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U.C.L.A. Slang 2

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U.C.L.A. Slang 2

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Table of Contents

A Brief Guide to the Dictionary Entries	3
Abbreviations	4
Introduction	5
U.C.L.A. Slang 2	19
References	89

A Brief Guide to the Dictionary Entries

This is a new dictionary of slang words and expressions used at U.C.L.A. in 1992-93. It is not a complete dictionary of English slang, but a collection of expressions considered by the authors to be particularly characteristic of 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 slashes, /s. If the word has more than one meaning, these are listed separately, with a different number for each definition. (The order in which different definitions are presented is not significant.) 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 proper, which follows the abbreviation, match those of the entry word. Words which we have judged as potentially offensive to some people, and which should thus be used with discretion in conversation, are listed in < >'s. Individual numbered definitions may also include slang synonyms (these follow a colon at the end of the definition proper), pronunciation and usage notes (in curly brackets, { }'s), and one or more example sentences (in *italics*; where more than one example is given, these are separated from each other by !'s). In addition to the entry word or expression and its definition, a main entry may include an etymology (in square brackets, []'s). The etymology includes information on the source of words formed directly from other words or borrowed from or popularized in the media, references to and citations from other literature on slang (using the abbreviations listed on the next page), and cross-references to other relevant entries in the dictionary, which appear at the end of the etymology, preceded by "see also".

Cross-references are given for important non-initial words in expressions consisting of more than a single word and for alternative versions of main entries. A cross-reference consists of the slang word (or part of it) plus "see" and a reference to the appropriate main entry.

All the entries in our dictionary are listed alphabetically. When closely related words follow each other in the alphabet, these are grouped together, with derivative words listed as subentries indented under the main entry word. A subentry always consists of at least a slang word or expression plus a full definition, and may include all the parts listed above for a main entry.

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

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

adj.: adjective
adv.: adverb
etc.: hard to classify expression
int.: interjection
n.: noun
pp.: prepositional phrase
pr.adj.: predicate adjective
v.: verb
voc.: vocative

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
U (plus a year): Munro, ed., 1992
US: Aranovich, et al., 1989
S: Munro, et al., 1991
L: Levine 1991

Complete citations for each of these sources are in the list of References at the end of this book.
A discussion of their relevance for our project is in the Introduction.

Introduction

Pamela Munro

Everyone has an idea what slang is, but any two people's thoughts on this subject will probably be different, and there has still been little scientific study of the topic. *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* is a completely new collection of slang words and expressions used at the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1992-93, originally compiled by the talented students in the Linguistics 88A class I taught in the Fall of 1992, and expanded and edited during the Winter of 1993 by a dedicated subset of these students. The collection is presented as a contribution to the literature on American slang, continuing a tradition of recording and analyzing slang at U.C.L.A.

While there are a number of excellent collections of American slang (the best and most comprehensive recent one is Chapman (1986), a revision and extension of Wentworth and Flexner (1975); Partridge (e.g. 1984), whose name is most prominently associated with collections of slang, gives some attention to American as well as British slang), the topic has received little study by linguists, despite new interest in theoretical approaches to the lexicon. The most important exception to this generalization is the work of Connie Eble of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, who publishes a new paper on the slang used by U.N.C. students almost every year (see, for example, Eble 1979, 1980, 1985, 1990, and also her book *College Slang 101* (1989)).

This introduction describes the history of the study of slang at U.C.L. A. (section I), presents a definition of slang (section II), and discusses sources and topics of slang expressions (section III), offensiveness (section IV), the form of our dictionary entries (section V), slang grammar (section VI), and the ephemerality of slang (section VII). For a brief overview of the structure of dictionary entries, see the preceding section.

I. The UCLA slang projects

My interest in college slang began when I met Connie Eble at a linguistics conference in Houston over ten years ago. (Given the prominence of words for drinking and expressions derived from the media in college slang, it may be significant that the site of our meeting was Gilley's, the country-western bar featured in the movie *Urban Cowboy*). Her description of her collection of slang expressions from students in her English classes intrigued me, and soon afterward (in 1983) I began a continuing longitudinal study of U.C.L.A. student slang, collecting expressions from students in Linguistics 110, a class in Historical Linguistics, the study of how language changes over time. My students in this class have used U.C.L.A. slang expressions as a data base for the examination of semantic change, working with the collection to which they contributed (Munro, ed., 1992) which now contains words and expressions suggested by about three hundred students in eight offerings of this course (in 1983, 1984 (two classes), 1987, 1989, 1990, and 1992 (two classes)), presenting a fascinating picture of changes in the meaning and use of a specialized vocabulary few older people are aware of (cf. also Eble 1980). The Linguistics 110 list serves as a valuable documentation of slang vocabulary, but because it includes only a few expressions volunteered by each student, the absence of a word in this list could easily be due to chance, and the list is essentially unchecked and unedited.

There are now two separate collections of U.C.L.A. slang which have been compiled with care by groups of student authors, each of which gives a much more comprehensive picture of vocabulary and usage. In the Fall of 1988, I offered a seminar on U.C.L.A. slang within the

University's Honors Collegium program. The enthusiastic participants in this seminar¹ began a collection of then current slang expressions, which grew into such an impressive document that I arranged for the manuscript to be published in the department's UCLA Occasional Papers in Linguistics series.² Fourteen of the class members³ met regularly with me during the Winter quarter of 1989 to edit and expand our list, which appeared — as *U.C.L.A. Slang* (Aranovich et al. 1989) — at the end of the Spring quarter.

The book you are now holding continues the *U.C.L.A. Slang* tradition. The project grew out of a First-Year Seminar I taught on slang in Fall 1992. Unlike the earlier slang seminar (which it resembled closely in terms of structure and content), this class was strictly limited to students in their first full year at U.C.L.A., while the 1988 seminar had included students at all undergraduate levels, from entering freshmen to graduating seniors. There were more students in the 1992 class (25, compared with 19 who finished the 1988 class), and although they were more similar to each other in age and class standing, they were a much less homogeneous group than the 1988 class in other ways. U.C.L.A. has strengthened its commitment to diversity of many sorts in the years between these two classes, and the composition of the new group reflected this. There were no Asians and no Latinos among the students completing the 1988 seminar, while the 1992 class included members from each of these groups (African-Americans were represented in both).⁴ While I did not conduct an explicit survey of those 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 class. Thirteen of those students grew up bilingual or in homes where a language other than English was spoken.⁵ All these students were completely fluent speakers of English, however, and each made apt contributions both to class discussions and to our slang collection. I discuss the background of the class members here not only because it reflects important changes in the U.C.L.A. student body, but also because I am sure that a number of differences between this collection and that compiled

¹This group included Susan Becker, Gina Bozajian, Deborah Creighton, Lori Dennis, Lisa Ellzey, Michelle Futterman, Ari Goldstein, Sharon Kaye, Elaine Kealer, Veli Lehman, Lauren Mendelsohn, Joseph Mendoza, Lorna Profant, Katherine Sarafian, Florencia Aranovich, Diana Geraci, Albert Nicholson, Kelley Poleynard, and Lisa Vanderburg. Victoria Gamboa was a participant in early meetings of the class.

² This arrangement was facilitated by the then chairman of the Linguistics Department, Prof. Paul Schachter, for whose encouragement I am most grateful. His successor, Prof. Russell Schuh, also supported both the 1988-89 project and the current one.

³ The editorial group (and my coauthors on the *Slang U.* project described below) included the first fourteen students listed in footnote 1, each of whom made a great contribution to the project.

⁴ Both classes also included students who self-identified in class discussion as Jewish. I did not survey the students' religious preferences or ethnic affiliations, but references to Jews figured prominently in discussions of potentially offensive language in both classes, and it may be that the Jewish ethnicity of some participants contributed to our final product, just as the other ethnicities I named above may have. (Elham Safani, following up on some provocative class discussion, surveyed Jewish and non-Jewish students concerning their reactions to the words *Jew* and *Jewish* in different grammatical contexts for her seminar paper. I mention below all the other topics chosen by class members, many of which directly or indirectly influenced our final vocabulary.)

⁵ I do not think it is highly relevant which languages these students grew up speaking, but it is certainly interesting: the list includes Cambodian, three Chinese languages (Cantonese, Mandarin, and Taiwanese), Hebrew, Korean, Japanese, Persian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Urdu. Some of the students reported that they no longer consider themselves fluent in their first language, however, so the number of current bilinguals is not as high as 13.

The presence of fluent bilingual speakers in the class influenced some choices for seminar papers: Elias Autran surveyed Spanish slang from El Salvador, Diana González wrote on "Spanglish" loans from English into Southern California Spanish, Akiko Murakata described Japanese slang, Jerry Ok studied Korean slang, and Bronwyn Yam wrote on Cantonese slang.

Class members each reviewed dictionaries of English slang used by specialized groups, and two students chose such projects for their papers, Marissa Bowman writing on Hawaiian slang and Marie Wang on Australian slang.

four years ago are directly attributable to the difference in the class members' backgrounds.⁶

Although *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* includes some of the same words which appeared in the first *U.C.L.A. Slang* book, it is not a revision of that work. The *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* collection was started from scratch the first week of the 1992 class, when the students submitted slang words which were incorporated into a growing data base, the stimulus for much of the analytical work done by class members. Four versions of the list were distributed during the quarter, and we discussed them together, entry by entry, developing a consistent way of presenting the entries (see section V below), refining the definitions and usage indications, clarifying examples and (where necessary) spelling and pronunciation, and continually adding new words. The words 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. But whatever their source, words were added to our list only when they were regarded as in current use and typical of U.C.L.A. speech. When it became evident that this new slang book would be just as interesting and significant as the previous one, I again approached my chairman, Prof. Russell Schuh, who agreed that the current collection could also be published by the department.

About half of the original seminar participants worked diligently on editing this manuscript for publication from the first week of Winter quarter to the first week of Spring quarter 1993, working through several more ever longer versions of the list along the way. This enthusiastic and determined group, which included Ather Ali, Fatch Chong, Lisa Giroux, Jessica Goldman, Maisha Johnson, Jeremy Kleinman, Akiko Murakata, Dorit Perry, Elham Safani, Dave Skootsky, Marie Wang, Fred Yadegar, and Bronwyn Yam,⁷ met with me for one to three hours each week, discussing problem entries, establishing consistent format standards, and continually adding new words to the list. In many cases these people put in extra hours outside of our meetings, seeking out other students to confirm points of usage or the meanings of troublesome words; most also submitted additional written lists of additional words, problems with old entries, and etymologies. Ather Ali and Maisha Johnson helped to design our cover. The contributions of all of the student coauthors of *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* have been considerable. Definitions, spellings, and examples for the dictionary entries are theirs, 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 (if they weren't noticed by the group), and edit the manuscript. Our group discussions, both during the seminar and in the later editorial meetings, touched on many of the technical and philosophical issues I treat in this introduction, as did a number of the students' written assignments for the seminar.

As many readers are aware, the story of the first *U.C.L.A. Slang* book did not end with the collection's appearance as a departmental publication. During the summer and early fall of 1989, our work attracted attention in periodicals from *USA Today* to the *New York Times*. I was approached by several national publishers, and eventually (after further editing and additions) the collection, with specific references to U.C.L.A. removed, was published as *Slang U.* (Munro, et al., 1991). Who knows what is ahead for *U.C.L.A. Slang 2*?

⁶ There are other campus groups which were not, to my knowledge, represented in either slang seminar. Neither class had any member who self-identified as homosexual, and neither had any member who was obviously disabled. Some of the decisions both sets of students reached on some "offensiveness" judgments (see section IV below) might have been different if these groups had been represented in our discussions.

⁷ In addition, Adam Schachter and Erika Wanczuk each contributed to one or two editorial meetings.

II. 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 which 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 which anyone might use in conversation or a letter, but which would be out of place in a speech or formal essay.

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 may use very different slang depending on who they're with). We have 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 which would be familiar, in the same form and with the same meaning, to any adult English speaker, for example, but have included mainly expressions which are characteristic of American college students in general, and U.C.L.A. students in particular.⁸ (Thus, both for reasons of space and to present a more coherent picture of specifically U.C.L.A. or college slang, we do not include familiar standard or general colloquial or slang definitions for the standard words we list.) A few words on our list, however, have almost exactly the same definition with which they would be listed in a standard dictionary: two examples are **heinous** 'terrible' and **reek** 'to stink'. (In this introduction, words from our list are presented in boldface type, and definitions (generally 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 words being discussed are in italics.) **Heinous** seems clearly to belong on our list, since it is used as a slang expression to describe not just repellent things like crimes (as in standard usage) but in a much broader way, as in the example *Walking from one end of Bruin Walk to the other is a heinous experience*. Since most members of the U.C.L.A. community traverse Bruin Walk without incident on a fairly regular basis, the slang connotations of **heinous** are clearly not as serious as the standard meaning. **Reek** illustrates a somewhat different case. Class participants felt the use of words like this, while very similar to their standard use,⁹ was especially characteristic of U.C.L.A. speech. Obviously, some of the decisions we have had to make in compiling our list have been delicate and occasionally arbitrary ones.¹⁰

A category of words which is often confused with slang is jargon: the specialized vocabulary of a particular group. While words which begin as jargon often are transferred to the general slang vocabulary of ordinary speakers (in the speech of California young people, this is often involved surfers' jargon), we have tried to eliminate true jargon from our dictionary.¹¹ There is a

⁸ College slang is of course not the only type of slang which would not be intelligible to adults. A number of students studied the slang used by other groups of young people, comparing what they found with the results of our U.C.L.A. survey. Marissa Benitez surveyed the slang used by residents of two different boys' group homes and Adam Schachter studied the slang used by his former high school classmates on Long Island, while Maisha Johnson, Erika Wanczuk, and Becky Wang studied slang use and understanding among students at three different elementary and middle schools.

⁹ Interestingly, the members of 1988's slang group also felt that **reek** should be included as U.C.L.A. slang, but for them the word had an additional nonstandard use. Like standard colloquial *stink*, in 1988 **reek** could be used to refer to say something was 'bad or unfair', as in *I missed an A by one point—that really reeks*. This use of the word was specifically rejected by the 1992 group, however.

¹⁰ In a number of cases, specific decisions turned out to be different from those of the 1988 group.

¹¹ Several class members studied the jargon of particular groups for their course papers: Dorit Perry surveyed skateboarding and surfing slang, while Dave Skootsky looked at computer hackers' slang.

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 proper nouns on our list refer specifically to places on the U.C.L.A. campus and other items of particular interest to U.C.L.A. students.

III. Where does slang come from, and what topics does it cover?

Ten words or expressions from our slang collection appear on the cover of this book. Ather Ali, Maisha Johnson, and I selected these to reflect recurrent meanings of slang words and frequent sources for words in our list. **Boink**, **faded**, and **toss one's cookies** (three of our cover words) mean 'to have sex', 'drunk', and 'to vomit' respectively. *Los Angeles Times* columnist Jack Smith (1989) wrote of the first *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 reflected a reaction many adults have when they survey student vocabularies. While it is not true that these three topics are the only concerns of college students,¹² they certainly are important ones, probably reflecting the legitimate interests of young people away from home for the first time. (In most cases, though, knowing the words does not necessarily mean that one experiences the activities.)

Bimbette 'bimbo' (cover word 4) is a fairly lighthearted example of a negative word for a woman; as a number of studies have shown, such vocabulary is unfortunately very common in all types of slang.¹³ **Monet** 'person who seems desirable from a distance, but isn't up close' (word 5) is not just another descriptive word for a type of person, but (through its allusion to the peculiar technique of the French painter Claude Monet) illustrates how slang vocabulary can genuinely reflect a liberal education. **Dope** 'good' and **to the curb** 'bad' (words 6-7) exemplify two of the most common definitions in our dictionary, as well as a very large source for slang vocabulary, at U.C.L.A. and elsewhere (see also Eble 1992). These words and many others on our list originated in the African-American community. Many such words have spread into use (often, in recent years, through rap music and other media sources) by speakers of "standard" English who frequently do not recognize the source of such new words.¹⁴

Vertically challenged 'short' (word 8) is a play on the vocabulary of political correctness, an important influence on the vocabularies of most American universities over the last few years, by which many standard terms have been replaced with euphemisms. The students editing the first *U.C.L.A. Slang* book in 1989 did not know the word P.C. 'politically correct' (though it was volunteered as current slang by a student in Linguistics 110 that year). But by the next year, the political correctness movement was recognized and often seen as a malevolent force throughout the United States. A story about the *Slang U.* project appeared in an issue of *Newsweek* (24 December 1990) whose cover story on political correctness was headlined "Thought Police". While P.C. was originally thought of as a positive term, whose full 1989 definition (Munro, ed., 1992) is 'politically correct, i.e. displaying liberal, peace- and equality-oriented beliefs', the word is now felt to label a necessary duty rather than a valued attitude: thus, our current definition is 'politically correct—intended to be offensive to no one; intended to be socially acceptable'.

Have jungle fever 'to be involved in an interracial relationship' (word 9) alludes to the Spike Lee movie *Jungle Fever*. Movies continue to provide and popularize slang vocabulary

¹² Patricia Monasterio studied U.C.L.A. words relating to sex.

¹³ Jessica Goldman wrote about the double standard reflected in our and other student slang collections.

¹⁴ Ather Ali's seminar paper surveyed African-American contributions to U.C.L.A. slang and African-American students' attitudes to slang vocabulary. Jeremy Kleinman studied media sources for slang expressions, providing many of the etymologies in our dictionary.

items, and a concern with racial differences and interactions is reflected in many of the entries in our dictionary. (In particular, many words, such as **banana**, **coconut**, **egg**, **oreo**, and **twinkie** refer to people who adopt the attitudes or behaviors of another race.) Finally, **H.B.R.** 'large proportion of stupid people' (as in *Take that class—it has an H.B.R.*) (word 10) not only reflects a common focus of student interest but (like **P.C.**) is an acronym, a word formed from the initial letters of component words. A class with a *high blonde ratio* has a lot of **blondes** or 'stupid people'.

As this survey of our cover words suggests, the slang expressions in our list come from a variety of sources. Many are derived directly from the standard vocabulary with little or no change in meaning: they may be revivals of old standard words which are no longer in general use (like **disrespect** 'to treat with disrespect', which appears in this meaning in standard dictionaries,¹⁵ but is now not usually used as a standard verb) or new grammatical uses of standard words or earlier slang expressions. For instance, the standard noun **prude** has given rise to an slang adjective meaning 'prudish'; in a reverse development, the standard adjective **trendy** becomes a noun meaning 'person who always acts and dresses the way that is considered in style at the time'. Detransitivization of verbs is extremely common in U.C.L.A. slang: standard transitive **catch** becomes an intransitive verb meaning 'to look for someone to start a relationship with'; earlier slang **bug** 'to annoy', a transitive verb, has given rise to an intransitive verb meaning 'to be bad, annoying'; the standard verb-plus-preposition combination **bond with** 'to establish a relationship with' becomes an intransitive verb **bond** 'to spend time together'. Completely novel definitions for standard words are seen in **grovel** 'to make out', **crisp** 'perfect', or **zoo** 'disorganized, scatter-brained person'. Some expressions incorporate puns: for instance, **be Audi** 'to be leaving immediately' plays on the similarity of the car name to the equivalent slang expression **be out of here**; this connection is crucial to understanding the source of words like **5000** 'bye', which is derived from the **be Audi 5000** variant of the first phrase.

Metaphors play an important part in the development of slang vocabulary. For instance, many U.C.L.A. slang words for 'drunk' derive from standard words meaning 'destroyed' or 'damaged': in addition to familiar words like **bombed** and **smashed**, our list includes **blasted**, **hammered**, **messed up**, **ripped**, **slammed**, **thrashed**, **torn up**, **trashed**, and **wasted**. Traditional sources (e.g. Partridge 1933) often observe that slang vocabulary is exceptionally "vivid": we interpret this comment to refer simply to the fact that slang makes use of many novel metaphors. **Blow chunks** initially seems like an almost disturbingly colorful way to say 'to vomit', yet the literal meaning of this expression is almost the same as colloquial *throw up*: the difference is that because we have heard *throw up* so many times it has lost its power to shock. A **pump and a quiver** is a vivid way to refer to 'sex'; **cottage cheese** and **oatmeal** are vivid metaphors for 'cellulite'. Many such "vivid" slang words are used only within a larger metaphorical context. Thus, for example, **bacon** was originally suggested as a noun meaning 'police' (clearly suggested by the familiar word **pig** 'police officer'). However, it's not appropriate to say, for example, *There was bacon across the street*. **Bacon** is appropriately used only as part of the metaphorical phrase **smell bacon** 'to sense the presence of police'. Similarly, **cherry pie** means 'vagina', but only in sentences which could be interpreted as referring to literal as well as metaphorical cherry pie, with verbs such as *want*, *eat*, and so on.

As noted already, many items on our list are derived by what Eble (1979) has called "acronymy", the use of initials in forming new expressions. A true acronym, of course, is a set of initials pronounced like an ordinary word (like *NATO*, the *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*). Our dictionary includes several true acronyms, such as **MILF** 'female who is a mother yet is sexually desirable' (from *mother I'd like to fuck*) and a number of partial acronyms or words based on partial acronyms, such as **URinaL** 'University Research Library'. But there are many other acronymic expressions consisting of initials pronounced separately on the list,

¹⁵ I didn't believe this till Fatch Chong brought it to my attention!

such as **H.B.R.** (discussed above) or **L.C.** ‘contemptible’ (from *low class*). At least one word, **FOB / F.O.B.** ‘foreigner who is not aware of the customs or ways of a country’ (from *fresh off the boat*), can be pronounced either as a one-syllable acronym or as three separate letters. In our list, we have followed the convention of writing initials pronounced separately with periods (but no spaces) between them; initials pronounced together as words are written without periods.¹⁶

Another common source for slang expressions is clipping, the shortening of standard words, most often from the end: **Cali** comes from *California*; **def** ‘excellent’ comes from *definite* or *definitely*; **dis** ‘to treat with disrespect’ is now thought to come from the slang word **disrespect** discussed above, though it may reflect another word with the negative *dis-* prefix; **veg** ‘to relax’ comes from *vegetate*. Sometimes the beginning of a word drops: **shroom** comes from *mushroom* and **roids** from *steroids*. A word can split into two parts, each of which becomes a new slang expression: thus both **re** and **tard** derive from *retard*. Other items on the list are blends of two separate words, like **vurp** ‘burp accompanied by a tiny regurgitation of food’, from *vomit* plus *burp*.

Still other new slang words are formed from both standard and slang words by regular English derivational processes. For instance, *-ette* is suffixed to create a diminutive of *bimbo* in **bimbette** (discussed above). The verbal suffix *-ize* combines with *local* (probably in the noun sense of ‘usual resident’) to form **localize** ‘to frequent’. The negative prefix *un-* plus the familiar slang word **cool** ‘good’ yields **uncool** ‘rude’. Compounding is also a source of slang vocabulary, as words like **treehugger** ‘believer in environmentalism’ or **thundermug** ‘toilet’ illustrate. Other words derive from earlier slang words by a variety of other processes. For instance, the standard colloquial *have a cow* becomes, in our list, **cow out** ‘to lose control and go crazy’. Our word **vibe** ‘to treat with a bad attitude’ presumably is related to the earlier expression *bad vibes*.

As Eble has observed (1985), many student slang words derive from current popular culture. The expression **have jungle fever** and a number of others derive from movies or were popularized by movies, and many expressions come from or were popularized by songs, especially rap songs. Examples in our list include **around-the-way girl** ‘very attractive female’ (from the LL Cool J song), **back** ‘large buttocks’ and the phrase **baby got back** (from the Sir Mix-a-Lot song), and **O.G.** ‘original one, first’ (from the Ice-T song). Television also inspires slang words, such as **Twin Peaks** ‘very strange’. Many expressions originated or were popularized on Saturday Night Live and its spin-off movie *Wayne’s World*, such as **ex-squeeze me** ‘excuse me’ and **Pat** ‘person whose gender cannot be identified by appearance alone’. Expressions based on media as old as *The Flintstones* cartoon show have persisted at U.C.L.A. for years: these include **barney** ‘stupid or inadequate male’, **betty** ‘very physically attractive female’, and **wilma** ‘ugly female’.¹⁷

Another source for slang words is trade names. Sometimes the slang expression comes directly from a commercial, as with **Kodak moment** ‘perfect time and/or place to take a picture’.

¹⁶ Eble (1979) calls the process of forming words from letters pronounced separately “initialism”; Algeo (1980) refers to such words as “alphabetisms”. English spelling does not normally differentiate these from the pronounceable type of acronym, so one must know the word to guess its pronunciation. Our convention makes the pronunciation of each acronymic formation clear: thus, we write U.C.L.A. (in defiance of normal University custom), since the four letters are pronounced separately. (Interestingly, when my father was at U.C.L.A. over 50 years ago, a U.C.L.A. student could be called a UCLAn, pronounced “yooclan” [yúklən], a word which can appropriately be written without periods in our style.)

¹⁷ However, **fred** ‘socially unacceptable person’, a word from *Slang U.* with the same source, is no longer in use.

Manufacturers would probably be less pleased by other such words, such as **gerber** 'to spill food down the front of one's clothing' or **velveeta** 'sappy' (a synonym for the earlier slang word **cheesy**).

Etymologies are given in our list for words derived from other words and from the media, or which are borrowed from other languages. References are also given for words which appear in Chapman's comprehensive slang dictionary (1986), the Linguistics 110 U.C.L.A. list (Munro, ed., 1992), *Slang U.* (Munro, et al., 1991), or Josh Levine's useful vocabulary of rap music expressions (1991). As described in the "Brief Guide to the Dictionary" section of this book, a simple reference to one of these sources (preceded by C for Chapman, U for the Linguistics 110 list, S for *Slang U.*,¹⁸ or L for Levine 1991); page numbers are given for Chapman and dates for references to the Linguistics 110 list) means that the word appeared there with the same form and approximately the same meaning; where there are differences in the form or meaning of a word, or when Chapman identifies the first period of a word's use, all or part of the citation is quoted.¹⁹ (Chapman uses the abbreviations "fr" for "from" and "esp" for "especially". His book contains many additional etymological notes which are not repeated in our collection.) Chapman's etymologies confirm that Black English is an extremely important source of slang expressions. This is obvious with expressions like **homeboy** 'close friend' and **hood** 'neighborhood', which are widely identified with African-American culture; our citations from Chapman show that many other expressions, such as **boss** 'exceptionally good', **ripped** 'drunk', and **kick back** 'to relax', also come from Black English.

In addition to words like those discussed above, whose etymology is fairly clear, our list also includes some completely new words which do not appear in any form in standard dictionaries or in collections of slang such as Chapman's. Some examples from our list include **gleek** 'to shoot saliva inconspicuously out of the side of one's mouth', **naga** 'promiscuous female', and **shizzenizz**, part of **be the shizzenizz** 'to be very good'. (As Maurer and High (1980) observe, such "true neologisms" are the rarest source of new additions to vocabulary.)

IV. Offensiveness

Many people, both students and non-students, will react very strongly to certain items in our dictionary. There was a strong feeling among the participants in the project, however, that no words which are genuinely part of the U.C.L.A. vocabulary should be omitted from our dictionary just because of this potential reaction. In our dictionary we have specially enclosed some such potentially offensive words in angled brackets (< >): words marked this way, we feel, should generally be used with discretion in conversation with people one doesn't know well.²⁰ (Our consideration of offensiveness was partly guided by Chapman's treatment of this subject: he marks offensiveness (characterizing words as "taboo" (very offensive or of "strongest impact") or "vulgar" (less offensive or of "lesser impact")), 1986: xxxiii) in a similar way to ours.)

