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u.c.l.a. slang 4

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I

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. Plus a please see the Introduction.

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

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

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

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). The variant form or spelling, the alternative forms are listed together at the beginning of the entry, separated by a different number than one meaning, these are listed separately, with a different number for each definition. Each definition begins with an abbreviation indicating its part of speech (a list of these is given on the next page); the part of speech and usage of the definition itself, which follows the abbreviation indicating its part of speech and that should thus be used with discretion in concreteness, are listed in < >. Individual numbered definitions may also include slang usages (given in bold at the end of the definition), and one or more examples of the definition itself, which follows the abbreviation, matching those of the entry word. Words that we have judged as potentially offensive to some people, and that should thus be used with discretion in concreteness, are listed under the entry. In addition to the entry word or expression and its definitions, references to other words or borrowings from the language (using the abbreviations listed on the next page), information on the media or other languages, and cross-references to other words or borrowings from the same language, which appear at the end of the reference notes, preceded by "see also".

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

This is a new dictionary of slang words and expressions used at U.C.L.A. in 2001-02. It is not a complete dictionary of English slang, but a collection of expressions considered by the authors to be particularly characteristic of current U.C.L.A. slang and college slang in general.

A Brief Guide to the Dictionary Entries

Abbreviations and Symbols

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

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

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

Here are the sources we reference in our etymologies:

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

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

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

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

Slang is a mark of culture.

—Connie Eble

Introduction

Pamela Munro

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

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

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

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

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

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

My demographic components here are based on my own observations and on information volunteered by class members.

(And thus a similarity between this year's project and the two previous ones) is that the great majority of the participants and all of the members of the editorial group were native speakers of English.⁹ While I did not

I wondered in my introduction to U.C.L.A. Slang 3 (1997) whether demographies of ultimate slang classes. Indeed, the 2000-01 class was smaller and less ethnically diverse than any previous class. I attribute the somewhat more problems with problems within the class to the fact that fewer minorities will be represented but it is still possible that this difference is in part due to changes in University admissions policy. There were no African Americans or American-born Chinese or American-born Asian students in the current class, and no students who developed slang classes, and the first class included both African-American and two slang students. On the other hand, the current class included one student who self-identified as Christian, and one Egyptian-American.

The first such volume, U.C.L.A. Slangs (Armanovich et al. 1989), later revised and published as Slangs U., Mário Mitaly compiled in 1988-89, the second, U.C.L.A. Slangs 2 (Al et al. 1993), was initially composed in 1987, and the third, U.C.L.A. Slangs 3 (Benedict et al. 1997), in 1996-97. The present volume, U.C.L.A. Slangs 4, was like the earlier Slangs collections, a product of a Fall quarter seminar on slang and contained editorial work during the following Winter quarter. The new collection was begun as part of a class project during Fall 1997, offered by Prof. Li-Ming Liu, a lower division hours seminar on slang, with enthusiasm and intelligence from participants (Shari Able, Ashlee Bonds, David Cheene, Mary Datin, Heather Riggs, Heather Miller, Jason Miller, Maria Galli-Terra, and David Sedarick, and Nazariee Ching-Yu Siu), who contributed to the preliminary database and to preliminary discussion of its entries (as well as study groups). Five of these students volunteered to continue meeting irregularly during Winter 2001, adding to the database, modifying the entries, and modifying editing policy. As in 1989, 1993, and 1997, I have a deep respect for this group of dedicated student volunteers, and modifyng and applying editorial policy. As in 1989, 1993, and 2001, adding to the database, modifying the entries, and maintaining the website, and modifying editing policy. They worked hard and seriously, and have done an outstanding job.

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

My interest in language began when I met Comrie while at a linguistics conference in Houston eighteen years ago. I was introduced to English classes, and soon after began collecting slang expressions from students in my course. I began a continuing longitudinal study of U.G.L.A. student slang myself (Munro, ed., 2001), collecting expressions from students in linguistics 110, a class in historical linguistics 2, a class in language over time, and occasionally also in semantics have used this database in the United States. Slang expressions to study classes offerings of Linguistics 2 (in 1995, 1996, and 1997). The database provides an important record of a specialized vocabulary few people are aware of just a few years ago. But then the database has its limitations: because it includes only a few expressions volunteered by each student, the absence of a word from this list could easily be due to chance, and the list is necessarily uncheckable and only lightly edited.

1. The study of design at U.C.L.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. What is slang?

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

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

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

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

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

A category of words that is often confused with slang is jargon: the specialized vocabulary of a particular group.²² While words that begin as nouns or verbs often are transferred to the general slang vocabulary of ordinary speakers (in the speech of California young people, this often involved sufferers, jargon in the past and more recently has invaded the jargon of inner-city gangs), we have tried to eliminate true jargon from our list. This may be considered student or U.C.L.A. jargon, since they refer to test-taking activities not usually concerned with the general population.

Similarly, many entries on our list prefer specifically to places on campus and other collectives not usually associated with the general population. Our criterion for including any word in the class had to be able to explain its meaning and use it convincingly.

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

I feel philosophically in agreement with the dictum in all the words discussed in this paragraph, although I have certainly disagreed with some of the groups characterized by their own vocabulary.

Two student papers for the slang seminar might be seen as describing jargon rather than computer slang.

Mary Darin's paper on scuba diving slang and Jason Miller's paper on dive computers did particularly well. Many of his roommates.

Christopher Fromm presented a particular case study in his seminar paper on the computer slang.

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

3. Where does slang come from?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁵ A word that might be offensive to some readers.

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

²⁰I don't know a reason for this (perhaps it is related to the "It's the Cheesee" slogan used in advertising California cheese), but most likely this expression, like those discussed later in this section, originated in the vocabulary of rap music.

Probably the single most important source of slang words in current use at U.C.L.A. is African-American English (A.A.E.), which has provided many slang words through the years (cf. Babb 1992). In the last eight years alone to the increasing popularity of rap music, and African-American culture, a few are standard words with pronunciations associated with A.A.E., such as *ake*, *ask*; others are new meanings or uses for standard words, such as *expenses* stand up for something or someone; *as* Almost always likeley, a similar source for many more such words has not been identified. Pronunciation of many words in our dictionary follows an almost likeley, and other etymological sources as originally A.A.E.

of the feet is a memorable way to say 'foot odor'; drama queen makes sense of the feet is a word for person who reacts emotionally to everything; and play to the queen makes a good example for the web volume; Slangs metaphors may be a bit too vivid for some standard speakers; click the mouse, for example, means to start or begin something; and play to the queen means to stimulate or excite someone's interest; a new meaning for an old word like queen, as in 1996-97, for example, cheese meant 'money', now, cheetah does something similar, self-timer is a newer term for attractive male, than stud, though such words are in use.

more spelling mistakes than the usual N.A.T.O. and U.S.A. or the like.
In U.C.L.A., Spelling 2 (1993) only 1% is listed as a slang term; the spelling that appeared as a separate entry in Munro (2001) for the first time in 1995. However, the expression that, characterizing as sharp-looking girl, was reported in 1989.
Interestingly, when my father graduated from U.C.L.A. over 60 years ago, a U.C.L.A. student was written without periods. Similarly, U.C.L.A. is pronounced with two syllables in Spanish (as *oocula*), rhyming with *Kukla* (*Pran and Ollie*).
be written without periods. Similarly, U.C.L.A. is pronounced with two syllables in Spanish (as *oocula*), rhyming with *Kukla* (*Pran and Ollie*).

Metaphors and metaphrastic allusions play an important part in the development of slang vocabulary. For instance, many slang words for drunk derive from standard words meaning destroyed, or damaged; in addition to familiar words like bombed and smashed, our list includes blitzed, faded, gone, hammered, mashed, pummelled, pipped, rasped, torn up, trashed, wasted, and wrecked (many of these words also mean high on drugs). Traditional sources (e.g., Partidge 1993) often deserve credit for their use of many novel metaphors. Hallosis simply to the fact that slang makes use of many novel metaphors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. What language is offensive?

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

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

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

1. Actually, though, the concept of "dilettator" per se is less clear to me than the concept of "offensivite". I believe I understand completely why certain words are marked <> >, but I cannot adduce I understand completely why some entries are marked "delegatory" and others not, such marking may not be completely consistent.

Members of the Wimber quarter editing group spent hours discussing how the sexes should be referred to in the dictionary. Submittted definitions like a highly appropriate since *girl* (though in common use as nouns in non-P.E. circles) suggested stereotypes found inappropriate.¹² The decision was to use the nouns *male* and *female* in all definitions (though most in entry words or example sentences). A related decision inspired the rephrasing of most entries referring to sexual pursuit to include non-heterosexual interpretations. Entries like *homosexual* were broadened to cover the dictionary: thus, in U.C.L.A. slang a *dympbo* or a *slut cat* than in standard English: they have broader connotations than included in the dictionary because they have well-known words are rephrased in many words or example sentences. A related decision inspired the use of *she* a male as well as a female.

The class members were in general agreement (again, quite strongly) that members of various minority groups and words considered sexist, derogatory, or obscene, such as *ghetto boy*, (female's) *large rear end*, *appy*, etc., or words like a recent immigrant, were very concerned about the use of potentially offensive language in our interactions. This concern extended to many words suggesting minority status or people from minority groups of all sorts, seminar participants prefer to use *minority rights* rather than *minority freedoms* (P.C. is defined in our dictionary as showing an excessive regard for the rights of and especially ways to protect or defend the concept of political correctness). Although today's students have a jaded view of the concept of political correctness, many such words continue to offend many members of previous two classes on the category of potentially offensive language or words.

idea of marking certain words as potentially offensive just because of their meaning. If meaning alone is the criterion for judging a word as offensive, words such as "cunt" and "ass" would be avoided. Although words like "cunt" and "ass" are still considered offensive by some, so we have marked many more words as potentially offensive than the last two groups did. Like the participants in 1988 seminar, those in 1992 and 1996, we mark as potential offenders all expressions containing the word *fuck* and a number of other four-letter words as well.

Increase options are in contrast to the media. Our class members, in part due to ever decreasing restrictions of the media, have used far fewer such markings than were present. The specific composition of this class, plus class members' genuine respect for each other's sensitivities, has led to many more extensive markings in this volume than in previous years.¹⁰ Blasphemes (many of today's students) have lost their power to shock in mainstream America (many of whom have never seen as offensive). Although class members understand the need for euphemism and soft speaking in formal contexts and with column in might be seen as offensive). Although class members understand the need for euphemism and soft speaking in formal contexts and with certain people (such as grandparents), they did not seriously consider the

expressions in most languages; vulgar words, blasphemous words, derogatory words, and words that are felt to be offensive simply because of their meaning. The most obvious of these is the class of "vulgarity," or "dirty" language. Blasphemous expressions take the name of a dirty word in English. Blasphemous words are often referred to as "four-letter words" or "cuss words." They are words that are obscene or indecent, or words that are considered offensive—such as the word "cunt" or "arsehole," or even words like "tittie" or "dickhead" or "penis." These words are often used as insults or to express anger or frustration. They are also used as swear words or curse words.

marked this way, we suggest, should generally be used with discretion in conversation with people one doesn't know well." Class members considered this information to be especially important for non-native speakers of English and others who might be unfamiliar with American slang. Certainly, though, other people's judgments (and even those of many words will vary from ours).

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

5. Slang and grammar

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

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

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

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

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

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

fact "strongly typed", and many can serve many grammatical functions in addition to those of verb or noun: for instance, consider the case of *down*, which can be a verb (*He downed the beer*), a noun (*I'm not going up—I want down*), an adjective (*down staircase*, *That gives me a down feeling*), an adverb (*He fell down*), a preposition (*He fell down the stairs*), a particle⁴⁷ (*He put the book down*), or an interjection (*Down, boy!*). Thus, the lack of "strong typing" is hardly confined to slang: in English at least, whether a word is a noun or a verb (or something else) depends more on what type of sentences it is used in than on any arbitrary category.

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

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

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

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

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

The English past tense suffixes -ed, and there is not always a suffix as such. English past tenses can be very irregular. It is tempting to propose a simple rule account of mad dog -ed, take out -ed, little -ed, could write mad dog as one word (*maddog*), for example, and slate die rule so that always follows the first word of a verb phrase. However, the spelling mad dog reflects the usual non-compound English past tense. Cleverly, a variety of complex factors are involved.

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

spas get excited, is a verb: *Don't spas*.
One again, verbs are identical patterns like those just discussed, rather than by their grammatical patterns like those just discussed, rather than by their occurrences in sentences like I saw a horrible mouse last night that bit.

- Most verb verbs may be used in the progressive, which requires a form of the verb plus past participle, formed by adding -ing. Thus, make make out, is a verb; John and Mary were making -ing. Thus, make its, etc.). Present participles of verbs may also be used in other sentences, especially as complements of other verbs. Thus, look up with patters, have sex with and **blitch** wine, complain, are verbs (at least some of the time). Later is all about hooking up with Kelly. Some verbs are always used in the progressive form. Such verbs are called **intransitive verbs** (or **linking verbs**). These are verbs that do not have objects (e.g., I have to work all weekend. That's nuts) be awfully is a verb; I have to work all weekend. That's nuts
- The verb verbs used in the present tense will be singular nouns or pronouns (subject) have an verb; (for regular verbs, Thus, **sneak**) be really bad, make an verb; John and Mary were making -ing. Thus, **make** marks, mark its, etc.). Present participles of verbs may also be used in other sentences, especially as complements of other verbs. Thus, look up with patters, have sex with and **blitch** wine, complain, are verbs (at least some of the time). Later is all about hooking up with Kelly. Some verbs are always used in the progressive form. Such verbs are called **intransitive verbs** (or **linking verbs**). These are verbs that do not have objects (e.g., I have to work all weekend. That's nuts) be awfully is a verb; I have to work all weekend. That's nuts
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- Special endings and often forms a complete sentence all by itself. Thus, most verb verbs may be used in the imperative (or command), which has no asterisk (*). It is used in instructions to make grammatical sentences.
- Most verb verbs may be used in the imperative (or command), which has no asterisk (*). It is used in instructions to make grammatical sentences.

- Verbs are used in the past tense with an added -ed (for irregular verbs). The past of some verbs is formed differently, as speakers learn as small children. When a verb is a single word, a suffix like -ed^s goes right on the end. Thus, Post spent time is a verb: —What did you do last night? —We posted at the club. With a longer verb expression, the suffix may go either at the end or on the first word. Thus, mad dog, glare at (someone) with hostility is a verb: deny mad dogged her fire. Take out (mail to follow through on a previous commitment), and be like, say, are also verbs, as shown by I flaked out on the guys to go over that girl's house and she came in wearing a hideous pair of shoes and I was like, "Oh."

There are some interrelations between these types of nouns. By convention, proper nouns are capitalized in most language books, but as China shows, common nouns are not a sufficient test for proper nouns. In fact, it is not a good test for common nouns either. The following made-up example illustrates this point:

"I know someone who takes a car," as in the following made-up example: "We Ho in the South Bay." Here, We Ho does not name a single unique individual, but means something like "of the West Hollywood type". Different types of nouns count nouns and mass nouns with mass nouns. Neither type of non-proper noun includes an article in its definition.

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

Note that since we conveniently write initials incorporated into longer words with capitals, there are many more examples, such as B-ball, basketball, etc.

There are also some non-proper nouns that require the use of *the* in slang, such as the kind, very good marigolds. See below regarding the use of *the* in slang.

• A count noun forms its plural with *s*, *es*, *Thens*, *Cuban*, *Cuban cigar*, *is a Jordan has mad skills*, *he's such a baller*.

• Such a plus count noun follows a form of the verb *be*. *Thus*, *batter*, *extremely good basketball player*, *is a count noun: Michael sentence or as a nominal predicate following a form of the verb be*. *Thus*, *such a plus count noun phrases can be used as the subject or object of a sentence or as a nominal predicate following a form of the verb be*.

• A count noun forms a complete phrase when preceded by the article *a*. *Because it can be counted and treated as plural*.

• Such a plus count noun follows a form of the verb *be*. *Thus*, *Cuban cigar*, *is a count noun*: *How much did you get those Cuban cigars for?*

• The plural, not the singular, of a count noun is used after a phrase like *a lot of* or *after some*. *Thus*, *blades, rollerblade*, *is a count noun: There are a lot of bladders down by the beach.*

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

• A singular mass noun refers to a quantity of amount, not one single item, but mass nouns are usually not used in the plural. *A singular mass noun can be used alone as a complete phrase without the article a*. *Thus*, *bank*, *a lot of money*, *is a mass noun: He makes bank*.

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

• A proper noun is not used with the article *a*. *A proper noun does not have a plural. We Ho West Hollywood*, *is a proper noun: My friends went to We Ho on Halloween to party*.

• Some proper nouns require the article *the*. *The Duke*, *a nickname for Dylska Hall (a dorm)*, *is a proper noun: Let's meet at the Duke at 8:00 p.m.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another unusual feature regarding the use of the deserves mention: we noted during the all quarter seminar that there seems to be a Southern California / Northern California dichotomy whether the is used before "freeway numbers". Which may be related to the next sentence similarly involve a non-standard use of the and a unusual be prediction....

A glance at the dictionary shows that there are a large number of exalted professions beginning with **B**, in U.C.L.A., Slating, These include not just the **b** professions just noted, but also expressions like **cake**, **easy**, (as in **That test was cake**). Although we might think of **cake** as a noun, it doesn't behave like one here; it seems to have an adjective-like meaning; it doesn't behave like an adjective either. Slangs speakers don't speak of **a cake**, an **easy thing** (as would be possible if **cake** were an ordinary noun) or of **a cake** expression like **the man or the cake** (as would be possible if **cake** were an adjective). Since complex verbs allow us to slide step by step into the exact status of the man and cake.

expresses similar superlatives that only one bound or shut (1) fulfills the role in question. As I argue elsewhere (1986, 11), these uses seem to include an affective use of the definite article that seems quite distinct from its use in standard English⁶⁹—as in an example from this dictionary: *That pizza was the danc shrt.* In U.C.L.A. Slang 2 I suggest that “our decision to regard these uses as part of special idiomatic verb bases like *bomb*, and so on [is] suggestive that this unusual use of the verb *base* reflects the lexicon rather than a more general predication does not fit the definitive article” (1993: 17). I think that today I might again move to the first view, that using the before a nominal or adjectival predicate does not fit this meaning at all.

Thus, for example, the class left the first semester in the non-progressive state. Many of these were listed in the base form by Chapman and Lighter. We don't know if this reflects an actual change (or a change) in usage over three years, or whether it is simply the case that Chapman and Lighter in general were not using slang expressions this semesters. In other words, fewer instances of slang expressions were submitted for the homeword assignment than previous years.

One of the most consistently popular slang expressions over the past few years has been the term **bomb** or **be a bomb** to be the best. In standard English, a predicate verb expressing the quality of something as used to denote a subject with a specific, unique position or description, as in George W. Bush is the President of the United States or The Bruins are the only team I root for. Expressions like **be the bomb** or **be the shit**

Although this year's delta showed fewer similarities to A.A.E., in some ways,⁶⁶ there were more in others. This year we have included an "auxiliary" part of speech category (a verb-like element used to modify or intensify the meaning of a main verb), identifying expressions borrowed from A.A.E. such as a going to, gonna, as in I'm a do it like this, and best get to study tomorrow.

In the introductions to the two earlier U.C.L.A. slang projects, I noted that forms of coupling between often omitted in present-tense predication that are popular here are often omitted in past-tense predication. Thus, although we list verbs like *be sprouting*, *be interrelated* with, *with an initial word*, etc., there is a note under *be* in the dictionary concerning forms that take some form of the verb *be* as their complement, with an initial word, etc., there is a note under *be* in the dictionary that lists verbs with *be forms* such as *be omitted*. We list these verbs with *be because they are used with be in their fullest forms of use*. Omission of forms of *be* in this sort of sentence is a frequentality noted in A.A., and students occasionally use this kind of slang sentence to produce a heightened feeling of informality.

Although standard *What's up?* may still be used as a greeting in U.C.L.A., a more current greeting is *What's up?*, with the form of *be omitted*.

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

6. Entries in the dictionary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

burn 1. (v.) smoke marijuana : **blaze** | *Do you want to go to Dave's pad and burn?*; 2. (v.) turn (someone) down, reject (someone) | *She totally burned him*. [C63: burn 'cigarette', burnie 'partially smoked marijuana cigarette; marijuana cigarette shared among smokers'; L312: 'to smoke (a cannabis cigarette)' (1964); U84: 'to cheat'; S: 'to insult, point out (someone's) shortcoming'; S2: 'to con, cheat (someone); to humiliate, have the last word to (someone)'; S3: (1)]

The word **burn** has two definitions, both verbs. The entry word itself appears in boldface, with definitions in plain type. Words in bold following a definition (like **blaze** in the example) are cross-references to synonyms⁶³ listed in our dictionary. Italicized examples follow a vertical line after the definition (|). (Some examples include mini-dialogues, with each speaker's contribution preceded by a dash, as in —*What are you guys up to? —We're chillaxin' at Johnnie's tonight.*) Reference notes (in smaller type, enclosed in square brackets) appear under the entry.

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

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

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

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

Archaeological

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

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

A commonly noted trait of slang is its "ephemerality"; many slangs words remain in current use only for a short time. Despite (1999) studied generation of Americans college terms in her corpus, comparing them with earlier recordings dating back to the mid-19th century, finding considerable change in slang expressions over time. The slang seminar participants studied my collection of U.G.A. slang terms 110 that they considered still relevant 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.

elicited 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.

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

Slangs words come and go. Some slangs expressions are no longer recognized by speakers just a few years later, other slangs words come to be accepted as standard language, while still others persist as slangs of a specific culture or era. The verb *moocah*, related to our antis' *moocah* person who is always asking for something or taking something, and *moocah off* (get, take (something) from), is identified by Champaña (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, yet probably most speakers would agree that it is slangs rather than standard. In general, however, seminar participants

7. The adaptability of dogs

Normally, words are spelled as in standard English. A few words are spelled in non-standard ways to suggest African-American English or other dialectal pronunciations, whether real or imagined, as discussed above. Normally slang pronunciations of most familiar words are identical to standard pronunciations, with the exception of rare instances where a final nasal, just like the *ng* in *sing*, is discussed above.

Other items appear in the reference notes as appropriate. When we know a source for a word or its pronunciation follows the references to other relatives adder at the end of reference notes cross-references to other relatives adder at the end of reference notes our entries, making it possible to spot connections between other parts of information, which have tried to present for every word that is not a normal English word or a compound or derivative of such a word through some English, or a name pronounced exactly as expected in standard is specified as follows: when a given word is pronounced exactly like another standard English word or phrase spelled differently from ours, it is followed by the spelling. Pronunciation could probably be guessed from the spelling—even though some pronunciations could be guessed from the spelling. Pronunciation is described as follows: when a given word is pronounced exactly like another than a single digit. Pronunciation of acronyms spelled with capital letters is described in Section 3 above.

