Vietnamese slang expressions

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Nowadays, in Vietnam, many people, especially adolescents, often use slang expressions in their daily life. It seems that these slang expressions can convey more vivid and more understandable meanings among the users than the ordinary vocabulary items. Some words denote impolite meanings or actions. Some convey subtle meanings. Some slang expressions are short-lived and are replaced by others which are introduced into the language of the society.

The Vietnamese word for “slang” is “tiếng lóng” /tien5 long5/. These slang expressions have been collected by me item by item during my stay in Hanoi from December 1997 till February 1998 and total more than 100 items. In this paper all the data will be classified according to the functions and meanings. The English meaning, the example sentence and most of the ordinary word(s) are presented relating to each slang expression. Some words can be used both as slang and as ordinary words with no slang meaning attached to them.

Adverbs: Slang expressions which function as adverbs modify the verbs as in:

1. ač /ak5/ “well”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bán</th>
<th>chọi</th>
<th>ač</th>
<th>thọt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ban6</td>
<td>chọj1</td>
<td>ak5</td>
<td>thọt6/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“You play really well.”

2. ba hoa /ba1 hwa1/ “boastful and talkative”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mây</th>
<th>chi</th>
<th>giỏi</th>
<th>ba hoa</th>
<th>thọi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/mâj</td>
<td>chi3</td>
<td>zọj3</td>
<td>ba1</td>
<td>hwa1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>only</td>
<td>skilled</td>
<td>boastful</td>
<td>only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“You are only skillful in boasting.”

The ordinary word is hay nói /haj1 noj5/.

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*I would like to thank Mr. Trân Đức Đạo who has acted as my informant in providing me these interesting data. My discussions with him have been very useful.

I also would like to thank Dr. Robert Bauer who has edited this and given me many valuable suggestions.

MON-KHMER STUDIES 30:39-63
3. **bụi /buj⁶/ “depraved”**

```
Con bé Trọng bụi thật.
k1 be⁵ chon¹ buj⁶ that⁶/
clf child look deprave real
NP V AdvP AdvP
```

"The child looks really deprived."

The literary meaning of **bụi** is “dust”. It is related to the bad behavior of a person. The ordinary word is **không tốt /xəŋ¹ tot⁵/**.

4. **đất deo /zat⁶ zεw⁶/ “bad”**

```
Thằng ơn do Trọng đất deo làm.
thaŋ² on¹ do⁵ chon¹ zat⁶ zew⁶ lam⁵/
younger that look bad very
NP V AdvP AdvP
```

"That young boy looks very bad."

5. **gất /yat⁵/ “well”**

```
Câu chơi gật thể.
kaw⁶ chon¹ yat⁵ the⁵/
you play well part
NP V AdvP PART
```

"You play so well."

The ordinary words are **hay /haj¹/, tốt /tot⁵/**.

6. **ghê tôm /ye¹ təm³/ “disgusting”**

```
Con bé Trọng ghê tôm.
k1 be⁵ chon¹ ye¹ təm³/
child look disgusting
NP V AdvP
```

"The child looks disgusting."

The ordinary words are **nìn sọ thể /nin² sə⁶ the⁵/, bán bán /ban³ ban³/**.

7. **ngon /nən¹/ “good, high quality”**

```
Xe này đi ngon làm.
xe¹ naj² diⁱ nən¹ lam⁵/
car this go easy very
NP V AdvP AdvP
```

"This car is very good."

The ordinary word is **chất hương cao /chat⁵ lən⁶ karw¹/**.
8. **nuò com būa** /nu1 kəm1 bwaʔwə4/"often"

Nó thay dōi ngudī yēu nhu com būa.
/nə5 thaj1 dəj3 nujəj2 yiw1 nui1 kəm1 bwaʔwə4/
he change lover often
NP V NP AdvP

"He changes his lovers often."

The slang expression **nuò com būa** has the literary meaning "like a daily meal" which is the daily behavior. The ordinary word is *hay* /haj/.

9. **nuọt** /nuə6/ "nice, well"

Cô ta nhin nuọt thät chā trāch bao niēu
/kə1 ta1 nən2 nuə6 thət6 chə3 chəc5 barw1 niəw1
she look nice real not reproach for how much
NP V AdvP AdvP NEG V Q

dàn əŋ dō xo vəo.
/dəŋ1 əŋ3 so1 varw2/
male flock into
NP V P

"She is nice that's why a lot of boys flock to flirt with her."

The ordinary words are *giōi* /zoj3/, *tōt* /tət5/, *dē* /de6/.

10. **phọt phẹt** /ʃət6 feť6/ "bad"

Bây giō Ngô hoc hánh phọt phẹt lām.
/bəj1 zə2 nə5 hok6 həŋ2 feť6 feť6 lam5/
now he study bad very
AdvP NP V AdvP AdvP

"Now he studies very badly."

The ordinary word are *nhin ghe* /nən2 ye1/, *trōng so the* /choŋ1 se6 the5/.

11. **tāng tuwu** /taŋ2 təwu6/ "adultery"

Anh di tāng tuwu voi con nəo the?
/ap1 di1 taŋ2 təwu6 vəŋ5 kən1 narw2 the5/
you go adultery with girl which so
NP V AdvP PP AdvP

"Did you commit adultery with any girl?"

