

UCLA Occasional Papers in Linguistics
Number 23

u.c.l.a. slang 5

u.c.l.a. slang 5

**Laura Ceron, Josue Davila,
Angel E. Flores,
Esther Sun-Mi Kim,
Ji Sun Lee, Jeff Nelson,
Anupama Sadhu,**

**Manuel A. Gomez, Maiko Itagaki,
Shotaro Kaida, Jamie Rose Miller,
Doris Nadine Quintanilla, and
Esther Urbina Miranda**

edited with an Introduction by

Pamela Munro

Department of Linguistics
University of California, Los Angeles
2005

Copyright 2005 by the Regents of the University of California
All rights reserved
Printed in the United States of America

table of contents

A Brief Guide to the Dictionary Entries	1
Abbreviations and Symbols	2
Introduction	3
Acknowledgements	25
References	27
U.C.L.A. Slang	29

a brief guide to the dictionary entries

This is a new dictionary of slang words and expressions used at U.C.L.A. in 2004-05. 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. For additional information about many of the points mentioned here, plus a discussion of the history of our project and the features of U.C.L.A. slang, please see the Introduction.

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

Main entries have a minimum of two parts, and may have a number of others. A main entry begins with a slang word or expression (in **boldface** type), which is followed by its definition. If the entry word has more than one variant form or spelling, the alternative forms are listed together at the beginning of the entry, separated by slashes. If the word has more than one meaning or grammatical use, these are listed separately, with a different number for each definition. Each definition begins with an abbreviation indicating its part of speech (a list of these is given on the next page); the part of speech and usage of the definition itself, which follows the abbreviation, match those of the entry word. Individual numbered definitions may also include one or more example sentences or, more rarely, phrases (in *italics*). In addition to the entry word or expression and its definition, a main entry may include usage and reference notes (in small type under the entry). Usage notes are preceded by §. Reference notes (in brackets, []) include pronunciation guidelines, references to and citations from other literature on slang (using the abbreviations listed on the next page), information on the source of words formed directly from other words or borrowed from the media or other languages, and cross-references to other relevant entries in the dictionary, which appear at the end of the reference notes, preceded by "see also".

Note particularly that entry words that we have judged as potentially offensive to some people, and that should thus be used with discretion in conversation, are listed in <>'s.

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

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

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

abbreviations and symbols

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

addr. = term of address	adj. = adjective
adv. = adverb	art. = article
aux. = auxiliary	ditr. v. = ditransitive verb
fin. v. = finite (inflected) verb	int. = interjection
intr. v. = intransitive verb	n. = noun
num. = number (used as a noun?)	pp. = prepositional phrase
quant. = quantifier	s. = complete sentence (includes questions)
tr. v. = transitive verb	

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., 2004
S: Usually, Slang U. (1991); occasionally, as noted in some entries, Aranovich, et al., 1989
S2: Ali, et. al, 1993
S3: Benedict, et al., 1997
S4: Bonds, et al., 2001

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 the relevance of these works 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 5 is a dictionary of slang words and expressions used by students at the University of California, Los Angeles,¹ compiled during Fall 2004 and Winter 2005 by members of an undergraduate seminar in linguistics. This is the fifth such slang collection, following *U.C.L.A. Slang*, which appeared in 1989,² *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* (1993), *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* (1997), and *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* (2001), 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.

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 courses on U.C.L.A. slang in Fall 2000 and Fall 2004 during which the immediately previous and present collections were begun.³

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 the titles in this paragraph show, we use the spelling "U.C.L.A." rather than the University's preferred usage (UCLA, without periods) for the short name of our institution. See Section 3 below for discussion.

² *U.C.L.A. Slang*, revised and extended, was commercially published as *Slang U.* (1991), as I discuss below.

³ Eble's book incorporates material from many previous technical papers, most of which I will not cite separately here. I honor Connie Eble for many years of inspiration, friendship, and support. Our 2000 class was especially fortunate in being able to meet in a videoconference with her, during which she contributed the epigraph to this volume (above).

Judi Sanders of Cal Poly, Pomona, has also directed students in compiling slang dictionaries.

1. the study of slang at u.c.l.a.

My interest in college slang began when I met Connie Eble at a linguistics conference in Houston 22 years ago. I was intrigued to learn about her collection of slang expressions from students in her English classes, and soon afterward I began a continuing longitudinal study of U.C.L.A. student slang myself (Munro, ed., 2004), collecting expressions from my students in Linguistics 110, a class in historical linguistics (change in language over time) and Linguistics 2, a class on language in the United States, as well as in other classes in which I have given guest lectures.⁴ The collection now contains words and expressions suggested by over 1200 students in 15 offerings of Linguistics 110 (in 1983, 1984 (two classes), 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992 (two classes), 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2004), three offerings of Linguistics 2 (in 1995, 1996, and 1997), two Linguistics 1 classes, (2001, 2002), Linguistics 10 (2003), and Linguistics 98T (2002).⁵ Students in each of the Linguistics 110 and Linguistics 2 classes have used this database of U.C.L.A. slang expressions to study semantic change and other topics concerning slang and dictionaries; each of the other classes heard a lecture on slang based on their class's volunteered slang vocabulary.⁶ The database provides an important record of a specialized vocabulary few people are aware of (students themselves are often amazed by the expressions that were in use just a few years ago). But the database has its limitations: because it includes only a few expressions volunteered by each student, the absence of a word from this list could easily be due to chance, and the list is essentially unchecked and only lightly edited.⁷

However, there are now five independent collections of U.C.L.A. slang that have been compiled with care by groups of experienced student researchers, each of which provides a much more comprehensive and valid picture of vocabulary and usage at a point in time. These books, of which *U.C.L.A. Slang 5* is the most recent, were each the product of joint effort by a number of students: an initial larger group of seminar participants, who contributed a majority of the words and participated in discussion of many of them and preliminary editorial decisions on how to present them as a coherent collection, and an intense editing effort by a smaller subset of the first group, who met for several hours each week during the quarter following the seminar. Students discussed

⁴ Many, many thanks to all the students who have contributed to this database since 1983.

⁵ The 1997 Linguistics 2 was taught by Cynthia Walker; both Linguistics 1 classes were taught by Russell Schuh, Linguistics 10 was taught by Brook D. Lillehaugen, and Linguistics 98T was taught by John Foreman. I thank all of these colleagues for their invitations to speak to their classes.

⁶ I have done similar projects in guest lectures at the University of New Mexico, Cal State L.A., and U.S.C., but material from these other institutions does not appear in the current work.

⁷ I have modified submitted definitions slightly to match the grammatical usage seen in volunteered examples and to conform to a consistent style.

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

every entry in these dictionaries, deciding which submitted words would be included and how words of different types should be defined, exemplified, and presented.

The first such volume, *U.C.L.A. Slang* (Aranovich et al. 1989; later revised and published as *Slang U.*, Munro et al. 1991), was initially compiled in 1988-89; the second, *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* (Ali et al. 1993), in 1992-93; the third, *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* (Benedict et al. 1997), in 1996-97; and the fourth, *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* (Bonds et al. 2001), in 2000-01. The present volume, *U.C.L.A. Slang 5*, was, like the earlier slang collections, the product of a Fall quarter seminar on slang and continued editorial work during the following Winter quarter. The new collection was begun as part of a class project during last Fall's offering of Linguistics 88A, a lower division honors seminar on slang whose enthusiastic and intelligent participants contributed to the preliminary database and to preliminary discussion of its entries (as well as studying many other aspects of slang, dictionaries, and general linguistics).⁸ Seven of these students (the principal authors of the current collection) volunteered to continue meeting regularly during Winter 2005, adding to the database, modifying the entries, and modifying and applying editorial policy. As in 1989, 1993, 1997, and 2001, I have a deep respect for this group of dedicated student author/editors. They worked hard and seriously, and have done an outstanding job.

I wondered in my introduction to *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* (1997) whether California's anti-affirmative-action Proposition 209 would impact the demographics of future slang classes. Indeed, the 2000-01 class was smaller and less ethnically diverse than any previous class.⁹ However, this year's group was larger and more diverse than the *Slang 4* group, so perhaps these trends are being reversed. While there were no African-American students in this year's class, the group included both Chicano and Asian students who were native speakers of English (or native bilinguals), two groups absent in the 2000-01 group but important in California.

Moreover, again in contrast to the 2000-01 group, this year's editorial group included a number of students who were native bilinguals or non-native speakers of English. While I did not 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 14 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 2000-01 group grew up bilingual or were non-native speakers of English. But this year's group showed a solid reversal of this trend, with only four of the 13 students who completed the class failing to identify themselves as bilingual.¹⁰

⁸ In addition to the students listed on the title page, Megumi Hamada also contributed.

⁹ My demographic comments here are based on my own observations and on information volunteered by class members.

¹⁰ The languages class members had native or strong competence in included Japanese, Korean, Spanish, and Telegu.

Although *U.C.L.A. Slang 5* includes some of the same words that appeared in the four previous *U.C.L.A. Slang* collections, it is not a revision of those books.¹¹ Some entries are repeated, of course, but words that seem identical to those in previous collections are simply still in current use. The *U.C.L.A. Slang 5* collection was started from scratch the first week of the Fall 2004 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, 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. But whatever their source, words were retained on our list only when the class, or later the Winter 2005 editing group, decided that they were in current use and typical of U.C.L.A. speech (see Section 2).

The Winter quarter editing group, which included Laura Ceron, Josue Davila, Angel Flores, Esther Kim, Jane (Ji-Sun) Lee, Jeff Nelson, and Anu Sadhu, discussed successively longer versions of the slang list.¹³ 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 extra hours outside of our meetings, seeking out other students to confirm points of usage or the meanings of troublesome words and submitting additional words or comments in writing or by electronic mail. This volume is somewhat shorter than earlier ones, and that is probably my fault: I was on crutches from the end of Fall quarter through the end of Spring, and it was sometimes difficult for our group to get together.

The contributions of all of the student co-authors of *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* have been considerable.¹⁴ Definitions, spellings, and examples for the dictionary entries are theirs, as are judgments concerning the slang status or offensiveness of the words, even though I may refer to them for convenience here in the introduction as "ours"; my role was to lead discussion, point out aspects of the entries that needed discussion, and technically edit the manuscript.¹⁵ 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 6*!

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 four books.

¹² This was completely separate from the longitudinal database (Munro, ed., 2004) described in Section 1.

¹³ Manuel Gomez also participated in some of the early Winter quarter meetings.

¹⁴ In the remainder of this introduction, I will usually not distinguish between decisions made by this group and those of the larger group.

¹⁵ 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.

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 normally we would not consider most substandard expressions like *ain't*, regional or "dialect" expressions, or baby talk words, for example, to be slang. (But in fact *ain't* is included in this year's dictionary, as discussed in section 5.) 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.

Most authorities conclude that slang is language whose use serves to mark the user as belonging to some distinct group within society (therefore, people who belong to more than one such group might use very different slang depending on who they're with). We used this criterion in deciding what expressions qualify as specifically U.C.L.A. slang. We have usually tried not to include on our list expressions that would be familiar, in the same form and with the same meaning, to any adult English speaker, for example,¹⁶ but have included mainly expressions that are characteristic of American college students in general, and U.C.L.A. students in particular. Thus, both for reasons of space and to present a more coherent picture of specifically U.C.L.A. or college slang, we usually do not include familiar standard or general colloquial or slang definitions for the words we list.

Some words on our list, however, appear to have almost exactly the same definition with which they would be listed in a standard dictionary: three such examples are **dang** 'wow', **random** 'unpredictable', and **tipsy** 'slightly drunk'. (In this introduction, words or longer entries¹⁷ from our list are presented in boldface type, and definitions (sometimes shortened from the longer definitions in the dictionary, to which the interested reader is referred) are given in single quotation marks. Example sentences and other non-entry words under discussion are in italics.) Class participants felt the use of certain words like this, while similar to their standard use, was especially characteristic of U.C.L.A. speech. Sometimes a word is identified as a slang expression because of what are known in linguistics as selectional restrictions—the class of items to which a linguistic expression can refer. Thus, the use of **random** to refer to the unpredictability of numbers is standard—but it seems to be slang to use **random** in reference to people and events, as in *He asked to borrow a banana and a razor – that's kind of random*. Another tricky case involves words like **cool** 'great, nice; socially adept; okay, all right'. This word now

¹⁶ It was for this reason, for instance, that participants decided (after some debate) to exclude general English slang terms for sex organs and various sex acts—although their non-inclusion should certainly not be taken as an indication that such words are not used on campus.

¹⁷ For convenience, I will often refer to multiword slang expressions as "words".

appears in most standard dictionaries (often marked as "slang", but not always) and is surely known to all living speakers of American English. After discussion, however, members of the Fall quarter seminar decided that slang words like **cool**, even though well known, were so characteristic of U.C.L.A. student speech that they should be included on our list. Similar criteria allowed the inclusion of other relatively familiar slang words like **sick** 'disgusting', **bitchen** 'great', and **smashed** 'drunk'—although such words have been in use on campus and elsewhere for years, they are very common in the speech of most students, so class members considered it appropriate to include them. Finally, we list some words, such as **so** 'really', whose meaning is exactly the same as standard—but whose grammatical use is different. Standard speakers would never use *so* to mean 'really' in sentences like *I so am feeling this music* and *I am so feeling this music*, as slang speakers can and do.¹⁸ Obviously, some of the decisions made in compiling our list have been delicate and occasionally arbitrary ones.¹⁹

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

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

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

¹⁸ Note that I mean that standard speakers cannot use *so* in these sentences with the intended meaning 'really'. The second slang example means the same as standard *I am really feeling this music*, not the same as the standard sentence with *so* used to contradict someone (as in —*You're not feeling this music!* —*I am too! I am so feeling this music!*). (There seems to be an intonational difference between these two sentence types.)

¹⁹ I feel philosophically in agreement with the inclusion in the dictionary of all the words discussed in this paragraph, although I have certainly disagreed with some of the group's decisions. But although I usually told the students how I felt, I tried (most of the time) not to influence the decisions. One of the values of this and the other U.C.L.A. Slang collections, I think, are as records of how a group of thoughtful students have seriously attempted to characterize their own vocabulary.

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 **drawers** 'underwear', or outdated idiomatic expressions, such as **cradle robber** 'person who has a significant other who is too young for him or her'. 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 'to eat', the standard noun **ball** becomes a verb meaning 'to play basketball', the standard noun **bomb** becomes a slang adjective meaning 'very good, beautiful' (derived from the now outdated slang expression *be the bomb*), and the standard (colloquial) transitive verb **knock out** 'to tire out' becomes as slang intransitive verb 'to go to bed, fall asleep'. Still other entries in the dictionary are standard words with completely nonstandard meanings, such as **blaze** 'smoke marijuana', **boo** 'girlfriend, boyfriend', and **dank** 'very good'.

Such new uses can be confusing to those who know only standard English: the standard adjective **tight** 'close-fitting' is a slang adjective meaning 'good', as in *These shoes are tight* or *The Lakers' new jerseys are tight*. Speakers of standard English might well think such sentences referred to fit rather than style.

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', **cig** means 'cigarette', and **roids** means 'steroids'. **Diss** 'to insult' has been a slang expression at U.C.L.A. since 1984. It appears to be a clipping of a word like *disrespect*, but in fact no one is quite sure of its origins. 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 as one word or with a hyphen), as in the noun *mark-down* derived from the verb *mark down*. Similarly, the slang noun **throwdown** 'fight' is derived from the slang verb phrase **throw down** 'to fight'. (Like *mark-down*, **throwdown** is pronounced with initial stress, in contrast to the related verbs.) 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 at once or who is unfaithful in relationships' (which is

actually more common than the slang verb **play** 'to cheat on' includes the agentive suffix *-er*, while **pimpette** 'female who attracts a lot of male interest' is formed from **pimp** 'male who dates a lot of females' with the addition of the feminine suffix *-ette*.

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 5* is **crunk** 'crazy and drunk', from *crazy* and *drunk*. Our dictionary also contains 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*.

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 alphabetisms or initialisms as *H.I.V.*, the *Human Immunodeficiency Virus*.²⁰ Our dictionary includes several true acronyms, such as **MILF** 'good looking older female' (from *mother I'd love to fuck*) and **FOB** 'recent immigrant' (from *fresh off the boat*) and a few partial acronyms, such as **fobbish** (i.e., *FOBish*) 'characteristic of a recent immigrant'. There are many more alphabetisms, including **T.B.** 'Taco Bell', **G.Q.** 'stylish' (from *Gentleman's Quarterly*), and **O.G.** 'person over 30 who used to take part in activities associated with gangs' (from *original gangster*). Several alphabetisms come from the internet, including **I.M.** 'to send (someone) an instant message' and **B.R.B.** 'I'll be right back'. At least one word, **FOB / F.O.B.**, can be pronounced either as a one-syllable acronym or as an initialism. **University of Spoiled Children**, one of several derisive terms for U.C.L.A.'s cross-town rival the 'University of Southern California' (or *U.S.C.*), is an example of what Eble calls an "expanded acronym" (1996: 37) or reverse alphabetism, made by substituting alternative putative sources for the letters in an initialism. Sometimes slang terms themselves are subject to such expansion: **phat** 'nice, great' has been in use at U.C.L.A. with this spelling and a similar meaning since long before 1995, but I heard the suggestion that it derives from *pretty hot and tasty* for the first time in 1999.²¹ In our list, as these examples show, we have followed the convention of writing initialisms with periods (but no spaces) between the separately pronounced initial letters; initials pronounced together as words are written without periods. English spelling does not normally distinguish between these two types of pronunciations: the form of an abbreviated word contains no clue as to whether its component initials will be pronounced separately. Our convention thus explains why we write "U.C.L.A." with periods, in defiance of normal University custom, since the four letters of the name are normally pronounced separately.²² However, this year's collection also includes a new

²⁰ Ashlee Bonds, one of the student editors of *U.C.L.A. Slang 4*, suggested these two very helpful examples, which are far more compelling than the usual *NATO* and *U.S.A.* or the like.

²¹ In *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* (1993) only *fat* is listed as a slang term; the spelling *phat* appeared as a separate entry in Munro (2004) for the first time in 1995. However, the expression *phat chib* 'charming or sharp-looking girl' was reported in 1989.

²² Interestingly, when my father graduated from UCLA over 60 years ago, a U.C.L.A. student was often called a *UCLAn* (pronounced like "yooclun"); in our style, this word can be written without periods. Similarly, UCLA is pronounced with two syllables in Spanish (as "oocla", rhyming with *Kukla* [*Fran and Ollie*]).

slang term **UCLA** pronounced as two syllables, beginning with the sound *oo* or *you*.²³

Metaphors and metaphorical allusions play an important part in the development of slang vocabulary. For instance, many slang words for 'drunk' derive from standard words meaning 'destroyed' or 'damaged': in addition to familiar words like **smashed**, our list includes **baked**, **faded**, **hammered**, and **wasted** (many of these words also mean 'high on drugs'; previous collections include many more words like these). Traditional sources (e.g. Partridge 1933) often observe that slang vocabulary is exceptionally "vivid": I interpret this comment to refer simply to the fact that slang makes use of many novel metaphors. Slang metaphors may be a bit too vivid for some standard speakers: **click the mouse**, for example, means 'masturbate (of a female)' and **wife beater** 'white sleeveless underwear' alludes to a disturbing stereotype. A common development is for a slang metaphor to be extended to synonyms or other words with similar meaning: thus, the older word **cheese** 'money' has provided **cheddar** 'money', and the near-standard word **pig** 'police' has given rise to **bacon** and **pork**.

Some expressions are puns and other plays on words: examples include **butterface** 'female whose body is good, but whose face is not', derived from the end of a remark like *her body is great, but her face...*; **son of a beach** 'bad person', a humorous euphemism for *son of a bitch*; and **be freeballing** 'not to wear underwear'. Rhyming is involved in expressions like **be G'd up from the feet up** 'to look very different from the stereotypical gangster', **boytoy** 'male someone is in a relationship with just for sex', and **Jack in the Crack** 'Jack in the Box'. **Tig ol bitties** 'big breasts' is a spoonerism from *big ol' titties*; the interjection **cheeses rice** is also a spoonerism, a euphemism for *Jesus Christ*.

Probably the single most important source of slang words in current use at U.C.L.A. is African-American English (A.A.E.), which has provided many slang words through the years (cf. Eble 1992). (A.A.E. has also influenced the grammar of slang; see Section 5.) In the last eight years an increased number of A.A.E. words have entered student vocabularies due to the increasing popularity of rap music and African-American themed television. Some of these, such as **homeboy**, are instantly recognizable because of their association with stereotypical black culture; a few are standard words with pronunciations associated with A.A.E., such as **cuz** 'cousin'; others are new meanings or uses for standard words, such as **front** 'to pretend'. Almost every page of our dictionary includes words identified by Chapman (1986), Lighter (1994, 1997), and other etymological sources as originally A.A.E.; most likely, a similar source for many more such words has not been identified. Pronunciation of many words in our dictionary follows an A.A.E. model (or a standard speaker's perception of this model): thus, **off da hook** is an alternative to **off the hook** and **holla** is an alternative to **holler**.²⁴ A related

²³ In several previous *U.C.L.A. Slang* collections, pronunciations of unfamiliar words were given in phonetic symbols. Currently, however, these are given in practical style, with comparisons to real words, as in the preceding footnote.

²⁴ 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

issue concerns the proper treatment of participles and gerunds, words that have a standard form in *-ing*. The variant pronunciation with *-in'* is often taken to be a mark of slang pronunciation, associated with dialects like A.A.E. This year's group decided that if anyone could pronounce a word with *-ing*, it should be listed that way. The only words of this type listed with *-in* are were words class members could not imagine an *-ing* pronunciation for.

This year's dictionary contains a great many more slang words borrowed from other languages than did *U.C.L.A. Slang 4*. Most of these come from Spanish, including **culo** 'butt, rear end', **gringo** 'Caucasian', and **vato** (a term of address used to males). Other words have been adapted from Spanish, including **steelo** 'style' (from *estilo*) and **be enfuego** 'to doing really well (of a sports team)' (from *en fuego*).

In contrast, fewer student slang words derive movies and television this year than in some years, although the collection does include expressions such as **five-o** 'police' (based on *Hawaii Five-O*), **shag** 'have sex with' (used in *Austin Powers: The Spy who Shagged Me*), and **big momma** 'grandmother' (from *Big Momma's House*). Another source for slang words is trade names, such as **Timbs** 'Timberland boots' and a variety of names of types of liquor; these are less interesting than in some years, since they are simply shortened versions referring to the actual products. Finally, current events can also be influential: **let's roll** 'let's do it' recalls the heroism of Todd Beamer on September 11.

Vocabulary reflects the experience of the speakers who use it. The late *Los Angeles Times* columnist Jack Smith (1989) wrote of the first *U.C.L.A. Slang* collection that it contained "more words for drunkenness, throwing up, and sex"—or, as he later put it, "boozing, barfing, and bumping"—"than for any other activities". This was not strictly true, in fact, but it 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. (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. Eight years later, pagers are far less common on campus (the great majority of students now seem to have cell phones, and text messaging is common). A large number of words refer to drugs and drug use, but the number of words referring to marijuana has continued to decline from its high of 73 entries in *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* and 68 in *U.C.L.A. Slang 4*; this year, there were only 30 such entries (in contrast, there were only 21 entries in *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* and only 18 in *U.C.L.A. Slang* referring to marijuana).²⁵

didn't agree with was to use a few "eye dialect" spellings that make no claim to represent different pronunciations, such as **dawg**, which is pronounced identically to **dog**.

²⁵ 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.

The rarest type of new vocabulary words, as Maurer and High (1980) observe, are "true neologisms", words that do not occur in a standard dictionary and for which no source (like those we have discussed above) can be proposed. *U.C.L.A. Slang 5* includes a few such words, but not many: words with no standard meaning that are not included in the etymological sources just surveyed include **skrilla** 'money' and **skeet** 'semen; to ejaculate'. (Perhaps some readers will have suggestions about the etymologies of these words.)

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 simply because of this potential reaction. In our dictionary we have enclosed such potentially offensive words in angled brackets (<>): words marked this way, we suggest, should generally be used with discretion in conversation with people one doesn't know well.²⁶ 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 other students' judgments) about the potential offensiveness of many words will vary from ours.

There are four broad categories of potentially offensive words and expressions in most languages: vulgar words, blasphemous words, derogatory words or epithets, and words that are felt to be offensive simply because of their meaning. The most obvious of these is the class of "vulgar" or "dirty" words referring to sex and excretion (many of which are "four-letter words" in English). Blasphemous expressions take the name of a deity or holy figure or object in vain. Derogatory words or epithets characterize certain groups of people—usually on the basis of negative stereotypes—in ways that can be viewed as inherently offensive, or that suggest a reference to such characterizations. Finally, for some people, even any of the many euphemisms for 'bathroom' (itself a euphemism, of course) or 'sexual intercourse', or even words like *toilet paper* or *diaphragm* or *cancer* or *concentration camp*, might be offensive—for such people, it is the concept that is offensive, not the word.

These notions are in continued flux in our society, in part due to ever decreasing restriction of the media. Our class members' judgments about most of the words marked offensive varied (almost certainly some class members would probably have used far fewer such markings we present; possibly some would have used more). Blasphemous

²⁶ Other devices for marking offensiveness were considered and rejected. The use of <>'s (as in all the previous U.C.L.A. slang dictionaries) was influenced by Chapman's (1986: xxxiii) use of a similar typographic device to mark two levels of offensiveness: he characterizes words as either "taboo" (very offensive or of "strongest impact") or "vulgar" (less offensive or of "lesser impact"). Our class decided that it would be impossible to agree on any meaningful marking of more than one level of potential offensiveness.

expressions have lost their power to shock in mainstream America (many of today's students thus require an explanation of why *God damn it* 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 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, no special marking is necessary: the definition is a sufficient clue to which words should be avoided. Although words of the four-letter "vulgar" type are very commonly used on campus, by a wide cross-section of students, they are still considered offensive by some, but the members of this year's class did not feel this type of offensiveness needed to be marked.

Class members were in general agreement on the category of potentially denigrating or derogatory epithets: many such words, including words for members of various minority groups and words considered sexist, generally prompt far more emotional response among U.C.L.A. students than traditional four-letter words: words marked offensive include potentially sensitive ethnic and racial terms, as well as words referring to gender, sexual preference, and some disabilities. Although today's students have a jaded view of the concept of political correctness, seminar participants were very concerned about the use of potentially offensive language in our definitions.

Members of the Winter quarter editing group spent hours discussing how the sexes should be referred to in the dictionary. Submitted definitions for words referring to female human beings used the nouns *girl*, *woman*, and *female*, while male human beings were referred to with *guy*, *man*, and *male*. It is generally seen as politically appropriate at U.C.L.A. (among faculty members, for example) to refer to students as *women* and *men*, but the class rejected the idea of using these terms in the dictionary. *Guy* seems like a highly appropriate male-related term, but there really is no good female equivalent, since *girl* (though in common use on campus in non-P.C. circles) suggests a stereotype the students found inappropriate, and *gal* did not seem right either. The decision was to use the nouns *male* and *female* in all definitions (though not in entry words or example sentences). A related decision inspired the rephrasing of most entries referring to sexual pursuit to include non-heterosexual interpretations. Interestingly, several well-known words are included in the dictionary precisely because they have broader connotations than in standard English: thus, in U.C.L.A. slang, for example, a *slut* can be a male as well as a female.

Discussion of racial issues, including derogatory terms and stereotypes seems to be becoming freer. This year's book includes more terms referring to racial and ethnic identity than any previous one.

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.²⁷ In recently 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".²⁸ 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 former introduction to his online rap dictionary Atoon (2005) says that "In slang or dialects the grammar is not strongly typed, so nouns can be verbs etcetera".²⁹ 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 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 particle³⁰ (*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."

²⁷ One such statement recently on the internet is Tse (n.d.), who writes, "I had always thought that Ebonics was english with incorrect grammar, in other words, slang."

²⁸ The two websites referenced here, which I found in a May 2001 search for current discussions of "slang" and "grammar", take dramatically opposite positions on the question of whether A.A.E. is a dialect of English, though they agree (as I would) that it is not slang. Patrick believes that "Slang refers to a relatively small set of vocabulary items which are ephemeral - they gain and lose currency rapidly, go in and out of style". Regarding ephemerality, see Section 7 below. It seems wrong to me to suggest that there is no grammar (or pronunciation rules!) associated with slang, however.

²⁹ Atoon (2005) is 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). The quotation is now available on the internet on several sites, e.g. "Subject: Rap Dictionary" (<http://www.cs.uu.nl/wais/html/na-dir/music/hip-hop/dictionary/part2.html>), though I can no longer find it on the Atoon site.

³⁰ "Particle" is a term from linguistic analysis, not a standard part of speech term. I discuss it further below.

