi.*

[C245 college students fr black; Lii351 (1972); U92, 94, 95; S; S2; S3; see also **kick-back**]

**kick it** (v.) relax, take it easy | *Let's go kick it at my pad.*

[Lii348 (1983-86); U87, 95, 97, 98, 99, U92: kick; S; S2; S3]

**kick (someone) to the curb** (v.) dump (someone in a relationship) | *She kicked him to the curb after they'd been together for two years.*

[Lii350: 'to reject or dismiss callously' (1991); see also **the curb**]

**<kick-ass>** (adj.) great; exciting | *I went to a kick-ass party last weekend. | This is a kick-ass book.*

[C245 college students: kicking ass 'a good time'; Lii350 (1980)]

**kick-back** 1. (adj.) easy, simple | *This is not a kick-back class. | That class is kick-back;* 2. (n.) relaxing gathering | *We're gonna have a little kick-back at my house this weekend;* 3. (n.) return play one player makes to another after he or she has made the first player look good | *Mike threw me an alley-oop for a dunk after I threw him an alley-oop for a dunk earlier in the game. That's what I call a kick-back!*

[Lii350: kickback 'relaxing' (1984-85); U92: 'easy, simple'; S: 'unstressed, relaxing'; S2: 'very easy or relaxing'; S3: 'easy going; small party with friends'; see also **kick back**]

**kicks** (n.) shoes | *Molly bought some new kicks today. | Sally is sporting some old school Adidas kicks.*

[C245; Lii351: kicker (1942); S2: 'athletic shoes'; S3]

**kids** see **drop the kids off at the pool**

**kill** 1. (v.) finish (food that is shared); finish, take care of (a task that is shared); consume the greater part of | *Lisa, did you kill the last of the beer? | There's one piece of pizza left - go ahead and kill it. | Dude, you killed my sandwich;* 2. (v.) beat (an opponent) | *I'm going to kill you on the court today.*

[C246: (1); Lii358: 'to consume completely' (1832); U99: kill it 'to finish eating it']

**killer** 1. (adj.) really good, really unusual : really cool | *Pulp's new album is killer. | That is a killer car;* 2. (adj.) exhausting | *Having history and physics back to back is killer. | I have a killer schedule.*

[C246: 'person or thing that is remarkable, wonderful'; (adj); Lii359: (1) (1951?), (2) (1988); U84, 87, 94: 'great, fantastic'; S: 'great; bad'; S2: 'excellent, great'; S3: 'great, fantastic']

**kind** (adj.) very good (of marijuana) | *That pot we smoked was kind.*

[C246 teenagers: the kind 'the best'; U84: the kind / da kind 'great'; S: the kind / da kind 'the best'; S2: 'good'; S3; see also **the kind**]

**knock boots** (v.) have sex (of a couple) | *Jimmy and Jenny knock boots every morning.*

[Lii373 stu. (1986); S: knock boots with 'to have sex with'; S2]

**knockin'** see **if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'**

## l

**lame** (adj.) out of style, stupid, bland; with not much happening | *That test was so lame.*

[C253: 'inept'; Lii394 esp. Black E.: 'socially unsophisticated, naïve; stupid, inept' (1935), esp. Black E. 'of no interest or value; contemptible' (1955); U83, 84; S; S2; S3]

**later, late, lates, laters** (grt.) goodbye, see you later | *I gotta go to class. Later.*

[C254 esp teenagers fr black: later; Lii400 orig. jazz: 'later, laters' (1941); U84: later

days, U84, 94; later, U96, 98, 99; later, U99; later, S; later, later, late; S2: later, later, late; later; < see you later; see also check ya later; S3: later, later

**lax** 1. (adj.) relaxed | *After a few beers my boyfriend gets real lax.* 2. (adj.) easy, simple | *Take E.S.S. 1 if you need a lax science class.*  
[S3: 'relaxed, easygoing']

**lay cable, lay some cable, lay a cable** (v.) defecate | *I have to go lay some cable, those beans are having revenge on me.*  
[see also cable]

**lay pipe, lay some pipe** (v.) have sex | *Henry laid some pipe last night.*  
[C255 black: lay pipe; Lii406: lay pipe (1931-39); S: be laying pipe]

**leaf** (n.) marijuana | *I just bought some leaf, let's go smoke out.*  
[C266 narcotics: the leaf 'cocaine'; Lii411 (1961)]

**leave** (someone) **hanging / leave** (someone) **hangin'** 1. (v.) intentionally disregard or ignore (someone) : **blow** (someone) **off** | *Dude, don't leave me hanging!*; 2. (v.) fail to **give** (someone) the second part of a **pound**

**leftovers** (n.) bits of fecal matter that did not flush

**let's get cracking / let's get crackin'** (s.) let's start | *Let's get crackin on our studying.*  
[C160 fr 1920s British RAF: get cracking 'to commence'; L503: get cracking 'to get busy, get going' (1936)]

**life** see **be hating life / be hatin' life, be loving life / be lovin' life, have a great prayer life**

**lifted** see **get lifted**

**light up** 1. (v.prt.) score continuously against (an opponent) | *He scored 22 points and lit up his opponent!*; 2. (v.prt.) shoot (someone or something) several times (with bullets or paintballs) | *We lit up the deer!*; 3. (v.prt.) fart continuously so that (something) smells really bad | *My girlfriend can't stand it when I light up the room.*  
[Lii434 esp. mil.: 'to kill or destroy by gunfire, shoot at' (1966-67); S2: 'to hit very hard'; see also lit]

**lightweight** (n.) person who cannot consume a lot of liquor | *Bill threw up after two drinks. Yeah, he's a lightweight.*  
[Lii435 in ex (1986); S]

**like** (filler) | *I was just like hanging out at the mall. | John and Mary were macking for like three hours, it's crazy. I can't believe they didn't come up for air | Like I was just driving down the street and this car came out of nowhere and hit me.*  
[Lii435 (1950); U84, 01; S; S2; see also be like]

<**like ass**> (adv.) bad (used after a verb of sensation) | *Open a window! It smells like ass in here. | This pizza tastes like ass. | I feel like ass. | This elevator smells like ass.*

**like white on rice** 1. (adv.) very close, like two things that are very close together | *If you step out of line I'll be on you like white on rice!*; 2. (adv.) vry similar, like two very similar things | *The twins are so much alike, they're like white on rice.*

**lit** (adj.) high on drugs; (less commonly) drunk | *Jessica was lit at the party last night. She couldn't tell up from down!*  
[C261: 'drunk'; U96, 99: 'severely intoxicated'; S: 'drunk; high on cocaine'; S2: 'drunk'; see also light up]

**living large / livin' large** see **be living large / be livin' large**

**load** see **download, drop a load, gangload, griplod, have a load on deck, have a load on deck that could choke a donkey, <shitload>**

**loaded** (adj.) high on drugs; drunk | *Mark got so loaded yesterday on weed.*  
[C261; S; S2]

**loaf** see **pinch a loaf**

**loc** (adj.) impressive, stylishly tough | *That is a loc car.*  
[C262: loco 'crazy'; Lii454 esp. rap music: 'loco, crazy'; U94: loced-out [rhymes with soaked out] 'rebellious, crazy'; S2: (affectionate addr.), locs 'sunglasses'; < Spanish loco; see also be loc]

**loc'n** see **be loc'n**

**loogie** (n.) gob of phlegm (that is spit out) | *I just spit out three loogies.*  
[Lii464 (1988)]

**looking / lookin'** see **be looking / be lookin'**

**lose it** 1. (v.) vomit | *Man, don't lose it in my car!*; 2. (v.) go crazy | *That guy lost it and killed his wife.*

[C265: lose one's cool 'become angry or flustered, lose composure'; Lii468: (1) (1990\*), 469 'to lose one's sanity, temper, composure' (1974); U87: lose one's edge 'to get drunk'; S: 'to be surprised; to go out of control; to vomit!']

**loser** (n.) person who doesn't have a lot of friends, person who doesn't go out much, person who doesn't have much self-esteem, person who has poor judgment, person without common sense or social skills, person who doesn't fit in, person who's not going anywhere with his or her life | *My boss is such a loser. | He's working at McDonald's and he's 35 years old - what a loser.*

[C264: 'person or thing that fails'; Lii469: 'a person who is worthless, unappealing, chronically unsuccessful' (1955); U90: louie 'stupid, insensitive, or uncouth person', U95: losers 'USC Trojans'; S: 'failure, especially a social failure'; S2: 'failure, inadequate person'; S3: 'socially inept person']

**loving / lovin'** see **be loving life / be lovin' life, be loving it / be lovin' it**

**low** (adj.) terrible, not nice, unpleasant (of an action) : **wrong** | *That was so low of him to give us that homework over Christmas. | My dad's making me unclog the toilet - this is low.*

[S2: 'underhanded, sly, sneaky, rude'; see also cut (someone) low]

### m

**mack** 1. (v.) make out | *John and Mary were macking for like three hours, it's crazy. I can't believe they didn't come up for air!*; 2. (n.) male who's always making advances to females

[C269 esp black fr late 1800s: 'pimp'; Lii494 Black E.: 'to kiss passionately' (1978), 493 rap music: 'a ladies' man' (1991); U94: 'smooth guy who is a suave type', U96: 'person



who flirts', mack with 'to flirt with'; S: make mac with 'to flirt with, come on to'; S2: mac 'to kiss; to start a relationship with'; S3: (1), 'person who is sexually successful']

**mack daddy** (n.) male who really makes a lot of advances to females | *A lot of the good girls avoid Frank at parties because they know he's a mack daddy.*  
[C95 fr black: daddy 'male lover'; Lii493-94: 'a ladies' man, a playboy' (1991); S freak daddy 'cute male'; S2: mac daddy, daddy mac 'male who is skilled at putting on the moves']

**mack on** (v.prep.) hit on : **pimp, pimp on** | *John was macking on Mary all night, but she wasn't interested.*  
[Lii493: mack 'to speak flirtatiously or make a sexual advance (to)' (1970); S2: 'to kiss; to start a relationship with'; S3: 'to make sexual advances to']

**mad** 1. (quant.) a lot of | *There was mad traffic this morning;* 2. (adv.) very | *Joe just ran out in the middle of the freeway — he's mad crazy.* | *Betsy was mad drunk at the party;* 3. (adj.) excellent, well developed (used about athletic skills) | *He's got mad skills.*  
[C269 bop and cool talk: 'excellent'; Lii495 esp. Black E.: 'many, much' (1991), esp. Black E.: 'extremely' (1990-91); U99: mad skills 'exceptional abilities'; S2: 'very'; S3: (1, 2)]

**mad dog** (v.) glare at (someone) with hostility | *Jenny mad dogged her friend.*  
[Lii495: mad-dog (1990); S2: 'to give (someone) a dirty look'; S3: 'to stare at aggressively']

**maintenance** see **high maintenance**

**make a break for** (v.prep.) go to, go get | *Hey, let's make a break for Taco Bell.* | *We're going to make a break for the car.*  
[L264: make a break for 'escape (to)' (1846)]

**make (someone) buzz** (v.) make (someone) feel slightly drunk or high | *Two cigarettes made him buzz.*  
[C57: buzz 'a feeling or surge of pleasure, esp a pleasant sense of intoxication'; L339: 'a feeling of mild intoxication' (1849); S1: have a buzz 'to have a slightly dizzy feeling as the result of using alcohol, marijuana, or any other drug', catch a buzz 'to start feeling the effects of alcohol or another drug'; see also **get buzzed**, **be buzzing** / **be buzzin'**]

**man** see **dope man**

**man horn** (n.) penis | *Frank always brags about his man horn.*  
[C216: horn 'erection'; Lii155: horn 'the penis' (1594)]

**man whore** (n.) promiscuous male | *In high school I used to be such a man whore.*

**mang** (addr. used to a male) man, dude | *What's up, mang? Are you going to the party Saturday night?*  
[rhymes with *bang*]

**mangina** (n.) crotch of a male wearing tight pants | *Look, Fred has a mangina — it's disgusting!*  
[pronounced like *man* + "jina" (rhymes with *vagina*, *Carolina*), < man + *vagina*; see also **camel toe**]

**marks** see **skid marks**

**market** see **go to the fish market**, **go to the fish market on**

**mary jane** (n.) marijuana | *Can you hook me up with some mary jane?*  
[C274 narcotics: Mary Jane; Lii519 narc.: Mary Jane; S; S3; English < Spanish *Marta Juana*, thought equivalent to marijuana]

**mash** 1. (v.) take, drive | *We're going to mash our bikes down to the beach;* 2. (v.) go | *We're going to mash back home on foot.* | *We're going to mash to the party.*  
[S2: 'to win']

**mashed** (adj.) drunk | *You're mashed, you shouldn't drive.*  
[Lii520 (1942)]

**massive** (adj.) good, impressive | *That's a massive car.*  
[Lii522 stu.: 'striking, notable' (1986)]

**Maui Wowie** (n.) high quality, potent marijuana from Hawaii | *Wow that shit is good, is it Maui Wowie?*  
[Lii523: 'potent Hawaiian marijuana' (1978)]

**mega** (n./adj.) (n./adj.) super (n./adj.) | **megabitch** | *She's a megababe.* | *She's megahot.*  
[C275 esp students & teenagers: 'much' (adv); Lii537 'extraordinary' (1969), stu.: 'extremely, extraordinarily' (1966); S: 'extreme; very; a lot of']

**mellow out** (v.) calm down, relax | *After the protest, we went back to my house and mellowed out.*  
[C276; Lii539 (1974); U84; S; S2]

