

Analysis of Slang Word Formation in Itzy's English Version Songs

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Abstract: This research was intended to find out the forms and the most dominant of slang words are found in ITZY's English Version Songs. The problems of the research are; what forms of slang words are found in the ITZY's English Version songs and what the most dominant slang words that are used in the ITZY's English Version songs. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative method. The theory that used for this research from Elisa Mattiello. The data of this research are slang words collected from lyrics in ITZY's English Version Songs. The results of this research showed that there are 84 data and 5 types of slang word formation, such as 1 compounding, 1 suffixation, 28 blending, 35 clipping, and 19 variation. Besides, the type of slang word formations that most commonly used is clipping.

Keywords: Elisa Mattiello, Slang word, ITZY, Song Lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Language is the best way to communicate with others, because language can express our thoughts, ideas, and goals effectively. Language is also a tool to unite a nation, because all people in a group agree to use the same language to understand each other easily and correctly, to facilitate communication between individuals or groups (Sulaeman & Dwihudhana, 2019). Language is a symbol system consists of sounds and has an arbitrary nature. It is used by a speech community to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves (Wibowo, 2001). In addition, language is also the main element of a culture, because it has a very important role in social life to understand each other, both in national and international contexts.

There are two types of language, namely. formal and informal language. People can use formal language in formal situations, such as, meetings, school, office, etc. Meanwhile, informal language can be used in informal fields, such as, song, story, etc. Nowadays, informal language is increasingly common in everyday conversation. The presence of informal language does not replace the use of official language, but it makes the understanding and use of correct, polite, and proper official language in everyday life less clear. Informal language dominates in informal settings. While, formal language is typically employed in formal contexts. Among the various language variations utilized in informal contexts, slang stands out. According to Holmes (2001), slang is a seasonal form of nonstandard language that is used for internal conversations by young people or members of a specific social group, making it incomprehensible to those outside the group. The use of slang has evolved over time. In the past, slang was predominantly associated with certain subcultures or even considered the language of criminals. However,

contemporary trends demonstrate that many communities have developed their own unique slang. They constantly generate new words and adapt standard vocabulary for internal usage, reflecting the dynamic nature of language evolution within diverse social groups.

Much slang language can be found in song lyrics. In song lyrics, a composer's primary goal is to convey a message or meaning through the lyrics. This process involves careful consideration and refinement, as the composer selects and rearranges words to effectively convey their intended message. Additionally, the composer must consider the impact of the song on the listener, ensuring that the message is effectively communicated. A distinctive feature of song lyrics is their nuance, which is achieved through the use of specific words and phrases. Many teenagers use slang words in social media, movies, TV programs, and song lyrics. As a result, many songwriters adapt their lyrics to the trends in the surrounding environment. It is not surprising that many song lyrics now include slang words. In daily conversation, the use of slang in song lyrics is often used to convey emotions to listeners. Therefore, musicians must be selective in choosing words in order to evoke listeners' interest in their music. This encourages the use of slang as an alternative in song lyrics.

One of the girl singer groups that uses slang words in their song lyrics is ITZY group. ITZY is a South Korean girl group formed by JYP Entertainment and consists of members Yeji, Lia, Ryujin, Chaeryeong, and Yuna. They debuted on February 12, 2019, with the release of their single album *It'z Different*. The awards that they have won are including Rookie of the Year at the 34th Golden Disc Awards, New Artist of the Year at the 9th Gaon Chart Music Awards and 2019 Melon Music Awards, Best New Female Artist at the 2019 Mnet Asian Music Awards, and the New Artist Award at the 29th Seoul Music Awards. They are the first K-pop girl group to achieve such a Rookie Grand Slam.

The researcher uses ITZY's English version songs because the songs in this album contain slang, and not everyone understands the meaning and how to use it. Slang has a big impact on language development, especially in social and cultural contexts. It effectively expresses feelings and draws attention to group differences. Slang is essential to popular culture and helps musicians express concepts in songs in a fun and interesting way. The importance of the research is to understand every word and language variant used in the song. Therefore, the readers not only learn what a slang phrase but also where it came and how it is formed.