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 careful about differentiating grammatical different uses of slang words, and decided 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 because it can be counted and treated as plural).

- A count noun forms a complete phrase when preceded by the article *a*. Such *a* plus count noun phrases can be used as the subject or object of a sentence or as a nominal predicate following a form of the verb *be*. Thus, **5-0** 'policeman' is a count noun: *Be careful of that dude over there – he's a 5-0.*
- A count noun forms its plural with *-s*. Thus, **Uso** 'person of Samoan descent' is a count noun: *Oceanside has a huge population of Usos.*
- The plural, not the singular, of a count noun is used after a phrase like *a lot of* or after *some*,³¹ or with a number. Thus, **tat** 'tattoo' is a count noun: *I got two tats before I turned 19.*

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

- A singular mass noun refers to a quantity or amount, not one single item, but mass nouns are usually not used in the plural. A singular mass noun can be used alone as a complete phrase without the article *a*. Thus, **weed** 'marijuana' is a mass noun: *If you smoke weed it's going to jack up your chances of getting into med school*
- The singular, not the plural, of a mass noun is used after a phrase like *a lot of* or after *some*. (Mass nouns are not used with numbers.) Thus, **gear** 'clothes' is a mass noun: *I just went on a big shopping trip and bought a bunch of new gear.*

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. **Daygo** 'San Diego' is a proper noun: *I'm originally from Daygo.*

³¹ This is *some* meaning of 'a few', not *some* meaning 'a certain'. *I heard Antone hooked up with some breezy from the club last night* does not mean that **breezy** 'female' is not a count noun.

• Some proper nouns require the article *the*. **the L.B.C.** 'Long Beach' is a proper noun: *I haven't met anyone from the L.B.C. since I've been going to school here.*³²

There are some interactions between these types of nouns. By convention, proper nouns are capitalized in most languages, but as **Uso** shows capitalization is not a sufficient test for proper noun status. Incidentally, proper nouns can (by convention) be used as count nouns, taking *a* or *-s*, as in the following made-up example: *We don't all have a Daygo to go home to.* Here, **Daygo** does not name a single unique individual, but means something like 'city of the San Diego type'. Different types of nouns are not specially marked in our dictionary, but for the most part we have been careful to define count nouns with count nouns and mass nouns with mass nouns (this is not always easy or even possible!). Definitions of nouns normally do not include articles.³³

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

- Verbs are used in the past tense with an added *-ed* (for regular verbs; the past of some verbs is formed differently, as speakers learn as small children).³⁴ When a verb is a single word, a suffix like *-ed*³⁵ goes right on the end. Thus, **diss** 'to insult' is a verb: *I tried to ask for her number but she dissed me.* With a longer verb expression, the suffix may go either at the end or on the first word. Thus, **mad dog** 'to stare at in an aggressive way' is a verb: *As I walked down Bruin Walk the other day some random guy mad dogged me.* **Bite off** 'to copy' and **be all up on** 'to flirt with' are also verbs, as shown by *She bit off my style* and *Blood, did you see the way that fool was all up on my girl?*
- Verbs used in the present tense with a singular noun or pronoun subject have an added *-s* (for regular verbs). Thus, **blow** 'to be bad' is a verb: *Damn, it blows that I failed my Bio midterm.*
- Most verbs may be used in the progressive, which requires a form of the verb *be* plus a present participle, formed by adding *-ing*. Thus, **creep** 'to cheat on one's significant other' is a verb: *I caught her creeping! She is cheating on me.* Present participles of verbs may also be used in other sentence patterns, especially as complements of other verbs. Thus, **post** 'to do nothing' and **slang** 'to sell' (for example) are verbs: *Half the time we just spend our weekends posting at Erika's house* and *I heard that guy got arrested for slanging E.* Some verbs are (at least for the speakers in our seminar) always used in the progressive form. Such verbs are listed in

³² There are also some non-proper nouns that require *the*, such as **the burbs** 'the suburbs', where which suburbs a speaker means is determined by context. See below for more about the use of *the* in slang.

³³ Unless the noun entry word includes an article – thus, as noted above, the definition of **the burbs** is 'the suburbs', indicating that the phrase *the suburbs*, including *the*, can replace the slang word **the burbs**.

³⁴ It is tempting to propose a simple account of **mad dog** vs. **flake out on** and **be like**—one could write **mad dog** as one word (*maddog*), for example, and state the rule so that *-ed* always follows the first word of a verb phrase. However, the spelling **mad dog** reflects the usual non-compound English stress pattern (a notion I cannot discuss further here), with *dog* rather than *mad* stressed more heavily. Clearly, a variety of complex factors are involved.

³⁵ The suffix is not always *-ed*, and there is not always a suffix as such. English past tenses can be very irregular.

the dictionary in the *be...-ing* form. Thus, **be jocking** 'to show interest in' (as in *There was this guy at a party and he was hella jocking me*) occurs only in the progressive form: a sentence like *...he hella jocked me would be incorrect (the asterisk (*) is used in linguistics to mark ungrammatical sentences).³⁶

- Most verbs may be used in the imperative (or command), which has no special ending and often forms a complete sentence all by itself. Thus, **bust a nut** 'to make a U-turn' is a verb: *Go down the street and bust a nut.*

Once again, verbs are identified according to their occurrence in grammatical patterns like those just discussed, rather than by their meanings—thus, verbs need not name actions. Many beginning student analysts identify **blow** (as exemplified above, or similar dictionary entries like **suck**) as an adjective, because it expresses concepts that (like 'bad') that are associated with adjective status. But these words are verbs, as shown by sentences like *The Lakers lost by 30 points, they sucked last night.*

The most important opposition between different types of verbs is transitive vs. intransitive: transitive verbs are used with an object, while intransitive verbs are not. Some verbs may be used in either way. Thus, the slang word **ditch** can be either a transitive expression meaning 'to skip (class, school)', as in *My parents found out that James ditched class five times during the last month*, or an intransitive one meaning 'to skip class, skip school', as in *My parents found out that James ditched five times during the last month*. Verbs in the dictionary are all marked for their transitive or intransitive status, but different definitions like these two are listed separately. Note that when a suggested object like "(class, school)" 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, and unrelated to the number of words in the verbal expression. A complex verb like **drop the kids off at the pool** 'to have a bowel movement' (as in *Give me a second before we leave, I have to 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 in this expression, it is complete without an added object, so we would consider it intransitive. Conversely, **step to** 'to confront (someone) in an aggressive manner' is considered a transitive verb, because it requires an added object to be complete (as in *Don't step to me unless you're ready for a fight*). A few verbs are identified in the dictionary as ditransitive, meaning that they require two added objects to be complete. An example is **play (someone) for** 'to cheat (someone) out of', as in *She played him for his money.*

There are two special types of multi-word verbs, which are not explicitly differentiated in our dictionary. The entries **hit on** 'to try to pick (someone) up' and **hit up** 'to call (someone)' look rather similar, but they work differently. **Hit on** is a prepositional verb: any object word follows such a multiword verb, just as it would with

a simple verb, as in *He hit on my friend after the game.*³⁷ On the other hand, **hit up** is a particle verb: its object works differently. A noun object of a particle verb may follow the whole phrase, just as with prepositional verbs, as in *He hit up my friend after the game.* Alternatively, the object may occur before the particle, as in *He hit my friend up after the game.* Crucially, though, although a pronoun object may follow a prepositional verb, as in *Oh, that guy was hitting on me*, a pronoun object may only appear before the particle of a particle verb, as in *Just hit me up after the game.* Sequences in which a pronoun precedes a preposition or follows a particle generally do not occur: **Oh, that guy was hitting me on* and **Just hit up me after the game.*³⁸ Speakers need to know which group a multi-word verb ending in a word like **up** or **on** falls in so that they can know how to use it properly (other slang editing groups have wanted to include such information in the dictionary).

Adjectives are the third major type of word in the dictionary. Most adjectives occur in both of two main grammatical patterns.³⁹

- An attributive adjective occurs as a modifier before a noun. Thus, **old school** 'old-fashioned, classic' is an attributive adjective in the sentence *Those are some old school pants.*
- 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, **old school** is a predicate adjective in *Oh, that school is so old school – turn it up!*

Adjectives have other characteristics as well:

- Many adjectives form comparatives (with *-er* or *more*) or superlatives (with *-est* or *most*), as **phat** 'good' does in the sentence *That's the phatest car I've ever seen*, from *U.C.L.A. Slang 4*. (Comparative and superlative forms are growing less common. Three are no comparative or superlative forms of slang adjectives in our database this year, though my guess would be many of these would be acceptable to speakers.)
- 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, **<retarded>** 'dumb, stupid' is an adjective: *Oh my god, Sally, you're so retarded!*

The next 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, **mad** 'very' is an adverb: *That dude looks like he's mad strong.*
- An adverb (which, once again, may contain more than one word) may appear in various positions in a sentence to modify the meaning of the verb, the predicate, or the whole sentence. Thus, **with the quickness** 'quickly' is an adverb: *We threw away our beer with the quickness when we saw the R.A. coming.*

A fifth part of speech category, quantifiers, is considered a subtype of adjectives

³⁶ Deciding which verbs absolutely must be listed in the progressive form is tricky, and we may well have made wrong decisions in some cases. Many of these verbs are listed in the base form by Chapman and Lighter. We don't know if this reflects an actual difference (or change) in usage or whether it is simply the case that Chapman and Lighter in general were not registering this grammatical feature.

³⁷ Some of the examples in this paragraph are adapted from existing volunteered examples to make them more parallel.

³⁸ 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, *Just hit up me* may not sound too bad.

³⁹ 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).

in traditional grammar. Quantifiers precede nouns to tell how many there are, as with **hella** 'a lot of', as in *There was hella people at that party last night.* (**Hella** may also be an adverb meaning 'very', as in *That test was hella hard!*)

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 or conjunctions in our dictionary. (There is one slang article, **da**, discussed below.) We recognize a class of interjections, words that may serve as complete utterances in themselves or (less often) may interrupt a sentence. An example is **my bad** 'my fault, I'm sorry', as in *I missed that shot – my bad.* Some interjections are difficult to define: for example, **whatever** is 'used to dismiss or discount a previous remark', as in the dialogue —*Max said you guys had sex. —Whatever, I'm keeping my flower 'till marriage.* 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 address terms include **boo** 'girlfriend, boyfriend' or **sexy** (used to a friend, as in *What's up, sexy?*).

We have also included an "auxiliary" part of speech category (identifying a verb-like element used to modify or specify the meaning of a main verb), identifying expressions such as **be bout to** 'be going to', which (for example) differs from standard *be about to* in that it can convey less immediacy, as in *I'm bout to buy a car for my girlfriend soon as I get paid next month.* (Standard English **I'm about to buy a car for my girlfriend as soon as I get paid next month* is surely questionable at best.)⁴⁰

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

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

For example, in the introductions to the two earlier U.C.L.A. slang projects, I noted that forms of copular *be* are often omitted in present-tense predicative sentences. (Thus, although we list verbs like **be flossing** 'to be well dressed' with an initial word **be**, there is a note under **be** in the dictionary confirming that these *be* forms can be omitted in some slang speech styles. We list these verbs with **be** because they are used with **be** in their fullest form.) Thus, the example at **be flossing** is *Man, you flossin' today*, without

⁴⁰ We also have a category of finite verbs, which are listed in inflected form. Two examples are **ain't** and **gots**. Look them up!

the expected *are*. Omission of forms of *be* in this sort of sentence is a frequently noted grammatical characteristic of A.A.E., and students occasionally use this kind of slang sentence to produce a heightened feeling of informality. Although standard *What's up?* may still be used as a greeting at U.C.L.A., a more current greeting is **What up?**, with the form of *be* omitted.

A glance at the dictionary, incidentally, shows that there are quite a number of fixed predicative expressions beginning with **be**⁴¹ in U.C.L.A. slang, such as **be comedy** 'to be funny' (as in *That guy is comedy*). Although we might think of *comedy* as a noun, it doesn't behave like one here; although it seems to have an adjective-like meaning, it doesn't behave like an adjective either. Slang speakers don't speak of **a comedy* 'a funny thing' (as would be possible if *comedy* were an ordinary noun here) or of a **comedy guy* (as would be possible if *comedy* were an adjective). Since expressions like **be comedy** occur as units, listing them simply as complex verbs allows us to sidestep the analytical issue of the exact status of **comedy**.

To close this section, consider another online remark about slang and grammar:

Slang is a finite collection of vivid, colloquial words and phrases associated with a subculture and not yet incorporated as part of the mainstream language. But no subculture's slang could constitute a separate language. The mistake is like confusing a sprinkle of hot sauce with a dinner. Slang has no grammar of its own, it is a small array of words and phrases used under the aegis of some ordinary language and in accordance with its grammar. The majority of slang words and phrases are in the language already, and are merely assigned new slang meanings by some subpopulation.

This is a quotation from Professor Geoffrey Pullum (quoted in "Why Ebonics" n.d.), a distinguished colleague and expert on English grammar from U.C. Santa Cruz. His statement is far less easy to dismiss than those quoted earlier. Indeed, I have been at great pains to argue here (in part) that the slang speech of U.C.L.A. students employs the regular categories and follows the regular rules of standard English grammar, just as Pullum suggests would be expected. But in fact this is not always true, an observation that calls a strict interpretation of Pullum's remarks into question.

There are a variety of expressions in this year's dictionary that would surely be regarded as "substandard" or "incorrect" by teachers of traditional grammar, such as **ain't** (a versatile word which of course all speakers of English know how to use, as in *I ain't gone to the movies this whole year*, where it means 'haven't') and **don't** 'doesn't', as in *He said he don't like to go to the ballet*. These entries are accompanied by usage notes like the following: "U.C.L.A. students who know *don't* is 'incorrect' when used with a singular subject may consciously use this phrasing in slang speech." The slang article **da** (as in *Did you watch da Raiders game today?*) has a similar status, as does the extraordinarily

⁴¹ Which may be omitted on occasion, as described above.

common slang pronunciation of the progressive ending *-ing* as *-in'*. Thus, it seems that "slang grammar" (at least at U.C.L.A.) is not just a collection of words used in accordance with the precise grammar speakers would use when they were not using slang.⁴²

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

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.⁴³ All of our definitions are given in standard (though sometimes colloquial) English rather than in slang (which can quickly become dated).

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), quantifiers, and full sentences (including questions). We distinguish several categories of verbs, as discussed in section 5.

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. Examples of possible subjects for verbs or referents for

⁴² In these remarks, of course, Pullum was arguing that Ebonics — A.A.E., as taught in the Oakland school district — has a legitimate status and should not be dismissed as "just slang", so my interpretation may well be too strict.

⁴³ Some such decisions, along with the order in which different numbered definitions are presented, were quite arbitrary.

adjectives occur in parentheses following *of* at the end of the. Thus, **woman up** 'to toughen up (of a female subject)' would not be used to refer to a male.

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

5-0 1. *n.* police. *Quick, hide your weed, here comes the 5-0!* 2. *n.* policeman. *Be careful of that dude over there — he's a 5-0.* 3. *int.* look out! police!

[< *Hawaii Five-O*; C136 teenagers: Five-O 'police officer'; L757: Five-O (1) (1983); U97 five-o (1); S2: (1, 2); S3: five-o (1); S4: five-o (1, 2).]

The word **5-0** has three definitions, two nouns and one interjection, which are numbered separately. (Although 'police' and 'policemen' may seem similar, they are used differently: **5-0** can be both a mass noun (1) and a count noun (2).) The entry word itself appears in boldface, with definitions in plain type. Italicized examples follow the definition. (Some examples include mini-dialogues, with each speaker's contribution preceded by a dash, as in *—What did you get on the test? —Deuce-deuce.*)

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 (1994, 1997), the U.C.L.A. slang list (Munro, ed., 2004), *Slang U.* (Munro, et al., 1991) (S),⁴⁴ *U.C.L.A. Slang 2* (S2), *U.C.L.A. Slang 3* (S3), and *U.C.L.A. Slang 4* (2001). The entries indicate some variation in how **5-0** is spelled and which of the two first definitions were recorded; none of the previous sources gave the third definition. 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 Lighter⁴⁵ and Munro, ed. (2004); Chapman references also may include some information regarding period and source. (The brief references and quotations we provide are just a sample of the relevant and interesting information about the prior use of our words in these sources.)

Other items appear in the reference notes as appropriate. When we know a source for a word or its popularization (a movie or song, for example), this information follows the references to other slang sources; cross-references to other related entries appear at the end of reference notes following the words "see also". We cross-reference all major words within our entries, making it possible to spot connections between other parts of different entries. The reference notes also include pronunciation information, which we have tried to present for every word that is not a normal English word or name pronounced exactly as expected in standard English, or a compound or derivative of such a word—even though some pronunciations could probably be guessed from the spelling.

⁴⁴ Most words in *Slang U.* originally appeared in *U.C.L.A. Slang* (1989).

⁴⁵ 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 * here.

Pronunciation is specified as follows: when a given word is pronounced exactly like another standard English word or phrase spelled differently from our entry, we simply give that equivalent. Otherwise, we give a verbal description of the pronunciation, generally based on rhymes. We specify pronunciation for all potentially problematical entries including numbers longer than a single digit. Pronunciation of acronyms spelled with capital letters is described in Section 3 above.

Finally, some dictionary entries also contain usage notes, which come before the references, preceded by §.

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

7. the ephemerality of slang

Slang words come and go. Some slang expressions are no longer recognized by speakers just a few years later, other slang words come to be accepted as standard language, while still others persist as slang for many years. The verb *mooch*, related to U.C.L.A. Slang 4 entries **mooch** 'person who is always asking for something or taking something' and **mooch off** 'get, take (something insignificant) from', is identified by Chapman (1986: 282) as having originated in 16th-century England. This word has a long history as a slang word, since there are probably few English speakers of any age who would not know it, yet probably most speakers would agree that it is slang rather than standard. In general, however, seminar participants rejected most words as "standard" (including standard slang or standard colloquial) if their meanings and grammatical use would be immediately recognizable to people of their parents' generation.

A commonly noted trait of slang is its "ephemerality": many slang words remain in current use only for a short time. Eble (1990) studied retention of American college slang terms in her corpus, comparing them with earlier recordings dating back to the mid-19th century, finding considerable change in slang expressions over time. The slang seminar participants studied my collection of U.C.L.A. slang from Linguistics 110 and other classes, begun in 1983 (Munro, ed., 2004), adding some words that they considered still current to our dictionary. Many of the items submitted by earlier students, however, were judged too old to include, and some were not recognized at all.

As a class project, the seminar participants surveyed fellow students and people from their parents' generation, finding that, in general, younger people recognized far more of our slang words than did older people. As noted already, slang aids in the

identification of people of a common age and experience; today's college students are now learning slang expressions some of which they will continue using (to their future children's sure disgust) for most of their lives.

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

acknowledgements

I thank the four chairmen of the Linguistics Department who have supported and encouraged the U.C.L.A. slang projects, Tim Stowell, Edward Keenan, Russell Schuh, and Paul Schachter. U.C.L.A. Campus Counsel Patricia Jasper deserves thanks for facilitating our continued use of the University's name (albeit spelled unconventionally) in our title. Finally, thanks to the many friends and acquaintances of the authors for their suggested additions to our collection, and to the students in previous Linguistics 110 and other U.C.L.A. linguistics classes who have contributed to my longitudinal database.

references

- Ali, Ather, et al. 1993. *U.C.L.A. Slang 2*. Ed. by Pamela Munro. *UCLA Occasional Papers in Linguistics* 12. Los Angeles: UCLA Department of Linguistics.
- Aranovich, Florencia Raquel, et al. 1989. *U.C.L.A. Slang*. Ed. by Pamela Munro. *UCLA Papers in Linguistics* 8. Los Angeles: UCLA Department of Linguistics.
- Asante, Molefi Ketii. n.d. [accessed 30 May 2005] "In Defense of My First Language." <http://seamonkey.ed.asu.edu/~mcisaac/emc598ge/asante2.html>
- Atoon, Patrick. 1992-2001. "The Totally Unofficial Rap Dictionary". <http://www.rapdict.org/>
- Benedict, Jennifer. 1997. *U.C.L.A. Slang 3*. Ed. by Pamela Munro. *UCLA Occasional Papers in Linguistics* 18.
- Chapman, Robert L., Ph.D. 1986. *New Dictionary of American Slang*. (Revision of Wentworth and Flexner, 1975.) New York: Harper & Row, Publishers.
- Dumas, Bethany K., and Jonathan Lighter. 1978. "Is *Slang* a Word for Linguists?" *American Speech* 53: 5-16.
- Eble, Connie. 1979. "Slang, Productivity, and Semantic Theory". *LACUS Forum* 6: 215-27.
- Eble, Connie. 1990. "The Ephemerality of American College Slang". *LACUS Forum*. 17: 457-69.
- Eble, Connie. 1996. *Slang and Sociability*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.
- Lighter, J.E., ed. 1994. *Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang*, vol. I (A-G). New York: Random House.
- Lighter, J.E., ed. 1997. *Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang*, vol. II (H-O). New York: Random House.
- Linguistic Society of America. 1997. "Resolution on the Oakland 'Ebonics' Issue". <http://www.lsadc.org/ebonics.html>
- Maurer, David W., and Ellessa Clay High. 1980. "New Words—Where Do they Come From and Where Do They Go?" *American Speech* 55: 184-94.
- Munro, Pamela, et al. 1991. *Slang U*. (Revision and extension of Aranovich et al., 1989.) New York: Harmony Books.
- Munro, Pamela, ed. 2004. "UCLA Slang". [Slang expressions compiled from suggestions volunteered by students in Linguistics 110 and Linguistics 2, 1983-2001.] Ms.
- Partridge, Eric. 1933. "General Considerations". Part I of *Slang To-Day and Yesterday*, pp. 1-36. Rev. ed, 1970. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Patrick, Peter L. n.d. [Accessed 30 May 2005.] "Answers to Some Questions about 'Ebonics'". <http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~patrickp/aavesem/EbonicsQ&A.html>
- Smith, Jack. 1989. "Campus-Speak". *Los Angeles Times Magazine*, 13 August 1989, p. 2. "Subject: Rap Dictionary". n.d. [Accessed 30 May 2005.] <http://www.cs.uu.nl/wais/html/na-dir/music/hip-hop/dictionary/part2.html>
- Tse, Kaman (Carmen). n.d. [Accessed 30 May 2005.] "A Waste of Money or a Gain to Society?" <http://mbhs.bergtraum.k12.ny.us/user/t6916/opin04.html>
- Wentworth, Harold, and Stuart Berg Flexner. 1975. *Dictionary of American Slang*. 2nd

u.c.l.a. slang 5

a

a see I'm a.

a gang of *quant.* a lot of. *There was a gang of weed at that party last night. | There was a gang of tequila bottles at the party.*

[L862: gang (1811); U01; S2: gang 'large amount'; S3: gang 'large amount'; S4 a gang, a gank, gangload.]

a grip of *quant.* a lot of. *I can't go out, I got a grip of homework.*

[C182 fr middle 1800s grip 'traveling bag, valise'; U92: grip 'large sum of money', U96, 99; S2: grip 'large amount'; S3: grip 'large amount'; S4: a grip, gripload.]

ace *n.* very good friend.

[C1 black and street gang; L4: (1941); S4.]

achievers see University of California Low Achievers.

A-hole *n.* person who acts rude or does something mean. *What an A.-hole – he didn't let me into the club.*

[C7: asshole 'fool, idiot'; L13: (1942); S: asshole 'rude, obnoxious person; mean, cruel person'.]

aight 1. *int.* all right, okay *Aight, I'll see you tomorrow.* 2. *adv.* all right. *Oh, I'm doing aight.*

[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; S4.]

aight then *int.* goodbye. —*We'll be back in a little bit.* — *Aight then.*

[Pronounced like *aight* (above), plus *then*, although when *then* follows the final *t* of *aight* is pronounced more strongly.]

ain't 1. *aux.* hasn't, haven't. *I ain't gone to the movies this whole year.* 2. *fin. v.* isn't, aren't, am not. *Ain't that your ex-girlfriend over there? | I had to pay the mechanic \$500, ain't that a bitch?*

§ U.C.L.A. students who know *ain't* is "incorrect" may consciously use this word in slang speech.

airhead *n.* dumb person. *Jessica is such an airhead, she can never follow what is going on in class.*

[C3; L15 (1972); U83, 84; S, S2, S3; S4 (these generally suggest the airhead is female).]

A.K. *n.* A.K.47 assault rifle. *He pulled out an A.K.*

[< *Automat Kalashnikova* 47.]

all good see it's all good.

all up on see be all up on.

all-nighter see **pull an all-nighter**.

always see **Under Construction Like Always**.

anything see **U. Can't Learn Anything**.

ASAP *adv.* as soon as possible, immediately. *Come to the office ASAP.*

[Rhymes with *bay sap*; C7 armed forces; L36: ASAFP 'as soon as fucking possible' (1985); S: A.S.A.F.P.; S3; < *as soon as possible*]

Asians see **University of Caucasians Lost Among Asians, University of Caucasians Lots of Asians**.

(someone's) ass *n.* (someone), (someone's) self. *Get your ass over here. | If John screws around at work like that they're gonna fire his ass.*

[C7: 'the whole self, the person'; L38: '(one's) body, person, or self' (1698), '(one's) life or well-being' (1821); S: ass 'one's self; by extension, one's responsibility or reputation', S2: 'self'; S3: '(someone)'; see also **have ass, kick ass, kick-ass, wax that ass**.]

(adjective)-ass 1. *adv.* really (**adjective**), definitely (**adjective**). *That was some bomb-ass food. | That's a tight-ass ride! | She has some pretty-ass eyes. | Look at her ghetto-ass shoes, you know she bought them at Payless.* 2. *n.* person who is (**adjective**). *You got on the wrong way, stupid-ass! | Quit being a dumb-ass and get over here! | smart-ass | fat-ass*

[C7: 'having a specified character or nature to a high degree'; L44 (1903?, 1919-20); S2: 'very (**derogatory adj.**)'; S3; see also **bad-ass**.]

b

baby 1. *addr.* (term of address used for a significant other or close friend.) *Hi, baby, how was your day?* 2. *addr.* (term of address used to encourage a player in a sports event.) *C'mon, baby, we're only down three points!*

[C11: 'wife, girlfriend, or other cherished woman; any cherished or putatively cherished person; anything regarded with special affection, pride, or awe'; L56: 'an attractive young woman' (1897), (used as a familiar term of address between persons of the same sex) (1835), 'an item, thing, esp. if large and formidable' (1907); S3: 'female; thing'; (voc used to a friend); S4: (addr. used by males to male friends).]

(someone's) baby's daddy *n.* father of (someone's) child. *She has five baby's daddies. | I love my baby's daddy. | I want you to be my baby's duddy.*

§ While this expression may have just its literal meaning, as in the last example, it is often used to call attention to the fact that the possessor has a child.

(someone's) baby's mama *n.* mother of (someone's) child. *You got a baby's mama and you're only 16, that's insane! | I want to be your baby's mama.*

§ While this expression may have just its literal meaning, as in the second example, it is often used to call attention to the fact that the possessor has a child. Occasionally, too, it suggests that the possessor and the mother of the child are no longer together.

back see **holler back / holla back**

bacon *n.* police (negative term). *Look out for the bacon, they might arrest you.*

[L60: 'police' (1974); S4: *int.* police!.]

back in the day *adv.* in the past, some time ago. *He used to peddle some reefer back in the day.*

bad 1. *n.* fault, mistake. *I missed the shot – that was my bad. | John missed the shot – his bad! | We lost the game – that was John's bad.* 2. *adj.* good, great. *"Superman the Ride" was bad!*

[C12 esp teenagers fr jazz musicians & black fr early 1950s: 'good, excellent'; L61 esp. Black English (1897): (2); U83, 84, 90, 95, 97, 02: (2); S: 'good looking'; S2: (2); S3; S4: (1), 'stylishly tough, smooth'; see also **my bad**.]

bad-ass *n.* troublemaker. *He's always talking tough trying to be a bad-ass.*

[C12 black: 'belligerent and worthless person'; (adj.); L62 (adj.) (1955), 'dangerous individual, bully' (1956); U02, 04: 'rebel'; S: badass 'very good; bad; tough guy, troublesome person'; S2: 'good performer, someone who's doing well; good, cool'; S3: bad-ass 'good, skilled; daring; person who is looking for trouble'; S4: badass 'person who is tough and intimidating'.]

bag see **douche bag**.

baked *adj.* under the influence of drugs. *Dude, I'm so baked!*

[L70 students: 'drunk or high' (1975); U96; U97: 'drunk'; S: 'high on marijuana'; S2: 'high on marijuana'; S3: 'very calm and relaxed (as a result of smoking marijuana)'.]

ball *intr.* v. to play basketball. *Want to go ball at the Wooden Center?*

§ Possibly, in context, this verb might be used to refer to playing football or soccer.