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

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u.c.l.a. slang 4

a

a (aux.) going to, gonna | *I'm a do it like this.*

a **gang, a gank** (quant.) a lot | *He had a gang of money.* | *He ganked a gang of Red Vines.* | *That was a gank of cash.*
[L862: gang (1811); S2: gang 'large amount'; S3: gang 'large amount'; see also **gangload**]

a **grip** (quant.) a lot | *He had a grip of money with him last night.* | *You have a grip of homework to do.* | *Jenny has a grip of freckles on her face.* | *Those shoes cost a hundred and fifty dollars? That's a grip!*
[C182 fr middle 1800s grip 'traveling bag, valise'; U92: grip 'large sum of money', U96, 99; S2: grip 'large amount'; S3: grip 'large amount'; see also **gripload**]

a **hundoe** (n.) one hundred dollars | *Can you lend me a hundoe?*
[pronounced like *hun plus doe*; **hundoe** < hundred]

a **hun-fit** (n.) one hundred fifty dollars | —*How much is the gun? —That piece is a hun-fit.*
[pronounced like *hun plus fit*; **hunfit** < **hundred fifty**; see also **Buck Fitty**]

ace 1. (v.) do well on (a test) | *I aced the Spanish 3 midterm! I got an A-!*; 2. (n.) very close friend | *I would like to introduce you to my ace, Nick.*
[C1 college students: 'to make a perfect or nearly perfect score'; L5 students (1955-57); U84; S; S2; S3]

action (n.) (someone's) territory (often sexual) | *Fred, that's my action!* | *Stop always trying to take my action.*
[C2: 'the, or a, sex act'; L9: 'sexual activity' (1609?; 1956); S3: 'sexual action'; see also **get action on, get some action**]

aight (int.) all right | *Aight, everybody listen up!*
[pronounced like *ah plus E*, with the accent on the *E*, which is cut off sharply at the end (like the first syllable of *uh-oh "oops"*); < all right; S3: rhymes with *bite*; final *t* may be only barely pronounced or replaced by a catch in the throat]

air biscuit (n.) fart | *Fred, stop choking me with those air biscuits!*
[C185, 3: ground biscuit 'a piece of horse manure'; L167 und.: biscuit 'a bomb']

airhead (n.) unintelligent, ditzy person (usually female) | *Kelly acts like a complete airhead but she gets good grades.*
[C3; L15 (1972); U83, 84; S, S2, S3: 'stupid person (usually a female)']

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

all see be all, be all about, be all about the bling-bling, be all that, it's all good, it's all gravy

amped (adj.) excited, filled with anticipation : **jazzed** | *I heard that the guitarist loves playing live and gets totally amped before every show.*

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

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

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

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

balling / ballin' see be balling / be ballin'

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

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

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

<banana> (n.) Asian who acts like a Caucasian : <twinkie> | *A lot of people call Tran a banana because he always has a white girlfriend and hangs out with all white people.* [C15; L85 (1970); U97; S2; S3: banana]

band see boy band, hair band

bang 1. (v.) have sex | *Johnnie and Jenny banged all night long.* | *They were so loud! They must have been bangin'*; 2. (v.) have sex with (a female) (of a male) | *I've banged that chick*; 3. (v.) slam dunk (in basketball) | *David banged on Fred when he broke away.* | *Did you see it when Johnnie banged?* [C16: 'to copulate with'; L87: 'to copulate, copulate with' (1698-1720), L746: fingerbang (1970); S3: 'sexually stimulate (a female) using the fingers']

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

banger see head banger

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

bank 1. (v.) hit, usually in the face | *John and Jeff were fighting at lunch. Jeff got banked nasty*; 2. (n.) a lot of money | *He makes bank.* [U97: (3); S2: 'money'; S3: (2), 'make a lot of money; rich'; see also break out the bank]

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

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

basehead (n.) person who uses a lot of drugs, especially marijuana | *That guy smokes so much weed. He's a complete basehead.* [L98: 'habitual user of freebase cocaine' (1983-86); S3: 'person who is addicted to crack or cocaine']

Basement see the Basement

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

bazillion (n.) large number of (but less than a gazillion) | *That prof gives us a bazillion homework assignments every week!* [C18; U92]

B-ball (n.) basketball | *Let's go to tomorrow night's B-ball game versus CSUN.* [L108 (1967)]

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

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

[C318: package 'an attractive woman'; see also package]

be a rip (v.) be too expensive | *Man, that dress is a rip.*
[S: rip 'poor value for the money'; rip <rip-off]

be all (v.) say | *He yelled at me for losing my backpack and I was all, "What the hell!"*
[U87: 'be always saying', U90; S, S2, S3: 'to say']

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

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

be all over (v.prep.) want; want and get | *I'm all over that chick.* | *There was pizza in the lounge, and I was all over it.*
[C3: all over 'very affectionate [to], aggressively smothering or battering'; S: be all over 'to do, to get absorbed in'; S3: be all over it 'to have it under control, to have it covered']

be all that (v.) be special (used with a negative or to suggest a negative) | *Don't act like you're all that.* | *She thinks she's all that.*
[U95, 96, 97: 'to be the ultimate, be really good, be the greatest'; S2: 'to be the best'; S3: 'to be the best']

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[U97; S3]

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

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

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

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

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

be loving life / be lovin' life, be loving it / be lovin' it (v.) be very happy; be in good shape (mainly human subject) | *Dave was loving life after two supermodels asked for his phone number in the same night. | My car is loving it because I just got an oil change.*

[S: be loving life, be loving it 'to be in a good or fortunate situation or condition'; S3: be loving life, be loving it 'to be feeling good, be doing well'; see also **be hating life / be hatin' life, be hating it / be hatin' it**]

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

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

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

be spaced, be spaced out (v.) be in a daze; be confused : be zoned
out | I was spaced out after pulling an all-night last night.
C406: spaced-out stuporous from narcotics intoxication; in a daze; U83: spaced out
influence of a drug; S8: be spaced out to let one's attention wander; [see also space
caded]
L197: S: to have a crash out; S2: spinning in love, hooked on a member of the opposite
sex, spinning on the girl he met at Madison's a year and a half ago.
be snacked 1. (v.) have large breasts | Man, the club was stacked, 2. (v.) be
filled with people | The girl is stacked, money | I want to marry a guy who is stacked.
G411: stacked very well built in the sexual sense; having an attractive body; U99:
well defined male (usually of males); S2: stacked, well built

be straight 1. (v.) be okay, be fine, be all right | —Are you okay? —I'm
straight. H's straight.
be straighted (v.) be carrying a gun | The guy was strapped so he got stopped
by the security guard.

Searal; 2. (v.) be attracted to, pursue | Johnnie is sure sweating
be sweating 1. (v.) be attracted to, pursue | Johnnie is sure sweating
[see also sweat]

be the bomb, be da bomb (v.) be the best, be unforgettable, be divine : be the bomb, be
the schiznitze (v.), be the best, be unforgettable, be divine : be the bomb, be
schiznitze | That's the schiznitze (v.), be the best, be unforgettable, be divine : be the
best (of a thing); S3: to be fantastic, to be the best
U94, 96, 01: S: die shit, someone or something important; S2: to be very good, be the
best in his locker and stands.

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

be (someone's) whore (v.) treat (someone) specially or do something for
(someone) for money | I don't have much faith in our

president partially because he's the oil companies' whore.

Jack]
midterm and the final I'm S.O.L.
< v., be in a bad predicament : be assed out | I failed both the
club was rolling hard / be rollin', hard (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | The
club was rolling deep with cash.
be rolling deep with / be rollin', deep (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | The
club was rolling deep.
be rocking / be rockin', (v.) be great, be exciting | That party was rockin'.
more, out; played out old, overused]
[C22]: played out, no longer useful, irable, fashionable, S2: played out, overused,
banal; U97: played out, used and abused, done too much; S3: played hot, hot
mess, to have ones concentration somewhere else; S2: out of it, unware;

[L173]: out of it, uninteresting, esp because of drugs or liquor; not a part of the trend or
scene, uninfiltrated; L1731: out of it, muddled, or oblivious; (1963); U98: to be the trend or
scene, uninfiltrated, preoccupied, out of touch with reality or current styles and options]
[C21]: out of it, uninteresting, esp because of drugs or liquor; not a part of the trend or
scene, uninfiltrated, L1731: out of it, muddled, or oblivious; (1963); U98: to be the trend or
scene, uninfiltrated, preoccupied, out of touch with reality or current styles and options]

Inattention | Jack is out of it, don't bother him.
be outta see beout
[V], no longer be trenady | Baby clothes are played out |
be played out (v.) no longer be trenady | Baby clothes are played out |
be outta see beout

disoriented, preoccupied, out of touch with reality or current styles and options]
These mufflers on Japanese cars are so played out.

be rolling deep with cash. | That party was rockin'.
be rollin', deep (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | The
club was rolling deep with cash.
be rollin', deep / be rollin', deep (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | The
club was rolling deep.
be rollin', deep with / be rollin', deep (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | The
club was rolling deep with cash.
be rollin', deep with cash. | That party was rockin'.
more, out; played out old, overused]

midterm and the final I'm S.O.L.
< v., be in a bad predicament : be assed out | I failed both the
club was rolling hard / be rollin', hard (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | The
club was rolling deep with cash.

be zoned, be zoned out (v.) be in a daze; be confused : **be spaced, be spaced out** | *Jack was zoned out after pulling an all-nighter for two days in a row.* | [C485: zoned, zoned out 'intoxicated with narcotics'; S3: 'to be oblivious; to be in a detached mental state; see also zoned]

beater see **wife beater**

beau 1. (n.) the rock-paper-scissors game; 2. (int.) let's settle this with the rock-paper-scissors game | *—I get to sit in the front seat! —No, we got here at the same time! —Okay, beau!* | [pronounced like *baw* (rhymes with *so*); < *rochambeau*; see also **no beau, rochambeau**]

beautiful (adj.) well done | *I got a 98 on that test — it was beautiful.* | *Beautiful! That was a really good belch.* | [L121: 'clever, shrewd, wonderful, pleasing' (1863)]

beef (n.) penis | *She was amazed at the size of his beef.* | [C21; L124: (1889); S: slip (someone) the hot beef injection 'have sex with (someone)'; see also **beef between, have beef between, have beef with**]

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

bent (adj.) high on drugs | *I'm going to go get bent at the party, want to come?* | [C23: 'intoxicated, either from alcohol or narcotics'; L136-37: 'intoxicated by liquor or drugs' (1833); S2: 'demented, acting strange or weird'; S3: 'drunk, high'; see also **get bent**]

Benzo, Benz (n.) Mercedes Benz | [Benzo < Benz + O; S2: Benz; S3]

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

betty (n.) good looking female | *Jane is a betty!* | [L139 (1989*); U90 'overly sweet girl; geek, nerd (feminine of Barney)'; S; S2; S3; < Betty on *The Flintstones*]

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

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

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

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

bic (v.) shave | *He bics his head every two weeks.* | [< the brand name]

biddies see **tigo biddies**

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

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

big time 1. (adj.) complete, successful | *He's a big time mack.* | *He's a big time screw-up;* 2. (adv.) completely | *He screwed up big time.* | [C26 Army: 'very much, extensively'; L155: big-time 'in a significant or obvious way' (1957); S: 'totally and completely']

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

biggie see **no biggie**

biotch (joking addr. used between males or (less often) between females) | *What's up, biotch?* | [pronounced like *bee* plus "otch" (rhymes with *notch*), with the accent on the second syllable; S3: biotch, biatch (voc. used to a friend), also = bitch (2),(3), (8) below]

bird see **ghetto bird, the bird**

birdy see **the birdy**

biscuit see **air biscuit**

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

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

<bitch it> (v.) park poorly | *I was in a hurry so I bitched it.* | [C28: bitch up 'to ruin, spoil']

<bitch out> (v.prt.) reprimand, scold (someone) | *I crashed the new car so my dad bitched me out.* | [L171: 'to scold or upbraid' (1953); S3]

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

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

blood (n.) male relative | —Who's that cute guy over there? —That's my brother. (v.) have oral sex with (a male) | Jim always has plenty over because she blous him well.

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

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

below effort (v.,pr.) intentionally miss or skip (a class, etc.); fail to put enough effort into (a class); intentionally disregard or ignore (a person) | I missed last quarter I blew off chemistry.

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

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

blueberry (n.) hollowed out cigar filled with marijuana | Johnnie smoked two blunt (n.), (v.) have sex | They were boozing; 2. (v.) have sex with | He bonked her.

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

blow (v.) to do very well on; IZ25; do badly, (1962-58), (2) (1962-58); do also see blow the bomb

blow chunks (v.) to do better on the rest; 3. (n.) good marijuana | Good bomb party; 2. (v.) do poorly on (a test, an interview, etc.) | That was a bomb.

blowout (n.) great, unforgettable, divine | That car is bomb. | That was a bomb.

blowzy (adj.) drunk; high on drugs | I had so much pot last night, I was completely bombed (adj.) bombed; to be bombed to be very drunk; S; [2]

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

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

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

boned out see **be boned out**

boned see **big boned**

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

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

bones (n.) dollars | *I didn't want to pay five bones for parking.* [C37 teenagers: 'money, cash'; C38: bones 'dollars, money'; L227: (1889); U92, 96; S: S2, S3; see also **jump (someone's bones)**]

bong (n.) water pipe for smoking marijuana | *The bud in the bong was cashed.* [C38; L230 (1990*); S: beer bong 'device consisting of a funnel attached to a tube for drinking beer quickly'; S2, S3]

bonk (v.) have sex | *They bonked.* [see also **boink**]

boo (n.) girlfriend; boyfriend | *She's my boo.* [U01; S3]

book, book it (v.) leave; hurry | *Let's book it before the cops get here. | Come on, let's book.* [C39 students: book it; L237: (1974); U83, 84, 87, 89: book, U96: book it; S: book; S2; S3]

boosie (adj.) out of style; out of touch with what is in style | *That's hella boosie!* [pronounced like the first part of *boosier*, like *Hoosier* with a *b*; the *s* has the same sound as in *pleasure*]

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

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

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

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

bounce 1. (v.) leave. | *Last night the party was so dead that we bounced at 10 p.m.; 2. (v.) have sex | They were bouncing.* [L252: 'to copulate with' (1952); U97: 'to have sex with', U01: 'to go'; S3]

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

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

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

boy (n.) (male's) close male friend | *Jason is David's boy. | Me and my boy robbed the liquor store on the corner yesterday.* [see also <brown baby boy>, **homeboy**, **my boy**]

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

bread see **break bread**

break 1. (v.) leave | *Break, if you know what's best for you! | Let's break!; 2. (v.) beat up | I'm going to break you! | Glen got broke!* [C44: 'a prison escape'; L264-5 (1973); see also **make a break for**]

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

break off 1. (v.prt.) give (someone) what he or she needs | *Kelly needed some sex so I broke her off; 2. (v.prt.) give (something) to (someone) | I need some cash – break me off some.* [S3: 'give (someone something)']

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

break out (v.prt.) bring out, produce | *Things got better when he broke out the beer.* [C45: break out 'to bring out, produce'; S: break out with 'to surprisingly or suddenly produce (something new and unexpected)'; S2: break out with 'to produce']

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

brew, brewha (n.) glass or can of beer | *Hey, give me a brew, please.* [C46: brew; L267: brew (1907), brewhaha, brewha (1989*); S: brewhaha, brewha, hahaha, ha; shock a brew 'have a beer'; brewha(ha) < brouhaha

bro 1. (addr.) (used to a male friend or acquaintance) | *'Sup, bro? | Give me the 411, bro!; 2. (n.) male friend | Me and my bro went out for a drink.* [rhymes with *row*; C46: 'brother', black: 'black person'; L271: 'friend, buddy' (voc.) (1957); S2: 'close male friend', voc; S3: < brother]

[C298: nut 'testicle', C162: get one's nuts 'to have an orgasm'; Lii693 esp. Black E.: '(of either sex) to have an orgasm' (1938); S2: get a nut, nut 'to ejaculate; semen'; S3]

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

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

bust (someone's) balls (v.) scold (someone) | *Jenny's boss busted her balls after the meeting for showing up late.*
[C54: bust balls; L73: break/bust... 'to harass, nag' (1955/1967); S3: 'to annoy, nag; to make (someone) work hard'; see also **bust (someone's) nuts**]

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

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

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

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

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

<butch> (adj.) lesbian in a masculine way | *It's a guy's dream to have lesbians, but it becomes a nightmare when they're butch.*
[C55: 'aggressive lesbian'; L332: '(used esp. of female homosexuals) especially masculine in appearance or behavior' (1963); S3]

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

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

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

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

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

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

buy see I'll buy if you fly

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

c

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

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

cake see **be cake**

Cal see **NorCal, SoCal**

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

call see booty call

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

clown (v.) dumouneed like *etiquette* [Promouneed like *etiquette*]
dumouneed like *etiquette* [Promouneed like *etiquette*]
clueless (adj.) confused, ignorant, mentally lost | Some students are just clueless no matter how many times they hear the same thing. [C75 college students; ignorant; stupid; (1943); US3; S2, S3; US6; see also punch the clown]

cliche (n.) instances of confusion, mass chaos | We tried to get them, but there was such a cutesurface that we never got them. [US3; neat!]

cliche 1. (adj.) crucial, important | In our band, Jerry's cliché. [He made the shot under pressure — that was a cliché. | Paul has a cliché car, unusual | Paul's car is cliché. | Paul has a cliché car.]

cliche 2. (n.) one-hundred dollar bill | Can you believe he pulled out a C-note to pay for his burger? [C, D; the roman numeral]

cock seek recreation, University of Stirling Cock (at University of Second Choice)

cock block (n.) person who ruins a male's chances with a female | John was such a cock block last night. He kept following me and Jenny every where we went.

[TA45; cockblock to thwart the sexual advances of (a third person). Hence cockblocker; (1971); B3; cock blocker, person who tries to prevent a male's sexual success!]

cocktail (n.) social gathering with a high ratio of males to females; social gatherings at the party, realized it was a cockfest, and left an hour later.

coconut (n.) Hispanic person who acts like a Caucasian | Juan is such a coconut. [I found him lying in a gutter all coked up.

CQT: coked-up; LA53 (1924); S8; coked < cocaine (coke) + ed]

come see if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-macklin', [Who don't come correct, be genuine; be true to one's roots | Happers follow rappers. | You'd better come correct.

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

commando see go commando

control see out of control

cooch (n.) vagina | *She can't wear a bathing suit because her cooch is so hairy.*

[rhymes with *hooch*; C81: cooch; L470: coo (1879), cooch (1954-60), L479: cooze (1927), coozie (1934); S2: coochie; S3: coochie; see also pop (a female's) coochie]

coochie cutters (n.) really short shorts | *Jenny's butt is hanging out of those coochie cutters.*

[coochie pronounced like *coo* plus "chee" (rhymes with *see*), or as in *coochie-coochie-coo*]

cookies see toss (one's) cookies

cool (adj.) good; unusual; impressive; hip | *That movie was so cool.* | *He was too cool to applaud.*

[C81 beat & cool talk & counterculture; L474 orig. Black English: 'superlative, exciting, enjoyable; satisfactory, agreeable' (1933); U83, 84, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97; S; S2; S3; see also **be cool, be cool with**]

cow see holy cow

crack see be on crack

<crack baby> (n.) (used in hypothetical sentences to comment on someone's bizarre or nonsensical behavior) | *You must have been a crack baby.*

[U98: crack head 'person who does bizarre or nonsensical things'; S3: 'person who acts stupid or as if he or she is on cocaine']

<cracker> (n.) white person, especially redneck or white trash | *I walked up to the liquor store and there was some cracker sitting in front with some wheat in his mouth.*

[C85 late 1700s: 'Southern rustic or poor white'; L503: 'backwoods Southern white person regarded as ignorant, brutal, loutish, bigoted, etc.' (1766); S3: 'white person']

crackhead (n.) person who does or says bizarre or nonsensical things | *Jamie is always doing crazy things. She's such a crackhead!*

[L505: 'habitual user of crack' (1986); S3: 'person who acts stupid or as if he or she is on cocaine']

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

crash 1. (v.) go to (a party) uninvited; 2. (v.) sleep | *I was too tired to drive home so I crashed at John's house;* 3. (v.) come down from a sugar, caffeine, or drug high | *After doing E all night, Johnnie crashed.*

[C87: 'to go to sleep', (3); L513: 'to pass out, as from intoxication' (1927), 'to go to sleep; to spend the night' (1943); to force one's way into, to enter uninvited' (1921); U83, 90, 97: (1), U97: (2); S: 'to sleep'; S2, S3: (1,2)]

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

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

cream (v.) get sexually aroused (of a woman) | *Jenny creams whenever she thinks about Johnny naked.*

[C87: 'to be sexually aroused, esp so as to secrete sexual fluids', cream one's jeans 'to become sexually excited, exude sexual fluids'; L517: 'to experience sexual orgasm' (1915-20), cream (one's) jeans 'to be overcome with shock, enthusiasm, or delight' (1951); S3: 'to ejaculate; to become sexually lubricated']

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

creep on 1. (v.prep.) sneak up on | *Three guys crept on Jimmy last night in an alley and beat him up;* 2. (v.prep.) be unfaithful to | *Jenny has been creeping on Jimmy for six months.*

[L518 esp. Black E.: 'to escape stealthily' (1942); S: creep 'to flirt, make out (usually with more than one person)'; S2: creep on 'to flirt with, try to pick up']

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

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

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

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

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

crystal 1. (n.) crystalline grain on the concentrated part (**nugget**) of a marijuana plant | *When he pulled the marijuana plant out of the ground, Jim saw some crystal drop to the floor;* 2. (n.) concentrated part of the marijuana plant : **nugget, nugg** § 2 is regarded as an imprecise usage.

