

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG USED IN JUSTIN BIEBER SONG'S

LEVIEG. MERAY, NITHA V. F. LIANDO, TIRZA KUMAYAS

English Education Department

Faculty of Languages And Arts

Universitas Negeri Manado

Correspondence author: nihtaliando@unima.ac.id

Received: 20 April 2023

Accepted: 14 May 2023

Published: 15 May 2023

Abstract: The study's objective is to identify kinds of slang used in Justin Bieber's lyrics and the slang words used in them. The researcher analyzed the data using qualitative research. The author followed Bogdan and Biklen's (1992) suggested methods for analyzing the collected data. 30). The data were analyzed in four stages: unitization, categorization, explanation, and interpretation. The researcher used four steps to collect data: 1) Reading and comprehending the lyrics. 2) determining which slang terms are utilized in the lyrics; 3) highlighting the slang terms in the lyrics; 4) identify and categorize slang terms' meanings. In light of the consequence of information about shoptalk language in Justin Bieber melodies verse. following conclusions can be drawn from the research's findings and analysis: The slang used in a song not only teaches us new vocabulary but also new information. As a result, slang is one of our ways of expressing ourselves, teaches us about language and slang, and makes our songs interesting. Nowadays, slang is a part of language, so it is easy to understand and improve one's knowledge of slang. There is slang in movies, songs, tapes, journals, and the language of unique groups; however, it is important to know that slang is polite language used in conversation. By learning slang, the reader will understand the new language.

Keyword: *Slang in a song, slang lyrics, Justin Bieber song, Slang in a song*

INTRODUCTION

The most crucial aspect of every living thing is language. As individuals in this world we really want language for correspondence to the others even, the creatures and need their own language to be utilized in their lives. Language, according to Meyer F. Charles (2009), is one of many different communication systems, one that is unique to humans and distinct from, for example, the communication systems that animals use. There are three ways language works: writing, speech, and signs (which are used by deaf people). With exception of sign languages, all languages are spoken, but only a

few are written. To concentrate on language, etymologists center around two degrees of portrayal: pragmatics, the investigation of how setting (social and semantic) influences language, and syntax, the portrayal of how people structure etymological designs, from the degree of sound up to the sentence. A community's culture and social structure are intertwined with its language. This scenario might make it possible to distinguish diction between different areas and another.

Shoptalk the non-standard language assortment is occasional, involved by youngsters or a specific gathering for interior correspondences that are not individuals from the gathering don't have any idea. Despite the fact that an idiom is a collection of words whose individual meanings differ from those of their combined meanings, this page describes slang terms that are frequently used this time, typically by young people. states that slang is the language of youth and generally sounds strange when spoken by older people (Holmes, 2001: 167).

Shoptalk language is definitely not an authority language or it is casual language, in spite of the fact that it is generally utilized for correspondence in many purposes, as many words immediately become obsolete and old on account of patterns. Slang language does not have a formal classification other than possibly being sub class of the language. Slang terms are frequently use in song lyrics, particularly in Justin Bieber's. The author of this study wants to learn more about slang words, especially those that are used in songs. Shoptalk language is the semantic right of youngsters and generally sound odd in the mouth of a more seasoned individuals, (Holmes, 2001: 167)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Terms Defined "In order to clarify the key' terms utilized in this study, the following definitions are proposed: Language: According to Wardaugh (1977:3), "language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication." Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that also studies how people use language in social interactions and the relationship between language and society. They are interested in identifying the social functions of language and the ways in which it is used to convey social meaning, and they are interested in explaining why we speak

differently in various social contexts. Janet Holmes in 1992.1) Slang: Shoptalk is the non-standard language assortment is occasional, involved by youngsters or a specific gathering for interior interchanges that are not individuals from the gathering don't have the foggiest idea. The idiom, on the other hand, is a collection of words whose meanings differ from one another. Slang is a term that is frequently used during this time period, typically by young people.

Variety of languages: Language are something adaptable that can be change like clockwork. One fact about languages is that they change constantly over time, differ from one another, and come in many different varieties. The used a single language that is distinct within a single community is the cause of the language variation, as evidenced by the fact that older people do not speak like younger people and men do not speak like women. "Language, in other words, varies not only according to social characteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex)," Trudgill wrote in Mukhtar Abadi (1983:100). The same speaker employs various linguistic varieties for various purposes and situations.

Justin Bieber's lyrics to the song: In November 2009, Bieber released his first EP, My World. In the United States, it was rated platinum. In March 2010, was certified platinum in the United States and debuted at or close to number one in several nations. The single "Baby" came before it.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study design was descript qualitative research because it described types of lyrics in a Justin Bieber song. The data found in this study were analyzed using qualitative research, which produces data that is descriptive. It's a look at how Justin Bieber's songs use slang. Collecting relevant data for the purpose of determining the study's outcomes He deemed the following data collection methods essential for this study: 1) reading the lyrics and comprehending them; 2) determining which slang terms are utilized in lyrics; 3) Denoting shoptalk words tracked down in verses; 4) identifying and categorizing slang terms' meanings.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The most important part of this research is data analysis because it serves to answer the problem statements and show the results. The following steps were used by the researcher to carry out this study after data collection: First and foremost is to lessen the information, just picked the verses that pre-owned shoptalk. The second step is to display the data and to classify the data. To classify the data, the researcher followed the slang type theory of Allan and Burridge (2006): Imaginative sort, Saucy sort, Imitative sort, Abbreviation type, Cutting sort. Thirdly, action of clarification .Ultimately, movement of End drawing/Check the shoptalk and furthermore to see as the importance.