**mental** (adj.) crazy, daring, unpredictable | *John is so mental, he base jumps all the time.*  
[C276 chiefly British; Lii540: 'crazy, insane' (1927); S2: 'crazy'; S3: 'crazy']

**mess up** 1. (v.prt.) beat up, injure : <**fuck up**> | *Slater got messed up after the party.* | *Johnnie messed up Slater;* 2. (v.) do something wrong : <**fuck up**> | *He messed up.* | *I messed up on that quiz.*  
[C276: 'to disarrange; to injure, damage'; Lii543: (1) (1914), 544: (2) (1918); S: 'to make a mistake, do badly; to beat up']

**mess with** (v.prep.) joke around with (especially in a negative way), talk sarcastically to (someone) : **screw with** | *Girls are always getting mad at me because I mess with them too much.*  
[C276; Lii544: 'to involve or associate oneself with; interfere with; harass' (1880); S2]

**messed up** 1. (adj.) bad, wrong : **jacked, jacked up** | *He's cheating on his girlfriend — that's so messed up;* 2. (adj.) drunk; 3. (adj.) showing the effects of long-term drug use  
[Lii543: 'ruined' (1924), 'intoxicated, esp. by drugs' (1963); S: 'drunk; high; mean'; S2: 'bad, badly affected'; S3: 'wrong, evil, mean; stupid; crazy']

**meth** (n.) methamphetamines | *Joanie does a lot of meth.*  
[C277 narcotics: methedrine; Lii544 narc. (1966)]

**Mexi** (n.) Mexican marijuana, usually low quality | *James got screwed, he thought he bought Maui Wowie but he got Mexi instead.*

[< Mexican; see also chex-mex]

<MILF> (n.) attractive older female | *Matthew's mom is a MILF.*  
[rhymes with *sylyph*]; S2; S3; < mother I'd love to fuck]

moded 1. (adj.) insulted | *You just got moded*; 2. (int.) I showed you, I showed you up : in your face; that was wrong | *The teacher moved up our midterm a day without telling us. Moded!*  
[U84, 87: get moded 'get caught, get in trouble and not be able to get out of it'; U89, 94: molded, moted, moded 'inadvertently embarrassed'; S: moded, molded 'humiliated, having things not work out for one'; S2: moded, moted, molded 'humiliated, embarrassed']

<mofo> 1. (n.) burden, difficulty, annoyance : <bitch>, drag | *This test was a mofo*; 2. (n.) homophobic person  
(pronounced like *no foe*, but with stress on *mo*-; C285 esp black: *muh-fuh*; Lii568: 'motherfucker' (1965); U99: *mofo*- 'very' (as in *mofo-fast*); S: M.F. 'extremely rotten, low person'; S2: 'asshole, jerk' (voc.); S3: (1); < mother fucker; (2) < homophobic]

mom see <fuck your mom>, your mom

money see be money

monkey see spank the monkey

mooch (n.) person who is always asking for something or taking something | *David is such a mooch, whenever he comes to my place he always gets something to drink.*  
[C282 middle 1500s British: 'to beg, to borrow'; (n); Lii584: (1857); S; S2; S3]

mooch off (v.prep.) get, take (something insignificant) from | *That guy just mooched my last cigarette off me.*  
[S; S2; S3]

morning wood (n.) erection that one wakes up with | *I have to take a cold shower in the morning to get rid of my morning wood.*  
[Lii590 (1993); S3; see also woody]

mother see your mother

mouse see click the mouse

move see bust a move, bust a move on

muff diving / muff divin' see go muff diving / go muff divin'

munch a carpet burger, munch rug (v.) have oral sex with a female | *He munched rug.*  
[C365: rug 'toupee'; L363: munch the carpet 'to perform cunnilingus' (1981); S: carpet muncher 'female homosexual'; see <carpet muncher>]

muncher see <carpet muncher>

my bad (int.) my mistake; sorry | —*Hey! Where's my CD? —My bad. I put it over there.*  
[U95, 96, 97, 99, 01; S2; S3; see also bad]

my boy (addr. used to a close friend)  
[C435; S2: that's my boy 'that's good']

my homie (addr. used to a close friend)

## n

'n stuff and other stuff; etc. (often used when the speaker has no additional items in mind, generally at the end of a sentence) | —*What are you doing? —I'm just reading 'n stuff.* | *I was talking and then Kelly came into the room 'n stuff.* | *I was in my room doing my homework 'n stuff and somebody started slamming on my door.*  
[S2: and shit]

nads (n.) testicles | *Jake kicked Pete in the nads because Pete insulted his mom.*  
[rhymes with *fads*; Lii634 (1964); S; S2: nards 'breasts; testicles'; < gonads]

<nappy> (adj.) gross looking, messy looking | *His hair is so nappy. He hasn't washed it for days.* | *That girl is really nappy.* | *Those shoes were so old and nappy.*  
[C289 black: 'kinky-haired'; Lii639 stu. (1983); U99: 'gross, disgusting'; S: 'tired; dirty, messy, neglected'; S2: 'ugly, gross']

narc 1. (n.) annoying person who doesn't fit in : dork | *The boy who was in the movie Almost Famous was such a narc*; 2. (n.) person who tells on other people | *The narc called the police and had the party busted.*  
[C289: 'narcotics agent or police officer', fr middle 1500s British: nark 'police informer'; Lii640: nark, narc 'a tattletale' (1976); S2: 'person who exposes his or her peers' secrets or actions'; S3: 'tattler']

nark on (v.) tell on | *John narked on his roommate for having pot in the room.*  
[Lii640: nark (on), narc (on) (1969); S2; narc on; S3: narc on]

nasty 1. (adv.) badly | *John and Jeff were fighting at lunch. Jeff got banked nasty.* | *He tripped nasty*; 2. (adj.) disgusting, gross | *The salad I had for lunch was nasty.*  
[C290: 'something unpleasant, repulsive, etc.'; Lii640 Black E.: do nasty 'to treat badly or unfairly'; S: (2); S3: (2); see also do the nasty]

neck see rest (one's) neck

nerd (addr. used affectionately to and by females) | *Hey, nerd, what's up?*  
[C290 teenagers fr hot rodders & surfers: 'tedious, contemptible person'; Lii647: 'a dull, obnoxious, or unattractive person' (1957); S: 'person who studies a lot or is socially outdated; jerk'; S2: 'unappealing person; silly person; person who does not fit in; person who studies a lot; conservative person'; S3: 'person who studies a lot (and (usually) looks like it) and is probably socially inept']

new school (adj.) currently popular, up and coming (referring to music) | *It's distigusting how so many people like these new school boy bands.*  
[S2: 'new, original'; see also old school]

nice (int.) splendid : cool, awesome | —*The midterm was cancelled today. —Nice!*  
[S3; see also be a nice package, have a nice personality]

nickel bag, nickel sack (n.) half-ounce of marijuana (usually, but not necessarily, in a bag) | *I only had 10 bucks so I only got a nickel bag.*

[C291: nickel bag; Lii654-55 narc.: nickel, nickel bag 'five dollars' worth, esp. of heroin, marijuana, or crack cocaine' (1966); S3: nickel sack; see also **dime**]

**9** (n.) handgun | *Dan walked up to Ozzy with his fists up and Ozzy just shot him with his 9.*  
[pronounced *nine*; S2: '9-millimeter or other type of hand held pistol'; < 9 millimeter]

**nipply** (adj.) cold | *Damn, it is very nippy outside tonight.*  
[pronounced like *nip* plus *Lee*; S: nibbling 'somewhat cold'; S2; S3: nippleitis 'erect nipples']

**no beau** (int.) we cannot do the rock-paper-scissors game to settle this | *I get to sit in the passenger seat! No beau!*

**no big, no biggie, no big deal** (n., int.) no problem | *It's no biggie that you forgot your \$5 today, just bring it tomorrow.*  
[C293: no big deal, teenagers & narcotics: no biggie; L146: big deal (1943), 148 no biggie (1978); U83: no biggie; S: no biggie]

**no sweat** (n., int.) no problem | *—Can you do me this favor? —No sweat. —It's no sweat.*  
[C295 fr WW2 armed forces]

**nob** (v.) have oral sex with (a male) | *She nobbed him.*  
[C248: knobber 'male homosexual transvestite prostitute'; Lii371: knob 'to copulate' (1991), knobber 'blow job' (1989\*); S: knobber 'blow job']

**nob on Bob** (v.) have oral sex with a male | *She was nobbing on Bob in the movie theater.*  
[Lii371: slob a knob 'to perform fellatio' (1989)]

**nooky** see **get some nooky**

**NorCal** 1. (n.) Northern California; 2. (adj.) Northern California, Northern Californian | *Hella is a classic NorCal slang word.*  
[S: No Cool; < Northern California]

**nugg, nugget** (n.) concentrated part of the marijuana plant | *The pot we bought had some nice nuggets.*  
[nugg < nugget; see also **crystal**]

**nuke** (v.) microwave | *The bagel is stale — nuke it. | Hey, will you nuke the pizza for five minutes?*  
[rhymes with *duke*; C297: 'to destroy'; Lii686 (1984); U87, 90; S; S2; S3; < **nuclear**]

**Nukie Brown** (n.) Newcastle Nut Brown Ale | *We should stop and pick up beer at Ralphs because the Sev doesn't carry Nukie Brown.*  
[Nukie < Newcastle + ie]

**nut** see **bust a nut**

**nut on** (v.prep.) ejaculate on | *After Blanche finished giving me a blow job I nutted on her face.*  
[C298: 'testicle', C162: get one's nuts 'to have an orgasm'; Lii694: nut 'to have an orgasm' (1994); S2: nut 'to ejaculate']

**nut sack** (n.) scrotum : **ball sack** | *Wilma hit me in the nut sack when I called her a slut.*  
[C298: nut 'testicle'; Lii697: nutsack (1971); S2: nut 'to ejaculate; semen']

**nuts** see **get off my nuts**

**nutty** (adj.) weird, crazy | *Most of Joe's words are straight nutty.*  
[Lii698 (1892)]

**nympho** (n.) person who is excessively interested in sex | *Zack is a nympho — he's always checking out porn on the internet.*  
[C299: 'nymphomaniac'; Lii698: 'a nymphomaniac' (ca1910); S3; < **nymphomaniac**]

**O**

**O.C.** (n.) Orange County | *Hey, David! When you go on break you should come to O.C. and we'll have dinner.*  
[U92: O.C. 'trendy person, lacking in individuality'; < Orange County]

**off the hook** see **be off the hook**

**O.G.** 1. (adj.) true to one's roots | *Jimmy is O.G. in the way he dresses. | He's dressing like an O.G. French dude;* 2. (n.) person who never betrays his principles, person who never does something against his principles for money | *Jimmy was an O.G. til' the day he died;* 3. (adj.) original, first well-known | *Wilt Chamberlain was an O.G. baller.*  
[Lii705 und.: 'a veteran male member of a street gang, esp. one who commands much respect' (1988), esp. rap music: 'a veteran, original' (1991\*); U94: 'person who was in a gang when it first started', U99: 'original gangster'; U94, 99: 'original, unique, different'; S2: 'original one, first'; S3: 'original, classic, unique, great'; < original gangster]

**old school** (adj.) out of style, reflecting an older style | *His haircut was old school.*  
[Lii715 esp. rap music: 'old-fashioned, behind the times' (1989); S2; S3; see also **new school**]

**on crack** see **be on crack**

**on fire** (adj.) very attractive (usually of a female) | *That girl's on fire!*  
[S: 'doing well, on a roll']

**on the D.L.** (adj.) confidential | *Please keep it on the D.L.*  
[S3: on the down low, on the D.L.; D.L. < down low]

**on the rag** see **be on the rag**

**one-eyed snake** see **pinch the one-eyed snake**

**open a can of whoop-ass** (v.) beat someone up | *You best step back before I open a can of whoop-ass.*  
[whoop pronounced like the first syllable of *Whoopi (Goldberg)*; C330: play whupass 'to have a fight', C487: whomp / whump 'to defeat utterly; to hit'; S2: whoop (someone's) ass 'to beat (someone) in a competition; to beat (someone) up'; S3: open up a can of whoop-ass 'to fight'; popularized in *The Water Boy*]

**<oreo>** (n.) black person who acts like a Caucasian | *I think it's because Tyron is an oreo that he doesn't get many black chicks.*  
[C309 black fr 1960s; Lii726 Black E.: (1969); S2]

**other** see **play for the other team**

**ouch** (int.) that's too bad : **dirted** | *Helen got fired yesterday because she didn't meet the project deadline. Ouch!*  
[S3: 'how insulting']

**out** see **be out, be out of it**

**out of control** 1. (adj.) great | *The party was out of control. | That movie was out of control;* 2. (adj.) flashy; indecent | *Her dress was out of control.*  
[S: 'drunk; overreacting; wild'; S3: 'excessive']

**outtie** see **be outtie**

**oven** see **dutch oven**

## P

**pack** (v.) carry a gun : **have heat** | *Slater was arrested for packing.*  
[C313 underworld: pack heat; S2: pack heat; see also **8-pack, 4-pack, 6-pack, 2-pack**]

**package** (n.) (a male's) genitals | *Man, this wetsuit makes my package stand out - it's gross.*  
[see also **be a nice package**]

**packer** see **fudgepacker**

**pad** place of residence (house, apartment, dorm room, etc.) : **crib** | *Let's go kick it at my pad. | We all hung out at Mark's pad last night. | John lives with Melissa now - I saw their new pad last week.*  
[C313; S3]