[C90 narcotics: 'narcotics in powdered form, esp amphetamines'; L536 Narc.: 'methamphetamine in powdered form'; S2: 'methamphetamine']

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

days of (quant), a lot of | *He has days of cars.* | *We ate days of spaghetti.*
dazed (adj), high on drugs | *Did you hear about how some guys got Jerry to take her clothes off when she was dazed?*
D.D.F., (n), visual effect that occurs when a male sees a female from far away and thinks she is attractive, but finds out the she is not attractive when he sees her from close up | *D.D.F., man.* | *Must have been blinded by the D.D.F.*
[1570; to deal with someone, esp. with violence, (1942); S3; to put up with a situation, calm down, relax; see also no big deal]
[1566; (2), see also be deep with, be in deep with, be rolling deep, roll (numbed) deep]
deep, (adv), far away | *I don't want to go to China, that's hell-a deep; 2.*
deeply (adv), just deal | *Can you pass me that deadly next to you on the table?*
deadly (n), thing | *deep* [The movie Deep Throat]
Eminem's lyrics are so deep — we stayed up talking about them all night.
deep throat (v), have oral sex with a male (going down on the entire length of the penis) | *The porn star in Deepthroat Does Dallas can deep throat like no other.*
deep nuts 1. (int), over my dead body | *Jtim gets to start tomorrow. —Deep nuts, I'm starting tomorrow; 2. (n), these testicles | *She got down on her knees and licked deep nuts.*
[1575; (1), (1973); > the movie Deep Throat]
denied 1. (int), your shot was blocked; 2. (n), you got rejected [see also get rejected]
[1528; deny to turn down a request from, reject (someone); see also get denied]
dick around (v), be unproductive | *I ditched around all weekend and didn't get any work done.*
dick over (v,prt), cause problems for (usually intentionally): **screw over** [*duikterase*]
[1500; dick, dick around, to poster or meddle; I, 1585; to loaf or waste time, fool around, baffle easily,] *That professor ditched me over and stuck was supposed to give me a ride home but he ditched me over and ditched over.*
dickteaser (n), female that leads males on sexually (derog.) | *No she doesn't, she's just a dickyteaser.**

[S: bad; very good; S3: very high quality marijuana]
the dumb sh*t.
some Good dank; 3. (adj.) Good | That pizza was dank. | That pizza was
dank 1. (adj.) Good looking | That girl is dank!; 2. (n.) marijuana | That's
Dang, that's wack.
Dang (int.) wow | Britain got gro unded because his brother told on him.
damn straight (int.) that's right | Are you really the new supervisor?
damn straight (int.) that's right | The only people that can wear
dasty dukes (n.) very short, tight shorts | The only people that can wear
dasty dukes on [the Duke of Hazzard].
damn see daddy
da bomb see be the bomb
p
[rhymes with buzz; < English; L549 Black English; (1979); S3: (1)]
go play some ball
dimmy and let's go to the party; 2. (n.) cousin | My cuz and I are gonna
cuz 1. (addr. used to a friend) : homiey, homiey! Wassen, cuz, go grab
cuzz see cockie cutters
part. esp 1980s jive talk: cut the rug, cut a rug; L546 jazz: cut a rug (1941)
cut up the rug (v.) dance | Cut up the rug with some girl last night at the
party.
L545: cut (tr.) (cut one used in a 1967 example); S3
cut one (v.) farrt | He cut one and smited at me from across the table.
got cut low in front of his girlfriend. | She cut him low.
[C91: cut to injure someone with an insult or sarcasm; L545 stfu: cut to insult] (cut
low used in a 1989 example)]
cut (someone) low (v.) insult (someone) | Timmy's face turned red when he
cut black (someone) to the curb, to the curb
cut (adj.) having well-defined muscles | He's so cut after working out two
times a day.
cum, semen, (1923)]
CT8, 91: come, cum, semen, 376 cumusciking, despicable, disgusting; L549: come,
she is a cum-buzzin' gutter slut.
(degree): **Cum-Guzzling Gutter Slut** (n.) female who sleeps around and is not nice
cum-guzzling gutter slut. | No one wants to hang out with Lisa because
cum-guzzling gutter slut (S3)]

[L586 (1969); S]

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

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

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

dime bag, dime sack (n.) one ounce bag of marijuana; ten dollar bag of marijuana | *They found a dime sack on him and suspended him from school for a week.*

[C102: dime bag, dime 'ten dollars' worth of a narcotic'; L593: dime / dime bag 'ten dollars' worth of an illicit drug' (1970); S3: dime sack 'ten dollar baggie of marijuana'; see also *nickel bag*]

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

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

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

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

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

diss (v.) make offensive comments about; treat with disrespect : **dog, dog on** | *The boss shot down his idea so he felt dissed.* | *John's girlfriend totally dissed him — she was making out with Fred last night.* | *He dissed my shoes.*

[L605 esp. Black English: dis 'to disparage, belittle' (1982), 'to disrespect, affront' (1984); U90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98: dis / diss; S: dis / diss; S2: dis; S3: < dis- in words like

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

ditz (n.) stupid person (usually female) | *The easiest girls are the ditzes.*

[C105; L608: (1982); S: 'ditzy person'; S2: 'stupid female'; S3: 'stupid person, person who acts stupid']

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

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

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

do 1. (v.) take (a drug) | *Joanie does a lot of meth;* 2. (n.) hairdo | *I ain't gonna be seen with you with that do;* 3. (v.) have sex with | *She did him again; he must be her new booty call.* | *Jimmy did Jenny last night;* 4. (v.) kill | *I better not see him on the street or he's gonna get done.* [C106 esp black: (2); C106: 'to use or take narcotics', esp black: 'hairdo', C108: do it (3); L611: (1) (1967), (2) (1966), (3) (ca1650), (4) (1780); U89, 99: (1), 92: 'to have sex'; S: (1, 2); S2: (3), do up 'to inject or smoke a drug'; S3: (1, 3); (2) < hairdo; see also **doable**]

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

do the bump and grind (v.) have sex | *They did the bump and grind.*

[S: do the deed, do the do, do the bone dance, do the nasty, do the wild thing; see also **grinding, bump, bump and grind**]

do the horizontal tango (v.) have sex | *They did the horizontal tango.*

[Lii155: horizontal hop, horizontal mambo, horizontal twist and shout (1989); S: do the deed, do the do, do the bone dance, do the nasty, do the wild thing]

do the humpty dumpty (v.) have sex | *They did the humpty dumpty.*

[C221: hump; Lii195: hump (1785); S: do the deed, do the do, do the bone dance, do the nasty, do the wild thing]

do the nasty (v.) have sex | *They did the nasty.*

[Lii640 esp. Black E. (1989); S]

do the wild thing (v.) have sex | *They did the wild thing.*

[S; S2]

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

[S2; S3]

dodo (n.) marijuana | *I could smell the dodo on his clothes.*

[perhaps < doodoo ?; see also **doobie**]

dog 1. (n.) marijuana cigarette | —*Do you have any dogs with you?* —*Yeah, let's go smoke out;* 2. (v.) make offensive comments about; treat with disrespect : **diss, dog on** | *He dogged my shoes.*

[L616: 'dogleg tobacco' (1906) (?), 618 'to treat with contempt or disdain, humiliate' (1930); U84, 92: 'ignore', U90, 92, 94 'jilt, dump', U90, 96: 'make fun of'; U92: 'do something mean to'; S: 'to fail to keep an appointment with, to lie to, to stare at, to ignore'; S2: 'to reject, to leave out, to humiliate, to beat badly'; S3: dog 'to stand up, ignore, snub, to stare at aggressively, to make fun of'; see also **mad dog**]

beat up | *I dropped him. | He got dropped yesterday at the park. | John was gonna drop him after he heard him saying things about his girlfriend.*
 [C116 'kill', 'to take any narcotic, esp in pill or capsule form'; L660 orig. nare.: (1) (163), orig. und.: (2), (1676), 'to shoot; (broadly) to kill' (1726); S3: 'to kill']

drop a load (v.) defecate | *Fred, did you drop a load in your pants? You smell like crap!*
 [C116: drop one's load 'to ejaculate', 119: dump a load; Lii448-49: drop (one's) load; S3: 'to masturbate (of a male)']

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

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

<**dry fuck**> (v.) have sex, usually while fully clothed | *Dry fucking sucks because you have to change your underwear afterwards.*
 [C117: 'to approximate the sex act, without penetration or divestiture'; L664: dry-fuck 'to simulate sexual intercourse without penetration' (1937); S2: 'to rub against one another with one's clothes on, perhaps to the point of orgasm'; S3: 'to engage in dry sex (movements typical of sexual intercourse without penetration) with']

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

dub sack (n.) twenty dollar bag of marijuana | *I had \$21 so I got a dub sack.*
 [S3: 'baggie of marijuana']

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

dude 1. (int.) wow | *Dude, it's hella hot in here. Open a window;* 2. (addr. used to males) | *It's hella hot in here, dude;* 3. (n.) male | *I was talking to that dude. | He's a cool dude.*
 [C118 esp black: 'man, fellow'; L670: 'male person; fellow' (1883), (used in direct address to a male person) (1877-88); 'person of either sex' (1974); U89: 'guy, man, person; guy who is a close friend'; U92: 'male or female person', U96, 01: (2); S: (1), (term of address), 'person, guy'; S2 (1, 3), (voc. used either to a male or a female); S3: (1, 3), (voc. used to a person roughly one's own age or younger); see also **du**]

dukes see **daisy dukes**

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

dumbass (n.) unintelligent male | *Willy is a dumbass for thinking he could go to prom with two of his ex-girlfriends.*
 [C118-19: dumb-ass; L674: dumb-ass'dolt' (1958); S: dumbfuck 'stupid person'; S3: 'unintelligent person']

dummy see **do the humpty dummy**

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

<**dyke**> (n.) lesbian (derog.) | *I was really embarrassed on my wedding day when my soon-to-be wife announced she was a dyke.*
 [C120; L685 (1931); see also **the Dyke**]

e

E. (n.) ecstacy (designer drug) : X. | *After doing E. all night, Johnnie crashed.*
 [see also **E-tard**]

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

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

eat shit (v.) fall down really hard | *Jimmy was trying to jump unto the curb with his skateboard and he ate shit.*
 [C122: 'to accept rebuke or harassment meekly'; L694: 'to submit to degrading treatment' (1858); S3: 'to fail, do badly; to fall']

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

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

8-pack (n.) full set of (eight) toned abdominal muscles | *The first person I think of when I hear 8-pack is Bruce Lee and his stomach.*
 [see also **4-pack, 6-pack, 2-pack**]

endo (n.) marijuana | *I just bought a dime of endo.*
 [pronounced like *end + O*; S2: indigo; S3: indo 'top quality marijuana']

ends (n.) money | *Could I borrow some money, I got no ends, man. | I don't have the ends to get the book to do the reading.*
 [L704 (1960)]

<**E-tard**> (n.) person who does too much ecstasy | *Zack is always going to raves and doing E. He's such an E-tard.*
 [pronounced like *E* plus "tard" (rhymes with *hard*), with the accent on the first syllable; <*E +re tard*>]

f

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

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

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

(Number) 1. (n) male who is ostentatiously gay | *Ace qui puisse dire qu'il y a des framers*; 2. (n) idiot (derog.) (Generally refers to a male, but some speakers use it in the plural to refer to a mixed group)

Galaxy (adj.) unreliable | I don't like working with her because she's *flaky*. [Q137; *insane*; *disorientated*; *crazy*, *eccentric*, or *unpredictable*; erratic; absent-minded] (1999, U44; S, 83)

take on, take out on (v prep). fail to follow through on a previous commitment to (someone or something) | I was supposed to go to Disneyland with my friends, but I forgot and went to the beach instead - I completely flaked on them. | I flaked out on the guys to go over there

Lake 1 (a), unreliable person. *He's a flake so you shouldn't expect anything of him*; 2. (A), flail to leave one said one would do because she never follows through. *She's a flake, or unpredictable person*; 3. (C), teenagers: *flake off to leave; teenagers; stupid, erratic person*, 1763: *flake off to snub, brush off* (1959); *flake off to loaf* (1971); *flake person who is conspicuously eccentric, foolish, crazy, or unpredictable* (1959); 1764: *unreliable person*; 3, (S), 331.

Fifty see Buck Fifty

1344: fire up (verb), boost (someone's) confidence : **pump up** [The coach of the football team fired up his players before every game.]
1345: to excite someone up to be happy, to be dedicated, fired up, excited; S2; to turn on (a machine)]

The see on fire fingers, bang to sexually stimulate a female using the fingers; fingers, bang to sexually stimulate a female using the fingers [1970]; BS; finger to sexually stimulate a female (a female) using the fingers, but she let him fingerbang her yesterday.

F-ing / F-in, 1. (adj) real | **Hes**, un *F-ing* moron; 2. (adv) really, **amborally** | *Its*, *F-in* hot in here. [*Fuckit!*; see also *fréaking* / *freakin*, *fícking* / *fiéckin*]

fine (adj.) very good looking | *That blonde sitting in the front row — she's fine!* [L1746 Black English: (1944), 188; so fine 'perfect, excellent', 197; S, S2, S3]

farrry | (adj.) big | **join's eatting a fatty sandwich.** It must have four layers.
| **I have a fatty test tomorrow!** | **That's a fatty house.** | **That's a fatty car!**
| **me the fatty; 3 (adj.) nice, impressive (of an object or place) | Pass
a fatty house. | **That's a fatty car!** | **a fatty house. | That's a fatty car!**
| **federal** (adj.) extremely good, extremely unusual, extremely impressive | **federal car**,
distinguishes, smooth, having it all together | **That's a federal car.**
| **2000 election was a dramafest.** | **James Bond is federal.**
| **2022 late 1800s; S, abundance of —; S2; occasion where there is a lot of (very) big,
occasions where there are a lot of (many); S3; abundance of (many); see also coexist**
feet (n.) money | Do you have the eff? I've got the stuff!
| **pronounced like feit' (rhymes with Getty), perhaps because [confer feit]**
feeting /feintɪŋ/ see be feeting for / be feint, for
fevere (adj.) really good, really unusual, really impressive | That concert
last night was free.
[741; remarakable, splendid, (1901); S3; good, appealing, desirable]**

Getting promoted at the end of the month. That's fat!
G130: best and most rewards.
USA: comfortable, adventurous, wealthy, esp personally so, I731 esp. Black B. and
looklike girl, U97, really neat; S2: -wealthy, food, excellent; S3: large, big; see also
plae

[C128] *In early 1900s tr. Hobbes: male homosexual, esp an effeminate one; S3: [giant, fat, round].*
[C128 & 131] *Male, effeminate male; L1718: an effeminate man who is a homosexual* [1895]!
[L1718] *Female, fat, round.* —Yea, that's because she fake-basses.
[S3] *round. —Yea, that's because she fake-basses.*

homosexual males | Some people refer to denim as a fag hag because she spends so much time with Jamie and his partner. [C127-128, L718 homossexuals: (1969) S, S3]

Table 2. Gay male (insulting) language applied to straight males

Category	Example	Description
1. (n.)	Gay male (insulting) language applied to straight males;	coward, whiner, complainer : [blith]; 3. (n.) effeminate male (derogative); 4. (n.) jerk [that fagg backed into me]; 5. (n.) cigarette Do you have fagg?
2. (n.)	Gay male (insulting) language applied to straight males;	C127 f 1920s: male homosexual; L716: male homosexual [1921], juveniles are students; an offensive person (1963), (5) (1889); S2: male wimp, male who acts like stereotypes; an effeminate male person (insulting); S3: gay male, effeminate male wimp!]
3. (n.)	Gay male (insulting) language applied to straight males;	gay male, effeminate male wimp!

<flaming / flamin'> (adj.) ostentatiously gay | *The football players would always give Timothy dirty looks because he was flaming.*
 [C137: flaming; L765: '(of a homosexual) blatant or conspicuous' (1941); U96; S: flaming 'blatantly homosexual'; S2: be flaming 'to display blatant homosexual behavior'; S3: flamin' 'flamboyantly gay']

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

flip (v.) act crazy; be anxious; be very angry | *When Jon sees he failed his test he's going to flip!*
 [C140: 'to display enthusiasm, to go insane'; L777: 'to lose one's mind or self-control, get excited' (1950); S: 'to get excited, to be surprised, shocked'; see also candy flip]

<flip a bitch> (v.) make a U-turn | *Hey! We missed the street! Flip a bitch at the next light.*
 [L778: flip 'to make (a turn, as with a motor vehicle)' (1966); S: 'to make an illegal U-turn'; S3]

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

flip out 1. (v.) be anxious; go crazy; act crazy | *He flipped out when his wife died;*
 2. (v.prt.) make (someone) go crazy, make (someone) anxious | *That car accident flipped me out.*
 [C140: 'to display enthusiasm; to go insane'; L777: 'to lose one's mind or self-control, get excited' (1958-59); S: 'to get excited, to be surprised, shocked']

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

floor see **tore up from the floor up**

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

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

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

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

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

fly 1. (v.) go | *I'm late — I've got to fly;* 2. (adj.) good looking with a nice body | *Do you see that girl in the first row to the far left? I saw her in a bathing suit yesterday. That girl is fly!*
 [C142 esp black fr early 1900s: 'stylish, very attractive', 'to run or travel very fast'; L790: 'sophisticated, stylish; (Black English) attractive, splendid' (1879); U92: be flyed up 'look nice (of clothes, hair)', U94, 98, 01: (2); S: 'stylish, attractive, excellent'; S2: 'really good, attractive'; S3: 'attractive, beautiful'; see also **I'll buy if you fly**]

flying / flyin' (adj.) high on drugs | *How could you wonder if Sandy was flying or not if you just saw her snort some cocaine after smoking some weed.*
 [C142 narcotics: fly 'to feel the effects of narcotic intoxication']

<FOB>, <F.O.B.> (n.) person with the characteristics of a recent immigrant | *That guy's a FOB — he can't speak a word of English.*
 [FOB pronounced like fob; S2: 'foreigner who is not aware of the customs or ways of a country'; S3: 'recent Asian immigrant'; < fresh off the boat]

<FOBish> (adj.) looking, acting, or sounding like a recent immigrant | *I asked him what his name was and he said he didn't understand with a FOBish accent.*
 [rhymes with snobbish; S3: 'characteristic of a recent Asian immigrant']

fool, foo 1. (addr. used to friends, perhaps mainly males) | *Eh, fool, let's go play some basketball;* 2. (n.) male | *Me and this other fool got picked to be on the team.*
 [S3: fool, foolio 'social misfit']

for reals? see **reals?**

40 (n.) 40 oz. bottle of beer | *I don't know if there will be beer, so we should pick up some 40's before we hit the party.*
 [pronounced forty; L802 esp. Black English: (1990); S3: forty]

411 (n.) information | *Did you get the 411 on that girl? I really want to know what she's up to.*
 [pronounced four-one-one; S2; S3]

4-pack (n.) set of four toned abdominal muscles | *Five months into working out, Brian had a 4-pack.*
 § Opinions vary on whether this refers to the upper four or the lower four muscles.
 [see also **8-pack, 6-pack, 2-pack**]

4:20 (v.) smoke marijuana | *Let's go 4:20.*
 [pronounced four-twenty; S3: 'time to smoke marijuana', pull a four-twenty 'to smoke marijuana']

freak 1. (n.) sexually kinky person; 2. (n.) promiscuous person; 3. (v.) make out, fondle each other (pl. subj.) | *They were freaking at the party;* 4. (v.) rub against each other while dancing in a sexually stimulating way (pl. subj.)
 [C147: 'to behave strangely and disorientedly as if intoxicated by a psychedelic drug'; L812 esp. prostitutes: 'to engage in unorthodox or unrestrained sexual activity' (1966), L810: 'weirdo' (1895); U84: freakoizo 'mate so perfect he/she must have been created for one'; S: 'attractive girl; weird looking girl; to dance very seductively'; S2: 'handsome male, beautiful female; promiscuous female'; S3: 'to dance very closely to fast music; weirdo, social misfit']

freak out 1. (v.) be out of control, be very nervous, be visibly upset | *It's just a quiz — don't freak out;* 2. (v.prt.) upset (someone), agitate (someone) | *Talking about death freaks me out.*
 [C147: 'to go out of touch with reality, become irrational; to become very excited and exhilarated', freak 'to behave strangely and disorientedly, as if intoxicated by a psychedelic drug'; L812: 'to go crazy' (1966); U83: (1); S; S2: (1); S3: (1)]

G. 1. (n.) gangster, gang member | Johnson is trying to act like a G; 2. (n.) thousand dollars | Johnson paid a hundred G's, for that house!

1941) and "The Devil's Music" (which was later to become the title of his book) (1945). Funky Mamboreous, 1941 Black English: Funky, obsecrionable (1941), S2.

[L844; full-on (1970); S; full-on; S2; full-on]
short, but he is as full on batter.

full on (adjective) complete (used before a noun) | *Damon Stoudamire may be*

Indepackerei (n.) monosaccharide (adjective) | Sonnenmilch wurde aus der Flasche abgepackt. | S. packen: [S3]

[C152, L841, (1945); S, 33]

“flick-up” (n.) person who does things wrong : screw-up | Bill is such a *flick-up*. He is going nowhere in life.

such-me boots to the club last night. [L840 (1989+); S; middleaff or higher boots worn with a mitsikir]

high-me boots - (n.)-thigh-high-leather-boots [Jenny decided to wear her
high-me boots; messed up, wrong bag, adults; deranged; weird looking]

(C151; confrused; neurotic; intoxicated), 1837; ruined, 1939; heavily intoxicated by liquor; S₁; drugs (1944); crazy, 1946; S₂; drunk; massed (1946); S₃; drunk; drugged (1944); heavily intoxiated by liquid; S₄; massed (1946); drunk; drugged (1944); heavily intoxiated by liquid; S₅; S₆; S₇; S₈; S₉; S₁₀; S₁₁; S₁₂; S₁₃; S₁₄; S₁₅; S₁₆; S₁₇; S₁₈; S₁₉; S₂₀; S₂₁; S₂₂; S₂₃; S₂₄; S₂₅; S₂₆; S₂₇; S₂₈; S₂₉; S₃₀; S₃₁; S₃₂; drunk;

unpleasant : messed up | My professor gave us homework over Christmas - that's fucked up!

term drug use: messed up He got fucked up at the party. | Jeff is fucked up, he's had way too much weed; 2. (ads) bad, wrong,

blacked up 1. (adj.) drunk; high on drugs; showing the effects of long-term abuse.

Mom, your mother — John, your sister is ugly. — Hey, Mike, fuck your mom.

“fk your mom”** (int. used as a response to an insult from a friend): your mother’s mother is a bitch!

(Sometime) — by [secret] — I never up my sleeve this quid/e.

shake up 1. (v.) beat up, injure : **strew up** | He got fucked up after the party | My brother is all fucked up. 2. (v.) do something wrong : screw up

C151: to cheat, swindle, malfeasant, take advantage of, L1883; to cheat, victimize, see on C151; *cheat* / *swindle* / *malfeasant*, *take advantage of*, *cheat*, *victimize*, see also (adj.) *as lucky*, *dry luck*; [deceptive, betrays, 1866]; see also (adv.) *as lucky*, *dry luck*;]

spade | *spād* | *n.* A hand tool with a flat, pointed head used for digging or moving soil; a shovel.

treat *v.* treat badly; do something bad to : screw.

game see **be true to the game**, **have game**

gamer (n.) person who is the best at what he or she does (usually, in sports)
| *Johnnie is such a gamer when it comes to basketball.*
[C156: 'a brave and enterprising player, esp one who works with pain or against the odds'; L860 sports: 'an especially tenacious or effective team player' (1982)]
gang see **a gang**

gangload (quant) whole lot, large amount | —*Look at that gangload of raisins! —Yeah, that's a gangload! They've got gangloads of cash hidden in their house.*
(see also **a gang**)

ganja (n.) marijuana | *We smoked some good ganja last weekend.*
(pronounced like *gone* plus "juh" (rhymes with *uh*); C156: 'strong type of marijuana obtained from a cultivated strain of Indian hemp'; S; S2; S3; see also **holy ganja**)

gank 1. (v.) grab, take, steal (usually used about only petty theft) | *Someone ganked my CDs; 2. (v.) hit, beat up; destroy | John ganked Jim with a right hook. | That tree really ganked your car when you hit the black ice and slid into it; 3. (v.) take advantage of, swindle | John is always getting ganked by car dealers.*
[S2: (1); S3: (1); see also **a gank**]

gatt (n.) handgun | *No one messes with Jimmy because he always has his gatt.*
[C157 fr early 1900s underworld: *gat*; L869: *gat* (1897); U90, 94: *gat*; S2: *gat*; S3: *gat*; < Gatling gun]

gay (adj.) stupid; not having much happening | *He's so gay, he does stupid stuff all the time. | That party was gay — not much was going on. | Magnolia was gay as hell.*
[C157 homosexuals, 1930s or earlier: 'homosexual'; L871 juveniles: 'stupid, foolish, crazy' (1978); U84: 'weird, strange, different'; S: 'stupid; ugly; corny, weird'; S2: 'stupid, inferior'; S3: 'stupid, dumb, silly, weird']

gazillion (n.) large number of (more than a **bazillion**) | *I've got a gazillion things to do!*

gears see **shift the gears**

get see best get to (v.)-ing/best get to (v.)-in, let's get cracking / let's get crackin'

get action on (v.prep.) help oneself to, eat, drink (a food or beverage, usually available in large quantities) | *Get action on that pizza. | We got action on the keg.*
(see also **get some action**)

get bent (v.) leave, get lost | *Hank was bugging me too much so I told him to get bent. | Get bent!*
[L137 esp. stu.: 'go to hell!' (1969)]

get busy (v.) have sex | *They got busy. | He got busy with her. | She got busy with him.*
[U83; S: 'to have sex'; S2: 'to make out'; L: 'to have sex']

get buzzed (v.) get drunk enough to feel it | *Let's go out Friday and get buzzed. | I need to get buzzed tonight.*

[C57: *buzz* 'a feeling or surge of pleasure, esp a pleasant sense of intoxication'; L339: *buzz* 'a feeling of mild intoxication' (1849); S1: have a buzz 'to have a slightly dizzy feeling as the result of using alcohol, marijuana, or any other drug'; catch a buzz 'to start feeling the effects of alcohol or another drug'; see also **be buzzing / be buzzin', make (someone) buzz**]

get cheezed (v.) get cheated | *He just paid \$1000 for those cruddy studio monitors — he got cheezed.*

get denied 1. (v.) get rejected (after making a request for a date or for sex) | *Everyone found out today that Jerry got denied by Leticia at the party yesterday; 2. (v.) have a shot blocked (in basketball) | Steve got denied today when he tried to shoot over some seven-foot guy.*
[S2: deny 'to turn down a request from, reject (someone)'; see also **denied**]

get jiggy 1. (v.) dance | *I'm gonna go get jiggy at the club; 2. (v.) have sex | They were getting jiggy.*