Some previous research have been conducted a research about slang words in some songs, such as research from Salsabila Safira Salwa entitled an Analysis of Slang Word Used in 24K Magic Album by Bruno Mars. The objective of this research is to find out the forms of slang words that are used by Bruno Mars in the 24K Magic album. The research problem is what forms of slang words are included in the 24K Magic album by Bruno Mars. The researcher used Elisa Mattiello's theory in analyzing the research data. This research used a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher found 39 slang words that were used in the 24K Magic album by Bruno Mars. The result of this research is that there are 6 kinds of slang word formation, they are compounding (1 slang word), suffixation (9 slang words), reduplicative (3 slang words), blending (7 slang words), clipping (14 slang words), and word manufacture and fanciful formation (5 slang words).

Meanwhile, the second research is an Analysis of Slang Word in Song Lyrics Eminem on Kamikaze album conducted by Fernando Charlino Haspo, Rusdi Noor Rosa. The objective of the research is to find out the slang words that appear in the lyrics of the song of Eminem on album Kamikaze. This research problem is what forms of slang words are included in the song lyrics of Eminem's album Kamikaze. The researchers analyzed the data using Yule's theories of word formation. The research used qualitative descriptive

method. The researchers found 60 data that are used in selected song lyrics in Kamikaze album by Eminem. The result of this research consists of 4 out of 9 types of words, they are 50 clipping (84%), 6 blending (10%), 2 acronym (3%), and 2 coinage (3%).

The third previous research is conducted by Igati Menanti Mutiara Gea, Tiara K Pasaribu, Jubilizer Sihite entitled an Analysis of Slang Word Formation in Bruno Mars' Album 'an Evening with Silk Sonic'. The research aims to find out the types and the use of slang word- formations is realized of slang word-formation in Bruno Mars album, 'an Evening with Silk Sonic'. This research problem is what types of slang word-formations are used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' album 'an Evening with Silk Sonic' and how the use of slang word-formations is realized in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' album 'an Evening with Silk Sonic'. This research used qualitative descriptive method, based on Elisa Mattiello's theory. The researcher found 149 slang words that were used in Bruno Mars' Album 'an Evening with Silk Sonic'. The slang word-formation found in Bruno Mars's album, 'an Evening with Silk Sonic' was realized as follow; clipping consists of 84 occurrences (45%), affix consists of 26 occurrences (19%), reduplicative consists of 24 occurrences (15%), compounding consists of 10 occurrences (13%), and blending consists of 6 occurrences (8%).

The similarity of this research with the first previous research is the theory. While, the difference is the first previous research analyzed the 24K Magic Album by Bruno Mars, meanwhile, the researcher uses ITZY's English version songs in this research. The similarity of this research with the second previous research is the method. While, the difference is the second previous research used Yule's theory, meanwhile, the researcher uses Elisa Mattiello's theory. The similarity of this research with the third previous is the theory. While, the difference is the third previous research analyzed the Bruno Mars' Album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic', meanwhile, the researcher uses the English version songs by ITZY in this research.

Therefore, the problem of this research are what forms of slang words are found in ITZY's English version songs, and what the most dominant slang word that is used in ITZY's English version songs. The researcher wants to find out the forms of slang words are found and the most dominant slang word that is used the ITZY's English Version songs.

This research used slang word theory from Elisa Mattiello. According to Elisa Mattiello (2008), slang is the limited speech of a minority group that is different from the majority of people. Stated in various ways, slang is an informal name for specific words or phrases that are commonly employed or used among particular social groupings. Slang is an informal, non-standard language that members of particular social groups or young people use in internal communications. It stands out by speaking as instead of written, used to convey feelings and emotions among friends, and frequently being incomprehensible to outsiders. It functions as a tool for creating a sense of group identity and belonging because it is unique from standard language and connected to minority communities. There are 15 types of slang word formations (Mattiello, 2008).

1. Compounding

Compounding is a common morphological mechanism which obtains new words consists of "two elements, the first of which is either a root, a word or a phrase, the second of which is either a root or a word" (Mattiello, 2008).