[U99; S4.]

ball it up *intr.* v. to play basketball. *Let's ball it up at Sunset Rec.*

§ Possibly, in context, this verb might be used to refer to playing football or soccer.

[U99; S4.]

baller *n.* person who plays basketball. *You were on the basketball team in high school? So you're a baller?*

[U02, 04: 'person who is adept at basketball or football'; U99: 'person who has everything our culture deems important'; U02, 04: 'person with a lot of money'; S2: 'person who plays basketball'; S3: 'basketball player (usually a good one); attractive person who has nice possessions (and shows them off)'; S4: 'extremely good basketball player'.]

balling see **be balling**.

bananas *adj.* fun. *When we used to live in Tennessee we would go tobogganing down the hill – that was bananas.*

[C15; L85: 'crazy' (1957).]

band geek hard core member of marching band.

bando *n.* hard core member of marching band. *Julie: I'm in the marching band. Maryann: What? Are you a bando?*

[S3.]

bang 1. *tr.* v. to have sex with. *I banged that girl.* 2. *intr.* v. to belong to a gang. *Before he got his grades right, he used to bang.*

[C16: 'to copulate with'; L87: 'to copulate, copulate with' (1698-1720), L746: fingerbang (1970); S3: 'sexually stimulate (a female) using the fingers'; S4 (1).]

banging *adj.* extremely good. *Boy, that Pamela Anderson sure does have a banging body! | That food was banging.*

[U02: 'attractive'; U02, 03: 'really good'; S4: 'very attractive'.]

be Note: 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 another form of *be*.

be a trip *intr.* v. to be unbelievable. *Man, that game was a trip, I was on my feet the whole last quarter.*

[C446 narcotics & students fr 1960s: trip 'psychedelic narcotics experience', trip, trip out (v); U83: trip 'have one's mind wander', U97: trip 'worry', U89: be tripping 'act stupid', U92, 94, 97: be tripping 'have a bad attitude, behave a little crazy; act weird; overreact'; S: trip 'to act crazy or weird, to react unexpectedly'; S2: 'to act silly; to overreact'; S3: trip, trip out 'to go crazy, be surprised'; S4: trip 'get upset, overreact; abnormal or unexpected experience'; see also **trip**.]

be all like see **be like**.

be all up on *tr.* v. to flirt with, talk with. *Blood, did you see the way that fool was all up on my girl? | When I went to the club the girls were all up on me. | Why are you all up on my girl? | Why you let this guy be all up on you?*

be balling *intr.* v. to have a lot of money; to spend money freely. *Damn, Benz!... you must be really ballin' these days! | USC guys are balling.*

[S4: 'have it all, have everything one could want'.]

be bling-bling *intr.* v. to be looking good, wearing expensive looking jewelry. *He was bling-bling with the new watch.*

[U02, 04: bling-bling 'to wear extravagant, expensive jewelry'.]

be bout to *aux.* be going to. *What are you bout to do about that parking ticket? | I'm bout to buy a car for my girlfriend soon as I get paid next month.*

[< *be about to*.]

be bummed *intr.* v. to be depressed, to be disappointed. *What are you so bummed about?*

[C51: bummed; L311: bummed (1973); U83, 89: bummed; U90: bummed 'unhappy'; S: bummed; S2: bummed; S3: bummed; S4: bummed 'sad, unhappy'; see also **bum**.]

be bummed out *intr.* v. to be depressed, to be disappointed. *My friend's bummed out that his dog died.*

[C51: bummed out; L311: bummed out (1978); U84: bummed out; S3: bummed out.]

be buzzing *intr.* v. to be a little drunk. *I was buzzing at the party last night.*

[C57: buzz 'a feeling or surge of pleasure, esp a pleasant sense of intoxication'; L339: 'a feeling of mild intoxication' (1849); S: 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'; S4: 'be drunk enough to feel it'.]

be comedy *intr.* v. to be funny. — *Do you like Dave Chappelle? — That guy is comedy.*

[S3; S4: 'be hilarious'.]

be down *intr.* v. to be willing. — *Do you want to go out and see a movie? — I'm down! | My crew back in high school was always down to party.*

[C112 black & teenagers: down 'ready, able to respond without inhibition'; L646 Black English: down 'ready and eager for action' (1944); U99: 'to be ready'; U02: down 'amenable (to), OK (with)'; S2: 'to be in agreement'; S3: 'to be willing, to be interested'; S4: 'agree, want to'.]

be down with *tr.* v. to be okay with. *I'm not down with campus housing all four years.*

[L646: down 'knowledgeable or conversant' (1944); U98, 02: 'to approve of, agree with'; S2: 'to be in agreement with'; S3: 'to be interested in'; S4: 'like to do, want to do, agree with'.]

be drama *intr.* v. to make a big scene out of everything, creating problems where there are none. *Erica is just drama, that's why I don't like talking with her. | Nancy is so much drama, every time she fights with her boyfriend she starts yelling and crying.*

[L654: drama queen 'histrionic woman or (in homosexual use) man' (1990); U03: so not the drama 'not cool'; S2: drama 'stress, trouble'; S3: 'to be eventful, tense, melodramatic'; S4: drama 'emotional chaos, problems, arguments'.]

be enfuego *intr.* v. to be doing really well (of a sports team). *U.C.L.A. was enfuego on Saturday, but unfortunately they still didn't win.*

[S: on fire 'doing well, on a roll'; S3: be enfuego 'to go crazy, to have a good time', be on fire 'to go crazy, to have a good time', 'to be doing well, be on a roll'; S4: on fire 'very attractive (usually of a female)'; < Spanish *en fuego*.]

be feeling *tr.* v. to like. *Some rapper at Third Street tried to get me to buy his C.D. but I wasn't feelin' it. | I went to a party last night but I wasn't feeling it, so I just went home. | I so am feeling this music.*

be fiending for *tr.* v. to have a strong desire for. *I was fiendin' for those new Jordans when they first came out.*

[L741 esp. Rap Music: fiend (v) (1988); S3: fiend 'person who is addicted'; fiend after, fiend for 'to crave'; S4: be fiending for, be fiending for: 'crave'.]

be finna / be fitta *aux.* going to. *I'm finna get an A on this exam. | What are we finna do tonight?*

[U03: fin'na 'going to'; **finna** < *fixin'* to, **fitta** < *fixing to*.]

be flossing *intr.* v. to be well dressed. *Man, you flossin' today!*

[L784: floss out 'to dress up' (1918); U01, 02: 'to show off', U02: 'to wear'; S2: 'thong bikini'; S3, S4: floss 'show off'.]

be freeballing *intr.* v. not to wear underwear. *I ran out of clean boxers so I'm freeballin' right now.*

[S4: freeball 'not wear underwear'.]

be fucking with *tr. v.* to be dating. *Are you fucking with her?*

be G'd up from the feet up *intr. v.* to look very different from a stereotypical gangster.

be good *intr. v.* to be okay, fine. —*Do you want some water?* —*Nah, I'm good.*

be good to go *intr. v.* to be ready; to be understanding, clear on the situation. *The assignment is postponed until Wednesday – are you good to go?*

[S3: 'to be ready; to be attractive, to be worth pursuing'; S4: 'to be ready'.]

be good to roll *intr. v.* to be ready; understanding, clear on the situation. *The assignment is postponed until Wednesday – are you good to roll?*

be hitting *intr. v.* to be very loud. *His new subwoofers were hitting on every song.*

be jocking *tr. v.* to show interest in. *There was this guy at a party and he was hella jocking me. | This guy was jocking me and I had to push him off.*

[C237 fr late 1700s British: 'the penis', hoboos: jocker 'homosexual hobo who lives off the begging of his boy companion'; Lii292 rap music: jock 'to pay adulatory, usu. unwanted attention to' (1986); U97, 02: jock 'to like'; U97: jock 'to copy', U01: jock 'to make advances to'; S: jock 'to have sex; to have sex with'; S2: jock 'to pick up on; to flatter insincerely'; S3: jock 'to compliment; to like, admire; to make sexual advances to, flirt with, pursue sexually'; S4: jock, jock on 'like, be attracted to'; see also **be on (a male's) jock**.]

be knockin *intr. v.* to be playing very loud. *His new system was knockin.*

be laid out *intr. v.* to be lying down injured; to be knocked out. *That guy that's laid out on the floor just left the game because he sprained his ankle.*

[See also **lay out**.]

be like / be all like *tr. v.* to say. *I told her that I failed my midterm and she was like, "That's totally unfair." | I told him that we got drunk and ended up in T.J. naked in a bed, and he was all like, "What the fuck!"*

[Lii435 esp. stu. (1982): be like; U87: be all 'be always saying', U90; S: be all, be like; U02: be like; S2: be all, be like, be all like; S3: be all, be like; S4: be all, be like.]

be messing with *tr. v.* to be dating. *Are you messing with her?* | *I'm messin' with her.*

be money *intr. v.* to be good. *I want to buy a plasma TV for our dorm next year. – That'd be money.*

[Lii573: money 'a crucial element' (1960), rap music: 'a friend' (1990); U01, 02: money 'desirable, pleasing, great'; S2: money (int.) 'good shot! (in basketball)', cash-money 'good'; S3: 'to be good, to do well'; S4: 'be successful, be good'.]

be on (a male's) jock *tr. v.* to be attracted to (a male). *She was on his jock at the party last night.*

[C237 fr late 1700s British: jock 'the penis'; Lii292 rap music: on (someone's) jock 'constantly pursuing or annoying (someone)' (1984); U03: be on (someone's) jock 'to actively pursue'; S: be on my jock 'to be persistently pursuing me'; S2: be on (someone's) jock 'to be interested in, to bother (a male) (of a female)'; S3: be on (someone's) jock 'to pursue (someone) sexually; to pester (someone)'; S4: 'pursue (a male) sexually'; see also **be jocking**.]

be on (someone's) nuts *tr. v.* to be desperately attracted to (a male). *She's on his nuts, she calls him at least five times a day.*

[S4: get off my nuts 'leave me alone'.]

be out of it 1. *intr. v.* to be tired, not focused; 2. *intr. v.* not to be included, not to be aware of what is going on. *You are so out of it!*

[C310: out of it 'unattending, esp because of drugs or liquor; not a part of the trend or scene, uninitiated'; Lii731: out of it 'muddled or oblivious' (1963); U96: 'to be a total mess, to have one's concentration somewhere else'; S2: out of it 'unaware'; S3: 'be disoriented, preoccupied, out of touch with reality or current styles and opinions'; S4: 'not be in one's normal mental or physical state; be inattentive'.]

be out of the loop / be outta the loop *intr. v.* not to be included, not to be aware of what is going on —*Did you hear about Ben and Jen?* —*You mean J. Lo?* —*No, Jennifer Garner! Man, you are so outta the loop!*

be over *tr. v.* to be bored with, be through with. —*Do you still have a crush on John?* —*No, he got a girlfriend. I'm so over him.*

[Lii733: over 'no longer fashionable'; U02: be so over 'not to care less about'; S: 'be sick and tired of'.]

be real *intr. v.* not to pretend, not to act in a certain way simply to please others, to say what's on one's mind, not to be pretentious. *If you don't like me I don't care, I'm always real no matter what. | Why can't you be real – don't act like her friend and then talk about her behind her back!*

[S: be real 'be sensible!, come back to reality!'; see also **keep it real**.]

be shitting bricks *intr. v.* to be really worried, to be really scared. *Man, I was shitting bricks earlier, I thought I had lost my wallet!*

[C383: shit bricks; S: shit bricks; S2: shit bricks.]

be sipping on *tr. v.* to be drinking. *What's you sipping on?*

be smooth *intr. v.* to know how to talk to females and attract their interest. *A pimp is a guy who's smooth.*

[C400 fr late 1800s: smooth 'excellent, pleasing, attractive'; S3: smooth 'nice, desirable'; S4: smooth 'clean-cut, clean-shaven, well-dressed, in shape, and attractive (of a male); popular, well liked'.]

be snowed *intr. v.* to be suddenly overwhelmed. *She was snowed by all the homework assignments her teachers suddenly assigned.*

[C402: snow under (fr late 1800s) 'to...overwhelm'.]

be sprung *intr. v.* to be infatuated. *She just waits by the phone for him to call, she's just sprung.*

[U94 'to have a serious crush on someone'; 'S2: sprung 'in love, hooked on a member of the opposite sex'.]

be sprung on *tr. v.* to be infatuated with. *She just waits by the phone for him to call, she's just sprung on him.*

[U97: S: 'to have a crush on'; S2: sprung 'in love, hooked on a member of the opposite sex', sprung on 'in love with, hooked on'; S3: 'to be in love with, be really interested in'; S4: 'be excited about, be infatuated with'.]

be struggling *intr. v.* to be lacking. —*Are there a lot of hot girls at your school? —Nah, not really, we're strugglin'.* | *I want to go get some new shoes and I'm struggling — I don't have any money.*

be the shit *intr. v.* to be the best. *Chocolate Malted Crunch ice cream is the shit.*

[U94, 96, 01; S: the shit 'someone or something important'; S2: 'to be very good, be the best (of a thing)'; S3: 'to be fantastic, to be the best'; S4: <be the shit>.]

be tripping on tr. *v.* to be hassling, be harassing. *Why were the cops tripping on you?*

[U02: 'to be concerned about'; see also **trip, trip (someone) out.**]

be wildin' / be wilin' *intr. v.* to be acting crazily. *Them niggas was wilin' up in the club.*

[S3: wild 'unbelievable, crazy'.]

beach see **son of a beach.**

<beaner> *n.* Latino person (especially, one who seems unassimilated into American culture). *Juan's new hat makes him look like a beaner.*

[C18; L112: (ca1965).]

beat 1. *adj.* ugly. *That chick is beat.* 2. *intr. v.* to have sex. *They went upstairs to beat.*

[L117 orig. Jazz or Black E.: 'battered; worn-out; shabby; old; unattractive' (1938); C19: 'looking as if battered', 'inferior'; U92: 'socially inept'; U02: (1); S: 'very ugly; stupid'; S2: 'bad'; see also **have beat, look like (one) was beat with an ugly stick, toss a beat.**]

beat cheeks *intr. v.* to have sex. *I'm goin' on a date with Kristen tonight. If I'm lucky we'll beat cheeks.*

[C20: beat one's meat 'masturbate'; S2: beat the meat: 'masturbate'.]

beater *n.* old car.

[See also **husband beater, wife beater.**]

beautiful *addr.* (term of address used to females or gay males.) *Hey beautiful, how are you today?*

beef see **have beef, have mad beef, mad beef.**

beer goggles see **have beer goggles.**

beeyatch see **biatch.**

benefits see **friends with benefits.**

biatch / beeyatch 1. *n.* person (most likely a female) who does something to anger you. *I hate her, she's a biatch!* 2. *n.* person who complains or gets on your nerves or hides things from you. *Stop being a biatch!* 3. *n.* male who acts like an angry female. *Don't be a little biatch!* 4. *n.* girlfriend; female one has a relationship with. *I'm talking to one of my biatches.* 5. *addr.* (term of address). *Hey, biatches, let's go eat, I'm starving.*

§ Most people regard this as a more gentle, euphemistic way to say **bitch**, but not everyone.

[Pronounced like *bee* plus "*otch*" (rhymes with *notch*), with the accent on the second syllable; U04: 'bitch'; S3: biotch, biatch (voc. used to a friend; S4: biotch: (joking addr. used between males or (less often) females); see also **bitch.**]

Bible-thumper *n.* outspoken Christian. My uncle is a Bible-thumper, he is always proselytizing.

[C24; L140: bible-banger (1885), Bible-thumper (1923); U98: Bible banger 'deeply religious person, devout Christian (not necessarily a nice term)'.]

big momma *n.* grandmother. *Are you coming to Big Momma's house this weekend?*

[< *Big Momma's House* (2000).]

bird see **ghetto bird.**

<bitch> 1. *n.* person (most likely a female) who does something to anger you. *I hate her, she's a bitch!* | *God! That bitch just hit me and didn't even say sorry.* | *She left her little kid home alone again, she's such a bitch.* | *Screw that bitch, he screwed my girlfriend.* 2. *n.* person who complains or gets on your nerves or hides things from you. *You're hiding something from me – quit being a bitch.* 3. *n.* male who acts like an angry female. *Don't be a little bitch!* 4. *intr. v.* to complain. *Quit your bitching, we all have to deal with it.* | *Stop bitching already!* 5. *n.* annoyance. *I had to pay the mechanic \$500, ain't that a bitch?* 6. *addr.* (derogatory term of address for either sex). *What you want, bitch?* 7. *n.* girlfriend; female one has a relationship with. *I'm talking to one of my bitches.* 8. *n.* promiscuous female. *There's a lot of good girls at U.C.L.A., but U.S.C. has a lot of bitches.* | *Did you hear about Joanna? She slept with John last night, and now she's talking to Mike – she's a bitch.* | *What a bitch – she just sleeps around.* 9. *addr.* (term of address). *Hey, bitches, let's go eat, I'm starving.*

§ Many people, especially females, react very negatively to this word.

[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); U02: (7); U04: 'something very difficult'; 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 **biatch, bust a bitch.**]

bitchin *adj.* great. *That's a bitchin ride.*

[C28: bitchen / bitchin' / bitching; L171 students: bitching, bitchen (1957); U84, 94, 97, 02: bitchen, bitchin, bitchin'; S: bitchin; S2: bitchin'; S3; S4; perhaps < or suggested by **bewitching.**]

bite *tr. v.* to copy (especially, someone's style, dress, or way of speaking). *Don't bite my style.* | *I don't like JaRule because he bites 2Pac's lyrics.*

[C28: bite 'to borrow money from'; L173: bite 'copy' (1984); U89: on the bite 'plagiarizing'; U02: 'to copy, imitate'; S, S2, S3: bite 'copy'; S3: bite off 'copy from'; S4: bite off 'copy, copy from'.]

bite off / bite off of tr. *v.* to copy (especially, someone's style, dress, or way of speaking); to mimic. *She bit off my style.* | *Don't bite off of me.*

[C28: bite 'to borrow money from'; L173: bite 'copy' (1984); U89: on the bite 'plagiarizing'; S, S2, S3: bite 'copy'; S3: bite off 'copy from'; S4: bite off 'copy, copy from'.]

biter *n.* person who copies someone. *Don't be a biter.*
[U01, 02; S3; S4: 'person who steals the ideas of others'.]

bitties see **tig ol bitties**.

blast *tr.* v. to shoot (someone). *I wouldn't go to the ghetto if I were you, someone might blast you.*
[C30; L181: (1931).]

blaze *intr.* v. to smoke marijuana or crack. *You shouldn't blaze if you want excel in school.*
[L181: blast 'to smoke (a marijuana cigarette)' (1952); S3; S4.]

blaze up *intr.* v. to smoke marijuana or crack. *I know you blazed up at the party.*
[S4.]

blazed *adj.* under the influence of marijuana or crack. *I'm so blazed right now.*

bling *n.* expensive looking jewelry or other items. *I see some bling on you.* | *Look at his bling.*
[Rhymes with *sing*; U02: be blinging 'to be showing off one's wealth or expensive possessions'.]

bling bling 1. *n.* expensive looking jewelry or other items. *Yo, you got some nice bling bling.* 2. *int.* wow! expensive looking!
[Rhymes with *Sing Sing*; U01: bling-bling 'money, material wealth, jewelry'; S4; bling-bling (int.) (used to draw someone's attention to one's new expensive or flashy possession).]

bling blinging see **be bling blinging**.

blood / bluh *addr.* (used mainly by one male to another.) *Blood, did you see the way that fool was all up on my girl? I damn near knocked his ass out, blood.*
§ This term originated with the Bloods gang, but is now used by some people with no connection to that group. However, it should be used with caution, even on campus, since there are some situations in which its use could be dangerous.
[**bluh** rhymes with *uh*; C32 black: blood 'fellow black'; L191 orig. Black E.: blood 'a close male friend' (1965); U01: blood 'brother'; S2: blood (addr. used to a close male friend); S4: blood 'male relative'.]

blow 1. *n.* cocaine. *He got caught by the police for snorting some blow.* 2. *intr.* v. to be bad. *Damn, it blows that I failed my Bio midterm.*
[C32; L198: 'to botch, bungle' (1907), (intr.) (1933), 'to be hateful, contemptible, inferior' (1960); U97, 02: (2); S: (1); S2: (2); S3: (2).]

blow up 1. *intr.* v. to become famous. *Snoop Dogg was unknown until he blew up and became a household name in 1993.* 2. *intr.* v. to ring a lot (of a telephone). *My phone has been blowing up all day.* 3. *tr.* v. to keep (a telephone) ringing. *Christina was blowing up my phone all morning.*
[U98: 'to be successful, popular'.]

bluh see **blood**

blunt *n.* 1. cigar or cigarillo hollowed out and filled with marijuana. 2. *n.* very thick marijuana cigarette. *Hey, got a blunt?*
[L213 (1988): (1); S3: (1); S4: (1); < Phillies **Blunt**.]

bomb *adj.* very good, beautiful, of exceptional quality. *There are some bomb girls in L.A.*
§ The verb *be the bomb* is now regarded as old.
[U97, 99, 02: 'extremely good'; S3; S4: 'great, unforgettable, divine'. .]

bone *tr.* v. to have sex with. *Who would you rather bone, Rosie O'Donnell or Roseanne? | I boned Julie at the party yesterday.*
[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: 'to have sex'; S: 'to have sex, to have sex with', also do the bone dance; S2; S3; S4 'have sex, have sex with', also be in the bone shack, jump (someone's) bones.]

bone out *intr.* v. to have sex. *Me and my girlfriend are going to bone out, so get out of the room.*
[U02: 'to leave'; S2: 'to leave'; S3: 'to leave'; S4: 'to leave'.]

bones *n.* dice. *We were playing poker and throwin' bones last night.*
[L227 (1386-1400); S3: 'dominoes'.]

boo 1. *n.* boyfriend; girlfriend; really close friend of the opposite sex. *Hey, I saw Nik with his boo yesterday. They're still together!* 2. *addr.* (used to one's boyfriend, girlfriend, or really close friend, or to a child one knows well or is related to.) *Hey, boo!*
§ Males are more likely to use *boo* as a term of address only to females, while females may use it to close friends of either sex.
[U01, 02: (1); S3: (1); S4: (1).]

boonies see **the boonies**.

booty *n.* butt, rear end.
[C40 esp black: 'the sex act, sex, ass'; L245 esp. Black English: booty 'the buttocks'; U98: 'ugly, disgusting'; S: be hanging big booty out 'to be in the way'; S2: booty 'rear end, butt; sex'; S3: booty, bootie 'ugly, repulsive'; S4.]

booty call *n.* phone call to someone to ask that person to have sex. *Jamie likes late night booty calls.*
[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'; S4: popularized by the movie *Booty Call*.]

bounce *intr.* v. to leave. *Do you want a beer? No, I'm about to bounce in a second.* | *What time are you gonna bounce?*
[U01, 02, 04; S3; S4.]

bout to see **be bout** to.

bows see **throw bows**.

boxfresh shoes *n.* brand new sneakers fresh out of the box. *I really like boxfresh shoes!*

boy *n.* good male friend; male one admires. *I saw your boy on T.V. the other day – he had a good game. | I can't wait to go home this weekend and see my boys.*

[S4: 'male's) close male friend'.]

boytoy *n.* male someone is in a relationship with just for sex. —*You're dating Mark? —Oh, no, he's just my boytoy!*

bra *addr.* (term of address used among males, especially surfers.)

[U99: shoots, brah (phrase used to comment positively or encouragingly); S2: (voc. used to a close male friend). See also **bro**.]

brain see **get brain, give brain**.

brazy *adj.* crazy. *That dude is brazy.*

§ This term originated with the Bloods gang (because of a taboo against the first letter of Crips), but is now used by people with no connection to that group. However, it should be used with caution, even on campus, since there are some situations in which its use could be dangerous.

[< *crazy*, through substitution of *b* for the banned letter *c*.]

B.R.B. *s.* I'll be right back.

[< *be right back*.]

bread see **break bread**.

break *intr. v.* to breakdance. *I'm gonna go break on the dance floor right now.*

[See also **breaker**.]

break bread *s.* share your food! —*I just bought this bag of chips. —Break bread!*

[S4: 'pay up'.]

breaker *n.* person who breakdances. *There was a concert last night with a bunch of breakers on stage.*

[See also **break**.]

breezy *n.* female. *I heard Antone hooked up with some breezy from the club last night.*

§ This word is used differently by males and females. Males use it primarily to refer to cute females, while females use it to refer to females who look promiscuous.

[U02: breezy, breezal 'girl, hot girl'; U04: 'smart and beautiful (of a girl)'.]

bro / bruh *addr.* (term of address used among males.) *What's up, bro? | Hey, bruh, help me out real quick.*

[**bro** rhymes with *row*, **bruh** rhymes with *duh* C46: 'brother', black: 'black person'; L271: 'friend, buddy' (voc.) (1957); U04: bro-ham 'fellow-brother (used by African-American males)'; S2: 'close male friend', (voc); S3; S4: 'close male friend', also *addr.* < *brother*; see also **bra**.]

bruh see **bro**.

bud *n.* marijuana. *You need to stop smokin' bud, it's bad for you.*

[C48 teenagers: 'marijuana'; L287: 'cannabis' (1982), 'friend' (1935); S: 'marijuana'; S2: bud, buds 'marijuana'; S3: 'marijuana; marijuana cigarette'; S4.].

buff 1. *adj.* muscular. 2. *adj.* overdeveloped (of a female).

[C48: buff 'naked'; L288 students: (1982): (1); U83, 84, 90, 02: (1); S: (1); S2: (1); S3: (1); S4: 'very muscular'.]

bullshit 1. *int.* no way!; that's a lie! *Gorge: Hey, is it true that you kissed Adriana? Joe: Bullshit, she kissed me.* 2. *n.* nonsense, lies. —*The Lakers are the worst team! —That's bullshit – they were in the playoffs last year. | John: We need to work five hours tonight. Max: That's some bullshit, I'm tired. | I don't talk to her any more because she's full of bullshit.* 3. *intr. v.* to joke around. *We were just bullshitting.*

[C51; L304: (2) (1918), 'to gossip or talk idly' (1926), 'to lie' (1937); S: (2); S2 (1, 2), 'to talk casually; to make up a story'; S3: (1, 2), 'to talk nonsense'.]

bullshit (one's) way *intr. v.* to pretend to know something. *We bullshitted our way through the test.*

[S: bullshit 'to say or write something one doesn't know much about, to fake a response'; S2: bullshit 'to make up a story'.]

bum 1. *tr. v.* to depress, to disappoint. *It bums me that my dog died yesterday.* 2. *tr. v.* to take (something from someone, usually with their knowledge). *I bummed a ride from him.*

[C51: 'to beg or borrow'; L309 (1863); S: 'to take, to borrow (something to which one's not entitled'; S3: 'to ask for and get for free'; S4: 'borrow (something that can be replaced).]

bum it *intr. v.* to be lazy. —*What are you doing? —I'm just bumming it.*

[S: bum around 'to relax, do nothing'; S2: bum around 'to relax, do nothing'.]

bum (someone) out *intr. v.* to depress, to disappoint. *It bums me out that my dog died.*

[L312 (1974); S.].

bummed / bummed out see **be bummed / be bummed out**

bummer *n.* bad thing. *What a bummer! | It's a real bummer that she can't come, isn't it?*

[C51 teenagers, fr 1960s counterculture: 'any bad experience or occasion; bad situation or place'; L311: 'something that is unpleasant, difficult, dangerous, or tedious' (1966); U83; S: 'something disappointing or unfortunate'; S2: 'upsetting situation'; S3: 'shame'; S4: 'bad experience, something disappointing'.]

bump *tr. v.* to play music loudly on (a stereo system). *My mom got mad cause I was bumpin' my system at 1 in the morning.*

[U02: be bumping 'to play loud or good music'; S; S2: 'to produce deep, rich, bass sounds; S3: also 'to have a loud, good bass'; U03: bumping 'good sounding'; S4: 'to play very loud, with significant base; to play (music) very loud'.]

bump and grind *intr. v.* to simulate sexual activity while dancing. *I don't dance, I just bump and grind.*

[C52: 'to thrust out and rotate the pelvis in dancing, imitation of the sex act'; L313: bump-and-grind 'an erotic dance' (1984).]; S3: 'sexual activity'; S4: 'to have sex'.]

burbs see **the burbs**.

bust a bitch *intr. v.* to make a U-turn. *Hey, we passed the street already – bust a bitch!*

[U04; see also **bust a nut**.]

bust a cap *intr. v.* to shoot a gun. *Don't make me mad, I'll bust a cap!*

[C55 Army: bust caps 'to fire the main gun of a tank'; L330: 'to shoot a gun'; S2: bust caps 'to cause damage (often in retaliation)'; S4: 'shoot'.]

bust a cap in *tr. v.* to shoot (someone). *Don't make me mad, I'll bust a cap in you!*

[U02; S4.]

bust a move *intr. v.* to dance. *He went on the dance floor and busted a move.*

[L330 Black English: 'to make a move' (1984); U90: 'to do something, make a move, take a chance'; S: 'to make a move, to leave'; S4: 'dance; make a pass'.]

bust a move on *tr. v.* to talk to (a potential partner). *You busted a move on that girl.*

[S4: 'make a pass at'.]

bust a nut 1. *intr. v.* to ejaculate. 2. *intr. v.* to make a U-turn. *Go down the street and bust a nut.*

[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: (1); S4: (1); see also **bust a nut**.]

bust a train *intr. v.* to have sex with someone (of a plural subject), to gang rape someone.