[C235: *jig-jig* 'the sex act'; Lii276: *jig-a-jig, jiggy-jig* 'copulation' (1890-96) 278: *jiggy* 'crazy; jittery' (1933); U98: get *jiggy* with 'to be self-righteous about']

get jiggy with it (v.) have sex | *They got jiggy with it in the back of the van.*
[C235: *jig-jig* 'the sex act'; Lii276: *jig-a-jig, jiggy-jig* 'copulation' (1890-96)]

get lifted (v.) get high on drugs | *We got lifted after smoking a few bongs.*

get off 1. (v.) masturbate | *He gets off looking at Playboy; 2. (v.pr.) masturbate (someone) | She got him off last night.*
[C161: 'to have an orgasm'; L883: 'to achieve orgasm' (1867); S2: 'to have an orgasm', get off with oneself 'to masturbate'; S3]

get off my nuts (imp.) leave me alone, stop | —*Have you done your paper yet? —No, get off my nuts already.*

[C161: get off someone's back; S: get off 'to stop bothering'; S2: get off (someone's) jock 'to stop bothering (a male)'; S3: get off (someone's) jock: 'to stop pestering (someone)']

get off on (v.prep.) like, be stimulated by | *Mike gets off on swimming in the morning. | She's a math major so she gets off on quadratic equations.*

[C162: 'to enjoy greatly'; L884 orig. Black English: 'to derive intense pleasure from' (1971); S; S2; S3]

get (one's) (v./n.) on (v.) do one's (v.)-ing; do an action associated with (n.) | *My parents are gone for the weekend, so we can go over and get our smoke on. | I have a midterm tomorrow, so I gotta go get my study on.*
[U98: 'to ___ with an enthusiastic tone'; S2: get your ___ on 'go on and do it with your (noun); go on — start (verb)-ing'; S3: get one's (verb) on 'to verb; to start to verb'; see also **get (one's) roll on, get one's step on**]

get (one's) roll on (v.) drive | *At seven o'clock we jumped in the car and got our roll on down to the party.*

get (one's) step on (v.) go | *When that guy came up to me I told him that he better get his step on before I beat him up.*

griffiths [S2, S3] *sees the girls*

girlfriend (addr., used by a female to a female friend) [S2, S3]

grind [S2, S3] *homosexual* [1912]; *see also homogirl*

grip, 2. [S2, S3] *female friend* | *Amys friend* | *Amys boyfriend*; *a female homosexual*; *1897 esp. pris.*; *an effeminate male*

grind [S2, S3] *homosexuals*; *a male homosexual*; *1897 esp. pris.*; *booty the buttocks*; *S2; booty rear end, butt; sex*!

grind [S2, S3] *large* [n. (females)] *(female)s close female friend* | *She's got a big ghetto booty.*

grind [S2, S3] *coward (in a sports context): *bitch*, *pussy*, *wuss** | *Don't be a git*, 2. [S2, S3] *booty* [the sex ass], *1245 esp. Black English*; *booty the buttocks*; *S2; booty rear end, butt; sex*!

grind [S2, S3] *homosexual* [1912]; *see also homogirl*

grind [S2, S3] *Henry a flavor last night.*

grind [S2, S3] *attitude all the time because he makes fun of her chest.*

grind [S2, S3] *1938 Amys black; have an attitude to thisis attitude; 2s; give attitude to be a bad attitude or vagabondy*; *1939; give attitude to act like a nasty, coniving person; to be a black man to express solidarity and antiestablishment* [1972]; *dislike and complain about ones' plight; to be a peerless Black English; dasp, any of various elaborate handshakes used esp. by young dasps, one may hit another's closed fist with one's own closed fist*! [see also leave (someone) hanging / leave (someone) hanging]

grind [S2, S3] *time* [1939 Black E. (1974)]

grind [S2, S3] *hit ones' closed fist on top of (someone else's)*

grind [S2, S3] *after which that person hits ones' closed fist with his and then both hit thei*

grind [S2, S3] *their closed fists together: give (someone) dasp | Give me a pound.*

grind [S2, S3] *give (someone) a pound* (v.) *hit ones' closed fist on top of (someone else's)*

grind [S2, S3] *ask him props, asking for John forgot Dumitres birthda*

grind [S2, S3] *give (someone) the axe* (v.) *dump (someone) | John forgot Dumitres birthda*

grind [S2, S3] *so she gave him the axe.*

grind [S2, S3] *over; to dismiss or discharge; L63; axe a finishing action, such as... rejection of*

grind [S2, S3] *1883; give the axe; see also get the axe!*

grind [S2, S3] *pronounced *jizz* (n.) (1941), (v.) (1983); S; jiss [rhymes with fizz], to rhyme with *graffiti*.*

glam 1. (n.) 80s rock and roll characterized by elaborate guitar solos and band members with long hair | *Fred listens to too much glam. If I hear another Twisted Sister song I'm gonna puke;* 2. (adj.) characterized by the look and style of 80s rock and roll | *Joey is so glam that he grew out his hair and thinks he's a rock star.*
[L901 entertainment industry: 'glamour' (1937); < glamour]

glass (n.) glass pipe used to smoke drugs | *I've got the crack, do you have the glass?*

geek (v.) spit saliva out of one's mouth by pushing one's tongue against one's lower teeth
[rhymes with *leak*; (?) L902: gleet 'purulent discharge from the urethra'; S2: 'to shoot saliva inconspicuously out of one's mouth'; S3: 'to send a stream of spit out of one's mouth']

glove (n.) condom : **jimmy cap** | *I keep a glove in my wallet just in case I get really intimate with Bertha.*
[L906 (1958)]

gnarly (adj.) intense, shocking, scary, exciting, causing an adrenaline rush | *That wave was gnarly! | That accident was gnarly. | That was a gnarly roller coaster. | When I bungee-jumped, it was so gnarly.*
[rhymes with *Harley*; C169 teenagers: 'excellent, wonderful'; L907 orig. surfing: 'dangerous or difficult' (1977), students: 'splendid, wonderful' (1982), esp. students: 'awful, disgusting' (1978); U83: 'awful'; U83: 'good'; U84: 'wonderful'; S: 'awful, far-out, mind-blowing; cool'; S2: 'great, excellent; disgusting'; S3: 'wonderful, great, disgusting, gross']

go (v.) say | *We'd walk out of the building and John would go, "Shotgun – no beau!"*
[C169 teenagers esp fr late 1960s: 'to say'; L908 (1942); U83, 89, 90, 01; S: 'to say (mainly used in telling a story)'; S2; S3; see also *be going out, be good to go, have got it going on / have got it goin' on*]

go balls out (v.) give it one's all | *At the end of the race I went balls out.*
[C15 car-racing and motorcyclists: balls-out 'very great, extreme, total'; S; S2]

go commando (v.) not wear underwear (of a male) : **freeball** | *My friend John goes commando.*

go muff diving / go muff divin' (v.) have oral sex with a female | *Johnny went muff divin' last night.*
[C285: muff-dive; Lii611: muff-dive (1948); S3: muff diving 'oral sex with a female']

go postal (v.) go crazy | *Jack went postal after he got rear-ended on the freeway.*
[U96; S3]

go to the fish market (v.) have oral sex with a female | *He went to the fish market last night.*
[C135 students: fish 'promiscuous woman', C447 fr black: tuna fish: 'the vulva'; L753: fish 'the vulva or vagina; (hence) copulation' (1890-91); S2: fish taco, fish 'female']

go to the fish market on (v.prep.) have oral sex with (a female) | *He went to the fish market on her.*

goat see *stroke the goat*

god see *pray to the porcelain god*

good see *be good to go, it's all good*

gone (adj.) drunk

[C172 jazz musicians: 'intoxicated, esp with narcotics'; S; S2]

got in have got ass, have got ass for days, have got back, have got it going on / have got it goin' on, I've got shotgun

got took (past v.) got swindled, got taken advantage of; got beaten | *Fred got took.*
[only used in the past tense, with *got*]

goth 1. (adj.) having a specific look: dressed all in black, with a pale face (often achieved with powder) and black nail polish, and (for females) dark eye makeup and lipstick : **gothic** | *He's goth;* 2. (n.) the look of people who are **goth** | *Goth is so out of style.*
[S: goth, gothic 'wearing black clothes, sliver jewelry, pointed shoes, black lipstick']

gothic (adj.) having a specific look: dressed all in black, with a pale face (often achieved with powder) and black nail polish, and (for females) dark eye makeup and lipstick : **goth** | *He's gothic.* | *She sports that gothic look all the time.*
[S: goth, gothic 'wearing black clothes, sliver jewelry, pointed shoes, black lipstick']

G.Q. (adj.) well dressed and attractive (of a male) | *We went to the club and there was a whole bunch of guys looking G.Q.*
[L945 esp. students: 'extremely fashionable' (1988); U83: 'preppy', 84; S; S2; S3; < the magazine *GQ*, < *Gentleman's Quarterly*]

gravy see *it's all gravy*

great see *have a great prayer life, have a great personality*

greenhouse (n.) small enclosed area filled with marijuana smoke | *We smoked so much weed that our room became a greenhouse.*

greens (n.) marijuana | *Jack came up with the greens last night.* | *The greens I bought from that guy in Dykstra were cheap.*
[L962: green 'green, uncured marijuana' (1952-58); S3: green; see also *sticky green*]

grind see *be grinding, bump and grind, do the bump and grind*

grip see *a grip*

gripload (quant) whole lot, really large amount of | *I'm going to steal that gripload of cash!*
[C182 fr middle 1800s grip 'traveling bag, valise'; U92: grip 'large sum of money', U96; S2: grip 'large amount'; S3: grip 'large amount'; see also *a grip*]

grit (n.) cigarette | *Can you hook me up with a grit?*

grub (v.) eat | *Let's go grub.*

[C184 late 1800s cowboys: 'food'; black: (v); L980: 'to eat a meal' (1724), 'food' (1659); U97; S; S2; S3]

grub on (v.prep.) eat (something) | *I was grubbing on some pizza last night.*

[betweeen, have been with] [C21; better, a queer argument; L125; beef, argument, dispute, (1899); see also beef between] [They have been between them.]

[have been between (v., prep.) have a disagreement or issue between (one another) — they have been between them.]

[between, have been with] [L125; beef, a queer argument; L125; beef, argument, dispute, (1899); see also beef between] [They have been between them.]

[have been between today. She better not make me put her in her place.]

[1938 Army to black, to dislike and complain about one's place; to be arrogant or attitude today.]

[Betty has an attitude (v.) feel superior; be unsatisfied with life.]

I have a terrible head poking — I'll be back in a few minutes.

[Australia Powers, 2]

have a terrible head poking/have a terrible head poking (v.) have to defecate | have a nice personality see have a great personality

[Australia Powers, 2]

could choose a douchey!

baldly! All that shtuff is taking its toll because I've got a load on deck that could really | have to defecate really | have a load on deck that could choke a donkey (v.) have to defecate really

[Australia Powers, 2]

have a load on deck (v.) be attractive (used by some Christian students)

[Australia Powers, 2]

lot, do you have a load on deck?

[1948; load, feces, (1866)]

have a great prayer life (v.) be attractive (used by some Christians)

[Australia Powers, 2]

what does Gill's girlfriend send look like? — Oh, she has a great personality.

[1948; have a good personality]

have a great personality, have a nice personality (v.) be ugly | — Hey, Thee,

[class in time]

haul ass (v.) hurry really fast | I've gotta haul ass if I want to make it to

[1936; J144 (1918); S2, S3]

hating/batin, see be hating life/be-batim, life, be hating/life-batim, it

[Australia Powers, 2]

the muckhees.

hash (n.) marijuana | Smoking the hash made his eyes red and gave him

[1938; hashish, J138; hashish, (1948); S2; < hashish]

difficult, very bad; S3]

hasher, batia see player-bater, Player-bata

[Australia Powers, 2]

the muckhees.

hashish (n.) not nice, mean, unpleasant | You got friend? That's harsh.

[1938 (1948); harsh on criticism unfairly, 1941; S; very bad, mean; S2; hard,

difficult, very bad; S3]

hashish, (1944); S3; hard core]

studying if I want to pass the final. | That which's a hardcore tennis player — she practices every day.

[1934; hard-core, essential and uncompromising; L131 mill, unansweredly

studying if I want to do some hardcore

player see be rolling hard/be-rolling, hard

[she be rolling hard/be-rolling, hard]

[The Roy Rogers/Dale Evans song "Happy Trails to You"]

[Happy trail (n.) line of hair from the naval to the pubic area; startway to

have beef with (v.prep.) have an issue or problem with (someone) | *Do you have beef with me?*
 [C21: beef 'a quarrel, argument'; L125: beef 'argument, dispute' (1899); see also **be beef between, have beef between**]

have bitch (v.) sit in the middle of the back seat (in a car) | —*I have window. —I have other window! Ha ha, Fred, you have bitch.*
 [S: sit bitch, ride bitch; see also **ride bitch**]

have deep crew (v.) have a lot of people (of a place) | *This place has deep crew.*

have game (v.) be talented at something (usually a sport) | *Kobe Bryant has the most game for anyone his age.*
 [U96: have got no game 'to be lacking skill'; S3: have got game 'to be good at making sexual approaches']

<**have got ass**> (v.) have large buttocks (of a female) : **have got back, have junk in the trunk** | *She's got ass.*

<**have got ass for days**> (v.) have really large buttocks (of a female) | *She's got ass for days.*
 [L561: for days 'extensively' (1971)]

have got back (v.) have large buttocks (of a female) : <**have got ass**, have junk in the trunk | *Jennifer Lopez gets attention because she's got back.*
 [U92: back 'large buttocks'; S2: baby got back 'that girl has large buttocks'; S3: < the older phrase Baby got back, popularized in the Sir Mix-a-Lot song]

have got it going on/have got it goin' on (v.) be very attractive, be desirable | *He's got it goin' on. | Man! She's got it goin' on!*

have heat (v.) carry a gun : **pack** | *He's got heat.*
 [C813 underworld: pack heat; Lii61 und.: heat 'a handgun' (1926); S2: pack heat]

have hops (v.) have the ability to jump high | *He's got hops! Did you see how high over the rim he got?*
 [S2]

have junk in the trunk (v.) have large buttocks (of a female) : **have got back, <have got ass>** | *She's got junk in the trunk! | Man, does she have junk in the trunk! I wouldn't be suprised if she beeped when she backed up.*

have nice assets (v.) be attractive (especially: have an attractive rear end) | *When Trina walked by, the guys noticed she had nice assets.*
 [may be pronounced with a special emphasis on *ass*]

have the squirts (v.) have diarrhea
 [S: Hershey squirt 'stain on one's underpants due to a liquid-emitting fart']

hay (n.) marijuana | *Did you score some hay?*
 [C200 narcotics; Lii49: narc. (1984)]

hazed (adj.) high on drugs | *Brett was sitting in the corner of the couch hazed.*
 [C224: in a haze 'in a dazed, disoriented, confused state'; U90: haze 'to bother, disturb']

head see **airhead, basehead, chickenhead, crackhead, have a turtle head poking / have a turtle head pokin', pothead, turtle head**

head shop (n.) store that sells drug paraphernalia | *I bought a new bubbler at the head shop last weekend.*
 [C202 esp 1960s teenagers and counterculture]

headcase (n.) mentally unstable person | *Hank was known as a headcase because he used to randomly pounce on people he didn't know.*
 [C201: 'an insane or very eccentric person'; Lii56: 'person undergoing or in need of psychiatric treatment' (1955)]

header (n.) type of exhaust pipe that increases the sound a car makes | *You can usually find headers on Honda Civics.*

headlights (n.) breasts : **jugs** | *Katy's headlights looked really perky in that tank top.*
 [C201; Lii58 (ca1919); S: eyes 'breasts']

heat see **have heat**

heater (n.) fastball | *Nolan Ryan threw one hell of a heater.*
 [Lii62 (1977)]

heave (v.) vomit | *Quin was heaving in the trash can outside in the backyard.*
 [C202; Lii62 (1832)]

heaven see **stairway to heaven**

hecka (adv.) very (used before adjectives) : **hella** | *I had a hecka good time with everyone last night.*
 § Regarded as a euphemism for hella.
 [S; S2; < **heck of a**]

heiress (n.) fat female | *Oprah Winfrey used to be such a heiress till she lost all that weight.*
 [C203 early 1800s: 'young woman, esp an attractive one'; Lii71: 'a girl or woman, esp. if plump' (1835); S; S2; S3]

Heine (n.) Heineken beer | *I love Heine, it's the best beer.*
 [rhymes with *tiny*; Lii71: Heinie (1977); < **Heineken**]

hell see **as hell, the (n.) from hell, (adj.) as hell**

hella (adv.) very (used before adjectives) : **hecka** | *I'm hella pissed. | Dude, it's hella hot in here. Open a window! | John got hella wasted at the party.*
 § Use of this expression is associated by some people with Northern California.
 [C204: a helluva '[a] very remarkable'; Lii78 (1989*); U94, 95, 97; S; S2: hella, helluv; S3; < **hell of a**]

hello (int.) it's obvious; you're so stupid | —*Are UCLA teams referred to as the Bruins because their mascot is a bear? —Hello!*
 [usually pronounced with the accent on the second syllable; Lii81 (1985, 1990*); U96: 'what are you thinking? what's going on?'; S: 'I can't believe this; what's going on here, ugh'; S2: 'excuse me?, what's this?'; S3: 'what are you thinking?, what's going on?']

hells yeah, hell yeah (int.) okay, sure : **right on** | —*Are you going to the salsa club tonight?—Hells yeah!*
 [S2: fuck yeah 'yes, definitely']

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | You know Denry [C213; IAG6 (1934)]

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | She hooked up with Jeff yesterday [tomorrow! (int) oh, my God!, oh, Gosh!, oh shit! | Holy cow! I have a test]

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | You know Denry [hooky see shut (one)s hole

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | She hooked up with Jeff yesterday [hooky see play tourist hooky

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | You know Denry [H0 see We H0

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | She hooked up with Jeff yesterday [female who is not liked or respected], > Where; see also big booty ho, skank-ass ho!]

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | She hooked up with Jeff yesterday [Black E.; A sexually promiscuous woman (1958-59); U90, 98; S2; S3; Slut; female who is promoted like ho; C210; ho/hes, prostitute or other disreputable woman; L1112 esp. slut | A lot of sleeps around; female who dresses provocatively (derog); : looks as if she sleeps around; female who dresses provocatively (derog); : going to marry Georgina because she is such a ho; 2. (n.) female who dresses provocatively (derog); : cho> 1. (n.) female who sleeps around (derog); : slut | No proper man is female who dresses in a tacky, slutty style; provocative, slutty; hooker mama [L1107; hit, hit up (1984 (hit), 1999 (hit up))

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | You know Denry [cash.

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | You know Denry [hit up for (v,prt, prep.) ask (someone) for | Johnnie hit up Jason for some sex hit the spot; 2. (v.) stimulate a female to orgasm | Gabby stopped hauiting sex hit the spot; 2. (v.) stimulate a female to orgasm | Gabby stopped hauiting hit the spot 1. (v.) go to that place | I heard there's a party at Jenny's - let's get with that; S3; see also tap that

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | You know Denry [hit that tonight; | Kelly looked at Stater and said, "I want to hit that!"

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) make out with; have sex with | John hit and Jenny went out last night. Did he hit it? | Did they hit it?

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) have sex together (of a couple) | John hit it (v.) have sex (of a male); score; have sex together (of a couple)

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) have sex with | John hit a home run with Missy. [hit a home run with (v,prep.) have sex with | John hit a home run with (1974); L1130 esp. stu; home run, an act of seduction culminating in sexual intercourse; (209 narcotics; a putt of a mulligan cigarette; L1105 (2) (1959); 106. to arrive in or at, reach; (1888), 108 (1) (1947), to copulate with a woman); (1959); S1, (2); S2; (2)]

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) have sex with | Let's go hit John's house. | They want to hit the party. [Let's hit BJ's tonight. | Let's go hit John's house. | Can I get a hit of that joint? | Can I hit the bong?; 2. (n.) drag; putt (on a cigarette) | the beer, man! | Can I hit that joint? | Hit that joint! | Hit (somebody driving drinkable); use a drug (verb) | Can I hit that joint? | Hit that male friend (usually male); S3; (1, 2)]

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) have sex with | John hit a home run with (1985; demands; esp. emotionally, 1989); > When Harry Met Sally

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) have sex with | John hit a home run with (high maintenance (adj); requiring a lot of attention, money, or time | She's high maintenance.

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) have sex with | John hit a home run with (heresy (n.) nonsense (used by some Christian students) | —I'm so buff —That's heresy.

hooked up with 1. (v,prep.) have sex with | John hit a home run with (C205; L186 Black E.; (1962); S3)

She's such a trick; 2. (v.) get | Can you hook me up with some basketball tickets?
 [Lii146 stu.: 'to engage in kissing, petting, or sexual intercourse' (1993); U94: 'to give (something) to (someone) for free'; U97: 'to get together with, make contact with', U01; (1); S2: 'to get together with, make contact with', (3); S3: 'to meet; to arrange for (someone) to meet (someone); to give (someone something) for free']

hook-up (n.) connection | *Jim has the hook-ups with the concert tickets.* |
 [I found a hook-up.
 [S3]

hoop it up (v.) play basketball | *Let's go hoop it up tonight.*
 [Lii147: hoop out (1980); U94: hoop, hoops 'basketball'; S3: hoops 'basketball']

hoops see shoot hoops

hooters (n.) breasts | *I couldn't stop staring at Yvonne's hooters in class today.*
 [C215; Lii150 (1975); S2; S3]

horizontal tango see do the horizontal tango

hork 1. (v.) smoke (something) out of a water pipe | *Let's hork this stuff; 2. (v.) take (all the food) for oneself | Look out – he's gonna hork all the food; 3. (v.) vomit | I drove home fast because I didn't want my brother to hork in my car.*
 [rhymes with fork; Lii155: 'to steal, swipe' (1983); 135 narc.: honk 'to take by inhalation', stu: 'to vomit'; S: 'to take without asking, steal'; S2: 'to steal, take secretly'; honk 'to vomit']

horn see man horn

hot 1. (adj.) gorgeous, beautiful, sexy | *Janna is really hot, I can't think of a girl who is a beautiful as her; 2. (adj.) stolen | He's so cheap; that's gotta be hot for sure.*
 [C217: 'lively, vital, vibrant'; Lii171: 'sexually attractive, sexy' (1929-31), 172 (2) (1924); S: 'very good, gorgeous'; S2: 'good, fashionable, popular, good looking'; S3: 'extremely attractive'; see also think (one) is hot shit]

hotbox 1. (v.) fill a small enclosed area with marijuana smoke | *Everybody thinks the characters in Scooby Doo are always hotboxing; 2. (v.) fill (a small enclosed area) with marijuana smoke | The stoners hotboxed their van last night in the parking lot.*
 [Lii175 sports: hot box 'a steam cabinet for weight-reducing']

hottie (n.) attractive person | *Do you see that hottie in history class any more?*
 [Lii185 esp rap music (1991); U96; S2; S3]

how's it? (grt.) how's it going? | *How's it? I haven't seen you in a long time!*

how's it hanging? / how's it hangin'? (grt.) how's it going? how are you doing? | —*How's it hanging, Tom? —Good; got a lot of homework, though. How about you?*
 [Lii22: how are they hanging? (1928); U97]

hummer 1. (n.) fastball | *Roger Clemens threw a 97 mph hummer a night ago; 2. (n.) blowjob, fellatio | Jenny gave Johnnie the best hummer of his life last night.*
 [C221: 'person or thing that is wonderful, remarkable, etc'; Lii193 (1), 192-3: hum job, hummer 'oral copulation, can be by putting another's testicles in one's mouth and humming' (1970); S3: (2)]

humpty dumpty see do the humpty dumpty

hundoe see a hundoe

hun-fit see a hunfit

hurl (v.) vomit | *I got sick after the party and hurled all over the doorstep. | That nasty horror movie made me want to hurl.*
 [Lii203 (1964); S2; S3]

hurting see be hurting, be hurting for

hydro (n.) water pipe for smoking marijuana : **bong** | *That is a sweet hydro – let's hit it.*

i

ice (n.) diamond jewelry | *Look at all the ice she's wearing.*
 [C223: 'diamonds; gems and jewelry'; Lii211 orig. und.: 'diamonds' (1906)]

iced out (adj.) wearing flashy jewelry | *She walked into the party iced out.*

if the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin' (s.) leave me alone, I'm having sex | *Hey, guys, Esther and I are leaving. If the van is a-rockin', don't come a-knockin'.*

ill, illy (adj.) good, unusual, impressive : **illy** | *That car is ill! | That car is illy!*
 [Lii217: 'excellent' (1991); see also be illy]