**paint up** (v.prt.) shoot paintballs at | *We're going to go paint up John's place.*

**paper** 1. (n.) money | *Jimmy is gonna buy a huge house if he keeps getting paper the way he is;* 2. (v.) throw toilet paper at | *When I was in junior high I had this teacher, and I papered his house with 63 rolls of toilet paper. We videotaped it too.*  
[S2: (1); S2: toilet paper, T.P. 'vandalize (a house) with toilet paper'; see also **stack paper**]

**party** (v.) go to a party, enjoy oneself strenuously, often in the company of friends | *I was partying all weekend, and now I have a killer hangover.*  
[C316: 'go to or give parties'; to 'enjoy oneself drinking, chatting, dancing, etc'; U83, 87; S: 'to drink alcohol (with others), celebrate, go to a party; to take drugs'; S2: 'to do anything one might do at a party; to drink'; S3: 'to go to a party; to drink alcohol; to take drugs']

**P.C.** (adj.) showing an excessive regard for the rights of (and especially ways to refer to) people from minority groups of all sorts | *Janet never takes a stand with respect to her personal beliefs because she is too worried about not being P.C.*  
[U89: 'politically correct, i.e. displaying liberal, peace- and equality-oriented beliefs'; S2: 'intended to be offensive to no one, intended to be socially acceptable'; S3: 'trying overly hard not to offend anyone'; < politically correct]

**P.D.A.** (n.) public display of affection | *If there's one thing I hate, it's a P.D.A.*  
[S2; S3: 'kissing or making out in public'; < public display of affectoin]

**peace out** 1. (grt.) see you later, goodbye | *I'm gonna go to the store now. Peace out!* 2. (imp.) calm down, relax | *It's only a game - peace out! | Peace out, man. We have a week until our papers are due.*  
[U94: (1); S2: (1)]

**pecker** (n.) penis | *There was this girl that really liked me, so I let her play with my pecker.*  
[C318]

**peep** (v.) look at | *Hey Jimmy, peep this! I found it in your mom's closet.*  
[U97: peep; S3: peep, peep on]

**peeps** 1. (n.) friends | *I am going to talk to my peeps about the situation. | Those guys are Jon's peeps;* 2. (n.) people | *There were a whole bunch of peeps on Bruin Walk yesterday.*  
[S: 'parents'; S3: 'close friends'; < **peep** +s]

**perking / perkin'** (adj.) high on marijuana | *Are you perkin'?*

**perpetrate** (v.) act deceitfully | *Sure he says he loves you, but don't you know he's perpetratin'.*  
[U89: 'to act fraudulently or in an illegitimate way'; S: 'to act fraudulently or in an illegitimate way'; S2: perpetrate, perp 'to pretend to be something one is not'; S3: 'to pretend']

**personality** see **have a great personality, have a nice personality**

**phat** (adj.) nice, great : **fat** | *Jon has a phat house. The place has everything you would ever need in a home. | Don't you think this dance is phat? | He's got a phat car. | That's the phatest car I've ever seen.*  
[pronounced like **fat**; C130: fat 'wealthy, esp temporarily so'; L731-32 esp. Black English and USAF: fat, (recently) phat 'comfortable; advantageous; fine; pleasant; OK' (1902), phat (1963); U89: phat chib 'charming or sharp-looking girl', U95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 01; U97: fat 'really neat'; S2: fat 'wealthy; good, excellent'; S3: 'good, great'; currently believed to be < pretty hot and tempting; see also **fat**]

**Physics for Poets** (n.) Physics 10 | *Thanks for recommending the Physics for Poets class, it was so easy.*

**piece** 1. (n.) handgun | *Jimmy carries his piece with him everywhere he goes;* 2. (n.) work of graffiti art | *Jimmy is the one that did that piece on the back of the building;* 3. (n.) water pipe for smoking marijuana | *Let me hit your piece.*  
[C322: (1), 2); S2: 'graffiti']

**pig** (n.) police officer | *I saw a pig in my rear view mirror when I made a right turn.*  
[C323 esp 1960s counterculture from middle 1800s underworld; S2]

**pigeon** (n.) irresponsible, lazy female : female **scrub**; female who is cheap with money | *Jimmy got with one of those pigeons yesterday - he's in trouble.*

[C323: 'a young woman'; U99: 'woman who has fake hair and many children by different fathers and depends on men to pay her bills']

**pimp** 1. (n.) male who attracts a lot of females because of his inherent charm | *So many girls hit on him last night - he's such a pimp*; 2. (v.) wear (a nice article of clothing) | *John was pimping that leather jacket*; 3. (v.) hit on : **mack on, pimp on**  
[S: 'to dress very nicely', pimping 'doing well, looking good'; S3: 'person who is sexually successful; good, cool']

**pimp on** (v. prep.) hit on : **mack on, pimp** | *John was pimping on Mary all night, but she wasn't interested.*  
[S3: 'to back out of plans without prior notice']

**pinch a loaf** (v.) defecate | *Fred has been in the bathroom for some time - he must be pinching a loaf.*

**pinch the one-eyed snake** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Fred has been in the bathroom for some time - he must be pinching the one-eyed snake.*  
[S2: trouser snake 'penis'; popularized in *American Pie*]

**pipe** see *lay pipe, clear the pipes*

**pissed** 1. (adj.) angry | *I'm hella pissed*; 2. (adj.) drunk | *Johnny got grounded because he came home pissed.*  
[C326 fr WW2 armed forces: pissed off (1); U83, 90, 94: (1); S; S2: (1); S3: (1)]

**pisser** (n.) bathroom | —*Where did John go? - He went to the pisser.*  
[C326; S3]

**plastered** (adj.) very drunk | *Ronald was so plastered that we had to take him to the emergency room.*  
[C328; U84; S; S2; S3]

**play** 1. (v.) cheat on, deceive (in a relationship) | *He played her.* | *She got played*; 2. (v.) go along with | *Jimmy didn't like the suggestion so he didn't play it.* | *I don't play that*; 3. (v.) cheat | —*That lady on the corner charged me \$60 for this silver necklace. - You got played!*  
[C329 esp black: play on 'to treat roughly, intimidate physically'; U89: 'to live', U95: 'to party'; S2: play on 'to flirt with'; S3: 'to use (someone) sexually, to lead (someone) on'; see also *get some play*]

**play centerfield** (v.) have oral sex with a female | *John loves to play centerfield.*

**play for the other team** (v.) be homosexual | *Johnnie plays for the other team.*

<**play for the wrong team**> (v.) be homosexual | *Johnnie plays for the wrong team.*

**play (a male's) skin flute** (v.) have oral sex with (a male) | *Jen played Joey's skin flute last night.*

**play straight up** (v.) play basketball allowing games to be won by one rather than two points | *We play straight up, not by two.*

**play the skin flute** (v.) have oral sex with a male | *Jen played the skin flute last night.*

[C329; S: play the skin flute 'to perform oral sex on a male; to masturbate (of a male)']

**play tonsil hockey** (v.) french kiss | *They played tonsil hockey.*

**play with (oneself)** (v.) masturbate | *During hard times when you can't get a girl, some guys get desperate and play with themselves.*  
[C330]

**play with (a male's) joystick** (v.) masturbate (a male) | *She was playing with his joystick.*

[C239: joystick 'the penis'; Lii316: joystick 'the penis' (1916)]

**play with (one's) joystick** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *He was playing with his joystick.*

[C239: joystick 'the penis'; Lii316: joystick 'the penis' (1916)]

**playa-hata** see *player-hater*

**played out** see *beplayed out*

**player** (n.) person who dates a lot of people, usually without being honest about it, but with style : **trick** | *David has been through ten girls and is going to be a player for the rest of his life.*

[C329: 'swinger'; pimp; S: 'promiscuous person'; S2: 'male who flirts with or gets together with many girls'; S3: 'promiscuous person; person who dates a lot of people']

**player-hater, playa-hata** (n.) person (usually female) who despises males who are obvious flirts | *Ever since she was dumped she's been a playa-hata.*

[playa-hata pronounced like *play* plus *uh*, *hate* plus *uh*; U99: player-hate 'to resent someone's social status or reputation', hater 'person who appears to be jealous'; S3: hater 'person who tries to prevent another's success'; player hater 'person who tries to prevent another's sexual success']

**poets** see *Physics for Poets*

**poking / polkin'** see *have a turtle head poking / have a turtle head polkin'*

**pole** see *stroke the pole, stroke (one's) pole*

**pool** see *drop the kids off at the pool*

**pop** (v.) hit | *I popped him.* | *I popped him in the eye.*  
[C334; S: 'to punch, smack']

**pop a cap in (someone's) ass** (v.) shoot (someone) | *Ken flashed the wrong gang sign in the wrong neighborhood and some gangster popped a cap in his ass.*

**pop (someone's) ass** (v.) shoot (someone), punch (someone) | *If he keeps messing with me, I'm a pop his ass.*  
[U92: 'to shoot (someone)']

**porcelain** see *pray to the porcelain god*

**pork** (v.) have sex with (a female) (of a male) | *He porked her.*  
[C332; U84, S, S2, S3: poke 'to have sexual intercourse with']

**posse** (n.) gang, group of friends; street gang | *I called up my posse.*

[U89; S: 'group of friends'; S2: 'group of friends'; S: 'group of friends']

**post** (v.) spend time : **hang out** | —*What did you do last night? —We posted at the club.*

postal see go postal

**pothead** (n.) person who does too much marijuana | *James never goes to class any more because he is always smoking out. He's such a pothead.*  
[C336; S2: 'marijuana user'; S3: 'person who smokes marijuana']

**potion** (n.) mixed hard liquor | *I had a hit of the potion and passed it.*

pound in give (someone) a pound

**pray to the porcelain god** (v.) vomit | *After getting bombed at the party she was in the bathroom praying to the porcelain god all night.*  
[S: bow to the porcelain god, bow to the porcelain goddess, pray to the porcelain god, pray to the porcelain goddess; S3: bow to the porcelain goddess]

prayer life see have a great prayer life

props see give (someone) props

**psych out** (v.prt.) intimidate (someone) | *The test really psyched him out.*  
[C339: 'to outsmart']

**psyched** (adj.) excited, happy, confident | *I was psyched about my interview.*  
[C339; U83, 87; U89: get psyched; S; S2; S3]

**psyched out** (adj.) intimidated; unenthusiastic | *He was so psyched out by the test that he forgot everything he studied the day before.*

**psyched up** (adj.) excited, filled with anticipation, ready; feeling an adrenaline rush : **pumped up** | *Some football teams are psyched up after listening to rock music.*

**pull some tail, pull a little tail** (v.) have sex | *He pulled some tail at the party last night.*

**pummeled** (adj.) very drunk | *Fred got pummeled at the party.*

**pump up** (v.prt.) boost (someone's) confidence : **fire up** | *The coach pumped them up.*  
[S: pump 'to make excited'; S3: 'to get ready, get energized']

**pumped up** (adj.) excited, filled with anticipation, ready; feeling an adrenaline rush : **psyched up** | *After I went bungee-jumping I was pumped up.*  
[C342: pumped up 'in a state of excited preparedness and heightened keenness'; S3: be pumped up 'to be excited']

**punani** (n.) vagina | *Stay away from that girl, she has an infected punani for sure.*  
[pronounced like Pooh + "nawny" (rhymes with tawny), accented on the first syllable]

**punch the clown** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *When you can't even get a girl to look at you, punching the clown doesn't sound too bad.*

**punk** 1. (n.) person who is rude, arrogant, or unfriendly | *If Mike wasn't such a punk, he might be fun to hang out with;* 2. (v.) bully | *Mike got pummeled by a guy that was a lot bigger than him.*

[C343: 'adherent to a style of dress and behavior marked by seemingly threatening, dangerous, and aggressive attributes', (adj), C343 fr late 1800s: 'inferior, poor'; C343: 'petty hoodlum'; S2: 'good; bad, not hip, uncool; unruly or uncooperative person'; S3: 'jerk, person who thinks he is better than he or she is', (voc. used to a friend), 'to make (someone) look bad']

<**punk-ass**> (n.) annoying person; frustrating person | *Our boss is such a punk-ass — he's always asking stupid questions.*

<**punk-ass bitch**> (n.) coward, spineless person | *We wanted to go egg our boss's house but Zack backed out. He's such a punk-ass bitch.*

<**pussy**> (n.) coward; timid person : <**bitch**>, **girl, wuss** | *Don't be a pussy.*  
[C344: 'harmless person, either gentle or timid or both', C476: wussy 'weak person'; S3: wussy 'wimp'; S2; S3]

<**pussywhipped**> (adj.) submissive to one's female partner : **whipped** | *Joey does not do anything with his best male friends because he is so pussywhipped.*  
[C344: pussy-whipped 'dominated by one's wife or female lover'; S: pussy-whipped; S2: p-whipped, pussy-whipped, P.W.]