There are two broad categories of offensive words, "four-letter" or "dirty" words and derogatory epithets, words characterizing certain groups of people—usually on the basis of negative stereotypes—in ways that can be viewed as inherently offensive. The conclusion of the seminar participants was that words of the first type are now so commonly used on campus, by such

¹⁸ References to *Slang U.* generally supersede references to *U.C.L.A. Slang* (Aranovich, et al., 1989), but in a few directly U.C.L.A.-related cases references to *U.C.L.A. Slang* are indicated with (US).

¹⁹ To save space, no ellipses appear in partial citations; all words quoted are in the original sources, however.

²⁰ Class participants disagreed on exactly how strongly the recommendation presented here should be phrased. Some students expressed the view that between close friends no words, however apparently insulting or potentially "offensive", would be avoided in practice.

a wide cross-section of students, that there is no need to mark almost any of them as offensive.²¹ In this they differed from participants in the 1988 seminar, who felt, for instance, that any virtually expression containing the word **fuck** should be marked as potentially offensive regardless of its meaning, and considered a number of other words inherently offensive.²² It is clear that these different judgments reflect a significant, ongoing change in language use among college students. There are probably more “dirty” words in this list than in the previous one,²³ and their inclusion with no special mark of offensiveness shows a different sensitivity. Just as before, however, seminar participants felt that many words which may be offensive to members of various minority groups should be marked as offensive:²⁴ such words, including words considered sexist, generally arouse far more emotional response among U.C.L.A. students than traditional four-letter words.²⁵ Clearly, though, other people’s judgments (even other students’ judgments) about the potential offensiveness of many words might vary from ours.

V. Our dictionary entries

The entries in *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* are more than just words and their definitions. Each includes an identification 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 part of speech in which a word can be used is defined separately, for instance. Semicolons separate somewhat different parts of a single definition, but significantly different definitions of, say, two noun uses of a word may be given separate numbers. (Some such decisions, along with the order in which different numbered definitions are presented, were quite arbitrary.) 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 following a colon at the end of the standard definition.

The participants in our seminar felt that it was important to identify each word or phrase as to its part of speech. We distinguish nine parts of speech: nouns, verbs, adjectives, predicate adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases, interjections, vocatives, and additional hard-to-classify expressions. Our goal was to formulate definitions which 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. Some entries include blanks (____) where a word of the speaker’s choice may be inserted. The definitions clarify the type of word which can be used in each such case.

A noun (abbreviated “n.”) is defined with an appropriate noun or noun phrase. Definitions

²¹ The exceptions to this generalization are expressions judged to be offensive (and marked in angled brackets, as described below) not because of their definitions or connotations, but because they include common “offensive” words referring to female sexual anatomy: these include <bite my clit> ‘no way!’; <pussy> ‘coward’ and <twat> ‘coward; buttocks’; and <University of Stupid Cunts> ‘U.S.C.’. All other words marked as offensive are epithets viewed as degrading to particular groups of people.

²² Acronyms including F standing for *fuck* were not required to be so marked by the earlier group, however. It is clear that acronymy is sometimes used euphemistically.

²³ Fred Yadegar’s seminar paper was a compilation of slang and standard colloquial expressions using the word **shit**, and a study of the underlying metaphor which these reflect.

²⁴ In their seminar papers, Debi Pian studied offensiveness from the point of view of different groups represented at U.C.L.A. and Angelyn Wong surveyed racial and ethnic epithets.

²⁵ No student in the 1992 seminar addressed this topic directly (perhaps because of its apparent obviousness?), though Debi Pian’s discussed related issues, but the judgments on what should be marked as offensive amply support this conclusion. Lorna Profant, a student in the earlier class, found just this result in her surveys of U.C.L.A. students in 1988.

of nouns normally do not begin with an article. When the article **the** is a necessary part of a noun phrase, it is included in the definition. Class members made the decisions to use the words *male* and *female* in definitions rather than such words as *man*, *boy*, *woman*, *girl*, and so on to avoid sexist implications. (Of course, such words do occur in many of our examples, which reflect ordinary usage.) We use *person* at the beginning of the definitions of many nouns (where another source might prefer *someone*) to enable such words to fulfill the example substitution requirement just described.

A verb (“v.”) is defined with an appropriate verb or verb phrase beginning with the infinitive marker *to*. We distinguish transitive and intransitive uses of verbs, although this is not indicated with an overt label: such different uses always receive different numbered definitions. Examples generally clarify usage, allowing the identification of verb-plus-preposition versus verb-plus-particle constructions, for instance. Where necessary, we include (**someone**) in the entry: this word marks the position where an added direct object would go in a phrase like **put (someone) in check** ‘to make (someone) know his place’, as in *When Junior tried to be rebellious with his father, Dad put him in check*. Similarly, (**someone’s**) marks the place in an entry where a possessor corresponding to a semantic object is inserted: thus, for example, **pick (someone’s) drawers** ‘to steal the ball from (someone)’ is used in a sentence like *He picked that guy’s drawers during the basketball game*. Conversely, **one’s** appears in verb phrases which include possessors corresponding to the expressions’ subjects. **Tear one’s drawers** means ‘to get into trouble’, as in *He tore his drawers when he got home after curfew*. A fairly large number of our verbal entries begin with the word **be**. These are expressions which occur only with a predicate (a noun phrase, an adjective, a prepositional phrase, or a verb participle) following a form of **be**. Thus **be in effect** ‘to have one’s act together’ is used in sentences like *Now that he has finished the twelve-step program, he is in effect*. As these examples show, an entry’s main verb is inflected (with *-ed*, *-s*, and so on) following regular rules of English.

An adjective (“adj.”) is defined with an adjective or adjectival phrase which can substitute for the entry adjective. Some adjectives, such as **out of it** ‘unaware’, have the form of other types of grammatical phrases, but all such words can be used either as a modifier (before a noun), or as a predicate. Certain other adjectives only have a predicative use. **Stoked** ‘ecstatic’, for example, can be used after a form of **get** or **be** in sentences like *After finding out that I had been accepted into U.C.L.A., I was so stoked*, but cannot be used as a modifier before a noun. Words like **stoked** are predicate adjectives, identified as “pr.adj.”

An adverb (“adv.”) is defined with an appropriate adverb or adverbial phrase. Virtually all the adverbs in our dictionary are used to modify adjectives or other adverbs.

A prepositional phrase (“pp.”) is defined with an appropriate equivalent phrase. Prepositional phrases are used either predicatively (generally after a form of **be**) or as a modifier after a noun.

An interjection (“int.”) is a short exclamatory phrase. Most of these are given an equivalent standard definition. In some cases, however, we felt that it was clearer simply to describe the types of context in which the interjection would be used. Such descriptions, and other usage notes, appear in curly brackets ({ }’s) either following or substituting for the regular definition.

A vocative (“voc.”) is a word or short phrase (usually with the form of a noun) used as a term of address. Where possible, we give a standard equivalent, but in some cases we only describe (again, in { }’s) the circumstances where the vocative would be used. In general, almost any noun can be used as a vocative, but we list this use in addition to the noun use when it seems especially common or when it has an additional meaning not suggested by the noun use. Words which are defined only as vocatives, however, cannot normally be used as nouns.

Finally, we have a residue of cases whose part of speech was not one of those listed above. Some of these are complete sentences or long set phrases. Others might be considered interjections, but seem too cumbersome for that. Still others are words which seldom seem essential in any example, but which are exceptionally common in U.C.L.A. slang speech, such as the word *like*, whose use Sherri Kim described in her seminar paper.²⁶ Such entries are given the part of speech label “etc.” (for either “expressions that count”²⁷ or “et cetera”).

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

thrash 1. v. to ruin, tear up. *Some kids think it's cool to thrash their jeans to make them look worn.* | *We thrashed my friend's house.* 2. v. to skateboard: to skate. *Thrashing is my favorite thing to do.* 3. v. to surf very well. *Raul thrashed at the beach today because he was trying to impress his girlfriend.* [(1) S; (2) S: thrash or die! (belittling comment used about someone who seems obsessed with skateboarding), thrasher 'skateboarder']
thrashed 1. adj. ruined, messed up, torn up. 2. adj. drunk, high; disoriented; exhausted. [(1) U82, 87, 90; (1, 2) S]

The word **thrash** has three definitions, all verbs; the first is transitive, the second and third (which are certainly connected, since skateboarding and surfing share a lot of vocabulary) are intransitive. Italicized examples follow each separate numbered definition (each successive example is separated from the preceding one with a vertical line). Etymologies (in square brackets) follow each entry. As explained above, these contain references to previous slang literature, including the Linguistics 110 U.C.L.A. slang list (Munro, ed., 1992) (U; these are dated) and *Slang U.* (Munro, et al., 1991) (S). As the references above show, **thrash** had a meaning similar to definition 1 in 1988-91, but though an association of the word with skateboarding was recognized, it was apparently not yet then in general U.C.L.A. use as a word meaning ‘to skateboard’. The adjective **thrashed** is listed as an indented subentry under the verb **thrash** not only because of the clear similarity between these words, but because they are connected semantically as well. Another example will illustrate Chapman’s etymologies:

scuzzy adj. unkempt; worn out; dirty. *The scuzzy guy never changes or irons his clothes.* [C375 teenagers: 'dirty, filthy, repellent']

References to Chapman’s general dictionary of American slang include C plus a page number. Chapman identifies the group of speakers who originated the use of many words: here, the source is “teenagers”. A colon follows such information before any quotation.

As might be expected, decisions on what words to treat as subentries were often somewhat arbitrary. In part they were governed by the desire to follow a fully alphabetical principle, so that each word is listed exactly where it would be expected to occur in the alphabet. We alphabetize by full words, incidentally, so that (for example), all words starting with *be*, from *be all* to *be toast*, precede longer words such as *beat*.

Other items appear in the etymological square brackets at the end of entries, as appropriate. When we know a source for a word (a movie or song, for example), this information precedes the references to other slang sources; and cross-references to other related entries appear at the end of the etymological bracket following the words “see also”. We cross-reference all major

²⁶ Sherri’s work largely validated the conclusions of Underhill (1988). Most of the examples in our dictionary entry for *like*, and the usage notes presented there, are taken from her paper.

²⁷ This solution to a difficult labeling problem is due to Jeremy Kleinman.

words ²⁸ within our entries, making it possible to spot connections between other parts of different entries. If such cross-references are the only occurrence of the word in our list, the cross-referenced word appears on a separate line followed by “see” and the appropriate entry.

As noted, usage information appears within a word’s entry in curly brackets. This is also the place where we present pronunciation information, which we have tried to present for every word which is not a normal English word (including well known slang words, such as **barf** or **mooch**) or name pronounced exactly as expected in standard English, or a compound or derivative of such a word—even though some such pronunciations could probably be guessed from the spelling. Pronunciation is specified as follows: when a given word is pronounced exactly like a standard English word or phrase spelled differently from our entry, we simply give that equivalent. Otherwise, we include two pronunciations, the first a broad phonemic transcription in phonetic symbols and the second (for non-linguists) an equivalent verbal description, generally based on rhymes (the transcription is omitted for a few words which are imitative of sounds, or which are slightly altered versions of standard words). We specify the pronunciation for all dubious entries including numbers longer than a single digit. (The pronunciation is included with the first definition of words with multiple definitions.) Pronunciation of acronyms spelled with capital letters is described in section III above.

Class members made all decisions regarding spelling. Normally, words are spelled as in standard English. A few words, such as **ho** ‘whore’, **mo** ‘more’, and **sistah**, in the vocative **sistah girl**, are spelled in non-standard ways to suggest Black English pronunciations, whether real or imagined. 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*). Class members’ reports of their own usage varied: some claimed that they never used the *-in* pronunciation, others that they always used it. Most felt that in most cases (with present participles of ordinary verbs used in slang contexts, for instance) either pronunciation might be appropriate. We determined that in example sentences we would write ordinary *-ing* participles and adjectives with the full ending *-ing*, with the understanding that a speaker could always pronounce such words with *-in* in slang style. We considered each dictionary entry with an *-ing* ending separately. Class members determined that some of these could only be pronounced with final *in*, voting to spell words of this type with a final **-in**: the main such example is **bitchin** ‘great’, a word generally felt to be a present participle, but apparently semantically unrelated to the apparent corresponding verb **bitch** ‘to complain’.²⁹ Some entries are listed with both pronunciations (spellings), some with only one of the two. (Again, some such decisions may have been arbitrary.) As with all cases where more than one form of an entry word is listed, such variants are separated by a slash (/), with cross references as appropriate.

VI. Slang grammar

As the preceding discussion of how we define words must suggest, the grammar of slang words and sentences is as precise as that of standard English. Concepts like transitive and intransitive, adjective versus adverb, modifying versus predicate are as valid and important for the analysis of slang as they are for formal language. Slang grammar follows rules, just as school-book grammar does.

²⁸ This means all nouns and verbs, many subparts of hyphenated or compound verbs, and so on. In theory, all words in definitions are cross-referenced other than articles, conjunctions, some short forms of the verb *be*, (*someone*’s), (*someone*’s), *one*’s, *oneself*, and short prepositions such as *by*, *for*, *off*, *on*, *up*, and *with*.

²⁹ Fatch Chong proposed the amusing hypothesis that this word is derived from shortening *bewitching*, which is actually as good an idea as I’ve heard, though it doesn’t seem too likely that it’s right.

In *Slang U*. I commented on “an unusual affective use of the definite article **the** that seems quite distinct from its use in standard English”, as in *Susan set me up with her big brother. She’s the homie* (1991: 13). This year’s group analyzed similar examples as including specialized predications beginning with **be the**: for instance, we list **be the bomb** ‘to be very good’, **be the cut** ‘to be great (of a song)’, **be the man** ‘to be the best (of a person)’, **be the move** ‘to be bad’, and **be the shit** ‘to be very good’. *Slang U*. lists a number of **the**-plus-noun phrases which appear to be used only in predicates following **be**, including *the kind* ‘the best’, *the shake* ‘an undesirable person’, and *the shit* ‘someone or something important’. Our decision to regard these uses as part of special idiomatic verb phrases 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.

One way in which the rules of U.C.L.A. slang grammar are changing reflects the increased influence of Black English, probably through the language of rap music. In *Slang U*. I reported that a “feature of slang grammar is a frequent omission of copular *be* in present-tense predicative sentences like *You crazy*” (1991: 13). Consider in the quotation in the following example of the use of **be all like** ‘to act like’:

Then he said, “So now, you gon’ be all like that?”

In this example the expected inflected form of *be*, *are*, is omitted from the quoted question. Omission of inflected *be* in sentences like this is more common than it was four years ago, but seminar participants generally chose to include in our dictionary examples from which the form of *be* had not been omitted.

In most respects, slang grammar is identical to standard grammar: only the vocabulary (and, in some cases, pronunciation) is different.

VII. 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. **Mooch** ‘to take’, a familiar word which the students in Linguistics 88A felt should be included in our dictionary, for example, is identified by Chapman (1986: 282) as having originated in 16th-century England. 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. In general, however, seminar participants 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) studies 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 previous collection of U.C.L.A. slang from Linguistics 110, begun in 1983 (Munro, ed., 1992), and added those words which 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.³⁰ 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. Often, however, the perception of where a particular slang term comes from changes over time. A few words in our dictionary were felt to have specific associations with either Northern or Southern California,³¹ especially **hella** 'very' as in *That movie was hella good*,³² which was felt by a majority of class members to be a Northern California word. Strangely, however, the same word, used identically, was included in the first *U.C.L.A. Slang* list by 1988's class, which also included people from both Northern and Southern California, without this point being raised. Apparently **hella** used to be a part of a general California vocabulary, but between 1988 and the present its use became largely restricted to Northern California. We do not attempt to mark such geographical judgments in our dictionary, which thus simply attempts to reflect general U.C.L.A. usage.

Who knows how the words in our dictionary will be evaluated in a few years' time? Perhaps there will be a *U.C.L.A. Slang 3*!

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³⁰ Lisa Giroux pursued this topic for her seminar paper, surveying non-U.C.L.A. people of a variety of ages about their knowledge of words selected from our list.

³¹ This feeling was so strong that the seminar students (only one of whom did not come from California) completed a fairly exhaustive questionnaire concerning whether they knew and used the words on our list before they came to U.C.L.A. or not. Fatch Chong analyzed these questionnaires for his paper, but found little support for a general Northern/Southern split.

³² Although this word is clearly derived from the standard colloquial expression *hell of a*, the difference is not simply one of pronunciation. *Hell of a* cannot precede a non-modifying adjective, as **hella** does in the example in the text. Such intriguing part-of-speech changes are common in the evolution of slang expressions.

U.C.L.A. Slang 2

a

a pump and a quiver n. sex. *All he wanted from her was a pump and a quiver.* [C342 fr 1700s: pump 'to do the sex act'; S: pump 'to have sex with']

ace v. to do well on (an exam). *I am so stoked because I aced that final.* [C1 college students: 'to make a perfect or nearly perfect score'; U84]

aggro adj. aggravated, agitated; crazy, out of control {often used with *go*; pronounced [ægro], like "ag" (rhymes with *sag*) plus *row*}. *Brenda became aggro when she discovered Dylan was fooling around with Kelly.* | *She went absolutely aggro when she won the lottery.* [from aggressive; S: 'hotheaded, aggressive; wild, unpredictable']

airhead n. stupid person (usually a female). [C3; U83, 84; S]

airtight adj. prudish: prude (of a female). *That girl is airtight.* [C438: tight-ass 'tense and morally rigid person', (adj)]

all see **be all**; **be all like**; **be all that**; **bent out of shape**; **step in it**

all-nighter n. staying up all night, especially to study. [see also **pull an all-nighter**]

amped adj. excited: hyped. *Right before the concert, he got too amped.* [U92; S: 'high on cocaine or coffee']

anal adj. overly meticulous, intense about detail, compulsive; bad, irritating. *He is so anal about school that he shows up to class 15 minutes early every day.* | *He lies so much—he's such an anal person.*

— **and a half** n. extreme example of a (noun). *Her new boyfriend is a babe and a half.* | *That was an exam and a half.* [S]

and shit etc. and so on; etc. {used to avoid specifying details of an utterance, or to suggest additional (psychological?) complexity}. *I'm buzzed and shit.* | *I studied and shit.* | *It's Stan and shit.*

animal n. crazy, wild person. *Frat boys can be such animals.* [C5 Army & students 1940s: 'brutal or aggressive person'; S]

apeshit see **go apeshit**

around see **bum around**; **mess around**

around-the-way girl n. very attractive female. *Dude! Check out that around-the-way girl! Is she taken?* [from the LL Cool J song]

artist see **booze artist**

ashy adj. dry, flaky. *My legs were ashy because I hadn't put cream on them for three days.*

ass n. self {used with a possessive to express the object in a sentence with a casual or negative tone}. *Get his ass out of bed! | I kicked his ass. | I have to get my ass moving to finish this report.* [C7: 'the whole self, the person'; S: ass 'one's self, by extension one's responsibility or reputation']

-ass adj. very (derogatory adjective). *stupid-ass | That was a lame-ass show.* [C7: 'the buttocks, posterior'; S: 'jerk'; see also **badass**; **be assed out**; **haul ass**; **kiss ass**; **kiss my ass**; **kiss-ass**; **shove it**; **stupid-ass**; **whoop (someone's) ass**]

ass-kisser see **kiss-ass**

attitude see **cop a tude**, **have an attitude**

Audi, Audi 5000 see **be Audi**; **5000**

aw shit int. uh-oh {used to say that someone is in trouble, or as a comment when one has been humiliated or when one sees someone else getting humiliated; pronounced with the vowel of **aw** lengthened or dragged out}.

awesome adj. great, excellent; good-looking: cool. *He is so awesome! | That class is awesome. I really like it.* [C9 teenagers; U83, 84, 89; S]

b

babe n. very attractive person (male or female). *My friend is such a babe that he always has girls hanging on him.* [C11: 'girl or woman, esp. a sexually desirable one'; U84; S: 'attractive person'; (term of address)]

baby got back etc. that girl has large buttocks! [from the Sir Mix-a-Lot song; U92: back 'large buttocks', as in *[she's] got back*]

back n. rear end, butt. *Jim exclaimed to Bob, "She's got the biggest back I've ever seen."* [U92: 'large buttocks'; see also **baby got back**; **kick back**; **meanwhile, back at the ranch**; **run it back**]

bacon see **smell bacon**

bad adj. excellent, great. *That guy over there has on some bad clothes.* [C12 esp teenagers fr jazz musicians & black fr early 1950s: 'good, excellent'; U83, 84, 90: 'good, very good'; S: 'good looking'; see also **my bad**]

bad hair day n. day when one's hair is uncontrollable. *I'm having a bad hair day.*

badass 1. n. good performer, someone's who's doing well. *That skier is a badass.* 2. adj. good: cool. *That's a badass shirt.* [C12 black: 'belligerent and worthless person'; (adj); S: 'very good; bad; tough guy, troublesome person']

bag n. unpleasant or disliked person (perhaps thought of as full of (noun indicating an unpleasant substance)). *sleazebag | dirtbag | scumbag* [C104: dirtbag, C395: scumbag, sleazebag, C396: slimebag; see also **douchebag**; **get your bag on**; **hobag**]

bag on v. to make fun of; to put down. *Stop bagging on me, because I'm a very sensitive per-*

- son.** [U89, 92; S: 'to talk badly about, criticize'; see also **get your bag on**]
- bail** 1. v. to leave. *Let's bail. This party is boring.* 2. v. to do poorly, fail; to fall, take a spill: to bite it. *I totally bailed the first time I tried rollerblading. | I thought I did well on my final, but it turned out I bailed and just escaped with a B.* 3. n. fall, spill. *Harsh bail, dude!* [C13 college students: 'to leave'; U83, 87, 90, 92; S]
- baked** adj. high on marijuana. *After smoking a lot of marijuana, my friend was baked.* [S]
- ball** 1. n. basketball. *I'm going to play some ball.* 2. v. to play basketball. *Can he ball?*
baller n. person who plays basketball. *He looks like a baller.*
- ballistic** see **go ballistic**; **kick the ballistics**
- balls out** see **go balls out**
- banana** n. Asian whose opinions, attitudes, lifestyle, and goals are like a white person's: Twinkie. [C15]
- bank** n. money. *I can't go out to eat because I don't have any more bank.* [L]
- barf** 1. n. vomit. *That looks like barf.* 2. v. to vomit. *After drinking five cans of beer at the party, the girl barfed in the back of her friend's car.* [C17 chiefly students; U83: barf out 'that's awful'; S]
- barney** 1. n. very nice looking guy. *That guy has such a good body—what a barney!* 2. n. stupid or inadequate male: (male) loser. *That guy is a real barney.* 3. n. novice surfer. *Randy got a summer job teaching barneys how to surf.* 4. v. to mess up. *I'm afraid I'm going to barney. | I barneyed on my math midterm yesterday.* [from the name of a character in *The Flintstones* T.V. show; (2) U90; S]
- base** 1. v. to make fun of, to put down. *My friends were basing me.* 2. v. to freebase cocaine. *He's basing in the corner there.* [L: 'crack cocaine']
base on v. to make fun of, to put down: to bash on. *My brother bases on me whenever he feels very good about himself.* [S: 'to criticize']
- bash on** 1. v. to make a dunk shot while playing against (someone). *He bashed on him during the basketball game.* 2. v. to make fun of: to base on. *My friend was bashing on me last night.*
- be** {Note: Forms of **be** (*am, are, is, was, were*) are frequently omitted in slang simple sentences. Thus, in this style of speech **be** may be omitted even from the predicate expressions which are listed beginning with **be** below. However, even in these cases these expressions function as predicates rather than as the simple elements such as nouns or adjectives which appear after **be**. }
- be all** v. to say: to go, to be all like, to be like {followed by a direct quotation}; to act. *When John told me my dress was too tight, I was all, "Well, thanks a lot!"* [U87: 'be always saying'; S: 'to say']
- be all like** 1. v. to act like. *Then he said, "So now, you gon' be all like that?" | Because she wanted to be accepted in the group, she was going to be all like Sandy.* 2. to say: to go, to be all, to be like {followed by a direct quotation}.