I'll buy if you fly (s.) I'll pay if you do the driving | *I don't want to drive to McDonald's. I'll buy if you fly.*

illing / illin' see be illing / be illin'

illy see ill

in the zone see be in the zone

in your face (int.) so there; I showed you : **booyah** : —*Bet you can't parallel park in that space. (...later...) —In your face!*
 [C161: get in someone's face: 'to be in someone's presence'; C162: get out of someone's face 'leave alone, stop annoying'; L714: in (one's) face 'annoying (one)' (1953); U84: 'get lost!'; U87: get in (someone's) face; S: be in (someone's) face 'to bother, fight with', get in (someone's) face 'to confront, provoke'; S3: be in (someone's) face 'to confront, annoy, provoke']

issues (n.) problems | *He has issues with his new boss.*

it see how's it?

midterm because she was just jerking off all week.
2. (v.) waste time, not do anything of importance | Kelly fumbled her jerk off 1. (v.) masturbate (of a male) | Zach always jerks off in my shower;
[C233 teenager; after and energetic; Li261 (1961); Us3, 90, 92; S]
jazzed about his trip to Jamaica. jacked up | Zach was really jazzed (adj.) excited, filled with anticipation : amped | Zach was really Jane see many Jane
jazzed up | That's so jacked up; mean, evil; ugly]
jacket (n.) parka, coat | That car is so giddy and upsetting;
jacketed (adj.) messed up | She's so jacked up | He's cheating on his partner, messed up; ruined, evill; ugly]
jacketed (adj.) bad, wrong : messed up | That car is so giddy and upsetting;
jacketed (adj.) excited, exhilarated; Li237: jacked up stimulate, confused, wrong and upsetting;
jacketed (adj.) excited, exhilarated, stimulated; S3: incorrect, confused, wrong and upsetting;
jacketed (adj.) excited, exhilarated; Li237: jacked up stimulate, confused, wrong and upsetting;
jacketed (adj.) excited, exhilarated; Li237: jacked up stimulate, confused, wrong and upsetting;
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jacketed (adj.) excited, exhilarated; Li237: jacked up stimulate, confused, wrong and upsetting;

josticke see play with (one's) josticke, play with (a male's) josticke
jonesing for / Jonesin', for see be Jonesing for / be Jonesin', for
[C238; Li266 now esp; Black E.; Johnson (1986)]
Johnson (n.) Penis | Tim peeled over the divider and saw Jim's Johnson.
[Li299; Joey, a doctor (1990)]
such a jock.
jocky (n.) unwelcome follower | That guy always follows me around. He's such a jock.
jocks see Tools for Jocks
jockstrap (n.) penis | That's so jacked up | He's cheating on his male(s) jockstrap
jockey (v., prep.) like, be attracted to : jock, sweat | Johnnie is jocking on jockey (v., prep.) like, be attracted to : jock, sweat; 2. (v.) make advances to, flirt
jockey (v., prep.) like, be attracted to : jock on, sweat | I knew Johnny walked into the ballroom he was gonna J.O.
J.O. (n.) masturbate (of a male) | I knew when Johnny walked into the ballroom he was gonna J.O.
Johnny cap (n.) condom : glove | I always keep a Johnny cap in my wallet for emergencies.
Johnny cap (n.) condom, Jimmy hat, Jim cap, Jim hat, condom; see also Johnny cap
Johnny cap (n.) cap multi and Black E.; (1) (1988), (2) (1990); S2: Johnny hat, Johnny condom;
Johnny cap (n.) put it in her mouth; 2. (n.) condom | Make sure you have a Johnny on before you have intercourse.
Johnny (n., penes | She gave me the look so I pulled out my Johnny and
Johnny see jockey, get jockey, get jockey with it
Johnny (n., penes | I gotta jet - I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I gotta jet - I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!
Johnny (n., penes | I leave | I have class!

jugs (n.) breasts | *In my dream, Letticia let me put my face between her jugs.*
[C239; Lii317 (1957)]

juice in jungle juice

juke (v.) change directions quickly to elude (an opponent) (especially in sports) | *When I was running down the court on a fast break, I juked him and made my shot.*
[C239 sports: 'to swerve and reverse evasively; trick a defender or tackler'; Lii323 esp. sports and mil. av.: 'to duck, dodge, or take similar evasive action' (1513); U92: juked 'tricked'; S: 'to mess up, screw over'; S2: 'to cheat'; S3]

jump (someone's) bones (v.) have sex with (someone) | *He jumped her bones at the party.*
(Lii228: jump on (someone's) bones (1952), jump (someone's) bones (1983); U83: jump on (someone's) bones; S: jump on (someone's) bones, jump (someone's) bones)

jungle juice (n.) alcoholic punch served at parties | *I cannot stand drinking jungle juice.*
[C240 WW2 Army fr earlier nautical: 'liquor made by prisoners, soldiers, etc. from any available alcohol and flavorings'; Lii330 mil.: 'an alcoholic beverage made illicitly and from ingredients at hand in the tropics, usu. by servicemen' (1942)]

junk see **have junk in the trunk**

J.V. (adj.) unable to perform at a normal level | *Jesse couldn't handle four classes - he's so J.V. | Jessie is so JV that she can only have two beers before she pukes.*
[<junior varsity]

k

K. (n.) kilo | *He bought a K. of pot.*
[C243 narcotics; Lii335 narc. (1975); <kilo]

keeping it real / keepin' it real see **be keeping it real / be keepin' it real**

kegger (n.) party with a keg of beer | *Are you going to the kegger Saturday? There'll be a shitload of beer.*
[C244 teenagers & students: 'beer party'; Lii339 stu. (1968); S; S2; S3]

key 1. (n.) kilo | *He bought a ki of pot;* 2. (adj.) important | *That shot was key.*
[C244 narcotics: (1); Lii342 (1) orig. narc. (1968), (2) (1980); S: (2); S2: (2); (1) <kilo]

kick (v.) finish (a bowl of marijuana in a water pipe) | *Man, can I get another hit? Sorry, it's kicked.* | *We kicked the bowl.*

kick back (v.) relax, take it easy | *Let's kick back in the jacuzzi.*
[C245 college students fr black; Lii351 (1972); U92, 94, 96; S; S2; S3; see also **kick-back**]

kick it (v.) relax, take it easy | *Let's go kick it at my pad.*
(Lii348 (1983-86); U87, 95, 97, 98, 99, U92: kick; S; S2; S3)

kick (someone) to the curb (v.) dump (someone in a relationship) | *She kicked him to the curb after they'd been together for two years.*

[Lii350: 'to reject or dismiss callously' (1991); see also **to the curb**]

<kick-ass> (adj.) great; exciting | *I went to a kick-ass party last weekend.* |
This is a kick-ass book.
[C245 college students: kicking ass 'a good time'; Lii350 (1980)]

kick-back 1. (adj.) easy, simple | *This is not a kick-back class.* | *That class is kick-back;* 2. (n.) relaxing gathering | *We're gonna have a little kick-back at my house this weekend;* 3. (n.) return play one player makes to another after he or she has made the first player look good | *Mike threw me an alley-oop for a dunk after I threw him an alley-oop for a dunk earlier in the game. That's what I call a kick-back!*
[Lii350: kickback 'relaxing' (1984-85); U92: 'easy, simple'; S: 'unstressed, relaxing'; S2: 'very easy or relaxing'; S3: 'easy going; small party with friends'; see also **kick back**]

kicks (n.) shoes | *Molly bought some new kicks today.* | *Sally is sporting some old school Adidas kicks.*
[C245; Lii351: kicker (1942); S2: 'athletic shoes'; S3]

kids see **drop the kids off at the pool**

kill 1. (v.) finish (food that is shared); finish, take care of (a task that is shared); consume the greater part of | *Lisa, did you kill the last of the beer?* | *There's one piece of pizza left - go ahead and kill it.* | *Dude, you killed my sandwich;* 2. (v.) beat (an opponent) | *I'm going to kill you on the court today.*
[C246: (1); Lii358: 'to consume completely' (1832); U99: kill it 'to finish eating it']

killer 1. (adj.) really good, really unusual : really cool | *Pulp's new album is killer.* | *That is a killer car;* 2. (adj.) exhausting | *Having history and physics back to back is killer.* | *I have a killer schedule.*
[C246: 'person or thing that is remarkable, wonderful'; (adj); Lii359: (1) (1951?), (2) (1988); U84, 87, 94: 'great, fantastic'; S: 'great; bad'; S2: 'excellent, great'; S3: 'great, fantastic']

kind (adj.) very good (of marijuana) | *That pot we smoked was kind.*
[C246 teenagers: the kind 'the best'; U84: the kind / da kind 'great'; S: the kind / da kine 'the best'; S2: 'good'; S3; see also **the kind**]

knock boots (v.) have sex (of a couple) | *Jimmy and Jenny knock boots every morning.*
(Lii373 stu. (1986); S: knock boots with 'to have sex with'; S2)

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

l

lame (adj.) out of style, stupid, bland; with not much happening | *That test was so lame.*

[C253: 'inept'; Lii394 esp. Black E.: 'socially unsophisticated, naive; stupid, inept' (1935), esp. Black E. 'of no interest or value; contemptible' (1955); U83, 84; S; S2; S3]

later, late, lates, laters (grt.) goodbye, see you later | *I gotta go to class.*
Later.
[C254 esp teenagers fr black; later; Lii400 orig. jazz: 'later, laters' (1941); U84: later

make 1. (v.) make out [John and Mary were matching for life three hours, it's crazy, I can't believe they didn't come up for our 2. (n.) male who's always making advances to females C269 esp black, brie ladies, man, [1991], 1994; smooth guy who is a suave type, 1996; pereson [C269 esp black, brie ladies, man, [1991], 1994; smooth guy who is a suave type, 1996; person

11

loving / loving, see be loving / like / be loyally / like, be loving it / be loving, it
low (adj) terrible, not nice, unpleasant (of an action): wrong | That was so
low of him to give us that homework over Christmas. | My dad's
low making me unclean the toilet - this is low.

loser (n) person who doesn't have a lot of friends, person who doesn't go out much, person who doesn't have much self-esteem, person who has poor judgment, person without common sense or social skills, person who doesn't fit in, person who's not going anywhere with his or her life who is always losing, | He's working at McDonald's, and he's 36 years old — what a loser.

oooge (n.) gobb of phlegm (that is spit out) | I just spit out three loogies.
oogee see loogin
[Liliane (1988)]
lookin' /lookin/, see be lookin'/be lookin'
lose it 1. (v.) vomit | Man, don't lose it in my car; 2. (v.) go crazy | That guy lost it and hitted his wife.

t (adj.) high on drugs; (less commonly) drunk | *mesoeca was in at the party last night. She couldn't tell up from down!*

drunk; see also *high up!*

wing large / living / living see *be living large / be living / large*

oaded (adj.) high on drugs; drunk | *Marc got so loaded yesterday on weed.*

C261; S2; *see pitch a load*

oaded (adj.) high on drugs; drunk | *That is a loc car.*

C262; *see also crazy, rebelious, crazy; S2: (affectionate addr), locs sunniglasses; < Spanish soaked out, rebelleous, crazy; Little esp., rep music; loco, crazy; U94; located-out rhymes with loco (adj.) impulsive, stylishly tough | That is a loc car.*

C262; *see also loco, crazy, rebelious, crazy; S2: (affectionate addr), locs sunniglasses; < Spanish soaked out, rebelleous, crazy; Little esp., rep music; loco, crazy; U94; located-out rhymes with loco (adj.) impulsive, stylishly tough | That is a loc car.*

0

use white on nice (, (adv), very close, like two things that are very close together). Like two similar things | The twins are so much alike, they like white on nice.

same address (adv.) | **Open** a **new** **sensational** pizza **taste** **ass.** | **Open** a **window**! **This** **smells** **like** **ass** **in** **here**. | **This** **pizza** **tastes** **like** **ass**. | **I** **feel** **like** **ass**.

like (letter) I was just like hanging out at the mall. John and Mary were making out like three hours, it's crazy. I can't believe they didn't come out of nowhere and hit me.

Might Up | (v.prt) score consecutive points and **lift up** his opponent | **He scored 22 points and lifted up his opponent** | **An opponent** | **He scored 22 points and lifted up his opponent** | **She's a lightweight**, he's a **lightweight**. | **Bill threw up after two drunks.** **Yea-h,** he's a **lightweight**. | **[L11436 in ex (1986); S]**

Let's get cracking! | Let's start! | Let's get cracking on our studying!

leave (someone) hanging / leave (someone) hanging; 1. (v.) intentionally disrespected or ignored (someone) : blow (someone) off | Dude, don't leave me hanging!; 2. (v.) fail to give (someone) the second part of a pound

[C266 black; lay pipe; Li4106; lay pipe (1981-39); S; belaying pipe]
Leaf (n). marijuana | I just bought some leaf, let's go smoke out.
[C266 narcotics; the leaf; cocaine; Li411 (1981)]

Lay pipe. Lay some pipe (v.) have sex [Horny laid some pipe last night]
[see also capable], those are having reuenge on me.

who flirts', mack with 'to flirt with'; S: make mac with 'to flirt with, come on to'; S2: mac 'to kiss; to start a relationship with'; S3: (1), 'person who is sexually successful' | **mack daddy** (n.) male who really makes a lot of advances to females | *A lot of the good girls avoid Frank at parties because they know he's a mack daddy.* [C95 fr black: daddy 'male lover'; Lii493-94: 'a ladies' man, a playboy' (1991); S: freak daddy 'cute male'; S2: mack daddy, daddy mac 'male who is skilled at putting on the moves'] | **mack on** (v.prep.) hit on : **pimp, pimp on** | *John was macking on Mary all night, but she wasn't interested.* [Lii493: mack 'to speak flirtatiously or make a sexual advance (to)' (1970); S2: 'to kiss; to start a relationship with'; S3: 'to make sexual advances to'] | **mad** 1. (quant.) a lot of | *There was mad traffic this morning;* 2. (adv.) very | *Joe just ran out in the middle of the freeway — he's mad crazy.* | *Betsy was mad drunk at the party;* 3. (adj.) excellent, well developed (used about athletic skills) | *He's got mad skills.* [C269 bop and cool talk: 'excellent'; Lii495 esp. Black E.: 'many, much' (1991), esp. Black E.: 'extremely' (1990-91); U99: mad skills 'exceptional abilities'; S2: 'very'; S3: (1, 2)] | **mad dog** (v.) glare at (someone) with hostility | *Jenny mad dogged her friend.* [Lii496: mad-dog (1990); S2: 'to give (someone) a dirty look'; S3: 'to stare at aggressively'] | **maintenance** see **high maintenance** | **make a break for** (v.prep.) go to, go get | *Hey, let's make a break for Taco Bell.* | *We're going to make a break for the car.* [L264: make a break for 'escape (to)' (1846)] | **make (someone) buzz** (v.) make (someone) feel slightly drunk or high | *Two cigarettes made him buzz.* [C57: buzz 'a feeling or surge of pleasure, esp a pleasant sense of intoxication'; L339: 'a feeling of mild intoxication' (1849); S1: have a buzz 'to have a slightly dizzy feeling as the result of using alcohol, marijuana, or any other drug', catch a buzz 'to start feeling the effects of alcohol or another drug'; see also **get buzzed, be buzzing / be buzzin'**] | **man** see **dope man** | **man horn** (n.) penis | *Frank always brags about his man horn.* [C216: horn 'erection'; Lii155: horn 'the penis' (1594)] | **man whore** (n.) promiscuous male | *In high school I used to be such a man whore.* | **mang** (addr. used to a male) man, dude | *What's up, mang? Are you going to the party Sarturday night?* [rhymes with **bang**] | **mangina** (n.) crotch of a male wearing tight pants | *Look, Fred has a mangina — it's disgusting!* [pronounced like *man + "jina"* (rhymes with *vagina, Carolina*), < man + *vagina*; see also *camel toe*]

| **marks** see **skid marks** | **market** see **go to the fish market, go to the fish market on** | **mary jane** (n.) marijuana | *Can you hook me up with some mary jane?* [C274 narcotics: Mary Jane; Lii519 narc.: Mary Jane; S; S3; English < Spanish María Juana, thought equivalent to marijuana] | **mash** 1. (v.) take, drive | *We're going to mash our bikes down to the beach;* 2. (v.) go | *We're going to mash back home on foot.* | *We're going to mash to the party.* [S2: 'to win'] | **mashed** (adj.) drunk | *You're mashed, you shouldn't drive.* [Lii520 (1942)] | **massive** (adj.) good, impressive | *That's a massive car.* [Lii522 stu.: 'striking, notable' (1986)] | **Maui Wowie** (n.) high quality, potent marijuana from Hawaii | *Wow that shit is good, is it Maui Wowie?* [Lii523: 'potent Hawaiian marijuana' (1978)] | **mega-(n./adj.)** (n./adj.) super (n./adj.) | **megabitch** | *She's a megababe.* | *She's megahot.* [C275 esp. students & teenagers: 'much' (adv); Lii537 'extraordinary' (1969), stu.: 'extremely, extraordinarily' (1966); S: 'extreme; very; a lot of'] | **mellow out** (v.) calm down, relax | *After the protest, we went back to my house and mellowed out.* [C276; Lii539 (1974); U84; S; S2] | **mental** (adj.) crazy, daring, unpredictable | *John is so mental, he base jumps all the time.* [C276 chiefly British; Lii540: 'crazy, insane' (1927); S2: 'crazy'; S3: 'crazy'] | **mess up** 1. (v.prt.) beat up, injure : **<fuck up>** | *Slater got messed up after the party.* | *Johnnie messed up Slater;* 2. (v.) do something wrong : **<fuck up>** | *He messed up.* | *I messed up on that quiz.* [C276: 'to disarrange; to injure, damage'; Lii543: (1) (1914), 544: (2) (1918); S: 'to make a mistake, do badly; to beat up'] | **mess with** (v.prep.) joke around with (especially in a negative way), talk sarcastically to (someone) : **screw with** | *Girls are always getting mad at me because I mess with them too much.* [C276; Lii544: 'to involve or associate oneself with; interfere with; harass' (1880); S2] | **messed up** 1. (adj.) bad, wrong : **jacked, jacked up** | *He's cheating on his girlfriend — that's so messed up;* 2. (adj.) drunk; 3. (adj.) showing the effects of long-term drug use [Lii543: 'ruined' (1924), 'intoxicated, esp. by drugs' (1963); S: 'drunk; high; mean'; S2: 'bad, badly affected'; S3: 'wrong, evil, mean; stupid; crazy'] | **meth** (n.) methamphetamines | *Joanie does a lot of meth.* [C277 narcotics: methedrine; Lii544 narc. (1966)] | **Mexi** (n.) Mexican marijuana, usually low quality | *James got screwed, he thought he bought Maui Wowie but he got Mexi instead.*

my home (addr. used to a close friend)
 [C435; S2: that's my boy [that's good]
 my boy (addr. used to a close friend)
 [U35, 96, 97, 99, 01, S2, S3; see also bad]
 it over there, my mistake; sorry | —Hey! Where's my CD? —My bad. I put
 mucher see capture numberer
 mucher, female homosexual; see carpet mutcher]
 [C365: rug, touppee; L363: much the carpet to perform curtainings, (1981); S: carpet
 much a carpet burger, much rug (v.) have oral sex with a female | He
 must driving / must drivin', see go must driving / go must drivin',
 move see bust a move, bust a move on
 mouse see click the mouse
 mother see your mother
 [L1590 (1993); S3, see also woody]
 shouter in the morning to get rid of my morning wood.
 morning wood (n.) erection that one wakes up with | I have to take a cold
 [S; S2: S3]
 mooced my last cigarette off me.
 mooced-off (v.-prep.) -get-, take (something insignificant) from | That guy just
 [C282 middle 1900s British; to beg; or borrow; (n); L1584: (1867); S2; S3]
 always gets something to my place he
 something | David is such a moocah, whenever he comes to my place he
 moocah (n.) person who is always asking for something or taking
 monkey see spark the monkey
 money see be money
 mom see <f*ck your mom>, your mom
 promoted like no fo*, but with stress on mo*: C285 esp black; much-fish; L1568:
 motherucker, (1966) 1991: momo, very (as in moco-fast); S: M.F., extremely rotten,
 having things not work out for one; S2: mated, molded, humiliated,
 molded, mated, mated, inadvertently embarrassed; S: mated, molded, humiliated,
 [U49, 57: get mated, get enough, get in trouble and not be able to get out of it; U89, 94:
 our midterm a day without telling us. Mated!
 showed you up : in your face; that was wrong | The teacher mated up
 mated 1. (adj.) insulted | You just got mated; 2. (int.) I showed you, I
 rhymes with wifly; S2; S3; <mother I'd love to fuck
 [<Mexican; see also chee-mex]

necessarily, in a bag) | I only had 10 bucks so I only got a nickel bag.
 nickel bag, nickel sack (n.) halfounce of marijuana (usually), but not
 [S3; see also be a nice package; have a nice personality]
 nice (int.) splendid : cool, awesome | —The midterm was canceled today.
 [S2; new, original; see also old school]
 It's disgusting how so many people like these new school boy bands.
 new school (adj.) currently popular, up and coming (referring to music) |
 (usually) looks like it) and is probably sold by
 person who studies a lot, conservative person; S3; person who studies a lot (and
 outdoes, jerk; S2; unappealing person; silly person who studies a lot or is socially
 obnoxious, or unattractive person, (1977); S: person who studies a lot or is socially
 [C290 teenagers that readers & writers, comeuppie, referring to music)
 nerd (addr. used affectionately to and by females) | Hey, nerd, what's up?
 neck see rest (one's) neck
 or unattract; S: (2); S3; (2); see also do the nasty
 [C290; something unpleasant, repulsive, etc.; L1460 Black E; do nasty to treat badly
 for lunch was nasty.
 nasty 1. (adv.) badly | John and Jeff leave fighting at lunch. Jeff got banished
 [L1640: naked (on), nude (on) (1969); S2; nude on; S3; nude on]
 naked (v.) tell on | John naked on his roommate for having pot in the
 room.
 naked 2. (n.) annoying person who doesn't fit in: dork | The boy who was in
 nare 1. (n.) annoying person who doesn't fit in: dork | The boy who was in
 dirty, messy, neglected; S2; ugly, gross)
 [C288 black, kinky-hair, L1639 sit, (1983); U99, gross, disgusting; S: tired;
 other people | The man called the police and had the party busted.
 the movie Almodóvar's Famous was such a nare; 2. (n.) person who tells on
 nare peers, secrets or actions; S3; letter]
 [C288 middle 1900s British; to beg; or borrow; (n); L1584: (1867); S2; S3]
 furthermore, later, narr, tellable, (1976); S2; person who exposes his or her
 hobbies, interests agent or police officer, if possible; naked, police
 [C288, harasses agent or police officer, if possible and had the party busted.
 other people | The man called the police and had the party busted.
 the movie Almodóvar's Famous was such a nare; 2. (n.) person who tells on
 nare peers, secrets, interests, etc.; S3; letter]
 [L1640: naked (on), nude (on) (1969); S2; nude on; S3; nude on]
 naked 2. (n.) homophobic person
 [a nare; 2. (n.) homophobic person : <bitch>, drag | This test was
 mom see <f*ck your mom>, your mom
 promoted like no fo*, but with stress on mo*: C285 esp black; much-fish; L1568:
 motherucker, (1966) 1991: momo, very (as in moco-fast); S: M.F., extremely rotten,
 having things not work out for one; S2: mated, molded, humiliated,
 molded, mated, mated, mated, inadvertently embarrassed; S: mated, molded, humiliated,
 [U49, 57: get mated, get enough, get in trouble and not be able to get out of it; U89, 94:
 our midterm a day without telling us. Mated!
 showed you up : in your face; that was wrong | The teacher mated up
 mated 1. (adj.) insulted | You just got mated; 2. (int.) I showed you, I
 items in mind, generally at the end of a sentence) | —What are you
 doing? —I'm just reading, n' stuff. | I was talking and then Kelly came
 into the room, n' stuff. | I was doing my homework n' stuff
 and somebody stared slumming on my door.
 [S2; and shit]
 nads (n.) testicles | fake bitched Pete in the nads because Pete insulted his
 mom.
 [rhymes with wifly; S2; S3; <mother I'd love to fuck
 n stuff and other stuff; etc. (often used when the speaker has no additional
 items in mind, generally at the end of a sentence) | —What are you
 doing? —I'm just reading, n' stuff. | I was talking and then Kelly came
 into the room, n' stuff. | I was doing my homework n' stuff
 and somebody stared slumming on my door.
 [S2; and shit]