The ordinary word is *ngoai tinh* /ŋwaŋ6 təŋ2/.
12. **trâu /caw¹/ “violent in playing”**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tao} & \quad \text{không} & \quad \text{giám} & \quad \text{đá} & \quad \text{bóng} & \quad \text{với} & \quad \text{bọn} & \quad \text{nó} & \quad \text{vì} \\
/tarw¹ & \quad \text{xôn} & \quad \text{zam} & \quad \text{da} & \quad \text{bon} & \quad \text{vej} & \quad \text{bon} & \quad \text{no} & \quad \text{vi}² \\
\text{I} & \quad \text{not} & \quad \text{dare} & \quad \text{play} & \quad \text{football} & \quad \text{with} & \quad \text{group} & \quad \text{he} & \quad \text{because} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{NEG} & \quad \text{V} & \quad \text{V} & \quad \text{PP} & \quad \text{Conj} \\
\text{bọn} & \quad \text{no} & \quad \text{đá} & \quad \text{trâu} & \quad \text{lâm.} \\
\text{bon} & \quad \text{no} & \quad \text{da} & \quad \text{chaw} & \quad \text{lam} & \quad \text{}/ \\
\text{group} & \quad \text{he} & \quad \text{kick} & \quad \text{violent} & \quad \text{very} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{V} & \quad \text{AdvP} & \quad \text{AdvP} \\
\text{“I do not dare to play football with his group because they play very violently.”} \\
\end{align*}
\]

The ordinary words are **thô bao /tho¹ baw⁶/, thô bi /tho³ bi³/.**

13. **xông xenh /son¹ sen¹/ “generous”**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Thông} & \quad \text{cha} & \quad \text{đó} & \quad \text{ăn tiêu} & \quad \text{xông xenh} & \quad \text{lâm.} \\
/thanə² & \quad \text{char} & \quad \text{do} & \quad \text{an} & \quad \text{tiaw} & \quad \text{son} & \quad \text{sen} & \quad \text{lam} & \quad \text{}/ \\
\text{he} & \quad \text{that} & \quad \text{spend} & \quad \text{generous} & \quad \text{very} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{V} & \quad \text{AdvP} & \quad \text{AdvP} \\
\text{“He is very generous.”} \\
\end{align*}
\]

The ordinary word is **thoái mái /thwaŋ³ maŋ⁵/.**

**Verbs:** In the following section verbs used in slang expressions have been divided into two groups, (i) stative verbs, and (ii) functive verbs.

**i) Stative verbs** are verbs which can be preposed by the degree marker such as **rát “very”, hoi “a little”, khá “pretty, rather”** and can be postposed by the degree marker such as **lâm “very”, nưa”more”**.

14. **ám dau /am⁵ daw²/ “mad”**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Mày} & \quad \text{ám} & \quad \text{dâu} & \quad \text{à?} \\
/maj² & \quad \text{am} & \quad \text{daw} & \quad \text{a}²/ \\
\text{you} & \quad \text{mad} & \quad \text{Q} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{V} & \quad \text{Q} \\
\text{“Are you mad?”} \\
\end{align*}
\]

The literary meaning of the slang **ám dau** is “have a light fever”. It is related to the madness. The ordinary word is **hâm hâm /ham¹ ham¹/”.**
15. cão giả /karw⁵ zar²/ “tricky”

Thời dùng có tin nó, thấy cha ấy cão giả làm.
/thoŋ¹ dum² ko⁵ tin¹ no⁵ than² cha¹ aj⁵ karw⁵ zar² lam⁵/
stop not have believe he guy that tricky very
VP NEG V V NP NP V AdvP

“Stop. Don’t believe him. He is very foxy.”

The literary meaning of cão giả is “old fox”.

16. co với /ko¹ voj²/, chốn /chen²/”, guộm /γwem²/ “afraid, panic”

Nếu máy liều chết bốn nó sê co với ngay.
/new⁵ maj² liaw² chet⁵ bon⁶ no⁵ se⁴ ko¹ voj² nai¹/
if you reckless group they will afraid suddenly
Conj NP V NP NP AUX V AdvP

“If you are reckless, they will be afraid.”

17. cay dắng /kaj¹ daŋ⁵/ “miserable”

Cuộc sống thật cay dắng.
/kwok⁶ son⁵ that⁶ kaj¹ daŋ⁵/
clf life real miserable
NP AdvP V

“Life is very miserable.”

The literary meaning of cay dắng is “bitter”. The ordinary word is dau kho⁶/daw¹ xo¹/.

18. chanh chua /caŋ¹ cau¹/ “sharp tongued”

Chi ta rất chanh chua.
/chii⁶ tar¹ rat⁵ caŋ¹ cau¹/
she very sharp tongued
NP AdvP V

“She is very sharp-tongued.”

This slang expression chanh chua means “sour lemon”.

19. chát /chat⁵/ “expensive”

Giá chát.
/za⁵ chat⁵/
price expensive
NP V

“The price is expensive.”

The ordinary word is đắt /daŋ⁵/.
20. **cho quyết** /chɔ ɛt chɛt/ “bugger or bastard”

_Thằng ấy cho quyết lại._

/he bugger very/

NP V AdvP

“That bugger is very snotty.”

The literary meaning is “Dead dog.”

21. **chởng** /chwan/ “be afraid”

_Mày chởng không giám đi xe máy à?_

/you be afraid not dare go motorbike Q

NP V NEG V NP Q

“Do you not dare to go by motorbike?”

The ordinary word is sɔ /sɔ6/. 

22. **chùn** /chun/ “panic”

_Mày lại chùn à?_

/you again panic Q

NP AdvP V Q

“You are panicked again, aren’t you?”

23. **đề cử** /ze ku/ “lustful”

_Thằng cha ấy đề cử thật._

/youngster lustful real

NP V AdvP

“He is really lustful.”

The literary meaning of this slang is “old goat” which is related to the lustful behavior.

24. **đống dài** /zoŋ1 zaij/ “waste time”

_Không nên dòng dài như vậy._

/not should waste time like that

NEG AUX V AdvP NP

“(You) should not waste time like that.”
25. ðả /daʔa⁴/ “wonderful, good”

```
Thuộc ăn này ðả thật.
/thuuk⁵ an¹ naʔ⁴ daʔa⁴ that⁶/
food this good true
NP V AdvP
```

“This food is very good.”

The ordinary word is toù /tot⁵/.