Analysis of the Data

According to the table above, there are a total of 24 slang words used in Justin Bieber songs:

All over the world;

All the bad;

All yours;

The love story of my baby in my head;

Favorite Girl

Baby

Data Reduction

No	Slang Word	Sentence
1	Doin	Baby what you <u>doin'</u> , where you at, where you at?

2	Actin	Whyyou <u>actin'</u> so shy? Holdin'
		holdin' back
3	Holdin	Whyyou actin' soshy? <u>Holdin'</u>
		holdin' back
4	Cuz	<i>'Cuzall around the world, people want to be</i>
		<i>loved (yeah)</i>
5	DJ	<i>So <u>DJ</u>bring that, bring that, bring that,</i>
		<i>bring that back</i>
6	Ain't	<i>It's another, if it <u>ain't</u>one thing</i>
7	Wanna	<i><u>Wannabe</u>, wanna be just like talk like, you</i>
8	„em	<i>Don't let <u>'em</u>change your mood</i>
9	Oughtta	<i>Wanna be, wanna be everything I <u>oughtt</u>abe</i>
		<i>to you to you, toyou</i>
10	Phone	<i>Waiting your <u>phon</u>eto call sometime soon</i>
11	Babe	<i>You know it<u>B</u>abe</i>

12	Gonna	You ain't <u>gonna</u> find it dancing with him No
		Oh
13	Ya	I adore <u>ya</u>
14	Cause	<u>Cause</u> you were Romeo, I was the scarlet
		letter
15	Walkin	<u>Walkin</u> around with a little attitude?
16	You'd	I thought <u>you'd</u> always be mine (mine)
17	Gotta	But you <u>gotta</u> listen
18	Backpack	Stay in my <u>backpack</u> forever
19	Gunna	Everything's <u>Gunna</u> Be Alrigh...
20	Imma	<u>Imma</u> make you shine bright like you're
		laying in the snow
21	Chillin	<u>Chillin'</u> by the fire while we <u>eatin'</u> fondue
22	Buzz	I could be your <u>Buzz</u> Lightyear fly across
		the globe
23	Tryna	Yeah, they <u>tryna</u> get at me, yeah
24	Gon'	How you <u>gon'</u> play me? How you gon' break

To work with, the scientist showed information in light of the grouping of shoptalk. Therefore, the slang types theory developed by Allan and Burrige (2006) served as a guide for classifying slang. There are five distinct categories of slang, including: 1. *Creative* type indicates a completely new vocabulary in the slang, 2. *Flippant* type refers to slang that is composed of two or more words and does not correspond to the denotative meanings of the words themselves, 3. *Slang Imitative* of the "imitation" type borrows from or derives from Standard English words, uses Standard English in a different way, or combines two words, 4. *Acronym type* of longer words form the acronym type, 5. *Clipping type* of the longer words in clipping type have the same meanings as the longer ones.

"This section discusses data analysis findings. In light of the consequence the information about shoptalk language in Justin Bieber melodies verse. The author of the study discovers that the lyrics to Justin Bieber's songs contain some slang terms. Category can be used as a slang term. The pronoun, verb, noun, adverb, adjective, and particle are all part of speech.

"The author discovered some shoptalk in Justin Bieber melodies verse, after that denoting the shoptalk word was tracked down in the verses and findings and arrange the importance of the shoptalk word that found in the verse are utilized by Justin Bieber. Subsequent to gathering shoptalk in verses, the essayist looking the attribute of shoptalk word are connected with shoptalk was tracked down in verses. The characteristic was found to be transformation, blending, and clipping form.

Conclusion

The following conclusions can be drawn from the research's findings and analysis: The slang used in a song not only teaches us new vocabulary but also new information. As a result, slang is one of our ways of expressing ourselves, teaches us about language and

slang, and makes our songs interesting. Because slang is now a part of the language, it's easy to understand and learn. You can find slang in movies, songs, tapes, journals, and the language of different groups. However, you should know that slang is polite language used in conversation. By learning slang, the reader will understand the new language.

REFERENCES

- Abadi, M. 2010. *Analysis On the Use of Slang on Eminem's Lyrics*. Malang: University of Mulana Malik Ibrahim.
- Ayto, J. 1998. *The Oxford Dictionary of Slang*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bogdan, R.C., Biklen, S.K.1982. *Qualitative research for education:anintroduction to theory and method*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. Inc
- Chaer, A and Leonie A. 1995. *Sociolinguistic Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: Rineka cipta.
- Fidiyanti, M. 2013. What is Slang? [PDF Document]
- Holmes, J. 1992. *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. New York: Logman Group UK Limited.
- Holmes, J. 1995. *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. London: Logman Press. Hymes, D. 1989. *Foundation in Sociolinguistic an ethnographic approach*. University of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.
- Ismail, M. 2014. *An Analysis of Slang Used by Alexander Eglek's Community Surabaya*. Surabaya: University of Sunan Ampel.
- Littosseliti, L. 2010. *Research Method in Linguistic*. Reprinted 2011 (twice) Oxford. 2000. *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press. Trudgil, P, Natalie and Ester. 2006. *The Handbook of Language Variation and Change*. USA: Blackwell Published.
- Wardaught, R. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. New York: Basil Blackwell
- Wardaught, R. 2006. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. USA: Blackwell Publishing.