2. Prefixation

Among slang affixes, prefixes play a marginal role. Their number is indeed small, especially if compared with that of slang suffixes (Mattiello, 2008). The prefixes (de-, re-, super-, un- and under)

3. Suffixation

Suffixation is a wider phenomenon than prefixation in English slang (Mattiello, 2008). Yet the productivity of slang suffixes is constrained by their ephemeral character, and it is difficult to predict possible word that is, their applicability in terms of base and suffix. It is perhaps easier to talk in terms of token frequency rather than type productivity. This is predictable, given the scarce compliance of slang words with regular morphological mechanisms.

4. Final Combining Forms

Final combining forms are traditionally viewed as pseudo-or semi-suffixes occurring in neoclassical compound (Mattiello, 2008). In modern English there are two extra types of combining forms, namely truncated forms of model words, and parts of model words, which happen to be established morpheme- forms.

5. Infixation

Infixation is the process whereby an affix (called an infix) is inserted in the middle of word (Mattiello, 2008). Morphologists generally agree that English has no infixes, other than within extra grammatical morphology of inserting expletives into words for additional emphasis.

6. Conversion

Conversion is a process consisting of the syntactic change of a word without any corresponding formal change (Mattiello, 2008).

7. Back-Formation

Back formation is a process to create a new word by removing a real affix from another word in the language. Back-Formation is a rather infrequent mechanism in standard English (Mattiello, 2008).

8. Reduplicatives

English reduplicatives (or echo words) belong to four main patterns. Ablaut (or apophonic) reduplicatives, exhibiting vowel gradation (Mattiello, 2008). Rhyming reduplicatives, exhibiting rhyming constituents and apophony of the initial consonants. Rhyming compounds, in which both bases are meaningful. Copy (or exact) reduplicatives, in which the two constituents are identical.

9. Acronyms and Initialisms

Acronyms and initialisms are words coined by taking the initial letters of the words in the title or phrase (Mattiello, 2008). Still they represent two different word-formation processes, since acronyms are words pronounced as full words.

10. Blending

Blending is a common derivational process in English. Blends, also called contaminations or "portmanteau words" (after Carroll), are formed by merging parts of words into one word (Mattiello, 2008).

11. Clipping

Clipping is a process which abbreviates a word to one of its parts. The most common pattern is back-clipping, in which the beginning of a base lexeme is retained (Mattiello, 2008).

12. Elliptic Rhyming Slang

Many rhyming slang formations are no longer used in their full form, but rather as elliptic forms which often drop the final element (Mattiello, 2008). The main consequence of such an ellipsis is loss of rhyme, and therefore of iconicity between onset and outset.

13. Reversed Forms

Reversed forms in slang may appear similar to cases of semordnilap. This latter is a term coined in recent years (from a reverse spelling of palindromes) to refer to words and phrases which make sense when read backwards (Mattiello, 2008).

14. Variation

It's mean the slang formation mechanism which modifies a word base by varying (part of) its spelling (Mattiello, 2008).

15. Word Manufacture and Fanciful Formations

Word manufacture consist in creating words ex nihilo, with no morphological motivation, as in Kodak, an arbitrary word invented by Mr. G for trade mark purposes (Mattiello, 2008). In ordinary English, this process is commonly used in the formation of brand names and scientific words.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method because it analyzed the data in the form of descriptive words. Miles (2014) defines qualitative descriptive research is a method that focuses on providing a comprehensive summary of events in the everyday terms of those events. The researcher focused on discussing, analyzing, and finding slang word in ITZY's English version songs, using a descriptive qualitative method. The phrases or words used in the analysis of qualitative research.

The song lyrics of ITZY's English version songs served as the research's data source. The South Korean female group ITZY is well-known for their energetic performance styles with catchy songs. The songs used in this research were released by JYP Entertainment and are part of their English digital single albums.

The data are the slang word formations found in ITZY song lyrics that have been observed by researcher for the purpose of analyzing the specific sort of slang term used in those lyrics. The researcher primarily used the transcripts of these songs to identify the lyrics, which are the source of the vocabulary aspects data.