**put the smack down** (v.) step in, take action | *Don't get in my way, otherwise I'll have to put the smack down.*  
[< the World Wrestling Federation *SmackDown* television show]

**put the smack down on** (v.prep.) correct (someone's) behavior | *I had to put the smack down on that boy.*  
[U99]

**put dubs on** (v.prep.) make too much of (something), exaggerate (something) | *He kissed you? Don't be puttin' dubs on it.*

**P.V.** (n.) Palos Verdes | *To get to P.V. from Downey you have to take the 710 freeway.*  
[< Palos Verdes]

**P.W., P.W. syndrome** (n.) "disease" characterized by submission to one's female partner | *He has a bad case of P.W. syndrome.*  
[S2: P.W. 'totally wrapped around a girl's finger'; P.W. < pussywhipped]

## q

**quack** (n.) psychiatrist; chiropractor | *Never trust a quack.*

queen see drama queen

**queer** (n.) strange, weird person; person who is not likeable | *Jack is a queer.*  
[U83: 'strange, not likeable, weird']

R

- rad** (adj.) great, exciting | *That color is rad!*  
[rhymes with *bad*; C351 teenagers; U83, 84, 87, 89, 96, 97, 98; S; S2; S3; < radical]
- rag** see doo rag, be on the rag
- rag on** (v. prep.) insult; give a hard time to | *Ralph Nader rags on both Bush and Gore.*  
[C352 late 1800s college students: rag 'to tease; banter disparagingly with'; U84, 89: 'tease, pick on, be angry at'; S: 'to talk badly about, to nag'; S2: 'to ridicule, criticize'; S3: 'to criticize, tease']
- rage** (v.) have fun; be fun | *Now that midterms are over I just want to rage all weekend.* | *I hear that the party on Thursday is going to rage.*  
[U89: 'to have a good time', 90: 'to act wildly, to party'; S: 'to have a wild, fantastic time'; S2: 'to be extremely wild, to have fun'; S3: 'to have a good time, to act wildly']
- rager** (n.) wild party | *There is going to be a huge rager with live music on Thursday.*  
[S; S2]
- raging / ragin'** (adj.) fun-filled; not to be missed (of a social occasion) | *I hear that Susan is throwing a raging party tomorrow.*  
[U89: 'fashionable, trendy'; S: 'wild, fantastic'; S2: ragin' 'wild, exciting']
- rail** (v.) have sex with (a female) (of a male) | *He railed her.*
- ralph** (v.) vomit | *I made my friend wash my car after he ralphed all over it.*  
[C353 teenagers; S: ralph, talk to Ralph on the big white phone; S2; S3]
- random** (adj.) spontaneous, unpredictable; unconnected; nonsensical | *John and I were talking about chemistry and Jenny came up and said, "I want a banana" - that was so random.* | *Joe just up and went to Rosarito - he's so random.* | *Magnolia is a random movie.* | *British humor is so random.*  
[U90: 'totally chaotic, very strange, completely unexpected', U94: 'extremely appealing and unusual', U96, 97: 'incongruous, unrelated, weird'; S: 'bizarre; ordinary'; S2: 'weird, unexpected, whimsical'; S3: 'unexpected, out of the ordinary, coincidental']
- <rape>** 1. (v.) treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to : <fuck>, screw; emotionally and physically drain; cause to fail | *My TA raped me on that O-chem test.* | *That O-chem test raped me.* | *I was raped by the O-chem test.* 2. (v.) do well on (a test) : tear up | *I raped that last O-chem test.*  
[S3: 'to beat by a large margin']
- Rape Trail** see the Rape Trail
- rave** (n.) large underground party with an array of drugs | *James went to the rave last night and was rolling.* | *You would never find Zack at a rave.*  
[C355 chiefly British teenagers: rave-up 'wild party'; S2: 'place where there is dancing to techno music and people are usually high; to go to a rave']
- raver** (n.) person who goes to raves | *Slater is such a raver.*  
[S2: rave 'to go to a rave']

- raw** (adj.) straightforward; graphic | *Jimmy's lyrics are appealing because he gives them to you raw.*  
[C355: 'harsh, inhospitable'; U83 'great'; S: 'incredibly good, bold, untamed'; S2: 'great, fantastic; rough, brutally honest (seen as a positive characteristic)']
- real** see be keeping it real / be keepin' it real, represent the real
- reals?, for reals?** (q.) for real? really? are you serious? | *Some people say "jonesing" to mean "fienin'"? Reals?* | *—Jeff got a new car yesterday. He paid \$40,000 for it. —For reals?*  
[U96: for reals?; S2: on the real 'it's true, honestly'; S3: for reals?]
- ream** (v.) treat unfairly : screw | *The professor really reamed me.*  
[C356; U84; S]
- regulate** (v.) enforce rules; keep people in line | *Last night a bunch of residents were drinking, so I had to regulate.*
- regulate on** (v.) enforce rules against (someone), keep (someone) in line | *Last night I had to regulate on a bunch of residents who were drinking.*
- renob** (n.) annoying person who doesn't fit in : dork; idiot | *You renob!*  
[pronounced *re-* as in *reason* plus *knob*; S: remo 'stupid person'; < boner spelled backwards]
- rent-a-cop** (n.) unofficial policeman: security guard, Bel Air Patrol guard, forest ranger | *Some rent-a-cop gave us a hard time at the movie theater last night.*  
[C357: 'a uniformed security guard']
- represent** (v.) stand up for something or someone | *You better represent or I'm going to have to clock you.* | *They were beating up Jim so I had to go over there and represent!*  
[S3: 'to stand up for oneself or for a group one belongs to']
- represent the real** (v.) be true to one's roots | *Notorious B.I.G. was known and admired for representing the real.*
- rest (one's) neck** (v.) shut up | *He needed to rest his neck, but he didn't and the teacher threw him out of class.* | *Rest your neck, otherwise I'll have to pop you in the mouth*
- rhyme** (v.) compose rap poetry extemporaneously : freestyle | *When Jimmy heard John rhyme, he asked him if he wanted to record.*
- rice** see like white on rice
- rice burner** (n.) Japanese-made car | *An Acura Integra is the classic example of a rice burner.*
- rice rocket** (n.) Japanese-made motorcycle | *The Honda Ninja is a classic example of a rice rocket.*
- ricoculous** (adj.) ridiculous | *Jason thinks its ricoculous that he has to work three nights in a row.*  
[< ridiculous, with cock substituted for dick]

**ride** 1. (n.) personal motor vehicle | *My dad has a new ride — it's a black SUV with tinted windows*; 2. (v.) have sex with | *He rode her.* | *She rode him.*

[C358; U97: (1); S3: (1), 'to be on top of (someone) during sexual intercourse']

**ride bitch** (v.) ride in the middle of the back seat (in a car) | *I had to ride bitch all the way home.*

[S: sit bitch, ride bitch; see also **have bitch**]

**right on** 1. (int.) that's nice | —*Last night's party was pretty bitchin. I met a really awesome girl there.* —*Right on*; 2. (int.) okay, sure | —*You want to go to the party?* —*Right on.*

[C359 fr 1960s black; U83, 84: 'exactly, that's right'; S2: 'great!; that's right'; S3: 'I agree']

**riled up** (adj.) excited, filled with anticipation, ready : **pumped up, psyched up** | *The coach got us all riled up before the game.*

**rip** see **be a rip**

**rip one, rip it, rip a big one** (v.) fart | *Man, you just ripped it.*

[S: let one rip; S2: let one rip; S3: rip one]

**ripped** 1. (adj.) very drunk | *Last night at the party we all got ripped*; 2. (adj.) muscular | *Jack lifts weights every day to stay that ripped.* | | *Most basketball players are ripped.*

[C360 fr black (1); U84: (1), U96: (2); S: S2; S3]

**roach** 1. (n.) marijuana cigarette of which most has already been smoked | *We smoked out last night so all I have left is the roach for tonight*; 2. (n.) small penis

[C361: (1); S3: (1)]

**rochambeau** 1. (n.) the rock-paper-scissors game; 2. (v.) use the rock-paper-scissors game to arrange turns | *Let's rochambeau for the first turn on the go cart.*

[pronounced like *roe + sham + bow* (knot); U92: ro-sham-bo (2); S: Rochambaud (name of a drinking game); S2: ro-sham-bo; see also **beau**]

**rock** 1. (v.) beat up | *I'll rock him if he tries to mess with me.* | *If you don't shut up I'm gonna to rock you*; 2. (v.) have sex with | *I rocked her last night, man*; 3. (v.) be great, wonderful : be very cool | *The whole vacation roched!* | *The meeting was cancelled. That rocks!*

[C361: 'to be resonant with an physically responsive to rock and roll music'; U89, 90: 'fight with, beat up'; U90: 'have sex with', U99, 01: (3); S: 'to fight with, beat up', rock out / rock on 'that's cool'; S2: 'to be great'; S3: 'to defeat; to be good (of an event)'; see also **be rocking / be rockin'**, **butt rock**, **the rock**]

**rock (someone's) world** 1. beat (someone) up | *I'm gonna rock your world*; 2. have sex with (someone)

[S: (2)]

**rocker** see **butt rocker**

**rocket** see **crotch rocket**, **rice rocket**

**rocking / rockin'** see **be rocking / be rockin'**, if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'

**Rocks for Jocks** (n.) Earth and Space Sciences 1 | *If you need an easy class, take Rocks for Jocks.*

[S: 'any easy geology class']

**rod** (n.) penis | *If you're good in bed, the size of your rod is irrelevant.*

[C362; S]

**roids** 1. (n.) steroids | *Those football players are all taking roids*; 2. hemorrhoids | *He sits on the john so long now he has roids.*

[S2: (1); < steroids; < hemorrhoids]

**roll** see **be rolling hard / be rollin' hard**, **get (one's) roll on**, **get rolled**, **slow your roll**

**roll deep** (v.) know a lot of people, have a lot of contacts, have a lot of friends | *Hey, Johnnie, you roll deep, do you know someone who can help me in Chemistry?*

[S2: 'to walk or drive in the company of friends'; see also **be rolling deep / be rollin' deep**, **be rolling deep with / be rollin' deep with**]

**roll (number) deep** (v.) ride in a car in a party of (number) (pl. subj.) | *We were rolling four deep.*

[S2: roll deep 'to walk or drive with (number) people'; roll by 'to drive to'; roll deep 'to walk or drive in the company of friends', roll in 'to drive, ride in (a type of car)'; S3: roll 'to go along, ride, drive; to leave']

**roll on** (v.prep.) punch a lot | *Jeff got rolled on.* | *John rolled on Jeff*

**rolling / rollin'** (adj.) high on ecstasy | *Are you rolling?*

[U84, S, S2, S3: roll 'to laugh hysterically; laugh' meaning < rolling in the aisles ]

**roofy, rufie** (n.) rohypnol pill (the Date Rape drug) | *The guy at the bar slipped some roofies in that girl's drink.*

[rhymes with *Suft*, < rohypnol]

**roofy** (adj.) good, impressive | *That was a roofy show.*

[rhymes with *Sufi* (possibly alternatively pronounced like *roof* - pronounced with the same vowel as in *book* or *good* - plus E)]

**rotate** see **sit on it and rotate**

**royally** (adv.) completely, intensively | *I got fucked royally on my Spanish midterm.*

[C364: royal 'thorough, definitive']

**rufie** see **roofy** (rohypnol)

**rug** see **munch rug**

**run** see **hit a home run with**

**run up on** (v.prep.) beat up; fight | *Jim ran up on Josh and broke Josh's face.* | *Josh got ran up on! His nose is straight broken.*

S

**sack** see **ball sack**, **nickel sack**, **nut sack**



**sack chaser** (n.) female interested in a male for his money; female who is excessively interested in sex : female **nympho** | *I told Jimmy not to marry her. I knew she was a sack chaser.*

**salad** see **toss** (someone's) salad

**sauce** see **weak sauce**

**sauced** (adj.) drunk | *Yancy got arrested because he was driving on the freeway sauced.*  
[C369: sauce 'liquor'; S]

**savage** (adj.) really great, really impressive, really unusual | *Sarah is a savage babe.*

**scam with** (v.prep.) make out with | *Slater scammed with Kelly at the party.*

[C369 carnival: scam 'swindle, confidence game, fraud'; (v); U96: 'to kiss rather intensely or without any regard for feelings or emotions', U83: OTS (< on the scam) 'on the lookout'; U84: scam 'someone of the opposite sex whom one is interested in', U84, 87: scam 'to look for a person to pick up', U96: scam 'to kiss without regard for feeling or emotions', U87: scam on 'to pick up on', U89: scam 'to ogle the opposite sex'; S: scam 'to make out knowing that it is meaningless, to flirt', scam on 'to flirt'; S2: scam 'to look at attractive people; 'to make out with someone', scam on 'to look at; to come on to'; S3: scam 'to have sexual intercourse, make out', scam on 'to make sexual advances to; to have sexual intercourse or make out with and then drop (someone)']

**scandalous** 1. (adj.) wrong | *Hooking up with your friend's sister is scandalous.* | *John cheated on the test and got an A - that was so scandalous;* 2. (adj.) promiscuous-looking | *That outfit Jenny wore to her interview was scandalous.*  
[U94: 'chic', U96: 'bad [not good]'; S3: 'overly flirtatious; promiscuous']

**scattered** (adj.) having too much going on : **flustered** | *I'm so scattered, I've got too many things going on.*

**scene** (n.) what is happening | *Let's check out the scene at Jon's place.*  
[C370: 'one's particular preference, activity, etc.']; S: scene 'plan, situation']

**schiznic** 1. (n.) stuff | *I hate this schiznic, it's so boring;* 2. (int.) darn | *—The meeting is at five o' clock. —What time is it now? —Four fifty-five. —Schiznic!*  
[pronounced like "shizz" (first sound as in *ship*, rhymes with *fizz*) plus *nick*; S3: shiznit (2); shiznit originally used on *In Living Color* and *Martin*; see also be the schizmic]

**schmed** (n.) cigarette | *Can you hook me up with a schmed?*  
[pronounced like *sh* (as in *ship*) plus *med*; C371: shmeck, shmeck 'a taste, a bite' (< Yiddish shmek)]

**school** (v.) get the best of, do better than (in a competition or argument) : **dominate** | *Jim just schooled me on guitar.*  
[S2: 'to beat (someone) at something'; S3: 'to set (someone) straight; to beat (someone) in a game'; see also **new school**, **old school**]

**schwag** 1. (n.) low quality marijuana | *I only had a few bucks so I could only afford schwag;* 2. (adj.) no good | *This party's schwag, let's get out of here.*  
[pronounced like *sh* (first sound in *ship*) plus *wag*; U01: (2); S3: (1); < swag 'sack, bundle' ?]