26. ðĩ thọa /diʔi⁴ thwaʔa⁴/ “lustful”

```
Ong ấy già roi mà ðĩ thọa.
/on⁴ aj³ zaʔ⁴ zoj⁴ mar² diʔi⁴ thwaʔa⁴/
he old already but lustful
NP V AdvP Conj V
```

“He is already old but lustful.”

27. đinh /dîn¹/ “difficult”

```
Bài toán này đinh laím.
/baj⁵ twan⁵ naʔ⁴ dîn¹ laʔ⁵/
lesson math this difficult very
NP V AdvP
```

“This math lesson is very difficult.”

28. ghê /ye¹/ “intelligent”

```
Nhô ghê laím. Không biết được nó ðâu.
/no⁵ ye¹ laʔ⁵ xoŋ¹ bip⁶ duʔk⁶ no⁵ dâu¹/
he intelligent very not cheat able he part
NP V AdvP NEG V PostV NP PART
```

“He is intelligent. (You) can’t cheat him.”

The ordinary word is thôång minh /thon¹ min¹/.

29. gio’ hoi /za³ høj¹/ “cracked”

```
Con dó bi gio’ hoi.
/con¹ dô⁵ bi⁶ za³ høj¹/
chick suffer cracked
NP AUX V
```

“He is cracked.”

The ordinary word is hâm hâm /ham¹ ham¹/.
30. **hâm tài** /haʔam⁴ taŋ²/ “unlucky”

```
Hôm nay     gay⁶  con  bể āy  hâm tài  laːm.
/hom⁴ maj¹  gap⁶  kon¹  be⁵  la⁵  haʔam⁴ taŋ²  lam⁵/
today     meet  she  unlucky  very
AdvP  V  NP  V  AdvP
```

“Meet her today is very unlucky.”

The ordinary word is **không may** /xoŋ¹ maj¹/.  

31. **het đan** /het⁵ dam⁶/ “short of money”

```
Vào    nhà hàng    ăn    tối    đi.
/varw²  na² haŋ²  an¹  toj⁵  di¹/
enter  restaurant  eat  dinner  go
V  NP  NP  IMP
```

“He have dinner in the restaurant.”

- **Đăng het đan**.

```
/dan⁴ het⁵ dam⁶/
prog  finish  money
AUX  VP
```

“I am short of money.”

32. **học búa** /hok⁵ bwɔ⁵/ “difficult”

```
Bài thi     học búa    qua.
/baj² thi¹  hok⁵ bwɔ⁵  kwa⁵/
examination  difficult  very
NP  V  AdvP
```

“The examination is very difficult.”

The ordinary word is **khó** /xo⁵/.  

33. **hồng hách** /hor⁵ hac⁵/ “bossy”

```
Cho    nơ    môt    tran,    nơ    qua    hồng hách.
/cho¹  no⁵  mot⁶  chan⁶  no⁵  kwa⁵  hor⁵ hac⁵/
give  he  one  match  he  very  bossy
V  NP  NP  NP  AdvP  V
```

“Give him one match. He is very bossy.”

The ordinary word is **cây quyền** /kaj⁶ kwian²/.  

34. **họi** /hoej²/ “profitable”

```
Lâm    việc    cho    anh ta    raːt    họi.
/lam²  viək⁶  cho¹  an¹  ra⁵  hoj²/
do  work  for  he  very  profitable
V  NP  PP  AdvP  V
```

“Working for him is very profitable.”
The ordinary word is InvalidArgumentException /îəj/.

35. khul khusám /xu² xam²/ “terrible”

```
Dơi  no'  cu'  khul khusám  the'  dâj.
/dâj²  no'¹  ku'¹  xu² xam²  the¹  dâj¹/
life  he  part  terrible  so  part
NP  PART  V  AdvP  PART
```

“Life is so terrible.”

The ordinary word is khaaxios /kæo3/.

36. ki bo /ki¹ bo¹/ “stingy”

```
Thâng cha  nây  ki bo  lám.
/thañ² cha¹  nay²  ki¹ bo¹  lam²/
guy  this  stingy  very
NP  V  AdvP
```

“He is very stingy.”

The ordinary word is ket x'i /ket⁶ si³/.

37. lêm /lem⁵/ “intelligent (in speaking)”

```
Thâng be'  it  tuôi  nhung  lêm  lám.
/thañ² be⁵  it⁵  tuôi³  nun¹  lem⁵  lam⁵/
boy  little  age  but  intelligent  very
NP  AdvP  NP  Conj  V  AdvP
```

“The boy is young but (he is) very intelligent.”

The ordinary word is khéo mâm /xew⁵ mom³/.

38. lua /lua⁶/ “well”

```
Mây  lái  xe  ra't  lua.
/maj²  laj⁵  se¹  zat⁵  lua⁶/
you  drive  car  very  well
NP  V  NP  AdvP  V
```

“You drive a car very well.”

The ordinary words are khéo /xew⁵/, giôi /zoi³/.

39. ma cô /ma¹ ko¹/ “tricky”

```
Thâng cha  ma cô  lám.
/thañ² cha¹  ma¹ ko¹  lam⁵/
man  tricky  very
NP  V  AdvP
```

“He is very tricky.”
40. **mâu** /maw⁵/ “sexy”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Con bé</th>
<th>mâu</th>
<th>lâm</th>
<th>tán</th>
<th>lựơn</th>
<th>đĩ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/kon¹ bé⁵</td>
<td>maw⁵</td>
<td>lam⁵</td>
<td>tan⁵</td>
<td>lœn⁶</td>
<td>di¹/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>sexy</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>court</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>PART</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“She is very sexy. Court (her) immediately.”

The ordinary word is **khieu dau** /kiaw¹ zam¹/.

41. **mắt chắt** /mat⁵ chat⁵/ “degenerated”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>dao ngày</th>
<th>mắt chắt</th>
<th>lâm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/no⁵</td>
<td>zaw⁶ naj²</td>
<td>mat⁵ chat⁵</td>
<td>lam⁵/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>nowadays</td>
<td>degenerate</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Nowadays he has become very degenerate.”