In collecting the data, the researcher read the lyrics of ITZY song lyrics and comprehended the lyrics, identified the slang words used in the lyrics, marked the slang words found in the lyrics, listed the data and put it into a table. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, the researcher categorized the slang words that were found in ITZY song lyrics based on types of word formation. After categorizing the slang word, the researcher explained the dominant slang language found in the songs, and made conclusion after doing the analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found some slang word formations in the lyrics of ITZY's English version songs. The result of the research, the researcher found 84 data and 5 types of slang word formations, which consist of compounding, suffixation, blending, clipping, and variation. The result of this research is presented in the table 4.1.

Table 1. Types of Slang Word Formations

No	TYPES OF SLANG WORD FORMATIONS	DATA
1	Compounding	1

2	Suffixation	1
3	Blending	28
4	Clipping	35
5	Variation	19
TOTAL		84

Based on table 1, the researcher used Elisa Mattiello's theory to analyze the slang word formations found in ITZY's English version songs and total number of slang words that are found is 84 data. The following are representations of the data from each type of slang word formations.

1. Compounding

According to Elisa Mattiello (2008), compounding is a frequent morphological mechanism that creates new words out of two elements: a root, a word, or a phrase as the first element, and another element that could be a word or a root as the second.

Datum 8

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
<i>Can you read my <u>poker face</u></i>	In the Morning

In the lyrics "Can you read my poker face" ITZY challenges "you" to understand their feelings even though their face is neutral.

According to Online Etymology Dictionary, poker-face is a compound word formed by combining poker + face. Poker-face refers to an expressionless face that hides true emotions, often used in the context of playing poker, where showing emotions can be a disadvantage. Collins Dictionary also defines poker-face as a facial expression that shows no feelings. Since the phrase is commonly used in informal contexts and conveys a meaning beyond the literal combination of "poker" and "face", it is categorized as slang through compounding formation.

2. Suffixation

Elisa Mattiello (2008) defines suffixation more common than prefixation in English slang. However, the use of slang suffixes is limited because they change quickly and unpredictably. This makes it hard to predict new slang words or know which base words and suffixes can be combined.

Datum 34

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
Or you can call me <u>weirdo</u>	Sneakers

The lyrics of “Or you can call me weirdo” show that ITZY embraces their unique identity and also encourages listeners to accept and celebrate their own uniqueness.

The word weirdo is formed by adding the suffix “-o” to the root word “weird”. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, this transformation turns the adjective “weird” into the noun “weirdo”, which means someone who is strange or different. Green’s Dictionary of Slang also defines weirdo as an eccentric or peculiar person. Since this formation is commonly used in informal speech and carries a colloquial connotation, it qualifies as slang through suffixation formation.

3. Blending

Elisa Mattiello (2008) said that blending is a common derivational process in English. Blends, also called contaminations or “portmanteau words” (after Carroll), are formed by merging parts of words into one word.

Datum 2

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
You are <u>gonna</u> love me	In the Morning

In the lyrics “You are gonna love me” expresses that ITZY has confidence that the “you” will have intense feelings and affections for them in the future.

The word gonna is a daily contraction of the phrase going to (Online Etymology Dictionary). Collins Dictionary also states that gonna represents going to when pronounced informally. It combines parts of two words going + to, to create a new shortened form. The word “going” is shortened to “gon” and then combined with “to” to form gonna. It is used in informal conversation to indicate a future action or event. Since it merges two words into one and is widely used in casual conversation, it is categorized as slang through blending formation.

Datum 15

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
I don't <u>wanna</u> wait	Not Shy

The lyric “I don't wanna wait” means that ITZY doesn't want to wait and wants something to happen immediately.

The word wanna is a blend of want + to. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, wanna is a colloquial form of want to, commonly used in informal conversations. The Oxford Learner's Dictionary also defines wanna as a way of saying or writing want to in

informal speech. Since it combines two words into one and is used casually, it is classified as slang through blending formation.

Datum 68

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
I'm addicted, <u>outta</u> control	Loco

The lyric, "I'm addicted, outta control", ITZY expresses that they have a serious addiction to someone or something, and being out of control of their actions or feelings.