[C291: nickel bag; Lii654-55 narc.: nickel, nickel bag 'five dollars' worth, esp. of heroin, marijuana, or crack cocaine' (1966); S3: nickel sack; see also dime]

9 (n.) handgun | *Dan walked up to Ozzy with his fists up and Ozzy just shot him with his 9.* [pronounced nine; S2: '9-millimeter or other type of hand held pistol'; < 9 millimeter]

nipply (adj.) cold | *Damn, it is very nipply outside tonight.* [pronounced like *nip* plus *Lee*; S: nibbling 'somewhat cold'; S2; S3: nippleitis 'erect nipples']

no beau (int.) we cannot do the rock-paper-scissors game to settle this | *I get to sit in the passenger seat! No beau!*

no big, no biggie, no big deal (n., int.) no problem | *It's no biggie that you forgot your \$5 today, just bring it tomorrow.* [C293: no big deal, teenagers & narcotics: no biggie; L146: big deal (1943), 148 no biggie (1978); U83: no biggie; S: no biggie]

no sweat (n., int.) no problem | —*Can you do me this favor? —No sweat.* | *—It's no sweat.* [C295 fr WW2 armed forces]

nob (v.) have oral sex with (a male) | *She nobbed him.* [C248: knobber 'male homosexual transvestite prostitute'; Lii371: knob 'to copulate' (1991), knobber 'blow job' (1989*); S: knobber 'blow job']

nob on Bob (v.) have oral sex with a male | *She was nobbing on Bob in the movie theater.* [Lii371: slob a knob 'to perform fellatio' (1989)]

nooky see *get some nooky*

NorCal 1. (n.) Northern California; 2. (adj.) Northern California, Northern Californian | *Hella is a classic NorCal slang word.* [S: No Cool; < Northern California]

nugg, nugget (n.) concentrated part of the marijuana plant | *The pot we bought had some nice nuggets.* [nugg < nugget; see also crystal]

nuke (v.) microwave | *The bagel is stale — nuke it.* | *Hey, will you nuke the pizza for five minutes?* [rhymes with *duke*; C297: 'to destroy'; Lii686 (1984); U87, 90; S; S2; S3; < nuclear]

Nukie Brown (n.) Newcastle Nut Brown Ale | *We should stop and pick up beer at Ralphs because the Sev doesn't carry Nukie Brown.* [Nukie < Newcastle + ic]

nut see *bust a nut*

nut on (v.prep.) ejaculate on | *After Blanche finished giving me a blow job I nutted on her face.* [C298: 'testicle', C162: get one's nuts 'to have an orgasm'; Lii694: nut 'to have an orgasm' (1994); S2: nut 'to ejaculate']

nut sack (n.) scrotum : **ball sack** | *Wilma hit me in the nut sack when I called her a slut.* [C298: nut 'testicle'; Lii697: nutsack (1971); S2: nut 'to ejaculate; semen']

nuts see *get off my nuts*

nutty (adj.) weird, crazy | *Most of Joe's words are straight nutty.* [Lii698 (1892)]

nympho (n.) person who is excessively interested in sex | *Zack is a nympho — he's always checking out porn on the internet.* [C299: 'nymphomaniac'; Lii698: 'a nymphomaniac' (ca1910); S3; < *nymphomaniac*]

o

O.C. (n.) Orange County | *Hey, David! When you go on break you should come to O.C. and we'll have dinner.* [U92: O.C. 'trendy person, lacking in individuality'; < Orange County]

off the hook see *be off the hook*

O.G. 1. (adj.) true to one's roots | *Jimmy is O.G. in the way he dresses.* | *He's dressing like an O.G. French dude;* 2. (n.) person who never betrays his principles, person who never does something against his principles for money | *Jimmy was an O.G. til' the day he died;* 3. (adj.) original, first well-known | *Wilt Chamberlain was an O.G. baller.* [Lii705 und.: 'a veteran male member of a street gang, esp. one who commands much respect' (1988), esp. rap music: 'a veteran, original' (1991*); U94: 'person who was in a gang when it first started', U99: 'original gangster'; U94, 99: 'original, unique, different'; S2: 'original one, first'; S3: 'original, classic, unique, great; < original gangster']

old school (adj.) out of style, reflecting an older style | *His haircut was old school.*

[Lii715 esp. rap music: 'old-fashioned, behind the times' (1989); S2; S3; see also *new school*]

on crack see *be on crack*

on fire (adj.) very attractive (usually of a female) | *That girl's on fire!* [S: 'doing well, on a roll']

on the D.L. (adj.) confidential | *Please keep it on the D.L.* [S3: on the down low, on the D.L.; D.L. < down low]

on the rag see *be on the rag*

one-eyed snake see *pinch the one-eyed snake*

open a can of whoop-ass (v.) beat someone up | *You best step back before I open a can of whoop-ass.*

[whoop pronounced like the first syllable of *Whoopi (Goldberg)*; C330: play whupass 'to have a fight', C467: whomp / whump 'to defeat utterly; to hit'; S2: whoop (someone's) ass 'to beat (someone) in a competition; to beat (someone) up'; S3: open up a can of whoop-ass 'to fight'; popularized in *The Water Boy*]

oreo (n.) black person who acts like a Caucasian | *I think it's because Tyron is an oreo that he doesn't get many black chicks.* [C309 black fr 1960s; Lii726 Black E.: (1969); S2]

other see *play for the other team*

P.D.A. (n.) public display of affection | If there's one thing I hate, it's a PD.A. [S3; how insulting]

Peace out! I. (grt.), see you later, goodbye | I'm gonna go to the store now. Peace out!, man. We have a week until our papers are due.

Peecker (n.) penises | There was this girl that really liked me, so I let her play with my pecker.

Peep (v.) look at | Hey Timmy, peek this! I found it in your mom's closet. [C318]

Peeps I. (n.) friends | I am going to talk to my peeps about the situation. | Those guys are jons' peeps; 2. (n.) people | There were a whole bunch of kewl he's perpetration. [Peeps on Britin' With Yesterdays.]

Perpetrate (v.) act deceptfully | Sure he says he loves you, but don't you personally see have a great personality, have a nice personality everythang you would ever need in a home. | Don't you think this dame is phat? | She's got a phat car. | That's car I've ever seen.

Phat (adj.) nice, great: fat | Jon has a phat house. The place has a fine sense of style. | That's for Poets [n.]. Physics for Poets, it was so easy. Physics for Poets [n.]. Physics for recommending the Physics

Dopee 1. (n.) handgum | Timmy carries his piece with him everywhere he goes; 2. (n.) work of the building; 3. (n.) water pipe for smoking marijuana | Let me hit your piece.

Dopee 2. (n.) police officer | I saw a pig in my rear view mirror when I made a right turn. [C222: (1, 2) S2: graffiti]

Dopee (n.) irresponsible, lazy female: female scumbag female who is cheap trouble. [Timmy got with one of those pieces yesterday - he's a

PD.C. (adj.) showing an excessive regard for the rights of (and especially ways to refer to) people from minority groups of all sorts | Janaet never takes a stand with respect to her personal beliefs because she is too worried about not being P.C. [S2: intended to be offensive to do one, intended to be socially acceptable; S3: trying to offend no one; < politically correct]

Party (v.) go to a party, enjoy oneself strenuously, often in the company of friends | I was partying all weekend, and now I have a killer hangover. [C316: go to or give parties; to enjoy oneself drinking, dancing, etc.; S2: to do anything one might do at a party; to drink; S3: to do a party; to take drugs; friends | I was partying all weekend, and now I have a killer hangover.

Paper 1. (n.) money | Timmy is gonna buy a huge house if he keeps getting paid the way he is. [C180: fat, healthy, esp temporary, fat temporality] paper, We videotaped it too. [C180: phat chip, shamming or sharp-looking git; 1995, 97, 98, 99, 01, 01, 97; fat, healthy, esp temporary, phat temporarily; fine, pleasant; OK (1920), phat (1993); Timmy phat chip, shamming or sharp-looking git; 1995, 97, 98, 99, 01, 01, 97; fat, healthy, esp temporary, phat temporarily; fine, pleasant; fat (1920), phat (1993)] paper I had this teacher, and I appreciated his humor higher I have a hillier hangover.

Paper 2. (n.) toilet paper, T.P., vandalism (a house) with toilet paper; see also stack paper. [C32: toilet paper, T.P., vandalism (a house) with toilet paper; see also stack paper]

Pardon (v.) shoot paintballs at | We're going to go paint up John's place. [C313: 33]

Paint Up (v.prt.) shoot paintballs at | We're going to go paint up John's place with Melissa now — I saw their new pad last night. [John lived it at my pad. | We all hung out at Mark's pad last night. | Let's go back to a residence (house, apartment, dorm room, etc.): crib | Let's go stand out - it's gross. | See also a nice package]

Pack (v.) carry a gun: have heat | Slater was arrested for packing. [C313 underworld; pack heat; S2: pack heat; see also 8-pack, 4-pack, 6-pack, 2-pack]

Package (n.) a male's genitalia | Man, this wet suit makes my package stand out

Pad place of residence (house, apartment, dorm room, etc.): crib | Let's go back to a residence (house, apartment, dorm room, etc.); see also hidepacker

Paid (v.) shoot paintballs at | We're going to go paint up John's place. [C313: 33]

Painted out see ditch oven

Paints with Melissa now — I saw their new pad last night. [John lived it at my pad. | We all hung out at Mark's pad last night. | Let's go stand out - it's gross. | See also a nice package]

Pale (v.) shoot paintballs at | We're going to go paint up John's place. [C32: toilet see a nice package]

Palace (n.) a male's genitalia | Man, this wet suit makes my package stand out

Pamper 1. (adj.) great | The party was out of control. | That mouth was out of control. | (adj.) great | The party was out of control. | That mouth was out of control. | (adj.) great | The party was out of control. | That mouth was out of control. [S: drunk, overreacting; wild; S3: excessive]

Panicked (v.) carried off by surprise | Helen got fired yesterday because she didn't meet the project deadline. [Cueball]

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[C323: 'a young woman'; U99: 'woman who has fake hair and many children by different fathers and depends on men to pay her bills']

pimp 1. (n.) male who attracts a lot of females because of his inherent charm | *So many girls hit on him last night – he's such a pimp;* 2. (v.) wear (a nice article of clothing) | *John was pimping that leather jacket;* 3. (v.) hit on : **mack on, pimp on** IS: 'to dress very nicely', pimping 'doing well, looking good'; S3: 'person who is sexually successful; good, cool!'

pimp on (v.prep.) hit on : **mack on, pimp** | *John was pimping on Mary all night, but she wasn't interested.*
[S3: 'to back out of plans without prior notice']

pinch a loaf (v.) defecate | *Fred has been in the bathroom for some time — he must be pinching a loaf.*

pinch the one-eyed snake (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Fred has been in the bathroom for some time — he must be pinching the one-eyed snake.*
[S2: trouser snake 'penis'; popularized in *American Pie*]

pipe see **lay pipe, clear the pipes**

pissed 1. (adj.) angry | *I'm hella pissed;* 2. (adj.) drunk | *Johnny got grounded because he came home pissed.*
[C326 fr WW2 armed forces: pissed off(1); U83, 90, 94: (1); S; S2: (1); S3: (1)]

pisser (n.) bathroom | —*Where did John go? —He went to the pisser.*
[C326; S3]

plastered (adj.) very drunk | *Ronald was so plastered that we had to take him to the emergency room.*
[C328; U84; S; S2; S3]

play 1. (v.) cheat on, deceive (in a relationship) | *He played her.* | *She got played;* 2. (v.) go along with | *Jimmy didn't like the suggestion so he didn't play it.* | *I don't play that;* 3. (v.) cheat | —*That lady on the corner charged me \$60 for this silver necklace. —You got played!*
[C329 esp black: play on 'to treat roughly, intimidate physically'; U89: 'to live', U95: 'to party'; S2: play on 'to flirt with'; S3: 'to use (someone) sexually, to lead (someone) on'; see also *get some play*]

play centerfield (v.) have oral sex with a female | *John loves to play centerfield.*

play for the other team (v.) be homosexual | *Johnnie plays for the other team.*

<play for the wrong team> (v.) be homosexual | *Johnnie plays for the wrong team.*

play (a male's) skin flute (v.) have oral sex with (a male) | *Jen played Joey's skin flute last night.*

play straight up (v.) play basketball allowing games to be won by one rather than two points | *We play straight up, not by two.*

play the skin flute (v.) have oral sex with a male | *Jen played the skin flute last night.*

[C329; S: play the skin flute 'to perform oral sex on a male; to masturbate (of a male)']

play tonsil hockey (v.) french kiss | *They played tonsil hockey.*

play with (oneself) (v.) masturbate | *During hard times when you can't get a girl, some guys get desperate and play with themselves.*
[C330]

play with (a male's) joystick (v.) masturbate (a male) | *She was playing with his joystick.*

[C239: joystick 'the penis'; Lii316: joystick 'the penis' (1916)]

play with (one's) joystick (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *He was playing with his joystick.*

[C239: joystick 'the penis'; Lii316: joystick 'the penis' (1916)]

playa-hata see **player-hater**

played out see **be played out**

player (n.) person who dates a lot of people, usually without being honest about it, but with style : **trick** | *David has been through ten girls and is going to be a player for the rest of his life.*
[C329: 'swinger; pimp'; S: 'promiscuous person'; S2: 'male who flirts with or gets together with many girls'; S3: 'promiscuous person; person who dates a lot of people']

player-hater, playa-hata (n.) person (usually female) who despises males who are obvious flirts | *Ever since she was dumped she's been a playa-hata.*

[playa-hata pronounced like *play plus uh, hate plus uh*; U99: player-hate 'to resent someone's social status or reputation', hater 'person who appears to be jealous'; S3: hater 'person who tries to prevent another's success'; player hater 'person who tries to prevent another's sexual success']

poets see **Physics for Poets**

poking/pokin' see **have a turtle head poking / have a turtle head pokin'**

pole see **stroke the pole, stroke (one's) pole**

pool see **drop the kids off at the pool**

pop (v.) hit | *I popped him.* | *I popped him in the eye.*
[C334; S: 'to punch, smack']

pop a cap in (someone's) ass (v.) shoot (someone) | *Ken flashed the wrong gang sign in the wrong neighborhood and some gangster popped a cap in his ass.*

pop (someone's) ass (v.) shoot (someone), punch (someone) | *If he keeps messing with me, I'm a pop his ass.*
[U92: 'to shoot (someone)']

porcelain see **pray to the porcelain god**

pork (v.) have sex with (a female) (of a male) | *He porked her.*
[C332; U84, S, S2, S3: poke 'to have sexual intercourse with']

posse (n.) gang, group of friends; street gang | *I called up my posse.*

punk 1. (n.) person who is rude, arrogant, or unfriendly | If Mike wasn't such a punk, he might be fun to hang out with; 2. (v.) bully | Mike got pummeled by a guy that was a lot bigger than him.

(C343; achieveant to a style of dress and behavior marked by seeming threatening; jerk; person who thinks he is better than her or she is; (voc. used to a friend), 'make (someone) look bad']

(C344; hamfisted person, either gentle or timid or both; C475; wussy, weak person; S: p-whipped, pussy-whipped, dominated by one's wife or female lover; S: pussy-whipped; [C344: pussy-whipped person: <bitch>, girl, wuss | Don't be a pussy.]

(C345; coward, timid person: <bitch>, step in, take action | Don't get in my way, otherwise I'll have to put the smack down.

put the smack down on (v.prep.) make too much of (something), exaggerate the smack down on that boy. [C349]

put the smack down on (v.prep.) correct (someone's) behavior | I had to put the smack down on that boy.

P.V., (n.) Palos Verdes | To get to P.V. from Downey you have to take the 710 freeway.

put dabs on (v.prep.) make too much of (something), exaggerate (something) | He kissed you? Don't be puttin' dabs on it.

P.W., P.W., syndrome (n.) "disease" characterized by submersion to one's female partner | He has a bad case of P.W. syndrome.

[P.W.: P.W., literally wrapped around a girl's finger; P.W. < *pissaywhipp'd*] queen (n.) strange, weird person; person who is not likeable | Jack is a queer.

[U83; strange, not likeable, weird]

queen see drama queen

queak (n.) psychiatrist, chiropractor | Never trust a quack.

b

[U89; S: group of friends; S2: group of friends; S: group of friends]

post (v.) spent time: hang out | —What did you do last night? —We posted at the club.

post see go postal

potion (n.) mixed hard liquor | I had a hit of the potion and passed it.

(C336; S2: marijuana user; S3: person who smokes marijuana | James never goes to class any more because he is always smoking out. He's such a pothead.

pray to the porcelain god (v.) vomit | After getting bombed at the party she was in the bathroom praying to the porcelain god all night.

(S: bow to the porcelain god, bow to the porcelain godresses, pray to the porcelain god, pray to the porcelain godesses, S3: bow to the porcelain god, bow to the porcelain godess)

psyche out (v.prp.) intimidate, unnerves | He uses so psyched out by the test that he forgot everything he studied the day before.

psyched up (adj.) excited, filled with anticipation, ready; feeling an adrenaline rush: pumped up | After I went bungee-jumping I was pumped up to be excited; S3: to get ready, get energized]

psyched out (adj.) intimidated, unnerves | He uses so psyched out by the test that he forgot everything he studied the day before.

psyched (adj.) excited, happy, confident | I was psyched about my interview. [C339; U83, S7; U89: get psyched, S2; S3]

psyched (adj.) excited, happy, confident | He pulled some tail at the pull some tail, pull a little tail (v.) have sex | He pulled some tail at the party last night.

pummel (adj.) very drunk | Fred got pummelled at the party.

pumped up (v.prp.) boost (someone's) confidence: pump them up | After I went bungee-jumping I was pumped up, I'm in a state of excited preparedness and heightened keenness; S3: pump to make excited; S3: to get ready, get energized]

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pumped up (v.prp.) boost (someone's) confidence: pump up | The coach pump up (v.prp.) boost (someone's) confidence: pump them up | After I went bungee-jumping I was pumped up, I'm in a state of excited preparedness and heightened keenness; S3: pump to make excited; S3: to get ready, get energized]

punch the clown (v.) masturbate (of a male) | When you can't even get a good time like Pooh + "nawwy" (rhymes with tummy), accented on the first syllable for sure.

[U83; strangle, not likeable, weird]

punani (n.) vagina | Stay away from that git, she has an infected punani

gut to look at you, punching the clown doesn't sound too bad.

r

rad (adj.) great, exciting | *That color is rad!*

[rhymes with *bad*; C351 teenagers; U83, 84, 87, 89, 96, 97, 98; S; S2; S3; <radical>]

rag see **doo rag, be on the rag**

rag on (v.prep.) insult; give a hard time to | *Ralph Nader rags on both Bush and Gore.*

[C352 late 1800s college students: *rag* 'to tease; banter disparagingly with'; U84, 89: 'tease, pick on, be angry at'; S: 'to talk badly about, to nag'; S2: 'to ridicule, criticize'; S3: 'to criticize, tease']

rage (v.) have fun; be fun | *Now that midterms are over I just want to rage all weekend. | I hear that the party on Thursday is going to rage.*

[U89: 'to have a good time', 90: 'to act wildly, to party'; S: 'to have a wild, fantastic time'; S2: 'to be extremely wild, to have fun'; S3: 'to have a good time, to act wildly']

rager (n.) wild party | *There is going to be a huge rager with live music on Thursday.*

[S; S2]

raging / ragin' (adj.) fun-filled; not to be missed (of a social occasion) | *I hear that Susan is throwing a raging party tomorrow.*

[U89: 'fashionable, trendy'; S: 'wild, fantastic'; S2: *ragin'* 'wild, exciting']

rail (v.) have sex with (a female) (of a male) | *He railed her.*

ralph (v.) vomit | *I made my friend wash my car after he ralped all over it.*

[C353 teenagers; S: *ralph*, talk to Ralph on the big white phone; S2; S3]

random (adj.) spontaneous, unpredictable; unconnected; nonsensical | *John and I were talking about chemistry and Jenny came up and said, "I want a banana" - that was so random. | Joe just up and went to Rosarito - he's so random. | Magnolia is a random movie. | British humor is so random.*

[U90: 'totally chaotic, very strange, completely unexpected', U94: 'extremely appealing and unusual', U96, 97: 'incongruous, unrelated, weird'; S: 'bizarre; ordinary'; S2: 'weird, unexpected, whimsical'; S3: 'unexpected, out of the ordinary, coincidental']

<rape> 1. (v.) treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to : **<fuck>**, screw; emotionally and physically drain; cause to fail | *My TA raped me on that O-chem test. | That O-chem test raped me. | I was raped by the O-chem test; 2 (v.) do well on (a test) : **tear up** | I raped that last O-chem test.*

[S3: 'to beat by a large margin']

Rape Trail see the **Rape Trail**

rave (n.) large underground party with an array of drugs | *James went to the rave last night and was rolling. | You would never find Zack at a rave.*

[C355 chiefly British teenagers: *rave-up* 'wild party'; S2: 'place where there is dancing to techno music and people are usually high; to go to a rave']

raver (n.) person who goes to raves | *Slater is such a raver.*

[S2: *rave* 'to go to a rave']

raw (adj.) straightforward; graphic | *Jimmy's lyrics are appealing because he gives them to you raw.*

[C355: 'harsh, inhospitable'; U83 'great'; S: 'incredibly good, bold, untamed'; S2: 'great, fantastic; rough, brutally honest (seen as a positive characteristic)']

real see **be keeping it real / be keepin' it real, represent the real**

reals?, for reals? (q.) for real? really? are you serious? | *Some people say "jonesing" to mean "fienin"?* **Reals?** | —Jeff got a new car yesterday. He paid \$40,000 for it. —For reals?