- be all that** v. to be the best. *When she won the gold medal, she said, "I'm all that!"* [L: all that 'great' as in *She's all that*]
- be Audi / be Audi 5000 / be 5000** v. to be leaving immediately. *I'm Audi.* [from the similarity of the car name to the phrase out of; see also **be out of here**, **be out of there**]
- be assed out** v. to be in an unfortunate situation that cannot be remedied: to be bummed. *Basically, you're trying to tell me that if I don't come up with the money, I'm assed out.*
- be cake** v. to be easy. *I was really worried about the final, but it turned out it was cake.* [C59 college students: cake 'easy'; U90: cake 'easy'; S: cake 'easy']
- be cheeze / be cheese / be cheez whiz** v. to be of poor quality, to be tacky: to be cheesy, lame. *His car is cheeze.* [**cheez whiz** from the name of a brand of processed cheese spread; U83: cheese 'chicken, cowardly'; S: cheese / cheez whiz 'something out of date'; see also **cheesy**; **cheeze**]
- be chow** v. to be ample, satisfying food: to be grub. *This food is the best. It's chow.* [C71 fr middle 1800s: chow 'food'; see also **chow**]
- be clubbing** see **go clubbing**
- be cool with** v. to have (something) be okay with one: to be down with. *We're going to the club Saturday—are you cool with that?* | *Are you cool with O.P.P.?* [L: cool 'agreeable']
- be doable** v. to be attractive enough to have sex with (usually, of a female).
- be down** v. be good, be fashionable; be in agreement. *Did you listen to that new song? It's down!* | *We're going to a club—are you down?* [C112 black & teenagers: down 'ready, able to respond without inhibition'; L: down 'amenable to a situation']
be down with v. be in agreement with (an idea or suggestion): to be cool with. *Are you down with that?*
- be 5000** see **be Audi**
- <be flaming>** v. to display blatant homosexual behavior (of a male). [C137 flaming; S flaming 'blatantly homosexual'; see also **<flamer>**]
- be grub** v. to be ample, satisfying food: to be chow. *This food is grub.* [C184 late 1800s cowboys: 'food'; see also **grub**]
- be hating life / be hating it** v. to be unhappy or dissatisfied. *I was hating life after a night of my roommates' snoring.* [U90: hatin' life / hatin' it; S: be hating life / be hating it / be hat-ing]
- be history** v. to leave; to get punished or caught. *It's late; I'm history.* | *If I'm not home by 11 o'clock, I'm history.* [U84: history 'finished'; S: 'to be in trouble, to have had someone break up with one']
- be in effect** v. to have one's act together; to be in style. *Now that he has finished the twelve-step program, he is in effect.* | *The new outfit I got for my birthday is in effect.* [L: in effect 'great, in an advantageous position']

- be in there** v. to have the potential or tools necessary to succeed. *When he graduated from college, he was in there!* [S: 'to be pleased and excited']
- be like** v. to say: to be all, to go {followed by a direct quotation}. [S: 'to say']
- be living large** v. to be doing well, living richly. *Bill Cosby is living large.*
- be M.I.A.** v. not to be here, not to be around {used when no one has any idea of the subject's whereabouts}. *I haven't seen him; he's M.I.A.* [from missing in action]
- be on drugs** v. to be strange, crazy. *After I went skydiving my friend said, "You're on drugs!"*
- be on (someone's) dino** v. to be interested in (a male), to bother (a male) (sexually or otherwise) (of a female) {**dino** is pronounced [dino]—rhymes with *Reno*}. *She's on my dino.* [from dinosaur; see also **be on (someone's) jock**; **dinosaur**]
- be on (someone's) jock** v. to be interested in (a male), to bother (a male) (sexually or otherwise) (of a female). *That girl is on my jock.* [C237 fr late 1700s British: jock 'the penis'; S: be on my jock 'to be persistently pursuing me'; L: jock 'penis'; see also **be on (someone's) dino**; **get off (someone's) jock**; **jock**]
- be on the rag** 1. v. to be menstruating, be having a period. *She gets so cranky whenever she's on the rag.* 2. to be in a bad mood. *He's on the rag.* [(1) C307; S; (2) U83, 84; S; see also **be O.T.R.**]
- be on the stick** v. to be menstruating, be having a period (and probably using tampons). *That girl is so bitchy today, I bet she's on the stick.*
- be O.P.P.** v. to be involved in a sexual relationship even though one has made a commitment to another person; to be involved in a sexual relationship with someone who has made a commitment to another person. *Did you know she's O.P.P.?* [from other people's property, regarded as a euphemism for other people's penis/pussy; C309: OP 'other people's'; see also **O.P.P.**]
- be O.T.R.** 1. v. to be menstruating, be having a period. 2. to be in a bitchy mood. *She was totally O.T.R. all day just because she didn't get any mail.* [from on the rag; (2) S; see also **be on the rag**]
- be out of here** v. to be leaving (here) immediately {usually used in the present}. *Later, guys, I'm out of here.* [S: 'to be on the point of leaving (usually used in the present)'; see also **be Audi**]
- be out of there** v. to be leaving (there) immediately {usually used in the past}. *I was out of there real fast.* [S: 'to have left (usually used in the past)'; see also **be Audi**]
- be shitting (someone)** v. to kid, mislead, lie to (someone) {generally used with a pronoun object, not a noun object}. *He didn't get that grade; you're shitting me, right? | He said he was going to transfer to Harvard, but he was shitting you.* [C383: shit 'to lie, exaggerate, try to deceive']
- be S.O.L.** v. to be unlucky, unfortunate. *You have awful seats for the S.C. game. You're*

S.O.L. [from *shit out of luck*; C404 esp WWI armed forces: SOL 'ruined'; S: S.O.L. 'out of luck, in an unfortunate situation']

be stone cold chillin' v. to relax. *The teenager was stone cold chillin' when his mom ordered him to clean his room.* [C417: stone 'totally', C68 teenagers fr black: chill out / chill 'to relax'; U87, 89, 90: chill 'to relax'; S: chill / cold chill 'to relax'; L: cold / stone cold (used for emphasis), as in *I'm just cold chillin'*; see also **chill**]

be the bomb v. to be very good: to be dope, fresh. *That movie was the bomb.* [C37: bomb 'to do very well at or on'; L: bomb 'something wonderful' as in *That song was the bomb*]

be the cut v. to be great (of a song, on a record, at a concert, etc.). *That song's the cut.* [C92: cut 'separate band on a record']

be the man v. to be the best (of a person). *When he earned the highest grade point average ever at U.C.L.A., we all said, "You're the man!"* [C273: the man 'any man in authority'; L: you're the man (a hearty compliment)]

be the move v. to be bad: to suck. *That movie was the move.* [L: the move 'good idea, something agreeable']

be the shit v. to be very good, be the best (of a thing). *The new 586 is the shit.* [S: the shit 'someone or something important'; L: the shit 'something great']

be the shits 1. v. to be very bad: to suck. *That movie was the shits.* 2. v. to be very good, to be the best (of a thing). *This new cut's the shits.* [C383: shit 'anything of shoddy and inferior quality', C384: the shits 'diarrhea']

be the shizzenizz v. to be very good {**shizzenizz** is pronounced [ʃízənɪz], like "shiz" (rhymes with *Liz*) plus a plus "niz" (rhymes with *Liz*)}.

be toast v. to be done for, be finished. *As I sank the eight ball, I yelled in my brother's face, "You're toast!"* [C440 teenagers fr black: toast 'excellent'; U89]

Beamer n. B.M.W. [S: beemer]

beat adj. bad. *It was a beat situation.* [C19: 'looking as if battered', 'inferior'; U92: 'socially inept'; S: 'very ugly; stupid']

beat the meat v. to masturbate (of a male). *The little boy thought his penis would fall off if he was going to beat the meat.* [popularized on the radio show *LoveLine*; C20: beat one's meat; see also **slap the salami**]

<beaver> n. female. *Those beavers just cut us off.* [C20 citizens band]

beer goggle v. to flirt with, try to start a relationship with, or become involved with someone one normally wouldn't find attractive (because one is drunk). *He beer goggled last night.*

beer goggles n. condition due to intoxication in which people one normally wouldn't find attractive seem to be {used metaphorically in expressions with *have*, *wear*, and so on}. *Hey guys! Jay is talking to that ugly chick over there. He's got beer goggles.* [U92; S]

bent out of shape / all bent out of shape / bent all out of shape pr.adj. highly upset. *When her wig fell off in the mall, she got all bent out of shape.* [C23 fr Air Force: bent out of

shape; U87: get bent out of shape 'get upset over something trivial']

Benz n. Mercedes Benz. *I bought a Benz.*

betty n. very physically attractive female. *You should have seen this girl—we're talking major betty.* [from the name of a character in *The Flintstones* T.V. show; U90 'overly sweet girl', 'geek, nerd (feminine of Barney)'; S]

B.F.E. n. place that is isolated and inconveniently located. *I am late to class every day because my first class is in B.F.E.* [from Butt Fuck Egypt; C51 Army: Bumfuck, Egypt 'very distant and remote place'; S; see also **bumblefuck**]

biff n. to mess up. *I biffed my chem midterm yesterday.* [? C24 musicians: 'missed high note on a brass instrument'; U89: bif 'hit'; S: 'to fail']

big time 1. adj. big: major. *I had a big time headache.* 2. adv. to a great extent. *I bricked my shot big time.* [C26 Army: 'very much, extensively'; S: 'totally and completely']

bill n. hundred dollar bill (or perhaps one hundred dollars in mixed bills). *I'll pay you four bills for your services.* [C26; L: 'hundred dollars']

bimbette n. bimbo. *Only a bimbette makes that kind of stupid remark.*

bitch v. to complain. *Stop bitching about all the homework you have.* | *If the T.A. won't help you, go bitch to the professor.* [C28; S]

bitchin' 1. adj. great, excellent: cool, rad. *That car is bitchin'.* 2. int. wow! [? perhaps suggested by bewitching; C28: bitchen / bitchin' / bitching; S: bitchin]

bite 1. v. to copy; to plagiarize. *Don't bite my answers.* | *When he was ready to record his material, he found out that someone had bit it and had already sold some records.* 2. v. to be bad: to suck {not used in the past tense; most common with a non-human subject}. *This class really bites.* | *You failed your test? That bites.* | *Amy really bites when she tries to ski.* [C28: 'to borrow money from'; teenagers: 'suck'; (1, 2) S; (1) L; see also **monkey bite**; **pillow biter**]

bite it 1. v. to do poorly, fail; to fall, crash: to bail. *The car bit it going up that hill.* | *When he tripped on the stairs, he just bit it.* 2. int. Don't say the (usually bad) thing that you were about to say {said right before the other person is about to speak}. *When I got ready to yell back at my sister, my mom said, "Bite it!"*

<**bite my clit**> int. no way! {used by both men and women}. [from clitoris; C29: bite my ass; S: bite me 'you make me sick, get out of here']

blasted adj. drunk. [C30; S]

blonde n. stupid person. *What a blonde!* [see also **dye job**; **H.B.R.**]

blood voc. close male friend. *Hey, Blood! Going club-hopping tonight?* [C32 black: 'fellow black']

blow 1. v. to be terrible: to suck. *I have two finals in one day. That really blows.* | *Don't bother reading the review, the movie blows.* 2. v. to perform oral sex on (a male). *Even though it was something he wanted, he couldn't walk up to his girlfriend and just out of the blue ask*

her to blow him. [(1) C32 esp 1950s beat & cool talk: 'do or perform something well'; U92: 'do extremely poorly'; S: 'to vomit'; (2) C32, S]

blow away v. to shock, overwhelm. *I was blown away when Clinton demolished Bush.* [C33; U83, 90; S]

blow chunks v. to throw up, vomit, regurgitate. *Last night's dorm food made me blow chunks twice.* [U83, 84, 87, 92; U92: 'really do poorly'; S]

blow off v. to ignore, not pay attention to (someone); to skip (class, a meeting). *I ran into Susie today but she blew me off when I asked if she wanted to get together. | To take a much needed vacation, I decided to blow off my classes for the next few days.* [C33: 'to avoid or shirk'; U83, 84, 87, 89, 90; S]

blown out adj. choppy (of waves). *The waves were so blown out that Will could not launch his board on the crest.*

body see **this body**

bogus adj. bad. *The fact that I failed my math midterm is bogus.* [C36 teenagers: 'ignorant, not up-to-date, unattractive'; U83: 'excellent, good, great'; U84: 'no good, bad, repulsive'; U87, 92: 'false'; U90: 'unfair'; S: 'ridiculous, unfair, unbelievable']

boink v. to have sex with {pronounced [bóyŋk]—rhymes with *oink*}. *He boinked her.* [S]

bomb v. to fail (a test). *Many people bombed that midterm on Friday.* [[C37; U84; S; see also **be the bomb**]

bomb on v. to beat up; to yell at. *I totally fucking bombed on him.*

bombed adj. drunk. *Jeff was so bombed at Theresa's party last night.* [C37; S]

bond v. to spend time together. *Sarah and I bonded when she spent the night at my house.* [U92]

bone 1. v. to have sex with (of a male). *He said that he boned her last night.* 2. voc. {used to a close friend}: G. *What's up, Bone?* [(1) U83: jump on (someone's) bones; U92; S: bone, jump on (someone's) bones; L: 'to have sex, to have sex with'; see also **boner**]

bone out v. to run suddenly, run quickly; to leave in a hurry. *Man, when the cops came, I boned out.*

boner n. erection. *I'm embarrassed to let people see my boner.* [C37: bone / boner 'the erect penis'; U92; S; see also **bone**]

bones n. dollars. *That shirt cost me twenty bones.* [C38; U92; S]

bong n. pipe used for smoking marijuana. *Craig's teacher refused to grade the clay bong he made in ceramics class.* [C38; S: beer bong 'device consisting of a funnel attached to a tube for drinking beer quickly'; see also **take bong hits**]

bonk adj. disappointing. *The political campaign process in the United States is bonk.* [see also **bunk**]

bonus int. good job! *You got a date with that fine guy? Bonus!* [U90; S]

booger n. pest, annoying person {usually affectionate; pronounced [bógər]—rhymes with

sugar}. *You can be such a booger sometimes!* [C49: bugger [pronounced like either *bugger* or *booger*] 'fellow, man, child, thing']

book / book it v. to run quickly or suddenly. *When Coach threatened to make us do 100 push ups if we didn't run, I started booking, then everybody else booked too.* [C39 students; U83, 84, 87, 89; S]

booster see **G.P.A. booster**

boot 1. v. to break up with. *She booted him after she discovered that he was cheating on her.* 2. v. to vomit. *She booted after drinking too much.* [? C40: 'to lose or waste by incompetence'; S: 'to vomit']

boots see **knock boots**

booty 1. n. rear end, butt. *Terri exercises so that she can get rid of her big booty.* 2. n. sex. *Some guys have the attitude that if girls weren't willing to have booty, they weren't worth dating.* [(1) S: be hanging big bootie out 'to be in the way: especially, to park one's car in such a way that a significant portion of it is blocking a driveway'; L: 'of poor quality'; (2) S: bootie drought 'lack of sex'; L: boots 'sex', buddy 'sex'; see also **knock boots**]

booze artist n. habitual drinker, drunkard. *Claudia has a tough home life; her dad's a booze artist.*

boss adj. exceptionally good. *That dance move was boss.* [C41 teenagers, fr black & jazz musicians; U83 ("old"), 84; S]

bothered see **hot and bothered**

bowl 1. v. to smoke marijuana using a bowl. *Do you want to go bowl with us?* 2. n. type of marijuana pipe with a large bowl. *He's going to smoke a bowl.* [C42: 'marijuana, especially when smoked in a pipe'; S: smoke a bowl 'to smoke marijuana']

box adj. very good looking (of a female): hot. *Man! There were so many box girls in his dorm!* [C42: 'the vulva, vagina'; S: skanky box 'slutty woman'; see also **knock out the box**]

boy see **frat boy; homeboy; rude boy; that's my boy; you go, girl**

boyee int. that's right! you know it! wow! {pronounced [bóyi:], like *boy* plus *ye*}. *Yes! I won a trip to Hawaii, boyee!* [L: yeah boyee! (an exclamation of joy or excitement)]

bra voc. close male friend {used by males; pronounced [bra], like the word *bra*}. *Hey, bra, how's it going?* [see also **bro**]

brainfuck n. something that is deceiving and difficult to comprehend. *Silence of the Lambs is a total brainfuck.* [C278: mindfuck 'manipulate someone to think or act as one wishes'; S: mindfuck 'to deceive, tease, play with someone's mind; person who mindfucks']

break out v. to start doing it; to do it suddenly {used to refer to an action which is defined in the context}. *When she said that she didn't know anyone who could sing, I just broke out. I hadn't studied for so long, but when I found out my midterm's tomorrow I broke out.*

break out with v. to produce, get out: to bust out with. *We're going to eat dinner—break*

out with the steak knives. [C45: break out 'to bring out, produce'; S: 'to do, wear, or say (something unexpected and bold, or very good looking); to surprisingly or suddenly produce (something new and unexpected)']

brick 1. v. to fail, do badly. *I bricked!* 2. to fail, do badly on (a test), do badly at (a shot in basketball). *I totally bricked my Chemistry midterm this morning.* | *I bricked my shot big time.* 3. n. mess, failure; shot (in basketball) which hits the rim of the basket without going in. [[C116: drop a brick 'to blunder'; U84: 'failure'; (1, 2, 3) S; see also **shit bricks**]
brick on v. to fail, do badly on (a test). *I bricked on my test.*

brite see **ya brite**

bro 1. n. close male friend {pronounced [br6]—rhymes with *row*}. 2. voc. {addressed to a close friend, generally a male, but perhaps a female for some speakers}. *Hey, bro, how ya doing?* [from *brother*; C46: 'brother', black: 'black person'; see also **bra**]

brown nose 1. v. to bestow praise, often insincerely, on someone in hopes of gaining his favor. 2. v. to bestow praise, often insincerely, on (someone) in hopes of gaining his favor: to kiss up to. *Knowing he would have trouble in chemistry, he brown nosed his teacher and got a better grade.* [[C46; U83; S: 'to be extra nice to']
brown-nose n. person who uses flattery to improve his position: kiss-up, kiss-ass. *They think she's a brown-nose because she visits the professor during office hours.* [C46; S]

brownie n. promiscuous female: slut. *The streets of Westwood were packed with brownies after the U.S.C. game.*

bub n. nonsense: bullshit. *That's a lot of bub, mister.* [C47: 'man, fellow (used in direct address, with a slightly insulting intent'; S: 'person with no redeeming qualities']

bud n. marijuana. *My friend got arrested for selling bud.* | *This bud is good.* [C48 teenagers; S; L: bombud, budda]
buds n. marijuana. *We were smoking buds last night.* | *These buds are good.* [S; see also **smash some buds**]

buff adj. very muscular. *That guy works out every day. He is so buff.* [C48: buff 'naked'; U83, 84, 87, 90; S]

bug v. to be bad, annoying. *This movie bugs.* | *That guy bugs.* [[C49 1960s counterculture, fr black: 'to irritate or anger'; U84 'annoy'; S: 'to be annoying'; see also **bugged**]
bug out 1. v. to leave: to split; to fail to keep an appointment, go back on a commitment: to flake. *I really don't like these guys' attitude, I'm bugging out.* 2. v. to act strange: to freak out, weird out. [C49 esp teenagers & hot rodders fr 1950s: 'to leave rapidly'; bugout 'person who usually withdraws and evades, a slacker'; L: bug / bug out 'to act irrationally, to act in an unfriendly manner unexpectedly']
bugged pr.adj. annoyed, frustrated. *I'm so bugged! I can't make my schedule for next quarter work out!* [C49: bugged up 'confused, flustered']

building see **the Waffle Building**

bull n. nonsense; lies: bullshit. *That's bull.* [C50]

bullshit 1. v. to talk casually. *Let's stay on the phone and bullshit a little.* 2. v. to speak or write without saying anything substantial. *When the teacher called on Joe, all he could do was bullshit.* 3. v. to make up a story. 4. int. {shows disbelief}. *Bullshit! You didn't see*

Magic Johnson! 5. n. nonsense; lies, made-up stories: bull. *That's a bunch of bullshit.* [(2, 4, 5) C51; (2, 5) S]

bum around v. to relax, do nothing. *I'm just going to bum around the house during vacation.* [C51; S]

bum deal int. too bad: bummer! *You have 8 o'clock classes every day? Bum deal!*

bumblefuck n. the middle of nowhere. *We just came back from bumblefuck.* [C51 Army: Bumfuck, Egypt 'very distant and remote place'; S: 'any faraway little town'; see also B.F.E.]

bummed adj. depressed, upset. *I failed the test. I'm so bummed.* [C51; U83, 89, 90; S]
bummer 1. n. upsetting situation. *I can't believe I failed my test, what a bummer.* | *Early summer was such a bummer—I stayed home almost every day.* 2. int. too bad: bum deal! *You failed your midterm? Bummer!* [C51 teenagers, fr 1960s counterculture: 'any bad experience or occasion; bad situation or place'; U83; S: 'something disappointing or unfortunate']

bump v. to produce deep, rich bass sounds. *That shit really bumps.*

bunk adj. bad, disappointing. *The party last night was totally bunk. No one showed up.* [C52: 'nonsense'; U89: 'lifeless and prosaic'; S; see also **bonk**]

burn v. to beat (someone) in a race; to con, cheat (someone); to humiliate (someone), have the last word to (someone).
burned pr. adj. humiliated (specifically, because of something that has been done or said to one). *I was burned when my friend made a comment about my big ears.*

burner n. person who uses drugs, especially marijuana. *He badly wanted everyone to think that he was a burner.* [C54 burn-out (teenagers): 'user or abuser of drugs, liquor, etc.'; S: burn-out 'stoner: person who uses drugs, or who has the glassy-eyed, out-of-it look of one who uses drugs']

bush n. vagina. [C54: 'the pubic hair, esp of a female']

bust v. to punish. *My mom busted me when she learned I'd been out till three in the morning.* [C55 teenagers fr 1950s: 'to catch someone in an illegal or immoral act']

busted 1. pr.adj. in trouble; punished. *When his mom found out where he went, he got busted.* 2. int. gotcha! now you're in trouble! [U83]

bust caps v. to cause damage (often in retaliation). *After one gang defaced another gang's territory, they decided it was time to bust caps.* [C55 Army: 'to fire the main gun of a tank'; L: bust a cap 'to shoot a gun']

bust out with v. to produce, get out: to break out with. *Bust out with the frozen dinners.* [S]

bust up v. to laugh. *That joke made me bust up.* | *The teacher got pissed when we busted up in class.* [S]

busted see **bust**

busy see **get busy**

butt adv. very, completely: totally. *Whenever I go skiing, I get so butt cold I can barely hold my poles.* | *This assignment was butt hard.* [S; see also **up the butt**]
butt-_____ adj. very (adj.). *That dog is butt-ugly.*

buzzed adj. a little drunk. *He was buzzed.* [C57: 'intoxicated, especially mildly so'; S: 'not yet drunk, but feeling pretty good']

c

caish n. cash {pronounced [kéis]—rhymes with the first part of *facial*}. *I had a lot of caish after I got paid.*

cake see **be cake**

Cali n. California {pronounced [kæli], like the name *Callie*}. *I'm from Cali.* [from California; popularized by the LL Cool J song "Goin Back to Cali"]

camper see **happy camper**

can hang v. to be all right, to be able to take it {usually used in the negative, as **can't hang**}. *Are you sure you can hang?* [C192: hang in 'to endure in some difficult action or position, persist tenaciously'; U83, 87: can't hang; S: hang 'to handle pressure, to relax, keep cool, to accept or tolerate a situation']
can hang with v. to be able to handle, not find overwhelming {usually used in the negative, as **can't hang with**}. *I can't hang with this homework.* | *I can hang with that.*

cap v. to assault, beat up. *If that dude doesn't watch his mouth, someone's bound to cap him.* [? C61: 'to best or outdo'; S: 'to say something mean or insulting'; see also **bust caps**]
cap on v. to make fun of. *Don't cap on him because he's mentally retarded. That's messed up.* [U83; S]

care see **take care**

case see **space case**

cash-money adj. good. *That is a cash-money jacket.*

catch v. to look for someone to start a relationship with. *My friends from geometry class went to the club to catch.* [L: 'to pick up on someone']

central see **University of Second Choice**

challenged see **University of Second Choice; vertically challenged**

ch-ching! int. Good job!: Score! {pronounced [čəčɪŋ], in imitation of the sound of a cash register}. *You aced your midterm? Ch-ching!*

check see **put (someone) in check**

check out v. to evaluate, look over: to scope out. [C66: check out 'to look closely at'; S: check it out! 'wow!']

cheese see **cheeze**; **cottage cheese**; **toe cheese**

cheeseball 1. adj. easy: lame. *That was a cheeseball class.* 2. n. stupid, inadequate person. *You're such a cheeseball.*

cheesy adj. of poor quality, undistinguished: tacky; fake, insincere, sappy (of a smile, for instance). *Zebra print car seats are cheesy.* [C67: 'lacking in taste, vulgarly unesthetic; shoddy; shabby, ugly'; U90, 92: 'not up to standard, tacky, trying too hard'; U92: 'fake'; S: 'outdated or unfashionable enough to be brought back or imitated; trampy-looking; old fashioned, dull (of a person); fat']

cheez whiz see **be cheeze**

cheeze / cheese 1. int. it's of poor quality: it's tacky, cheesy, lame. *Look at his car. Cheeze!* 2. v. to do poorly. *I cheezed on that test.* [U92: 'flatter excessively in a sarcastic manner'; see also **be cheeze**; **cheesy**]

cheezoid n. socially awkward person. *I feel sorry for John because he's such a cheezoid.*

cherry 1. n. virgin. *That girl is still a cherry. I don't think she has ever gone out with a guy.* 2. adj. mean, coldhearted: shallow. *He played a really cherry joke on me.* [(1) C66: 'virgin, of either sex'; 'in an unproved or maiden state'; U83: 'car in perfect condition'; S: 'virgin'; 'in perfect condition']

cherry pie n. vagina {used metaphorically, in sentences which might also refer literally to cherry pie, using verbs like *want*, *eat*, and so on}. *I want some of that cherry pie.*

chester molester n. creepy male. *Dave is a chester molester and he scares everyone on the floor.* [S: 'lecherous man']

chick n. young female. *My friends and I went to the beach to meet some chicks.* [C68 esp beat, cool, & 1960s counterculture; S; see also **Uncomprehensibly Stupid Chicks**; **University of Second Choice**]

chicken n. penis.

chickenshit 1. adj. scared, cowardly; bad. *Why is he so chickenshit? | Going to the beach in the rain is a chickenshit idea.* 2. n. cowardly person; person who has disappointed one. *I thought he was a chickenshit when he didn't show up for our date. | Hey, chickenshit, come here.* [C68 fr WW2 armed forces: chicken shit 'the rules, restrictions, rigors, and meanness of a minor and pretentious tyrant, or of a bureaucracy']

child voc. {used to someone who doesn't understand something}.