**scope out** 1. (v.prt.) look closely at : **check out** | *Johnnie scoped out the girls with the huge jugs while with Jenny;* 2. (v.prt.) evaluate (a situation) | *Let me scope out the possibilities before we make any definite plans*  
[C372 esp teenagers fr black; U84; S: 'to evaluate, check out'; S2, S3: (1)]

**score** 1. (v.) get, acquire | *My dealer is out of town, do you know where I can score some pot?;* 2. (v.) have sex | *Joe scored last night;* 3. (int.) all right!  
[C373: 'to succeed; to do the sex act with'; students: 'to get'; U92: (3); S, S2, S3: (3)]

**score with** 1. (v.) have sex with (someone) | *Joe scored with Jennifer;* 2. (v.) make a good impression on (someone) | *I scored with my professor.*

**scrap** (v.) fight | *Jimmy and John ran into each other in the mall and started scrapping.*  
[C373]

**scratch** (n.) money | *How much scratch do you have?*  
[C373]

**screw** (v.) treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to : **<fuck>**, **<rape>**, **dick over** | *That professor screwed me.*  
[C374: 'to take advantage of, swindle, maltreat', fr 1700s: 'to do the sex act with or to'; U92: 'to deceive', U97: 'to take advantage of'; S; S2: 'to take advantage of, mislead; to have sex with'; S3: 'to have sexual intercourse; to have sexual intercourse with; to do something bad to'; see also **get screwed**]

**screw over** (v.prt.) treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to : **<fuck>**, **<rape>**, **dick over** | *That professor screwed me over.*  
[C374: 'to take advantage of, swindle, maltreat', fr 1700s: 'to do the sex act with or to'; U92: 'to deceive', U97: 'to take advantage of'; S; S2: 'to take advantage of, mislead; to have sex with'; S3: 'to have sexual intercourse; to have sexual intercourse with; to do something bad to']

**screw up** 1. (v.prt.) beat up, injure | *He got screwed up after the party :* **<fuck up>**; 2. (v.) do something wrong : **<fuck up>** | *He totally screwed up;* 3. (v.prt.) do (something) wrong, mess (something) up : **<fuck up>** | *I screwed up my schedule this quarter.*  
[C375: (2); U84: (2); S: (2); S2: (2, 3)]

**screw with** (v.prep.) joke around with (especially in a negative way), talk sarcastically to (someone) : **mess with** | *Don't get so upset, I was just screwing with you.*

**screw-up** (n.) person who does things wrong : **<fuck-up>** | *He's such a screw-up.*  
[C375; S]

**screwed** (adj.) feeling helpless, in a difficult position | *I am so screwed, I have two finals on the same day.*

[C374 esp WW2 armed forces: screwed up 'confused, spoiled'; S: 'messed up'; S2: 'incorrect, messed up'; S3: 'out of luck; bad'; see also **get screwed**]

**scrilla** (n.) money | *I have to get a job so I can make some scrilla.*  
[rhymes with *Cilla*; U99]

**scrub** (n.) irresponsible, lazy male; deadbeat male : male pigeon | *The boy next door is such a scrub.*  
[C375 fr late 1800s: 'an athlete who is not on the first or varsity team'; S: 'freshman; slob']

**scrub, scrub it** (v.) look sloppy, look dirty | *Man, you're scrubbing it today.*  
| *He went scrubbing.*

**scud** (n.) female who looks good from far away but not from close up | *Your night could be miserable if you accidentally go after a scud.*  
[<the **scud** missile?]

**scum** (n.) mean, amoral person | *After a two year engagement, he broke up with her out of the blue. What a scum!*  
[C375: scumbag 'despicable person'; S: 'gross-looking, vile, or unethical person; lowlife', scumbucket 'despicable person'; S2: scumbag]

**seal** see **tease the seal**

**second** see **University of Second Choice**

**sell out** (v.) do something for money; betray one's principles; stop doing one's original thing in order to get money or fame | *XPX sold out - they used to be a punk band but now they're alternative.*  
[C377 fr middle 1800s: 'to become a traitor, esp to prostitute one's ideals, talents, etc., for money or other comforts']

**sell out to** (v.prep.) do something for (someone) for money; betray one's principles for (someone) | *Don't sell out to investment banks - they'll work you to death.*

**sell-out** (n.) person who cares more about money or fame than about being true to his or her roots (especially in music)  
[C377: 'a person who sells out, in the sense of betrayal or pecuniary self-serving']

**semi** (n.) partial erection | *Hank had no more sex life after two girls gossiped about his semi.*

**serve** (v.) beat (someone) up; put (someone) in (his or her) place | *If you keep on talking, I'll serve you.*  
[S3: 'to beat up']

7 see 24-7, 24-7-365

**70's porn star** (n.) male with a moustache, an open shirt, and gold chains | *We couldn't stop laughing after seeing the 70's porn star who was sporting a mullet.*

**set trip on** (v.prep.) cuss out, tell off, talk angrily to | *Don't cross him when he is drunk, 'cause he'll set trip on you.*

**sex box** (n.) small study room without windows in the high rise dorms (the door used to lock, but it doesn't any more) | *—Have you seen Jessica? —I think she's in the sex box studying for her O-Chem midterm.*  
[S3: nerd box 'study cubicle']

**shack** see **be in the bone shack**

**shady** (adj.) untrustworthy; untrustworthy looking | *Don't drink that glass of water. That's shady!* | *Fred's a shady person — he lies a lot.* | *That new guy's kind of shady.*  
[S3: 'questionable, curious, out of the ordinary']

**shaft** (v.) do something bad to (someone) | *The professor shafted me on that algebra exam.*  
[see also **get shafted**]

**shag** (v.) have sex | *Do you want to shag now, or shag later?*  
[C379 teenagers fr 1930s: 'a party or session where boys and girls experiment sexually'; < *Austin Powers 2* ]

**shake the spot** (v.) leave | *Hey, guys, this is getting old. Let's shake the spot.*  
[S3]

**shank** 1. (v.) beat up, destroy | *John totally shanked my car when he hit that tree!*; 2. (v.) take advantage of, swindle | *The car dealer shanked Jim. He payed at least \$2,000 too much;*; 3. (n.) knife; 4. (v.) stab | *Jimmy shanked John in the back.*  
[C380 prison and street gang fr 1950s: 'stiletto-like weapon', (v); S3: 'knife; to stab']

**shank it** (v.) make a mistake, do badly | *I went to tee off and I really shanked it.*

**shift the gears** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Billy waits for his parents to leave the house before he starts shifting the gears.*

<shit> see **be in deep shit**, <**be the shit**>, **eat shit**, <**shoot the shit**>, **think one is hot shit**

<**shit a brick**> (v.) be extremely surprised | *When Jim jumped out from behind the wall I nearly shit a brick.*  
[C383: 'to be very upset and angry, have an emotional crisis'; S: shit bricks 'to become overwhelmingly surprised, anxious, or nervous, to worry excessively'; S2: shit bricks 'to worry intensively']

<**shitfaced**> (adj.) very drunk, very high | *Lisa was so shitfaced last night that she was dancing naked on the lawn.*  
[C383 esp students: 'drunk'; S: 'drunk'; S2; S3: 'drunk']

<**shitload**> (n.) ton, lot | *Are you going to the kegger Saturday? There'll be a shitload of beer.*  
[C384; S2]

**shman** (n.) female who looks like a male  
[pronounced like *sh* plus *man* (as in *man*, *shman*)]

**shoot hoops, shoot some hoops** (v.) play basketball | *Hey! Let's go shoot some hoops tonight.*  
[Li147 (1942); S; see also **hoop it up**]

<shoot the shit> (v.) talk, chat | *We didn't do much last night. We just stayed at my place and shot the shit.*  
[C386; S2: shoot the wind 'to talk non-stop'; S3]

**shotgun** (int.) I get to sit in the front passenger's seat (in a car) : I've got **shotgun** | *Every time we leave the mall I make sure I'm the first to call, "Shotgun."* | *Trent beat me to the car and said, "Shotgun — no beau."*  
§ One can call shotgun only when the car is in sight and when one is outdoors.  
[C359 teenagers: ride shotgun; S; S2; S3: shotgun, shotty, shotty-gotty]

**shroom** 1. (n.) psychedelic mushroom : **cap** | *Have you ever bought shrooms?*; 2. (v.) take psychedelic mushrooms | *Dan is always shrooming.*  
[S2; < mushroom]

**shut (one's) face, shut (one's) hole** (v.) shut up, be quiet | *Shut your face!* | *I told her to shut her hole.*  
[L347: cake-hole 'the mouth' (1943), shut your cake-hole (1979); S3: shut one's cakehole, shut one's piehole]

**sick** (adj.) excellent, exciting | *The concert last night was really sick, everybody really enjoyed it and had a good time.* | *That dunk by Vince Carter was sick!* | *That's sick! That back-pack is so cool!*  
[C389 fr 1950s: 'gruesome, morbid, mentally unhealthy'; U97, 99: 'great'; S: 'bad, stupid, gross'; S2: 'great, unbelievable; disgusting, gross'; S3: 'good, impressive; disgusting, repulsive']

**sideways** (adj.) drunk | *Fred was sideways last night at the party.*

**simp** (adj.) annoying person who doesn't fit in: **dork, idiot** | *Jack is a simp — he fell on his butt running to class today.*  
[C390 fr early 1900s 'simpleton, stupid person'; S: 'fool, imbecile'; S3: 'idiot, weakling'; < simpleton, perhaps influenced by wimp]

**sin** (int.) ouch!; darn it!; whoops! (used by some Christian students)

**sinner** (int.) you got me!; darn you!; watch your step (don't bump into me)! (used by some Christian students)

**sit on it and rotate** (int., used as a response to someone who makes an obscene gesture with his middle finger) | *—What did you do when Don flipped you off? —I told him to sit on it and rotate.*

**sixer** (n.) six-pack of beer | *We went and bought a sixer of cheap beer.*  
[S; S3]

**6-pack** (n.) set of toned abdominal muscles (especially, six of them) | *Brad Pitt works out every day to maintain his 6-pack.*  
[S2: six-pack, six-packs; S3: six-pack; see also **8-pack, 4-pack, 2-pack**]

**skank** (n.) female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively (derog.) | *Jennifer acts like such a skank in those music videos she does.*  
[C392 black: 'an unattractive woman, a malodorous woman'; U01: 'girl who seems sexually promiscuous'; S: 'cheap looking, ugly girl; good looking girl'; S2: 'promiscuous person, usually a female'; S3: 'promiscuous female']

<skank-ass ho> (n.) female who sleeps around and is not nice (derog.) : **cum-guzzling gutter slut** | *Theresa has only one friend because she is known as a skank-ass ho.*

**skanky** (adj.) revealing, contributing to a promiscuous look (of a female's clothing) : **slutty** | *April sure wears skanky clothes.*  
[C392 teenagers fr black: 'nasty, repellent'; U01: 'sexually promiscuous seeming'; U83: stanky 'cute, promiscuous'; U87: stanky 'revolting'; S: 'cheap looking, ugly; good looking', stank 'ugly'; S2: 'repulsive, disgusting, sleazy'; S3: 'promiscuous']

**skid marks, skids** (n.) trails of fecal matter (in a toilet, on underwear, etc.) | *Someone left skid marks in the toilet.* | *Sick! You always leave skids in the toilet.*

**slacker** (n.) lazy, incompetent person | *All the folks that work at Blockbuster are slackers.*  
[S2: slack 'to work less hard than usual', slacker 'one who slacks'; S3: 'person who isn't fulfilling his or her duties or adhering to social standards']

**slam** (v.) lower (one's vehicle) | *He slammed his truck.*  
[S2]

**slammed** (adj.) lowered (of a car) | *He's got a slammed truck.* | *That car is slammed.*

**slamming / slammin'** (adj.) trendy, good, impressive : **cool** | *That car Jim bought is slammin'.*  
[S2: slammin' 'very good'; S3: 'very exciting']

**slap skins** 1. (v.) slap one's hands together as a greeting | *When Jimmy came to the door we slapped skins and went inside;* 2. (v.) have sex | *Jimmy and Jenny are probably slapping skins upstairs.*  
[S2: slap the salami 'to masturbate'; S3: slap it 'to masturbate (of a male)']

**sleaze** (n.) perverted person; sexually loose person; unprincipled person; unmannerly person | *Tim's dad is such a sleaze. I really feel sorry for his mom.*  
[C395 esp teenagers and students: despicable person; to be sexually promiscuous and disreputable; S2: 'promiscuous or immoral person']

**sleazy** (adj.) perverted; sexually loose; unprincipled; unmannerly | *He's so sleazy — I saw him cheating on that test.*  
[C395: 'disgusting, filthy, nasty'; S2: 'having low moral standards; portraying or suggesting low moral standards']

**slick** 1. (adj.) good, nice, impressive (of a car, for example) : **clean** | *That car is slick!*; 2. (addr. used to a male) | *Hey, slick, how is it going?;* 3. (addr. used to a male or female who has done something wrong) | *You just talked to Janna with your fly down? Nice move, slick.*  
[C395 fr early 1600s: (1); S2: 'shrewd, cunning, deceitful, manipulating'; S3: 'smooth']