The ordinary word is **tro’n nen xaú** /chɔ³ nen¹ saw⁵/.

42. **mi mần** /mi/i⁴ ma/an⁴/ “great or wonderful”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kết quả</th>
<th>đặt</th>
<th>được</th>
<th>thật</th>
<th>mĩ mần.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ket⁵ kwa³</td>
<td>dat⁶</td>
<td>duoc⁶</td>
<td>that⁶</td>
<td>mi/i⁴ ma/an⁴/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>result</td>
<td>place</td>
<td>able</td>
<td>real</td>
<td>great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>PostV</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“The obtained result is wonderful.”

The ordinary word is **tuyệt** /twiat⁶/.

43. **qui quyet** /kwi³ kwiat⁶/ “dishonest, deceitful”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cô gái</th>
<th>đó</th>
<th>quí quyet</th>
<th>lâm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ko¹ yaj⁵</td>
<td>do⁵</td>
<td>kwi³ kwiat⁶</td>
<td>lam⁵/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>dishonest</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“That girl is very dishonest.”

The ordinary word is **lua** /lwɔ⁶/.

44. **ranh ma** /zaŋ¹ mar¹/ “tricky”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Con bé</th>
<th>ranh ma</th>
<th>lâm</th>
<th>không</th>
<th>sao</th>
<th>lụa</th>
<th>duoc</th>
<th>no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/kon¹ bé⁵</td>
<td>zaŋ¹ mar¹</td>
<td>lam⁵</td>
<td>xoŋ¹</td>
<td>saw¹</td>
<td>lœa²</td>
<td>duœ₆</td>
<td>no⁵/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>tricky</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>why</td>
<td>deceive</td>
<td>able</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>PostV</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“She is too tricky to be cheated.”

The ordinary word is **khiêu dáºm** /kiaw¹ zam¹/.
The ordinary word is *khôn ngoan* /xon¹ nhwam¹/.

45. *son* /son¹/ “lucky”

```
Số  câu  son  thế  tán  có  nào  cúng  do.
/so⁵ kaw⁶ son¹ the⁵ tan⁵ ko¹ narw² kuʔŋ⁴ do³/
```

fate you lucky so flirt girl which also shoot

NP NP V AdvP V NP RelP AdvP V

“You have a lucky fate, so you are able to flirt with every girl.”

The ordinary word is *may* /maj¹/.

46. *tả diên* /ta⁵ diən²/ “hick”

```
Tao  an mạc  thế  này  nhìn  có  tả diên  không?
/taw¹ an¹ mak⁶ the⁵ naj² nin² ko⁵ ta⁵ diən² xon¹/
```

I dress like this look hick

NP V AdvP NP V Q V Q

“When I dress like this, do I look like a rural person?”

The ordinary words are *quê mùa* /kwe¹ mwə²/, *nông thôn* /non¹ thon¹/.

47. *tinh tương* /tijn¹ twən⁵/, *vi tình* /vi¹ tijn⁵/ “vain”

```
Mây  tinh tương  thế.
/maj² tijn¹ twən⁵ the⁵/
```

you vainful so

NP V AdvP

“You are so vain.”

48. *xương* (xâu) /swən¹ (swaw³)/ “difficult”

```
Bài tập  này  xương(xâu)  làm.
/baj² tap⁶ naj² swən¹ swaw³ lam⁵/
```

lesson this difficult very

NP V AdvP

“This lesson is very difficult.”

ii) *Functive verbs* are verbs which denote activities.

49. *ận* /an¹/ “win or solve”

```
Bài  toán  này  khó  làm
/baj² twən⁵ naj² xo⁵ lam⁵/
```

lesson mathematics this difficult very

NP V AdvP
 Vietnamese slang expressions

```
mây có ăn được không?
maj⁵ ko⁵ an¹ duọc xơŋ¹/ Q
you solve be able Q
NP V PostV Q
"This mathematics exercise is difficult, are you able to solve it?"

The literary meaning of ăn is "to eat". The ordinary word is làm /lam²/, gỉíi quyếɨt /zaŋ³ kwiet⁵/.

50. bâm càng /bam⁵ kan⁵/ "to accompany"

```
Di đầu dây? Cho tôi bâm càng với.
/di¹ daw¹ đaj⁵ cho¹ to⁵ bam⁵ kan⁵ vaj⁵/
go where part give I be accompany for with
V NP Part V NP V P
"Where are (you) going? Let me accompany you."

The ordinary word is di cùng /di¹ kun⁵/ "go together".

51. bại /biæn⁵/ "clear off, to tell someone to go away"

```
Mày bại đi.
/maj² biæn⁵ di¹/
you piss off part
NP V part
"Go away."

The ordinary word is di đi /di¹ di¹/.

52. bip /bip⁶/ "tricky"

```
Thằng ấy tài bip người khác.
/thanŋ⁵ aj⁵ tai⁷ bip⁶ nhuæj⁵ xaŋ⁵/
guy this talent tricky person other
NP V V NP
"This guy is talented in cheating other people."

The ordinary word is lùa /luæ²/.