Children see **University of Second Choice**

chill v. to relax, to calm down: to stop stressing; to spend time with friends. *Chill, man, everything's gonna work out. | We were all just chilling at the mall.* [C68; U87, 89, 90; S; L; see also **be stone cold chillin'**]

chill out 1. v. to relax. *I just wanted to go home and chill out.* 2. int. relax! *Don't stress about your girlfriend, bro, chill out!* [C68 teenagers, fr black; U84, 87, 89; S; L]

choice adj. really good {usually used predicatively}. *That movie was choice. The plot was really exciting.* | *This hotel is choice!* [S; see also **University of Second Choice**]

chop v. to reject (someone) coldly, bluntly, or forcefully. *I tried to get a date with her but she chopped me.* [C167: give something the chop 'to eliminate']

chow v. to eat (often quickly or heartily): to grub. [C71; S; see also **be chow**]

chowed pr.adj. wrong: moded. *I was chowed when I thought they were coming at eight.*

chunks see **blow chunks**

chuck v. to get rid of (something). *You can just chuck the idea of a beach trip today—it's pouring!* [C71]

circus see **the Circus**

claiming / **claimin'** etc. supposedly, it is claimed that. *Claimin' he's a straight A student.*

class see **low class**

classic adj. funny; unforgettable; typical (generally used of something which fulfills one's expectations of how it should be or might be). *That fart in the quiet classroom was so classic!* | —*Hey, did you hear? Sammy got plastered again.* —*How classic.* | *The look on his face was really classic.* | *That was a classic joke.* [S: 'worth remembering, outstanding, appropriate, funny']

clean adj. perfect. *My research paper is clean!*

click int. I got it: ding-a-ling {said when one suddenly or finally understands something}. [C73: 'an insight, esp a sudden one, flash of comprehension'; U92]

<clit> see <bite my clit>

clock 1. v. to hit, punch. *The bully fully clocked me as I turned to face him.* 2. v. to make (someone) know his place, to straighten (someone) out: to put (someone) in check. [(1)C74 fr Australian fr 1920s; L]

clone n. copycat. *Look at that nerd! He's such a clone, he wouldn't know what to do by himself.* [C74: 'person who imitates or emulates another']

clown 1. v. to act lazy or inattentive. *The boys were clowning in class today.* 2. v. to make fun of: to bag on; to act disrespectful to: to dis. *She clowning him.* [(2) L: 'to embarrass, to disrespect']

club n. nightspot where one can dance and drink. [see also **go clubbing**]

clue see **get a clue, have a clue**

clueless 1. adj. oblivious; ignorant. 2. voc. {used to a person who has no idea about something}. *Hello, Clueless, did you forget your homework again?* [(1) C75 college students: 'ignorant'; U83; S 'confused, ignorant']

coconut n. Latino, East Indian, or other brown-skinned person whose opinions, attitudes,

lifestyle, and goals are like a white person's.

colaggit int. relax, take it easy {pronounced [kəlægɪt]—starts like *collapse*, but instead of *pse* ends in *git*}. *Colaggit, it's only a haircut, it'll grow back.* [see also **cool-legit**]

cold adj. mean, heartless, cruel. *How could you say such an awful thing to him? That was really cold.* [L; see also **be stone cold chillin'**]

come on to v. to try to pick up, flirt with. [C79: come on 'present oneself as'; come-on 'enticement'; S 'to make a pass at'; L: come at]

come out the pocket v. to spend a lot of money. *When he got that gold digger of a girlfriend, he was always coming out the pocket.*

coochie n. vagina {pronounced [kúçi], like *coo* plus "chee" (rhymes with *see*)}. [C81: cooch; L; see also **hoochie**; **hoochie-coochie**]

cookie see **toss one's cookies**; **you wanna cookie?**

cool adj. good. *Dances with Wolves was a cool movie.* [C81 beat & cool talk & counterculture; U83, 84, 89, 90, 92; S; L; see also **be cool with**]

cool-legit int. relax, take it easy {pronounced like *cool* plus *legit*}. [from the M.C. Hammer song "Too Legit"; L: cool 'to relax'; see also **colaggit**]

cop a tude v. to feign a haughty or uninterested attitude to convey feelings of irritation towards someone {**tude** is pronounced [túd], like the end of *attitude*}. *He started to bother me so I just copped a tude and he left me alone.* [from *attitude*; C198 Army fr black: cop an attitude 'to be arrogant or haughty'; see also **have an attitude**]

core adj. intense, solid, authentic. *His skating ability was so core that others were in awe of him.*

cottage cheese n. cellulite. *Look at that girl's legs—she has cottage cheese.*

cow out v. to lose control and go crazy. *She totally cowed out the day before her Chem midterm.* [U89: have a cow 'be angry, mad']

cram v. to study hard, usually at the last minute for a test. *I can't go out tonight, guys—I have to cram for my Psych midterm.* [C86 fr early 1800s]

crap n. nonsense; something useless. *Don't give me that crap about a real St. Nick.* [C86 fr early 1900s]

crash 1. v. to collapse with exhaustion; to sleep. *After the prom, you are all invited to crash at my house for the night.* 2. v. to fail (a test). *Because I didn't study, I totally crashed that test.* 3. v. to go (somewhere) uninvited or without tickets; to go to (a class one isn't enrolled in); to successfully get into (a fully enrolled class one isn't enrolled in). *Mike crashed the lecture for Chemistry 11A even though he wasn't even on the wait list. | We tried to crash Monica's party, but we couldn't get in.* [(1) C87: 'to go to sleep; U83, 90; S: 'to sleep']

crash out v. to sleep over. *We're going to John's house to crash out.*

crazy 1. adv. very. *That movie was crazy good.* 2. adj. a lot of {followed by a singular mass

noun}. *He was making crazy money at his new job.* [(1) L]

creek see **up shit creek**

creep on v. to flirt with, try to pick up: to come on to (a female who is already involved with someone else). *Did you see Jack creeping on Melissa? Ken was so pissed!* [S: creep 'to flirt, make out']

crib n. home {usually used with a possessive; may be used with *the*}. *Let's go back to my crib.* [C88 teenagers; U89; S: the crib 'home'; L]

crisp adj. perfect: moist.

crispy adj. hard, brittle (of hair on which too many styling products have been used, for instance). *Her hair is so crispy that it doesn't move when the wind blows.*

cruise v. to leave, go; to ride around (sometimes for the purpose of picking up people of the opposite sex). *This party sucks. Let's cruise.* | *After finding nothing to watch on T.V., we went cruising.* [C89: 'to drive slowly and watchfully in the streets, walk about vigilantly in bars and parties, etc, looking for a sex partner'; S]

crusty adj. gross; unappealing; old, weathered. *Our hair was so crusty after riding in the convertible.* | *She decided that John was too crusty for her to go out with.* | *I went to the class and the new professor was very crusty.* [? C90: 'gruff, surly']

crystal n. methamphetamine. [C90]

<cunts> see **University of Second Choice**

curb see **to the curb; under the curb**

cut see **be the cut**

cut (someone) some slack v. to be understanding with (someone), not to be too strict or demanding with (someone). *She'll never cut you some slack.*

d

dab v. to drink alcohol. *He tends to dab a bit too much on weekends.*

daddy mac see **mac daddy**

damage n. problem. *You look really bummed. What's the damage?*

damn straight int. that's right. —*We're going to beat U.S.C. this year.* —*Damn straight.* [U83]

dance see **slam dance**

dang int. wow, damn. *Dang! That girl is hot.* [C96]

dap n. credit. *Falling on your face must have been embarrassing. I give you dap for getting up and trying again.* [U92: 'respect'; L: 'approval']

day see **bad hair day**

dead see **drop-dead**

dead on int. right on, great. *You aced your test—dead on.*

dead presidents n. money. *Yesterday I found some dead presidents in my coat pocket.* [C98]

deadhead n. person who resembles a follower of the Grateful Dead. *Ever since Lisa started hanging out with all the deadheads she's been acting like she's from the 60's.* [C97: 'devotee of the rock-and-roll group the Grateful Dead']

deal int. all right!: cool! *You got an A+ on your final?? Deal!* [see also **bum deal**; **good deal**]

deck n. skateboard; surfboard. *I bought myself a new deck yesterday.*

deep see **roll deep**; **roll ____ deep**

def adj. excellent, neat. *That hip-hop music is def!* [from definitely; S; L]

deny v. to turn down a request from (someone), reject (someone). *He got denied when he went to kiss her goodnight and she turned away.*

Dexter see **Poindexter**

dibs n. rights to a certain object or position {used with **on** when the object or position is specified}. *I had dibs on the front seat but I gave them to Joe.* [C100]

dibs on ____ int. I have the right to (noun)! [C100]

dick 1. n. jerk. *Leave me alone, you little dick.* 2. n. nothing, anything; jack. *I didn't do dick.* [(1) C101: 'despised person'; S; see also **D.O.O.B.**; **Huge Dick**; **suck my dick**]

dick / dick over v. to treat badly, lead astray. [C100: *dick / dick around* 'to potter or meddle']

dickless voc. coward; ineffective person {addressed to a male}.

die v. to laugh heartily. *When he told that last joke, I died.* | *Eddie Murphy had me dying.* [C101]

dig 1. v. to have sex with. *Did you dig her last night?* 2. v. to like; to understand. *I really dig drinking cappuccinos and listening to jazz music with my friends.* | *I can dig it.* [(2) C101 cool talk & counterculture, fr jive talk; U83: *You dig? 'Do you understand?'*; U90: 'like'; S]

digits / 7 digits n. phone number. *Did you get her digits?* | *"Did that guy over there ask you for your 7 digits?" Pam asked her friend.*

ding-a-ling int. I got it: click {said when one finally or suddenly understands something}.

dingleberry 1. n. small piece of toilet paper or excrement left behind between the buttocks. *I've got to get rid of this dingleberry.* 2. voc. {addressed to a stupid person}. [S: 'little piece of fecal matter']

dino see **be on** (someone's) **dino**

dinosaur n. penis. [see also **be on** (someone's) **dino**]

dirt n. gossip, news. *Give me the dirt.* [C104]

dis v. to put down, to show disrespect to: to disrespect; to avoid, turn down a request from: to deny. *You dissed me when you told him that I am a stupid nobody.* | *I dissed my friend last night to go out with my boyfriend.* [from the prefix **dis-**, especially as in **disrespect**; U90: 'mess up, not pay attention to'; U92: 'put down, be disrespectful'; S; L: **diss**; see also **disrespect**]

dish 1. n. gossip. *She's alone in the room with him. We're going to hear some dish tonight after she gets back.* 2. v. to gossip. *I can't wait to see Jane so we can sit down and dish about the people we know.* [C105: 'to gossip']

disrespect v. to show disrespect to. [see also **dis**]

disturber see **shit disturber**

ditch v. to leave behind, get rid of. *Man! I thought you were going to wait for me, but you ditched me and went to the dance without me.* | *You've got to ditch that attitude if you're going to get this job.* [C105]

ditz n. stupid female; airhead. *I'm such a ditz. I locked myself out of my room.* [C105; S]
ditzy adj. dingy (of a female). [S: 'airheaded']

D.N.E. adj. (figuratively) nonexistent. *He is D.N.E.* [from **does not exist**]

do 1. v. to have sex with. *On our first date, he tried to do me. Can you believe it?* 2. v. to trick. *They tried to do me when they thought that I didn't know the secret.* [(1) C108 **do it**; U89, 92; S; (2) C106 fr early 1800s British: 'to cheat, swindle'; see also **be doable**; **do the wild thing**]

do the wild thing v. to have sex. *I heard Tim and Jan did the wild thing last week when Jan's parents were away.* [S; L: **wild thing** 'sex'; see also **do**]

do up 1. v. to inject or smoke a drug. *Many people do up before going to a party as well as at the party.* 2. v. to set (someone) up, help (someone) out. *When I didn't have a date for the party my friend did me up.* [C112: 'to pummel and trounce'; S: 'to do something to']
do up with v. to give (someone something): to hook (someone) up with (something). *Do me up with a discount.* | *He did me up with that extra five hundred dollars.* [S]

doable see **be doable**

dog v. to reject: to deny; to leave out, leave behind; to humiliate; to beat badly. *He got dogged by the girl.* | *My friend dogged me and went to the movie.* | *He dogged us on the basketball court.* [C107 Army: 'to pester'; esp black: 'untrustworthy man, seducer'; U84, 92: 'ignore'; U90, 92 'jilt'; U90: 'make fun of'; U92: 'do something mean to'; S; L: 'to embarrass or treat with disrespect'; see also **mad dog**]

dog on v. to put down, to mock. *When I tripped, my friends all dogged on me.* [S]

dome v. to hit (someone) on the head (with something, especially a ball). *Josh just got domed*

with the volleyball. [C108 fr late 1800s: 'the head'; L: 'the head']

dominate v. to do well: to rule. *I dominated on the midterm.*

don't mess etc. do not disturb; don't get involved.

D.O.O.B. n. the state of unintentionally having one's penis hanging out of the flap in one's boxer shorts. *D.O.O.B. is usually only a mild irritant, unless one is in the act of zipping up his pants, in which case it might prove extremely painful.* [from dick ot uf boxers]

doobie n. marijuana cigarette {pronounced [dúbi], like *do* plus *be*}. *After we roll the doobie, let's smoke it.* [C109; S]

doorknob n. stupid person: dork. *Don't be such a doorknob.*

dope adj. very nice, good looking; good: fresh, cool. *Her prom dress was dope! | That girl has a dope body. | That new release by R.E.M. is dope.* [U92: 'good'; L: 'great, wonderful']

dork n. person who is clumsy or different from other people {pronounced [dórk]—rhymes with *fork*}. *I called my brother a dork yesterday, while we were in the midst of a heated argument.* [C110: dork 'despicable person'; U87: dorky 'ugly'; S: 'stupid person, idiot']

dot v. to punch. *If you don't stop hacking on my girlfriend, I'll dot you bad.*

douchebag n. jerk, objectionable person, asshole. *Get that douchebag away from me.* [C112: 'despicable and loathsome woman'; U83: 'ugly or stupid person']

down see **be down**; **get down**; **kick down**; **throw down**

drag 1. v. to make someone feel guilty. *They dragged him when he didn't go with them.* 2. n. unpleasant, displeasing experience. *8 A.M. classes are such a drag.* [(2) C113 fr middle 1800s: 'situation, occupation, event, etc, that is tedious and trying'; U83: 'something unpleasant or boring'; S: drag down 'to depress, upset'; see also **throw drag on**]

drag queen n. male who dresses up in female's clothing. *We thought he was a prostitute, but when we drove up to him, we realized he was a drag queen.* [C114 homosexuals]

drain the weasel v. to urinate (of a male). *After drinking three beers, he had to drain the weasel.* [popularized by Pauley Shore; S: drain the dragon]

drama n. stress, trouble. *If I don't pass the test, I'll have a lot of drama in my life.* [L: 'argument', 'lies']

drawers see **pick (someone's) drawers**; **tear one's drawers**

drop v. to bring, make. *Drop a little of that sweet-potato pie.*

drop a rhyme v. to rap, perform a rap song. [L: drop 'to say, speak']

drop it int. start it off.

drop-dead adv. extremely, very. *That guy is drop-dead gorgeous.* [C116: 'unusually striking, sensational'; U84: 'terrific (especially about clothes)']

drugs see **be on drugs**

dry adj. boring. *He never laughs or smiles. He has a dry personality.*

dry fuck v. to rub against one another with one's clothes on, perhaps to the point of orgasm: to grind. *They're dry fucking.* [C117]

ducats n. money. *I have to shell out the ducats for my new jacket. | His ducats were stolen while he was sleeping.* [C118]

dude 1. n. male person. 2. voc. {used to either a male or a female}. *The waves are killer, dude.* 3. int. wow! {expresses surprise or disbelief}. *Dude! I didn't know that!* [C118 esp black: 'man, fellow'; U89: 'guy, man, person', 'guy who is a close friend'; U92: 'male or female person'; S]

duffus / doofus n. stupid person, idiot {pronounced [dúfəs], like *do* plus *fuss*}. [C118: dufus 'stupid, blundering'; U84: duffus / duhface; S: doofus]

dumbfuck n. idiot {harsher than **dumbshit**}. *Tell that dumbfuck to keep his mouth shut.* [S]

dumbshit n. idiot. *He told the dumbshit to keep quiet.* [see also **dumbfuck**]

dump v. to terminate a relationship with. *Did you hear that John and Jane broke up? She dumped him for another guy. | I have a feeling he's going to dump me soon.* [C119: 'to rid oneself of someone or something'; see also **take a dump**]

dump on v. to put down, make fun of: to bag on; to unload one's problems on. *She dumped on me.* [C119: 'to criticize harshly, complain and carp at']

dungeon see **the Dungeon**

dunk see **take a dump**

dweeb n. awkward person, person who doesn't fit in: nerd, geek {pronounced [dwīb], like *weave* preceded by *d* with a final *b*}. [C120 teenagers: 'despised person'; U87: 'nerd, geek'; U89: 'jerk'; S]

dye-job voc. stupid {addressed to a non-blonde}. *Nice, dye-job—watch out for the steps next time!* [see also **blonde**]

e

earth muffin n. environmentalist. *George Bush would probably not mind telling Al Gore, "Shut up, you fucking earth muffin!"*

eastie adj. behaving in a way that is the opposite of stereotypical European-American behavior (in speech, dress, attitude, for instance—of an African-American female). *Shananae is so eastie.*

easy 1. int. calm down. *Easy, Bob. It's not the end of the world.* 2. adj. having loose morals. [(1) C429: take it easy; S; (2) C121: easy lay 'woman easily persuaded to engage in the sex act']

eat it v. to fail, be defeated; to fall down. *Our quarterback is injured so we'll probably eat it at Saturday's game.* | *Rich ate it yesterday at the park.* [C122: 'to dispose of something in an embarrassing way']

eat out v. to perform oral sex on a female. *Some guys don't like to eat out, because they'd rather find other ways of sharing an intimate moment with their mate.* [C122]

effect see **be in effect**

egg n. white person whose opinions, attitudes, lifestyle, and goals are like an Asian's.

eighth n. one-eighth of an ounce of marijuana or another drug. [see also **fat eighth**]

epic 1. int. amazing, incredible. *Check out the new 586! Epic!* 2. adj. amazing, incredible; very good. *That new game is epic.* | *That's an epic shirt.*

errnt int. you're wrong; just kidding; not {pronounced like the sound of the buzzer which announces a wrong answer on *Family Feud*}.

even see **not even**

ex-squeeze me? int. huh?, what?; excuse me. *Ex-squeeze me? Did you just throw out that sandwich?* [from the movie and *Saturday Night Live* segment *Wayne's World*]

f

faded adj. drunk; high. *Jay was faded at the party last night.* [C127: fade 'to lose power and effectiveness'; L: 'drunk']

<fag> 1. n. male wimp; male who acts like a stereotypical homosexual. *That guy keeps on touching the other guy; he's such a fag.* 2. male person {insulting}. *You fag!*

fake out v. to trick (someone), to make (someone) believe something untrue about oneself (such as what direction one's going or one's identity). *He faked me out.* [C128: 'to bluff or deceive']

farging / fargin' int. {euphemism for *fucking*—pronounced [fárgɪŋ] or [fárgɪn], like "farg" (rhymes with the first part of *target*) plus *-ing* or *-in'*}. [popularized by the movie *Johnny Dangerously*; see also **freaking**, **fricking**]

fat adj. wealthy, abundantly supplied, having many material possessions; good, excellent, great: cool. *Donald Trump was fat before he lost all his money.* | *Have you heard this new cut? It's fat.* | *That's a fat jacket.* | *That girl is fat!* [C130: 'wealthy, esp temporarily so'; U89: phat chib 'charming or sharp-looking girl'; L: 'big', 'rich']
fat eighth n. a bit more than an eighth of an ounce of marijuana or another drug.

F.B. v. to flirt openly. *Jenny is so annoying when she F.B.'s with my boyfriend.* [from *flirtatious behavior*]

feak adj. bad {pronounced [fik], like *freak* without the r}. *I'm not going out with that feak guy.*

fear adj. extremely good: awesome. *Did you see that fear girl?*

feds n. police. *I saw the feds hiding in that side street.* [from federals; C131: fed 'federal government worker or agent, esp in law enforcement or taxation']

_____ **fest** n. occasion where there is a lot of (verb)-ing, occasion where there are a lot of (noun)s. *Last night it was a major grovelfest at the club.* | *The honor society meeting was a total nerdfest.* [C132 late 1800s; S: 'abundance of ____']

fever see **have jungle fever**

fine adj. good looking, physically attractive, alluring. *See the cheerleaders from San Diego State? They're so fine!* [S; see also **foine**]

fire up v. to turn on. *I decided to fire up the dusty Commodore 64 tape drive.* [C134 WW2 Army Air Forces & hot rodders: 'to start an engine']

<**fish taco**> / <**fish**> n. female {like <**tuna**>, may be used metaphorically in sentences where a reference to actual fish or fish tacos would be appropriate to suggest a reference to having sex with a female}. *I'm going to get some fish tacos.* | *Look at those fish tacos!* [C135 students: fish 'promiscuous woman', C447 fr black: tuna fish; see also <**tuna**>]

5-0 int. The police are near {pronounced *five oh*}. *5-0! 5-0! Get down!* 2. n. the police; a representative of the police. *My cousin is 5-0.* | *There goes 5-0.* [from Hawaii Five-0; C136 teenagers: Five-O 'police officer'; (2) L]

5.0 n. Mustang G.T. {pronounced *five point oh*}. *Everyone at school was admiring his new 5.0.* [L]

5000 / five-thou / Audi / Audi 5000 int. bye: later {**5000** is pronounced *five thousand*}. *I gotta go—5000.* | *When he was about to get off the phone, he said to his friend, "Five-thou, man."* [U92: Audi 5000G 'I'm outa here'; L: outtie / outtie 5000 / 5000; see also **be Audi**]

flail v. to do poorly. *When it came to using computers, he flailed miserably.* [U92; S]

flake 1. n. person who isn't very reliable. *She said that she would come over yesterday, but she didn't. I asked her why and she said, "I forgot." She's such a flake.* 2. v. to ignore a commitment: to flake out. [C137 teenagers: flake off 'to leave'; teenagers: 'stupid, erratic person'; U84: 'unreliable person'; S]

flake on / flake out on v. to let down, not come through for, ignore a commitment to. *He was well known for flaking on most people.* | *You better be there—don't flake out on me.* [U87, 92; S]

flake out v. to ignore a commitment: to flake. *My friend flaked out when she was supposed to go to the mall with me.* [C137 jazz musicians: flake out 'leave'; U84]

<**flamer**> n. homosexual male, especially one who overtly displays stereotypical homosexual characteristics. *Just because George wears tight jeans and shaves his legs doesn't mean he's a flamer.* | *Male dancers in tights look like flamers.* [C137; S; see also <**be flaming**>]

floss n. thong bikini. *You've got to have a good body to get away with wearing a floss.*

fly adj. really good; attractive: dope, fresh. *The Chili Pepper concert was fly.* | *Cindy Crawford is fly.* | *Her new hairstyle is so fly!* [C142 esp black fr early 1900s: 'stylish, very attractive'; U92: be flyed up 'look nice (of clothes, hair)'; S: 'stylish, attractive, excellent'; L]

FOB / F.O.B. n. foreigner who is not aware of the customs or ways of a country. *It was cruel of you to make fun of the FOB.* [from fresh off the boat]

FOB n. Asian (not necessarily foreign-born) who wears all black and likes to dance techno or hip-hop style.

foine adj. extremely good looking {stronger than **fine**; pronounced [fóin]—rhymes with *coin*}. *Her prom date was foine!*

fool around v. to make out. [C144: 'to flirt with']

foot see **open mouth, insert foot**

411 n. information {pronounced *four one one*}. *Get me the 411 on that fine girl over there.* [L]

frat v. to spend time together, hang out: to bond. *When we went to the Navajo Indian reservation we had a good time fratting with the Indian chief.* [from fraternize]

frat boy n. male who fits the negative stereotype of a fraternity member (one who isn't serious, doesn't study, and parties a lot). [**frat** from fraternity; S: 'member of a fraternity']

freak 1. n. handsome, fine male; beautiful, cute female. *That fine guy across the street is a freak!* 2. n. promiscuous female. 3. int. {euphemism for *fuck*}. [U84: freakozoid 'mate so perfect he/she must have been created for one'; S: 'attractive girl; weird looking girl, slut'; L: 'promiscuous woman'; see also **Jesus freak**]

freak out 1. v. to go crazy; to act strange: to bug out, weird out. 2. v. to scare. *He totally freaked me out.* [C147: 'to go out of touch with reality, become irrational', 'to become very exited and exhilarated'; U83; S]

freak show n. group of females who act strange or crazy. *Did you see those girls at the frat party last night? They were a freak show!*

freaking / freakin' int. {euphemism for *fucking*} [C147: (adj); see also **fargin**; **frick-ing**]

freaky adj. weird, scary. [C147]

fresh adj. great, excellent, appealing: neat; cool. *Michael Jordan just shot a fresh three-pointer.* | *That music is fresh!* [[C148: 'aloof and uninvolved, cool'; U89: 'attractive or stylish (refers to males only)'; U89, 92; S: 'very good or exciting; attractive, stylish'; see also **funky fresh**]

frick int. {euphemism for *fuck*}. *Frick! Why did you do that?* [C148: frig (v)]

fricking / frickin' int. {euphemism for *fucking*; pronounced [fríkɪŋ] or [fríktɪn]—rhymes with *licking* or *lickin'*}. [C148: frigging (adj); see also **farging**; **freaking**]

fried adj. high. *Taking cocaine got me very fried.* [C148; S; see also **fry**]

from Hell pp. of the worst kind, from one's worst nightmares {most often used as a modifier after a noun}. *She set me up with a blind date from Hell.* [U90; S]

front v. to put (someone) on, convey a false image to (someone); to lead (someone) on, tease (someone). *He was fronting everyone, telling them he was rich.* | *She was just fronting him*

last night—she wasn't really interested. [C149: 'facade'; U92: 'lie, portray something you are not'; S: try to front 'to be confrontational'; L: 'to act or put up a facade']

fry v. to take a drug. *After finals, I wanted to fry.* [see also **fried**]

FUBARed pr.adj. drunk. *It's Friday night—what a beautiful time to get FUBARed!* {pronounced [fubárd], like *foo* plus *barred*} [from fucked up beyond all recognition; C151 fr WW2 armed forces: 'totally botched and confused']

fuck n. (derogatory adjective) person: ____ shit. *He's an ugly fuck.* [C151; S: 'idiot, jerk'; see also **dry fuck**; **the fuck**; **what the fuck**]

fuck yeah int. yes, definitely; great, terrific. *Fuck yeah, I want my money back.* | *Fuck yeah, we won!*

fucked up adj. drunk; high. [C151; S]

fuckhappy adj. always having sex or wanting to have sex. *That guy is fuckhappy.*

fuckin' / fucking 1. int. um. *Fuckin', give me a call and maybe, fuckin', we can work something out.* 2. adv. just. *Could you fucking give me a beer?* 3. adj. damn. *Could you give me a fucking beer?* [(1) S; (3) C151; S]

fuckin' hostile adj. great, amazing, intense. *That was a fuckin' hostile concert, probably one of the best I've been to.* [from the Pantera song "Fuckin' Hostile"]

fugly adj. very ugly. *That dress is so fugly, I wouldn't even let my dog wear it.* [from fucking ugly; S]

full-on 1. adv. completely, really: totally. *He was full-on getting on her in the middle of Bruin Walk.* 2. adj. complete, big. *I had a full-on headache yesterday.* | *This is the full-on slang list.* [(1) U83; (2) S]

fully adv. completely, definitely. *I fully want to go to the movies today.* [S]

fumble int. you dropped it. *When the phone fell on the ground, my roommate yelled, "Fumble!"* [see also **recovery**]

funk v. to stink. *It funks in here. I hate public restrooms.* [C153: funky 'malodorous'; L: funky 'foul smelling']

funky 1. adj. extremely well done. *That Wayne Newton sure is funky.* | *That song was funky!* 2. adj. bizarre, atypical, weird; nasty, gross. *Sally thought that the movie Dracula was funky. I, on the other hand, loved the part when he licked the knife.* [C153: 'excellent, effective'; 'old-fashioned, quaintly out-of-date'; 'pleasantly eccentric'; U84; S: 'bizarre; fashionably eccentric, slightly unfashionable yet still acceptable'; L: 'no good, foul smelling', 'great']

funky fresh adj. new and excellent. *I have never seen such a dance before; it's so funky fresh.*

fuzz n. policeman; police. *Look out for the fuzz at the next corner.* | *Watch out—the fuzz are behind us.* [C154 fr 1930s black; U84, 87]

F.Y.I. etc. for your information. *F.Y.I., this is a private conversation, so get out of here.* [from for your information]

g

G voc. {used to a friend or close associate of either sex}. *What's happening, G?* [from guy or

from O.G., from Original Gangster; L; see also O.G.]

gaffle v. to rob, cheat, take advantage of {pronounced [gæfl]—rhymes with *raffle*}. *We were gaffling them.* [C155: gaff 'to cheat, swindle, trick'; L: 'to cause harm, to beat up']

game n. the next game {used alone or in an example like the following to assert one's right to the next turn on the basketball court or at a video game}. *I got game.*

gang adj. lot, large amount: grip. *I have a gang of money.* [L]

gangbang v. to be in a gang: usually, to engage in gang activity. [L]
gangbanger n. gang member.

ganja n. marijuana {pronounced [gánjə], like *gone* plus "juh" (rhymes with *uh*)}. *Let's get some ganja, man!* [C156: 'strong type of marijuana obtained from a cultivated strain of Indian hemp'; S; see also **ja**]

gank 1. v. to steal {pronounced [gæŋk]—rhymes with *rank*}. *When Kim's little sister stole candy from the store, we told her that it was wrong and also a sin to gank.* 2. v. to swindle, hustle. *The price that he's offering for the car is so cool that I think he's trying to gank me.* [L: 'to cause harm, to beat up']

gat n. gun. *She had a gat for protection.* [C157 fr early 1900s underworld; U90; L]

gay adj. stupid, inferior: lame. [C157 homosexuals, 1930s or earlier: 'homosexual'; U84: 'weird, strange, different'; S: 'stupid; ugly, corny, weird']