**slip (someone) the tongue** (v.) initiate a French kiss with (someone) when he or she was expecting only a peck | *Jenny told all her friends that Jimmy slipped her the tongue.*  
[S: slip (someone) the hot beef injection 'have sex with (someone)']

**sloshed** (adj.) extremely drunk | *I got sloshed at the party last night.*

[C397; U96; S; S2; S3]  
**slow your roll** (int.) calm down, slow down | *Jimmy you're driving too fast, slow your roll.*

**slowwalkers** (n.) people that don't know where they are going on campus, people blocking walkways | *I was late to class because there were too many slowwalkers on campus.*

**slut** 1. (n.) person who sleeps around (derog.) : **trick**; 2. (n.) female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively (derog.) : **trick, ho**  
 [S2: 'promiscuous female, or one who gives the impression that she might be'; S3: 'promiscuous person'; see also **cum-guzzling gutter slut**]

**slutty** (adj.) promiscuous; promiscuous looking; contributing to a promiscuous look | *The only people that can wear daisy dukes are prostitutes because they are so slutty.* | *Her dress was so slutty.*  
 [S2: 'suggesting promiscuous behavior or attitudes']

**smack** see **talk smack**

**smack down** see **put the smack down, put the smack down on**

**smashed** (adj.) very drunk | *I got so smashed last night at Mary's party.*  
 [C399; S; S2; S3]

**smell bacon, smell some bacon, smell a lot of bacon** (v.) sense the presence of police nearby | *Johnnie hid his roach because he smelled bacon.*  
 [S2: smell bacon; popularized by the movie and *Saturday Night Live* segment *Wayne's World*]

**smoke out, smoke up** (v.) smoke marijuana | *I feel like smoking out, do you have any pot?* | *James never goes to class any more because he is always smoking out. He's such a pothead.* | *Let's go smoke up.*  
 [C399 narcotics: smoke 'marijuana'; S: smoke a bowl, smoke a toke; S2: smoke out; S3: smoke out]

**smoked** (adj.) high on drugs | *I found Fefe in the bathroom laying in the tub smoked.*

**smoking / smokin'** (adj.) attractive | *She's smoking.* | *He's smoking.*  
 [S3; see also **what are you smoking? / what are you smokin'?**]

**smooth** 1. (adj.) clean-cut, clean-shaven, well-dressed, in shape, and attractive (of a male) | *That guy is smooth;* 2. (adj.) popular, well liked | *Kobe thinks he is so smooth with the ladies.*  
 [C400 fr late 1800s: 'excellent, pleasing, attractive'; S3: 'nice, desirable']

**snake** see **pinch the one-eyed snake**

**<snatch>** (n.) female, bitch (derog.) | *Jeanie, you are such a snatch.*

**snatch (a female's) V-card** (v.) take (a female's) virginity | *He snatched her V-card.*  
 [U99; see also **V**]

**sneaks** (n.) sneakers | *I'll be there in a minute, let me just put on my sneaks.*

[C400]  
**so** (adv.) really | *I am so feeling that high.* | *You are so going to be screwed.*  
 § Unlike standard English *so*, slang *so* can modify a verb and often occurs within a verb phrase. This *so* has falling intonation in contrast to the contradicting *so* (which may occur in the same position), which has rising intonation.  
 [S3]

**SoCal** (n.) Southern California | *Rap music is most popular in SoCal.*  
 [S: So Cool; S3; < Southern California]

**<S.O.L.>** see **<be S.O.L.>**

**Solely** see **University of Solely Caucasians (at University of Second Choice)**

**<son of a whore>** (int.) damn, shit | *Son of a whore! I stubbed my toe!*

**sorry** (adj.) bad | *You're such a sorry ballplayer.* | *Shaq is so sorry at shooting freethrows.* | *My score on that midterm was sorry.*  
 [96: 'useless, good-for-nothing'; S3: 'useless, good-for-nothing']

**sour** (adj.) mad; disappointed; sad : **bitter** | *He's sour because his girlfriend broke up with him.*  
 [S3: 'unfortunate, bad; upset, resentful']

**South Central** see **University of South Central (at University of Second Choice)**

**space cadet** (n.) person who acts unaware of his or her surroundings | *Kelly acts like a complete space cadet but she gets good grades.*  
 [C406: 'mad or eccentric person'; U84: space, space cadet; U90: space case; S: space cadet, space case; S2: space case]

**space out** (v.) not pay attention : **zone out** | *I spaced out in my math class.*  
 [C404 teenagers; U83: spaced, spaced out 'acting odd or inappropriate'; S; S2; S3]

**space out on** (v.prep.) not pay attention to | *I can't stand it when my mom spaces out on me.*

**spaced** see **be spaced, be spaced out**

**spank it** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *He spanks it all the time.*  
 [S: spank, shower spank]

**spank the monkey** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Joey spanks the monkey twice a week.*  
 [S: spank, shower spank; S2; S3]

**spaz** 1. (v.) get excited | *Don't spaz;* 1. (n.) hyperactive or overly excited person; socially awkward person | *His little sister is such a spaz when it comes to shopping.*  
 [C407 esp teenagers fr 1960s: 'strange or stupid person'; U83: 'frantic reaction', spaz out 'to react frantically'; S: (2); S2; S3; < spastic]

**spew** (v.) vomit | *Lenny was spewing after he put the first piece of food in his mouth after coming back from the party.*  
 [S; S2]

**splif** (n.) tobacco and marijuana rolled together into a cigarette | *I went to a coffee house in Amsterdam and had a splif, now that is all I like to smoke.*  
[rhymes with cliff; C409: spliff 'marijuana cigarette'; S3: spliff]

**split** (v.) leave | *I've got class in 10 minutes, I've got to split.*  
[C409 fr 1950s black musicians; U83, 84; S2]

**Spoiled** see University of Spoiled Children (at University of Second Choice)

**sport** 1. (v.) wear | *Look at those new shoes she's sporting!*; 2. (v.) get (something for someone) | *Can you sport me some tickets?*  
[S: 'to wear; to give'; S3: 'to lend (money) to; to wear']

**spot** (v.) lend (money) to | *Can you spot me 5 bucks? I left my wallet at home.*  
[C409: 'to give, but with the suggestion of a loan'; U97: 'to pay (a friend's) bill'; S3; see also *blow the spot, hit the spot, shake the spot*]

**sprung** see *be sprung on*

**squirts** see *have the squirts*

**stack paper** (v.) make a lot of money | *He's been working at that job for two years, and he's really stacking paper.*

**stacked** see *be stacked*

**stairway to heaven** (n.) line of hair from the navel to the pubic area : **happy trail**  
[< the Neil Sedaka song "Stairway to Heaven"]

**stallion** (n.) attractive male : **stud** | *Mmmm! Mmmm! Mmmm! Look at that lucious stallion standing over there with that ugly girl.*  
[C413]

**step** (v.) approach, come closer | *Don't step.*  
[S2: step off 'stop bothering me'; see also *get (one's) step on, get to stepping / get to steppin'*]

**step to** (v.prep.) approach (someone) aggressively | *Don't step to me.*  
[U94: 'to move forward to confront']

**stick** see *cancer stick*

**sticky green** (n.) high quality marijuana | *Dave's bringing the sticky green to the party. | That pot was the bomb, it was the sticky green.*  
[see also *greens*]

**stiffy** (n.) erection : **boner, woody** | *Some girl with big breasts walked by and Leonard got a stiffy.*  
[S3]

**stoked** (adj.) excited; happy | *I was so stoked because I got an A on the test.*  
[C417 teenagers; U83 'embarrassed', 84, 87, 89, 90, 92, 94, 97; S; S2; S3]

**stoned** (adj.) high on drugs | *Last night Johnnie was very stoned, he smoked way too much pot.*  
[C418 fr 1940s cool talk: 'intoxicated with narcotics or liquor'; U84: 'drunk; under the influence of drugs'; S: 'drunk; under the influence of drugs'; S2: 'high on

marijuana'; S3: 'under the influence of marijuana']

**stoner** (n.) person who does a lot of drugs, especially marijuana | *The stoners hotboxed their van last night in the parking lot.*  
[C418: 'intoxicated or stuporous person'; S; S2; S3]

**straight** (adv.) completely, blatantly, really | *He straight beat you up! | He straight called you stupid!*  
[C418: 'truthfully and directly'; S2: 'very, completely; doing all right'; S3: 'okay, fine'; see also *damn straight*]

**straight up** 1. (int.) the game can be won by one point, not two (in basketball) | —*How do you want to play? —Straight up*; 2. (adv.) completely, blatantly, really | *He's straight up loc — he gunned down someone in the street. | That is straight up whack, man.*  
§ 1 is usually said when the game is already under way.  
[C419: straight-up 'honest, upright'; S3: 'tell me the truth'; see also *play straight up*]

**straight up balls** (adv.) courageously | *I straight up balls asked her to the prom.*  
[see also *be straight*]

**strapped** see *be strapped*

**stress** 1. (v.) be anxious | *Don't stress over that test, dude*; 2. (v.) make (someone) anxious | *That test is stressing him.*  
[S: 'to worry a lot, get nervous'; S2: 'to be under pressure, to act as if one is under pressure'; S3: 'to get worried']

**stressed out** (adj.) very anxious, very worried | *He was stressed out because he had four finals in two days.*  
[U90: stressed out 'psychologically fatigued, worried']

**strike** 1. (v.) drive (a vehicle) | *We're going to strike Jon's car*; 2. (v.) go | *Let's strike. | John's gonna strike over there.*

**stroke the goat** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Getting a blow job is definitely preferred over stroking the goat.*  
[C420: stroke; S: stroke; S3: stroke, stroke it]

**stroke the pole, stroke (one's) pole** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *James's favorite thing to do after school is to buy a dirty magazine and stroke the pole.*  
[C420: stroke; S: stroke; S3: stroke, stroke it]

**stud** 1. (n.) attractive male : **stallion** | *Noah is such a stud. He must have a model for a girlfriend*; 2. (n.) person who excels at something; especially, good athlete  
[C421: 'attractive man'; U89: 'guy who is good-looking and is perfect in everything'; U90: 'strong, courageous person'; U92: 'lady's man'; S: 'person who has done something outstanding; conceited person'; S2; S3]

**stuff** see 'n stuff

**style** see *doggy style, freestyle*

<**suck**> (v.) be really bad, be awful, be unbearable | *I have to work all weekend. That sucks.* | *I saw a horrible movie last night that really sucked.*

[C422: 'to be disgusting or extremely reprehensible; be of wretched quality'; U83, 84, 87, 89, 94, 96, 97; S; S2; S3]

**suck it up** (v.) deal with it : **deal** | *I don't care how many problems you've got, just suck it up!*

[C422: suck it up 'to become serious, stop dallying or loafing'; S; S2: suck my dick 'no way'; S3: sack up 'to get tough, be brave']

**Sucking** see **University of Sucking Cock** (at **University of Second Choice**)

**sucky sucky** (n.) fellatio, a blowjob | *Three dollar sucky sucky?* | *He got some sucky sucky.* | *He paid twenty dollars for sucky sucky.*

[S: sucky 'awful'; S3: sucky 'unfortunate, bad']

'**sup?** (grt.) hello, what's up? | *When I walked up to my group of friends I looked at Sam and said, "Sup?"*

[U97; S3; < what's up?; see also whassup?, what up?]

**super-(adj.)** (adj.) extremely (adj.) | *It's super-tight.*

**suspect** (adj.) untrustworthy, unreliable, up to something bad | *That guy's suspect - he's wearing all black clothes.* | *That glass of water looks suspect.* | *Jenny was out all night and I couldn't get ahold of her - she's suspect.*

**sweat** (v.) be worried about | *He's sure sweating his midterm.* | *Don't sweat it.*

[C424: 'to suffer'; S3: 'to worry, to worry about; to bother, nag'; see also no sweat]

**sweating** see **be sweating**

**sweet** 1. (adj.) exceptional, really good, great | *That car is sweet;* 2. (int.) used to express pleasure or appreciation : **booyah** | *—You can use my book from last quarter. —Sweet!*

[(1): U83, 87, 89, 92; S; S2; S3]

**swoll** (adj.) having big muscles | *He's swoll.* | *You should go to the gym more so you'll get swoll.*

[rhymes with roll; U97; S3; < swollen; see also be on swoll]

**syndrome** see **P.W. syndrome**

## t

**tab** (v.) take L.S.D. | *They were tabbing all last night.* | *Would you like to tab with me?*

[C427 narcotics: 'a dose of LSD'; S3: 'individual portion of L.S.D.']