The word "outta" is a blend of "out + of." According to the Cambridge Dictionary, outta is a colloquial contraction of out of, frequently used in informal contexts. Merriam-Webster Dictionary also states that outta represents the sound of the phrase out of when spoken quickly. Since it simplifies and merges two words into a single form, it is classified as slang through blending formation.

4. Clipping

According to Elisa Mattiello (2008), clipping is a process that shortens a word by retaining one of its parts. Clipping is a method of shortening a word by one of its parts, making it shorter but still having the same meaning.

Datum 36

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
Tie <u>'em</u> up, ready, get set, go	Sneakers

In the lyric "Tie 'em up, ready, get set, go", the phrase "Tie 'em up" means to secure or prepare something or someone quickly and efficiently.

The term "'em" is a clipped form of "them". According to the Cambridge Dictionary, 'em is a colloquial contraction frequently used in casual speech and song lyrics. The Urban Dictionary also describes 'em as a short or slang way of saying them. Since it removes a part of the original word while maintaining its meaning, it is categorized as slang through clipping formation.

Datum 52

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
<u>Couldn't</u> care less what you think	Icy

In the lyrics "Couldn't care less what you think", the phrase "couldn't care less" means that the person has no interest or concern about the opinions of others. It's a way of expressing complete indifference.

The word "couldn't" is a clipped form of "could not". According to the Cambridge Dictionary, couldn't is a common contraction used to simplify speech and writing. Collins Dictionary also defines couldn't as the usual spoken form of could not. Since it shortens

the original phrase while retaining its meaning, it is classified as slang through clipping formation.

Datum 75

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
'Cause good girls always finish last	Wannabe

The lyric "Cause good girls always finish last" means that being compliant and trying to please others can result in something unsatisfactory.

The word "cause" is a clipped form of "because". According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, 'cause is a frequently used abbreviation in daily conversation. Collins Dictionary also states that 'cause is an informal way of saying because. Since it removes part of the original word while maintaining its meaning, it is categorized as slang through clipping formation.

5. Variation

Elisa Mattiello (2008), defines variation as a slang formation mechanism involves altering the spelling of a base word to create a new slang term. This can include changing letters, adding or omitting parts of the word. These variations often make the word more casual, playful, or expressive and are commonly used in informal contexts.

Datum 32

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
<i>Don't <u>ya</u> bring me down</i>	Sneakers

The phrase means asking someone not to make you feel sad or discouraged. In the lyrics "Don't ya bring me down", the word "ya" is a variation of "you". According to the Cambridge Dictionary, ya is a casual version of you. Merriam-Webster Dictionary also states that ya is used in informal speech to represent you. Since it alters the spelling of an existing word to make it more relaxed and informal, it is categorized as slang through variation formation.

Datum 76

SONG LYRICS	TITLE OF SONG
<u>Yeah</u> , I'll be staying true to myself	Wannabe

The phrase means that the singer will be honest and stick to their true self. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, yeah is an informal way of saying yes. Collins Dictionary also defines yeah as a casual spoken form of yes. This variation makes the word sound more relaxed and natural in conversation. Since slang often alters standard words to create a more casual and expressive tone, yeah is categorized as variation formation, where the spelling of a base word is modified to sound more relaxed and conversational.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher found 5 types of slang word formation consists of compounding, suffixation, blending, clipping, and variation with a total of 84 data. A total of 84 data consists of 1 compounding, 1 suffixation, 28 blending, 35 clipping, and 19 variation. These results show that the most commonly type of slang word formation is clipping with 35 data. It indicates that clipping is the dominant process for forming slang words in the lyrics of ITZY's English version songs.

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful for other researchers and readers. It is also anticipated that readers will gain an understanding of slang words, not only within the context of everyday conversations but also through artistic works, such as song lyrics. This research is still a long way from perfection, but it is hoped that future research can be better and more specific. The researcher suggests that future research on similar topics regarding slang language could explore additional media, such as young adult novels or TV series, to further enhance the research. This work also can be a reference for students of English Literature or students on related fields. It can help and provide guidance for students' research on this topic.

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