[C445 underworld: train 'gang bang'.]

bust a train on *tr. v.* to have sex with (someone) (of a plural subject), to gang rape (someone). *The owners of the club busted a train on one of the go-go dancers there.*

[See also **run a train on**.]

busted 1. *adj.* run-down. *I don't like living here, this apartment is busted.* 2. *int.* I caught you!, you got caught!

[U83: busted 'in trouble'; S2: (2); see also **get busted**.]

buster *n.* person who is annoying you. *Just tell me the truth, quit being a buster! | Share your Gatorade with me, don't be a buster.*

[U03: 'person who is not cool, dork, punk'.]

busy see **get busy**.

butch *n.* lesbian (usually, one who seems stereotypically masculine); gay male who seems particularly masculine. *That chick is a butch.*

[C55: 'aggressive lesbian'; L332: '(used esp. of female homosexuals) especially masculine in appearance or behavior' (1963); S3: (adj.); S4: 'lesbian in a masculine way'.]

butterface / **buttaface** *n.* female whose body is good, but whose face is not. —*Look at that ass! —Yeah, but she's a butterface.*

[L335: butterface 'ugly or contemptible person' (1973); S: butter 'not cool, nerdy'; S3: butterface; S4: butterface; < ... but her face....]

butt-rape *tr. v.* to beat, win over. *He got butt-raped in the race. | I'm gonna butt-rape this test.*

[U03: 'to be difficult for'; S3: rape 'to beat by a large margin'; S4: rape 'treat unfairly, do something bad to'; 'do well on (a test)'.]

buzzed *adj.* slightly drunk. *She was kinda buzzed at the party last night.*

[C57: buzz 'a feeling or surge of pleasure, esp a pleasant sense of intoxication', C57: 'intoxicated, especially mildly so'; L339: buzz 'a feeling of mild intoxication' (1849); U95, 97: 'slightly intoxicated'; U03: 'drunk'; S: 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', buzzed 'not yet drunk, but feeling pretty good'; S2; S3; S4: get buzzed 'get drunk enough to feel it'.]

buzzing see **be buzzing**.

C

Cali *n.* California. *I was born and raised in Cali.*

[Pronounced like the name *Callie*; L350: Cali, Cally (1930); S2; S3: Callie; S4; < California; popularized by the LL Cool J song "Goin Back to Cali".]

California see **University of California Low Achievers**.

can't see U Can't Learn Anything.

cap *tr. v.* to shoot. *Two Black Panthers got capped on the steps of Campbell Hall back in the '70s.*

[L360: (1) (1925), 'to shoot (a person)' (1970-71); S2: 'to assault, beat up'; S3: 'to shoot, to punch'; S4: 'bullet'; see also **bust a cap**, **bust a cap in**.]

Cap 'n' Coke *n.* Captain Morgan Spiced Rum and Coke. *Cap 'n' Coke tastes real good.*

cap on *tr. v.* to make fun of. *He finally snapped because all night long they were cappin' on him.*

[L360 Black English: 'to insult, make fun of' (1966); U83, 02; S; S2; S3.]

Captain Mo *n.* Captain Morgan Spiced Rum. *Captain Mo and Coke tastes real good.*

car see **project car**.

cat *n.* person. *This cat on my basketball team was dunking like I've never seen before. | She's a cool cat.*

[U83: 'hep kind of guy'.]

Caucasians see **University of Caucasians Lost Among Asians**, **University of Caucasians Lots of Asians**.

cheddar *n.* money.

[U03; S4; see also **cheese**.]

cheeks see **beat cheeks**.

cheese *n.* money.

[U02; S3; see also **cheddar**.]

cheeses rice / cheese and rice *int.* (shows disappointment or surprise). *Esther: I got into a car accident. Gardenia: Cheeses rice! What happened?!*

§ Euphemistic.

[Spoonerism < *Jesus Christ*.]

cheesy see **fo cheesy**.

cherry *adj.* restored, classic (of a car). *It's cherry. | It looks cherry. | It has to be cherry.*

[C66: 'virgin, of either sex; in an unproved or maiden state'; L390: '(of merchandise) in perfect condition' (1951-53); U83: 'car in perfect condition'; S: 'virgin; in perfect condition'; S3: 'virgin'; S4: 'in perfect condition (of a vehicle)'; see also **get (one's) cherry popped, give up (one's) cherry, pop (someone's) cherry**.]

cherry boy *n.* male virgin. *Jason is a cherry boy. He never had a girlfriend.*

[C66: cherry 'virgin, of either sex; in an unproved or maiden state'; S: cherry 'virgin'; S3: cherry 'virgin'.]

chick *n.* young looking female. *I met this chick last night and she's real cool.*

[C68 esp beat, cool, & 1960s counterculture; L393: 'young woman, a woman or girl' (1677); U02, 03: 'female'; S: 'girl'; S2: 'young female'; S3: 'female'; S4: 'female'.]

chickenhead *n.* promiscuous female. *Were there any girls at the party? Just the usual chickenheads.*

[C68: 'a stupid person'; L398: 'a dolt' (1906); U02: chicken head 'female'; S4: 'female that hangs around or performs favors for a male, even though he is not nice to her (derog.)'.]

chief *addr.* (used to a male.) *What's happenin', chief?*

[C68: 'used in direct address to a stranger, with a sense of ironic deference'; L400: '(used in direct address to a man, esp. one whose name is not known)' (1935), 'one's superior — often used in direct address' (1880); S3: (voc. [may be used to anyone.]); S4: (addr. used by one male to another, especially by one who provides some service).]

children see **University of Spoiled Children**.

chill 1. *intr. v.* to relax, take it easy. *I'm chilling with my friends.* 2. *intr. v.* to relax, calm down, settle down. *Just chill!* 3. *adj.* okay. *You don't want to go to dinner? That's chill.* 4. *adj.* relaxed. *It was not too crazy, just chill.* 5. *adj.* great. *The party was chill!*

[C68; L401: (1979); U87, 89, 90, 94, 97, 99, 01, 02, 03, 04: (1); U84: (3); U04: (5); S: (1, 2); S2: (2), S3: 'to calm down, relax; relaxed, calm'; S4: (1).]

chill it *intr. v.* to stop. *Let's chill it.*

chill out *intr. v.* to relax, calm down, settle down. *John is just trying to pick a fight, just chill out.*

[C68 teenagers fr black; L402: (1980); U84, 87, 89, 99; S; S2; S3; S4.]

chillax *intr. v.* to relax, take it easy (in a more extreme or complete way than *chill*). *Joyce: Hey, what are you doing? Esther: I'm chillaxin' at home. | David: What's cracking? Tyrese: Nothing much, dawg! Just here at home chillaxing.*

[U02; S4: < *chill* + *relax*.]

Chinese see **University of Chinese Immigrants**.

<**Chink**> 1. *n.* Chinese person. —*Do you want to eat at Panda Express? —No way, I hate everything about Chinks.* 2. *n.* East Asian person.

[C69; L405: (1891); S3: 'person of Chinese ancestry'; S4: 'Asian'.]

chips see **flip chips**.

chirp 1. *tr. v.* to call (someone) on a walkie-talkie phone. *Let's go to the movies — why don't you chirp John and see if he wants to go too?* 2. *n.* walkie-talkie phone. *Do you have a chirp? | I got a new chirp yesterday.*

[U04: (1).]

choice see **University of Second Choice**.

chronic *n.* potent marijuana. *Take a rip of this chronic.*

[L418: 'marijuana' (1993); U94: 'marijuana'; S3: 'top quality marijuana'; S4.]

cig *n.* cigarette. *Take a drag on the cig and inhale deep, and you'll feel all right.*

[Pronounced like "sig", as in *signal*; C72; L422 (1894); S4; < *cigarette*.]

clean *adj.* good looking. —*How do you like my new haircut? —It's clean, I like it short like that. | That car is clean. | His shoes are clean.*

[L430 esp. Black E.: 'stylishly attractive' (1954), 'superior, excellent' (1968); U02: 'very nicely done, very good looking'; S2: 'perfect'; S4: 'nice, excellent (used in reference to the body or interior of cars or other vehicles)'.]

clean up good *intr. v.* to dress up nicely. *Meghan can really clean up good! I think I'll ask her on a date this weekend.*

click the mouse *intr. v.* to masturbate (of a female subject).

close *tr. v.* to stay until (an establishment) closes. *We close the gym every time we play ball.*

clown 1. *intr. v.* to joke around (often, about something previously mentioned). *Stop clowning! | After I saw John get slapped by his mom I was clownin' for a week. | After they saw the guy in the pink shirt they were clowning all night.* 2. *tr. v.* to make fun of, tease. *When they saw Jose get pantsed everyone was clowning him the whole day.*

[S2: (2); S3: (2); S4: (2).]

clown on *tr. v.* to make fun of. *When they saw Jose get pantsed everyone was clowning on him the whole day.*

clutch 1. *adj.* critical, well timed. *Jordan Farmer had the clutch shot in the second half to win the game.* 2. *adj.* great, nice. *If they had steak in the dining halls that would be clutch. | I went on a first date yesterday and I gave a clutch kiss.*

[C76: the clutch 'a moment when heroic performance under pressure is needed'; L441 orig. baseball: 'a crucial moment' (1929); U83: 'neat'; U02, 03: 'good, critical, important'; S4.]

cockblock *tr. v.* to prevent two people from having sex. *Me and Melissa were about to go to the bedroom before cockblocking Jake came in and interrupted us. | He cockblocked me and Jan the other night.*

[L445: cockblock 'to thwart the sexual advances of (a third person).'; S4: 'person who ruins a male's chances with a female'.]

cockblocker *n.* person who prevents two people from having sex. *At the party, Andy and I were Lauren's cockblockers, it was fun keeping her away from all the horny guys there were around.*

[L445: cockblock 'to thwart the sexual advances of (a third person). Hence cockblocker' (1971); S3: cock blocker 'person who tries to prevent a male's sexual success'; S4: cockblock 'person who ruins a male's chances with a female'.]

Coke see **Cap 'n' Coke**.

comedy see **be comedy**.

commando *adv.* without a shirt. *I'm gonna wrestle commando.*

[See also **go commando**.]

construction see **Under Construction Like Always**.

cooch / coochie *n.* vagina. *A gynecologist looks at coochies all day.*

[**cooch** rhymes with *pooch*; C81: cooch; L470: coo (1879), cooch (1954-60), L479: cooze (1927), coozie (1934); S2: coochie; S3: coochie; S4: cooch.]

cool 1. *adj.* great, nice. —*I got a \$1000 scholarship! —That's so cool!* | *You'd like Miguel, he's a real cool dude.* 2. *adj.* socially adept. *He wears green and yellow together – he's not cool.* 3. *adj.* okay, all right. *Is that cool for your friend?* 4. *n.* composure. *Keep your cool – calm down.*

[C81 beat & cool talk & counterculture; L474 orig. Black English: 'superlative, exciting, enjoyable; satisfactory, agreeable' (1933); U83, 84, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 01: (1), U89, 92, 94: (3); U02: 'calm'; S: (1); S2: 'good'; S3: (1, 3); S4: 'good, unusual, impressive, hip'.]

cop *tr. v.* to buy. *I'm gonna cop the new 2Pac C.D. the day it comes out.*

[U03: 'to purchase, gain possession of (legally or illegally).]

cop-out *n.* excuse. —*I don't feel good. —That's just a cop-out for why you don't want to meet my parents.*

[C82; L483: (1956).]

crack see **Jack in the Crack**

crack-a-lacking see **what's crack-a-lacking?**

<**cracker**> *n.* Caucasian. *Eminem is just another cracker trying to rap.*

[C85 late 1700s: 'Southern rustic or poor white'; L503: 'backwoods Southern white person regarded as ignorant, brutal, loutish, bigoted, etc.' (1766); S3: 'white person'; S4: 'white person, especially redneck or white trash'.]

cracking 1. *adj.* good. *I bought a crackin' C.D. | Last night Angel's party was crackin', there was so many beautiful girls available.* 2. *adj.* loud, wild (of an event). *Her show was crackin'.*

[C86 fr 1800s British; L505: 'excellent' (1833); see also **what's cracking?**.]

cradle robber *n.* person who has a significant other who is too young for him or her. *Look at Martha, she is obviously too old for Tony — what a cradle robber!*

[C86; L506: (1926).]

crap *n.* nothing, anything. *You don't know crap.*

[C86 fr early 1900s; L509: (1898); S2: 'nonsense'; see also **diddy crap**, **jack crap**.]

creep *intr. v.* to cheat on one's significant other. *I caught her creeping! She is cheating on me!*

[U02: 'jerk'; S: 'to flirt, make out (usually with more than one person)'; S2: creep on 'to flirt with, try to pick up'; S4: 'infringe on someone else's sexual territory'.]

creeper *n.* male who consistently makes advances on a female who is uninterested. *Dave is such a creeper, he's asked me for my number three times today.*

[L519 Black E.: 'a man who commits adultery with another man's wife' (1911).]

crew 1. *n.* group of friends. *My crew back in high school was always down to party.* 2. *n.* group who performs with one. *Sammy Davis Jr. was part of Frank Sinatra's crew.*

[L520 (1990): (1); U89: (1); S3: (1); S4: (1).]

crib *n.* home, house. *You got a phat crib! | I'm a head out to the crib now. | This is my crib.*

[C88 teenagers; L520 orig. underground: (1811); U89, 94, 96, 97, 99, 02, 04; S: the crib 'home'; S2; S3; S4.]

cross faded *adj.* under the influence of alcohol and drugs at the same time. *I was cross faded the first time I tried weed.*

[See also **faded**.]

crotch rocket *n.* sport motorcycle. *Look at that guy on that crotch rocket, he's gonna kill himself switching lanes like that.*

[S4: 'small motorcycle, motor scooter'.]

cruise 1. *intr. v.* to go. *Wanna cruise to the store? | We can cruise around the block.* 2. *tr. v.* to take (someone), give (someone) a ride. *Can you cruise me to my pad?*

[C89: 'to drive slowly and watchfully in the streets, looking for a sex partner', 'be smoothly going about one's business'; L532 esp. students: 'to amuse oneself by driving or riding in a car' (1957), esp. students: 'to leave' (1980); S: (1); S2: 'to leave'; S3: (1).]

crunk *adj.* crazy and drunk. *We're gonna get crunk at the party tonight. | I'm gonna get crunk in the club.*

[< *crunk* + *drunk*; originally introduced by OutKast; popularized by Lil' Jon.]

culo *n.* butt, rear end. *Hey, Manuel, look at that girl, she has a nice culo.*

[< Spanish.]

cum *n.* semen. *There is an abundance of cum at the sperm bank.*

[C78, 91: come, cum 'semen'; L459: come, cum 'semen' (1923, 1967).]

<**cuntrag**> *n.* stupid person; immature person.

cut 1. *n.* song. *I like that new cut by Lloyd Banks.* 2. *adj.* muscular; having good muscular definition. *That guy is cut, he can bench press 400 pounds.*

[U03: 'fit, toned'; S: (2); S3: (2); S4: (2).]

cuts *n.* dollars. *This bus pass cost me 20 cuts but I need a new one.*

cuz 1. *addr.* (term of address). *Hey, cuz, let's go eat.* 2. *n.* cousin. *My cuz is my roommate.*

§ Cuz 1 is associated with the Crips gang, but is now used by some people with no connection to that group. However, it should be used with caution, even on campus, since there are some situations in which its use could be dangerous.

[Rhymes with *buzz*; < *cousin*; L549 Black English: (1979); S3: (1); S4.]

d

da *art.* the. *Did you watch da Raiders game today?*

§ U.C.L.A. students may consciously use this pronunciation in slang speech.

[Pronounced like *duh*; U84: da kind / the kind; U: be da bomb / be the bomb; U: off da hook / off the hook; S: da kind / the kind 'the best'; S3: da bomb, the bomb; S4: be da bomb (same as be the bomb).]

dang *int.* darn; wow. *Dang, Jorge is yoked, he has been lifting a lot of weights lately and his arms are big.*

[C96; L558: dang (it) 'damn' (1821); U94; S2; S3; S4.]

dank 1. *n.* very potent marijuana. *Sally: What's that smell? Mary: It's the dank I was just puffing on, silly!* 2. *adj.* good. —*How was the food? — It was dank!*

[S: 'bad'; 'very good'; S3: 'very high quality marijuana'; S4: 'good', 'good looking', 'marijuana'.]

danky *adj.* good.

[Rhymes with *cranky*.]

daps *n.* handshake in which one person hits his closed fist on top of someone else's, after which that person hits the first's closed fist with his, used as a greeting or congratulation. *I like going home and getting daps and hugs.*

[L558 Black English: dap 'any of various elaborate handshakes used esp. by young black men to express solidarity and enthusiasm' (1972), 'respect or admiration from peers' (1990); U92: dap 'due respect'; S2: 'credit'; S3: 'respect, credit; to give daps, one may hit another's closed fist with one's own closed fist'; S4: give (someone) dap 'hit one's closed fist on top of (someone else's), after which that person hit's one's closed fist with his and then both hit their closed fists together'.]

dawg 1. *addr.* (used to a close friend). *What up, dawg?* 2. *n.* close friend. *He's my dawg.* 3. *int.*

[Pronounced like *dog*; U97: dog 'friend'; U01, 02: 'friend, homeboy'; S3: dog; S4: dogg, dawg 'close friend of the same sex as oneself', (addr.); see also **dog**.]

day see **back in the day**.

Daygo *n.* San Diego. *I'm originally from Daygo.*

[Pronounced like *day* + *go*; L553 esp. USMC: (1931).]

(number) deep *adv.* in a group of **(number)**. *We rolled to Santa Monica 13 deep on Friday. | They came in 10 deep.*

[S4: roll (number) deep 'ride in a car in a party of (number)'; see also **roll deep**.]

deuce see **drop a deuce**, **dub deuces**.

deuce-deuce *num.* 22; number 22. —*What did you get on the test? —Deuce-deuce. | I got deuce-deuce, I'm guarding.* |

dick *n.* person (usually a male) who acts rude or does mean things. *Nah, Rigo ain't cool, he is a dick, he never wants to give a ride home.*

[C101: 'despised person'; L584: 'stupid or contemptible man or boy' (1966); U02: 'jerk, idiot, person who is hard to deal with'; S; S2; S3.]

diddly *n.* nothing, anything. *You don't know diddly.*

[C101; L587 esp. So.: (1964).]

diddly crap / diddly squat *n.* nothing, anything. *You don't know diddly crap. | You don't know diddly squat.*

[C101; L588: (several variants); U83: diddly-squat '(something of) little value'.]

dime 1. *n.* good pass in basketball. *He was dropping dimes all game long.* 2. *n.* beautiful female (worth a 10/10 rating). *So how are the ladies at your school? Well, the girl I went out with last night was a dime.*

[U04: (2).]

dime sack *n.* \$10 worth of marijuana. *He bought a dime sack last night.*

[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'; S4: 'one ounce bag of marijuana, ten dollar bag of marijuana'.]

dirty see **get down and dirty**, **the Dirty Dirty**.

diss *tr. v.* to insult. *I tried to ask for her number but she dissed me.*

[L605 esp. Black English: dis 'to disparage, belittle' (1982), 'to disrespect, affront' (1984); U90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 02, 03: dis / diss; S: dis / diss; S2: dis; S3; S4: 'to make offensive comments about, treat with disrespect'; < dis- in words like disrespect, disregard.]

diss track *n.* track on an album in which an artist insults other artists. *Did you hear the Eminem diss track?*

ditch 1. *tr. v.* to skip (class, school). *My parents found out that James ditched class five times during the last month. They're going to kill him!* | —*Hey, I didn't see you in the class today. What happened? —I ditched it.* 2. *intr. v.* to skip class, skip school. *My parents found out that James ditched five times during the last month. They're going to kill him!* 3. *tr. v.* to leave (someone) behind. *Hey, guys, Joel's kind of boring — let's ditch him.*

[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: (1, 3); S4: (1, 2), 'leave, get away from (for a while)'.]

dits *n.* dumb female; female who lacks common sense. *Julie is such a dits, she never understands the jokes we say all the time.*

[C105: ditz; L608: dits, ditz (1982); S: ditz 'ditzzy person'; S2: ditz 'stupid female'; S3: ditz 'stupid person, person who acts stupid'; S4: ditz 'stupid person (usually female)'.]

ditsy *adj.* dumb; lacking in common sense (of a female).

[C105: ditsy; L608: ditsy, ditzzy '(of a woman) silly, scatterbrained, flighty' (1973); S: ditzzy; S2: ditzzy 'dingy (of a female)'; S3: dtizy 'stupid, acting stupid'; S4: ditzzy 'stupid (usually of a female)'.]

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

do the nasty *intr. v.* to have sex. *They weren't together more than a week before they did the nasty.*

[Lii640 esp. Black E. (1989); S; S4.]

dog *n.* horny male. *Guys are such dogs.*

[C107 esp black: 'untrustworthy man, seducer', black: 'sexually aggressive man', (2); L615 esp. Black English: 'treacherous or brutal person' (1966); U97, 02: 'man who treats women without respect, bastard, jerk'; S: 'person who does wrong to someone else'; S3: 'person who dates a lot of people (usually, without their knowing about the others)'; see also **dawg**.]

dog on *tr. v.* to make fun of. *They were dogging on him for wearing a Sesame Street shirt.*

[L618: dog 'to treat with contempt or disdain, humiliate' (1930); U97: 'put down'; S: 'talk badly about'; S2: 'to put down, to mock'; S3: 'to make fun of'; S4: 'make offensive comments about, treat with disrespect'.]

dome *n.* oral sex. *What do you like better? Sex or dome?*

[C108 fr late 1800s: dome 'the head'; L627: dome 'the head' (1881); see also **get dome**, **give dome**.]

done 1. *aux.* have, has. *I done been to Puzzles five times tonight. | My RA done told him to turn his music down twice tonight.* 2. *aux.* had. *I done been to Puzzles five times tonight when my roommate asked me to go again.*

§ U.C.L.A. students who know this use of auxiliary *done* is "incorrect" may consciously use this phrasing in slang speech.

don't *aux.* doesn't. *He said he don't like to go to the ballet.*

§ U.C.L.A. students who know *don't* is "incorrect" when used with a singular subject may consciously use this phrasing in slang speech.

don't get it twisted! *s.* don't get it wrong!, you're mixed up, don't forget it! (used to someone who has their facts wrong or their priorities wrong, or when giving new information). *Joe: Hi Marisa, it's Joe. I met you last night at the bar. How are you? Marquida: What? My name's not Marisa! It's Marquida. Don't get it twisted! | —You're name's Josue, right? —Yeah, don't get it twisted.*

[C450: twisted 'very much intoxicated with narcotics'; S: twisted 'weird, crazy, funny; drunk'; S3: twisted 'strange, crazy, weird'; S4: twisted 'high on drugs', 'weird, unusual'.]

dope *adj.* nice, good. *That class was dope. | That's a dope video.*

[L635 rap music: (1) (1981); U92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 01, 02, 04; S2; S3; S4.]

double team 1. *tr. v.* to engage in a sexual threesome with. *That girl likes me and you. How about we double team her?* 2. *tr. v.* to dance with (two people); to have sex with (two

people) (of a couple). *Those two girls seem like they want to dance, let's double team them.*

[L642: 'to set upon, assail, or set to work on as or in a pair' (1860); see also **tag team**.]

douche / douche bag *n.* stupid person; immature person. *Heidi is too good for that guy, he is a douche bag.*

[C112: douche bag 'despicable and loathsome woman'; L642: douche (1968), douchebag 'stupid, contemptible, or despicable person' (1945); U83: douche bag 'ugly or stupid person'; S2: douchebag 'jerk, objectionable person, asshole'.]

down see **be down**, **get down**, **get down and dirty**.

downlow see **on the downlow**.

drain the lizard / drain the snake *intr. v.* to urinate (of a male subject).

[L654 (several); S: drain the dragon; S2: drain the weasel.]

drama see **be drama**.

drawers *n.* underwear. *Why do you walk the dorm halls in just your drawers?*

[S4: draws '(a male's) underpants'; popularized in *Fresh Prince of BelAir*.]

drop *intr. v.* to come out, debut. *When does that new Game album drop?*

[L661: 'to issue (a recording); produce' (1991); U04; S2: 'to bring, make', drop it 'to start it off'.]

drop a deuce *intr. v.* to have a bowel movement. *Joey, hurry up and get out of the bathroom! I need to drop a deuce!*

[*deuce* based on *number two* (Lii689: number two 'an act of defecation; feces' (1936); U02: drop a duce.)]

drop knowledge *intr. v.* to say something profound. *It's amazing when a drunk person drops knowledge. | My professor was dropping knowledge in class today.*

[L660 Rap Music: drop science 'to tell the real truth, to speak interestingly' (1989).]

drop money *intr. v.* to spend money. *I need a job so I can go to Footlocker and just drop money like nothin'.*

[L660: drop 'spend' (1676).]

drop the kids off at the pool *intr. v.* to have a bowel movement. *Give me a second before we leave. I have to drop the kids off at the pool.*

[U03: drop the kids off at school; S4.]

droptop 1. *n.* convertible (car). *Once I get a job I'm going to buy a droptop.* 2. *adj.* convertible. *Last night there was a droptop Ferrari in Westwood.*

[L661: drop-top (1973).]

dry sex see **have dry sex**.

D's *n.* Dayton wheels. *I just bought some new D's for my Caddy.*

dub *n.* twenty dollars. *Lend me a dub, I gotta buy this.*

[S4: dubs 'twenty dollar bills'.]

dub deuces *n.* 22 inch wheels.

[**dub** < *double*.]

dub sack *n.* \$20 worth of marijuana.

[S4.]

dubs *n.* 20 inch wheels. *My Escalade has chrome dubs on it. | Damn, look at that Caddy on dubs!*

[U03: **dub** '20-inch wheel'; S4.]

dude 1. *int.* *Dude, guess what happened to me today.* 2. *addr.* *Dude, guess what happened to me today.*

[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, 02, 03: (1); U01: (2)S: (1), (term of address), 'person, guy'; S2 (1), (voc. used either to a male or a female); S3; (1), (voc. used to a person roughly one's own age or younger); S4: (1), (addr. used to males).]

dumb fine *adj.* really attractive. *Wow, look at you! You look dumb fine in that dress. Also, it goes well with your heels.*

[See also **fine**.]

dun *addr.* *What up, dun?*

[The story goes that an east-coast rapper had a speech impediment and therefore could not use the term of address *son*. He used **dun** in a song and it spread.]

dunny *addr.* *Hey, dunny, wanna hang out tonight?*

[< **dun** + -y.]

dyke *n.* lesbian.

[C120; L685 (1931; S4.)

e

E *n.* ecstasy (the drug). *I heard that the guy got arrested for slanging E.*

[S4.]

Eastside see the **Eastside**.

ends *n.* money. *I got no ends, I can't go out tonight! | I was at work all day trying to make ends.*

[L704 (1960); S4.]

enfuego see be **enfuego**.

esa *n.* female Latino gangbanger.

[< Spanish.]

ese 1. *n.* Latino gangbanger. *That part of town has a lot of eses.* 2. *addr.* (used to a Latino gangbanger, or jokingly to a Latino male friend). *What's up, ese?*

[< Spanish.]

eskiho *n.* female who dresses in short and sexy summer clothing in cold weather.

[Rhymes with *Eskimo*; < *Eskimo* + *ho*.]

f

faded *adj.* drunk; under the influence of drugs. *Fool, you should look at these I-Spy books when you're faded, they'll trip you out.*

[C127: fade 'to lose power and effectiveness'; U04: 'drunk and sleepy; extremely high from smoking marijuana and drowsy'; S: fade 'to get tired'; S2: 'drunk; high'; S3: 'thoroughly intoxicated or under the influence of a drug'; S4: 'drunk; high on drugs'; see also **cross faded**.]

