


Gen Alpha Slang in 'Last Rizzday Night' Lyrics: A Semantic Analysis

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A B S T R A C T

This study investigates the semantic evolution of Generation Alpha's slang as reflected in the lyrics of Jelly House's YouTube song Last Rizzday Night. As a digital-native generation, Gen Alpha frequently reshapes language through their engagement with digital media. Analysing 15 slang terms, including "Rizz," "Skibidi," and "Sigma," the research examines how their meanings align with or diverge from standard dictionary definitions. Using a qualitative descriptive methodology, the study highlights linguistic shifts driven by digital culture, such as "Rizz" symbolizing charm and social success, and "Sigma" representing self-reliant confidence. The findings emphasize the role of contextual semantics in understanding generational language trends, offering insights for educators, content creators, and marketers aiming to connect with Gen Alpha effectively.

Keywords: *Semantics, Generation Alpha, Song Lyrics Analysis.*

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INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of digital technology has revolutionized various aspects of life, including communication. Generation Alpha, born from 2010 onward, represents the first cohort to grow up entirely in a digital world. With constant exposure to platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok, this generation has developed distinct linguistic patterns shaped by their digital media consumption. Their use of language reflects not only generational identity but also the rapid evolution of communication in a hyperconnected society.

As digital natives, Gen Alpha frequently adopts and reshapes language, creating slang and expressions influenced by online trends, influencers, and social interactions. This phenomenon is particularly evident in children's songs featured on the Jelly House YouTube channel. While these songs aim to entertain, they also serve as vehicles for learning, cultural expression, and the reinforcement of social identity. The lyrics often include distinctive terms, such as "Rizz," "Skibidi," and "Sigma," which resonate with the linguistic preferences of this generation.

The use of these terms reflects a broader semantic shift in language. As Crystal (2008) observed, youth language is highly innovative, often responding to cultural and digital trends. Terms like "Rizz," symbolizing charm and social success, and "Sigma," representing independent confidence, exemplify how Gen Alpha redefines meanings to align with their digital lifestyles. This highlights the need to examine how lexical meanings, defined in dictionaries, and contextual meanings, shaped by usage, differ in their linguistic practices.

Children's song lyrics, such as those produced by Jelly House, are not only entertainment but also a medium for encoding generational values and norms. They

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combine educational elements with cultural relevance, reflecting the experiences and aspirations of Gen Alpha. As Gee (2004) noted, language mirrors the social world, and analyzing how young people engage with language in media reveals insights into their social and cultural realities.

This research investigates the semantic aspects of 15 slang terms found in Jelly House's song *Last Rizzday Night*. Using Lyons' (1995) framework of lexical and contextual meaning, the study examines how these terms align with or diverge from their dictionary definitions. It aims to uncover how digital culture influences the interpretation of words and phrases, creating new meanings within generational contexts.

The findings of this study have both theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, it contributes to the field of semantic studies by exploring how Gen Alpha's language evolves through digital media. As Thorne (2008) emphasized, language adapts to social and cultural change, and this research highlights the dynamic interaction between media, culture, and linguistic practices. The study also underscores the role of contextual semantics in understanding how Gen Alpha communicates.

Practically, this research offers valuable insights for educators, content creators, and marketers. Educators can use the findings to develop materials that resonate with Gen Alpha's linguistic preferences, while content creators can craft messages that align with the values and language of younger audiences. Similarly, marketers can design campaigns that effectively engage this digitally-savvy generation by understanding their language use.

In conclusion, this research aims to provide a deeper understanding of how Gen Alpha's slang reflects the interplay between digital media and linguistic evolution. By analyzing the lyrics of Jelly House's *Last Rizzday Night* through a lexical and contextual semantic approach, this study offers a clearer picture of how language adapts in a rapidly changing digital world. The findings reveal not only the cultural significance of Gen Alpha's slang but also its broader implications for communication in the digital era.

METHOD

This research adopts a qualitative descriptive approach to explore Generation Alpha's language as reflected in the lyrics of *Last Rizzday Night*, a song featured on the Jelly House YouTube channel. By focusing on the terms, phrases, and expressions used in the song, this study seeks to uncover both their lexical (dictionary-based) and contextual meanings, highlighting the semantic shifts influenced by digital culture.