G.D.I. n. person who is not a member of a fraternity or sorority; non-Greek. [from God-damned independent; S]

gear n. clothes. *Michael was wearing fresh gear at the party.* [L]

geek n. person who does not fit in: nerd; annoying person. *That geek is wearing his shirt backwards.* [C159: 'pervert or degenerate'; U83, 84; S]

geese v. to play a trick on, fool. *He geesed you, it's not raining.*

generic adj. ordinary, typical, uncreative. —*Where should I take her for our first date? Maybe to a movie? —No! That's too generic.*

genius adj. nice, good: cool. *The delivery guy who gave me that free pizza is genius.*

gerber v. to spill food down the front of one's clothing. *Their date at the cafe was going perfectly until she gerbered all over herself.* [from the name of a brand of baby food]

get a clue v. to know what's important, realize what's going on. *I told my friend to get a clue when he asked when finals were.* [C159 teenagers: 'to understand, grasp'; U83, 84; S: 'to think sensibly; not to be so stupid, naive, or ignorant'; see also **clueless**; **have a clue**]

get a nut v. to ejaculate, have an orgasm (of a male). [C162: get one's nuts; see also **nut**]

get a piece v. to succeed in having sexual intercourse: score. *Did you get a piece?* [C322: piece 'the sex act'; S: did you get any pieces? 'did you have sex with anyone?' see also **piece**]
get a piece of v. to succeed in having sexual intercourse with. [S: 'to have sex with (a woman)']

get a rash v. to get bothered. *He got a rash when he found out that we had to do more work.* [see also **have a hydrocortisone moment**; **rash**; **rashy**]

get busy v. to make out. *Did you and Julie get busy after I left last night?* [C160 teenagers: get down 'enjoy oneself, have fun'; U83; S: 'to have sex'; L: 'to have sex']

get down 1. v. to become excited. 2. v. to dance. [C160 teenagers: 'to enjoy oneself, have fun'; U83 'to dance, have a good time'; S: 'to have sex']

get laid v. to have sex with someone. *Some guys have a reputation for wanting only one thing from women: to get laid.* [C255: lay]

get off 1. v. to have an orgasm. 2. v. to do well. *The dance team really got off in their performance.* [(1) C161]

get off on v. to enjoy. *I really get off on McDonald's French fries.* [C162; S]

get off with oneself v. to masturbate. *Prince likes to sing about getting off with himself.*

get off (someone's) jock v. to stop bothering (a male). *"Get off my jock!" he said.* [C237 fr late 1700s British: jock 'the penis'; S: be on my jock 'to be persistently pursuing me'; see also **be on (someone's) jock**]

get on v. to kiss, fondle, neck with, make out with; to have sex with. *Joe got on Susie about ten minutes into the party.*

get one's groove on v. to start dancing; to try to start a relationship. *They're getting their groove on.* [L: groove 'to dance', 'to have sex with'; see also **groove**]

get out int. you're lying! come on! *He did that? Get out!* [C162; U87: get out of town!; S: get out of here!]

get the munchies v. to become hungry. *I got the munchies at midnight and had to have a snack.* [C200 narcotics & counterculture: have the munchies 'to be hungry, esp for sweets and starches after using marijuana'; S: have the munchies 'to be uncontrollably hungry']

get together v. to kiss, fondle, neck, make out; to have sex with. *Can you believe Thelma and Mortimer got together at the party last weekend?* [S]

get together with v. to kiss, fondle, neck with, make out with.

get your bag on etc. go on—start insulting (some person identifiable by the speaker and hearer) [U89, 92: bag on 'make fun of, insult'; S: bag on 'to talk badly about, criticize'; see also **bag on**]

get your jib on / get your jibs on etc. go on—try to start a relationship (with some person identifiable by the speaker and hearer) [U92: flip the jib 'try to attract and court women'; L: jib 'to come on to']

get your mac on etc. go on—try to start a relationship (with some person identifiable by the speaker and hearer) [C269 esp black fr late 1800s: mack 'pimp'; S: make mac with 'to flirt

with, come on to'; L: mack 'to be successful, esp. with having sex with women'; see also **mac**; **mac on**]

get your _____ on 1. etc. go on and do it with your (noun). *Get your car on.* {This could mean Buy your car, Start your car, Wash your car, etc.}. 2. etc. go on—start (verb)-ing. *Get your teach on.*

get your scam on etc. go on—try to start a relationship (with some person identifiable by the speaker and hearer) [C369 carnival: scam 'swindle, confidence game, fraud'; (v); U84, 87: scam; U87: scam on; S: scam; see also **scam**; **scam on**]

get your skippies on etc. go on—try to start a relationship (with some person identifiable by the speaker and hearer)

gets see **you gets _____**

gig see **harsh my gig**; **harsh (someone's) gig**

gimp n. weak and annoying male. *Everybody on the floor hates him because he is such a gimp.* [C165; S: 'coward, weakling']

girl see **around-the-way girl**; **homegirl**; **sistah girl**; **you go, girl**

girlfriend voc. {used to a female}: homegirl.

give noogies to v. to rub one's knuckles on the top of (someone's) head: to noogie {apparently only of a male, to a male; **noogies** is pronounced [nōgiz], like *cookies*, but with an initial *n* and a *g*}. *My friends and I give noogies to each other whenever someone says something lame.* [C120: noogie 'dutch rub, the trick or torment of holding someone's head and rubbing very hard and painfully at a small area of the scalp with the fist'; see also **noogie**]

gleek v. to shoot saliva inconspicuously out of one's mouth (usually to the side, either accidentally or on purpose) {pronounced [glɪk]—rhymes with *leak*}.

glove see **stud glove**

gnarly 1. adj. great, excellent. *"That was a gnarly wave!" exclaimed surfer Rich.* 2. adj. disgusting. [C169 teenagers: 'excellent, wonderful'; U83: 'awful'; U83: 'good'; U84: 'wonderful'; S 'awful, far-out, mind-blowing; cool']

go v. to say: to be all, to be like {used with a following direct quotation; usually (or always?) used in the present tense}. [C169 teenagers esp fr late 1960s: 'to say'; U83, 89, 90; S: 'to say (mainly used in telling a story)'; see also **you go, girl**; **gotta go, gotta go**]

go apeshit v. to become insane. *If I don't get my turn, I'll go apeshit.* [C5: ape / ape-shit 'very enthusiastic, highly excited']

go ballistic v. to go crazy, become very agitated or angry: to go aggro. *Louise went totally ballistic at the sight of my new mohawk haircut.* [U92: ballistic 'so bad it's bound to fail']

go balls out v. to do something without fear or inhibition; to put all one's efforts into some-

thing. *He went balls out on the race at Mulholland.* | *She went balls out on the Clinton campaign.* [C15 car-racing and motorcyclists: balls-out 'very great, extreme, total'; S]

go clubbing / be clubbing v. to go from one club to another. *Do you want to go clubbing tonight?* | *We were clubbing last night.*

go grinds v. to go eat. *Let's go grinds in the cafeteria.* [S: grind 'to eat']

go off 1. v. to do something with energy. *After I learned how to play Street Fighter, I could really go off!* | *When you get on stage and it's time to do your dance, go off!* 2. v. to speak angrily. *When she got angry with her boyfriend, she just went off.* [C174: 'to have an orgasm'; S: 'to become crazy or silly; to lose one's temper; to be intense']

go off on 1. v. to speak angrily to, curse. *After he called her easy she went off on him.* 2. v. to change the subject to. *In my geometry class, I got confused because the teacher started to go off on trig.* [S: go off 'to move from topic to topic in conversation']

go on a _____ run v. to go out and buy (a food or beverage). *We're going on a beer run.* [U90: go on a Tomy run 'go to the Tomy burger place'; S]

goggle see **beer goggle**

gone adj. drunk. *James was so gone at the party—he didn't remember his date the next day!* [C172 jazz musicians: 'intoxicated, esp with narcotics'; S]

good deal int. wow; that's a good thing. —*I just brought you some candy. —Good deal!* [C173]

goober n. person who behaves in a goofy manner {affectionate}. *What a goober!* [C173 teenagers: 'stupid and bizarre person'; S: 'person who exhibits strange or silly behavior']

goose 1. v. to give (someone) a melvin or murphy: melvin, murph, wedge. *He goosed me.* 2. v. to fool, play a trick on: to geese. [C175: 'to prod someone roughly and rudely in the anal region, usu as a coarse and amiable joke']

gotta go, gotta go etc. I must leave, It's time to leave.

G.P.A. booster n. class in which one can earn an easy A or B that will help raise one's G.P.A. *Jackie is a native speaker of Spanish but is taking Spanish 1 because she needed a G.P.A. booster.* [G.P.A. from grade point average]

G.Q. adj. stylish, dressed up (of a male). *He looks G.Q.* [from *Gentleman's Quarterly*; U83, 84; S; L]

granola n. natural looking or hippie type person; person who is unusually in touch with nature. *The health food store where I used to work had so many granolas milling around that any one wearing make-up would automatically feel cheesy.* [S]

greasy adj. bad. *That was a greasy movie we saw.* [popularized by Pauley Shore]

grimbible n. unattractive person {pronounced [grimbɪbl]}, like *grim* plus "bible" (rhymes with *nibble*)). *Get away from me, you grimbible.*

grind v. to rub against one another with clothes on, perhaps to the point of orgasm: to dry fuck; to rub up against one another while dancing {not used in the simple past}. *Some people were grinding at the club last night.* [C182 fr middle 1800s: 'to rotate one's pelvis in the sex act or in imitation of the sex act'; S: 'to have wild sex; to move one's pelvis while dancing or making out'; see also **go grinds**]

grindage n. food.

grip n. lot, large amount: gang. *I ate a grip of food.* | *There was a grip of people at the party last night.* | *When my friend asked me how much money I had, I said, "I got a grip!"* [C182 fr middle 1800s 'traveling bag, valise'; U92: 'large sum of money'; L: 'money, a lot of money']

grommet n. child surfer or skateboarder. *Just as the surfer was about to catch a wave, a grommet appeared in front of him and caused him to lose his balance.* [S: 'inexperienced little kid who annoys people by skateboarding on the sidewalk']

g-ross adj. disgusting, gross {pronounced with two syllables, beginning with *grr*}. *That guy is so slimy. He's g-ross.* [C182 esp teenagers fr 1960s: gross 'disgusting']

groove v. to do well; to do one's best. *He grooved on the history midterm.* [C183: 'to perform very well, be effective'; see also **get one's groove on**]

groovy adj. good, stylish. *Where did you get that groovy beret?* [C183: 'excellent'; teenagers: 'obsolete, out-of-date'; U83; U84: 'unattractive'; U87: 'outdated'; S]

grovel v. to make out with someone one doesn't know well or has just met. [U83, 87, 89, 90; S: 'to pet, neck, fool around (usually with someone who's not a regular date)']

grovel with v. to make out with (someone one doesn't know well or has just met).

grub v. to eat (often quickly or heartily, perhaps at a fast food place): to chow. *Let's grub; I'm hungry.* | *I was grubbing so much, I finished before everyone else, and I ate more than they did.* [C184 late 1800s cowboys: 'food'; black: (v); S; see also **be grub**]

guy see **G**; **hi, guy**

h

hack on v. to ridicule. *My friends totally hacked on me after I bought the New Kids tape.* [? C189 fr late 1800s Southern: hack 'to annoy, anger']

hair see **bad hair day**

hairball adj. out of control; crazy; daring, fun. *You ran around the commons in your underwear? That is so hairball.* | *What a hairball idea!* [S: 'person who gets drunk and acts completely raucous, rowdy, and obnoxious']

half see ____ and a half

half-ass / half-assed adj. lazy, incomplete, poorly done. *Her boyfriend only gave her a card for their one year anniversary, and he didn't even write a note. That is so half-ass.* [C190 fr late 1800s: half-assed 'foolish, ineffectual, stupid']

halfer n. person who is half Asian, half Caucasian. *Cathy thinks that halfers are gorgeous.*

hall rat n. person who hangs out in the hallways in the dorms. *We are such hall rats: we have nowhere else to hang.* [C354: rat 'frequenter and devotee of the place indicated']

hammered / hammied adj. drunk. *She was so hammered at the party that she could barely walk. | Jason was hammied at the party last night.* [hammered: C191; U87; S]

hang 1. v. to do nothing in particular, relax (with others): to kick it; to get together. *Let's go hang. | I'm busy this week—do you want to hang next week?* 2. v. to spend time (in a named location). *I'm gonna go hang in the lounge.* [C192: 'to spend time'; U84: hang loose 'lay back and relax'; U92: 'do nothing in particular'; S: 'to be in a place, loiter around'; L: 'to relax', 'to stay'; see also **can hang**; **can hang with**]

hang with v. to spend time with (a person or, by extension, an important object). *I have to go hang with my chemistry book tonight.* [C192: 'to seek and prefer the company of'; S]

haole / howley n. white person; foreigner, outcast {pronounced [háwli], like *how* plus *Lee*}. *She's a haole. | That computer geek over there is such a howley.* [from Hawaiian *haole* 'white person']

happening adj. in style; lively. [U83, 89; S]

happy camper n. person who is content with how things are going. *After the boating accident, he was not a happy camper.* [S: 'person who is happy or doing okay']

hard 1. adj. extreme, severe; elite, superior, commanding the respect of others. *He always tries to act hard. | That gangster thinks he's hard.* 2. adj. awesome, great, excellent, well done. *That shirt is hard. I gotta have it. | My essay was hard!* 3. adj. physically fit, toned: buff. *After working out for three years, my friend looks hard.* 4. adj. erect, turned on (of a male). *She could tell he was thinking about sex because he was hard.* [C194: 'tough', jive talk: 'excellent, good']

harsh adj. hard, difficult, very bad: heinous. *That test was really harsh.* [U87: harsh on 'criticize unjustly'; S: 'very bad, mean']

harsh my gig int. {shows depression or disappointment}: bummer. *I got a C! Harsh my gig! Now my parents will never let me get a TV!*

harsh (someone's) gig v. to disappoint (someone). *He harshed my gig.*

hash n. marijuana. *Rod smoked some hash last night.* [from hashish; C195: 'hashish']

hat see **jimmy hat**

hating see **be hating life**

haul ass 1. v. to perform exceptionally well: to kick butt. *I hauled ass on that test.* 2. v. to move very fast. *We hauled ass out of that house before the cops came.* [(2) C196; S]

have a clue v. to know what's going on {most often used in the negative}. *I had no clue. | She didn't have a clue.* [C197 chiefly British fr 1940s armed forces: 'to know'; S: 'to have an idea'; see also **clueless**; **get a clue**]

have a hydrocortisone moment v. to be bothered, overwhelmed. *I'm having a hydrocortisone moment! | She had a hydrocortisone moment when she had to perform in the dance*

program after having started her period. [see also **get a rash**]

have an attitude v. to have a bad attitude. [C198 Army fr black: 'to dislike and complain about one's plight', 'to be arrogant or haughty'; U90: have a major 'tude; see also **cop a tude**]

have hops v. to be able to jump high. *That little guy has hops.*

have jungle fever v. to be involved in an interracial relationship. *That guy has jungle fever.* [from the movie *Jungle Fever*]

have sound v. to have a loaded stereo system with a lot of components (of a car). *Does his car have sound?*

have the power v. to have passed gas. *When we smelled something bad, we asked, "Who has the power?"*

H.B.R. n. large proportion of stupid people. *Take that class—it has an H.B.R.* [from high blonde ratio; see also **blonde**]

head n. person. *A bunch of us heads chipped in ten bones each.* [see also **airhead**; **deadhead**]

head n. person who is a (noun) {the noun is usually a negative term}; person who is associated with (noun) {the noun is usually a drug or similar substance}. *dorkhead* | *butthead* | *nuthead* | *powderhead* | *pothead*

heat n. police. *The heat are out tonight. They are always looking for someone to ticket.* [C202 fr black; see also **pack heat**.]

hecka 1. adv. really, very {pronounced like *heck a*}. 2. adj. a lot of, many. [from heck of a; S: 'very'; see also **hella**]

hector protector n. jock strap. *Don't forget your hector protector or you'll be down on your knees.*

heifer n. overweight female. *Hey! Look at that heifer on the football field!* [C203 early 1800s: 'young woman, esp an attractive one'; S: 'fat girl']

heinous adj. extremely awful, terrible: harsh. *Walking from one end of Bruin Walk to the other is a heinous experience.* [S: 'awful, ugly']

hell see from **Hell**, like **hell**

hell yeah int. {expression showing agreement or favor}. *My car can outpace all your other cars, hell yeah!*

hella / **helluv** 1. adv. really, very {pronounced like *hell a* or *hell of*}. *That movie was hella good.* 2. adj. a lot of, many. *There are hella people here. | I can't go out tonight because I have helluv homework.* [from hell of a; C204: a helluva '[a] very remarkable'; S: hella 'really'; see also **hecka**]

hello int. excuse me?; what's this? *Hello? Do you hear me? I said to stop, not go. | Hello! Is that a cake I see?* [S: 'I can't believe this; what's going on here; ugh']

helluv see **hella**

hemorrhoid / rhoid n. obnoxious, annoying person; pain in the ass. *That person is such a hemorrhoid.* [U84; S]

here see **be out of here**

hi, guy int. hi. [from the movie *Lisa*]

hick 1. adj. person who lives by pre-modern standards. *Billy Bob acts like a hick because he lived on a farm all of his life.* 2. white person: redneck {insulting}. [C205 late 1600s British: 'rural person; a simple, countrified man or woman'; S]

hickville 1. n. a place that is relatively less urban than what one is used to. *We went to Albuquerque and it was hickville.* 2. n. a predominantly white neighborhood.

hiccup v. to hiccup and burp at the same time. *He has a disgusting habit of hiccupping after every meal.* [from hiccup + burp; see also **vurp**]

hiddy adj. dilapidated, worn out {pronounced [hídi]—rhymes with *biddy*}. *My old bike is so hiddy.* [from hideous; S: 'drunk']

hip adj. stylish. *Those clothes are hip.* [C208 beat & cool talk fr black; U84, 87; S]

history see **be history**

hit n. puff on a marijuana cigarette. *Give me a hit!* [C209; S; see also **take bong hits**]

hit it v. to have sex. *When he saw that cute girl at the club, he wanted to hit it.*

hit on v. to flirt with. [C209; S]

hit up / hit up on v. to write graffiti on (a wall, or a wall of a place). *The tagger decided to bravely hit up on the police station.*

ho 1. n. whore, loose female, or female whose appearance or behavior suggests that she is a loose female {pronounced like *hoe*}. *She is always sleeping with some guy. What a ho!* 2. n. female person {usually insulting or derogatory}. *No wonder he dumped me—he'd rather date that ho!* [from whore; C210: ho / hoe 'prostitute or other disreputable woman'; (1, 2) U90; S; L: hoe, garden tool 'promiscuous woman']

hobag n. female deserving no respect: slut. *She kissed my boyfriend? What a hobag!* [see also bag]

homeboy n. close friend (usually male). [C213 black: 'close friend'; U87: (male); S: (male); L; see also **homie**; **homegirl**]

homegirl n. close female friend. [from homeboy + girl; S; L: homechick; see also **homie**; **homeboy**]

homes voc. {used to a friend, or in a friendly way}. *Hey, homes, we're leaving.* [S: homes / Holmes; L]

homie / homeskillet / homeslice n. close friend. [C213 black: homie; S: homie 'close, dependable friend'; L: homey; see also **homeboy**; **homegirl**]

honey n. good looking female. *The boys roamed the streets Saturday night in search of some honeys.*

honk v. to vomit. [from the movie and *Saturday Night Live* segment *Wayne's World*]

hoochie / hoogie n. female. {derogatory; pronounced [húči], like *hooch* plus *-ie*; or [hújī], like *who* plus *gee*}. *Look at that hoochie dressed like a tramp.*

hoochie-coochie n. sexual activity: fooling around. *They were engaging in hoochie-coochie.* [influenced by the M.C. Brains song "Oochie-Coochie"; C215: hootchie-cootchie; see also **coochie**]

hoochie-mama n. promiscuous female, or one who gives the impression that she might be: slut. *"Get that hoochie-mama off your lap!" yelled Ron's mom.*

hood n. neighborhood. *They were driving through the hood.* [from neighborhood; popularized by the movie *Boyz in the Hood*; L]

hoogie see **hoochie**

hook up 1. v. to make out; to get together, make contact, meet. *Let's try to hook up before the game.* 2. v. to set (someone) up with a person or opportunity. *He hooked me up.* 3. v. to explain something to (someone). *I need help with a math problem. Hook me up.* [L: 'to call']

hook up with 1. v. to get together with, make contact with; to make out with. *Did you hook up with him last night?* 2. v. to give (something) to (someone), introduce (someone) to (someone), set (someone) up with (someone or something). *Can you hook me up with some beer? | Hook me up with a discount, man. | I'm gonna hook you up with Karen.* [(2) U89: do up with; S: do up with]

hoopty n. vehicle of considerable age, often worn to a great extent [pronounced [húpti], like *hoop* plus *tea*]. *Look at my hoopty, guys!* [U90; L: hooptie]

hooters n. breasts. *Girls who wear sports bras in public are only trying to show off their hooters.* [C215]

hops see **have hops**

hork v. to steal, take secretly {pronounced [hórk]—rhymes with *cork*}. *I horked six bagels from the cafeteria this morning.* [S]

horny adj. sexually excited; interested in sex. *Guys are notorious for always being horny.* [C216]

horndog n. sexually aggressive male. *He is such a horndog—he was all over me during that movie.*

hoser n. person who is not respected; inadequate person; stupid or foolish person: tool, loser. *That guy is such a hoser. He's always trying to impress everyone.* [C217: 'person who cheats and deceives'; U84: 'one who is known to entertain the opposite sex for primarily sexual purposes'; S: 'person who sleeps around', jerk']

hostile see **fuckin' hostile**

hot adj. good, fashionable, popular, good-looking. *That girl is hot.* | *This new C.D. is hot.* [C217: 'lively, vital, vibrant'; S: 'very good, gorgeous'; see also **hottie**]

hot and bothered adj. sexually excited. *Strippers don't make Vanessa hot and bothered.* [C218: 'angry, fiercely indignant']

hottie n. very attractive person (male or female). *Look at Kim over there—she's such a hottie.* | *That new guy in our Sociology class is such a hottie.* [L: 'promiscuous woman'; see also **hot**]

howled adj. drunk. *I was howled after four shots last night.*

huevos n. guts, courage, balls {pronounced [wévos], like *way* plus "ose" (rhymes with *dose*)}. *Gosh, that took a lot of huevos to say that.* [from Spanish *huevos* 'eggs; (slang) testicles']

huge adj. amazing, wonderful: insane. *That basketball game was just huge.*

Huge Dick n. U.R.L., the University Research Library. *I'm going to Huge Dick.* [from Hugh G. Dick, an English professor who is memorialized in a plaque in the U.R.L. lobby]

hunt 1. v. to search for attractive members of the opposite sex. *Do you want to go hunting at the club tonight?* 2. v. to search for (attractive members of the opposite sex). *After the party let's hunt some babes.*

hurl v. to throw up. *After six cans of beer, John hurled his guts out.*

hurlchick n. very ugly female. *I thought she was attractive last night, but without the beer goggles—what a hurlchick!*

hydrocortisone see **have a hydrocortisone moment**

hype adj. excellent, great. *The new Peter Gabriel album is hype.* [S: 'cool, good'; L]

hyped adj. excited. *Once the crowd started screaming, he got all hyped.* [C222: hyped up]

i

in effect see **be in effect**

in the can pp. finished, over, done. *Our project is finally in the can.* [C227 fr movie studio]

in the pocket pp. in sync. *The drummer was in the pocket during band practice.* [? C227 narcotics: 'enjoying the best part of a psychedelic intoxication']

in there see **be in there**

indigo n. marijuana.

information see **411**; **F.Y.I.**

insane adj. incredible, amazing, wonderful: huge. *The number of people packed into that small room was just insane.*

insert see open mouth, insert foot

irie adj. high on marijuana {pronounced [áyri], like *I* plus "ree" (rhymes with *see*)}. *He got really irie last night.*

it see be hating it; beat it; bite it; book it; drop it; eat it; hit it; kick it; kicking; mix; out of it; run it back; shove it; step in it; tear it up; work it

j

ja n. marijuana {pronounced [já], like "juh" (rhymes with *uh*)}. [from *ganja*; see also *ganja*]

jack 1. v. to steal. *I'll jack his walkman in exchange for \$20.* 2. adj. unpleasant, disturbing. *Man, this class is jack.* 3. n. nothing, anything: dick. *I got jack for my birthday.* | *We didn't do jack today except sit around and be lazy.* [(1) from *hijack*; (1) C207 fr 1920s: hijack 'to rob'; U90; L; (2) U92: new jack 'superficial and/or commercialized'; L: new jack 'inexperienced'; (3) C231 esp southern college students: jack shit 'nothing at all'; S; L]
jacked adj. bad; ruined: messed up. *That car is really jacked.* | *I can't believe he said no to his girlfriend; that's jacked!* [C231: jacked up 'stimulated, exhilarated'; S: 'excited, happy, thrilled']

jam 1. v. to leave quickly, go quickly: to jet, motor, turbo. *I've really got to jam, guys. I'm late for my Sociology class.* 2. v. to sing, to dance, to play a musical instrument (especially, to do this well). *The band was really jamming at the concert last night.* 3. v. to do well. *I really jammed on that test.* 4. n. song. *This jam's number one right now.* [? C232 esp students fr 1930s black: 'to have a good time'; (1) U83, 84: 'hurry'; S; (3) U84, 90; S; (4); S; see also *toe cheese*]
jamming / jammin' adj. very good: happening. *It was a jamming party.* [U84, 89: 'happening'; U90; S: 'neat, cool']

jammie n. gun. *When I went to New York, I got a good price for a jammie.* [L]

<JAP> n. girl that thinks very highly of herself or is conceited {most likely this term is only used to refer to a girl known to be Jewish}. *That JAP over there only talks to her high society friends, wears the trendiest clothes, and drives a BMW.* [from *Jewish American princess*]

Jesus freak n. extremely devoted and zealous Christian. *Janie would definitely not enjoy the Ozzy Osbourne concert since she's such a Jesus freak.* [C235 esp 1960s counterculture: Jesus freaks 'members of an evangelical Christian religious movement among young people']

jet v. to go quickly: to jam, motor, turbo. *I've gotta jet. I'm supposed to meet my friend at school.* [U84; S; L]

jewels n. testicles. *"Oh, man, that soccer ball hit me right in the jewels!" moaned Brad.* [C129: family jewels]

jib / jibs see get your jib on

jig v. to shake or rattle. *If the door doesn't open jig the doorknob a little.* [< jiggle]
jig up v. to damage or mess up. *Don't land from a jump on a straight leg or you'll jig up*

your knee.

jimmy hat / jimmy n. condom. *If you don't want to contract AIDS or any other S.T.D.'s, I suggest wearing a jimmy hat.* [jimmy popularized by Ice Cube's song "It was a Good Day"; S: party hat; L: jimmy 'penis', hat / jim hat / jimmy cap 'condom']

jive with v. to agree with. *That Mexican food I had for lunch today didn't jive with my stomach.* [C236: jive 'to jibe']

jock v. to pick up on; to flatter insincerely: to brown nose. *Guys try to jock girls at skating competitions. | Look at him, he's jocking the teacher.* [L: 'kiss up to'; see also **be on (someone's) jock**; **get off (someone's) jock**]

John see **talk to John**

joke n. poor approximation of what is expected. *That midterm was a joke* [because it was too hard, too easy, etc.].

jole v. to speed {pronounced [jól]—rhymes with *dole*}. *When Jason got pulled over we didn't feel sorry for him because we kept telling him not to jole.*

joy ride v. to take a joy ride: ride in a car that does not belong to one (stolen or borrowed illicitly) and have fun. *My friends and I joy rided last night in an awesome Porsche.* [C239: (n)]

juice n. power, respect. *Some kids gangbang to get juice, others do it out of fear.* [C239: 'influence'; L]

juiced 1. adj. drunk. *My friend got juiced at the party last night.* 2. pr.adj. excited, happy. *They were juiced after the big game.* [C239: 'drunk', juice up 'to energize, invigorate']

juke v. to cheat. *He juked me out of fifty cents.* [? C239 sports: 'to swerve and reverse evasively; trick a defender or tackler'; U92: juked 'tricked'; S: 'to mess up, screw over']

jump 1. v. to attack (someone). *OK, here's our plan: we'll hide behind that bush, and when he walks by, we'll jump him.* 2. v. to kiss, make out with (someone) on the spur of the moment. *He looked so good in that tux that I wanted to jump him right there on the dance floor.* [C240 late 1800s: 'to attack', 'to do the sex act with'; U83: jump on (someone's) bones 'have sex with (someone)'; S: 'to beat up', 'to make a pass at, have sex with']

jump nutty v. to go crazy, act weird: to trip.

jumpin' / jumping adj. fun; great, excellent: hype, live. *The party was live.* [C240 jive talk: jump 'to be furiously active, be vibrant with noise and energy'; L]

jungle fever see **have jungle fever**

k

K see **K.O.**

keen adj. exceptionally good. *That was a keen movie.* [C245: kick off]

kegger n. party at which there are kegs of beer. *He's going to have a kegger on Friday night.* [C244 teenagers & students: 'beer party'; S]

key adj. very important. *In order to get it working, an outlet is key.* [S]

kick v. to initiate, start. *Let's kick the lesson for the day—we're going to talk about... | It's time to start the music. Kick it!*

kick back v. to relax. *Let's go kick back at the beach.* [C245 college students fr black; S]

kick down v. to give (someone something, or part of something), to pass (something) on to (someone). *I'll kick you down the speakers.*

kick it v. to relax; to do nothing. *We were kicking it at Joe's house last night.* [U87; U92: kickin' 'relaxing'; S; L]

kick the ballistics etc. go ahead; do your thing {used to encourage a performer before a performance}. [from the movie *New Jack City*]

kick-back adj. very easy or relaxing. *The intro class was really kick-back.* [U92; S]

kickin' int. excellent! cool! *You got a new car? Kickin'!*

kicking / kickin' / kicking it / kickin' it adj. good: cool. *That was a kickin' it movie. | That pizza we ate last night was kickin'.* [C245: kicking ass 'good time']

kicks n. athletic shoes. *Those are sweet kicks you got on.* [C245: kick 'shoe'; L: 'shoes']

killer / kill adj. excellent, great. *The movie was killer—I've never seen anything like that before. | They got some kill buds for tonight.* [C246: killer 'person or thing that is remarkable, wonderful'; (adj); U84, 87: killer 'great, fantastic'; S: killer 'great', 'bad']

kind adj. good. *It was a kind party. | Vulgar Display of Power is a truly kind album.* [C246 teenagers: the kind 'the best'; U84: the kind / da kind 'great'; S]

kinky adj. weird, strange, perverse. *Don't get kinky ideas.* [C247: 'dishonest'; middle 1800s: 'eccentric'; 'bizarre'; 'pertaining to sexual deviation'; U84; S: 'bizarre looking']

kiss ass v. to flatter someone insincerely in an effort to improve one's grade: to brown nose. [C247: kiss ass 'to flatter one's superiors'; S]

kiss my ass int. no way!. *You want to borrow my jacket after you ruined the last one? Kiss my ass!* [C247: 'I invite you to perform an obsequious and humiliating act']

kiss up to v. to flatter (someone) insincerely in an effort to improve one's grade: to brown nose. [U90; S]

kiss-ass / ass-kisser n. person who uses flattery to improve his position: brown-nose, kiss-up.

kiss-up n. person who kisses up to a teacher in an effort to improve his grade: brown-nose, kiss-ass.