53. bung /buŋ⁵/ "not pay a debt"

```
Tao không chọn vay đầu, may hay.
/taw¹ xơŋ¹ cho¹ vaj¹ daw¹ maj⁵ haj¹
I not for lend part you frequently
NP NEG V Part NP AdvP
bung lam⁵/
not pay the debt very
V AdvP
"I do not lend (you money), because you frequently do not repay the debt."
54. **cà đểu** [ka2 dew3] “irritate”

```
Mây  muôn  cà đểu  tao  à?
/maj2  muon5  ka2 dew3  tarw1  a2/
you  want  irritate  I  Q
NP  V  V
```

“Do you want to irritate me?”

The ordinary meaning is **chéc túc** [ca6 tu6k5].

55. **cày** [ka2] “to save money”

```
Đợ  này  anh ấy  cày  nhiều  qua.
/do6  naj2  an1 aj3  kaj2  niaw2  kwaw5/
period  this  he  save  a lot  many
AdvP  NP  V
```

“This period he saves a lot of money”

56. **chạy làng** [cha6 lanj2] “not pay a debt”

```
Không cho mãi vay đầu, mãi luôn chạy làng.
/xon1  cho1  maj2  vaj1  daw1  maj2  luon1  cha6  lanj2/
not  give  you  lend  part  you  always  avoid  paying  a debt
NEG  V  NP  V  Part  NP  AdvP  V
```

“(I) do not lend (you some money), you always avoid paying a debt.”

The literary meaning of the slang **chạy làng** is “run (around) the village”. It means that the borrower escapes from paying money back by running around the village.

57. **chân đất** [cha6 zat5] “A pimp guards the prostitutes in order to earn money.”

```
Con ấy  bị  thẳng ấy  chân đất.
/kon1  aj5  bi6  thanj2 aj5  cha6 zat5/
she  suffer  man  guard
NP  AUX  NP  V
```

“She is being controlled by that fellow.”

The literary meaning of this slang expression is “tend” but when it is related to the pimp, it conveys a violent guarding. The ordinary meaning is **tú bà** [tu5 ba2].

58. **chác tàng** [cha6k5 tanj5] “depraved, degenerate”

```
Con ấy  chác tàng  làm.
/kon1  aj5  cha6k5 tanj5  lam5/
she  deprived  very
NP  V  AdvP
```

“She is very depraved.”
The ordinary word is ăn chơi /an¹ chøj¹/.

59. cua /kuə¹/ “to flirt”

Mày có cua duốc con đồ không?
/maj² kɔ⁵ kuə¹ duək⁶ koŋ¹ dɔ⁵ xoŋ¹/
you able chick that Q
NP Q V PostV NP Q
“Are you able to flirt with that girl?”

The ordinary word is tân /təm⁵/.

60. cho di tầu bay giây /cho¹ di¹ taw² baj¹ zɔj⁵/ “to flatter”

Đúng cho tôi di tầu bay giây.
/dun⁵ cho¹ toj¹ di¹ taw² baj¹ zɔj⁵/
not give I flatter
NEG V NP V
“Don’t flatter me.”

The ordinary word is nịnh /nɨŋ⁶/.

61. chém /chem⁵/ “rip off, charge too high a price for something”

Bây gidj mua bán phải mặc cá cân than chût bon nó
/baj¹ zo² muə¹ bən⁵ faj³ mak⁶ kə³ than⁶ chuə⁵ bon⁶ no⁵
now buy sell must bargain careful if not gang it
AdvP V V AUX V AdvP Conj NP

chém kinh làm.
chem⁵ kɨŋ¹ lam⁵/
rip off frighten very
V AdvP AdvP
“Now (you) have to bargain carefully when (you) buy (things), if not they will over charge you very frightfully.”

The ordinary word is dôn gidj cao /dɔj² zɔ⁵ karw¹/.

62. chuôn /chuən²/ “return, come back”

Thọi tôi chuôn dây.
/tho³ toj¹ chuən² dəj¹/
be over I come back here
V NP V AdvP
“It’s over. I will come back here.”
The ordinary word is ដឹង /di^1 ve^2/.

63. ចិត ប៊ែក /chaj^1 bəp^5/, ដំណើរ ប៊ែក /daŋ^5 bəp^5/ “to have sex with prostitute”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chitbop</th>
<th>nguy</th>
<th>hiem lam.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/chaj^1 bəp^5</td>
<td>Ṉuj^1</td>
<td>hiem^3 lam^5/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have sex with prostitute</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Having sex with a prostitute is very dangerous.”

64. ដំណឹង /darw^2 kua^3/ “to gain property”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No yeu</th>
<th>gi</th>
<th>dau</th>
<th>muc</th>
<th>dich</th>
<th>cu</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>la</th>
<th>dao</th>
<th>cu</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/no^5 hiw^1 zi^2 da^w^1 muk^6 dic^5 kua^3 no^5 la^2 darw^2 kua^3/</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>Part</td>
<td>purpose</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>dig</td>
<td>property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Part</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“He doesn’t love her. His purpose is to gain her property.”

65. ទូន /di^1 naŋ^6/ “go to toilet”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minh</th>
<th>di</th>
<th>naŋ</th>
<th>roi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/min^2 di^1 naŋ^6 zoj^2/</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“I already went to the toilet.”

The ordinary word is ដឹង sinh /di^1 ve^6 sin^1/.

66. ដំណើរ ប៊ែក /diəm^2 dam^6/ “sober”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toi</th>
<th>thich</th>
<th>nguoi</th>
<th>diem dam.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/toj^1 thic^5 ŋuaŋ^2 diəm^2 dam^6/</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“I like a sober person.”

67. ដឹង (ដែល) /du^5 den^5/ “flirting”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thoi</th>
<th>toi</th>
<th>xin</th>
<th>co</th>
<th>dung</th>
<th>co</th>
<th>duu</th>
<th>den</th>
<th>nua</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/thoj^1 toj^1 sin^1 ko^1 dung^2 ko^5 duu^5 den^5 nuə?wə^4/</td>
<td>be over</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ask</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>flirting</td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“It’s over. I ask you not to flirt more.”
68. **dút /dút⁵/ “fail”**

```
Hôm ngày go then I not able lesson sure that
đi thi mình không làm được bài chắc là
/conj NP NEG V PostV NP V Conj
```

dút⁵ thọj¹/ fail be over

"I had an examination, but I couldn’t do it. I may fail."

The literary meaning of **dút** “break, cut off”. The ordinary word is **thất bài** /thât⁵ baij⁶/.

69. **dên Tết tây /den⁵ tet⁵ taŋ¹/ “in vain”**