**tacked** (adj.) high on drugs; showing the effects of long-term drug use | *John looks tacked.*

**tag** (v.) do graffiti

[S2: 'to deface property with graffiti, to deface (something) with graffiti'; S3: 'to paint (names or symbols) on property']

**tagger** (n.) person who does graffiti

[S2]

**tail** see **pull some tail**

**take** (v.) get the best of, do better than (in a competition or argument) | *I'm going to take you on the court today!*

[C428 fr middle 1800s 'to defeat someone utterly, trounce']

<**take it up the ass**> (v.) have something very bad happen to one, be in a bad predicament : **get shafted**

**take one for the team** (v.) do something unpleasant for the good of others |

*We forgot to turn in the evaluations - hey, Zack, can you take this one for the team?* | *I took one for the team by hooking up with that ugly chick so we could have a party at her house.*

<**talk shit**> (v.) gossip; say things to provoke people: **talk trash** | *Girls talk shit about each other all the time.*

[S: talk shit 'to talk in a negative way, talk big, talk about nothing'; S2: talk shit 'to talk in a negative way, to exaggerate, boast'; S3: talk shit about 'to speak badly about (someone), spread rumors about (someone)']

<**talk shit to**> (v.prep.) taunt; insult : **talk trash to** | *If someone talks shit to you, you'd be a pussy if you don't do anything about it.*

[S: talk shit 'to talk in a negative way'; S2: talk shit 'to talk in a negative way']

**talk smack** (v.) gossip; say things to provoke people : **talk trash**, <**talk shit**> | *Those girls talk so much smack.*

[U97; S: 'to talk (about someone) in a negative way, to talk about nothing'; S3: talk smack about 'to speak badly about (someone), spread rumors about (someone)']

**talk trash** (v.) gossip; say things to provoke people : **talk smack**, <**talk shit**> | *Lisa is always talking trash about other people behind their backs.*

**talk trash to** (v.prep.) taunt; insult : <**talk shit to**> | *The best way to deal with someone who is talking trash to you is not to react.*

**tame the lion** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Taming the lion very often can't be good for the penis.*

**tango** see **do the horizontal tango**

**tanked** (adj.) drunk | *Do you wanna go to a bar and just get tanked?*

[C431 late 1800s; S; S2]

<**tap (someone's) ass**> (v.) have sex with (someone) (of a male) | *He tapped her ass.*

[S3: tap that ass 'to have sexual intercourse with that one']

**tap that** (v.) have sex with that female | *I tapped that.*

[S3: tap that ass 'to have sexual intercourse with that one'; see also hit that]

**tatt** (n.) tattoo | *Nick has a dragon tatt on his arm.*

[U83: tacks 'tattoos']

**tax** (v.) have sex with (someone) | *Did you tax her?*

[S2]

**T.D.** (int.) okay, yeah | *—Michael Jordan rocks! —T.D.*

[< true dat]

**team** see play for the other team, <play for the wrong team>, take one for the team

**tear up** 1. (v.prt.) perform exceedingly well on | *Jon tore up his math final yesterday*; 2. (v.prt.) get the best of, do better than (in a competition or argument) : **dominate** | *I won't play against David because he tears me up every time we play.* | *Jon tore Jim up in basketball the other day;* | *He got tore up on the court.*  
[S2: (1); see also **tore up**, **torn up**]

**tease the seal** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *After Bobby turned sixteen he figured he should stop teasing the seal.*

**that** see be all that, hit that, tap that

**the Basement** (n.) the bottom floor of Dykstra Hall  
[S1: the Dungeon; S2: the Dungeon]

**the bird, the birdy** (n.) the middle finger (in expressions referring to making an obscene gesture) | *Darcy gave her sexist teacher the birdy.*  
[C27: the bird; L163, 166: bird, birdie (1966); S: give (someone) the bird]

**the boys** (n.) the testicles  
[see also the girls]

**the crip** (n.) very good marijuana : **the kind** | *That weed is the crip.*

**the Dyke** (n.) Dykstra Hall | *Let's meet at the Dyke at 8:00 p.m.*  
[S3: Dyke < Dykstra]

**the (n.) from hell** (adj.) a really bad, horrible, awful (n.) | *I just tool the midterm from hell, I know I failed it.* | *I've had the day from hell, I forgot I had a paper due, I had a pop quiz in my math discussion and then I got a flat tire on my way home.*  
[U90: from Hell 'bad, inconvenient, difficult'; S: from hell 'of an extremely bad type'; S2: from Hell 'of the worst kind']

**the girls** (n.) the breasts : **the twins** | *The girls must be my favorite part of a woman.*  
[see also the boys]

**the hood** (n.) South Central Los Angeles | *No one every goes down to the hood anymore.*

**the kind** (n.) very good marijuana | *We smoked the kind.* | *That pot was the kind.*  
[C246 teenagers: 'excellent, superior'; S: the kind, da kine 'the best'; see also **kind**]

**the Rape Trail** (n.) the trail between Saxton and Suites and Gayley (formerly unlighted) | *They finally put lights along the Rape Trail so it's not so scary any more.*

**the rock** (n.) the basketball | *Pass me the rock.*  
[U94: give up the rock 'to pass the ball (in basketball)', U96]

**the schizmic** see be the schizmic

**the Sev** (n.) 7-11 (convenience store) | *Molly wants to pick up some smokes at the Sev.*

<the shit> see <be the shit>

**the twins** (n.) the breasts : **the girls**

**thing** see do the wild thing

**think (one) is hot shit** (v.) think one is popular, think one is cool | *Jim thinks he's hot shit with his Beemer.*

**thrashed** 1. (adj.) ruined, broken, messed up : **trashed** | *My place got totally thrashed last night*; 2. (adj.) drunk; high on drugs : **trashed**  
[U84, 87, 90: 'worn out, ruined'; S: 'worn out; drunk'; S2; S3: 'drunk']

**threads** (n.) clothing | *I just bought some new threads today.*  
[C436 fr 1930s jive talk; S3]

365 see 24-7-365

**throat** see deep throat

**throw a bare ass** (v.) pull down one's pants and expose one's bare buttocks as an insult | *Jack threw a bare ass at the car next to us on the freeway.*  
[U90: b.a.; S: B.A., hang a B.A.]

**throw down** 1. (v.prt.) drink quickly | *Let's go throw down some 40s*; 2. (v.) fight | *You got a problem; let's throw down.*  
[C437: 'to threaten or challenge', esp teenagers: 'to challenge a rival break dancer by performing a particularly difficult feat or gyration'; S: 'to instigate something, say something critical or provocative, fight'; S2: 'to do very well; to fight'; S3: (2), 'to put (something) out, put (something) down']

**tight** (adj.) really good, really unusual, really impressive, really good looking : **clean** | *That car is tight.* | *That's a tight car, I wish I had one.* | *That class is tight.* | *She's tight.*  
[C438: 'close, sympathetic'; U97, 98, 99, 01; U84: 'insensitive, not nice; very toned physically'; S: 'mean, nasty, strict; close; good-looking; very toned physically'; S2: 'close, intimate']

**tightie whities** (n.) briefs (male's underwear) : **butt-huggers** | *The bully picked Timmy up by his tightie whities.*  
[pronounced like *tight* + *E*'s, *white* + *E*'s; S3: tidy whities (perhaps < the similar sound of Tidy Dydies, a diaper service); now thought to be < tight-ties]

**tigo biddies** (n.) big breasts | *I was playing with her tigo biddies.*  
[pronounced like "tiggo" (rhymes with *big* + *O*) plus "biddies" (rhymes with *kiddies*); spoonerism < big ol' titties]

**time** see big time

**tipsy** (adj.) a little drunk | *Helen had two beers and she was already tipsy.*

<**tits**> (adj.) good, unique, stylish | *Your shoes look tits.* | *That food was tits.*

**to the curb** (adj.) cool, awesome | *I saw a great movie last night. It was to the curb!*

[U92: 'unattractive; drunk'; S: be to the curb 'to vomit', to the curb 'ugly, no good'; S2: 'bad, ugly, unfashionable'; see also kick (someone) to the curb]

**toasted** (adj.) drunk; high on drugs | *Faith came back from the party toasted and fainted in her living room.*

[U89: 'drunk', 97: 'hung over'; S: 'drunk'; S2: 'drunk'; S3: 'drunk']

toe see camel toe

**toke** (v.) smoke marijuana | *We toked all night long.*

[C441]

**toker** (n.) person who uses marijuana often | *I used to be a toker until i met my girlfriend.*

[S3]

tongue see slip (someone) the tongue

tonsil hockey see play tonsil hockey

took see got took

**tool** 1. (n.) male without common sense or social skills, male that doesn't fit in, male that no one likes : male loser; 2. (n.) person who gets exploited | *She always copies my notes - I feel like such a tool.*

[C441: 'stupid and gullible person'; U92: 'male who is a complete loser', U98: 'foolish person'; S2: 'person who is not at all respected; person who is stupid or foolish'; S3: 'social misfit; annoying person, disagreeable person']

**tore up, torn up** 1. (adj.) ugly; in bad physical condition | *That girl came to class looking tore up.* | *He was tore up after the car accident.* | *My notebook is tore up;* 2. (adj.) drunk

[U97: tore-back 'unattractive'; S2: torn up, toe-up 'not in good condition; drunk'; S3: toe-up 'extremely ugly'; torn up 'very drunk, very much under the influence of drugs'; see also get tore up, get torn up, tear up]

**tore up from the floor up** (adj.) completely ugly | *That girl is tore up from the floor up.*

[U98]

torn up see tear up, tore up, get torn up

**toss (one's) cookies** (v.) vomit | *He drank so much last night he ended up tossing his cookies.*

[C385; U92; S: toss one's cookies, blow cookies; S2]

**toss (someone's) salad** (v.) lick (someone's) anus | *Bubba made little Joey toss his salad.*

[S: do a fruit salad 'to expose one's genitals in a socially unacceptable context (of a male)']

**total** (adj.) complete, real | *I'm sorry, it was a total mistake.* | *Slater is a total jock.*

[S; S2]

**totally** (adv.) completely, really | *John's girlfriend totally dissed him - she was making out with Fred last night.* | *We had such a craving for ice cream last night that we totally pigged out.*

[U83, 84, 87; S; S2; S3]

**totted** (adj.) moderately drunk | *Frank was totted last night.*

trail see happy trail

**<trailer trash>** (n.) white trash, rednecks | *She's just trailer trash.*

trash see talk trash

**trashed** 1. (adj.) drunk; high on drugs : thrashed | *John got totally trashed and made a fool of himself at the party;* 2. (adj.) ruined, broken, messed up : thrashed | *My place got totally trashed last night;*

[U87: 'drunk'; S: 'drunk', trash 'destroy'; S2: 'drunk'; S3: 'drunk'; trash 'to make a mess of']

**trashy** (adj.) promiscuous looking; contributing to a promiscuous look : slutty | *Jenny was wearing a trashy outfit yesterday.* | *Courtney Love looks so trashy.*

[C445: 'despicable, inferior, ill-bred']

**tre, tré** (n.) three-point shot (in basketball) | *Jason Kaopono busts tres right and left.*

[pronounced like tray; C446 narcotics: trey 'a three-dollar packet of a narcotic'; U94, 96]

**trick** 1. (n.) female who sleeps around (derog.) : slut | *You know Jenny hooked up with Daniel last night. She hooked up with Jeff yesterday. She's such a trick;* 2. (n.) female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively (derog.) : slut; 3. (n.) female who dates a lot of people, usually without being honest about it, but with style : player; 4. (n.) female (derog.)

[C446 fr early 1900s: 'prostitute's client', C446: 'casual homosexual partner'; S3: 'promiscuous female']

**tricked out** (adj.) complete, nice: phat; fixed up, altered | *Jon has a really tricked out stereo system in his car.*

tricks see turn tricks

trim see get some trim

**trip** 1. (v.) get upset, overreact (some speakers prefer to use this only in the form **be tripping / be trippin'**): trip out | *My mom's gonna trip when she sees my report card.* | *The car accident made me trip.* | *Jennifer got a D on a midterm and was trippin' over how to tell her parents;* 2. (n.) abnormal or unexpected experience | *That was such a trip.* | *What a trip!*

[C446 narcotics & students fr 1960s: trip 'psychedelic narcotics experience', trip, trip out (v); U83: trip 'have one's mind wander', U97: trip 'worry', U89: be tripping 'act stupid', U92, 94, 97: be tripping 'have a bad attitude, behave a little crazy; act weird; overreact'; S: trip 'to act crazy or weird, to react unexpectedly'; S2: 'to act silly; to overreact'; S3: trip, trip out 'to go crazy, be surprised'; see also set trip on]

**trip out** 1. (v.) get upset, overreact, be surprised : trip | *My mom's gonna trip out when she sees my report card.* | *He hit a home run in the bottom of the ninth and tripped out.* | *I aced that midterm - I tripped out.*

[C446 narcotics & students fr 1960s: trip 'psychedelic narcotics experience', trip, trip out



(v); S3: trip, trip out 'to go crazy, be surprised']

true see be true to the game

trunk see have junk in the trunk

tunes (n.) songs, music | *Hey, let's turn on some tunes.*  
[S3]

turn tricks (v.) have a lot of sex | *Jenny has been turning tricks with Melvin lately. She needs to slow down.*  
[C448: turn a trick 'to do the sex act for profit']

turtle head (n.) piece of fecal matter | *There's a turtle head the size of a donkey in the toilet! What did you eat, John?*  
[< *Austin Powers 2*; see have a turtle head poking / have a turtle head pokin']

tweak (v.) take amphetamines or methamphetamines | *Jack has lost a lot of weight from tweaking so much.*  
[U90: be doing tweak, be tweaking 'to be taking crystal or speed', U90: 'to hurt, damage'; S: 'to hurt, damage; to freak out'; S2: 'to hurt, injure (a part of one's body)', tweaked 'tired'; S3: 'to take an illegal stimulant, such as methamphetamine or cocaine, to be under the influence of an illegal stimulant; to overreact, go crazy']

tweaker (n.) person on amphetamines | *Johnnie is such a tweaker.*  
[S3: 'person who uses illegal stimulants']

twelver (n) twelve pack of beer | *I bought the cheapest twelver they had*  
[S3]

24-7 (adv.) 24 hours a day, seven days a week, all the time | *She studies 24-7.*  
[pronounced *twenty-four-seven*; U89, 97; S; S2; S3; <24 hours a day, 7 days a week]

24-7-365 (adv.) 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year, all the time | *She studies 24-7-365.*  
[pronounced *twenty-four-seven-three-sixty-five*; < 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year]

<twinkie> (n.) Asian who acts like a Caucasian : <banana> | —*Ask Ching if he wants to be in the cultural show. —He won't be in the show, he's a twinkie.*  
[S2; S3]

twinkie (n.) fat female | *Hey, Dave, that twinkie over there is looking at you*

twisted 1. (adj.) high on drugs | *Jessica was twisted at the party last weekend*; 2. (adj.) weird, unusual | *That was a totally twisted movie.*  
[C450: 'very much intoxicated with narcotics'; S: 'weird, crazy, funny; drunk'; S3: 'strange, crazy, weird']

two-cent whore (n.) female who looks sexually promiscuous (derog.) | *I'm sure Jill's dad is really proud of Tammy letting her leave the house in that short skirt looking like a two-cent whore.*

2-pack (n.) set of the upper two well toned abdominal muscles | *Bill was thrilled when he lifted his shirt after working out and saw a 2-pack.*  
[see also 8-pack, 4-pack, 6-pack]

U. see bust a U.

U.-ie see bust a U.-ie

undermind (v.) undermine | *I got undermined.* | *It's always possible to undermine the system.*

unit (n.) (a male's) genitals | *She hicked my unit by accident.*  
[S2: unitage 'penis'; S3: 'penis']

University of Caucasians Lost among Asians (n.) University of California at Los Angeles, U.C.L.A.  
[reverse alphabetism, < U. C. L. A.]