K.I.T. etc. keep in touch! {written at the end of a letter}. [from keep in touch]

knob n. idiot: dork. *The knob went surfing with his sandals on.*

knock boots v. to have sex. *Her boyfriend dumped her on her ass because she wouldn't knock boots.* [S: knock boots with 'to have sex with'; L]

knock out the box v. to defeat, to show superiority over. *Their new song knocked the old one out the box.* [C310: out of the box 'out of contention, ruined']

K.O. / K int. O.K. *Meet in half an hour, K.O.? | We're leaving now, K.?* [from O.K.]

Kodak moment n. perfect time and/or place to take a picture. *There are always Kodak moments when a camera isn't present.* [from a Kodak film commercial; S]

I

lade / lates / later int. goodbye {**lade** is pronounced [léd]—rhymes with *made*}. *I'll see ya in an hour; lade*. [C254 esp teenagers fr black: later; U84: later; S: later / lates / late]

lacquered adj. drunk.

laid see **get laid**

lame adj. stupid, not satisfactory. *The teacher had heard every lame excuse in the book for not turning in homework: my dog ate it, aliens stole it, etc.* [C253: 'inept'; U83, 84; S]

large adj. prosperous. *When he wins the lottery, he is going to be large*. [C254 fr theater & jazz talk: 'very popular and successful, highly favored'; L: 'powerful'; see also **be living large**]

lark 1. v. to be lazy and do nothing; to sleep. *He was larking in his room all day, when he should have been in class*. 2. n. constant sleeper: limax, slug.

Larry n. person with really white skin. *He's such a Larry*. [from Larry Bird]

lates; later see **lade**

L.C. adj. having low moral standards; contemptible. *She is so L.C. I can't believe she went out with her best friend's boyfriend*. [from low class]

let one rip v. to fart. *During the most dramatic scene of the play he let one rip*. [S]

let's run etc. let's pick our teams {said by one basketball captain to another}. [see also **run**]

light up 1. v. to hit very hard. *Lott lit up Elway on that last play*. | *When they started fighting, he lit up the other guy*. 2. v. to start. *It's time to light up the music*. 3. v. to make more lively. *This party's boring—let's light it up*. [see also **lit up**]

life see **be hating life**

like etc. uh, um {used as a filler word almost anywhere in a sentence, occasionally with the meaning 'approximately' or 'for instance', but more often to focus on a following word or phrase as something very personal or emphatic, or as a politeness hedge}. *The movie was like totally rad*. | *Like wow! The movie was good*. | *And like I have this paper to write by Monday, the day of like my Bio final!* | *They have that like strawberry cake today*. | *Like what's the tape recorder for?* | *I'm like doing a paper for linguistics and I need to like collect data and so I'm taping you guys*. | *Do you think I could like maybe borrow your like lecture notes?* [see also **be all; be like**]

like hell int. no; no way. —*Would you do that?* —*Like hell*.

limax n. constant sleeper: lark, slug {pronounced [láymæks], like *lie* plus *max*}. *I felt like such a limax, taking two naps after going to bed at nine last night!*

lit 1. adj. drunk. *The boy came to school lit and was sent home by the administration*. 2. adj. angry. *I was lit when the T.A. screwed me over on my paper*. [(1) C261]

lit up adj. drunk. *They got lit up before going to the party*. [C261; S; see also **light up**]

live adj. fun; great, excellent: hype, jumping {pronounced like the adjective *live*, as in *live action*}. *The party was live!* [C261 esp teenagers: 'lively, exciting'; S; see also **be living large**]

loaded adj. drunk; high. *I was so loaded last night after four hits of L.S.D.* [C261; S]

loc voc. {affectionate; pronounced [lók]—rhymes with *joke*}. *What's up, loc?* [L]

localize v. to frequent. *My friends and I localize the park every afternoon to skate.*

looks / locs n. sunglasses {**looks** is pronounced like *looks*; **locs** is pronounced [lók-s]—rhymes with *jokes*}. *Those Ray-Ban looks sure are cool.*

loser 1. n. failure, inadequate person. *He can't play ball. He's such a loser.* 2. voc. close friend {used cynically}. *Loser, what are you doing?* 3. adj. bad, not worthy of praise. *Freshman Dorm was such a loser show. It only lasted for a few weeks.* [C264: 'person or thing that fails'; (1, 3) S]

low adj. underhanded, sly, sneaky; rude. *I can't believe he made a play for his best friend's girl. That's really low.*

low class adj. having low moral standards or reflecting poor values: sleazy, L.C.; underhanded, sneaky: low.

m

mac 1. v. to eat a lot. *I macked big time.* 2. v. to eat a lot of. *I macked some fries.* 3. v. to start a relationship with: to put the moves on. *He's trying to mac her.* 4. v. to kiss (each other). *They're macking.* [(1, 2) from *McDonald's*; (1, 2) S: 'to eat something (usually, a lot)', mac on 'to eat (something)'; (3, 4) C269 esp black fr late 1800s: mack 'pimp'; S: make mac with 'to flirt with, come on to'; L: mack 'to be successful, esp. with having sex with women'; see also **get your mac on**]

mac daddy / daddy mac n. male who is skilled at putting on the moves. *Al gets all the girls. He's a true mac daddy.* [C95 fr black: daddy 'male lover'; S freak daddy 'cute male'; L: mackdaddy 'pimp']

mac on v. to kiss; to start a relationship with: to put the moves on. *He went up to her room to mac on her.*

mac with v. to kiss.

mad adv. very. *That party was mad packed.*

mad dog v. to give (someone) a dirty look. *"Don't mad dog me!" my friend said.*

major adj. big: big time. *I had a major headache.* [S]

majorly adv. very. *I was majorly pissed off.* [S]

make the moves on / put the moves on v. to flirt with. [C345: 'to make a sexual advance to']

malcolm n. unappealing or studious person: nerd. *That guy goes to the library all the time; all he does is study. He's such a malcolm.*

mama see **hoochie-mama**

man see **be the man**; **the man**

mango n. Asian born in the United States who nonetheless acts like a traditional foreign-born Asian.

market see **meat market**

mash 1. v. to win. *Do you think you're going to mash tonight at the poker game?* 2. to assault, beat up. *I don't decide to mash someone unless he's a real pain in the ass.*

meanwhile, back at the ranch etc. Let's get back to the subject here. *To get the group back on track, she interrupted with, "Meanwhile, back at the ranch!"*

meat see **beat the meat**

meat market n. pick-up spot. *We're gonna go hit all the local meat markets this weekend—wanna come?* [C275]

mellow out v. to relax. *I was mellowing out in my room when my friend called to ask me to play tennis.* [C276; U84; S]

melon n. head. *That guy's got a good melon on his shoulders. He always gets straight A's.* [from the movie and *Saturday Night Live* segment *Wayne's World*]

melvin 1. n. condition in which clothing is stuck between the buttocks: murphy, wedgie. *The melvin that freshman just got looked painful. | I had a melvin.* 2. v. to give (someone) a melvin, generally by yanking up on the back of his pants or underpants: goose, murph, wedge. *He melvined me.* [S: have a melvin 'to have one's underwear hiked up', give (someone) a melvin 'to yank (someone's) underwear up']

mental adj. crazy. *Am I going mental or did I just see my old boyfriend?* [C276 chiefly British]

mersh n. commercial. *I hate the Energizer Bunny mersh that takes place in the shower.* [from commercial]

mess v. to get involved, disturb things {usually in the expression **don't mess**}. *He's trying to mess.* [C276: mess up 'to disarrange; muddle'; 'to injure, damage'; S mess up 'to make a mistake, do badly']

mess around 1. v. to make out. *In the first few months of a relationship, couples tend to mess around a lot.* 2. v. to fool around, play around. [C276]

mess with 1. v. to disturb. *Don't mess with me; I'm trying to sleep.* 2. v. to involve oneself with. *Don't mess with drugs if you don't want to get into trouble.* [C276]

messed / messed up 1. adj. drunk; high. *My roommate was so messed last night, she couldn't remember what room we live in, so she slept in the hallway.* 2. adj. bad, badly affected. [S: messed up]

M.I.A. see **be M.I.A.**

mick n. easy class. *It is a class for non-majors, so it should be a mick.* [from Mickey Mouse; C277 college students: Mickey Mouse 'simple, elementary, easy'; U87, 90; S]

MILF n. female who is a mother yet is sexually desirable {pronounced [mɪlf], like *milk* with an

f instead of a *k*). *Oh my god, you should have seen this MILF at Magic Mountain—oh well, I envy the guy who did it.* [from mother I'd love to fuck]

mix / mix it up v. to fight; to throw down. *The U.C.L.A. and U.S.C. students were mixing it up after the game.* | *Let's mix.* [C279; L: in the mix 'in a fight']

mo' adv. more {pronounced like *moe*}. [from the movie *Mo' Money*]

mob n. long drive. *It was late and I had a long mob ahead of me.*

mod n. person who dresses in black and wears Dr. Martens, listens to alternative music, has a cynical attitude, and may have body piercings and colored hair. *No one goes near the mods that hang out in the back of the class. They seem so morbid!*

mode / mote v. to embarrass, humiliate {generally pronounced *mode*}. [S: mold]

moded / moted / molded pr.adj. humiliated, embarrassed; mistaken {pronounced *moded* (as in *outmoded*) or *molded*; one may indicate that one has been moded by scratching one's neck, in reference to an old expression "Scratch your dirty neck", used to someone who has been moded}. *After he made his shot, he was moted by a terrific dunk by Michael Jordan.* | *I asked her if she was going to the bathroom. She said she was going to the classroom. I guess I was molded.* [U84: get moded 'get caught, get in trouble and not be able to get out of it'; U89: molded 'inadvertently embarrassed'; S: moded / molded]

moe n. socially inept or awkward person. *Look at how he dresses—he's such a moe!* [S: remo 'stupid person']

mofo 1. adj. asshole, jerk {pronounced [mófo], like *mow* plus *foe*}. *The jerk was such a mofo!* 2. voc. {used to a friend}. *What's up, mofo?* [from mother fucker; C285 esp black: muh-fuh]

moist adj. perfect: crisp. *The producer told me that the songs sound moist.*

molded see **moded**

molester see **chester molester**

moment see **have a hydrocortisone moment; Kodak moment**

mon voc. {used casually, to a friend of either sex; pronounced [mán]—rhymes with *don*}. *Hey, mon! What have you been up to?* [from a Caribbean pronunciation of *man*]

monet n. person who seems desirable from a distance, but isn't up close {pronounced [moné], like *mow* plus *nay*}. [from Claude Monet]

money 1. voc.: G, homeboy, homegirl {used to a friend of either sex}. *Hey, money! Wanna go to a house party Saturday night?* 2. int. good shot! {said after a successful shot in basketball}. [(1) L; see also **cash-money**]

monkey bite n. hickey. [S; see also **spank the monkey**]

monster adj. tremendous. *That was a monster kick flip!* [C282: 'enormous, overwhelming']

mooch 1. v. to take (something belonging to someone else, generally something not too valu-

able). *He was too cheap to buy his own slice of pizza, so he mooched bites off of everyone else's slices.* 2. v. to take advantage of someone's hospitality. 3. n. person who mooches excessively or habitually. [C282 middle 1500s British: 'to beg, to borrow'; (n); S]
mooch off / mooch off of v. to take advantage of (someone's) hospitality. *He mooched off of me.*

mosh v. to dance in a particular style in which partners slam against each other: to slam dance (usually violently, usually in a mosh pit) {pronounced [máš]—rhymes with *gosh*}. *We moshed at the Pantera show, and it was the most insane pit we had ever been in.* [popularized by Anthrax's song "Caught in a Mosh"]
mosh pit / pit n. area where people are moshing, especially at a concert or club

mote; moted see **mode; moded**

motor v. to hurry; to go quickly: to jam, jet, turbo. *We're late for the show. We better motor.* [U83: 'go by car or motorized vehicle'; S: 'to leave']

mouth see **open mouth, insert foot**

move see **be the move; make the moves on; put the moves on**

mow v. to eat a lot. *I'm gonna mow at Taco Bell.* [U84; S]

muffin see **earth muffin**

mug 1. voc. {usually addressed to a male}. *What's up, mug?* 2. n. person {identified by some people as a euphemism for *mother fucker*}. 3. n. bad picture. *I hate this picture—it's such a mug.* [C285: 'man, fellow, esp a tough, rude sort or a pugilist or hoodlum', 'photograph of the face, mug shot']

munchies see **get the munchies**

murphy n. condition in which clothing is stuck between the buttocks: melvin, wedgie. *Check out that murphy.* | *He gave me a murphy.* [? C286: 'confidence game'; S: have a murphy 'to have one's underwear hiked up']
murph 1. n. condition in which clothing is stuck between the buttocks: murphy. 2. v. to give (someone) a murphy, generally by yanking up on the back of his pants or underpants: goose, melvin, wedge. *He murphed me.*

my see <bite my clit>; **harsh my gig; kiss my ass; suck my dick; that's my boy**

my bad int. my mistake. *At the party, when I accidentally stepped on this girl's foot, I said, "Ohh, my bad!"*

n

naga n. promiscuous female, or one who gives the impression that she might be: slut {pronounced [nágə], like *nog* plus *a*}. *He's going out with that naga who got on three guys last weekend.*

nail 1. v. to hit hard, to catch (in a mistake or crime), to defeat (in sports). *That fraternity*

needs to reconsider their raucous behavior since they were nailed for the lyrics. 2. v. to have sexual intercourse with (usually, without caring, or after a pursuit). [C289 fr middle 1700s: 'to catch, seize', 'to do the sex act to someone'; S: 'to catch (someone) in the wrong', 'to have sex with']

nappy adj. ugly; gross. *I look so nappy today.* [C289 black: 'kinky-haired'; S: 'tired', 'dirty, messy, neglected'; L: 'vagina']

narc 1. n. person who exposes his or her peers' secrets or actions. *She is such a narc. She told the R.A. about our party last night.* 2. v. to expose one's peers' secrets or actions. *If we tell you do you promise not to narc?* [C289 narcotics: narc 'narcotics agent or police officer', fr middle 1800s British: nark 'police informer']

narc on v. to expose (one's peers') secrets or actions. *Do you promise not to narc on us?*

nards 1. n. breasts. *Get a load of that betty's nards.* 2. n. testicles. *Whenever her brother annoyed her, she gave him a swift kick in the nards.*

nectar 1. adj. very physically attractive. *Off in the distance, he was blinded by the beauty of this nectar woman that seemed to be staring at him.* 2. n. very physically attractive female. *He liked wearing his sunglasses, so his girlfriend couldn't see him scoping for nectars as they walked around Disneyland.* [U92: 'beautiful'; S: 'outstanding']

neg v. to reject {pronounced [nég], like the first part of *negative*}. *If you ask him out, he will neg you.* [from negative]

nerd unappealing person; silly person; person who does not fit in; bookworm, person who studies a lot; conservative person. *My roommate is such a nerd.* [C290 teenagers fr hot rollers & surfers: 'tedious, contemptible person'; S]

new school adj. new, original. *Some of the new school tricks are very difficult to execute.* [L: 'of or characterized by the present time period'; see also **old school**]

nightmare n. bad situation. *It was a Nissan Sentra and we fit seven people in the car. It was a nightmare.* [U84; S]

nine / 9 n. 9-millimeter or other type of hand held pistol. *Bust out with the nine.* [L; see also **sixty-nine**]

nippy adj. cold {pronounced [nípli], like *nip* plus *Lee*}. *It's been really nippy in the dorms since the winds started up last week.*

noogie v. to rub one's knuckles on the top of (someone's) head: to give noogies to {apparently only of a male, to a male; pronounced [nógi], like *cookie* with an *n* and a *g*}. [C120: 'dutch rub, the trick or torment of holding someone's head and rubbing very hard and painfully at a small area of the scalp with the fist'; see also **give noogies to**]

nose see **brown nose**

not int. just kidding; yeah, right! {follows a positive statement}. *He's so handsome, not!* [U92; S]

not even int. no way! *He won the lottery? Not even!* [U83; S]

<nugs> 1. n. women {pronounced [nʌgz]—rhymes with *mugs*}. 2. n. breasts. [popularized by Pauley Shore]

nuke v. to microwave. *It is faster to nuke food than to cook it.* [C297: 'to destroy'; U87, 90; S]

nut 1. to ejaculate. *Each time he goes to the sperm bank to nut, he gets paid \$35.* 2. n. semen. *She had no idea that nut leaked out of the condom.* [C298: 'testicle', C162: get one's nuts 'to have an orgasm'; L; see also **get a nut**]

nutty see **jump nutty**

O

oatmeal n. cellulite. *She shouldn't wear such short shorts because she has oatmeal in her thighs.*

O.G. n. original one, first. *Sony's the O.G. of walkmans.* [from original or from original gangster; popularized by the Ice-T song; L: 'something old and good'; see also **G**]

O.K. int. I agree; I'm surprised, I'm shocked {pronounced on a rising note, with the vowel of *K.* lengthened}. —*Mark is foine!* —*O.K.!*

old school adj. old style; passe. *That skateboard is old school—you should buy one of the newer models.* [L: 'of or characterized by a previous time period; see also **new school**]

on drugs see **be on drugs**

on the rag see **be on the rag**

on the real int. it's true, honestly. —*I saw Magic Johnson.* —*Not!* —*On the real!* [L]

on the stick see **be on the stick**

one see **let one rip**

one-eyed rocket n. penis. *His one-eyed rocket was hating life after the bumpy car ride.*

onetime n. police. *The onetime in Los Angeles were busy last night.* [L: one time]

open mouth, insert foot / open and insert a foot etc. what you just said really embarrasses you; you put your foot in your mouth. *When I said all Republicans were incredible idiots right in front of a staunch Republican, my friend said, "Open mouth, insert foot."* [C345: put one's foot in one's mouth]

O.P.P. n. having sexual relationships with other people than the person one has made a commitment to; having sexual relationships with people who have made commitments to others. *Are you down with O.P.P.? I think O.P.P. is wrong.* [from other people's property, regarded as a euphemism for other people's penis/pussy; L: 'someone who has a boyfriend of girlfriend'; C309: OP 'other people's'; see also **be O.P.P.**]

oreo n. African-American whose opinions, attitudes, lifestyle, and goals are like a white person's. *I thought he was an oreo after hearing his comments.* [C309 black fr 1960s]

O.T.R. see **be O.T.R.**

out see **be Audi**; **be out of here**; **be out of there**; **bent out of shape**; **bone out**; **break out**; **bug out**; **bust out with**; **check out**; **chill out**; **come out the pocket**; **cow out**; **eat out**; **fake out**; **flake out**; **freak out**; **get out**; **go balls out**; **knock out the box**; **mellow out**; **peace out**; **played out**; **scope out**; **tricked out**; **tune out**; **veg out**; **weird out**; **wig out**; **zonk out**

out of it adj. unaware. *I was really out of it after getting two hours of sleep.*

out of the pocket pp. out of sync. *The drummer was out of the pocket during band practice.*

over see **screw over**

P

pack heat v. to carry a gun. *The bank robber was packing heat so that he could hold hostages if necessary.* [C313 underworld; L: pack 'carry a gun', heat 'gun']

paper n. money. *I got a lot of paper in my pocket.*

party v. to dance, have fun, or do anything one might do at a party; to drink. [C316: 'go to or give parties'; 'enjoy oneself drinking, chatting, dancing, etc'; U83, 87; S: 'to drink alcohol (with others), celebrate, go to a party', 'to take drugs']

Pat n. person whose gender cannot be identified by appearance alone. *The access monitor is a Pat, especially since he or she is wearing a uniform.* [from a *Saturday Night Live* character]

P.C. n. politically correct—intended to be offensive to no one; intended to be socially acceptable. *"First-year" is a P.C. term for "freshman".* | *Using styrofoam cups is not P.C. in today's society.* [from politically correct; U89: 'politically correct, i.e. displaying liberal, peace- and equality-oriented beliefs']

P.D.A. n. public display of affection. *As if you couldn't tell by the way they were practically devouring each other, neither of them has a problem with P.D.A.'s.*

P.D.L. n. public display of lust. *That couple is into P.D.L.*

peace out int. goodbye. *Well, I've got to get back to my room, see ya. Peace out.* [L: peace]

Peaks see **Twin Peaks**

people see **touchy-feely people**

perpetrate v. to pretend to be something one is not: to perp. *You're just perpetrating.* [U89: 'act fraudulently or in an illegitimate way'; S: to act fraudulently or in an illegitimate way]

perp 1. v. to pretend to be something one is not: to perpetrate. *You're just perping.* 2. n. person who pretends to be something he or she is not: perpetrator, poser. [from perpetrate; L: 'to act fraudulently']

- perpetrator** n. person who pretends to be something he or she is not: perp, poser. [S]
- pharmacist** see **street pharmacist**
- pick (someone's) drawers** v. to steal the ball from (someone) in basketball. *He picked that guy's drawers during the basketball game.*
- pie** see **cherry pie**
- piece** 1. n. something that is old or run down. *Her car is such a piece.* 2. n. graffiti. *Check out the piece on that wall!* [(1) C322: piece of shit 'something inferior or worthless'; piece 'graffiti on a subway car'; U90: 'jerk'; S: 'something undesirable'; see also **get a piece; get a piece of**]
- pig** n. police officer {derogatory}. *You'd better slow down here. There's always a pig waiting.* [C323 esp 1960s counterculture from middle 1800s underworld]
- pill** see **take a pill**
- pillow biter** n. homosexual male. *His roommate acts like such a pillow biter.*
- pinner** n. skinny male. *He is such a pinner! You can see his shoulder bones through his shirt!* [S: 'thin person']
- pinoche** n. great looking female {pronounced [pɪnóʃ], like *pin* plus "oach" (rhymes with *roach*)}. *Check out that pinoche over there.* [from Spanish *panocha* 'fried sweet pastry; (slang) vagina']
- piss off** v. to make (someone) mad. *When he broke up with me, he really pissed me off.* [C327; U89: 'throw out'; U90; S]
- pissed off / pissed / P.O.'d** adj. very angry, very mad. *I flunked my test and I'm really pissed off. | When I walked into class a half hour late, I had to deal with one pissed off professor.* [C326 fr WW2 armed forces; U83, 90: pissed 'angry', 83, 87: pissed off 'angry'; S: pissed / pissed off]
- pisser** 1. adj. bad, bitchy. *I was in a pisser mood all day because my pen leaked all over my backpack.* 2. n. displeasing situation. *I got fired. What a pisser!* [(2) C326: 'very difficult job or task'; U89]
- pissy** adj. uptight. *Don't be so pissy. I was only joking.* [C326: 'ostentatiously elegant, affecting great refinement']
- pit** n. vagina. *The girl felt uncomfortable showing her pit to the doctor.* [see also **mosh pit**]
- plastered** adj. drunk; high. *I wish I hadn't gotten so plastered yesterday. I have a heinous headache.* [C328; U84; S]
- play on** v. to flirt with; to make the moves on; to cheat on. *Don't play on that girl; she'll dis you.* [C329 esp black: 'to treat roughly, intimidate physically; L: give play 'to show sexual interest']
- played out** adj. overused, banal; out of style. *That club's played out; no one goes there any more. | Miniskirts are played out.* [C329: 'no longer useful, viable, fashionable; L]

player n. male who flirts with or gets together with many girls. *When you go to those parties, watch out for the players.* [C329: 'swinger', 'pimp'; S: 'promiscuous person'; L: 'promiscuous man']

pocket see **come out the pocket; in the pocket; out of the pocket**

P.O.'d see **pissed off**

Poindexter / Dexter n. studious, intelligent, academic-oriented person: nerd; hanger-on, person who pretends to be something he or she is not: poser (can be used as a name for a person of either type). *He's a Poindexter. | I bet Poindexter could help you with your assignment.* [from the name of a character in the movie *Revenge of the Nerds*]

poke v. to have sex with (usually, of a male). *Bob said he wanted to poke her, but she said no.* [C332; U84; S]

pooch see **screw the pooch**

popo n. policeman {pronounced [pópo], like *Poe* plus *Poe*}. *After the riot in the high school, there were popos milling around everywhere.* [? from police + police; L]

portable n. good looking member of the opposite sex who one would like to be seen with. *His portable raised his status among his friends.*

poser n. person who pretends to be something he or she is not; person who purports to be a fan (of a band or group), but only likes popular songs; person who skateboards or surfs just for the image of being a skateboarder or surfer. *He thinks that now he's something that people will look up to, but everyone knows he's a poser. | There were a lot of posers in my high school who carried around skateboards but couldn't do tricks.* [U89; S]

posse n. group of friends. *Some girls on the floor below us have formed their own "Sixth Floor Posse".* [U89; S; L]

pothead n. druggie, marijuana user. *All the potheads I know smell like a mixture of smoke and mildew.* [C336]

pound v. to drink quickly. *He pounded 12 beers in a row to get a quick buzz.* [S]

powder n. cocaine. *He snorted so much powder that he fell asleep instantly.* [S]

power see **have the power**

presidents see **dead presidents**

prick 1. n. jerk, asshole; mean, insensitive person. *He's being such a prick when he annoys everyone.* 2. n. penis. [C338; S]

proper adj. excellent, great. *I saw some proper suede boots in Westwood yesterday.* [L]

protector see **hector protector**

prude adj. prudish: airtight.