[U96: for reals?; S2: on the real 'it's true, honestly'; S3: for reals?]

ream (v.) treat unfairly : **screw** | *The professor really reamed me.*

[C356; U84; S]

regulate (v.) enforce rules; keep people in line | *Last night a bunch of residents were drinking, so I had to regulate.*

regulate on (v.) enforce rules against (someone), keep (someone) in line | *Last night I had to regulate on a bunch of residents who were drinking.*

renob (n.) annoying person who doesn't fit in : **dork; idiot** | *You renob!* [pronounced *re-* as in *reason* plus *knob*; S: *remo* 'stupid person'; < boner spelled backwards]

rent-a-cop (n.) unofficial policeman: security guard, Bel Air Patrol guard, forest ranger | *Some rent-a-cop gave us a hard time at the movie theater last night.*

[C357: 'a uniformed security guard']

represent (v.) stand up for something or someone | *You better represent or I'm going to have to clock you. | They were beating up Jim so I had to go over there and represent!*

[S3: 'to stand up for oneself or for a group one belongs to']

represent the real (v.) be true to one's roots | *Notorious B.I.G. was known and admired for representing the real.*

rest (one's) neck (v.) shut up | *He needed to rest his neck, but he didn't and the teacher threw him out of class. | Rest your neck, otherwise I'll have to pop you in the mouth*

rhyme (v.) compose rap poetry extemporaneously : **freestyle** | *When Jimmy heard John rhyme, he asked him if he wanted to record.*

rice see **like white on rice**

rice burner (n.) Japanese-made car | *An Acura Integra is the classic example of a rice burner.*

rice rocket (n.) Japanese-made motorcycle | *The Honda Ninja is a classic example of a rice rocket.*

ricoculous (adj.) ridiculous | *Jason thinks its ricoculous that he has to work three nights in a row.*

[<ridiculous, with cock substituted for dick]

Rockers for Rocks (n.) Earth and Space Sciences 1 | If you need an easy class.

road (n.) penises | If you're good in bed, the size of your road is irrelevant.

[S: 'any easy geology class] take Rocks for Rocks.

roids 1. (n.) stereoids | Those football players are all taking roids; 2.

hemorrhoids | He sits on the john so long now he has rods.

[S2. (1); <stereoids: <hemorrhoids!]

roids 2. (1) (n.) stereoids | Roll see be rolling hard / be rolling hard, get (one's) roll on, get rolled, slow your roll roll deep (v.) know a lot of people, have a lot of contacts, have a lot of friends | Hey, Johnnie, you roll deep, do you know someone who can help me in | Hey, Johnnie, you roll deep, you roll deep, do you know a party in a car in a car (of number) (pl. subs.) | We deep, be rolling deep with / be rolling deep with | S2. (1) walk or drive in the company of friends; see also be rolling deep / be rolling C'mon it's deep!

roll (n.) (number) deep (v.) ride in a car in a party of (number) (pl. subs.) | We walk or drive in the company of friends, roll in to drive, ride in (a type of car); S3: (S2. roll deep to walk with (number) people; roll by to drive to; roll deep to were rolling four deep.

roll on (v., prep.) punch a lot / Jeff got rolled on. | John rolled on Jeff roll on (v., prep.) punch a lot / Jeff got rolled on. | John rolled on Jeff

rolling / rolling (adj.) high on ecstasy | Are you rolling? | S2. (S2. S3: (1) roll on (v., prep.) punch a lot / Jeff got rolled on. | John rolled on Jeff

rooty (adj.) good, impressive | That was a rooty show.

rotate see set on it and rotate

royally (adv.) completely, intensively | I got fucked royally on my Spanishish middleman.

[C364: royal, thorough, definitive] royale see rooty (royalty)

rug see see much rug

run up on (v., prep.) beat up; fight | Jim ran up on Josh and broke Josh's face. | Josh got ran up out! His nose is straight broken.

sack see ball sack, nickel sack, nut sack

ride 1. (n.) personal motor vehicle | My dad has a new ride — it's a black SUV with tinted windows; 2. (v.) have sex with | He rode her. | She rode him. | I rode him with him | I rode in the middle of the back seat (in a car) | I had to ride bitch all the way home.

ride bitch (v.) ride in the middle of the back seat (in a car) | I had to ride bitch all the way home.

[S: sit bitch; ride bitch; see also have bitch]

right on 1. (int.) that's nice — Last night's party was pretty bitchin. I met a really awesome girl there. —Right on; 2. (int.) okay, sure | —You want to go to the party? —Right on.

[C369: f* 1990s black; U83: 84; exactly, that's right; S2: great; that's right; S3: 1 agree!]

pumped up (adj.) excited, filled with anticipation, ready : pumped up,psyched up | The coach got us all riled up before the game.

rip off 1. (adj.) rip off | Last night at the party we all got ripped; 2. (adj.) muscles tear | Jack lifts weights every day to stay that ripped; 3. (adj.) basketball players are ripped.

[C360: f black; U84: 1; U96: 2; S1: S2; S3]

rippled 1. (adj.) very drunk | Last night at the party we all got ripped; 2. (adj.) walk along, ride, drive; to leave | S2. (1) let one rip; S2: let one rip; S3: rip one

rip one, rip it, rip a big one (v.) fart

rip see be a rip

rockambeau 1. (n.) the rock-paper-scissors game; 2. (v.) use the rock-paper-sciissors game to arrange turns | Let's rockambeau for the first turn on the go cart.

[C361: (1); S3: (2)]

rockabilly (n.) marjiana cigarette of which most has already been smoked | We smoked out last night so all I have left is the rock for tonight; 2. (n.) small penis

rock 1. (n.) promotions like rock + sham + bow (not) | You don't shut up I'm gonna to rock him if he tries to mess with me. | If you don't rock on, that's cool; S2: to be present; S3: to defect; to be good (of an event); see also be reading / be rockin', butt rock, the rock

[S: (2)]

rock (someone's) world 1. beat (someone) up | I'm gonna rock your world; 2. (v.) have sex with (someone)

rocket see critch rocket, nice rocket

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

sack chaser (n.) female interested in a male for his money; female who is excessively interested in sex : female **nympho** | *I told Jimmy not to marry her. I knew she was a sack chaser.*

salad see **toss (someone's) salad**

sauce see **weak sauce**

sauced (adj.) drunk | *Yancy got arrested because he was driving on the freeway sauced.* [C369: sauce 'liquor'; S]

savage (adj.) really great, really impressive, really unusual | *Sarah is a savage babe.*

scam with (v.prep.) make out with | *Slater scammed with Kelly at the party.*

[C369 carnival: scam 'swindle, confidence game, fraud'; (v); U96: 'to kiss rather intensely or without any regard for feelings or emotions', U83: OTS (< on the scam) U84, 87: scam 'someone of the opposite sex whom one is interested in', feeling or emotions', U87: scam on 'to pick up', U96: scam 'to kiss without regard for feelings or emotions', U87: scam on 'to pick up on', U89: scam 'to ogle the opposite sex'; S: scam 'to make out knowing that it is meaningless, to flirt', scam on 'to flirt'; S2: scam 'to look at attractive people; 'to make out with someone', scam on 'to look at; to come on to'; S3: scam 'to have sexual intercourse, make out', scam on 'to make sexual advances to; to have sexual intercourse or make out with and then drop (someone)']

scandalous 1. (adj.) wrong | *Hooking up with your friend's sister is scandalous.* | *John cheated on the test and got an A – that was so scandalous;* 2. (adj.) promiscuous-looking | *That outfit Jenny wore to her interview was scandalous.* [U94: 'chic', U96: 'bad [not good]'; S3: 'overly flirtatious; promiscuous']

scattered (adj.) having too much going on : **flustered** | *I'm so scattered, I've got too many things going on.*

scene (n.) what is happening | *Let's check out the scene at Jon's place.* [C370: 'one's particular preference, activity, etc.'; S: scene 'plan, situation']

schiznic 1. (n.) stuff | *I hate this schiznic, it's so boring;* 2. (int.) darn | *—The meeting is at five o'clock. —What time is it now? —Four fifty-five.* —Schiznic!

[pronounced like "shizz" (first sound as in *ship*, rhymes with *fizz*) plus *nick*; S3: shiznit (2); shiznit originally used on *In Living Color* and *Martin*; see also **the schiznic**]

schmed (n.) cigarette | *Can you hook me up with a schmed?* [pronounced like *sh* (as in *ship*) plus *med*; C371: shmeck, shmeck 'a taste, a bite' (< Yiddish *shmek*)]

school (v.) get the best of, do better than (in a competition or argument) : **dominate** | *Jim just schooled me on guitar.* [S2: 'to beat (someone) at something'; S3: 'to set (someone) straight; to beat (someone) in a game'; see also **new school, old school**]

schwag 1. (n.) low quality marijuana | *I only had a few bucks so I could only afford schwag;* 2. (adj.) no good | *This party's schwag, let's get out of here.* [pronounced like *sh* (first sound in *ship*) plus *wag*; U01: (2); S3: (1); < swag 'sack, bundle' ?]

scope out 1. (v.prt.) look closely at : **check out** | *Johnnie scoped out the girls with the huge jugs while with Jenny;* 2. (v.prt.) evaluate (a situation) | *Let me scope out the possibilities before we make any definite plans* [C372 esp teenagers fr black; U84; S: 'to evaluate, check out'; S2, S3: (1)]

score 1. (v.) get, acquire | *My dealer is out of town, do you know where I can score some pot?*; 2. (v.) have sex | *Joe scored last night;* 3. (int.) all right! [C373: 'to succeed; to do the sex act with'; students: 'to get'; U92: (3); S, S2, S3: (3)]

score with 1. (v.) have sex with (someone) | *Joe scored with Jennifer;* 2. (v.) make a good impression on (someone) | *I scored with my professor.*

serap (v.) fight | *Jimmy and John ran into each other in the mall and started scrapping.* [C373]

scratch (n.) money | *How much scratch do you have?* [C373]

screw (v.) treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to : **<fuck>, <rape>, dick over** | *That professor screwed me.*

[C374: 'to take advantage of, swindle, maltreat', fr 1700s: 'to do the sex act with or to'; U92: 'to deceive', U97: 'to take advantage of'; S; S2: 'to take advantage of, mislead; to have sex with'; S3: 'to have sexual intercourse; to have sexual intercourse with; to do something bad to'; see also **get screwed**]

screw over (v.prt.) treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to : **<fuck>, <rape>, dick over** | *That professor screwed me over.*

[C374: 'to take advantage of, swindle, maltreat', fr 1700s: 'to do the sex act with or to'; U92: 'to deceive', U97: 'to take advantage of'; S; S2: 'to take advantage of, mislead; to have sex with'; S3: 'to have sexual intercourse; to have sexual intercourse with; to do something bad to']

screw up 1. (v.prt.) beat up, injure | *He got screwed up after the party :* **<fuck up>**; 2. (v.) do something wrong : **<fuck up>** | *He totally screwed up;* 3. (v.prt.) do (something) wrong, mess (something) up : **<fuck up>** | *I screwed up my schedule this quarter.* [C375: (2); U84: (2); S: (2); S2: (2, 3)]

screw with (v.prep.) joke around with (especially in a negative way), talk sarcastically to (someone) : **mess with** | *Don't get so upset, I was just screwing with you.*

screw-up (n.) person who does things wrong : **<fuck-up>** | *He's such a screw-up.* [C375; S]

screwed (adj.) feeling helpless, in a difficult position | *I am so screwed, I have two finals on the same day.*

sex box (n.) small study room without windows in the high rise dorms (the door used to look, but it doesn't any more) | —Have you seen Jessicca? I think she's in the sex box studying for her O-Chem midterm.

[S8: need box study cubicicle]

shady (adj.) untrustworthy; untrustworthy looking | Don't drink that glass of water. That's shady! | Fred's a shady person — he lies a lot. | That shake see in the house shake

[S8: newt questionable, curious, out of the ordinary]

shake (v.) do something bad to (someone) | The professor shuffed me on that sexaversary < Australia Powers 22

[S79 teenagers fr. 1930s: a party or session where boys and girls experiment sexually, < Australia Powers 22]

shank 1. (v.) beat up, destroy | John totally shanked my car when he hit

2. (v.) make a mistake, do badly | I went to tee off and I really shanked it [S8: to death]

[C880 prison and street gang fr. 1950s: Hitler-like weapon, (v.), knife, 4. (v.) stab] | Jimmy left the house before he starts shitting the gears.

shift the gears (v.) masturbation (of a male) | Billy waits for his parents to shanked it.

<shit> see be in deep shit, be the shit, eat shit, shoot the shit, think one is hot shit leave the house before he starts shitting the gears.

shiftload (n.) ton, lot | Are you going to the kegger Saturday? There'll be a shiftload (C883 esp students; drunk; S: drunk; S2; S3: drunk) [that she was dancing naked on the lawn.]

shiftaced (adj.) very drunk, very high | Lisa was so shiftaced last night to worry intensively)

[C883 to be at her roots (especially in music)]

shift a brick (v.) be extremely surprised | When Jim jumped out from

[C883: to be every upset and angry, have an emotional crisis; S: shift bricks to become pronouned like she plus man (as in man, shman)]

shman (n.) female who looks like a male (C884; S2)

shoot hoops, shoot some hoops (v.) play basketball | Hey! Let's go shoot some hoops tonight.

[LJ1147 (1942); S; see also hoop it up]

he is drunk, cause he'll set trip on you. set trip on (v., prep.) cass out, tell off, talk angrily to | Don't cross him when shooting a mullet.

| We couldn't stop laughing after seeing the 70's porn star who was 70s porn star (n.) male with a mustache, an open shirt, and gold chains serving (v.) beat (someone) up; put (someone) in (his or her) place | If you keep on talking, I'll serve you.

serve (v.) partial erection | Hank had no more sex life after two girls grossed about his semi.

semi (n.) partial erection | Hank had no more sex life after self-serving

[C377: a person who sells out, in the sense of betraying or pecuniarily self-serving) true to his or her roots (especially in music)

sell-out (n.) person who cares more about money or fame than about being primped for (someone) | Don't sell out to inuestment banks — they'll work you to death.

sell out to (v., prep.) do something for (someone) for money; betray one's money or other comforts]

[C377 fr middle 1800s: to become a traitor, esp to prostitute one's ideals, talents, etc., for one's original thing in order to get money or fame | XPF sold out — they used to be a punk band but now they're alternative.

sell out (v.) do something for money; betray one's principles; stop doing second see University of Second Choice

second see tease the seal

[C375: secumbe, despicable person; S2: secumbag] lowlife, scumbucket, despicable person; S2: secumbag

scum (n.) mean, amoral person | After a two year engagement, he broke up with her out of the blue. What a scum!

[C375: secumbe, despicable person; S: gross-looking, vile, or unethical person]

Your nigh could be miserable if you accidentally go after a scud.

scud (n.) female who looks good from far away but not from close up | [the scud missile]

scrub, scrub it (v.) look sloppy, look dirty | Alan, you're scrubbing it today.

[C375 fr late 1800s: an athlete who is not on the first or varsity team; S: freshman; slob!] next doors is such a scub.

scrub (n.) irresponsible, lazy male; deadbeat male : male pigeon | The boy

[rhymes with Cilla; 1991]

scrilla (n.) money | I have to get a job so I can make some scrilla.

[incorrect, messed up; S8: out of lucic; bad; see also Get scrived]

C374 esp WW2 armed forces: scrived, spoiled; S: messed up; S2:

<shoot the shit> (v.) talk, chat | *We didn't do much last night. We just stayed at my place and shot the shit.* [C386; S2: shoot the wind 'to talk non-stop'; S3]

shotgun (int.) I get to sit in the front passenger's seat (in a car) : I've got shotgun | *Every time we leave the mall I make sure I'm the first to call, "Shotgun." | Trent beat me to the car and said, "Shotgun — no beau."* § One can call shotgun only when the car is in sight and when one is outdoors. [C359 teenagers: ride shotgun; S; S2; S3: shotgun, shotty, shotty-gotty]

shroom 1. (n.) psychedelic mushroom : cap | *Have you ever bought shrooms?*; 2. (v.) take psychedelic mushrooms | *Dan is always shrooming.* [S2; < mushroom]

shut (one's) face, shut (one's) hole (v.) shut up, be quiet | *Shut your face!* | *I told her to shut her hole.* [L347: cake-hole 'the mouth' (1943), shut your cake-hole (1979); S3: shut one's cakehole, shut one's piehole]

sick (adj.) excellent, exciting | *The concert last night was really sick, everybody really enjoyed it and had a good time.* | *That dunk by Vince Carter was sick! | That's sick! That back-pack is so cool!* [C389 fr 1950s: 'gruesome, morbid, mentally unhealthy'; U97, 99: 'great'; S: 'bad, stupid, gross'; S2: 'great, unbelievable; disgusting, gross'; S3: 'good, impressive; disgusting, repulsive']

sideways (adj.) drunk | *Fred was sideways last night at the party.*

simp (adj.) annoying person who doesn't fit in: **dork**, idiot | *Jack is a simp — he fell on his butt running to class today.* [C390 fr early 1900s 'simpleton, stupid person'; S: 'fool, imbecile'; S3: 'idiot, weakling'; < simpleton, perhaps influenced by wimp]

sin (int.) ouch!; darn it!; whoops! (used by some Christian students)

sinner (int.) you got me!; darn you!; watch your step (don't bump into me)! (used by some Christian students)

sit on it and rotate (int., used as a response to someone who makes an obscene gesture with his middle finger) | —*What did you do when Don flipped you off? —I told him to sit on it and rotate.*

sixer (n.) six-pack of beer | *We went and bought a sixer of cheap beer.* [S; S3]

6-pack (n.) set of toned abdominal muscles (especially, six of them) | *Brad Pitt works out every day to maintain his 6-pack.* [S2: six-pack, six-packs; S3: six-pack; see also 8-pack, 4-pack, 2-pack]

skank (n.) female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively (derog.) | *Jennifer acts like such a skank in those music videos she does.*

[C392 black: 'an unattractive woman, a malodorous woman'; U01: 'girl who seems sexually promiscuous'; S: 'cheap looking, ugly girl; good looking girl'; S2: 'promiscuous person, usually a female'; S3: 'promiscuous female']

<skank-ass ho> (n.) female who sleeps around and is not nice (derog.) : cum-guzzling gutter slut | *Theresa has only one friend because she is known as a skank-ass ho.*

skanky (adj.) revealing, contributing to a promiscuous look (of a female's clothing) : slutty | *April sure wears skanky clothes.* [C392 teenagers fr black: 'nasty, repellent'; U01: 'sexually promiscuous seeming'; U83: stanky 'cute, promiscuous'; U87: stanky 'revolting'; S: 'cheap looking, ugly; good looking', stank 'ugly'; S2: 'repulsive, disgusting, sleazy'; S3: 'promiscuous']

skid marks, skids (n.) trails of fecal matter (in a toilet, on underwear, etc.) | *Someone left skid marks in the toilet.* | *Sick! You always leave skids in the toilet.*

slackster (n.) lazy, incompetent person | *All the folks that work at Blockbuster are slacksters.* [S2: slack 'to work less hard than usual', slackster 'one who slacks'; S3: 'person who isn't fulfilling his or her duties or adhering to social standards']

slam (v.) lower (one's vehicle) | *He slammed his truck.* [S2]

slammed (adj.) lowered (of a car) | *He's got a slammed truck.* | *That car is slammed.*

slamming / slammin' (adj.) trendy, good, impressive : cool | *That car Jim bought is slammin'.* [S2: slammin' 'very good'; S3: 'very exciting']

slap skins 1. (v.) slap ones' hands together as a greeting | *When Jimmy came to the door we slapped skins and went inside;* 2. (v.) have sex | *Jimmy and Jenny are probably slapping skins upstairs.* [S2: slap the salami 'to masturbate'; S3: slap it 'to masturbate (of a male)']

sleaze (n.) perverted person; sexually loose person; unprincipled person; unmannerly person | *Tim's dad is such a sleaze. I really feel sorry for his mom.* [C395 esp teenagers and students: despicable person; to be sexually promiscuous and disreputable'; S2: 'promiscuous or immoral person']

sleazy (adj.) perverted; sexually loose; unprincipled; unmannerly | *He's so sleazy — I saw him cheating on that test.* [C395: 'disgusting, filthy, nasty'; S2: 'having low moral standards; portraying or suggesting low moral standards']

slick 1. (adj.) good, nice, impressive (of a car, for example) : clean | *That car is slick!*; 2. (addr. used to a male) | *Hey, slick, how is it going?*; 3. (addr. used to a male or female who has done something wrong) | *You just talked to Janna with your fly down? Nice move, slick.* [C395 fr early 1600s: (1); S2: 'shrewd, cunning, deceitful, manipulating'; S3: 'smooth']

slip (someone) the tongue (v.) initiate a French kiss with (someone) when he or she was expecting only a peck | *Jenny told all her friends that Jimmy slipped her the tongue.* [S: slip (someone) the hot beef injection 'have sex with (someone)']

sloshed (adj.) extremely drunk | *I got sloshed at the party last night.*

so (adv.) really | I am so feeling that high. | You are so going to be scared.

[C400] § Unlike standard English so, slang so can modify a verb and often occurs within verb phrases. This so has falling intonation in contrast to the contractions so (which may occur in the same position), which has rising intonation.

SoCal (n.) Southern California | Rap music is most popular in SoCal.

[S3] [S. So Cool; S3; < Southern California]

Solely see University of SoCal Chicanas (at) University of Second Choice

<Son of a whore> (int.) damn, shit | Son of a whore! I stumbled my toe!

[S96; useless, good-for-nothing; S3; useless, good-for-nothing]

sorry (adj.) bad | You're such a sorry ballplayer. | Shady is so sorry at shooting free throws. | My score on that midterm was sorry.

[S3; unfortunate, bad; present, recent]

space cadet (n.) Person who acts unaware of his or her surroundings | space cadet, space case; S2: space case

[C406; mad or eccentric person; U84; spaced, spaced out acting odd or inappropriate; S; space cadet; U80; spaced, spaced out in my math class]

space out on (v., prep.) not pay attention: zone out | I can't stand it when my mom spaces out on me.

[C401 teenagers; U83; spaced, spaced out acting odd or inappropriate; S; spaced out in the bathroom laying in the tub smoked. (adj.) high on drugs | I found Fefe in the bathroom laying in the tub smoked out]

smoke out, smoke up (v.) smoke marijuana | I feel like smoking out always smothering out. He's such a pothead. | Let's go smoke up.

[C399 narcotics: smoke, marijuana; S: smoke a bowl, smoke a toké; S2: smoke out; C399 nearby | Johnnie hid his rock because he smelled bacon, of police pot | Johnnie hid his rock because he smelled bacon.

smell bacon, smell a lot of bacon (v.) sense the presence of police nearby | Johnnie hid his rock because he smelled bacon.

[S2; smell bacon; popularized by the movie And Saturday Night Live segment Wayne's World]

smashed (adj.) very drunk | I got so smashed last night at Mary's party.

[C399; S2; S3] smash down see put the smack down, put the smack down on smack see talk smack

[S2; promises keepers, or one who gives the impression that she might be; S3; promises keepers because they are so sluty. | Her dress was so slutty.] promises keepers look | The only people that can wear daisy dukes are prostitutes because they are so slutty. | Her dress was so slutty.

slut 1. (n.) person who sleeps around (derog.) : trice, 2. (n.) female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively (derog.): Slut, ho

slowballers (n.) people that don't know where they are going on campus, many slowballers on campus.

slow your roll (int.) calm down, slow down | I think you're driving too fast,

[C397; U96; S; S2; S3]

so (adv.) really | I am so feeling that high. | You are so going to be scared.

[C400] snake see pitch the one-eyed snake

snatch (a female's) V-card (v.) take (a female's) virginity | He snatched her V-card.

snatch (n.) female, bitch (derog.) | Jeantine, you are such a snatch.

[S3; see also what are you smoking/what are you smoking?] smoke's smoking

smooth 1. (adj.) clean-cut, clean-shaven, well-dressed, in shape, and attractive (of a male) | That guy is smooth. | 2. (adj.) popular, well liked | Kobe thinks he is so smooth the ladies.

[C400 f. late 1800s; excellent, pleasing, attractive; S3; nice, desirable]

smooth the monkey (v.) masturbate (of a male) | Joey spans the monkey twice a week.

[S; spank, shower spank] spank the monkey (v.) masturbate (of a male) | He spans it all the time.

spaz 1. (v.) get excited | Don't spaz! | (n.) hyperactive or overly excited person; sorta awkward person | His little sister is such a spaz when it comes to shopping.

[U84; esp teenagers; U80s; strange or stupid person; U83; frantic reaction, spaz out to react frantically; S; (2); S2; S3; & spastic]

spaz 1. (v.) vomit | Joey was spewing out the first piece of food in his mouth after coming back from the party.