```
Chờ nó thì có mà dên Tết tây.
/wait he then have which result is in vain
```

"It is in vain to wait for him."

The literary meaning of the slang **dên Tết tây** “reach New Year Day of Westerners.” because in Vietnam, the Vietnamese do not celebrate on the first of January. New Year Day is **“Tết”**. The ordinary phrase is **không bao giờ xây ra** /xon¹ batw¹ zia² saj³ za¹/.

70. **gan lì /yam¹ li²/ “wrongly persistent”**

```
UTA bé quá gan lì.
/child too wrongly
```

"The child is wrongly persistent."

71. **gạt hài /yat⁶ haij⁵/ “to achieve, get some profit”**

```
Chơi với nó máy đạt hài được gì không?
/play with he I achieve able what not
```

"Can you get anything by being her friend?"

The ordinary word is **kiểm득** /kiem⁵ duæk⁶/. 
72. hàn học /han² hok⁶/ “burst into angry words”

Sao anh hay hàn học the.
/sarw¹ an¹ haj¹ han² hok⁶ the⁵/
why you often burst so
AdvP NP AdvP V AdvP
"Why do you often burst into angry words?"

The ordinary word is quát tháo /kwart⁵ tharw⁵/.

73. hươu vuông /hurw¹ vuøn⁶/ “tell a lie”

Mây toàn có hươu vuông thời.
/maj² twam² kɔ⁵ hurw¹ vuøn⁶ thɔj¹/
you always have a lie telling be over
NP AdvP V NP PART
"You always tell a lie."

The ordinary word is nỗi dồi /noj⁵ zoj⁵/.

74. hết hơi /het⁵ haj¹/ “tired, difficult, have a problem”

Tôi ngày mà không xong thì hết hơi dấy.
/toj⁵ naj¹ ma² xøn¹ soŋ¹ thi² het⁵ haj¹ daj⁵/
evening this which not finish then tired part
AdvP Conj NEG V Conj V PART
"If it is not finished this evening, I will have a problem."

The ordinary words are mét /met⁶/, khó khăn /xo⁵ xan¹/.

75. kenh kiêu /keŋ¹ kiəw⁶/ “conceit”

Xâu nhu mà mà cùng kenh kiêu.
/saw⁵ nju¹ mar¹ ma² kuŋ⁴ keŋ¹ kiəw⁶/
ugly like ghost but also conceit
V AdvP NP Conj AdvP V
"(She is) ugly like a ghost but also conceited."

76. kenh kiêu /keŋ¹ kiəw⁶/ “to look down upon somebody”

Anh ấy luôn luôn kenh kiêu người ta.
/ap¹ aj⁵ luan¹ luən¹ keŋ¹ kiəw⁶ ðauj²taŋ¹/
he always look down upon people
NP AdvP V NP
"He always looks down upon people."

The ordinary word is kiêu /kiəw/. 
77. ké /ke/ “get help from someone”

```
Toi  di  ké  otô  cuả  câu  có  duọc  khòng?
/toj1  di1  ke5  oto1  kwa3  kaw6  ko5  duwk6  xoŋ1/
I  go  get  a  help  car  of  you  have  be  able  Q
NP  V  V  NP  PP  Q  V  Q
```

"Can I go by your car?"

The ordinary word is nhọ /no2/. 

78. khôn nan /xon5 nan6/ “naughty, bad, something bad”

```
Mày  khôn nan  lâm.
maj2  xon5  nan6  lam5/
you  naughty  very
NP  V  AdvP
```

"You are very naughty."

The ordinary word is không tôi /xoŋ1 to5/. 

79. bàn tiền /ban5 tien2/ “short of money”

```
Tao  bàn  tiền  quäd1
/tar1  ban5  tien2  kwa5/
I  short  of  money  very
NP  V  AdvP
```

"I am very short of money."

The ordinary word is can tiền /kan6 tien2/. 

80. kích bặc /kic5 ba5k5/ “to tease or taunt somebody”

```
Thang aıy  chi  giới  khoăn  kkich bặc  thọpii.
/than2 aj5  chi3  zoj3  xwan3  kic5  ba5k5  xoŋ1/
he  only  skillful  irritating  taunt  part
NP  AdvP  V  V  PART
```

"He is very good at irritating at others."

The ordinary word is chóc túc /chok6 tuuk5/. 

81. liu tiu /liw1 tiw1/ ‘merry’