Data Collection

The primary data for this research comprises the words, phrases, and sentences used in the song *Last Rizzday Night*, sourced from the Jelly House YouTube channel via a video uploaded in October 2024 (accessible at link). To systematically gather data, the researcher carefully watched and listened to the song multiple times to capture relevant terms, selecting it based on its explicit use of language associated with Generation Alpha. Additional videos in the Jelly House YouTube playlist were reviewed to ensure the relevance and consistency of identified terms. Finally, extracted words, phrases, and sentences containing Gen Alpha language were classified and categorized for further analysis.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis process followed structured steps to ensure accuracy and depth of interpretation. First, terms were categorized based on their type, such as slang, cultural references, or expressions unique to Generation Alpha. Next, lexical analysis was conducted by examining the basic or standard meanings of each term using dictionary definitions or commonly accepted interpretations. This was followed by contextual analysis, where the meanings of the terms were explored in relation to their usage within the lyrics and the broader generational and cultural context, considering the song's narrative, tone, and visuals. Finally, the findings were synthesized to draw conclusions about the semantic shifts and cultural significance of Gen Alpha's language as represented in the song.

Analytical Framework

The analysis was guided by the distinction between lexical and contextual meaning as defined by Lyons (1995). Lexical meaning refers to the general or dictionary definition of a term, while contextual meaning considers the interpretation of a term based on its usage within a specific situation or cultural setting. This dual perspective allowed for a comprehensive examination of how terms like "Rizz," "Skibidi," and "Sigma" acquire new connotations within the digital media landscape.

Tools and Instruments

To ensure a thorough analysis, the research utilized transcription software to document the song lyrics accurately. Dictionary resources, including online and physical references, were used to identify the lexical meanings of terms. Observational notes were also maintained to record nuances in how the lyrics were delivered, including tone, rhythm, and visual cues in the video.

Expected Contributions

This methodological approach not only provides insights into the semantic development of Gen Alpha's language but also offers a practical framework for analyzing digital media content. By combining lexical and contextual analyses, this study highlights how language evolves in response to media consumption and cultural shifts, particularly among younger generations.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

After analysing the data from the song Last Rizz Day Night on the Jelly House YouTube channel, the researcher identified 15 slang terms frequently used in the lyrics. These terms represent the creative and dynamic nature of Generation Alpha's language, which is heavily influenced by digital culture, internet memes, and social media trends. The complete list of terms and their meanings is presented in Table 1, and the full script is attached in the Appendix.

The Meaning of Terms used in lyrics

Table 1. The Meaning of Slang Terms

No	Slang Terms	Meaning
1	Skibidi	This Terms refers to a dance and meme movement that went viral on social media sites like TikTok. Here, it is used often to highlight how meme culture shaped Gen Alpha's language. The viral song "Skibidi" by the Russian band Little Big helped popularize the Skibidi dance itself.
2	Rizz	Popularity on social media sites like Discord and TikTok, this term means "to flirt" or "to impress someone with charm." This is at the heart of the song's concept, as the phrase is used to imply social achievement in a variety of scenarios, especially romantic or lighthearted ones.
3	Gyatts	Humorous variations or slang for "gals" or "girls", showing how Gen Alpha adapts and reinterprets existing terms for communication within certain groups.
4	Sigma	Refers to the "sigma male" archetype, a term used in internet subculture to describe men who are independent, independent, and do not seek validation from society. The song mentions "I'm sigma", reinforcing the idea of being tough or confident.
5	Fanum's taxing	Refers to an internet personality, Fanum, who is part of the YouTube group "The Beta Squad." The term "taxing" here might be used in the sense of taking over or controlling a situation, aligning with the playful and ironic nature of the song.
6	Diddy's maxxed out in the yard	Refers to a person who is being mentioned in relation to having an elevated or exaggerated presence; this person may be Sean "Diddy" Combs. "Maxxed out" may imply being in a condition of tremendous intensity or being in control of a situation.
7	Mousepay on the tap to pay	Humorous references to electronic payment systems (such as "tap to pay"), with "Mousepay" possibly referring to a meme or inside joke involving digital payments or a figure in online culture.
8	Discord mod	This terms describes a moderator on the well-known gaming and online community chat app Discord. The amusing self-deprecating statement "I smell like a discord mod" refers to someone who may be stereotypically controlling or excessively involved in