<**fag**> 1. *n.* homosexual male. *I saw those two guys kissing at the party last night – they're both fags.* 2. *n.* male who exhibits stereotypical homosexual behavior. *Don't be such a fag.* 3. *n.* idiot (male). *You forgot to pick my food up. You fag!*

[C127 fr 1920s: 'male homosexual'; L716: 'male homosexual' (1921), juveniles and students: 'an offensive person' (1963), (5) (1888); S2: 'male wimp, male who acts like a stereotypical homosexual; male person (insulting)'; S3: 'gay male, effeminate male, wimp'; S4: (1), 'coward, whiner', 'effeminate male', 'jerk'.]

<**faggot**> 1. *n.* homosexual male. *Look at those two faggots holding hands.* 2. *n.* male who exhibits stereotypical homosexual behavior. 3. *n.* idiot (male). *Shut up, you're a faggot.*

[C127; L717: 'male homosexual; effeminate, weak, or cowardly fellow' (1914).]

fake *adj.* insincere, two-faced, pretending to be something one is not. *Why does she have to be so fake? I hate fake people.*

family jewels *n.* testicles. *I always wear a cup to protect my family jewels.*

[L724: (1942-44); C129; S2: jewels.]

fantabulous *adj.* really fantastic, really fabulous. *That movie was absolutely fantabulous!*

[< *fantastic* + *fabulous*; L727: (1958); popularized in *Will & Grace*.]

fatty *n.* fat cigar or marijuana cigarette.

[S3; S4.]

feel *tr.* *v.* to understand; to agree with. —*Do you feel me? —Yeah, I feel you.*

[U02: 'to understand where (someone) is coming from, to agree with (someone)'; S3: I feel you 'I understand'.]

feel it *intr.* *v.* to feel like it. —*Do you want to go out? —No, I don't feel it tonight.*

feeling see be **feeling**.

feet see be **G'd up from the feet up**.

<**feminazi**> *n.* radical feminist. *Feminazis dominate the women's studies classes.*

[Pronounced like "femma" (rhymes with lemma) + nazi.]

fever see have jungle fever, have yellow fever.

fiending see be fiending.

F-ing see frigging.

fine *adj.* attractive, especially physically. *Wow, did you see her? She's so fine.* | *Look at her fine ass.*

[L745 Black English: (1944); U83: so fine 'perfect, excellent', U97; S; S2; S3; S4; see also **dumb fine**.]

finna / fitta see be finna, be fitta.

fitted *n.* fitted baseball cap (sold in specific sizes, not adjustable). *I have an L.A. Dodgers fitted in every color they make.*

5-0 1. *n.* police. *Quick, hide your weed, here comes the 5-0!* 2. *n.* policeman. *Be careful of that dude over there – he's a 5-0.* 3. *int.* look out! police!

[< *Hawaii Five-O*; C136 teenagers: Five-O 'police officer'; L757: Five-O (1) (1983); U97 five-o (1); S2: (1, 2); S3: five-o (1); S4: five-o (1, 2).]

flake 1. *n.* inconsistent, unreliable person. *M: Hey, let's go, we're gonna be late! J: Oh yeah, about that — I can't go... M: Oh, my God! Why are you such a flake!* 2. *intr. v.* to break a commitment. *Me and Josue were supposed to go out clubbing, but he flaked, like always.*

[C137 teenagers: flake off 'to leave'; teenagers: 'stupid, erratic person'; L763: flake off 'to spum, brush off' (1959), flake off 'to loaf' (1971), flake 'person who is conspicuously eccentric, foolish, crazy, or unpredictable' (1959); U84: 'unreliable person'; S; S2; S3; S4: (1), 'fail to do something one said one would do (because one forgets)'.]

flake on / flake out on *tr. v.* to break a commitment to. *Why are you always flaking out on me? | There's a game tomorrow, but you can't flake on me.*

[U87, 92, 97: flake on; S: flake on; S2: flake on; S3: flake on; S4.]

flame 1. *n.* flamboyant homosexual male. *That guy's such a flame!* 2. *n.* stretch mark.

[C137: (1); S: (1).]

flamer 1. *n.* flamboyant homosexual male. *Look at that flamer with the rainbow shirt!* 2. *n.* person with stretch marks.

[C137 (1); L765 homosexuals: 'conspicuously effeminate homosexual man' (1972); S: (1); S2: (1); S3: (1); S4: (1), 'idiot'.]

flip chips *intr. v.* to spend money freely. *Joe went to the mall and flipped chips at all the stores.*

flossing see be flossing.

flow *intr. v.* to rap extemporaneously. *I can't flow; my mind doesn't think fast enough.*

[S4.]

flower see keep (one's) flower.

fly *adj.* stylish, attractive. *Louis Vuitton will make anyone look fly.*

[C142 esp black fr early 1900s: 'stylish, very attractive'; L790: 'sophisticated, stylish; (Black English) attractive, splendid' (1879); U92: be flyed up 'look nice (of clothes, hair)', U94, 98, 01, 02; S; S2; S3; S4: 'good looking with a nice body'.]

fo shizzle / fo shizzle my nizzle / fo cheesy / fo sheezy / fo sho *int.* for sure, definitely. —*These hot wings are good.* —*Fo sho.* | *Joe: You are going to help me move out, right? John: Fo sho!*

[fo pronounced like *foe* or like the second syllable of *sofa*; **shizzle** and **nizzle** rhyme with *fizzle*; **sheezy** rhymes with *cheesy*; **sho** pronounced like *show*; U01, 02, 03, 04: fo shizzle, fo' shizzle, foe shizzle my nizzle, fo shol, fa shizzle my nizzle, for shizzle my nizzle, fo' shizzy, fo sheezy, fosheezy, for shezy, forsheez, foshizzle, fo shizzy, for shizzle, fer shizzle, fa shigedy, fo sho, foshho, fo show.]

FOB / F.O.B. *n.* recent immigrant, most likely East Asian or Pacific Islander, particularly one who has not assimilated to American language and culture. *That girl is such a FOB.* | *You have a FOB accent.* | *Mayra: What's a FOB? Mike: Fresh off the boat or Fresh out da border, take your pick.*

[**FOB** pronounced like *fob*; U02, 03; S2: 'foreigner who is not aware of the customs or ways of a country'; S3: 'recent Asian immigrant'; S4: 'person with the characteristics of a recent immigrant'; < *fresh off the boat* (though now sometimes thought to be < *fresh out of the border*).]

fobbish / fobby *adj.* characteristic or typical of an unassimilated recent immigrant, especially East Asian or Pacific Islander. *Oh, my fobbish accent!*

[Rhymes with *snobbish*; S3: FOBish 'characteristic of a recent Asian immigrant'; S4: 'looking, acting, or sounding like a recent immigrant'.]

fool / foo 1. *addr.* (used to a friend). *What up, fool? | Fool, you should look at these I-Spy books when you're faded, they'll trip you out.* | *Whassup, foo?* 2. *n.* male. *This fool did 500 situps for no reason.* | *Blood, did you see the way that fool was all up on my girl?*

§ This word is mainly used by males.

[U02: fool; S3: fool 'social misfit'; S4: fool, foo.]

foolio *addr.* (used to a friend). *No, foolio, you're doing it wrong, here, let me do it.*

[Pronounced like *fool* + *E* + *O*; U03: 'slow person who makes a mistake' (used as *addr.*); S3: foolio 'social misfit'.]

for real 1. *int.* seriously? —*I won a million dollars! —For real? —Yup!* 2. *adj.* serious. —*I think J Lo is ugly! — Are you for real? You must be blind.*

[U96, 02: for reals, fo' real, for reals yo; S2: on the real 'it's true, honestly'; S3: for reals?; S4: reals?, for reals? (1).]

40 *n.* 40 ounce bottle of malt liquor. *I don't have money for champagne, I just want a 40.*

[Pronounced *forty*; or *four-oh*; L802 esp. Black English: (1990); S3: forty; S4: '40 oz. bottle of beer'.]

four-twenty 1. *n.* 4:20 P.M. — a good time to smoke marijuana. *It's 4:20 — let's smoke.* 2. *n.* April 20 — a good day to smoke marijuana. *Tomorrow's 4-20 — let's smoke.*

[S3: 'time to smoke marijuana', pull a four-twenty 'to smoke marijuana'; S4: 'smoke marijuana'.]

freak 1. *n.* weird person. *What a freak, she makes no sense.* | *Look at her, she's such a freak.* 2. *n.* person who is sexually open or wild. *She's a freak in bed.* 3. *intr. v.* to simulate sexual activity while dancing. *I get tired of girls that want to dance but don't want to freak.*

[C147: 'to behave strangely and disorientedly as if intoxicated by a psychedelic drug'; L812 esp. prostitutes: 'to engage in unorthodox or unrestrained sexual activity' (1966), L810: 'weirdo' (1895); U84: freakozoid 'mate so perfect he/she must have been created for one'; S: 'attractive girl; weird looking girl; to dance very seductively'; S2: 'handsome male, beautiful female; promiscuous female'; S3: 'to dance very closely to fast music; weirdo, social misfit'; S4: 'sexually kinky person', 'promiscuous person', 'make out, fondle each other', 'rub against each other while dancing in a sexually stimulating way'.]

freaking see **friggin**.

freeballing see **be freeballing**.

fresh *adj.* stylish, attractive. *I can't leave the house on Fridays without looking fresh.*

[C148: 'aloof and uninvolved, cool'; L818 rap music: 'appealing, attractive, nice, cool' (1984); U89: 'attractive or stylish (refers to males only)'; U89, 92, 97, 98, 02; S: 'very good or exciting; attractive, stylish'; S2: 'great, excellent'; S3: 'hip, neat, stylish, interesting'.]

fried *adj.* under the influence of drugs. *Dude, I'm so fried!*

[C148 teenagers; L819: (1980); S: 'drunk'; S2: 'high'; S3: 'tired, exhausted'; S4: 'mentally exhausted'.]

friends with benefits *n.* two people who have sex or make out without any romantic attachment. *They never went on a date but they would make out. Basically they were friends with benefits.*

friggin / **freaking** / **F-ing** 1. *very.* *That chick is friggin sexy.* 2. *real.* *He's an F-in' asshole.*

§ Euphemisms for *fucking*.

[C147: (adj); L811: freaking (1928); U97: freaking 'very'; S2; S3: freakin', frickin', friggin' 'damned, wretched, accursed'; S4: freaking, fricking, F-ing.]

frijolero *n.* Latino person. *Hey, frijolero, stay on your side of the river.*

§ Unlike **beaner**, this word is not (yet?) considered offensive, since it is used almost exclusively among Latinos. Still, it should be used with care.

[< Spanish *frijol* + *-ero*; a play on **beaner**.]

front *intr. v.* to pretend. *I don't front — if I'm not having fun, you'll know.*

[C149: 'facade'; L826 esp. Black E: 'to put up a front of self-assurance; put up a bluff' (1966-67), 'to posture, show off' (1983), 'to lie' (1988), U92: 'lie, portray something you are not', U92, 97: 'to lie, portray something you are not'; U94: 'to confront'; U97: 'to be hostile, aggressive'; S2: 'to convey a false image to (someone), to tease (someone)'; S3; S4.]

fuck ____ *int.* (used to express contempt for (something or someone).) *Fuck that!*

[C151; L833: (1681).]

fuck over *tr. v.* to do something bad to, take advantage of. *He got fucked over by his best friend.*

[C151; L841: (1961).]

fuck up 1. *intr. v.* to make a mistake, mess up. *Don't fuck up.* 2. *tr. v.* to injure, beat up. *He got all fucked up in the car crash.* | *They fucked him up.*

[C152; L842: (2) (1945), esp. Black English: (1) (1962); S: (2); S3: "to mess up or make a mistake; to hurt"; S4.]

fuck with 1. *tr. v.* to do something to annoy (someone). *Don't fuck with those guys, they might beat you up.* 2. *tr. v.* to have something to do with (someone or something). *I don't fuck with that stuff.*

[S: 'to mess with, bother, deceive'.]

fucked up 1. *adj.* extremely drunk; extremely high on drugs. *Crown Royal gets you really fucked up.* 2. *adj.* confused; bad. *That's fucked up.* | *You look all fucked up.* | —*Sandra and Ali broke up after five years because he cheated on her. —How sad!! That's so fucked up of him.* | *He's fucked up in the head.*

[C151: 'confused; neurotic; intoxicated'; L837: 'ruined' (1939), 'heavily intoxicated by liquor or drugs' (1944), 'crazy' (1945); S: 'drunk; messed up; unfair'; S2: 'drunk, high'; S3: 'messed up, wrong, bad; drunk; deranged; weird looking'; S4.]

fucking 1. *adv.* very. *That chick is fuckin' sexy.* 2. *adj.* real. *He's a fuckin' asshole.*

[C151; S; see also **be fucking with**.]

fuck-me boots *n.* knee high women's boots; high heeled women's boots.

[L840 (1989*); U04: 'lace-up thigh high boots, normally worn with a very short skirt'; S: 'midcalf or higher boots worn with a miniskirt'; S4: 'thigh high leather boots'.]

fudge ____ *int.* (used to express contempt for (something).) *Fudge you!*

§ Now euphemistic for *fuck*.

[C152; L843: 'nonsense, rubbish' (1766); see also **what the fudge**.]

funds *n.* money. *I don't have the funds to go to Disneyland.*

g

G. 1. *addr.* (used to a male.) *What up, G.?* 2. *n.* gangster. *That fool's a G.*

[L851 Rap Music: 'guy, fellow, man' (1989); underworld, orig. L.A.: 'member of a violent street gang' (1990), orig. gamb.; U94, 99, 04: gee, G (1); S2: (1); S3: (2); S4: (2); < gangster.]

G ride *n.* stolen car. *Hey, get rid of that G ride! You're risking jail time if you keep driving it.*

game see **have game, spit game, spit game at**.

gang see **a gang of**.

gangsta 1. *adj.* great, nice. *You are gangsta, girl!* | *This is gangsta!* | *The party was gangsta.* 2. *adj.* okay, all right. *Oh, it's gangsta.*

[U02: (1).]

gangstered out / **G'd out** *adj.* equipped with hydraulics, wire rims, tinted windows, and so on (of a classic American car).

ganja *n.* marijuana. *Hey, let me get some ganja. | He smokes ganja all the time.*

[Pronounced like *gone* plus "juh" (rhymes with *uh*); C156: 'strong type of marijuana obtained from a cultivated strain of Indian hemp'; S; S2: S3; S4.]

garbage *adj.* horrible. *The Angels are garbage, I love the Dodgers. | It's a garbage idea.*

[U01: 'bad'.]

gat *n.* gun. *My roommate said he wants a gat for protection.*

[C157 fr early 1900s underworld; L869:(1897); U90, 94; S2; S3; S4: gatt; < Gatling gun.]

gay 1. *adj.* stupid. *That movie was so gay, I couldn't even watch the whole thing.* 2. *adj.* weird, unusual; unfair. *That theater raised their prices to \$15. That's so gay!*

[C157 homosexuals, 1930s or earlier: 'homosexual'; L871 juveniles: 'stupid, foolish, crazy' (1978); U84: 'weird, strange, different'; U02: 'stupid, undesirable, bad'; S: 'stupid; ugly; corny, weird'; S2: 'stupid, inferior'; S3: 'stupid, dumb, silly, weird'; S4: 'stupid, not having much happening'.]

G'd out see **gangstered out**.

G'd up from the feet up see **be G'd up from the feet up**.

gear *n.* outerwear, clothes (but not underwear). *I just went on a big shopping trip and bought a bunch of new gear.*

[L874 now nautical: 'stuff' (1415); S2: 'clothes'; S3: 'stuff; clothing'.]

geek see **band geek**.

geeba *n.* marijuana. *My roommate bought a 20 sack of geeba last night.*

[Rhymes with *Sheba*; like *gee* plus "buh" (rhymes with *uh*); S.]

geeze Louise *int.* (used to show disappointment or surprise).

[Popularized in *The Simpsons*.]

get 1. *tr.* v. to pay for (someone). *Don't worry about not having enough, I got you. | John: Aw man, I forgot my money, now I can't pay for the food. Joe: Don't trip, I got you. | Can you get me tonight? I'll pay you back tomorrow.* 2. *tr.* v. to understand. *John: Don't ever let a girl break your heart. Joe: I won't, I got you. | Do you get me?*

[L881: 'to understand, fathom' (1907); see also **don't get it twisted**.]

get at *tr.* v. to talk to, call. *Hey, I gotta go but get at me later. | Are you gonna get at that girl?*

get brain *intr.* v. to have a partner perform oral sex on one (of a male subject). —*Did you hit that last night? —Nah, I just got brain.*

[Based on **get head**.]

get busted *intr.* v. to get caught. *I took some money from my roommate's drawer, but I got busted.*

[C55 teenagers fr 1950s: bust 'to catch someone in an illegal or immoral act'; L: bust 'to raid by force of law' (1971), bust 'to catch in the act' (1954-60); U83: busted 'in trouble'; S2: 'to punish', busted 'gotcha!; punished'; S4: bust 'catch (someone) doing wrong'.]

get busy *intr.* v. to have sex. *I'm gonna get busy tonight. | His goal is to get busy with Gina.*

[U83; S; S2: 'to make out'; S4.]

get dome *intr.* v. to have a partner perform oral sex on one (of a male subject). —*Did you hit that last night? — Nah, I just got dome.*

[Based on **get head**: C108 fr late 1800s: dome 'the head'; L627: dome 'the head' (1881).]

get down 1. *intr.* v. to fight. *I'm gonna get down with Jake after school. | After my discussion I'm gonna get down with the T.A. for giving me a C.* 2. *intr.* v. to have sex. *Did you and Tony get down last night?* 3. *intr.* v. to dance. *I heard Ana was getting down at the club last night.*

[C160 teenagers: 'to enjoy oneself, have fun'; L648: 'to be uninhibited, esp. in dancing or performing music' (1971), L647: 'to engage in copulation' (1966); U83 'to dance, have a good time'; U02: 'to have fun'; S: 'to have sex'; S2: 'to become excited', 'to dance'; S3: 'to dance', 'to make out, have sexual intercourse'.]

get down and dirty 1. *intr.* v. to have sex. 2. *intr.* v. to dance. *It's hard not to be a skankaholic on the weekends when there's so many attractive females at the clubs ready to get down and dirty.*

get head *intr.* v. to have a partner perform oral sex on one.

[C201: head 'fellatio or cunnilingus'; L53: head 'fellatio or cunnilingus' (1941).]

get hyphy *intr.* v. to dance in a particular hip-hop style associated with the Bay Area. *They were getting hyphy at the club last night.*

[See also **hyphy**.]

get laid *intr.* v. to have sex. *Did you get laid tonight?*

[C255: lay; Lii405: lay (1853) and earlier; S2.]

get lifted *intr.* v. to get drunk. *I'm stressed out, I need to get lifted.*

[Lii431: lifted 'intoxicated by alcohol or drugs' (1942); S4: 'get high on drugs'.]

get (one's) cherry popped *intr.* v. to do something for the first time. —*Tonight I had to clean the fryers for the first time. —Well, you had to get your cherry popped sometime.*

[C66: cherry 'virgin, of either sex; in an unproved or maiden state'; L389: 'virginity, the hymen'; in phr cop [or pick.] (one's) cherry (1918) and earlier; S: cherry 'virgin; in perfect condition'; S3: cherry 'virgin'; see also **pop (someone's) cherry**.]

get (one's) (verb? noun?) on *intr.* v. to (verb), to do (the action associated with (noun)). —*What are you going to do tonight? —I'm going to get my drink on. | I'm gonna get my freak on. (I'm gonna dance.) | Get your grind on. (Work.) | He's gonna go get his grub on. | Get your hustle on. (Work.)*

§ This expression seems less productive than in some recent years.

[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'; S4: 'do one's (v.)-ing, do an action associated with (n.)'.]

get up on *tr.* v. to flirt with, get close to. *Wait for me while I go get up on that girl real quick. | She looks good — I'm gonna try to get up on her on the dance floor. | You beat down that dude that tried to get up on my girl, you deserve props for that.*

[L885: get on 'to copulate' (1970); S2: get on 'to make out with; to have sex with'; S3: get on 'to have sexual intercourse with, make out with'.]

get with *tr. v.* to have sex with. *Did you hear that Blaine finally got with Kristen?*

[U92: get with that 'to get lucky sexually with that person'; S: get together 'to have sex'; S2: get together with.]

ghetto 1. *adj.* low quality; cheap. *You just bought the car and the tire fell off? That's ghetto.* | *Look at her ghetto-ass shoes, you know she bought them at Payless.* 3. *adj.* bad. *What's wrong with you? You look ghetto.* 3. *adj.* in poor taste. *Did you see J.Lo's dress at the Grammys? It was ghetto!* 4. *adj.* tough, dangerous. *Don't mess with that guy, he's ghetto.*

[U97, 99, 01: (1); U02, 03: 'gross, dirty, rundown, old school, ugly, bad'; S3: (1); S4: (1).]

ghetto bird *n.* police helicopter. *The ghetto bird used to fly over my house every night.*

[S4.]

gin see **one mo gin**.

girl 1. *addr.* (used to a female friend). *Hey, girl, what's up?* 2. *n.* girlfriend. *He didn't wanna go to the club 'cause he has a girl.* 3. *n.* good female friend; female one admires. *I don't mind Stacy hanging out with my boyfriend – she's my girl.*

[S4: (3).]

girlfriend *addr.* (used by one female to another).

[S2; S3; S4.]

give brain *tr. v.* to perform oral sex on (a male).

[Based on **give head**.]

give dome *tr. v.* to perform oral sex on (a male).

[Based on **give head**; C108 fr late 1800s: dome 'the head'; L627: dome 'the head' (1881).]

give head *tr. v.* to perform oral sex on (someone). *I wouldn't trust Cindy, I heard she gives head to all kinds of guys.*

[C201: head 'fellatio or cunnilingus'; L53: head 'fellatio or cunnilingus' (1941).]

give (someone) a holler / give (someone) a holla *tr. v.* to communicate with (someone) by phone, text message, or email. *Jamie, she has the information on the homework – give her a holler.*

[U02.]

give up (one's) cherry *intr. v.* to lose one's virginity (usually, of a female). —*Hey, did you guys have sex? —What? No! I'm not just going to give up my cherry just like that.*

[C66: cherry 'virgin, of either sex; in an unproved or maiden state'; L390; S: cherry 'virgin; in perfect condition'; S3: cherry 'virgin'.]

gnarly *adj.* exciting. *The new Goliath ride was gnarly!* | *The Michael Keaton movie White Noise was 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'; U02: 'extreme, either in a good or bad way'; U02: nar-nar 'awesome'; S: 'awful, far-out, mind-blowing; cool'; S2: 'great, excellent; disgusting'; S3: 'wonderful, great; disgusting, gross'; S4: 'intense, shocking, scary, exciting, causing an adrenaline rush'.]

go see be good to go

go commando *intr. v.* not to wear underwear; not to wear any bottoms. *Sometimes when his roommate isn't in the room he goes commando.*

[S4.]

gon' *aux.* going to. *I'm gon' eat in a couple minutes if you want to come.* | *I'm gon' blast those guys.*

good see clean up good, it's all good, spit some good game.

good beat see have beat.

good looking! / good looking out! *s.* thanks for looking out (for me, for him, for her...)!

good times *int.* (used to comment on a pleasant time.) —*Last night we saw U.C.L.A. beat U.S.C. and then went to the best party of the year.* —*Good times.*

good to go, good to roll see be good to go, be good to roll.

<gook> *n.* East Asian person.

[C175 fr late 1800s; L931 orig. Mil.: 'a dark- or yellow-skinned foreigner...; (now esp.) an East Asian person of any nationality' (1920).]

got Note: **got** or **have got** (or **has got**) often substitute for **have** (or **has**) in slang expressions.

gots *fin. v.* has, have. *They gots problems.* | *We gots to leave.* | *I gots to go.* | *He gots a lot of money.* | *You gots to get out of here.*

goth *n.* person that dresses in goth style (for example, wearing black clothes, black nail polish, white powder). *At my high school the jocks got along with the goths and everyone else.*

[S: goth, gothic 'wearing black clothes, silver jewelry, pointed shoes, black lipstick'; S4: '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 *adj.* mysterious, evil. *He looks gothic.* | *I don't like to mess with Ouija boards, they seem gothic to me.*

[S4: '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'.]

G.Q. *adj.* stylish (of a male subject).

[L945 esp. students: 'extremely fashionable' (1983); U83: 'preppy', 84; S; S2; S3; S4. < the magazine *Q&Q*, < *Gentleman's Quarterly*.]

greaser *n.* male who wears 501 jeans, Harley Davidson boots, a leather jacket, and a white or flannel shirt, and has a greased pompadour hairstyle; female who wears bright red lipstick and a polka dot dress.

green *n.* money. *I need to go to the bank, I don't have any green on me.*

[C181; L962: (1898-1900); S3; see also **sticky green**.]

greens *n.* fresh marijuana. *Your first time smokin' bud you should hit the greens, not that old shit.*

[L962: green 'green, uncured marijuana' (1952-58); S3: green; S4.]

grill 1. *n.* face. *Everything's good about that girl but her grill.* 2. *n.* teeth. *Get your grill checked!*

[L968 esp. Black English: (1) (1980); U03 (1).]

grind *intr. v.* to simulate sexual activity while dancing. *Everybody at the club was grindin'.*

[C52: bump and grind 'to thrust out and rotate the pelvis in dancing, imitation of the sex act', C182 fr middle 1800s; grind 'to rotate one's pelvis in the sex act or in imitation of the sex act', L313: bump-and-grind 'an erotic dance' (1984), L969: grind (1647); S3: bump and grind 'sexual activity'; S4: bump and grind 'to have sex'; see also **bump and grind**.]

gringo *n.* Caucasian. *He was the only gringo in the Chicano Studies class.*

§ This word is used in Latino-related contexts (talking to Latinos or about presumably Latino concerns).

[< Spanish.]

grip see **a grip of**.

gross *adj.* disgusting. *The smell of manure is gross.*

[C182 esp teenagers fr 1960s: gross 'disgusting'; L976 students: (1959); U83; S2: g-ross; S3.]

grub *intr. v.* to eat something. *Let's go grub.* | *I'm gonna go grub.*

[C184 late 1800s cowboys: 'food'; black: (v); L980: 'to eat a meal' (1724), 'food' (1659); U97, 02, 03, 04; S; S2; S3; S4.]

grub on *tr. v.* to eat. *He was grubbing on shrimp cocktail.*

[U02; S; S4.]

gym rat *n.* person who goes to the gym all the time. *That guy is good because he's a gym rat.*

h

hammered *adj.* drunk. — *I'm a little bit hammered.* — *Are you serious? You just finished a glass of beer.*

[C191; Lii15 (1954-60); U87: 'stoned, wasted, inebriated, strongly under the influence of drugs'; S; S2; S4.]

handle *n.* large bottle of liquor with a handle on it. *I bought a handle of vodka and a handle of rum.*

[U03.]

hang out *intr. v.* to spend time pleasantly (with friends or by oneself).

[C192; Lii24 (1958); U97, 03, 04: 'to spend time, relax (usually with friends)'; S: 'to relax'; S4: 'spend time'.]

hang-out *n.* place to spend time with friends. *Jack in the Box was a hang-out back in the day.*

[U95: 'meeting place'.]

happening see **hip and happening**.

hard *adj.* tough. *My friend is in love with 50 Cent because he thinks he's hard.* | *He tries to act hard when he's really from the burbs.*

[C194; S2: 'extreme, severe'.]

hate *intr. v.* to say mean things because of jealousy. — *Jessica Alba is too skinny.* — *Don't hate.*

[U90: hatin' life / hatin' it; S: be hating life / be hating it / be hating; S2: 'to be unhappy or dissatisfied'; S3: be hating 'to act mean', be hating life / be hating it 'to be feeling bad'; S4: be hating life, be hating it 'be very unhappy'.]

hate on *tr. v.* to be mean to (someone) because of jealousy. *Why are you hating on me just cause I earned some money?*

[U02, 04: 'to be jealous of'.]

hater *n.* jealous person. *Nikki saw my poster of J. Lo and said she was airbrushed, she's just a hater.* | — *I hope the new prom queen falls off the podium.* — *Oh, what a hater!*

[U99: 'person who appears to be jealous', U03: 'person who disapproves of or attempts to hinder another's behavior, wishes, or actions'; S3: 'person who tries to prevent another's success'; S4: player-hater 'person (usually female) who despises males who are obvious flirts'.]

have Note: **got** or **have got** (or **has got**) often substitute for **have** (or **has**) in slang expressions like those below.

have ass *intr. v.* to have voluptuous buttocks. *J Lo's got ass like crazy.*

[S4: have got ass, have got ass for days.]

have beat / have good beat *intr. v.* to have a good sound system. *You got beat.* | *He has good beat.*

have beef *intr. v.* to have a problem. *I heard you have beef with Tony, is that true?*

[C21: beef 'a quarrel, argument'; L125: beef 'argument, dispute' (1899); S4: have beef with 'have an issue or problem with (someone)'; see also **have mad beef**.]

have beer goggles / have beer goggles on *intr. v.* to think that someone unattractive is attractive, because of being drunk. *After drinking so many shots of 151, Marcello definitely had beer goggles on because he hooked up with the ugliest girl at the party.*

[U92: beer goggles; S: beer goggles; S2: beer goggles, beer goggle 'to flirt with someone one normally wouldn't find attractive (because one is drunk)'; S3: beer goggles.]

have dry sex *intr. v.* to move like people having sexual intercourse without removing one's clothes. *He tried to have dry sex with me, and I said no.* | *They had dry sex.*

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

(movements typical of sexual intercourse without penetration) with'; S4: dry fuck 'have sex, usually while fully clothed'.]

have game 1. *intr.* v. to be successful at talking or flirting with people one is attracted to. *Damn, Jose has many girls, that kid has game!* 2. *intr.* v. to be successful in the game of life, to have savoir faire. 3. *intr.* v. to play a team sport that uses a ball (especially basketball) well. *Have you seen Amir Johnson from Westchester High? That kid's got game.*

[U96: have got no game 'to be lacking skill'; S3: have got game 'to be good at making sexual approaches'; S4: 'be talented at something (usually a sport)'.]

have jungle fever *intr.* v. to be attracted to black people (of a white person).