University of Second Choice, University of Solely Caucasians, University of South Central, University of Spoiled Children, University of Sucking Cock (n.) University of Southern California, U.S.C.

[U: University of Scholastic Compromise, University of Scholastic Cripples, University of Second Choice, University of Something Crazy, University of Spoiled Children, University of Spoiled Condoms, University Second Class; S2: University of Second Choice, University of South Central, University of Spoiled Children, University of Stupid Chicks, University of Stupid Cunts, University of the Scholastically Challenged, Uncomprehensively Stupid Chicks; S3: University of Spoiled Children, University of Stupid Children, University of Second Choice; reverse alphabetism < U. S. C.]

up see what up?

V. (n.) virgin | *Are you a V.?*

[S3; < virgin; see also snatch (a female's) V-card]

van see if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'

vamp 1. (v.) go | *We're going to vamp to the store*; 2. (n.) person dressed all in black, with a pale face (often achieved with powder) and black nail polish, and (for females) dark eye makeup and lipstick (like a gothic) who files down his or her teeth and tries to look like a vampire  
[< vampire]

V-card see snatch (a female's) V-card

veg (v.) not do anything; not engage in any mental or physical activity | *After studying for weeks I just wanted to veg.* | *We're just veggin'.*  
[pronounced like "vedge", like the first syllable of *vegetable*; C455 college students: veg 'to relax luxuriously and do nothing'; U83: vegged 'under the influence of drugs, alcohol, etc.; daydreaming'; S: veg 'to do nothing, to be in a trance-like state'; S2; S3; < *vegetate*]

vibe (n.) feeling | *I walked into the interview and I got a really serious vibe.* | *That place has a strange vibe.*  
[rhymes with *tribe*; C456 esp 1960s counterculture: vibes 'what emanates from or inheres in a person, situation, place, etc., and is sensed'; U84: 'give a hard time, make fun of, disturb'; S2: 'to treat with a bad attitude'; S3; < *vibration*]

W

wack, wacked see whack, whacked

wacky tobaccy (n.) marijuana | *I love the wacky tobaccy.* | *Who wants wacky tobaccy?*

wail on (v.prep.) beat up | *When he wails on someone, he's just tearing into them.*

walk (one's) dog (v.) masturbate | *How many times a day do you walk your dog?*

waste (v.) shoot dead | *Some guy got wasted in Westwood yesterday - the police are trying to find out who did it.*  
[C460 fr black: 'to kill']

wasted (adj.) drunk; high on drugs | *John got hella wasted at the party.*  
[C460 narcotics & cool talk: 'intoxicated by narcotics'; U83: 'drunk', U90: 'exhausted'; S: 'drunk'; S2: 'drunk'; S3: 'extremely drunk']

water (n.) light beer | *We should pick up some Black Butte Porter in case people don't want to drink the keg of water.*

wax some ass (v.) have sex | *John was waxing some ass at the party last night.*

waxed see get waxed

way (adv.) very | *That Bayside football game was way cool.*  
[C460 fr 1950s cool talk fr [1930s?] jazz musicians: way out 'excellent'; U84, 87, 92; S; S2]

We Ho (n.) West Hollywood | *My friends went to We Ho on Halloween to party.*  
[pronounced like *wee hoe*]

weak 1. (adj.) bad | *That's pretty weak how he ditched his girlfriend on prom night.* | *I know a guy who's 6' 8" and he's so weak at basketball;* 2. (adj.) having a poor tolerance for alcohol  
[S: 'no good, not up to standard']

weak sauce 1. (adj.) bad | *That's weak sauce!*; 2. (int.) that's awful! | *—Did you hear he ditched his girlfriend on prom night? —Weak sauce!*  
[U92: (exclamation used about a really bad shot in basketball, for instance)]

weed (n.) marijuana | *That guy smokes so much weed. He's a complete basehead.*  
[C461: 'marijuana cigarette'; S3]

whack, whacked, wack, wacked (adj.) unfair, crazy, no good, stupid, unfortunate, wrong | *That was whack.* | *She's a whack T.A.* | *Brian got grounded because his brother told on him. Dang, that's whack.* | *That car is whack.* | *What you said to her was really wacked, Jay.* | *He's got some wack ideas about how it's supposed to be.*  
[C457 fr 1940s: wack, whack 'crazy or eccentric person', wacky, whacky 'crazy, eccentric'; U89, 97, 01: whack, wack 'bad, stupid, incompetent, inadequate, inept', U97, 99, 01: whack, wack 'illogical, irrational, crazy, extreme', U96, 97: wacked 'offensive,

ugly, bad'; U98: wack 'person who does bad things to others'; S: whack 'jerk, idiot'; S2: wack, whack, whacked 'unpleasant, disappointing, unsatisfactory; out of style; stupid'; S3: 'bad, dumb', wacked 'crazy, weird, strange'; see also wacky tobaccy]

whack off, whack it (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Lynnette broke up with Peter because she found him whacking off in her bedroom.*  
[C462: whack off; S2: whack the weasel; S3: whack off, wank off]

whacked see whack

whassup? (grt.) what's up? | *When I went home for the weekend my parents looked at me weird when I said, "Whassup?"*  
[U97: wassuppers; S2; see also 'sup, what up?]

what are you smoking? / what are you smokin'? (q.) are you crazy? (said when someone says something weird or acts weird) | *—Dude, I'm gonna walk into my parents' bedroom and just tell my dad to fuck off!*  
*—What are you smoking?*  
[U92: what are you smokin?]

what up? (grt.) what's up? | *Hey, how's it goin', George? What up?*  
[U94: what up, wat up, U92, 95, 96, 97: what's up; U97: 'sup, wassuppers; S2; S3; see also 'sup, whassup?]

what's cracking? / what's crackin'? (q.) what's going on? | *—Hey, Jeff, what's cracking? —Not much, just off to class.*  
[C160 fr 1920s British RAF: get cracking 'to commence; to go or work faster'; L503: get cracking 'to get busy, get going' (1936); S3]

whipped (adj.) submissive to one's partner (of a male) <pusywhipped> | *Johnnie is so whipped by Jenny, she never lets him go out with his other friends.*  
[C464, 344: pussy-whipped 'dominated by one's wife or female lover'; S; S2: 'in love, hooked on a member of the opposite sex']

white see like white on rice, tightie whities

whoa (int.) (indicates surprise)  
[U01; S3]

whoop-ass see open a can of whoop-ass

whore (n.) person who does something solely for money or favors | *I've thought that George Foreman is a whore ever since his first infomercial*  
[S: 'slut', —whore 'person who spends a lot of time with \_\_\_; person who \_\_\_'s a lot'; S3: 'promiscuous woman'; see also man whore, son of a whore]

whore (oneself) out (v.) do something solely for money | *I still can't believe that Bob Dole whored himself out and made that Pepsi commercial.*

wicked 1. (adj.) really great, unusual, impressive : cool, awesome | *The movie last night was wicked.* | *Dave just bought a wicked Audi;* 2. (adv.) very | *Dave's new car is wicked fast.*  
[C467 teenagers: 'excellent'; U84 'excellent', (2); S: 'excellent, very good', (2); S2: 'outrageously exciting', (2); S3: 'great, excellent']

<wife beater> (n.) thin white tank top underwear | *The men shown in Cops always have wife beaters on.*  
[U92; S3]

**wig out** (v.) go crazy, be anxious, get mad | *Stop wiggin' out over that test!*  
| *That postal worker wiggled out in frustration.*

[C468 1950s cool talk fr musicians: 'to become mentally unbalanced, lose one's sanity'; U84, 90; S: 'to freak out, to be nervous, perplexed'; S2: 'to act weird; to go crazy'; S3: wig out 'to go crazy, to overreact']

**wiggled out** (adj.) high on drugs | *Hank was so wiggled out that he was in the backyard talking to the plants.*

<**wigger**> (n.) white person who tries to act like a black person (derog.) | *A lot of people accuse Eminem of being a wigger.*

[S3; <white +nigger]

**wigging / wiggin'** (adj.) high on drugs | *Paul was really wiggin' after he finished smoking five joints.*

**wild thing** see do the wild thing

**willy** (n.) penis | *James thought he was funny flashing his willy in front of a group of girls.*

**wipe** see asswipe

**wired** (adj.) hyper, high on caffeine | *I can't drink coffee or I'll get wired.*

[C470: 'intoxicated by narcotics; eagerly excited, overstimulated; anxious, nervous'; U90: 'high-strung or nervous due to caffeine; tired'; S: 'high on caffeine, cocaine, or crystal methamphetamine; hyper (especially from lack of sleep); happy, excited; prepared'; S2: 'hyper, full of nervous energy'; S3: 'jittery, nervous']

**woody** (n.) erection : **boner**, **stiffy** | *After watching dirty movies for an hour Sam walked out of the room with a woody.*

[S3; see also morning wood]

**work** (v.) play well against (someone), do better than (someone) (in a competition) | *I was working him all day.*

[C473: work over 'to beat'; U92: get worked 'do poorly (on an exam)'; S: 'to beat badly (in a game); to beat up; to do well on'; S2: 'to beat (in a game)'; S3: 'to beat'; see also get worked]

**Wowie** see Maui Wowie

**wrecked** 1. (adj.) drunk | *I had far too many beers last night. I was so wrecked!*; 2. (adj.) beaten up | *He got wrecked in the boxing ring.*

[C474 narcotics: 'intoxicated with or addicted to narcotics']

**wrong** (adj.) terrible, not nice, unpleasant (of an action) : **low** | *That was so wrong of him to give us that homework over Christmas.* | *My dad's making me unclog the toilet - this is so wrong.*

[S: sick and wrong 'horrible, disgusting, unthinkable'; S3: 'not good, not cool'; see also <play for the wrong team>]

**wuss** (n.) coward, timid person : <**bitch**>, **girl**, <**pussy**> | *Hey, let's play flag football because Vince doesn't wanna play tackle. He's such a wuss.*

[C475 teenagers: 'weak person'; S: wuss, wussy; S3: 'weakling, coward']

## X

**X.** (n.) ecstasy (designer drug) : **E.** | *After doing X. all night, Johnnie crashed.*

[S2; S3]

## Y

**yadda yadda yadda** and so on, and so on, blah blah blah | *I was talking to my friend on the phone and she was all upset about this guy, yadda yadda yadda. I just wanted to calm her down.*

[C479: yack-yack-yack 'talk, esp idle and empty chatter'; U01; S3]

**yak** (v.) vomit | *When we got him home, we gave Ernest some bread to eat so he wouldn't yak.*

[S; S2; S3: yack]

**yank** (one's) **chain** (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *As a study break Loui goes in the bathroom and yanks his chain.*

**yeah** see hells yeah, hell yeah

**yo** man, dude (addr., used at the end of an utterance by males to males) | *That's cool, yo.* | *What up, yo?* | *The fuck's your problem, yo?*

[S: 'wait, hey, hi'; S3: (greeting)]

**yoink** (v.) steal | *Timmy felt bad after he yoinked some money from his roommate's wallet.*

**yoked** (adj.) having big muscles | *Every time I go to the gym and see all the weight lifters I wish I was yoked.*

[S; S2; S3]

**you know it** (int.) that's right (usually said with pride) | —*Did you just ace your O-chem exam? —You know it!*

**your mom, your mother** (int. used as a response to an insult from a friend) : <**fuck your mom**> | —*Dude, what's up with your new do? —Your mom!*

[U97; S3; < a longer ritual insult like *your mom wears.../is.../would...*; see also <fuck your mom>]

## Z

**Z.** (n.) ounce | —*Did you get the stuff? —Yeah, I got a Z.*  
[< oz. ]

**zipple** (n.) nipple | *That hurt - you twisted my zipple.*

**zone** see be in the zone

**zone out** (v.) not pay attention | *I really zoned out when she started talking about transitive verbs.*

[C485: zone out 'to omit from consciousness, shut out of the mind'; U90: zone out 'enter a detached, dreamlike, but working state of consciousness, usually while high'; S: 'to

daydream'; S2: 'to daydream, lose touch with reality'; S3: 'to enter or be in a detached mental state']

**zoned** (adj.) tired | *You look zoned.*

[C485: zoned / zoned out 'intoxicated with narcotics'; S2: 'out of touch with reality'; see also **be zoned, be zoned out**]