[S; S2]

spew (v.) vomit | Joey was spewing out the first piece of food in his mouth after coming back from the party.

spit 1. (v.) spit out | Spunk the monkey (v.) masturbate (of a male) | Joey spans the monkey twice a week.

[S; spank, shower spank]

spunk it (v.) masturbate (of a male) | He spans it all the time.

spaced see be spaced, be spaced out

[C401 teenagers; U83; spaced, spaced out acting odd or inappropriate; S; spaced out in the bathroom laying in the tub smoked out]

space out on me.

[S2; space case; S2: space case]

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slow your roll (int.) calm down, slow down | I think you're driving too fast,

[C397; U96; S; S2; S3]

splif (n.) tobacco and marijuana rolled together into a cigarette | *I went to a coffee house in Amsterdam and had a splif, now that is all I like to smoke.*
[rhymes with cliff; C409: spliff 'marijuana cigarette'; S3: spliff]

split (v.) leave | *I've got class in 10 minutes, I've got to split.*
[C409 fr 1950s black musicians; U83, 84; S2]

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

sport 1. (v.) wear | *Look at those new shoes she's sporting!;* 2. (v.) get (something for someone) | *Can you sport me some tickets?*
[S: 'to wear; to give'; S3: 'to lend (money) to; to wear']

spot (v.) lend (money) to | *Can you spot me 5 bucks? I left my wallet at home.*
[C409: 'to give, but with the suggestion of a loan'; U97: 'to pay (a friend's) bill'; S3; see also blow the spot, hit the spot, shake the spot]

sprung see be sprung on

squirts see have the squirts

stack paper (v.) make a lot of money | *He's been working at that job for two years, and he's really stacking paper.*

stacked see be stacked

stairway to heaven (n.) line of hair from the navel to the pubic area : **happy trail**
[< the Neil Sedaka song "Stairway to Heaven"]

stallion (n.) attractive male : **stud** | *Mmmm! Mmmm! Mmmm! Look at that lucious stallion standing over there with that ugly girl.*
[C413]

step (v.) approach, come closer | *Don't step.*
[S2: step off 'stop bothering me'; see also get (one's) step on, get to stepping / get to steppin']

step to (v.prep.) approach (someone) aggressively | *Don't step to me.*
[U94: 'to move forward to confront']

stick see cancer stick

sticky green (n.) high quality marijuana | *Dave's bringing the sticky green to the party.* | *That pot was the bomb, it was the sticky green.*
[see also greens]

stiffy (n.) erection : **boner, woody** | *Some girl with big breasts walked by and Leonard got a stiffy.*
[S3]

stoked (adj.) excited; happy | *I was so stoked because I got an A on the test.*
[C417 teenagers; U83 'embarrassed', 84, 87, 89, 90, 92, 94, 97; S; S2; S3]

stoned (adj.) high on drugs | *Last night Johnnie was very stoned, he smoked way too much pot.*
[C418 fr 1940s cool talk: 'intoxicated with narcotics or liquor'; U84: 'drunk; under the influence of drugs'; S: 'drunk; under the influence of drugs'; S2: 'high on

marijuana'; S3: 'under the influence of marijuana']

stoner (n.) person who does a lot of drugs, especially marijuana | *The stoners hotboxed their van last night in the parking lot.*
[C418: 'intoxicated or stuporous person'; S; S2; S3]

straight (adv.) completely, blatantly, really | *He straight beat you up!* | *He straight called you stupid!*
[C418: 'truthfully and directly'; S2: 'very, completely; doing all right'; S3: 'okay, fine'; see also damn straight]

straight up 1. (int.) the game can be won by one point, not two (in basketball) | *—How do you want to play? —Straight up;* 2. (adv.) completely, blatantly, really | *He's straight up loc – he gunned down someone in the street.* | *That is straight up whack, man.*
§ 1 is usually said when the game is already under way.
[C419: straight-up 'honest, upright'; S3: 'tell me the truth'; see also play straight up]

straight up balls (adv.) courageously | *I straight up balls asked her to the prom.*
[see also be straight]

strapped see be strapped

stress 1. (v.) be anxious | *Don't stress over that test, dude;* 2. (v.) make (someone) anxious | *That test is stressing him.*
[S: 'to worry a lot, get nervous'; S2: 'to be under pressure, to act as if one is under pressure'; S3: 'to get worried']

stressed out (adj.) very anxious, very worried | *He was stressed out because he had four finals in two days.*
[U90: stressed out 'psychologically fatigued, worried']

strike 1. (v.) drive (a vehicle) | *We're going to strike Jon's car;* 2. (v.) go | *Let's strike. | John's gonna strike over there.*

stroke the goat (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *Getting a blow job is definitely preferred over stroaking the goat.*
[C420: stroke; S: stroke; S3: stroke, stroke it]

stroke the pole, stroke (one's) pole (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *James's favorite thing to do after school is to buy a dirty magazine and stroke the pole.*
[C420: stroke; S: stroke, S3: stroke, stroke it]

stud 1. (n.) attractive male : **stallion** | *Noah is such a stud. He must have a model for a girlfriend;* 2. (n.) person who excels at something: especially, good athlete
[C421: 'attractive man'; U89: 'guy who is good-looking and is perfect in everything'; U90: 'strong, courageous person'; U92: 'lady's man'; S: 'person who has done something outstanding; conceited person'; S2; S3]

stuff see 'n stuff

style see doggy style, freestyle

[< true dat]

team see **play for the other team**, <**play for the wrong team**>, **take one for the team**

tear up 1. (v.prt.) perform exceedingly well on | *Jon tore up his math final yesterday*; 2. (v.prt.) get the best of, do better than (in a competition or argument) : **dominate** | *I won't play against David because he tears me up every time we play*. | *Jon tore Jim up in basketball the other day*; | *He got tore up on the court*. | [S2: (1); see also **tore up**, **torn up**]

tease the seal (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *After Bobby turned sixteen he figured he should stop teasing the seal*.

that see **be all that**, **hit that**, **tap that**

the Basement (n.) the bottom floor of Dykstra Hall
[S1: the Dungeon; S2: the Dungeon]

the bird, **the birdy** (n.) the middle finger (in expressions referring to making an obscene gesture) | *Darcy gave her sexist teacher the birdy*. | [C27: the bird; L163, 166: bird, birdie (1966); S: give (someone) the bird]

the boys (n.) the testicles
[see also **the girls**]

the crip (n.) very good marijuana : **the kind** | *That weed is the crip*.

the Dyke (n.) Dykstra Hall | *Let's meet at the Dyke at 8:00 p.m.*
[S3: Dyke < Dykstra]

the (n.) from hell (adj.) a really bad, horrible, awful (n.) | *I just took the midterm from hell, I know I failed it*. | *I've had the day from hell, I forgot I had a paper due, I had a pop quiz in my math discussion and then I got a flat tire on my way home*. | [U90: from Hell 'bad, inconvenient, difficult'; S: from hell 'of an extremely bad type'; S2: from Hell 'of the worst kind']

the girls (n.) the breasts : **the twins** | *The girls must be my favorite part of a woman*.
[see also **the boys**]

the hood (n.) South Central Los Angeles | *No one every goes down to the hood anymore*.

the kind (n.) very good marijuana | *We smoked the kind*. | *That pot was the kind*.
[C246 teenagers: 'excellent, superior'; S: the kind, da kine 'the best'; see also **kind**]

the Rape Trail (n.) the trail between Saxton and Suites and Gayley (formerly unlighted) | *They finally put lights along the Rape Trail so it's not so scary any more*.

the rock (n.) the basketball | *Pass me the rock*.
[U94: give up the rock 'to pass the ball (in basketball)', U96]

the schiznic see **be the schiznic**

the Sev (n.) 7-11 (convenience store) | *Molly wants to pick up some smokes at the Sev*.

<**the shit**> see <**be the shit**>

the twins (n.) the breasts : **the girls**

thing see **do the wild thing**

think (one) is hot shit (v.) think one is popular, think one is cool | *Jim thinks he's hot shit with his Beemer*.

thrashed 1. (adj.) ruined, broken, messed up : **trashed** | *My place got totally thrashed last night*; 2. (adj.) drunk; high on drugs : **trashed**
[U84, 87, 90: 'worn out, ruined'; S: 'worn out; drunk'; S2; S3: 'drunk']

threads (n.) clothing | *I just bought some new threads today*.
[C436 fr 1930s jive talk; S3]

365 see 24-7-365

throat see **deep throat**

throw a bare ass (v.) pull down one's pants and expose one's bare buttocks as an insult | *Jack threw a bare ass at the car next to us on the freeway*.
[U90: b.a.; S: B.A., hang a B.A.]

throw down 1. (v. prt.) drink quickly | *Let's go throw down some 40s*; 2. (v.) fight | *You got a problem; let's throw down*.
[C437: 'to threaten or challenge', esp teenagers: 'to challenge a rival break dancer by performing a particularly difficult feat or gyration'; S: 'to instigate something, say something critical or provocative, fight'; S2: 'to do very well; to fight'; S3: (2), 'to put (something) out, put (something) down']

tight (adj.) really good, really unusual, really impressive, really good looking : **clean** | *That car is tight*. | *That's a tight car, I wish I had one*.
| *That class is tight*. | *She's tight*.
[C438: 'close, sympathetic'; U97, 98, 99, 01; U84: 'insensitive, not nice; very toned physically'; S: 'mean, nasty, strict; close; good-looking; very toned physically'; S2: 'close, intimate']

tightie whities (n.) briefs (male's underwear) : **butt-huggers** | *The bully picked Timmy up by his tightie whities*.
[pronounced like *tight + E's, white +E's*; S3: tidy whities (perhaps < the similar sound of Tidy Dydies, a diaper service); now thought to be < *tight+ies*]

tigo biddies (n.) big breasts | *I was playing with her tigo biddies*.
[pronounced like "tiggo" (rhymes with *big + O*) plus "biddies" (rhymes with *kiddies*); spoonerism < big ol' titties]

time see **big time**

tipsy (adj.) a little drunk | *Helen had two beers and she was already tipsy*.
<**tit**> (adj.) good, unique, stylish | *Your shoes look tits*. | *That food was tits*.

to the curb (adj.) cool, awesome | *I saw a great movie last night. It was to the curb!*

totaled (adj.) moderately drunk | Frank was totted last night.
 trash see talk trash
 <trailer trash> (n.) white trash, rednecks | She's just trailer trash.
 trashed (adj.) drunk; high on drugs : trashed | John got totally trashed
 up : trashed | My place got totally trashed last night.
 [U87; drunks; S; drunks, trash, destroy; S2; drunk; S3; drunk; trash to make a mess of]
 trashy (adj.) promiscuous looking; contributing to a promiscuous look :
 slutty | Many was weuring a trashy outfit yesterday. | Courtney Love :
 looks so trashy.
 [Q44; despicable, inferior, ill-bred]
 trashed (n.) three-point shot (in basketball) | Jason Kapono busts tres right
 and left.
 [pronounced like tray] Q46 narcotics: try, a three-dollar packet of a narcotic; U94,
 male without common sense or social skills, male that doesn't fit
 tool 1. (n.) male
 in, male that no one likes: male loser; 2. (n.) person who gets exploited |
 She always copies my notes - I feel like such a tool.
 [Q44; stupid and gullible person; U92; male, who is a complete loser, foolish
 person; S2, person who is not at all respected; person who is stupid or foolish; S3;
 social misfit, annoying person, annoying person who is not at all respected; foolish
 person; S2, person who is not at all respected; person who is stupid or foolish]
 tool see gettolt
 tongue see slip (someone) the tongue
 toted my girlfriend.
 [S3]
 took (n.) person who uses marijuana often | I used to be a toker until i
 smoke marijuana | We toked all night long.
 [Q44]
 toaste (adj.) drunks; high on drugs | Frank came back from the party
 toasted and fainted in her living room.
 [U89; drunks, hung over; S; drunks; S2; drunk; S3; drunk]
 toaste see camote toe
 [U92; unattractive; drunks; S; be to the curb to vomit, to the curb, ugly, no good; S2;
 bad, ugly, unattractive; see also kick (someone) to the curb]
 took up see tear up, get torn up
 [U98]
 toro up from the floor up (adj.) completely ugly | That girl is tore up from
 the floor up.
 toss (nads) cookies (v.) vomit | He dranh so much last night he ended up
 tossing his cookies.
 [C385; U92; S; toss ones cookies, blow cookies; S2]
 toss (someone)s salad (v.) kick (someone)s anus | Bubba made little Joey
 toss his salad.
 total (adj.) complete, real | I'm sorry, it was a total mistake. | Slater is a
 male).]
 total salad to expose ones genitalia in a socially unacceptable context (of a
 male).]
 total (adj.) completely out with Fred last night. | We had such a cravting for ice
 cream last night that we totally pigged out.
 totally (adv.) completely, really | John's girlfriend totally dissed him — she

[Q46 narcotics & students fr. 1960s: trip, psychadelic narcotics experience, trip, trip out
 bottom of the ninth and tipped out. | I need that midterm — I tipped out
 trip out when she sees my report card. | He hit a home run in the
 trip out. I. (v.) get upset, overreact, be surprised : trip | My mom's gonna
 trip, trip out to go crazy, be surprised; see also set trip on
 S: trip, trip out to act crazy or acted, S12; to act silly, to overreact;
 (v.) U88: trip have a bad attitude, S17; trip, worty, U88: be tripping, act stupid,
 [Q46 narcotics & students fr. 1960s: trip, psychadelic narcotics experience, trip, trip out
 trip normal or unexpected experience | What was such a trip. | What
 on a midterm and was trippin', over how to tell her parents; 2. (n.)
 sees my report card. | The car accident made me trip. | Jennifer got a D
 form be tripping/be trippin': trip out | My mom's gonna trip when she
 trip. I. (v.) get upset, overreact (some speakers prefer to use this only in the
 trip see trip some trip
 trikes see turn tricks
 triked out stereo system in his car.
 triked out (adj.) complete, nice: flat, fixed up, altered | Jon has a really
 promises some female]
 triked out (n.) female (derog.)
 trikes such a bitch; 2. (n.) female who sleeps around, S11; (n.) female who dates
 female who dates provocatively (derog.); slut; 3. (n.) female who sleeps around,
 Shes such a bitch. She hooked up with Jeff yesterday.
 trike 1. (n.) female who sleeps around (derog.); slut | You know denim
 96]
 triked up with David last night. She hooked up with Jeff yesterday.
 trike up with people, usually without being honest about it, but with style :
 [U94; early 1900s; prostitute client, CM6; casual homosexual partner; S3;
 player; 4. (n.) female (derog.)
 promises some female]
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(v); S3: trip, trip out 'to go crazy, be surprised'

true see be true to the game

trunk see have junk in the trunk

tunes (n.) songs, music | Hey, let's turn on some tunes.
[S3]

turn tricks (v.) have a lot of sex | Jenny has been turning tricks with Melvin lately. She needs to slow down.
[C448: turn a trick 'to do the sex act for profit']

turtle head (n.) piece of fecal matter | There's a turtle head the size of a donkey in the toilet! What did you eat, John?
< Austin Powers 2; see have a turtle head poking/have a turtle head pokin'

tweak (v.) take amphetamines or methamphetamines | Jack has lost a lot of weight from tweaking so much.
[U90: being tweak, be tweaking 'to be taking crystal or speed', U90: 'to hurt, damage'; S: 'hurt, damage; to freak out'; S2: 'to hurt, injure (a part of one's body)', tweaked 'tired'; S3: 'to take an illegal stimulant, such as methamphetamine or cocaine, to be under the influence of an illegal stimulant; to overreact, go crazy']

tweaker (n.) person on amphetamines | Johnnie is such a tweaker.
[S3: 'person who uses illegal stimulants']

twelver (n) twelve pack of beer | I bought the cheapest twelver they had
[S3]

24-7 (adv.) 24 hours a day, seven days a week, all the time | She studies 24-7.
[pronounced twenty-four-seven; U89, 97; S; S2; S3; <24 hours a day, 7 days a week]

24-7-365 (adv.) 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year, all the time | She studies 24-7-365.
[pronounced twenty-four-seven-three-sixty-five; < 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year]

<twinkie> (n.) Asian who acts like a Caucasian : <banana> | —Ask Ching if he wants to be in the cultural show. —He won't be in the show, he's a twinkie.
[S2; S3]

twinkie (n.) fat female | Hey, Dave, that twinkie over there is looking at you
twisted 1. (adj.) high on drugs | Jessica was twisted at the party last weekend; 2. (adj.) weird, unusual | That was a totally twisted movie.
[C450: 'very much intoxicated with narcotics'; S: 'weird, crazy, funny; drunk'; S3: 'strange, crazy, weird']

two-cent whore (n.) female who looks sexually promiscuous (derog.) | I'm sure Jill's dad is really proud of Tammy letting her leave the house in that short skirt looking like a two-cent whore.

2-pack (n.) set of the upper two well toned abdominal muscles | Bill was thrilled when he lifted his shirt after working out and saw a 2-pack.
[see also 8-pack, 4-pack, 6-pack]

u

U. see bust a U.

U-ie see bust a U-ie

undermind (v.) undermine | I got underminded. | It's always possible to undermind the system.

unit (n.) (a male's) genitals | She kicked my unit by accident.
[S2: unitage 'penis'; S3: 'penis']

University of Caucasians Lost among Asians (n.) University of California at Los Angeles, U.C.L.A.
(reverse alphabetism, < U. C. L. A.)

University of Second Choice, University of Solely Caucasians, University of South Central, University of Spoiled Children, University of Sucking Cock (n.) University of Southern California, U.S.C.

[U: University of Scholastic Compromise, University of Scholastic Cripples, University of Second Choice, University of Something Crazy, University of Spoiled Children, University of Spoiled Condoms, University Second Class; S2: University of Second Choice, University of South Central, University of Spoiled Children, University of Stupid Chicks, University of Stupid Cunts, University of the Scholastically Challenged, Uncomprehensively Stupid Chicks; S3: University of Spoiled Children, University of Stupid Children, University of Second Choice; reverse alphabetism < U. S. C.]

up see what up?

v

V. (n.) virgin | Are you a V.?

[S3; < virgin; see also snatch (a female's) V-card]

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

vamp 1. (v.) go | We're going to vamp to the store; 2. (n.) person dressed all in black, with a pale face (often achieved with powder) and black nail polish, and (for females) dark eye makeup and lipstick (like a gothic) who files down his or her teeth and tries to look like a vampire
< vampire>

V-card see snatch (a female's) V-card

veg (v.) not do anything; not engage in any mental or physical activity | After studying for weeks I just wanted to veg. | We're just veggin'.
[pronounced like "vedge", like the first syllable of vegetable; C455 college students: veg 'to relax luxuriously and do nothing'; U83: vegged 'under the influence of drugs, alcohol, etc.; daydreaming'; S: veg 'to do nothing, to be in a trance-like state'; S2; S3; < vegetate]

vibe (n.) feeling | I walked into the interview and I got a really serious vibe.
| That place has a strange vibe.

[rhymes with tribe; C456 esp. 1960s counterculture: vibes 'what emanates from or inheres in a person, situation, place, etc., and is sensed'; U84: 'give a hard time, make fun of, disturb'; S2: 'to treat with a bad attitude'; S3; < vibration]

wig out (v.) go crazy, be anxious, get mad | *Stop wiggin' out over that test!*
 | *That postal worker wigged out in frustration.*
 [C468 1950s cool talk fr musicians: 'to become mentally unbalanced, lose one's sanity'; U84, 90; S: 'to freak out, to be nervous, perplexed'; S2: 'to act weird; to go crazy'; S3: 'wig out 'to go crazy, to overreact']

wigged out (adj.) high on drugs | *Hank was so wigged out that he was in the backyard talking to the plants.*

<wigger> (n.) white person who tries to act like a black person (derog.) | *A lot of people accuse Eminem of being a wigger.*
 [S3; <white +nigger]

wigging / wiggin' (adj.) high on drugs | *Paul was really wiggin' after he finished smoking five joints.*

wild thing see do the wild thing

willy (n.) penis | *James thought he was funny flashing his willy in front of a group of girls.*

wipe see asswipe

wired (adj.) hyper, high on caffeine | *I can't drink coffee or I'll get wired.*
 [C470: 'intoxicated by narcotics; eagerly excited, overstimulated; anxious, nervous'; U90: 'high-strung or nervous due to caffeine; tired'; S: 'high on caffeine, cocaine, or crystal methamphetamine; hyper (especially from lack of sleep); happy, excited; prepared'; S2: 'hyper, full of nervous energy'; S3: 'jittery, nervous']

woody (n.) erection : **boner, stiffy** | *After watching dirty movies for an hour Sam walked out of the room with a woody.*
 [S3; see also morning wood]

work (v.) play well against (someone), do better than (someone) (in a competition) | *I was working him all day.*
 [C473: work over 'to beat'; U92: get worked 'do poorly (on an exam)'; S: 'to beat badly (in a game); to beat up; to do well on'; S2: 'to beat (in a game)'; S3: 'to beat'; see also get worked]

Wowie see Maui Wowie

wrecked 1. (adj.) drunk | *I had far too many beers last night. I was so wrecked!;* 2. (adj.) beaten up | *He got wrecked in the boxing ring.*
 [C474 narcotics: 'intoxicated with or addicted to narcotics']

wrong (adj.) terrible, not nice, unpleasant (of an action) : **low** | *That was so wrong of him to give us that homework over Christmas. | My dad's making me unclog the toilet – this is so wrong.*
 [S: sick and wrong 'horrible, disgusting, unthinkable'; S3: 'not good, not cool'; see also <play for the wrong team>]

wuss (n.) coward, timid person : **<bitch>, girl, <pussy>** | *Hey, let's play flag football because Vince doesn't wanna play tackle. He's such a wuss.*
 [C475 teenagers: 'weak person'; S: wuss, wussy; S3: 'weakling, coward']

x

X. (n.) ecstacy (designer drug) : **E.** | *After doing X. all night, Johnnie crashed.*
 [S2; S3]

y

yadda yadda yadda and so on, and so on, blah blah blah | *I was talking to my friend on the phone and she was all upset about this guy, yadda yadda yadda. I just wanted to calm her down.*
 [C479: yack-yack-yack 'talk, esp idle and empty chatter'; U01; S3]

yak (v.) vomit | *When we got him home, we gave Ernest some bread to eat so he wouldn't yak.*
 [S; S2; S3: yack]

yank (one's) chain (v.) masturbate (of a male) | *As a study break Loui goes in the bathroom and yanks his chain.*

yeah see hells yeah, hell yeah

yo man, dude (addr., used at the end of an utterance by males to males) | *That's cool, yo. | What up, yo? | The fuck's your problem, yo?*
 [S: 'wait, hey, hi'; S3: (greeting)]

yoink (v.) steal | *Timmy felt bad after he yoinked some money from his roommate's wallet.*

yoked (adj.) having big muscles | *Every time I go to the gym and see all the weight lifters I wish I was yoked.*
 [S; S2; S3]

you know it (int.) that's right (usually said with pride) | —Did you just ace your O-chem exam? —You know it!

your mom, your mother (int. used as a response to an insult from a friend) : **<fuck your mom>** | —Dude, what's up with your new do? —Your mom!
 [U97; S3; < a longer ritual insult like your mom wears.../is.../would...; see also <fuck your mom>]

z

Z. (n.) ounce | —Did you get the stuff? —Yeah, I got a Z.
 [< oz.]

zipple (n.) nipple | *That hurt – you twisted my zipple.*
 zone see be in the zone

zone out (v.) not pay attention | *I really zoned out when she started talking about transitive verbs.*
 [C486: zone out 'to omit from consciousness, shut out of the mind'; U90: zone out 'enter a detached, dreamlike, but working state of consciousness, usually while high'; S: 'to

zoned (adj.) tired | You look zoned.
menthal state] daydream; S2: to daydream, lose touch with reality; S3: to enter or be in a detached
also be zoned, be zoned out
[C4B5: zoned / zoned out 'intoxicated with narcotics'; S2: out of touch with reality; see