[S2: 'to be involved in an interracial relationship'; from the movie *Jungle Fever*.]

have mad beef *intr.* v. to have a big problem. *She has mad beef with me.*

[See also **have beef**.]

have next *intr.* v. to be next in line (to do something). *Who's got next on this court? I got next on the treadmill.* | *He has next.*

have shit on see **not to have shit on**.

have yellow fever *intr.* v. to be attracted to East Asians (of a non-Asian, especially a white person). —*Hey, did you know John is going out with Kathy? —Yeah, didn't you know? He has yellow fever.*

[Based on **have jungle fever**.]

head see **airhead**, **chickenhead**, **get head**, **give head**.

head out *intr.* v. to leave. *I'm gonna head out now.*

head out to *tr.* v. to leave for. *I'm about to head out to the frats in a second.*

heated *adj.* very mad. *Some guy pushed me at the Wooden Center, they had to separate us 'cause I was heated.* | *My girlfriend was heated because I went to a party without telling her.*

[S: 'drunk'.]

hecka *adv.* really, very.

§ This word (often used euphemistically) is less common than **hella**.

[U01, 02, 03; U02: 'a lot of'; S; S2; S4; < **heck** of a; see also **hella**.]

heina *n.* girlfriend. *George: Hey look at that girl! She's so hot! Beto: Hey! Back off, fool, she's my heina.* | *I'm going to my heina's pad.*

[Rhymes with *mynah*; based on *heinie*? Lii100: hiney (and vars.) 'the buttocks' (1921); U02: hyna.]

hella 1. *adv.* really, very. *That show was hella cool.* | *I'm hella tired.* | *That test was hella hard!* 2. *quant.* a lot of. *There was hella people at that party last night.*

[C204: a helluva ' [a.] very remarkable'; Lii78 (1989*); U94, 95, 97, 98, 01, 02, 03, 04: (1); U01, 02, 04: (2); S: (1); S2: hella, helluv; S3: (1); S4: (1); < **hell** of a.]

Hen / Henny *n.* Hennessy Cognac. *My two favorite drinks are Hen and Alizé.* | *The Incredible Hulk is one part Henny, one part Hypnotiq.*

herb *n.* marijuana. *I don't smoke herb for health reasons.*

[Rhymes with *curb*; *h* is not pronounced; C205; Lii86 Black E.: (1962); S3; S4.]

herre see **hurr**.

hey *int.* hello. hi. *Hey, Jannett, how are you?*

[C205; U94, 02; S3.]

high roller *n.* person who spends a lot of money on a luxury item. — *She just bought a plasma TV.* — *Dang, high roller.*

[C207; Lii96: 'person who spends money freely' (1881).]

hip and happening *adj.* stylish. — *Look at my new shoes! — Oh, so now you're hip and happening!*

[C208 beat & cool talk fr black: hip; Lii102: hip 'in fashion, up-to-date' (1944), Lii27: happening 'up-to-date' (1976-77); U84, 87, 97: hip; S: hip; S2: hip; S3: hip.]

hit *tr.* v. to inhale marijuana from (a cigarette or pipe). *Shit, fool, just hit it and pass it.*

[C209 narcotics: 'a puff of a marijuana cigarette'; Lii108 (1947); S; S2: 'puff on a marijuana cigarette'; S4.]

hit on *tr.* v. to try to pick (someone) up. *Oh, that guy was hitting on me.*

[C209; Lii108: (1931); S; S2; S3.]

hit (someone) back *tr.* v. to call (someone) back. *Hey, I'm just returning your call, hit me back when you get this voicemail.* | *I'm gonna hit him back when I get home.*

hit (someone) up *tr.* v. to call (someone). *Just hit me up after the game if you wanna go out.* | *I'm gonna hit you up.*

[Lii107: hit, hit up 'to ask (someone) (for something)' (1894 (hit), 1899 (hit up)); U01, 03; S4: hit up for 'ask (someone) for'.]

hit the switches *intr.* v. to activate the controls for hydraulics on a car. *I drove through my old neighborhood and started hittin' the switches.*

[S3: switches 'devices used for lowering or raising a car'.]

hit that *intr.* v. to have sex with him, have sex with her (usually, of a male subject). *Hey, Tony, you have been with her for six months, have you hit that yet?*

[U92: get with that; S3; S4; see also **tap that**, **wax that ass**.]

hitting see **be hitting**.

<ho> / <hoe> *n.* promiscuous female. *Gill is a hoe. She was drunk last night and she did it with her homie.*

[Pronounced like *hoe*; C210: ho / hoe 'prostitute or other disreputable woman'; Lii112 esp Black E.: 'a sexually promiscuous woman' (1958-59); U90, 98; S; S2; S3: 'slut; female; female who is not liked or respected'; S4: 'female who sleeps around', 'female who looks as if she sleeps around'; < **whore**; see also **eskiho**.]

holla *int.* hi, hello. *Holla! I wanted to take the time to say what up and Rieber-wide newsletter that will be in the stalls. (from Rieber Hall's "Toilet Talk")*

[U02.]

holler / holla see give (someone) a **holler** / give (someone) a **holla**.

holler at / holla at *tr. v.* to talk to. *I'm gonna holla at that girl. | Holler at you later! | Excuse me while I go holler at him.*

[U01, 02, 04.]

holler back / holla back *intr. v.* to contact me, let me know, return my call (especially, in a message left on an answering machine). *Are you going to the party? Holla back. | I was waiting to hear from Joe, but he didn't holler back. | What's poppin, Nate, dis is Ray, holla back. | Holla back, yo!*

[U04.]

homeboy *n.* close male friend.

[C213 black: 'close friend'; Lii129 orig. Black E. (1899); U87, 94, 97, 02; S; S2: 'close friend (usually male)'; S3; S4.]

homegirl *n.* close female friend.

[Lii130 orig. Black E. (1934); S; S2; S3; S4.]

homie 1. *n.* close friend. *Gill is a hoe. She was drunk last night and she did it with her homie. 2. addr. (used to a close friend). What's up, homie?*

[C213 black; Lii131 esp. Black E. (1944); U94, 02, 03, 04: (1); S; S2: homie / homeskillet / homeslice 'close friend'; S3: homey; S4.]

homoflexible 1. *n.* heterosexual male with an appearance or behavior like those stereotypically associated with gay males. *That guy looks like a homoflexible. 2. adj.* having an appearance or behavior like those stereotypically associated with gay males (of a heterosexual male). *He's so homoflexible.*

hoodrat 1. *n.* promiscuous female. *Shaniqua's a hoodrat! Most of the fraternity brothers had sex with her already. 2. n.* person from the ghetto. 3. *n.* promiscuous female from the ghetto.

[U02: 'provocatively dressed girl'; S3: 'female from a bad neighborhood'; < *neighborhood* + *rat*.]

hook *intr. v.* to buy drugs. *I'm gonna go hook.*

[See also **off the hook** / **off da hook**.]

hook it up 1. *intr. v.* to share something. *You've got free C.D.s? Hook it up! | Oh, you brought some Cheetos? Hook it up! 2. intr. v.* to arrange something. *Your friend is so pretty. Hook it up!*

hook (someone) up 1. *tr. v.* to set up a date for (someone), to set (someone) up. *Your friend is so pretty. Can you hook me up? | Your friend is so pretty. Can you hook me up with her? 2. tr. v.* to get something for (someone). *You work at a clothing store and get a discount? Can you hook me up?*

[Lii146 stu.: hook up 'to engage in kissing, petting, or sexual intercourse' (1993); U94: hook up with 'to give (something) to (someone) for free', U97: hook up with 'to get together with, make contact with', U01: (1); S2: hook up with 'to get together with, make contact with', (3); S3: hook up with 'to meet; to arrange for (someone) to meet (someone); to give (someone something) for free'; S4: hook up with: 'make out, have sex with', 'get'.]

hook up *intr. v.* to make out; to have sex. *I heard Lisa hooked up with Carissa's boyfriend at the party last night.*

[Lii146 stu.: 'to engage in kissing, petting, or sexual intercourse' (1993); U97: 'get together, make contact'; U01, 02: 'to have sexual intercourse, become involved in a relationship'; U97: hook up with 'to get together with, make contact with', U01: (1); S2: hook up with 'to get together with, make contact with', (3); S3: hook up with 'to meet; to arrange for (someone) to meet (someone); to give (someone something) for free'; S4: hook up 'start going steady', hook up with 'make out with, have sex with'.]

hooptie *n.* old, beat up car. *Adriana warned us before we even saw her car that it was a hooptie.*

[Pronounced like *hoop* plus *tea*; U90: hoopty 'car'; S2; S3.]

hot 1. *adj.* good looking, sexually attractive. *I like the place I live...my neighbor is so hot! | That chick in my history class is hot. 2. adj.* good (of a C.D. or a successful movie). 3. *adj.* sexy (of clothing).

[C217: 'lively, vital, vibrant'; Lii171: 'sexually attractive, sexy' (1929-31), 172 (2) (1924); U02, 03: (1); S: 'very good, gorgeous'; S2: 'good, fashionable, popular, good looking'; S3: 'extremely attractive'; S4: 'gorgeous, beautiful, sexy'.]

hurr / herre *adv.* here. *Come on over hurr for a second.*

[Pronounced like *her*.]

husband beater *n.* (female's) white tank top. *That girl's wearing a husband beater.*

[See also **wife beater**.]

hustle 1. *n.* work, job. *I work in the dining halls, that's my hustle. 2. tr. v.* sell. *I was hustling these playoff tickets outside the stadium.*

[C222: (2); Lii205 Black E.: (1) (1944), Lii206: (2) (1887).]

hydro *n.* marijuana supposedly grown in water.

[S4: 'water pipe for smoking marijuana'.]

hydros *n.* hydraulics (lifts on a car). *I just put some hydros on my car, they cost \$4,000.*

hyphy *adv.* in a particular hip-hop style associated with the Bay Area. *They were dancing hyphy.*

[Pronounced like "*hyphe*" (rhymes with *life*) + *E*; see also **get hyphy**.]

i

ice *n.* diamonds. *Hey, how do you like my new ice? Nice, huh? | Shaq has ice on his rims.*

[C223: 'diamonds; gems and jewelry'; Lii211 orig. und.: 'diamonds' (1905); U01, 02: 'flashy, showy jewelry'; S4: 'diamond jewelry'.]

icky see sticky icky.

ill *adj.* good, cool, hip. *You need to go see that new movie, it's ill.*

[Lii217: 'excellent' (1991); U02: 'really great'; S4: 'good, unusual, impressive'.]

I.M. *tr. v.* to send (someone) an instant message. *I'll I.M. you later tonight.*

[U03: im; < *instant message*.]

I'm a... *aux.* I'm going to... *I'm a go to class in a second.*

[S4: a 'going to, gonna'.]

immigrants see **University of Chinese Immigrants**.

in a minute *adv.* in a while. *Where you been? — I ain't seen you in a minute. [I haven't been home in a minute.]*

ish *n.* stuff. *That's some good ish.*

§ Euphemism for *shit*.

[U02: shit.]

it's all good *s.* it's okay, it's all right. — *Are you mad at me? — Nah, it's all good.*

[U94, 02; S3; S4.]

(initial)-izzle *n.* **(name).** *Jizzle, you want to go down to Pizzles? (Jake, you want to go down to Puzzles?)*

[U02: iz, izn (stressed infix inserted into monosyllabic nouns to show focus); S3: iz (infix, added before a word's first vowel without changing its meaning).]

j

jack 1. *tr. v.* to steal. *You should jack his car since he left his keys in it.* 2. *tr. v.* to rob. *I'm gonna jack him.* 3. *n.* nothing, anything. *You don't know jack. [You can't do jack.]*

[C207 fr 1920s: hijack 'to rob', 232: jack up 'to rob'; Lii235: 'to maneuver cleverly or unfairly' (1956), 236 orig und.: 'to steal' (1930), 235: (3) (1973); U92, 97, 98, 01, 02, 03: (1), U98: 'to do something bad to'; S2 (1, 3); S3: (1); S4: (1).]

Jack *n.* Jack Daniel's whiskey. *Jack and Coke is a pretty good drink. [—Whatcha drinking? —Some Jack.]*

jack crap *n.* nothing, anything. *You don't know jack crap.*

[C231 esp southern college students: jack shit 'nothing at all'; Lii240: jack shit (1969).]

Jack in the Crack *n.* Jack in the Box.

jack off *intr. v.* to masturbate. *People used to say jacking off would make you blind.*

[C231; Lii239 (1916); S; S3; S4.]

jack squat *n.* nothing, anything. *You don't know jack squat.*

[C231 esp southern college students: jack shit 'nothing at all'; Lii241: (1984).]

jack up 1. *tr. v.* to mess up. *If you smoke weed it's going to jack up your chances of getting into med school.* 2. *tr. v.* to beat up. *I jacked him up.*

[C232: 'to thrash'; Lii241 Black E.: 'to beat up, assault, injure' (1965); S3: 'to beat up'; S4: 'beat up; wreck'.]

jacked up *adj.* unfair, not right. *It's jacked up that he stole his brother's girlfriend.*

[C231: jacked up 'stimulated, exhilarated'; Lii237: jacked up 'afflicted, in trouble' (1956); S2: jacked 'bad, ruined'; S3: 'incorrect, confused, wrong and upsetting; unfortunate, messed up; mean, evil; ugly'; S4: jacked, jacked up 'bad, wrong', 'in bad shape'.]

Jane see **Mary Jane**.

<**Jap**> *n.* Japanese person. *That Jap in my class got a perfect on the exam yesterday.*

[C233; Lii251: (1854).]

J.D. *n.* Jack Daniel's whiskey. *I don't like the taste of J.D.*

jerk *n.* person (usually a male) who acts rude or does mean things. *He hung up on his girlfriend — he's such a jerk.*

[C234; Lii267: 'a contemptible fool; an offensive or worthless person' (1919).]

<**jew**> *tr. v.* to cheat, take advantage of. *The car dealership jewed me with that old beater.*

[C235 fr late 1800s: jew, jew down; Li273: (1818).]

jewels see **family jewels**.

jimmy *n.* condom. *To go out on Friday night I just need skrilla, my cell and jimmys!*

[Lii281 rap music and Black E. (1) (1988), (2) (1990); S2: jimmy hat, jimmy 'condom'; S3: jimmy, jimmy cap, jimmy hat, jim cap, jim hat 'condom'; S4: 'penis', 'condom'.]

jizz *n.* semen.

[jizz rhymes with *fizz*; C236: jism; S: jis [rhymes with *fizz*.] 'to ejaculate'; S3: jizz, jizm.]

jock *tr. v.* to copy (someone's clothes or style). *You jock my clothes!*

[U97; S2: 'to flatter insincerely'; S3: to compliment'; see also **be on (someone's) jock**.]

jocking see **be jocking**.

joint *n.* marijuana cigarette. *Can I bum a joint offa you?*

[C238; Lii310: (1942); U02; S3.]

juice *intr. v.* to take steroids. *I know that guy must have been juicing.*

[Lii321 Sports: (1989); see also **jungle juice, on the juice**.]

juiced up 1. *adj.* on steroids. *The people in those ads all look like they're juiced up.* 2. *adj.* drunk. *I'm so juiced up, I can't drive!*

[C239: juiced 'drunk', juice up 'to energize, invigorate'; Lii321: juiced, juiced up 'drunk, high' (1941); U94: 'high on some kind of amphetamine'; S2: juiced 'drunk'.]

jungle fever see **have jungle fever**.

jungle juice *n.* type of alcoholic beverage served at parties (either punch with alcohol or leftover alcoholic beverages mixed together). *I was sipping on some jungle juice at the party.*

[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); S4: 'alcoholic punch served at parties'.]

k

keep it real *intr. v.* not to be pretentious, not to pretend, not to act in a certain way simply to please others, to say what's on one's mind. —*Do you want some of this Cristal? —I'm keeping it real with Olde English.*

[U97: be keepin' it real; S3; S4: be keeping it real 'be being true to oneself and one's group, maintain one's individuality'.]

keep (one's) flower *intr. v.* to retain one's virginity. —*Max said you guys had sex. —Whatever, I'm keeping my flower 'till marriage.*

[L784: flowers 'the vulva' (1971).]

key *tr. v.* to make scratches on (a car) with a key. *My manager was acting mean to me so I keyed his car after work.*

[S.]

keyed *adj.* drunk. *Drinking a case of Corona will get you keyed for sure.*

kick ass *intr. v.* to do really well. *U.C.L.A. kicked ass at the football game.*

[C245 college students: kicking ass 'a good time'; Lii349 esp. Stu.: 'to be extraordinarily vigorous, daunting, effective' (1981); S: 'to do very well'; S3: 'to be good'.]

kick it *intr. v.* to spend time pleasantly (with friends or by oneself). *What are you gonna do this weekend? I'm just gonna kick it. | Are we going to kick it tonight?*

[Lii348 (1983-86); U87, 95, 97, 98, 99, 02, 04; U92: kick; S; S2; S3; S4: 'relax, take it easy'.]

kick-ass *adj.* very good. *Those are some kick-ass lyrics, man!*

[C245 college students: kicking ass 'a good time', kick-ass 'tough, powerful'; Lii350 (1980); S3: 'good'; S4: 'great, exciting'.]

kick-it spot *n.* place to spend time with friends.

[U02: kick-it 'gathering of friends'.]

kicks *n.* shoes. *I like your 1994 Jordan kicks.*

[C245; Lii351: kicker (1942); U02, 03; S2: 'athletic shoes'; S3; S4.]

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

kill 1. *tr. v.* to make (someone) laugh. *Man, you're killin' me with this pink hair dye. | John really killed me yesterday. | You were killing me with that joke yesterday.* 2. *tr. v.* to do well on. *I killed that midterm.*

[S4: 'beat (an opponent)'.]

killer 1. *adj.* very bad. *That test was killer.* 2. *adj.* very good. *Those are some killer shoes.*

[C246: 'person or thing that is remarkable, wonderful'; (adj); Lii359: (1) (1951?), (2) (1988); U84, 87, 94, 03, 04: 'great, fantastic'; U03: 'intensely bad'; S: 'great; bad'; S2: 'excellent, great'; S3: 'great, fantastic'; S4: 'really good, really unusual', 'exhausting'.]

knock out *intr. v.* to go to bed; to fall asleep. *It's getting really late. I'm about to knock out. | He knocked out at two in the morning last night.*

[Lii380: 'to tire to exhaustion [tr.]' (1889).]

knockin see **be knockin**.

knowledge see **drop knowledge**.

kush *n.* highly potent marijuana.

[Rhymes with *push*.]

l

laid see **be laid out, get laid**.

late / later / lates / laters *int.* goodbye; see you later.

[C254 esp teenagers fr black: later; Lii400 orig. jazz: 'later, laters' (1941); U84: later days, U84, 94: later, U96, 98, 99: laters, U99, 03: lates; U02, 03, 04: late; S: later, lates, late; S2: lade, lates, later; S3: late, later; S4: < see you later.]

lay out *tr. v.* to knock (someone) out. *He stepped in to fight and laid the dude out.*

[C255: 'knock down'; Lii409: (1836); see also **be laid out**.]

L.B.C. see **the L.B.C.**

learn see **U. Can't Learn Anything**.

let it marinate *intr. v.* to think about it. —*Are you still planning on moving? —No, I've still gotta sit and let it marinate.*

[U98, 99: marinate 'to take a rest, to chill out'.]

let it ride *intr. v.* to leave things as they are, not to make a fuss about things. *That guy parked in my space, but I'm just going to let it ride. | I hate this song, I'm gonna change it. —No, let it ride!*

let's roll *s.* let's do it. *Joe: Hey, don't we have to go to the post office? John: Yeah, let's roll. | You guys ready to win? Let's roll!*

[C362: roll 'to get started'; **let's roll** was popularized as the last remark of Todd Beamer, who led passengers against the terrorists on United Airlines flight 93 over Pennsylvania on Sept. 11, 2001.]

lifted see **get lifted**.

like see **be like, Under Construction Like Always**.

line (someone) up *tr. v.* to trim the neckline and around the ears of (someone with short hair, probably male). *Hey, can you line me up real quick, I'm going on a date tonight. | I tried to get lined up earlier but the barbershop was closed.*

lit *adj.* high on drugs. *I used to be lit all the time back in my younger days.*

[C261: 'drunk'; L445: lit, lit up (1899); U96, 99: 'severely intoxicated'; S: 'drunk; high on cocaine'; S2: 'drunk'; S4: 'high on drugs; (less commonly) drunk'.]

lizard see **drain the lizard**.

loaded 1. *adj.* under the influence of alcohol or drugs. *People were getting loaded at that party.*
2. *adj.* rich; having money. *Look at those nice houses – those people must be loaded.* | *—Do you think he can pay for dinner? —Yeah, he's loaded.*

[C261; Lii449: (1) (1879), 450: (2) (1895); S: (1); S2: (1); S3: (2); S4: (1).]

L.O.L. *int.* (used as a comment on a not too funny joke.)

[U02: (internet jargon for signifying a joke); < *laughing out loud*.]

look like (one) was beat with an ugly stick *intr. v.* to be ugly. *That cheerleader looks like she was beat with an ugly stick.*

[S: be beat with an ugly stick, be slapped with an ugly stick, be whipped with an ugly stick.]

looking see **good looking!**

loop see **be out of the loop / be outta the loop**.

loser *n.* person you don't like; nerd; person who is not successful. *You're such a loser.*

§ When people use this word, they often accompany it with an "L" gesture (made with the little finger extended, the thumb up, and the other fingers touching the palm), against their face, with the thumb toughing the forehead. This same gesture may be used to convey the **loser** idea without saying anything.

[C264: 'person or thing that fails'; Lii469: 'a person who is worthless, unappealing, chronically unsuccessful' (1955); U02: 'person, team, nation, etc., that loses'; U90: louie 'stupid, insensitive, or uncouth person', U95: losers 'USC Trojans'; S: 'failure, especially a social failure'; S2: 'failure, inadequate person'; S3: 'socially inept person'; S4: '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'.]

Lost see **University of Caucasians Lost Among Asians**.

lot see **parking lot pimp**.

Lots see **University of Caucasians Lots of Asians**.

Louise see **geeze Louise**.

low see **on the downlow, University of California Low Achievers**.

low-low *n.* lowrider car. *Once I get the money for a project car I'm gonna buy a low-low.*

lumberjack *n.* long-sleeved plaid flannel shirt. *Where'd you buy that lumberjack? The swap meet?*

m

ma *addr.* (used by a male to a female.) *Nancy: Hey, Vince, are you going to Vegas too? Vince: No, ma, I gotta work tomorrow.*

mack *intr. v.* to make out; to kiss; to flirt. *They macked.* | *John was macking at the party last night.*

[C269 esp black fr late 1800s: 'pimp'; Lii494 Black E.: 'to kiss passionately' (1978), 493 rap music: 'a ladies' man' (1991); U94: 'smooth guy who is a suave type', U96: 'person who flirts', mack with 'to flirt with'; U01: mack with 'to make out with'; S: make mac with 'to flirt with, come on to'; S2: mac 'to kiss; to start a relationship with'; S3; S4: 'make out'.]

mack on *tr. v.* to make out with; to kiss; to flirt with. *She macked on two guys at the party last night.*

[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'; S4: 'hit on'.]

mad 1. *quant.* lots of. *He got mad props.* 2. *adv.* very. *He's mad drunk.* | *That dude looks like he's mad strong.*

[C269 bop and cool talk: 'excellent'; Lii495 esp. Black E.: 'many, much' (1991), esp. Black E.: 'extremely' (1990-91); U99: mad skills 'exceptional abilities'; U02: (1); U03: (2); S2: 'very'; S3; S4.]

mad beef *n.* a conflict, a problem. *Hey, Jamie, I heard there's mad beef going on between you and Amy.*

[See also **have mad beef**.]

mad dog *tr. v.* to stare at in an aggressive way. *As I walked down Bruin Walk the other day some random guy mad dogged me.*

[Lii495: mad-dog (1990); U02, 03: be mad dogging, be mad dawgin': 'to give unfriendly looks to, to be displaying aggression or harsh behavior'; S2: 'to give (someone) a dirty look'; S3: 'to stare at aggressively'; S4: 'glare at (someone) with hostility'.]

major *quant.* lots of. *He got major props.*

[U02: 'exceptional'; S: extreme, complete and total, important, big; S2: big, big time.]

make a (product, establishment) run *tr. v.* to go get (a product); to go to (an establishment). *make a pizza run, make an Aaron Brothers run* | *Let's make a Puzzle run since it is 3 am and no other place is open now.*

[U97: go on a Tomy-run 'to go to the Tomy burger place to get a Tomy burger'; S3: make a (n.) run 'to get (n.)'.]

mama see **baby's mama, sexy mama**.

mamacita *addr.* (used to an attractive female, or a female the speaker want to treat as attractive.) *Hey, mamacita!*

[Lii509: 'an attractive young woman' (1973); < Spanish.]

mami *addr.* (used to a female, especially a Latina, by males.) *Hey, mami, when do I get to see you again?*

[Pronounced like *ma + me*, with the accent on the *me*; < Spanish.]

man 1. *addr.* (used to both males and females.) *What's up, man?* 2. *n.* boyfriend. *Don't bother talking to her, she already has a man.*

[Lii510: (1) (ca1385).]

man up *intr. v.* to toughen up (of a male subject). *You need to start taking care of your responsibilities – just man up and do what you gotta do.*

[See also **woman up**.]

mang *addr.* (used to both males and females). *What up, mang?*

[Pronounced like "*meng*", spoken with the accent of Tony Montana in *Scarface*; S4: (*addr.* used to a male), rhymes with *bang*.]

man-whore *n.* promiscuous male.

[S4: man whore.]

marinate *intr. v.* to think it over. *You should sit and marinate before you confront her.*

[U98, 99: 'to take a rest, to chill out'; see also **let it marinate**.]

Mary Jane *n.* marijuana *Got any Mary Jane?*

[C274 narcotics: Mary Jane; Lii519 narc.: Mary Jane; S: mary jane; S3: mary jane; S4: mary jane; English < Spanish Maria Juana, thought equivalent to marijuana.]

mean see **na' mean**.

mess around *intr. v.* to play around, goof off. *You're supposed to be working – don't mess around.*

[C276; S2.]

mess up *intr. v.* to make a mistake. *Don't worry if you mess up the first time. | I totally messed up!*

[C276: 'to disarrange; to injure, damage'; Lii544: (1918); S: 'to make a mistake, do badly'; S4: 'do something wrong'.]

mess with 1. *tr. v.* to do something to annoy (someone). *Don't mess with that guy, he's ghetto.* 2. *tr. v.* to have something to do with (someone or something). *I don't mess with that stuff. | I don't like to mess with Ouija boards, they seem gothic to me.*

[C276; Lii544: 'to involve or associate oneself with; interfere with; harass' (1880); S2; S4: 'joke around with (especially in a negative way)', talk sarcastically to'; see also **be messing with**.]

metrosexual / metro 1. *n.* heterosexual male with an appearance or behavior like those stereotypically associated with gay males. *He looks like he's a metrosexual. | My friend is such a metrosexual.* 2. *adj.* having an appearance or behavior like those stereotypically associated with gay males (of a heterosexual male). *That guy looks so metrosexual.*

[U04: (1).]