pshaw see **shah**

psych int. Just kidding! *I got a tattoo! Psych!* [C339 chiefly teenagers: (an exclamation uttered when one has fooled or deceived another, meaning "I'm only kidding"); S]

psyched pr.adj. excited, full of anticipation. *We were psyched for the U.S.C. vs. U.C.L.A. game after the rally.* [C339; U83, 87; U89: get psyched; S]

puke 1. v. to vomit. *That stuff you cooked made me puke!* 2. n. vomit. *After the party, I found puke everywhere.* [C340]

pull 1. v. to perform, execute (a stunt, trick). *You were pulling some hard moves at the competition—you deserve first place.* 2. v. to attract women: to get chicks. *My roommate really pulls—he's got a new girl in the room every night.* [(2) L: 'to pick up on']

pull a _____ v. to do what (name) is known for. [S]

pull an all-nighter v. to stay up all night in order to study or for some other purpose. *Brian pulled an all-nighter yesterday because his paper was due at 8 A.M. today. | We pulled an all-nighter watching horror movies.* [C340 teenagers]

pull off v. to get, achieve (something unexpected). *He pulled off an A on that test. | You pulled it off.* [C341 fr middle 1800s]

pump see **a pump and a quiver**

punk 1. adj. good (of hard rock music). *Did you hear Nirvana on the radio? Their new album is so punk.* 2. adj. bad, not hip, uncool. *Loser, that bubble skirt and neon shirt are punk.* 3. n. unruly or uncooperative person. [(1) C343: 'adherent to a style of dress and behavior marked by seemingly threatening, dangerous, and aggressive attributes', (adj); (2) C343 fr late 1800s; (3) C343: 'petty hoodlum'; L: 'to extort from, bully']

puppy n. thing. *After all the studying I did, I should be able to ace that puppy.* [U84: puppies 'things'; U89; S]

<**pussy**> n. coward: <twat>. [C475: wussy 'weak person'; S: wussy 'wimp']

pussy-whipped see **p-whipped**

put (someone) in check v. to make (someone) know his place, to straighten (someone) out: to clock (someone). *When Junior tried to be rebellious with his father, Dad put him in check.* [L: in check 'under control']

put the moves on see **make the moves on**

p-whipped / pussy-whipped / P.W. adj. totally wrapped around a girl's finger (of a male). *Jim is p-whipped.* [C344: pussy-whipped 'dominated by one's wife or female lover'; S: pussy whipped]

p-whipped adj. totally wrapped around a guy's finger (of a female). [from penis-whipped; based on pussy whipped]

q

<**quad**> n. uncoordinated person. *You are such a quad! Can you even catch the frisbee?* [from quadriplegic]

queen see **drag queen**

quiver see **a pump and a quiver**

r

rack v. to steal. *I couldn't believe it when my friend racked a parking permit off of another car and put it on her own.* [? from racket]

rad adj. great; unusually special or good. *I had a really rad summer.* [from radical; C351 teenagers; U83, 84, 87, 89; S]

rag see **be on the rag**

rag on v. to ridicule: to bag on; to nag, criticize. *Stop ragging on me! I didn't do it on purpose!* | *His mom was ragging on him.* | *Don't rag on your so-called friends so much, or you may find yourself without.* [C352 late 1800s college students: rag 'to tease; banter disparagingly with'; U84, 89: 'tease, pick on, be angry at'; S]

rage v. to be extremely wild (of an activity); to have fun (of a person): to party. *The party raged last night.* | *We're gonna rage.* [U89, 90; S]

rager n. extremely wild activity (especially a party or concert). *That party last night was a rager.* [S]

ragin' adj. wild, exciting. *There was a ragin' party last week at the frat house.* [U89: 'fashionable, trendy'; S]

raise v. to leave. *Let's raise.*

rake v. to challenge: to work. *The coach raked us. Running ten miles was overdoing it.* [C196 fr late 1700s British: rake someone over the coals 'to rebuke someone harshly', 'to put someone through an ordeal'; S: rake 'to humiliate, criticize', be raked 'to be emotionally or intellectually strained or exhausted']

ralph v. to vomit (especially after drinking). *After drinking so much at the party, my friend ralphed all over the place.* [C353 teenagers; S: ralph, talk to Ralph on the big white phone]

ranch see **meanwhile, back at the ranch**

random 1. adj. weird, unexpected; unfamiliar; whimsical. *I got together with some random guy at the party.* | *I can't believe he called me today. That was so random.* | *I can never plan anything with my friend—she's so random.* 2. n. person one doesn't know. *At the party there was just a bunch of randoms.* [U90: 'totally chaotic, very strange, completely unexpected'; S: 'bizarre', 'ordinary', random person 'outsider, ordinary person']

rash int. I don't agree! That is more than I want to handle! {may be accompanied by a scratching gesture}. *When he found out that we had to do more work, he said, "Rash!"* [see also **get a rash; have a hydrocortisone moment**]

rashy adj. bothered. *When we started to do more work, he acted rashy.*

raspberry n. abrasion to the skin, mostly in the hamstring area, usually from the result of a trip or slide. *Shannon got a total raspberry when she slid into second base.*

rat 1. v. to tattle. *Her sister is always ratting on her.* 2. n. tell-tale, tattle-tale. *He hated being the rat, but someone had to speak up.* [C354 fr late 1800s 'informer', (v); see also **hall rat**]

rattle v. to make nervous. *That gruesome car accident really rattled Sara.* [C354: 'to confuse, upset, disturb concentration']

rattled adj. nervous, defensive. *Look how much he is sweating, he's so rattled!*

rave 1. n. place where there is dancing to techno music and people are usually high. 2. v. to go to a rave; to dance at a rave. [? C355 chiefly British teenagers: rave-up 'wild party']

raw 1. adj. great, fantastic. *It was a raw wave.* 2. adj. rough; brutally honest (seen as a positive characteristic): hard, wicked. *They have a really raw sound.* [(1) U83; L; (2) C355: 'harsh, inhospitable'; L: 'tough, ruthless']

<re> n. stupid person {pronounced [rɪ]—rhymes with *see*}. *It's not complicated to set the alarm clock, re.* | *Oh, you're such a re.* [from **retard**; C358: retard; see also **<tard>**]

real see on the real

recovery int. you picked it up! *After I put the phone back on the table, my roommate said, "Recovery."* [see also **fumble**]

redneck n. white person: hick {insulting}. [C356: 'Southern rustic or poor white', 'bigoted and conventional person']

reek v. to smell bad, to stink. *It really reeks inside the biology lab.* [S]

rhold see **hemorrhoid**

rhyme see drop a rhyme

ride see joy ride

right on int. great!: cool!, all right!: that's right, correct. *He asked you out? Right on!* [C359 fr 1960s black; U83, 84]

rip 1. n. scrape or blister on the hands (acquired during crew or gymnastics). 2. v. to be very good. *A class with no homework? That really rips.* 3. v. to surf very well. *My friend rips—she's been surfing since she was young.* [S: 'to do very well'; see also **let one rip**]

rip on v. to make fun of. *Traci accidentally wore two different shoes, so they ripped on her all night.* [C360 black: 'to harass and insult'; S]

ripped 1. pr.adj. drunk. *She was ripped after she came home from the party.* | *Last weekend, a bunch of us whipped out the drinks and got ripped.* 2. adj. very muscular: buff. *It was truly scary seeing a girl that was more ripped than the guys around her.* [(1) C360 fr black; U84; S; (2) S]

ripper n. person who surfs very well.

roast v. to humiliate, make fun of: to bag on. *They roasted my bell-bottom pants.* [C361 fr early 1700s: 'make fun of, ridicule, insult'; S: 'to embarrass in public'; L: 'to embarrass']

roasted adj. stoned. *My friend was so roasted last night.*

rock 1. v. to be great, be awesome. *Your brother's new cherry red Porsche really rocks!* 2. n. crack cocaine. *They sell rock at that corner.* [(1) C361: 'to be resonant with an physically responsive to rock and roll music'; U89, 90: 'fight with, beat up'; U90: 'have sex with'; S: 'to fight with, beat up', rock out / rock on 'that's cool'; L: 'to perform well', 'to beat up'; (2) C361; S; L]

rocket see **one-eyed rocket**

roids n. steroids. *He was on roids.* [from steroids]

roll v. to laugh heartily. *When my mom fell out of that chair, I started rolling.* [from rolling in the aisles; U84; S; L]

roll by v. to drive to. *Why don't you roll by my house later on?* [L: roll 'to drive']

roll deep v. to walk or drive in the company of friends. *About ten of us were rolling deep in Westwood when we took our friend out for her birthday.* [L: *We rolled deep to the club*]

roll in v. to drive, ride in (a type of car). *Is your mom still rolling in that Benz?* [popularized by Vanilla Ice's song "Rollin' in my 5.0"; L: roll 'to drive']

roll _____ deep v. to walk or drive with (number) people. *We were rolling six deep.* [L: *We rolled to the club four deep*]

roof v. to block (someone, or, in volleyball, a spike); to reject (someone's) advance. *He thought he was going to get lucky till he got roofed on the good-night kiss.*

ro-sham-bo 1. n. the rock-paper-scissors game {pronounced [roʃæmbó], like row plus sham plus bo}. *We went two out of three on ro-sham-bo to see who would buy the drinks.* 2. v. to use ro-sham-bo to decide an issue. *We ro-sham-boed to see who would buy the drinks.* [(2) U92; S: Rochambaud 'name of a drinking game']

rude boy n. male mod. *Rude boys are known to wear only black.*

rule v. to be the best: to dominate {often used in the simple present tense}. *U.C.L.A. rules!* [S]

rummy adj. having unlikable characteristics; known as someone who acts stupid. *That guy is rummy.*

run v. to play basketball. *Let's run. | You want to run?* [U83: get some run; L; see also **break and run**; go on a _____ run, let's run]

run it back etc. let's play another game with the same teams {used at the conclusion of a basketball game, to suggest another}.

S

safety n. grandmother. *The little boy knew that he was in trouble with his mother so he ran to his safety.*

salami see **slap the salami**

scam v. to look at attractive people, either just for the experience of looking, or specifically to find someone to get involved with; to make out with someone. *Many people go to parties*

just to scam. | *Where were you last night, bro? Did some scamming, huh?* [C369 carnival: 'swindle, confidence game, fraud'; (v); U83: OTS (from on the scam) 'on the lookout'; U84, 87, 89; S; see also **get your scam on**]

scam on v. to look at (someone attractive, usually someone new to one, or often a group of such people); to come on to, try to approach, try to start a relationship with (someone attractive, usually someone new): to mac on. *Some people only go to health clubs to scam on women.* [U87; S]

scarf v. to eat voraciously. *Use some manners—don't scarf.* [C370 esp teenagers fr black; U83; S; see also **snarf**]

scarf down v. to eat (something) voraciously. *I can't believe he scarfed down that whole bag of chips!*

scenario n. situation. *What's going on, what's the scenario?* [C370: 'possible plan'; S: scene]

schnocker adj. drunk {pronounced [šnákrɔd], like *knocker* with an added initial *sh* and final *d*}. [C401: schnocker / snocker]

scholastically see **University of Second Choice**

school v. to beat (someone) at something. *He schooled me in the basketball game tonight.* [L: 'to teach a lesson'; see also **new school**; **old school**; **take (someone) to school**]

schwing int. {used (generally by males, and often accompanied by a pelvic thrust) to indicate approval; pronounced [šwíŋ], to rhyme with *sing*, or with two syllables, as *sh* plus *wing*}. *That guy standing over there by the window is such a babe! Schwing!* [from the movie and *Saturday Night Live* segment *Wayne's World*]

scoop 1. v. to look at girls, to go out and meet girls. *Hey guys, let's go to Westwood and scoop.* 2. int. you're wrong: you're moded. *When his friends saw him turn the wrong way, they said, "Scoop!"* [(1) S: scoop on 'to pick up']

scope out v. to evaluate, look over: to check out. *I scoped out the party, looking for a cute guy.* | *I'm scoping out what classes I want to take before I register.* [C372 esp teenagers fr black; U84; S; L: scope]

score 1. v. to successfully finish something, to obtain one's desire, to do well. *I just scored on my math test!* 2. v. to succeed in having sexual intercourse. *Did you score last night?* 3. v. to get. *I just scored some chocolate chip cookies from the guy down the hall.* 4. int. Wow! I did it! *I have a date with the girl of my dreams Friday night! Score!* [C373: 'to succeed'; 'to do the sex act with'; students: 'to get'; (4) U92; (1, 2, 3, 4) S]

screw 1. v. to take advantage of, mislead, hoodwink. *You paid \$30 for that shirt? You got screwed!* 2. v. to have sex with. *Did you screw that girl you were dating?* 3. v. to have sex (together). *They screwed.* [C374: 'to take advantage of, swindle, maltreat', fr 1700s: 'to do the sex act with or to'; (1) S]

screw over v. to take advantage of, treat cruelly. *U.C.L.A. is really screwing us over the way they keep increasing our reg. fees.* [C374; U92; S]

screw the pooch 1. v. to do badly, mess up. *You screwed the pooch on that one.* 2. v. to be lazy, do nothing, waste time. *I can't screw the pooch tonight. I have a paper to do.* [(2) C374: 'to waste time, idle about'; U92]

screw up 1. v. to mess up (something). *You just screwed up your whole project.* 2. v. to

mess up, do badly. *I screwed up on the test yesterday.* [C375; U84; S]

screwed / screwed up 1. adj. incorrect: messed up. 2. adj. drunk: messed up. [C374 chiefly British: screwed 'drunk'; esp WW2 armed forces: screwed up 'confused, spoiled'; S: screwed 'drunk', 'messed up']

scrounge v. to try to get something to improve one's situation. *I needed something to wear so I went to my sister and scrounged.* [C375 WWI British Army 'to acquire by such dubious ways as habitual borrowing, begging, foraging'; S: 'to take, borrow']

scrounge for v. to get (something, with difficulty) to improve one's situation. *I went to the professor and scrounged for the two points I needed to get an A. | I scrounged for a beer in the refrigerator.*

scrub v. to fall down. *I almost scrubbed on the steep steps in Pawley Pavilion.*

scumbag n. unpleasant person. [C375: scumbag 'despicable person'; S: scumbucket]

scuzzy adj. unkempt; worn out; dirty. *The scuzzy guy never changes or irons his clothes.* [C375 teenagers: 'dirty, filthy, repellent']

second see **University of Second Choice**

set n. group, family. *What set are you from?* [L: 'gang']

7 digits see **digits**

shah / pshaw / shyaa int. I disagree!: No way!; Yeah, right! {pronounced [šá], like *shah* or *pshaw* or (with two syllables) *p-shah* or *sh-yaa*}. *Shah, it was a horrible movie.* [old *pshaw*, recently reintroduced in the movie and *Saturday Night Live* segment *Wayne's World*]

shallow adj. lowdown, coldhearted, mean. *That joke you played on me was really shallow.*

shakabra int. that's great!: cool! {pronounced [šákəbra], like *shah* plus *a* plus *bra*}. [from Hawaiian pidgin *shaka brah* 'right on, brother'; S: shock a broe / shock a brew 'have a beer']

shape see **bent out of shape**

shemp n. person, usually male, who is held in low regard: dork. *Your boyfriend's the one wearing the striped shirt and the plain shorts? What a shemp!*

shimmy n. act of convincing someone with nonsense. *Even though I was not even on the waiting list, I went to the professor with a bunch of tales and pulled off a shimmy.* [from French *chemin de fer*; C382 gambling: 'chemin de fer']

shine v. to ignore, exclude; to skip, forget about. *I'm going to shine the lecture today. | He shined me on Bruin Walk.* [C382 teenagers from black: 'to ignore, disregard, avoid'; U83: 'leave, leave (something)'; U84: 'forget it!'; S: 'to skip']

shit n. stuff, things. [C383: 'nonsense'; 'one's possessions'; S; see also **and shit**; **aw shit**; **be shitting (someone)**; **be the shit**; **be the shits**; **chickenshit**; **dumbshit**; **go apeshit**; **suck shit**; **talk shit**; ____ **the shit out of**; **up shit creek**]

____ **shit** n. (derogatory adjective) person: ____ fuck. *What a lame shit. | That crazy shit over there rammed into my car.* [see also **dumbshit**]

shit bricks v. to worry intensively. *I was shitting bricks after she found out what happened.* [C383; S]

shit disturber n. person who causes trouble. *Your brother picked another fight? He is such a shit disturber.*

shit happens etc. horrible or disagreeable things take place. *It's not my fault that shit happens.* [S: 'that's the way it goes']

shitfaced adj. drunk; high. *I was so shitfaced that everything that happened became a blur.* [C383 esp students: 'drunk'; S]

shitlist n. blacklist. *He's on my shitlist.* [C384; S]

shitload n. large amount. *I have a shitload of studying to do before the test.* [C384]

shitting see **be shitting (someone)**

shitty 1. adj. bad; shoddy; of inferior quality. *Don't give me that shitty excuse.* 2. adj. drunk; high. [C384: 'mean, malicious', 'tedious and unpleasant', 'unwell, ill']

shizzenizz see **be the shizzenizz**

shlong n. penis {pronounced [šláj], like *long* with *sh* added at the beginning}. [from Yiddish *shlang* 'snake'; C371; see **trouser snake**]

shmoo n. idiot {pronounced [šmú], like *moo* with *sh* added at the beginning}. *That shmoo expects to pass his final, when he didn't even study for it.* [from *schmoo*, a type of being in the comic strip *Li'l Abner*; ? C371: *schmo* 'naive and helpless person, fool']

shoe n. bed. *After a long day at school, I ran home and jumped into my shoe.*

shoot on v. to make fun of. *My friends like to shoot on my colorful, rhinestone studded belt.*

shoot the wind v. to talk non-stop. *What a loquacious guy. Every time I see him, he's shooting the wind.* [C386: shoot the breeze 'to chat amiably and casually']

shotgun 1. n. the front passenger seat (usually of a car). *I've got shotgun.* 2. int. I'm claiming the front seat! *Shotgun!* [C359 teenagers: ride shotgun; S: ride shotgun; (2)]

shove it / go shove it / shove it up your ass int. get lost; leave me alone. [C415: shove it, shove it up your ass (very often used as a rude interjection conveying rejection and insult)]
shove off v. to depart. *I've got to shove off now—it's getting late.* [C387 fr late 1800s]

show see **freak show**

show you right etc. prove it! *Can you really do a three-sixty? Show you right!*

shred 1. v. to do well. *The basketball team shredded in the game against Cal.* 2. v. to do well against. *The basketball team shredded Cal.* [(1) U87; (2) S]

shred on v. to play (a stringed instrument) very fast or with a lot of movement. *He was*

shredding on the bass.

shroom v. to consume shrooms {pronounced [šrúm], like the end of *mushroom*}. *They shroomed last night.* [from mushroom]

shrooms n. organically grown mushrooms with a hallucinogenic effect. [from mushrooms]

shyaa see **shah**

sick 1. adj. great, unbelievable, awesome. *We had a sick time at that amusement park.* 2. adj. disgusting, gross. [(2) C359 1950s: 'gruesome, morbid, mentally unhealthy'; S: 'bad, stupid, gross']

sistah girl voc. close female friend {used by another female; **sistah** is pronounced [sístə]}. *Hey, sistah girl! What up?*

six-pack / six-packs n. well-defined stomach muscles. *Van Damme has six-packs like you wouldn't believe. | Check out that guy's six-pack! He must totally work out.*

sixty-nine / 69 1. n. mutual oral sex. 2. v. to engage in mutual oral sex. *Did you guys 69?* [C392: (n)]

skank n. promiscuous person, usually a female: slut, ho; nasty, dirty, sleazy, promiscuous looking female. *What a skank, she'll sleep with anyone. | I don't think that skank could have been wearing less if she had used band-aids to cover herself.* [C392 black: 'an unattractive woman, a malodorous woman'; S: 'cheap looking, ugly girl', 'good looking girl']

skanky adj. repulsive, disgusting; sleazy, dirty. *I don't want to talk to her, she's skanky. | The only reason people go to that skanky club is to find someone to fuck.* [C392 teenagers fr black: 'nasty, repellent'; U83: stanky 'cute, promiscuous'; U87: stanky 'revolting'; S: 'cheap looking, ugly', 'good looking', stank 'ugly']

skate v. to skateboard: to thrash. [S: skate or die! (belittling comment used about someone who seems obsessed with skateboarding)]

skater n. skateboarder.

skeezer / kseeze n. promiscuous person, usually a female: slut, ho {pronounced [skízɹ] or [skíz]—the second rhymes with *ease*}. *I can't believe you fell for that girl—she's such a skeezer. | That girl looks like such a kseeze.* [U89: skeezer 'prostitute'; S; L: kseeze 'to have sexual intercourse with', skeezer 'promiscuous woman']

sketch adj. weird, strange. *The man standing on the corner wearing a trenchcoat in the middle of summer was sketch.* [U84: sketchy 'ugly, hard to deal with, disagreeable'; U92: sketchy 'questionable, undesirable'; S: sketchy 'unsure, unstable, confused; jittery; strange']

skillet see **homie**

skippies see **get your skippies on**

slack / slack off v. to work less hard than usual. *I've been slacking in English. | I've been slacking on my English essays lately. | She slacked off all weekend and had to make up for it by working extra hard on her studies the next week.* [see also **cut (someone) some slack**]

slacker n. one who slacks. *You're such a slacker for not coming to practice today.*

slam 1. v. to put down (someone); to hit. *Negative campaigning is a political way of slamming your opponents.* 2. v. to slam dance. *They were slamming.* 3. v. to crash. *I slammed so hard on that move that I almost broke my arm.* 4. v. to lower (a car's) suspension. *My car is in the shop. I'm getting it slammed.* [(1) C394 fr late 1800s: 'uncomplimentary comment', (v); S: 'to beat badly'; (2) C394]

slam dance v. to dance in a particular style in which partners slam against each other. [C394]

slammed adj. drunk. *Stay away from that crazy guy, he's slammed.* [S]

slammin' adj. very good. *That record was slammin'.* [L: slammin 'great']

slap v. to crash, especially in skateboarding or surfing. *I almost slapped on that move.*

slap the salami v. to masturbate (of a male). *He's been slapping the salami for the past half hour.* [from the radio show *LoveLine*; S: play hide the salami 'to have sex'; see also **beat the meat**]

sleaze n. promiscuous or immoral person, or person who appears to be promiscuous or immoral {pronounced [slíz]—rhymes with *ease*}. *I can't believe he's going out with that sleaze.* | *He's such a sleaze.* [from **sleazy**; C395 esp teenagers and students: despicable person', 'to be sexually promiscuous and disreputable']

sleazebag n. unpleasant person. [C395; U84; S]

sleazy adj. having low moral standards; portraying or suggesting low moral standards: low class. *I can't believe how sleazy that night club was.* [C395: 'disgusting, filthy, nasty']

sleestak n. annoying person, jerk {pronounced [slístæk], like "slee" (rhymes with *see*) plus *stack*}. *Your momma's a sleestak.* [from the T.V. show *Land of the Lost*; S: 'sleazy girl']

slice see **homie**

slick adj. shrewd, cunning, deceitful; manipulating. *He's so slick—he made the people think he was doing them a favor when he was actually stealing their money.* | *When my cat ran up and took my chicken off of my plate, he thought he was being slick.* [C395]

slimy adj. disgusting, yucky; underhanded.

sloshed adj. drunk. [C397; S]

slug n. constant sleeper: lark, limax. *He got out of bed for the first time all day at 3 in the afternoon. What a slug!* [S: 'extremely lazy person']

slut n. promiscuous female, or one who gives the impression that she might be.

slutty adj. suggesting promiscuous behavior or attitudes (of a female or something of hers).

smack n. person who constantly studies and worries about getting good grades. *Don't be such a smack. One B won't hurt you.* [S]

smash some buds v. to smoke marijuana.

smashed adj. drunk. *Last Saturday, at the fraternity party, everyone was smashed after finishing two kegs of beer and other alcohol.* [C399; S]

smell bacon v. to sense the presence of the police. *Watch out! I smell bacon.* | *Do you smell bacon?* [popularized by the movie and *Saturday Night Live* segment *Wayne's World*; L: bacon 'the police']

smoke 1. v. to shoot (and kill). *He crossed me so I smoked his ass.* 2. v. to beat in a race. [C399 underworld fr 1940s: 'to shoot someone'; S; L: 'to shoot']

smoke out v. to smoke marijuana. *I can't believe she smoked out.* [C399 narcotics: smoke 'marijuana'; L: smoked out 'addicted to crack']

snag v. to take. *I snagged the keys to the sportscar from my parents.* [S]

snake v. to take, with or without the owner's knowledge and consent. *My brother let me snake the two C.D.'s for the weekend.* [C400: 'to depart, esp unobtrusively, sneak'; S; L: 'sly person not to be trusted'; see also **trouser snake**]

snarf 1. v. to eat (one's food) too fast in a disgusting way; to have (a liquid) come out of one's nose while drinking (because of laughing) {pronounced [snárf]—rhymes with *scarf*}. *Ugh—that's disgusting. Don't snarf your food.* | *Because we were telling such outrageous jokes, we made her snarf her diet coke.* 2. n. person who snarfs. *Don't be such a snarf.* [see also **scarf**]

soc n. person who is too concerned with social activities {pronounced [sóš], like the first part of *social*}. *Emily is such a soc. She never studies because she's always partying.* [from *so-*cial; C403 teenagers: 'social climber'; S]

social int. Everyone take a drink! {used during a party or drinking game}.

sock v. to hit (someone) hard with one's fist. *That was a good fight! They kept on socking each other in the face.* [C403 fr late 1600s British: 'to strike, hit hard']

S.O.L. see **be S.O.L.**

sound see **have sound**

soup up v. to improve the performance or features of (a car): to trick out. [C406: 'to increase power and speed'; L: souped 'nice looking (of a car or a person)']

souped adj. drunk. *I'm not souped.*

south see **University of Second Choice**

space case n. person who is unaware: person who is out of it. *My neighbor is really a space case.* [C406: space cadet 'mad or eccentric person'; U84: space cadet; U90; S: space cadet / space case]

space out v. to become unaware of one's surroundings, to not pay attention. *Class became so boring that I decided to space out and not listen.* [C404 teenagers; U83: spaced / spaced out 'acting odd or inappropriate'; S]

spacy adj. ding-y, out of it: ditz. *My math teacher is really spacy because he talks about food, not math.* [C404-05: 'in a daze'; 'crazy or eccentric'; U83; S]

spank the monkey v. to masturbate (of a male). [see also **whack the weasel**]

spaz 1. n. person who stresses excessively or is emotionally excessive or hyper; klutz, uncoor-

minated person; obnoxious person {pronounced [spæz]—rhymes with *jazz*}. *Alice was given detention for being such a spaz in class yesterday.* 2. v. to overreact, get excited. *Be calm; don't spaz.* [from *spastic*; (1) C407 esp teenagers fr 1960s: 'strange or stupid person'; U83: 'frantic reaction'; S]
spaz out v. to overreact, get excited. *Don't spaz out, but I wrecked your car.* [U83; S]

spell v. to accuse.