```
Bác  utong  máy  cóc  mà  nhìn  liu tiu  thê.
/ba5k5  uen5  maj5  kok5  mar2  nin2  liw1  tiw1  the/
uncle  drink  how  many  glass  which  look  merry  so
NP  V  AdvP  NP  Conj  V  AdvP  AdvP
```

"How many glasses did you drink to make you look so merry?"
The ordinary word is *họi chính chúng* /hɔj 1 chẹj 5 chwaŋ 5/.

82. *luôn /luɔn 6/ “go for a walk”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chung</th>
<th>mình</th>
<th>luôn</th>
<th>di.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/chun 5</td>
<td>mǐn 2</td>
<td>luɔn 6</td>
<td>dí 1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>glide</td>
<td>part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NP | V | PART |
“Let’s go for a walk.”

83. *máu /maw 5/ “very interested in doing something”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tới</th>
<th>không</th>
<th>máu</th>
<th>chơi</th>
<th>bồng</th>
<th>bàn</th>
<th>làm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/toj 1</td>
<td>xɔŋ 1</td>
<td>maw 5</td>
<td>chẹj 1</td>
<td>bɔŋ 5</td>
<td>bɔn 2</td>
<td>lɔŋ 5/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>too interested in</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>tennis</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NP | NEG | V | V | NP | AdvP |
“I am not too interested in playing table tennis much.”

The ordinary word is *thích /thic 5/.*

84. *nát ruou /nɔn 5 zuɔw 6/ “drunkard”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thạng cha</th>
<th>nát ruou</th>
<th>dãy</th>
<th>dãng</th>
<th>láy</th>
<th>nò.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/thɔŋ 5</td>
<td>chẹj 1</td>
<td>nɔn 5 zuɔw 6</td>
<td>dãj 5</td>
<td>dãŋ 5</td>
<td>láj 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>sot</td>
<td>part</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NP | V | PART | NEG | V | NP |
“He is a sot. Do not marry him.”

The ordinary word is *say ruou /saj 1 zuɔw 6/.*

85. *ngặm /ŋam 1/ “delay to process something”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nhưng</th>
<th>vấn dề</th>
<th>mà</th>
<th>tôi</th>
<th>yêu cầu</th>
<th>thì</th>
<th>ông hiểu trưởng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/nuŋ 4</td>
<td>vɔŋ 5 de 2</td>
<td>ma 2</td>
<td>toj 1</td>
<td>ʒiaw 1 kaw 2</td>
<td>th 2</td>
<td>ɔŋ 1 hiaw 6 chwaŋ 3/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl</td>
<td>problem</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>request</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>boss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pl | NP | Conj | NP | V | Conj | NP |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vɔn cɔn</th>
<th>ngặm</th>
<th>ɔ’dọ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vɔʔɔn 4 kɔn 2</td>
<td>ʒiam 1</td>
<td>ɔ 3 dɔ 5/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
still | be lazy to process | over there |
AdvP | V | AdvP |
“The problems, which I have requested the boss to take care of, are still delayed over there.”

The literary meaning of *ngặm* is “to soak.”
86. ṣê /fe^1/, xìn /sin^3/ “drunk”

Oi anh lai-phê/xin rôi.
/oj^1 an^1 laj^6 fe^1 sin^3 zoj^2/
Inj you again drunk already
Inj NP AdvP V AdvP
“Oh! You are drunk again.”

87. sô khanh /so^3 xan^1/ “ladykiller”

Đúng tin nó thằng ấy sô/khanh lâm,
/dun^2 tin^1 no^5 than^2 aj^5 so^3 xan^1 lam^5
not believe he he lady killer very
NEG V NP V NP ADV

bao nhiêu con gdi chét vì nó rôi dây.
/barw^1 niaw^1 kon^1 yaaj^5 chet^5 vi^2 no^5 zoj^2 da^j^5/
how many clf girl die because he already part
AdvP NP V Conj NP AdvP PART

“Don’t believe him though he is very attractive, because so many girls are sexually abused by him.”

88. sát gái /sat^5 yaaj^5/ “attractive man”

Thằng cha này sát gái thật.
/than^2 cha^1 naj^2 sat^5 yaaj^5 that^6/
guy this lady killer real
NP V AdvP

“This guy is an attractive man.”

The ordinary word is duyên /zwien^1/.

89. té /te^5/ “go back”

Hôm qua mà y té lúc nào?
/hom^1 kwaw^1 maj^2 te^5 luk^5 narw^2/
yesterday you go back when
AdvP NP V AdvP

“When did you go back yesterday?”

The ordinary word is vê /ve^2/.

90. vâm /vam^1/ “firm”

Anh dấy tap luyen nhieu nen nhin anh dấy rat vâm.
/ap^1 aj^5 tap^6 lwas^6 niaw^2 nen^1 niin^2 aj^1 aj^5 zat^5 vam^1/
he drill much so look he very firm
NP V AdvP Conj V NP AdvP V

“He has practiced so much, he looks very firm.”
The ordinary word is չախ /chak⁵/.

91. տաւ նահան /taw² nap¹/ “buy a prostitute for a short time”

Tāu nhanh  bao  nhiêu?
/taw² nap¹  baw¹  nhieᵣ¹ /
train slow  how  much
NP  V  Q
“How much for a short time?”

The literary meaning of տաւ նահան is “an express train”.

92. տավ չամ /taw² châm⁶/ “buy a prostitute for a long time”

The literary meaning of տավ չամ is “a slow train”.

93. վեր վուդ  /ve² vu⁴n²/ “to be dismissed”

Trúc kia  nó  là  giám đốc  nhưng  bi  վեր  vudn  rồi.
/chuak⁵ kia¹  no⁵  la²  zam⁵ dok⁵  nhun¹  bi⁶  ve²  vu⁴n²  zoj²/ before  he  be  director  but  suffer  dismiss  already
AdvP  NP  V  NP  Conj  AUX  V  AdvP
“Before he was a director, but now (he) has been dismissed.”

The literary meaning of the slang վեր  vudn is “return to the garden”. The ordinary word is ձու կո /duj² ko³/.

94. խոնգ փիմ /scn¹ fim¹/ “finish, be over”

Quan hệ  của  may  với  nó  thế nào?