Mickey D's *n.* McDonald's.

midnight yells *n.* custom whereby students living on campus, yell out from the windows of their rooms at midnight during finals week. *During finals we have midnight yells. | During midnight yells, there's a legend that someone gets murdered and no one can hear it.*

MILF *n.* good looking older female. *Cindy Crawford's a MILF.*

[Rhymes with *sylph*; U04: milf; S2; S3; S4; < *mother / mom I'd like to fuck*.]

minute see **in a minute**.

minute man *n.* male who only lasts a few minutes during intercourse before reaching orgasm. *John was embarrassed because Shelly called him a minute man in front of her friends.*

mo see **Captain Mo, one mo gin**.

mob *intr. v.* to go. *Let's mob to the store. | We're mobbing to Santa Monica 13 deep.*

[S2: 'long drive'; S3.]

mofo 1. *n.* person (especially one that one does not like or does not respect). *This muthafucka robbed the bank with duct tape over his face and passed out 'cause he couldn't breathe.* 2. *addr.* (used to a good friend by a male.)

§ Not as strong a term as **muthafucka**.

[Pronounced like *Moe + foe*; from *motherfucker*; C285 esp black: muh-fuh; Lii568: (1965); U99: mofo- 'very'; S2: 'asshole, jerk', (voc.); S3: (*addr.* used to friends or people regarded with contempt).]

momma *addr.* (used to a pregnant female.) *Hey, momma, when's the baby due?*

[See also **big momma**.]

moms *n.* mother. *I respect my moms too much to not ask for her opinion.*

[Based on **pops?**.]

money see **be money, drop money**.

monster 1. *n.* large, scary looking person who looks like a good fighter. 2. *n.* expert wrestler. —*Hey, Miguel, did you beat Joe Williams when you wrestled him? —Nah, I can't beat Joe Williams, he is a monster and will tear me up.*

[See also **one-eyed monster**.]

mosh *intr. v.* to dance very violently, usually at a concert. *They're moshing at the rock concert.*

[Rhymes with *gosh*; Lii591: (1983); S2.]

mosh pit *n.* area where people mosh, usually at a concert venue.

[Lii591.]

mouse see **click the mouse**.

move see **bust a move, bust a move on**.

(verb) much? *s.* (used to sarcastically make fun of how someone cannot (verb).) —*I kept tripping on my way to class today. —Haha, walk much?*

murder *tr. v.* to do well on. *I murdered that midterm.*

[S: 'very difficult'.]

muthafucka 1. *n.* person (especially one that one does not like or does not respect). *This muthafucka robbed the bank with duct tape over his face and passed out 'cause he couldn't breathe.* 2. *addr.* (used to a good friend by a male.)

[Pronounced like *motherfucker*, but with *uh* instead of *-er*; C283: motherfucker 'detestable person', 'any specified object'; S3: motherfucker (voc. used to friends or people regarded with contempt); < *motherfucker*; see also **mofo**.]

my bad *int.* my fault, I'm sorry. *I missed the shot — my bad!*

§ When people say use **my bad** to say "I'm sorry", they often tap their chest with an open hand.

[U95, 96, 97, 99, 01, 04; S2; S3; S4.]

my nizzle see **fo shizzle my nizzle**.

n

na' mean *s.* you know what I mean?

[Pronounced like "*nyuh*" (rhymes with *duh*) plus *mean*.]

next see **have next**.

nick *n.* \$5 worth of marijuana.

[< *nickel*.]

nickel sack *n.* \$5 worth of marijuana.

[C291: nickel bag; Lii654-55 narc.: nickel, nickel bag 'five dollars' worth, esp. of heroin, marijuana, or crack cocaine' (1966); S3: nickel sack; S4: nickel bag, nickel sack 'half ounce of marijuana'.]

<**nigga**> 1. *addr.* *Hey, nigga, where'd you go?* 2. *n.* person, male. *Can't a nigga get some privacy?* | *Man, that nigga's retarded!* (used about a white coach) ? 3. *n.* male. *—There's gonna be five girls at the party. —Well, how many niggas are going to be there?*

§ Among speakers who use this term (of all races and both sexes, although more commonly men), it is considered to be inoffensive if it is used to refer to all races equally. However, serious misunderstanding or offense can result if your hearers don't share your usage. Crucially, this word must be pronounced **nigga** rather than *nigger*, which is always considered to be offensive.

[Pronounced like "*nig*" (rhymes with *big*) plus *uh*; U03: 'friend, pal' (used as *addr.*).]

nighter see **pull an all-nighter**

nine *n.* 9-milimeter pistol. *I need to buy a nine.*

[S2: '9-millimeter or other type of hand held pistol'; S4: 'handgun'; < 9 millimeter.]

nizzle see **fo shizzle my nizzle**.

NorCal *n.* Northern California.

[Pronounced like *nor* + *Cal*; S: No Cool; S4; < Northern California.]

not to have shit on *tr. v.* not to be better than. *John: You see that guy playing basketball, he seems pretty good. Joe: Nah, he ain't got shit on me. | You don't have shit on me.*

now see **right now, right now**.

nut *intr. v.* to ejaculate. *He nutted too quick. | He 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'; S4: nut on 'ejaculate on'; see also **bust a nut**.]

nuts see **be on (someone's) nuts**.

o

off the chain *pp.* out of this world; really good. *That party was off the chain.*

[U02.]

off the hook / off da hook *pp.* out of this world; really good. *She's off the hook! | Yo! last night's party was off da hook!*

[U98, 02, 04; S3: off the hook 'very cool, incredible, great'; S4: be off the hook 'be really good, really unusual, really impressive, really good looking'.]

O.E. *n.* Olde English malt liquor. *What do you want to drink tonight? Just a 40 of O.E. is good enough for me.*

[< *Olde English*; see also *Olde E.*]

O.G. *n.* person over 30 who used to take part in activities associated with gangs. *Everybody respects Hector, he's an O.G.*

[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, 01: 'original, unique, different'; S2: 'original one, first'; S3: 'original, classic, unique, great'; S4: 'person who never betrays his principles, person who never does anything against his principles for money', 'true to one's roots'; < *original gangster*.]

ol see **tig ol bitties**.

old school *adj.* old, old-fashioned, classic. *Oh, that song is so old school — turn it up! | Those are really old school pants.*

[Lii715 esp. rap music: 'old-fashioned, behind the times' (1989); S2; S3; S4: 'out of style, reflecting an older style'.]

Olde E. *n.* Olde English malt liquor. *What do you want to drink tonight? Just a 40 of Olde E is good enough for me.*

[< *Olde English*; see also **O.E.**]

on the D.L. / on the down low *pp.* confidential, quiet. *I don't want anyone knowing about me and Raymond, can you keep it on the D.L.? | It's on the D.L., so keep it quiet.*

[U02: keep (something) on the DL 'keep (something) secret'; S3: on the down low, on the D.L.; S4: on the D.L.; D.L. < *down low*.]

on the juice *pp.* on steroids. *Barry Bonds is in trouble because he was on the juice.*

one *int.* goodbye. —*I'll see you at the party, right?—Yeah, I'll be there. —All right, then, peace. —One.*

one mo gin *adv.* again. *Play that one mo gin.*

[**mo** pronounced like *Moe*; **gin** pronounced as in *huggin'*.]

one-eyed monster *n.* penis.

[S4: pinch the one-eyed snake 'masturbate (of a male)'.]

out of it see **be out of it**

out of the loop / outta the loop see **be out of the loop / be outta the loop**

own *tr. v.* to be better than (someone). *We beat U.S.C. in basketball this year – we own them.*

[U03, 04.]

P

paisa 1. *n.* Latino person (especially, one who seems unassimilated into American culture). *My mom's boyfriend looks like a paisa.* 2. *n.* friend (used by Spanish speakers).

[Pronounced like *pie* plus "suh" (rhymes with *uh*); < Spanish.]

paper *n.* money. *I don't want to work, but I have to make some paper.*

[U03: paper up 'to give (someone) money'; S; S4.]

parking lot pimp *tr. v.* to try to pick up (someone) outdoors, especially in the parking lot of a club. *Let's go parking lot pimp them.*

party *intr. v.* to dance, drink, and have fun (especially in a wild manner).

[C316: 'go to or give parties'; to 'enjoy oneself drinking, chatting, dancing, etc'; U83, 87; U83: 'to drink alcohol'; S: 'to drink alcohol (with others), celebrate, go to a party; to take drugs'; S2: 'to do anything one might do at a party; to drink'; S3: 'to go to a party; to drink alcohol; to take drugs'; S4: 'go to a party, enjoy oneself strenuously, often in the company of friends'.]

peace / peace out *int.* bye. *I'll see you guys later, peace. | Peace out, dawg.*

[U94; S2: peace out; S4: peace out.]

peeps *n.* friends, family. *Where are all my peeps at?*

[U02, 04; S: 'parents'; S3: 'close friends'; S4: 'friends', 'people'.]

peoples *n.* friends, family. *I'm going back home this weekend to see all my peoples.*

percolate *intr. v.* to think it over. *You should sit and percolate before you confront her.*

[See also **marinate**.]

perpetrate *intr. v.* to pretend. *My friend tried to perpetrate that he was me, so he could take the test for me.*

[U89: 'to act fraudulently or in an illegitimate way'; S: 'to act fraudulently or in an illegitimate way'; S2: perpetrate, perp 'to pretend to be something one is not'; S3: 'to pretend'; S4: 'act deceitfully'.]

perpetrator *n.* pretender. *All you perpetrators better stop fronting!*

[S; S2; S3.]

phat *adj.* good. *That was a phat movie. | —You look phat. —Do you mean f-a-t or p-h-a-t?*

§ Many people consider this word old, and may use it only ironically.

[Pronounced like *fat*; C130: fat 'wealthy, esp temporarily so'; L731-32 esp. Black English and USAF: fat, (recently) phat 'comfortable; advantageous; fine; pleasant; OK' (1902), phat (1963); U89: phat chib 'charming or sharp-looking girl', U95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 01, 02, 03; U97: fat 'really neat'; S2: fat 'wealthy; good, excellent'; S3: 'good, great'; S4: 'nice, great'; believed to be < pretty hot and tempting (reverse alphabetism).]

pig *n.* police officer (derogatory). *Damn pigs! I can't believe they cited me for going two miles over the speed limit.*

[C323 esp 1960s counterculture from middle 1800s underworld; S2; S4.]

pimp 1. *n.* male who dates a lot of females; male who a lot of females are interested in; male with a lot of female friends. *Look at him with all these girls all over, he's such a pimp!* 2. *adj.* stylish. *Those shoes are pimp. | Your art project is pimp.* 3. *tr. v.* to talk to, to try to pick up. *Let's go pimp these girls right now.* 4. *tr. v.* to make stylish. *I'm gonna pimp my ride.* 5. *tr. v.* to wear. *I'd pimp those shoes.*

[U02: 'person who is good with the ladies'; S: 'to dress very nicely', pimping 'doing well, looking good'; S3: 'person who is sexually successful; good, cool'; S4: 'male who attracts a lot of females because of his inherent charm', 'wear', 'hit on'; see also **parking lot pimp**.]

pimp (someone) for (something) *ditr. v.* to get (something) from (someone) because of their interest in you. *I'm gonna go pimp this guy for a drink.*

pimp it *intr. v.* to be with a lot of females. *He's really pimping it.*

pimp out *tr. v.* to decorate, accessorize, modify. *I'm saving money so I can pimp out my ride.*

[S3: pimped out 'dressed up; nicely fixed up'.]

pimpette *n.* female who attracts a lot of male interest.

pimpstress *n.* female who attracts a lot of male interest; female with a lot of male friends.

pit *n.* pit bull dog.

[See also **mosh pit**.]

play 1. *tr. v.* to do, take part in. *She cussed you out on the phone? I don't play that. I would have told her off. | This gay guy started hitting on me at the club but I don't play that gay shit so I told him to get lost.* 2. *tr. v.* to cheat on, con. *I got played. | She played him. | Ruth was seeing John the whole time – she played you!*

[[C329 esp black: play on 'to treat roughly, intimidate physically'; U89: 'to live', U95: 'to party'; U03: 'to take advantage of'; S2: play on 'to flirt with'; S3: 'to use (someone) sexually, to lead (someone) on'; S4: 'cheat on, deceive; cheat', 'go along with'.]

play (someone) for *ditr.* v. to cheat (someone) out of, to con (someone) out of. *She played him for his money.*

[S2: play on 'cheat on'.]

playboy *addr.* (used to a male.) *What's up, playboy?*

played out *adj.* played or used too often (of a song or expression); no longer stylish or seen on too many people (of clothing). *That song is so played out.* | *That's so played out – stop using that phrase!* | *Those shoes are played out.*

[C329: 'no longer useful, viable, fashionable'; U97: 'used and abused, done too much'; U02: 'old, overused'; S2: 'overused, banal'; S3: 'old, overused', played 'no good any more, out'.]

player 1. *n.* person who dates a lot of people at once or who is unfaithful in relationships. 2. *addr.* (used to a male.)

[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'; S4: 'person who dates a lot of people, usually without being honest about it, but with style'.]

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

poon 1. *n.* vagina. 2. *n.* sex with a female. *I'm going to a party tonight to try to get some poon.*

[Rhymes with *spoon*; C333: poon, poon tang 'a black woman regarded as a sex object or partner'.]

poonani 1. *n.* vagina. 2. *n.* sex with a female.

[Pronounced like *poo* + *nanny*; S4: punani (1).]

pootang 1. *n.* vagina. 2. *n.* sex with a female.

[Pronounced like *poo* + *tang*; C333: poon, poon tang 'a black woman regarded as a sex object or partner'; probably < Fr. *putain*.]

pop (someone's) cherry *tr.* v. to have sex with (a virgin, usually female). *I popped her cherry last night.*

[C66: cherry 'virgin, of either sex; in an unproved or maiden state', C334: pop 'do the sex act with'; L390; S: cherry 'virgin; in perfect condition'; S2: pop (a female's) coochie 'to have sex with (a female)'; S3: cherry 'virgin'; see also **get (one's) cherry popped**.]

poppin see **what's poppin.**

popo 1. *n.* police. *I hope that Lanika didn't get caught up when the party was rolled by the popo.* 2. *n.* policeman.

[Pronounced like *Poe* plus *Poe*; S2: (2); S3: popo, pobo; < police.]

pops *n.* father. *My pops came and visited me last weekend.*

[C334.]

pork *n.* police (derogatory). *I hate the pork, they're always citing me for jaywalking.*

post *intr.* v. to do nothing. *Half of the time we just spend our weekends posting at Erika's house.* | *I got tired of dancing so I just posted by myself at the bar.* | *I get tired of posting all the time – let's go out tonight.*

[S4: 'spend time'.]

project car *n.* old car you restore and build from the ground up. *Once I get the money for a project car I'm gonna buy a low-low.*

props 1. *n.* respect; credit, recognition. *You beat down that dude that tried to get up on my girl, you deserve props for that.* | *We'd like to give props to Edgar who went to the orphanage this week.* 2. *int.* good job!

[U94, 02: 'credit', 97, 99: 'applause, congratulations'; S3: props, proper dues 'respect, credit'; S4: give (someone) props 'praise (someone)'; props < propers or proper respects.]

pull an all-nighter not to sleep for the whole night. *We need to pull an all nighter so that we can get a decent grade on tomorrow's test.*

[C340 teenagers; U02; S2; S3.]

pumped / pumped up *adj.* excited, feeling an adrenaline rush. *Let's get pumped for the big match!*

[C342: pumped up 'in a state of excited preparedness and heightened keenness'; S3: be pumped up 'to be excited'; S4: pumped up.]

punk 1. *n.* annoying or disrespectful person. *Just give me the answers, quit being a punk!* | *He's a punk, he spit on my floor.* 2. *tr.* v. to mistreat (someone who does not fight back); to intimidate. *He punked him in front of his girlfriend, he stepped on his shoes and then shoved him to the ground.* | *That little boy just got punked – that bully cut in line and took his lunch money.* | *I got punked for my money.* 3. *tr.* v. to pull a prank on (someone). *My friend punked this guy by pretending to be a girl on the internet.*

[C343: 'adherent to a style of dress and behavior marked by seemingly threatening, dangerous, and aggressive attributes', (adj), C343 fr late 1800s: 'inferior, poor'; C343: 'petty hoodlum'; U02: 'to wrong, to insult'; S2: 'good; bad, not hip, uncool; unruly or uncooperative person'; S3: 'jerk, person who thinks he is better than he or she is', (voc. used to a friend), 'to make (someone) look bad'; S4: 'person who is rude, arrogant, or unfriendly', 'bully (v.)'; punk-ass 'annoying person'.]

punk out *intr.* v. to get scared out of doing something. *Jimmy was about to bungee jump but punked out at the last minute.*

pussy *n.* sissy, guy who acts like a stereotypical female, guy who is not very masculine. *Don't be a pussy – get over here and help us fight these guys!*

[C344: 'harmless person, either gentle or timid or both', U02: 'weak, girly person'; S2: 'coward'; S3: 'coward, weakling, wimp'; S4: 'coward, timid person'.]

pussy out *intr.* v. to get scared out of doing something.

put in work *intr.* v. to gain respect or experience. *They told him to put in work so he went and shot a member of a rival gang.* | —*I want to work the night shift.* —*Well, you gotta put in work first.*

put it down *intr.* v. to explain it, to lay it out. —*What happened?* *Let me put it down for you.*

q

quick see **right quick**.

quickness see **with the quickness**.

quickie *n.* brief sexual encounter. *Two co-workers had a quickie in the closet.*

[C349.]

r

rack *n.* breasts. *Nice rack! | She has a nice rack. | Check out her rack.*

[S3: 'large breasts'.]

ragtop *n.* soft-top convertible car. *There are more ragtops in LA than any other city.*

[C352.]

random *adj.* out of the ordinary; unknown; weird, unexpected; crazy. *He was sitting there and he just yelled for no reason – that was random. | Whoa! That was random! | As I walked down Bruin Walk the other day some random guy mad dogged me. | —Let's go to Vegas right now! —During finals week? That's so random. | He asked to borrow a banana and a razor — that's kind of random. | I had a dream I was a monkey. That was random.*

[U90: 'totally chaotic, very strange, completely unexpected', U94: 'extremely appealing and unusual', U96, 97: 'incongruous, unrelated, weird'; U02: 'strange, unexpected'; S: 'bizarre; ordinary'; S2: 'weird, unexpected, whimsical'; S3: 'unexpected, out of the ordinary, coincidental'; S4: 'spontaneous, unpredictable; unconnected; nonsensical'.]

rape see **butt-rape**.

raunchy *adj.* vulgar. *That stripper's outfit was raunchy. | Some people don't like 2Pac because they say his lyrics are raunchy.*

[C355 WWII Air Forces: 'sloppy, slovenly', teenagers: 'inferior, cheap'; S: 'disgusting, ugly'; S3: 'sexy, attractive'.]

rat *l. n.* person who tells on someone. *Be careful when you take that guy's backpack – John's a rat. 2. intr. v.* to tell on someone. *You'd better hope John doesn't go rat.*

[C354 fr late 1800s 'informer', (v); S2; see also **gym rat**, **hoodrat**.]

rat on *tr. v.* to tell on (someone). *John'll rat on you.*

[C354.]

rat (someone) out *tr. v.* to tell on (someone). *John'll rat you out.*

[C354: 'to abandon or desert'.]

real see **be real, for real, keep it real**.

reefer *n.* marijuana. *He used to peddle some reefer back in the day.*

[C357: 'marijuana cigarette'; S3.]

<**retarded**> *adj.* dumb, stupid. —*Guess what? I walked into the wrong class today, I didn't even notice until they started speaking another language. I was so embarrassed I just sat there. —What? Why!?! Oh my god, Sally, you're so retarded.*

[C358: retard 'retarded person'; U02; U02: retard 'stupid person'; S2: re 'stupid person', tard 'retarded person'.]

rice see **cheeses rice**

rice rocket *l. n.* imported car (prototypically Japanese, or at least East Asian), usually modified (lowered, with a huge muffler, stickers, etc.). *Cleo's rice rocket was used in a scene of the movie The Fast and the Furious. 2. n.* imported car driven by East Asians.

[U02: 'automobile of Asian make, usually a Honda Civic, driven by a young Asian-American male, that has been altered to resemble a race car; car of the type commonly used by Asian guys and then modified with body kits, etc., particularly Honda Civics and Acura Integrals'; S4: rice burner 'Japanese-made car', rice rocket 'Japanese-made motorcycle'.]

ride *l. n.* vehicle. *This ride is excellent! 2. tr. v.* to have sex with. *She rode me. | I'm riding her.*

§ Speakers disagree on whether (1) can be used in the plural.

[C358; U97, 02, 02: (1); S3: (1), 'to be on top of (someone) during sexual intercourse'; S4; see also **let it ride**.]

ride it *intr. v.* to have sex with someone. *I'm gonna take Felicia home and I'm gonna ride it.*

rider *n.* tough person, not a complainer. *He's a rider, he broke his wrist and didn't whine once the whole time.*

right now, right now *adv.* at this moment, at this very second. *David: Hey, you wanna come with me to the store? Jannett: Right now, right now?*

[Popularized by George Lopez.]

right quick *adv.* quickly. *Before we leave I want to grab some dinner right quick.*

rip *n.* long drag of marijuana. *Take a rip of this chronic.*

[S3: take a rip 'to inhale from a bong'.]

robber see **cradle robber**.

rock *tr. v.* to wear. *Hey, let me rock your new Polo shirt. I'm already rockin' some Polo jeans, it'll match.*

[U03: 'to wear (something that fits and accentuates and highlights your essence so that wearing that item will surely bring you attention)'.]

rockabilly *n.* person who dresses in an early Elvis era style (for example, with black shoes, rolled up hems, and a duck tail hairdo). *Awww, how cute, look at his hair! He's such a cute rockabilly.*

rocket see **crotch rocket**, **rice rocket**.

roids *n.* steroids. *Mark McGwire was on roids when he hit all those home runs.*

[Pronounced as in *steroids*; < *steroids*.]

roll 1. *intr. v.* to go (often, but not always, in a vehicle). —*Do you want to go to the beach?* —*No, I have to roll to my sister's house.* | *I am rolling in a Benz.* 2. *tr. v.* to raid (a party). *I hope that Lanika didn't get caught up when the party was rolled by the popo.*
[U02: (1); S2: roll by 'to drive to', roll in 'to drive, ride in (a type of car)'; S3: see also **be good to roll, let's roll.**]

roll deep *intr. v.* to go in a large group. *We're rolling deep.*

[U02; S2: 'to walk or drive in the company of friends'; S4: roll deep 'know a lot of people, have a lot of friends'.]

rubber *n.* condom. *Danny: So, did you hit that last night? Jose: Of course, fool. Danny: Did you wear a rubber? I hear she been around the block more times than an old man who can't find his house.*

[C364.]

run 1. *n.* journey to look for or get something. —*Where did Johnny go?* —*On a run to Best Buy.* 2. *intr. v.* to play basketball. *Hey, go ask that guy if he wants to run with us.*

[U83: get some run (2); S2: (2); see also **make a ___ run.**]

run a train on *tr. v.* to gang rape. *I heard some girl at a frat party got a train run on her last weekend.*

[C445 underworld: train 'gang bang'. See also **bust a train on.**]

S

(dollar amount) sack *n.* sack of marijuana sold for (dollar amount). *When I get a job I'm gonna buy a 100 sack every week.*

[S3: sack 'baggie of marijuana', dime sack, dub sack, nickel sack, ten sack, twenty sack; see also **dime sack, dub sack, nickel sack.**]

salad see **toss the salad.**

savvy? *s.* understand? —*Wait, so tell me again — how do you know him again? —I met him through Joyce, who knows Steve, who's cousins with Diane, who works with the other Diane, who went to high school with him. Savvy?*

[C369; popularized in *Pirates of the Caribbean*.]

scandalous 1. *adj.* bad. *My boyfriend went to see his ex-girlfriend over the weekend — that's so scandalous!* 2. *adj.* provocatively dressed.

[U94: 'chic', U96: 'bad [not good.]'; S3: 'overly flirtatious; promiscuous'; S4: 'wrong', 'promiscuous looking'.]

school see **old school.**

scratch *n.* money. *I gotta go get some scratch.*

[C373 fr early 1900s.]

screw *tr. v.* to do something bad to; to take advantage of. *That man sold me a messed up car! He 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'; S4: 'treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to'.]

screw ___ *int.* (used to express contempt for (something or someone).) *Screw that! | Screw this homework!*

screw around *intr. v.* to play around, goof off. *You're supposed to be working — don't screw around.*

[C374; S.]

screw over *tr. v.* to do something bad to, take advantage of. *He screwed me over. | I'm so screwed 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'; S4: 'treat badly, treat unfairly, do something bad to'.]

scrub *n.* person who plays basketball poorly. —*Look at that guy, he can dunk. —That's all he can do, he's a scrub.*

[C375 fr late 1800s: 'an athlete who is not on the first or varsity team'; U02: 'cheap guy'; S: 'freshman; slob'; S4: 'irresponsible male, lazy male, deadbeat male'.]

second see **University of Second Choice.**

sell out *intr. v.* to abandon one's roots. *He sold out, he wears Abercrombie and Fitch when he's really from the ghetto.*

[C377 fr middle 1800s: 'to become a traitor, esp to prostitute one's ideals, talents, etc., for money or other comforts'; S4: 'do something for money; betray one's principles; stop doing one's original thing in order to get money or fame'.]

sell-out *n.* person who abandons his roots. *He's a sell-out, he wears Abercrombie and Fitch when he's really from the ghetto.*

[C377: 'a person who sells out, in the sense of betrayal or pecuniary self-serving'; S4: 'person who cares more about money or fame than about being true to his or her roots (especially in music)'.]

sex see **have dry sex.**

sexy *addr.* (used to a friend.) *What's up, sexy?*

sexy mama *addr.* (used to a female friend).

shady 1. *adj.* acting bad or mysterious (especially for unknown reasons). *That boy is shady, don't talk to him.* 2. *adj.* dishonest (especially through not revealing everything about a transaction or event). *What that guy did to you was so shady.*

[U01: 'messed up, wrong'; U02, 03: 'suspicious, unreliable, evil'; S3: 'questionable, curious, out of the ordinary'; S4: 'untrustworthy; untrustworthy looking'.]

shag 1. *intr. v.* to have sex. *Don't listen to Dido when you shag.* 2. *tr. v.* to have sex with. *He shagged her.*

[C379 teenagers fr 1930s: 'a party or session where boys and girls experiment sexually'; S4: (1); popularized by *Austin Powers 2*.]

sheisty 1. *adj.* acting bad or mysterious (especially for unknown reasons). 2. *adj.* dishonest. *That's so sheisty.*

[Pronounced like *shy* + "*stie*" (rhymes with *tea*); U02: 'messed up'; U02: shiesty 'selfish, stingy'.]

sheezy see **fo sheezy**.

shifty *adj.* suspicious. *That guy looks really shifty.*

shit *tr. v.* to kid. *I shit you not.* | *Are you shitting me?*

[C383: 'to lie, exaggerate, try to deceive'; S2: be shitting 'to kid, mislead, lie to'; S3: 'to lie to'; see also **be the shit, not to have shit on, talk shit**.]

shitfaced *adj.* very drunk.

[C383 esp students: 'drunk'; S: 'drunk'; S2: 'drunk'; S3: 'drunk'; S4: 'very drunk, very high'.]

shitting bricks see **be shitting bricks**.

shizzle see **fo shizzle, fo shizzle my nizzle**.

shmoopy *addr.* (used to a significant other). *Hey, shmoopy, will you take me to the movies this weekend?*

[Rhymes with *snoopy*.]

sho see **fo sho**.

shoes see **boxfresh shoes**.

shorty 1. *n.* girlfriend, boyfriend. *She's my shorty.* 2. *addr.* (used to a good friend or a child.) *Hey, Jan, long time no see, shorty.*

[U01: 'child'; U02, 03: 'girlfriend, female that a guy is interested in'.]

shotgun *intr. v.* to ingest an entire beer in one continuous gulp. *I just shotgun my beers because it gets me drunk faster.*

shut down *tr. v.* to stop (someone) from scoring. *You better shut him down, he's a scrub.* | *Good luck shutting him down, he's the best player in the country.*

shut up *int.* no way, unbelievable, you've got to be joking. —*I just won the jackpot.* —*Shut up!* [S.]

sick 1. *adj.* great. *That ride is sick!* 2. *adj.* disgusting. *Quit coughing all over the place – that's sick!*

[C389 fr 1950s: 'gruesome, morbid, mentally unhealthy'; U97, 99, 01, 02, 03, 04: (1); U03: 'bad'; S: 'bad, stupid, gross'; S2: 'great, unbelievable; disgusting, gross'; S3: 'good, impressive; disgusting, repulsive'; S4: 'excellent, exciting'.]

sipping on see **be sipping on**.

skank *n.* promiscuous female.