spell for / spell of v. to accuse of. *Lance was insulted when we spelled him for taking our money.*

spew 1. v. to ejaculate. *Some guys have to be careful not to spew on their girlfriends.* 2. n. semen. 3. v. to vomit. [S]

spine n. cane used in a step routine. *When we went to the stop show, we differentiated the Kappas from the Sigmas by their spines.*

split v. to leave. [C409 fr 1950s black musicians]

spoiled see **University of Second Choice**

sprung pr.adj. in love, hooked on a member of the opposite sex: whipped. *You could tell by the way he was looking at her that he's sprung.*

sprung on pr.adj. in love with, hooked on. *He's sprung on her.* [S: be sprung on 'to have a crush on']

squatter n. college student who lives in the same place and room as the previous year. *Didn't Derek and Dan live in that room last year? Yeah, they're squatters.*

squirrely adj. frantic, overly excited. *I always become squirrely when I have a final.* [C411: 'crazy, eccentric']

squirt some taps draw me a beer! *Hey you with the beer! Squirt some taps, will ya?*

stacked adj. well built. *Those body builders are stacked.* [C412]

step v. to perform a drill routine which may include singing, chanting, and dancing in addition to synchronized stepping. *Are the Kappas going to step?* [L: 'to dance (this is related to the black fraternities' dance performances called step shows)']

step in it / step all in it v. to mess up. *I stepped all in it when I put bleach in with the colors.* [C345: put one's foot in it]

step off etc. stop bothering me!, get off my back! *Why do you keep nagging me? Step off!* [L: 'to get out of the way, to leave alone']

stick n. surfboard. [see also **be on the stick**]

stoked pr.adj. ecstatic. *After finding out that I had been accepted into U.C.L.A., I was so stoked.* [C417 teenagers; U83 'embarrassed', 84, 87, 89, 90, 92; S]

stone cold chillin' see **be stone cold chillin'**

stoned adj. high on marijuana. *My friends were so stoned after they smoked marijuana for over an hour.* [C418; U84: 'drunk, under the influence of drugs'; S: 'drunk, under the influence of drugs']

stoner n. person who is continually high. *All of those high school kids were stoners.* [C418: 'intoxicated or stuporous person'; S]

straight 1. adv. very, completely; just. *After a long day of work, I was straight tired.* 2. adj. doing all right. *I'm straight.* 3. int. Correct!, Good! —*We're going to the movies. —Straight!* [L: 'very, totally', 'of good quality'; see also **damn straight**]

straightedge 1. n. person who likes to party and have fun without drinking, doing drugs, or having sex. *He's a straightedge.* 2. adj. content to have fun without doing drugs or having sex. *Some of the people at the party were pretty straightedge.*

street pharmacist n. drug dealer. *Her boyfriend is a street pharmacist.*

stress v. to be under pressure; to act as if one is under pressure. *Don't stress, you'll manage to pay for your parking ticket somehow.* [U90: stressed out 'psychologically fatigued, worried'; S]

stress out v. to act as if one is under pressure. *She really stressed out over her midterm.* [U90: 'psychologically fatigue, worry (someone)']

stud 1. n. male who has a lot of success with females; good-looking male. *He's such a stud; everyone thinks he's so fine. | Your new boyfriend is such a stud. How did you get so lucky?* 2. n. person who is well accomplished. *He did his chem lab and his research paper in one night—what a stud.* [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']

stud glove n. condom. *No way! Your old man really handed you a stud glove on prom night?*

studly adj. athletic, good looking, successful, not afraid of a challenge. [S: 'cool']

stupid see **University of Second Choice**

stupid-ass adj. pointless, useless; moronic. *Not content with coming up stupid-ass slang words that everyone else would think of, he came up with unspoken, vulgar words that would give the dictionary some true depth.* [U92: stupid 'cool, weird, unique'; S: stupid 'crazy'; L: stupid 'great', 'very']

style v. to treat well. *Because the waitress knew me, she styled me at the restaurant.* [C421 black: 'to act or play in a showy, flamboyant way'; L: 'to dress nicely']

stylin' adj. fashionable. *That outfit at Bullock's is stylin'.* [C421 black: style 'to act or play in a showy, flamboyant way'; (pres part); U84, 87; S: 'doing good, looking good']

suck v. to be bad: to bite. *I can't believe you cheated off of me—you suck! | I'm taking a philosophy class that really sucks. | That class sucked.* [C422: 'to be disgusting or extremely reprehensible; be of wretched quality'; U83, 84, 87, 89; S]

suck shit v. to really be bad. *That movie sucked shit.*

suck my dick int. no way! {used by both men and women}.

____sville see ____ville

<swede> n. wimp; person who seems like a homosexual. *I hate him. He's such a swede.*

sweet adj. great, excellent, extraordinarily terrific: dope, fresh. *It was a sweet party last night. | This is so sweet! My chemistry class was canceled today.* [U83, 87, 89, 92; S]

swoop 1. v. to take. *She swooped the last piece of chocolate cake.* 2. v. to pass cars, weave in traffic. *I was swooping because I was late to class.* [S: swoop on 'to pass (vehicles or people)']

t

<taco> see <fish taco>

tag 1. v. to deface property with graffiti (especially, a form of one's name). 2. v. to deface (something) with graffiti (especially, a form of one's name).
tagger n. person who defaces property with graffiti.

take a dump / take a dunk v. to defecate. [C428: take a dump]

take a hit v. to smoke a puff of marijuana. [C209 narcotics: hit 'puff of a marijuana cigarette'; see also **take bong hits**]

take a pill calm down, relax. *You're so worked up about school. Take a pill.* [S: take a chill pill]

take bong hits v. to use marijuana through a bong. *Lisa and I snuck into the girls' bathroom to take some bong hits during lunch.* [see also **take a hit**]

take care int. goodbye. *I'll talk to you later. Take care.* [C429]

take off int. go away, get lost *No way! You want to borrow my favorite sweater? Take off!* [C430 esp fr WW2 armed forces: 'to leave, depart']

take (someone) to school v. to make (someone) work hard; to challenge (someone): to work (someone). *He took me to school on the basketball court. | Mr. Johnson took us to school with that last essay question on the midterm.*

talk shit v. to talk in a negative way, say bad things; to exaggerate, bluff, boast. *They were talking shit about you. | My friend thought he was going to get in a fight so he started talking shit to scare the other guy.* [S: 'to talk in a negative way, talk big, talk about nothing']

talk to John v. to be on the toilet; to vomit. *Ugh! I think I ate too much. Don't wait up for me. I'm going to talk to John for a while.* [C431 college students: talk to the big white phone; S: talk to Ralph on the big white phone]

tanked adj. drunk. [C431 late 1800s; S]

taps see **squirt some taps**

<tard> n. stupid person {pronounced [tárd]—rhymes with *lard*}. [from retard; C358: retard; see also <re>]

tasty n. great looking female. *Rob made sure he invited a lot of tasties to his party.* [S: 'very

good, nice looking']

tax v. to have sex with. *He taxed her.* [L]

tear one's drawers v. to get into trouble. *He tore his drawers when he got home after curfew.*

tear up v. to perform well at. *That D.J. tore up that party.*

tear it up v. to perform well. *Tear it up! | He tore it up at the concert.*

techno-thumb n. sore thumb that results from playing video games for too long. *Skaters play a lot of video games so they often get techno-thumbs.*

tender n. cute male. *Oh! Let's go over there to meet those tenders.* [U92: 'nice looking person'; L: 'attractive member of the opposite sex']

tent see the Tent

that's my boy etc. That's good; Good job {expression of approval used by one male to another}. [C435]

the Circus n. Towell Library (the temporary Powell Library): the Tent. *I'm going to the Circus to study today.*

the Dungeon n. the first floor of Dykstra Hall. *I don't want my dorm to be in the Dungeon.* [US]

the fuck etc. what. *The fuck happened to my C.D.'s? I can't find them anywhere!* [from what the fuck; see also **what the fuck**]

the man n. white society (with its power concentrated in males). *Blacks were put down by the man.* [C273: 'any man in authority', black: 'white man, the white establishment'; L: 'the police, the government, the system'; see also **be the man**]

_____ **the shit out of** v. to really (verb) (something). *I kicked the shit out of his ass. | It wasn't nice of you to scare the shit out of everyone.*

the Tent n. Towell Library (the temporary Powell Library): the Circus.

the Village n. Westwood. *Wally is going to the village to eat lunch.*

the Waffle Building / the Waffleiron n. Bunche Hall.

there see **be in there, be out of there**

thing see **do the wild thing**

this body n. I, me {used to refer to oneself}. *This body's going to bed. | That two-hour workout was hard on this body!*

thrash 1. v. to ruin, tear up. *Some kids think it's cool to thrash their jeans to make them look worn. | We thrashed my friend's house.* 2. v. to skateboard: to skate. *Thrashing is my favorite thing to do.* 3. v. to surf very well. *Raul thrashed at the beach today because he was*

trying to impress his girlfriend. [(1) S; (2) S: thrash or die! (belittling comment used about someone who seems obsessed with skateboarding), thrasher 'skateboarder']

thrashed 1. adj. ruined, messed up, torn up. 2. adj. drunk, high; disoriented; exhausted. [(1) U82, 87, 90; (1, 2) S]

throw down 1. v. to do very well. *Michael Jackson and Hammer can throw down on the dance floor.* 2. v. to fight. *Sheila has been irritating me all day. If she doesn't leave me alone, we are about to 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']

throw drag on v. to flirt with, pick up on. *I can't believe my boyfriend was throwing drag on that blonde girl at the party.*

thundermug n. toilet. *I've got to go to the thundermug.*

tick off v. to anger. *My roommate ticked me off when she came in at four A.M.* [C438]

ticked off / ticked / T.O.'d adj. upset, angry. *Don't talk to me; I'm pretty T.O.'d right now!* | *That ticked off customer started yelling at the manager.* [C437: ticked off / ticked]

tight adj. close, intimate, good (of friends). *My group of friends is really tight. We do everything together.* | *They were tight friends.* [C438; S; L]

time see **big time**

tinkle v. to urinate, pee. *Hurry up! I need to tinkle really bad.* [C439 fr early 1900s]

to the curb pr. adj. bad, ugly, unfashionable. *That movie was to the curb.* [U92; S; L: 'no good'; see also **under the curb**]

toast v. to beat in a race. *That defensive back got toasted by La Chapelle.* [see also **be toast**]
toasted adj. drunk. [U89; S]

T.O.'d see **ticked off**

toe cheese / toe jam n. odor-causing substance in between the toes. *Toe cheese was common among his family members.* [C440: toe jam]

toe-up / torn up 1. adj. not in good condition; not presentable in appearance. *This V.C.R. is toe-up.* | *That guy in the plaid shirt and striped shorts looks toe-up.* 2. adj. drunk. *This really toe-up guy tried to talk to me at the club the other night.*

together see **get together**

toilet paper / T.P. v. to vandalize (a house) with toilet paper. *Let's go toilet paper Michelle's house.*

tool 1. n. person who is not at all respected; person who is stupid or foolish. *He's such a tool; he only likes the song because everyone else does.* 2. v. to make a fool of; to lead on (a girl). *Adam Johnson tooled Karch Kiraly at the net for the win in the volleyball tournament.* | *He tooled her at the party last night because he just wanted to get a piece.* [C441: 'stupid and gullible person'; U92: 'male who is a complete loser']

torn up see toe-up

toss one's cookies v. to vomit, throw up. *After sampling the beef stroganoff from Sproul last night, I was ready to toss my cookies in the elevator.* [C385; U92; S]

total 1. adj. complete, real. *Shannon got a total raspberry when she slid into second base.* 2. adj. a lot of. *I have total work to do.* [(1) S]

totally 1. adv. really. *"I totally bribed my way into that night club," John said.* 2. int. I agree completely. *"Totally, man!" I replied.* [(1) U83, 84, 87; (1, 2) S]

touchy-feely people n. people associated with North Campus.

T.P. see toilet paper

track v. to describe in detail. *Since I wasn't able to go to the beach with my friends, I asked them to track all the men they met.*

trape v. to chew gum loudly. *Everyone was disgusted by the young boy at the back of the church because his traping was distracting.*

trashed adj. drunk. *He drank so much that he was trashed.* [U87; S]

treehugger n. believer in environmentalism: earth muffin. *The treehugger urged everyone to recycle.*

trendy n. person who always acts and dresses the way that is considered in style at the time. *Beth is such a trendy, she never wears anything even slightly out of style.* [C446; S]

tricked out adj. well modified, highly accessorized (of a car). *That car was incredibly tricked out.*

tricks n. females (probably, females with loose morals). *We tried to find some tricks at a club last night.* [C446 fr early 1900s prostitutes: 'prostitute's client'; L: trick 'promiscuous woman', 'promiscuous']

tricky adj. having loose morals or values. *Some girls at school are tricky.*

trip 1. n. person or thing that seems unusual, out of place, or even silly. *You're a trip!* 2. v. to act silly. *You're tripping.* 3. v. to overreact, make a big deal out of something small; to get defensive; to active nervous or tense. *When I spilled the orange juice on the table my mother totally tripped.* 4. n. mind-boggling, odd experience. *Talking to the drunk was a real trip.* [C446 narcotics & students fr 1960s: 'psychedelic narcotics experience', (v); (1) U83; S; (2) U89: 'act stupid'; U83: 'have one's mind wander'; U92: be tripping 'have a bad attitude, behave a little crazy'; S; L: 'to be incorrect, to be confused'; (3) S; L: 'to be upset, to take offense'; (4) C446: 'any experience comparable with a psychedelic experience']

trip out v. to have a strong reaction, to overreact to a situation. [C446; U92: tripped out 'under the influence of narcotic or hallucinogenic drugs']

trippy adj. bizarre, weird, wildly unusual. *That one scene in Twin Peaks with the dancing midget sure is trippy.* [C447 teenagers]

troll 1. n. unattractive male. *That troll has been following us around all day.* 2. n. person who hangs around a group of people hoping to be picked up. *Jen is such a troll.* 3. v. to flirt. *Jen likes to troll with every guy she meets.* [C447 Army 'stupid person', 'to go about looking for sexual encounters'; S: 'ugly girl; lecherous middle-aged man']

trouser snake n. penis. [S: trouser trout; see also **shlong**]

tubular adj. unbelievable, excellent. *Wow! That wave was tubular.* [C447 teenagers; U83, 84]

tude see **cop a tude**, **have an attitude**

<**tuna**> n. female {almost always used in metaphorical expressions like *catch some tuna*, *get some tuna*, *have some tuna* to suggest a reference to having sex with a female; see also <**fish taco**>}. *Watching a group of girls walk by him, my friend said, "Let's go catch some tuna."* [C447 fr black; U83: 'female person']

tune out 1. v. to stop paying attention. *I tuned out in math today.* 2. v. to stop paying attention to. *I tuned out my mom when she was lecturing me.* [C448 esp 1960s counterculture: 'to cease being aware', 'to ignore deliberately']

tune out on v. to stop paying attention to. *I felt bad because I tuned out on my friend.*

turbo 1. voc. friend {often used to calm someone down}. *Easy, turbo.* | *What's up, turbo?* 2. v. to hurry; to go quickly; to jam, jet, motor. *I only had an hour and a half between my last class and dinner, so I had to turbo through my workout.*

turn v. to join, become a {used with a noun referring to a profession or lifestyle choice}. *Guess what? My cousin turned 5-0.* | *When my friend went to Berkeley she turned granola.*

turtle v. to cower. *The girl turtled when somebody jumped out from behind the tree and yelled, "Boo!"*

<**twat**> 1. n. coward: <**pussy**>. 2. n. rear end, buttocks. *Wow! Look at that babe's nice tight twat!*

tweak v. to hurt, injure (a part of one's body). *At the skating rink, I really tweaked my back.* [U90; S: 'to hurt, damage']

tweaked adj. tired. *I was really tweaked after a long day of classes.* [U84: tweaked out; S]

24/7 adv. constantly; 24 hours per day, seven days per week. *Ever since I started school at U.C.L.A., I've been studying 24/7.* [U89; S]

Twin Peaks adj. very strange; weird and incomprehensible. *That guy is so Twin Peaks, it's like he's from another planet.* [from the T.V. show]

Twinkie n. Asian whose opinions, attitudes, lifestyle, and goals are like a white person's: banana.

u

Uncomprehensibly Stupid Chicks n. U.S.C. [from incomprehensibly; from University of Southern California; see also **University of Second Choice**]

uncool adj. rude, inconsiderate, not pleasing. *Breaking up the party at 10 o'clock was an uncool thing for the police to do.* [C451; S: 'not good, unfair, tactless']

under the curb / up under the curb pr.adj. ugly, distasteful, disgusting, unfashionable.

That pink and plaid shirt was up under the curb! [see also to the curb]

unitage n. penis {pronounced [yunItáʒ], like *unit* plus "azh" (like the second syllable in *garage*)}. *The boy was very proud of his unitage.* [from the radio show *LoveLine*]

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 n. University of Southern California. *I hate those people and their cars at the University of Spoiled Children.* [from U.S.C.; US: 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; L: University of South Central; see also **Uncomprehensibly Stupid Chicks**]

up shit creek pp. in trouble, in a hopeless situation. *You didn't study for today's midterm? Aw man, you're up shit creek* [C453; S]

up the butt pp. to an excessive degree. *I have homework up the butt tonight.* [C452: up the kazoo; C453: up the ass; S]

up under the curb see **under the curb**

URinaL n. University Research Library. [from U.R.L.; US]

v

veg / veg out v. to relax, become inactive {pronounced [vé]}, like the first part of *vegetate*}. *When I get home, I'm going to sit in front of the TV and veg out until dinner.* [from vegetate; C455 college students: veg 'to relax luxuriously and do nothing'; U83: vegged 'intoxicated', 'daydreaming'; S: 'to do nothing, to be in a trance-like state']

velveeta adj. sappy: cheesy. *That new sitcom is so velveeta.* [from the name of a brand of processed cheese food]

vertically challenged adj. short. *She's not short, she's vertically challenged.* [in the style of the vocabulary of political correctness]

very adj. extreme. *Your attitude is so very. What's eating you? | The party tonight'll be really very.* [from the movie *Heathers*]

vibe v. to treat with a bad attitude; to give a cold shoulder to. *We were being vibed by those snobby cheerleaders.* [U84: 'give a hard time, make fun of, disturb']

village see **the Village**

____ **ville** / ____ **sville** n. a place where there are a lot of (nouns), place where (nouns) live {such words are generally derogatory, but they may be capitalized or otherwise treated like placenames}. *Nerdsville* (a place where there are a lot of nerds). | *Sleazeville* (place where there are a lot of sleazes). [C424: -ville / -sville; S: -ville / -ville, U.S.A.; see also **hickville**]

vurp n. burp accompanied by a tiny regurgitation of food. *That vurp left a nasty taste in my*

mouth. [from vomit + burp; see also hiccup]

W

wack / whack / whacked adj. unpleasant, disappointing, unsatisfactory; out of style; stupid {**wack** is pronounced [wæk]—rhymes with *back*}. *Those clothes are wack!* | *My teacher makes up everything. The class is wack.* | *Waiting in line at Murphy is so whacked. Why can't they just mail us our reg packs?* [C457 fr 1940s: wack / whack 'crazy or eccentric person', wacky / whacky 'crazy, eccentric'; U89: whack 'bad, stupid, incompetent, inadequate, inept'; S: whack 'jerk, idiot'; L: wacked 'no good, (of a person) undesirable']

waffle v. to change one's position, perhaps repeatedly. *The best debaters are those who can waffle at the blink of an eye without missing a beat.* [C457 fr British late 1800s: 'to speak or behave evasively'; see also **the Waffle Building**]

wah int. Too bad! {used sarcastically; pronounced in imitation of a baby's cry}. *Someone just ate your last chip? Wah.*

wally n. person who does not fit in; awkward person: dork, geek. *My lab partner is such a wally.* [? from Wally Cleaver on *Leave it to Beaver*; recently thought to be connected with Wally George; U84: 'someone you don't necessarily know who does something very stupid and possibly dangerous']

wanna see **you wanna cookie?**

ware n. software; piece of software {plural may be **wares** or **warez**}. *They released the latest warez for the I.B.M.* [from software]

warped adj. weird, out of the ordinary, bad. *Jason always plays dirty tricks on girls. His mind is so warped.*

wassup see **what's up**

wasted adj. drunk. *If you get wasted, have someone drive you home.* [C460 narcotics & cool talk: 'intoxicated by narcotics'; U83; S]

way 1. adj. good, excellent: cool. *The party was very way.* 2. adv. very. *I was way tired.* | *The Prince concert was way cool.* 3. int. yes, it is so {response to *No way*}. —*They're serving Pizza Hut pizza at the dorm cafeteria today.* —*No way!* —*Way.* [(1) C460 fr 1950s cool talk fr [1930s?] jazz musicians: way out 'excellent'; (2) U84, 87, 92; S; (3) from the movie and *Saturday Night Live* segment *Wayne's World*]

wease v. to take: to mooch. [from weasel; popularized by Pauley Shore]

weasel see **drain the weasel**; **whack the weasel**

wedge 1. n. condition in which clothing is stuck between the buttocks: murphy, melvin. *We laughed at the wedge we had just given to his pants.* 2. v. to give (someone) a wedgie, generally by yanking up on the back of his pants or underpants: goose, melvin, murph. *He wedged me.* 3. v. to eat voraciously. *Since he had missed both breakfast and lunch, Brandon decided to wedge at dinner.*

wedgie n. condition in which clothing is stuck between the buttocks: melvin, murphy. *I hate wearing tight jeans because I always get a wedgie.*

weeder 1. n. penis. 2. n. difficult introductory class which is used to screen out students in a major. [(2) S]

weird out v. to act strange: to bug out, freak out. *Don't weird out!* [C461: 'to become intoxicated by narcotics, suffer hallucinations, loss of sense of reality, etc']
weird out on v. to act strange to. *Stop weirding out on me.*

whack the weasel v. to masturbate (of a male). *When nobody is around, I like to whack the weasel.* [from the radio show *LoveLine*; C462: whack off; see also **spank the monkey**; **wack**]

what the fuck? etc. How can one explain this strange situation? [C463: what the hell; S; see also **the fuck**]

what's up / wassup int. hi.

what up? etc. what's new? *What up, Joe?* [U92]

what's up with that? etc. what's the deal? what is that about? *I heard that Monica's having family problems. What's up with that?*

whipped 1. adj. in love, hooked on a member of the opposite sex. *His friends knew he was whipped when he left the game early to see his girlfriend.* 2. adj. messed up, tangled, unkempt (of hair). *After her hot, sweaty dance class, Jennifer's hair was very whipped.* [(1) S; (2) C465 fr 1950s cool talk: whipped up 'exhausted'; see also **p-whipped**]

white n. person (of any race) who's bad at basketball. *Let's take on the three whites over there. Looks like an easy win.* [concept popularized by the movie *White Men Can't Jump*]

whitewashed adj. having the characteristics of a Caucasian person, such as in dressing, talking, walking. *Bryant Gumbel's whitewashed attitude has set him up for all sorts of jokes and ridicules from other African-Americans.*

whiz see **be cheeze**

whoop (someone's) ass v. to beat (someone) in a competition; to beat (someone) up {pronounced [wóp], like *hook*, with an initial *w* and final *p*}.

wicked 1. adj. outrageously exciting: killer. *I went to a wicked party last night out on Midvale.* 2. adj. forceful, blunt, to the point, brutally honest: raw, hard. *At the convention, the Black Activist speaker was wicked.* 2. adv. completely. *That was wicked cool.* [C467 teenagers: 'excellent, wonderful'; U84: 'excellent, very good, delicious; very, very, very'; S: 'excellent, very good, delicious'; 'bad, horrible'; 'very, really']

wig / wig out v. to act weird or abnormal; to go crazy, lose one's mind. *Calm down and stop wiggling out!* | *When her boyfriend broke up with her, she just wigged out.* [C468 cool talk: wig 'to behave more or less hysterically'; 1950s cool talk fr musicians: wig out 'to become mentally unbalanced, lose one's sanity'; U84: wig; U84, 90: wig out; S: to freak out, to stress, to be hysterical, nervous, perplexed]

wild thing see **do the wild thing**

wilma n. ugly, unattractive female. *Man! Did you see that wilma? I'm glad she's not my date!*
[from the name of a character in *The Flintstones* T.V. show; U83; S]

wind see **shoot the wind**

wired pr.adj. hyper, full of nervous energy. *After taking three midterms I was really wired.*
[C470; 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']

word int. {expresses agreement with previous statement}. *When he mentioned lowering reg fees, the crowd yelled, "Word!"* [C473 New York City teenagers: (an exclamation of agreement and appreciation); U89, 92; S; L]

work 1. v. to con; to persuade; to challenge; to beat, dominate (in a game). *That used-car salesman worked us. | My aerobics teacher worked us. | We worked them on the court.* 2. v. to execute every possible stunt in (a location); to make contact with every desirable person in (a location or gathering). *I've never had the energy to work the park during my afternoon workouts. | She really worked the party.* [C473: 'to exert one's charm, power, persuasiveness'; 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'; 'to have rigorous sex with']

work it int. do it right, do it well, keep on doing it. *When the starting-center slammed the ball, we said, "Work it!" | When he saw his friend trying to talk to this girl, he said, under his breath, "Work it, work it!"*

write v. to deface property with graffiti. *I don't write, but my friends do.*

X

X 1. v. to break up with. *She finally X'd him; now she's free to date that cute guy.* [from the prefix ex-]
2. n. ecstasy, X.T.C. (a designer drug). [from *ecstasy*]

y

ya brite? etc. are you really intelligent? {used sarcastically to someone who has taken a while to understand something; **brite** is pronounced like *bright*}. *When she figured out, long after everyone else, what he was saying, he said, "Ya brite?"*

yak v. to vomit. *Shawn drank too much; as a result, he yakked in the hallway.* [S]

yar int. yeah! *Yar, dude!* [S: 'Good! Neat! Cool!']

yeah see **fuck yeah**; **hell yeah**

yee int. eek {shows fright or shock—pronounced [yi:], on a rising note, like the first part of "yee-hah"}. *When her boyfriend came up behind her and said, "Boo," she said, "Yee!"*

yoked adj. muscular with great definition. *Mr. Universe wasn't just buff; he was yoked.* [S]

you see **show you right**; **ya brite**

you gets ____ etc. you deserve, you receive (noun). *You gets dap! | You gets none!*

you go, girl / you go, boy etc. be encouraged!, do well! *Just before the game, we told her, "You go, girl!"*

you wanna cookie? etc. do you really want a reward for what you did? *When I told my friend that I actually cleaned my room, she asked, "So, you wanna cookie?"*

your see F.Y.I.; **get your bag on; get your jib on; get your mac on; get your ____ on; get your scam on; get your skippies on; shove it**

Z

zeke n. repulsive person. *He's such a zeke, nobody wants to talk to him.*

zone / zone out v. to daydream, lose touch with reality. *In the middle of the physiology lecture I started to zone.* [U90: zone out 'enter a detached, dreamlike, but working state of consciousness, usually while high'; S]

zoned pr.adj. out of touch with reality, out of it. *After cramming for my midterm I was zoned for the rest of the day.* [C485: zoned / zoned out 'intoxicated with narcotics']

zonk out v. to sleep: to crash. *After my midterm I couldn't wait to go back to my room and zonk out till dinner.* [C485]

zoo n. disorganized, scatter-brained person {usually affectionate}. *I am such a zoo—I lost my keys for the third time today!*

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