/kwan¹ he⁶  kua³  maj²  voj⁵  no⁵  the⁵ narw²/
relationship  of  you  with  she  how
NP  PP  Q
“How is your relationship with her?”

- Xong  phim.
/scn¹  fim¹/
finish  film
V  N
“(It) is finished.”

The ordinary word is խոնգ /scn¹/.

Slang expressions denoting people take the forms of nouns and noun phrases, as follows:
95. bà xả /ba² sala⁴/ “wife”

Bà xả  nhà  mình  thú/ch  làm  dom  lăm.
/bar² sala⁴ na² min² thic⁵ lam² dom¹ lăm⁵/

wife  house  I  like  do  a kind of preserved fish  very

NP  V  V  NP  AdvP

“My wife likes to cook this preserved fish very much.”

The ordinary word is va⁶/va⁶/.

96. bò /bo²/ “sweetheart, lover”

Dao này  bò  to  dăng  đi  vaŋ.
/zarw⁶ naj² bo² tə⁵ dam¹ di¹ vaŋ⁴/

this time  lover  I  prog  be  away

AdvP  NP  AUX  V

“Now my lover has gone away.”

The word bò in the Southern dialect means “friend”. When it is used as a slang expression, the meaning is changed from the original. The lover refers to someone who has already gotten married but is engaging in a relationship with another man or woman.

97. bòp /bɔp⁵/ “whore”

Con  bòp  a’y  Trọng  tanh tuơi.
/kon¹ bɔp⁵ a’⁵ Trọng¹ tan¹ tuơi⁴/

clf  whore  that  look  fishy

NP  V  AdvP

“That prostitute looks terrible.”

98. ca ve /ka¹ ve¹/ “whore”

Nó  làm  ca ve.
/no⁵ lam² ka¹ ve¹/

she  do  whore

NP  V  NP

“She is a prostitute.”

The ordinary word is gái diễm /vaŋ⁵ diəm⁵/.

99. bò lắc /bo² la;k⁶/ “A rural girl comes to city so she is very silly”

Những  con  bò  lắc  đẻ  bi  lua.
/huʃtuŋ⁴ kon¹ bo² la;k⁶ đe⁴ bi⁶ lua²/

pl clf  rural  girl  easy  suffer  deceive

AdvP  AUX  V

“These rural girls are easy deceived.”
The literary meaning of the slang is “The cow loses the way”. The ordinary word is gài quê /ɣaj⁵ kwe¹/.

100. bà già /baː zai²/ “mother”

Bà già cau làm gi²
/bar² zai² kaw⁶ lam² zi²/
mother you do what
NP V Q
“What is your mother doing?”

The literary meaning of bà già is “old lady”. The ordinary word is me /me⁶/.

101. con a'y /kon¹ laj⁵/ “chick” (woman)

Con a'y trong an choi làm.
/kon¹ laj⁵ choj¹ an¹ choj¹ lam⁵/
chick look playgirl very
NP V NP AdvP
“She looks like a playgirl.”

The ordinary word is cô gài /ko¹ yaj⁵/.

102. chán gò /chan¹ yolo⁴/ “a helper”

Tói rat yeu có a'y cau làm chán gò cho toi neh.
/toj¹ zat⁵ haw¹ ko¹ laj⁵ kaw⁶ lam² chán¹ yolo⁴ cho¹ toj¹ ne⁵/
I very love she you do helper for I part
NP AdvP V NP NP V NP PP PART
“I love her very much. You help me to flirt with her.”

The literary meaning of chán gò is “wooden leg” which means to be a supporter who helps other people covertly. The ordinary word is nguôi moî /ŋhuaj² moj⁵/.

103. com bui /kəm¹ buj⁶/ “cheap meal sold beside the road”

Hôm nay nhà ta di ăn nông com bui.
/hom¹ naj¹ na⁴ ta¹ di¹ an¹ kəm¹ buj⁶/
today family go eat rice dust
AdvP NP V V NP
“Today our family goes to eat street food.”

The literary meaning of com bui is “dusty rice”. This usage conveys the idea of the cheap meal sold beside the road. The ordinary meaning is com bính dân /kəm¹ bij² zan¹/.
104. **đâu gáu /daw² yaw⁵/, phuí /fu³/ “gangster”**

Noć  lâ  ḍâu gáu  o′  truồng  này.
/nô⁵  là²  daw² yaw⁵  o³  chuaŋ²  naj²/
he  be  gangster  at  university  this
NP  V  NP  PP

"He is a gangster at this university."

The ordinary word is **du côn /zu¹ kon¹/**.

105. **gă /yâ⁴/ “guy”**

Sau  khi  say  ruçu  gă  ta  luôn  dánh  vọ.
/saw¹  xi¹ saj¹ zuw⁶  yâ⁴  tar¹ luan¹  dan⁵  va⁶/
after  get  drunk  guy  always  beat  wife
AdvP  V  NP  AdvP  V  NP

"After getting drunk, this guy always beats his wife."

The ordinary word is **anh ây /an¹ aj⁵/**.

106. **ông già /on¹ zar²/ “father”**

Ông già  mìn⁵  làm  giáo  viên.
/on¹ zar²  min²  lam²  zarw⁵ viən¹/
father  I  do  teacher
NP  V  NP

"My father is a teacher."

The ordinary word is **bô /bo⁵/**.

107. **phơ’ /fo³/ “adulterous boy/ girl”**

Anh  lai  chăn  com  thêm  phơ’  rōi  phái  không?
/aŋ¹  laj⁶  cham⁵  kom¹  them²  fo³  zoj²  faj⁵ xoŋ¹/
you  again  bore  rice  noodle  already  Q
NP  AdvP  V  NP  NP  AdvP  Q

"Did you commit adultery with anyone?"

The ordinary word is **người tinh /yowj² tin²/**.

108. **thằng cha /than² char¹/ “fellow”**

Thằng cha  nhân  viêm  the⁵.
/than² char¹  nin²  viəm¹  the⁵/
man  look  inflame  so
NP  V  V  AdvP

"The man looks angry."
The ordinary words are anh áy /aŋ¹ ʌj⁵/, ông áy /oŋ¹ ʌj⁵/.

109. thông ơn /thaŋ² on¹/ “calling a man whom you hate much”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thông ơn</th>
<th>đày</th>
<th>khốn n'an</th>
<th>làm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| /thaŋ² on¹ | dʌj⁵ | xoŋ⁵ nam⁶ | lam⁵/ | guy that disgust very

**NP** **V** **AdvP**

“That guy is very disgusting.”

The ordinary words are anh áy /aŋ¹ ʌj⁵/, ông áy /oŋ¹ ʌj⁵/.

The highest number of slang expressions are verbs which convey both state and action, while the numbers with adverbs and nouns are quite similar. Most slang expressions refer to sexual behavior which may be regarded by society as bad and unusual. Some slang expressions convey the simple meanings or modify the actions. These are known and used by certain groups of people. They also reflect how the language has been developing to become more lively and colourful.

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