[C392 black: 'an unattractive woman, a malodorous woman'; U01, 02: S: 'cheap looking, ugly girl; good looking girl'; S2: 'promiscuous person, usually a female'; S3: 'promiscuous female'; S4: 'female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively'.]

skankaholic 1. *n.* promiscuous person. *I can't believe Britney is such a skankaholic, I thought she was a good girl.* 2. *n.* male who likes to go out with promiscuous females. *It's hard not to be a skankaholic on the weekends when there's so many attractive females at the clubs ready to get down and dirty.*

[< **skank** + *alcoholic*].]

skanky *adj.* promiscuous; promiscuous looking. *That skanky bitch was so sleazy that she fucked two guys at the same time.*

[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'; S4: 'revealing, contributing to a promiscuous look (of a female's clothing); slutty'.]

skeet 1. *n.* semen. *He got his skeet on the ground when he pulled the condom off.* 2. *intr. v.* to ejaculate. *I'd get mad if someone skeeted in the public showers.*

[Rhymes with *neat*.]

sketch / sketchy *adj.* suspicious, dishonest. —*He said he'd give me a free iPod if I just gave him my credit card number.* —*I don't know, that sounds kind of sketch to me.*

[U84: 'ugly, hard to deal with, disagreeable'; U92, 01, 02: 'questionable, undesirable, weird, suspicious'; S: 'to be sketchy, feel sketchy', sketched 'bad, weird'; S2: sketch 'weird, strange'; S3: sketch 'fishy, questionable'.]

skrilla *n.* money. *To go out on Friday night I just need skrilla, my cell, and jimmys!*

slang *tr. v.* to sell (something, usually something illegal or in an illegal way). *I heard that guy got arrested for slanging E.* | *Tony slanged those jerseys he jacked from the mall.* | (joke) *Those Girl Scouts slanged me some cookies.*

[U04.]

sleazy *adj.* promiscuous looking, promiscuous acting. *That skanky bitch was so sleazy that she fucked two guys at the same time.*

[C395: 'disgusting, filthy, nasty'; S2: 'having low moral standards; portraying or suggesting low moral standards'; S4: 'perverted; sexually loose; unprincipled; unmannerly'.]

<**slunt**> 1. *n.* promiscuous person. *You slunt!* 2. *n.* person who does something to anger you.

[< *slut* + *cunt*].]

<**slut**> 1. *n.* promiscuous person. *Jim: Jenny had sex with three guys at the party last night. Sarah: Oh my God! She is a slut!* 2. promiscuous looking or acting person.

[S2: 'promiscuous female, or one who gives the impression that she might be'; S3: 'promiscuous person'; S4: 'person who sleeps around', 'female who looks as if she sleeps around, female who dresses provocatively'.]

slutty *adj.* promiscuous looking, promiscuous acting.

[S2: 'suggesting promiscuous behavior or attitudes'; S4: 'promiscuous; promiscuous looking'.]

smack see **talk smack**.

smashed *adj.* drunk. *I got smashed last night.*

[C399; S; S2; S3; S4.]

smooth see **be smooth**.

snake see **drain the snake**.

snowed see **be snowed**.

so *adv.* really. *I am so feeling this music. | I so am feeling this music.*

§ Unlike standard English adverbial *so* 'really', slang *so* can modify a verb and often occurs within a verb phrase. This *so* occurs with falling intonation in contrast to the contradicting *so* (which may show up in many of the same positions), which occurs with rising intonation.

[S3; S4.]

SoCal *n.* Southern California. *I'm born and raised in SoCal.*

[Pronounced like *so* + *Cal*; S: So Cool; S3; S4; < Southern California.]

solid *adj.* really good, okay. *That's solid!*

[C404 jive talk fr 1930s; U94: 'good looking, attractive'; U94, 02: 'good'; S: 'very good, without flaw'.]

son of a beach *n.* bad person. *My friend forgot to pick me up at school again – that son of a beach!*

[Pun on *son of a bitch*.]

spin *intr. v.* to play music on a turntable. *Who's gonna spin tonight?*

[U04.]

spit game / spit some game *intr. v.* to flirt with someone. *I'll be right back, I'm going to go spit some game.*

[U02: spit 'to speak in an effective and impressive manner'.]

spit game at / spit some good game at *tr. v.* to flirt with. *Josue has been trying to spit game at that girl all week. | Lawrence was spitting some good game at Shanese last night.*

spliff *n.* marijuana cigarette. *Yo, man, pass me that spliff!*

[Rhymes with *cliff*; C409: 'marijuana cigarette'; S3: 'marijuana and tobacco cigarette'; S4: splif 'tobacco and marijuana rolled together in a cigarette'.]

spoiled see **University of Spoiled Children**.

spot see **kick-it spot**.

sprung see **be sprung**, **be sprung on**.

squat *n.* nothing, anything. *You don't know squat.*

[C411; S3; see also **diddly squat**, **jack squat**.]

stack bread *intr. v.* to save money. *I have stacked so much bread that I can buy my car cash.*

[S4: stack paper 'make a lot of money'.]

steelo *n.* style. *I don't like that girl's steelo.*

[Pronounced like *steel* + *oh*; < Spanish *estilo*.]

steez *n.* style. *You know you like my steez. | His steez is great.*

[Rhymes with *tease*.]

step off *intr. v.* to back off in order to avoid a confrontation. *You'd better step off, dawg.*

[U94: 'to go away, leave'; S2: 'stop bothering me!'.]

step to *tr. v.* to confront (someone) in an aggressive manner. *Don't step to me unless you're ready for a fight.*

[U94: 'to move forward to confront'; S4: 'approach (someone) aggressively'.]

stick see **look like (one) was beat with an ugly stick**.

sticky / sticky green / sticky icky / sticky icky icky *n.* marijuana. *Come to my dorm later tonight, I just bought some sticky icky.*

[S4: sticky green 'high quality marijuana'; see also **greens**.]

stogie *n.* cigar. *During orientation me and my roommate went to the cigar shop in Westwood to buy some stogies.*

[S3.]

stoked *adj.* happy; excited. *We're graduating this week – I'm so stoked!*

[C417 teenagers; U83 'embarrassed', U84, 87, 89, 90, 92, 94, 97, 02; U89: stocked 'surprised'; S; S2; S3; S4.]

stoner *n.* regular marijuana or methamphetamine user. *The guy is a stoner, he smokes a lot of drugs.*

[C418: 'intoxicated or stuporous person'; S; S2; S3; S4.]

straight *adj.* okay, suitable. —*Are these shoes straight? —Yeah they look good.*

[C418: 'truthfully and directly'; U01: 'good'; U02: 'okay, fine'; S2: 'very, completely; doing all right'; S3: 'okay, fine'; S4: 'completely, really'.]

straight up 1. *int.* (used to show agreement). —*That was the best food I ever ate! —Straight up!*
2. *adv.* very, really. *That dress is straight up ugly. | I was straight up tired after last night.*

[C419: straight-up 'honest, upright'; S3: 'tell me the truth'; S4: 'completely, really'.]

strap *n.* gun in a holster. *The cop walked by with his strap on his waist.*

strapped *adj.* carrying a gun. *My roommate wants to tour Compton but I said you need to be strapped to go there.*

[U94, 96; S4: be strapped 'be carrying a gun'.]

stress 1. *n.* bad marijuana. *I'm not gonna smoke this stress!* 2. *tr. v.* to give (someone) a hard time. *Why are you stressin' me about this one girl? I don't stress you about all the guys you talk to.*

[S: 'to worry a lot, get nervous'; S2: 'to be under pressure, to act as if one is under pressure'; S3: 'to get worried', sess 'low quality marijuana'; S4: 'be anxious', 'make (someone) anxious'.]

struggling see **be struggling**.

suck *intr. v.* to be bad. *It really sucks that I have eight o'clock classes every day of the week. | The Lakers lost by 30 points, they sucked last night. | Why'd you break that plate? You suck!*

[C422: 'to be disgusting or extremely reprehensible; be of wretched quality'; U83, 84, 87, 89, 94, 96, 97, 02, 03, 04; S; S2; S3; S4.]

suck up *to tr. v.* to be insincerely nice to (someone) for personal gain.

[C422 middle 1800s British; S.]

suck (someone's) dick *tr. v.* to be insincerely nice to (someone) for personal gain. *You were sucking our T.A.'s dick all quarter long.*

sucker *n.* fool. *You're a sucker, you're getting played by a girl.*

[U04: 'person who sucks'; S: 'one who sucks up'.]

sup *int.* what's up?

[U97, 02, 04: sup, 'sup; S3: 'sup; S4: 'sup; < what's up?.]

sweet *adj.* great, fabulous. *It's so sweet. | That's a sweet ride.*

[U83, 87, 02, 04; U87, 89, 01, 02, 03: 'cool, nice, good'; S; S2; S3; S4.]

sweet sauce *adj.* very good, excellent; cool. *That was pretty sweet sauce.*

[U01: 'good'; see also **weak sauce**.]

switches see **hit the switches**.

swole *adj.* muscular. *That dude in that tank top is swole.*

[Rhymes with *roll*; U97, 02: swoll, swole; S3: swoll; S4: swoll.]

system *n.* sound system. I paid \$4000 for the system in my car.

[S3.]

t

tag team *tr. v.* to engage in a sexual threesome with. *That girl likes me and you. How about we tag team her?*

[See also **double team**.]

talk shit 1. *intr. v.* to gossip, say bad things. *She was talking shit about me behind my back.* 2. *intr. v.* to use bad language.

[S: talk shit 'to talk in a negative way, talk big, talk about nothing'; S2: talk shit 'to talk in a negative way, to exaggerate, boast'; S3: talk shit about 'to speak badly about (someone), spread rumors about (someone)'; S4: 'gossip, say things to provoke people'.]

talk smack 1. *intr. v.* to gossip, say bad things. 2. *intr. v.* to use bad language.

[U97: smack 'conversation that hurts the reputations of those spoken about'; U02; S: 'to talk (about someone) in a negative way, to talk about nothing'; S3: talk smack about 'to speak badly about (someone), spread rumors about (someone)'; S4: 'gossip, say things to provoke people'.]

talk trash 1. *intr. v.* to gossip, say bad things. *Don't talk trash about me.* 2. *intr. v.* to use bad language. *After the cops shone their flashlight in my face I started talking trash to them.*

[U02: talk trash on; S4: 'gossip, say things to provoke people'.]

tap *intr. v.* to have sex. *Did you tap?*

tap that *intr. v.* to have sex with him, have sex with her (usually, of a male subject). —*Do you know Melissa? —Yeah, I tapped that last night. | Hey, Tony, you have been with her for six months, are you gonna tap that soon?*

[S3: tap that ass 'to have sexual intercourse with that one'; S4: 'to have sex with that female'; see also **hit that, wax that ass**.]

tat 1. *n.* tattoo. *I got two tats before I turned 19.* 2. *tr. v.* to tattoo. *When are you gonna get tatted? | He tatted my friend in 20 minutes.*

[U83: tacks 'tattoos'; U03: (1); S4: tatt.]

tatted up *adj.* covered in tattoos. *Look, that guy is all tatted up.*

T.B. *n.* Taco Bell. *U.C.L. A. students voted to oust T.B. from the campus.*

[< *Taco Bell*.]

teabag 1. *tr. v.* to put one's testicles into (someone's) mouth during sex (of a male subject). *My girlfriend requested that I teabag her.* 2. *intr. v.* to grab one's crotch in a gesture showing that one is superior to someone else.

team see **double team, tag team**.

that see **hit that, tap that, wax that ass**.

the boonies *n.* a place that is a long distance from the main cultural center (i.e., Los Angeles).

[C39; L240 orig. USMC & Navy: (1956).]

the burbs *n.* the suburbs. *He tries to act hard when he's really from the burbs.*

[C53; L319: (1971); burbs < *suburbs*.]

the Dirty Dirty *n.* the southern United States. *I've met people from the West Coast, the East Coast, and the Midwest, but no one from the Dirty Dirty.*

the Eastside *n.* (hand sign associated with the East Coast, in which the fingers form an E.)

[See also **the Westside**.]

the L.B.C. *n.* Long Beach. *I haven't met anyone from the L.B.C. since I've been going to school here.*

[L.B.C. < *Long Beach, California*.]

the shit see **be the shit**.

the Westside *n.* (hand sign associated with the West Coast, in which the fingers form a W.) *When they played "California Love" in the club the D.J. said, "Throw it up," so everyone threw up the Westside.*

[See also the Eastside.]

the Yay *n.* the Oakland/San Francisco bay area. *I lived in the Yay for 12 years before I moved to L.A.*

[Yay pronounced *yay*.]

then see aight then.

(someone's) thing *n.* thing (someone) is interested in. *Did you join a frat? No, that's not my thing.*

[C435.]

throw a beat see **foss a beat**.

throw bows *intr. v.* to hit people with one's elbows. *I got mad because those guys were throwing bows all game long.*

[U83: throwin' the bows 'playing basketball'.]

throw down *intr. v.* to fight. *I was about to throw down with some gangsters because they wanted to rob me.*

[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; S4; see also **throwdown**.]

throw (something) up *tr. v.* to show (a regional or gang hand sign). *When they played "California Love" in the club the D.J. said, "Throw it up," so everyone threw up the Westside.*

throwdown *n.* fight. *There's gonna be a throwdown between Jack and Bobby.*

[See also **throw down**.]

thugged out *adj.* tough looking. *She always goes for those guys that are thugged out.*

thumper see **Bible-thumper**.

tig ol bitties *n.* big breasts. *Dang, Pamela has some tig ol bitties!*

[Pronounced like "*tig*" (rhymes with *big*) + *ol* + "*bitties*" (rhymes with *kitties*); S4: tigo biddies; spoonerism < *big ol' titties*.]

tight 1. *adj.* good; cool; hip. *These shoes are tight. | The Lakers' new jerseys are tight! | Those are tight shoes.* 2. *adj.* close (of friends). *We've been tight since third grade.*

[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'; S4: 'really good, really unusual, really impressive, really good looking'.]

Timbs *n.* Timberland boots. *I have one pair of Timbs and I want another.*

[Pronounced "*tim*", rhymes with *rims*; U03: timmies 'Timberland shoes or boots'.]

tipdrill *tr. v.* to insert only the tip of the penis into (someone) during intercourse. *Shawna got tipdrilled.*

tipsy *adj.* slightly drunk. *Maria had one Corona too many and is looking a little tipsy.*

[S4.]

titties *n.* breasts. *What do you like more, titties or ass?*

[C440: titty; see also **tig ol bitties**.]

toss a beat / throw a beat *intr. v.* to masturbate (of a male subject). *On the student T.V. show they were making fun of a guy that was tossing a beat.*

[S3: toss off; see also **beat the meat**.]

toss the salad *intr. v.* to perform oral sex on a female. *My girlfriend likes it when I toss the salad. | I like my boyfriend to toss the salad.*

[S: do a fruit salad 'to expose one's genitals in a socially unacceptable context (of a male)'; S4: toss (someone's) salad 'lick (someone's) anus'.]

train see **bust a train, bust a train on, run a train on**.

trash see **talk trash, white trash**.

trashy *adj.* promiscuous looking, promiscuous acting.

[C445: 'despicable, inferior, ill-bred'; S4.]

<**trick**> 1. *n.* female who does something to annoy you. *I hate that trick, she cheated on me.* 2. *n.* promiscuous female.

[C446 fr early 1900s: 'prostitute's client', C446: 'casual homosexual partner'; U02: 'ho, slut'; S3: (2); S4: (2), 'female who looks as if she sleeps around', 'female who dates a lot of people, usually without being honest about it, but with style', 'female (derog.)'.]

trip 1. *intr. v.* to freak out; to overreact. *Your girlfriend's gonna trip when she sees you with that girl. | My girl was tripping because I got home 30 minutes late last night. | —Why'd you take my new shoes? —Don't trip, I kept 'em clean.* 2. *intr. v.* to be confused. *—Remember, we went to that party last night... —No, you're tripping. I was at a meeting.* 3. *intr. v.* to worry. *He was tripping because he couldn't remember where he put his keys.*

[C446 narcotics & students fr 1960s: trip 'psychedelic narcotics experience', trip, trip out (v); U83: trip 'have one's mind wander', U97, 04: trip 'worry', U89: be tripping 'act stupid', U92, 94, 97: be tripping 'have a bad attitude, behave a little crazy; act weird; overreact'; S: trip 'to act crazy or weird, to react unexpectedly'; S2: 'to act silly; to overreact'; S3: trip, trip out 'to go crazy, be surprised'; S4: trip 'get upset, overreact; abnormal or unexpected experience'; see also **be a trip**.]

trip out 1. *intr. v.* to freak out; to overreact. 2. *intr. v.* to be confused. 3. *intr. v.* to worry.

[C446 narcotics & students fr 1960s: trip 'psychedelic narcotics experience', trip, trip out (v); U97: 'to make a big deal about something'; S3: trip, trip out 'to go crazy, be surprised'; S4: 'get upset, overreact'.]

trip (someone) out *tr. v.* to strike (someone) as weird; to be hard for (someone) to understand; to confuse (someone). *That girl trips me out. | Fool, you should look at these I-Spy books when your faded, they'll trip you out. | Clockwork Orange is a crazy movie, it'll trip you out.*

tripping on see **be tripping on**.

tryna *aux.* trying to. *What are you tryna do to me?*

[Rhymes with *mynah*.]

tweak *intr. v.* to use methamphetamines. *I'm gonna tweak tonight.*

[U90: be doing tweak, be tweaking 'to be taking crystal or speed', U90: 'to hurt, damage'; S: 'to hurt, damage; to freak out'; S2: 'to hurt, injure (a part of one's body)', tweaked 'tired'; S3: 'to take an illegal stimulant, such as methamphetamine or cocaine, to be under the influence of an illegal stimulant; to overreact, go crazy'; S4.]

tweaker *n.* person who uses methamphetamines.

[U04: tweaker 'drug user'; S4.]

twisted *see don't get it twisted.*

U

U. Can't Learn Anything *n.* U.C. L.A. (reportedly used by students at some other school, perhaps a small one with small classes).

[Reverse alphabetism < *University of California Los Angeles*.]

uce *addr.* (used by Samoans.) *What up, uce?*

[Pronounced like "oose" (rhymes with *noose*); < Samoan *uso*.]

UCLA *n.* U.C.L.A.

[True acronym, pronounced as one word, first syllable like *you* or *oo*, plus "*cluh*" (rhymes with *duh*); < perhaps from Spanish *Ucla*.]

ugly *see look like (one) was beat with an ugly stick.*

Under Construction Like Always *n.* U.C. L.A.

[Reverse alphabetism < *University of California Los Angeles*.]

University of California Low Achievers *n.* U.C. L.A. (reportedly used by students at Berkeley, or maybe U.S.C.)

[Reverse alphabetism < *University of California Los Angeles*.]

University of Caucasians Lost among Asians, University of California Lots of Asians *n.* U.C.L.A.

[U92, 94: University of Caucasians Lost among Asians; S4: University of Caucasians Lost among Asians; reverse alphabetism < *University of California Los Angeles*.]

University of Chinese Immigrants *n.* University of California, Irvine (U.C.I.). —*There are so many Chinese students here. —Of course, it's the University of Chinese Immigrants, man!*

[Reverse alphabetism < *University of California Irvine*.]

University of Second Choice, University of Spoiled Children *n.* U.S.C. *Don: Mike got a brad new B.M.W. for his birthday. Mark: Yeah, because he goes to the University of Spoiled Children.*

[U94: University of Stupid Children; S [U.C.L.A. Slang.]: 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 of 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; S4: University of Soley Caucasians, University of South Central, University of Spoiled Children, University of Sucking Cock; < *University of Southern California*; reverse alphabetisms.]

Uso *n.* person of Samoan descent. *Oceanside has a huge population of Usos.*

[Pronounced like *oo* + *so*; < Samoan.]

V

vato *addr.* (used to males, mainly by males.) *Hey, what's up, vato?*

[Pronounced like "*bot*" (rhymes with *lot*) + *oh* or "*vat*" (rhymes with *lot*) + *oh*; < Spanish.]

W

wab *n.* person of Mexican origin (especially, one who seems unassimilated into American culture).

§ Unlike **beaner**, this word is not (yet?) offensive, since it is used almost exclusively among Latinos. Still, it should be used with care.

[Rhymes with *tab*; based on *wetback*.]

wabby *adj.* characteristic or typical of an unassimilated recent Mexican immigrant. *She's wearing those shoes again — she's so wabby.*

[< **wab** + *-ie*.]

wack / wacked *adj.* bad, no good. *John: Did you know I studied for the test and still got a C?. Joe: Aw, that's wack. | That class was wack. | That was a wack class.*

[C457 fr 1940s: wack, whack 'crazy or eccentric person', wacky, whacky 'crazy, eccentric'; U89, 96, 97, 01, 02, 03, 04: whack, wack, wacked 'bad, stupid, incompetent, inadequate, inept'; U97, 99, 01: whack, wack 'illogical, irrational, crazy, extreme'; U98: wack 'person who does bad things to others'; S: whack 'jerk, idiot'; S2: wack, whack, whacked 'unpleasant, disappointing, unsatisfactory; out of style; stupid'; S3: 'bad, dumb', wacked 'crazy, weird, strange'; S4: whack, wack, whacked, wacked 'unfair, crazy, no good, stupid, unfortunate'.]

wasted *adj.* drunk. *Oh, man, last night we got so wasted!*

[C460 narcotics & cool talk: 'intoxicated by narcotics'; U83, 99, 02: 'drunk', U90: 'exhausted'; S: 'drunk'; S2: 'drunk'; S3: 'extremely drunk'; S4: 'drunk, high on drugs'.]

wax that ass *intr. v.* to have sex with him, have sex with her (usually, of a male subject). *See that girl over there? I'm gonna wax that ass by the end of the night.*

[S4: wax some ass 'have sex'; see also **hit that**, **tap that**.]

way see **bullshit (one's) way**.

weak *adj.* not good. —*I got to Level 5 on that video game. —That's weak — I got to Level 6!*

[U01, 03: 'very uncool, ineffective'; S: 'no good, not up to standard'; S4: 'bad'.]

weak sauce 1. *adj.* not good. —*I lost to a girl in a basketball game today. — You're so weak sauce!* 2. *n.* sissy. *You're a weak sauce.*

[U92: (exclamation used about a really bad shot in basketball, for instance); U01, 02, 03: 'not strong', 'stupid, bad'; S4: 'bad'; see also **sweet sauce**.]

weed *n.* marijuana. *If you smoke weed it's going to jack up your chances of getting into med school. | —How was the party last night? —Not that fun. Some people started smoking weed.*

[C461: 'marijuana cigarette'; S3; S4.]

Westside see **the Westside**.

<**wetback**> *n.* Latino person (especially, one who seems unassimilated into American culture). *The new student dresses so ugly and out of style you can tell that he's a wetback.*

[C462 fr 1940s.]

whack *tr. v.* to hit; to kill. *I'm gonna whack him upside the head. | Nobody betrays me and lives to talk about it. Jose is gonna have to get whacked.*

whackjob *n.* strange person. *That guy's a whackjob, he ran around in Speedos in the rain.*

what the fudge *int.* what the heck.

§ Euphemistic for *what the fuck*.

[C152: fudge; L843: fudge 'nonsense, rubbish' (1766).]

what up? *s. / int.* what's up? *What up, dawg?*

[U94: what up, wat up, U92, 95, 96, 97: what's up; U97: 'sup, wassuppers; S2; S3; S4.]

whatever *int.* (used to dismiss or discount a previous remark.) —*Max said you guys had sex. —Whatever, I'm keeping my flower 'till marriage.*

§ This word is sometimes accompanied by a gesture made with the forefingers raised (facing the hearer) and the thumbs touching or crossed (forming a "W"), but this gesture is now used primarily ironically (since it looks like something from junior high).

[U96, 97; S: 'I don't care, that's weird, have it your way, I don't want to argue with you'; S3: whatever, whatever 'I don't believe you, I don't understand, who cares?'.]

what's cracking? / **what's crack-a-lacking?** *s. / int.* what's up? *David: What's cracking? Tyrese: Nothing much, dawg! Just here at home chillaxing.*

[C160 fr 1920s British RAF: get cracking 'to commence; to go or work faster'; L503: get cracking 'to get busy, get going' (1936); U01, 02, 03, 04: what's cracking?, what's crack-a-lacking?, what's crackelating?; S3: what's cracking?; S4: what's cracking?.]

what's good? *s. / int.* what's up? *I haven't seen you in a while, what's good?*

what's good with you? *s. / int.* what's up? *Hey, what's good with you?*

what's poppin? *s. / int.* what's up? *What's poppin, Nate — dis is Ray, holla back.*

[U03: what's popping?.]

whip *n.* vehicle. *Have you seen Joe's new whip? — it's a Hummer.*

white trash *n.* uncultured, ignorant, rude Caucasians (as a group). *I don't want her at my party — she's white trash.*

[C466.]

<**whore**> *n.* promiscuous female. —*Are you still with Melissa? —Hell, no, fuck that whore!*

§ **Whore** is considered more offensive than **bitch**, **ho**, or **slut**.

[S: 'slut', ___-whore 'person who spends a lot of time with ___; person who ___'s a lot'; S3: 'promiscuous woman'; S4: 'person who does things solely for money or favors'; see also **man-whore**.]

wicked *adj.* great, excellent. *That music is wicked.*

[C467 teenagers; U84, 02, 03, 04; S; S2: 'outrageously exciting'; S3; S4.]

wife beater *n.* white tank top; white sleeveless undershirt. *The women wearing wife beaters at the car wash attracted a lot of customers.*

[U92, 02; S3; S4; see also **husband beater**.]

wig out 1. *intr. v.* to freak out; to overreact. 2. *intr. v.* to worry. *I am wiggling out about it.*

[C468 1950s cool talk fr musicians: 'to become mentally unbalanced, lose one's sanity'; U84, 90, 02; S: 'to freak out, to be nervous, perplexed'; S2: 'to act weird; to go crazy'; S3: wig, wig out 'to go crazy, to overreact'; S4: 'go crazy, be anxious, get mad'.]

wild out / **wil' out** *intr. v.* to act crazily. *If he comes he'd better not wil' out like last time. | People were wilin' out at the game on Saturday.*

[wil' pronounced like *wile*; S3: wild 'unbelievable, crazy'; see also **be wilin**.]

wimp out *intr. v.* to get scared out of doing something.

wingman *n.* person who accompanies a friend on a double date. *My best friend is such a good wingman that he had sex with the big fat whale just so that I could get laid.*

wires *n.* spoke style wheels. *I wanna buy some new wires for my lowrider.*

with see **get with**.

with the quickness *adv.* quickly. *We threw our beer away with the quickness when we saw the R.A. coming.*

woman up *intr. v.* to toughen up (of a female subject). *You need to start taking care of your responsibilities — just woman up and do what you gotta do.*

[See also **man up**.]

woofers *n.* subwoofers. *I just bought two 12 inch woofers for my car.*

[< **subwoofers**.]

word *int.* (used to show agreement.) —*2Pac is the best rapper ever. —Word!*

[C473 New York City teenagers: word (an exclamation of agreement and appreciation); U89, 92, 94, 99, 01, 02, 03; U94, 99: word up; S: word: 'yes!', word up: 'what's going on?'; ; S2; S3.]

W.T.F. *int.* wow.

[< *what the fuck.*]

wuss *n.* timid person. *Don't be such a wuss.*

[C475 teenagers: 'weak person'; S: wuss, wussy; S3: 'weakling, coward'; S4: 'coward, timid person'.]

wussy 1. *n.* timid person. *Don't be such a wussy.* 2. *adj.* timid. *Don't be so wussy.*

[S.]

y

yak 1. *n.* liquor. *I'm gonna buy a bottle of yak the day I turn 21.* 2. *intr. v.* to vomit. *I just got the rug shampooed, don't yak on the floor.*

[S: (2); S2: (2); S3: yack (2); S4: (2).]

Yay see **the Yay**.

yellow fever see **have yellow fever**.

yells see **midnight yells**.

yeo *n.* cocaine. *I'd never touch yeo, it could mess you up.*

[Pronounced like *yay* + *oh*; < *Scarface*.]

yo 1. *int.* (used to attract someone's attention or as a conversational opener). *Yo, come on! | Yo, Mario! Wait for me!* 2. *int.* wow. *Yo, you got some nice bling bling. | Yo! last night's party was off da hook!* 3. *addr.* (used to a friend, or more generally by males.) *Holla back, yo! | That's bananas, yo. | Come on, yo.* 4. *n.* cigarette. —*Hey, do you know where Michael is? —Yeah, he's outside smoking a yo.*

[U01, 02, 03: 'hi; hey'; S: 'wait, hey, hi'; S3: (greeting); S4: 'man, dude (addr.).']

yoked *adj.* muscular; having really big muscles. *Dang, Jorge is yoked, he has been lifting a lot of weights lately and his arms are big.*

[S; S2; S3; S4.]

young'n *addr.* (used to a person younger than oneself.) *Hey, young'n, how's high school still goin'?*

yummilicious *adj.* very delicious. *White chocolate covered strawberries are so yummilicious!*

[< *yummy* + *delicious*.]