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		online groups.
9	Doxxed	A reference to the doxxing phenomenon, where someone's private information is maliciously revealed online. This is often used in a humorous or exaggerated context to describe privacy invasion.
10	Feastable Bars	This could refer to the popular snack brand Feastables, which is associated with YouTuber MrBeast. A reference here might indicate sharing something valuable or enjoyable (e.g. a chocolate bar) with a friend or co-worker.
11	Ishowspeed	Refers to the popular YouTuber IShowSpeed, known for his energetic and comedic content. The reference to him jumping over cars is likely a humorous exaggeration related to his internet persona and stunts.
12	John Pork	A meme character on the internet, John Pork is often used for comedic effect, with a "random" or absurd personality. The song's reference to streaming with John Pork reinforces the humor and randomness of Gen Alpha's internet culture.
13	Baby Gronk	A reference to Baby Gronk, a young social media figure known for his football-related content. This could represent the playful, competitive aspect of Gen Alpha culture, particularly in relation to online influencer trends.
14	Alpha Male	Stereotypes, often discussed in internet culture. An "alpha male" is seen as dominant and successful
15	Beta L	Refers to a loss or failure in a social context.

Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by the writer in Last Rizz Day Night Song from Jelly House YouTube, it is known that the use of slang Terms can also be found in lyrics that discuss particular topics with the source. From the results the writer found that the types of slang that are total 15 Fresh and Creative Slang Terms. The use of slang terms in the song Last Rizz Day Night reflects the way Gen Alpha utilizes language as a form of cultural expression and identity. The findings highlight the creative and evolving nature of Generation Alpha's language, with slang terms reflecting their unique cultural identity and engagement with digital trends.

Cultural Identity and Expression

The use of terms such as "Rizz" and "Skibidi" underscores how Gen Alpha integrates meme culture, social media, and internet trends into their everyday language. These terms go beyond literal meanings, symbolizing humor, self-expression, and participation in a shared digital community. For example, the phrase "Rizz Day Night" in the song conveys a playful narrative about social charm and success, rooted in TikTok culture.

Digital Culture as a Linguistic Influence

Slang terms like "Discord mod" and "Mousepay on the tap to pay" demonstrate how Gen Alpha's language is shaped by their interactions within digital spaces. These terms reflect stereotypes and humor associated with online communities and activities, bridging the gap between virtual and real-life experiences. The humorous reference to "IShowSpeed" further illustrates how online personas influence the way younger generations communicate.

Semantic Creativity and Reinvention

The study reveals how Gen Alpha redefines existing words (e.g., "Sigma" and "Gyatts") and creates new ones (e.g., "Fanum's taxing") to suit their context and cultural references. This flexibility in language use demonstrates their linguistic creativity and the dynamic evolution of digital vernacular.

Community and Inclusion

Slang terms in the song serve as markers of in-group identity, fostering a sense of community among listeners who understand these cultural references. Terms like "John Pork" or "Baby Gronk" might seem nonsensical to outsiders but are deeply meaningful to those familiar with the meme culture and digital trends of Gen Alpha.

Comparison with Other Studies

The findings align with previous studies on slang, such as Melin Chasandra's work on Cody Simpson's lyrics and Debora Pramaningtyas' analysis of Pitch Perfect, which similarly highlight the prevalence of fresh and creative slang in popular media. However,

this study uniquely focuses on the influence of digital culture and internet memes, as opposed to traditional themes like love or self-identity.

Broader Implications

The use of slang in Last Rizz Day Night exemplifies how language evolves in response to societal changes, particularly the digital transformation of communication. Gen Alpha's linguistic patterns not only reflect their identity but also provide insights into the future direction of language in an increasingly digital world.

The similarity between this research and Chasandra's. at the same time, the difference lies in the object studied. Melin Cassandra focuses on describing the slang words used in the lyrics of the song Pop by Cody Simpson, explaining the various slang terms and connecting them to mood, love, and narcissism. while the author chose Last Rizz Day Night Song from Jelly House Youtube as the research object. Sita Zakiyatu Musofa's "An Analysis of Slang Terms in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie" (2020). The primary objectives of this study are to define slang phrases, comprehend their sorts, and comprehend the justification for their usage in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle. The terms that are most frequently used are creative and fresh. Khoiriah (2021) selected the film "An Analysis of Slang Words Used in The Social Network Movie" as the subject of her investigation. This research differs from Fika's, which focuses on categorizing the different word formation processes in slang words and categorizing the purposes of slang words in the movie The Social Network. Additionally, the style of clipping that is most frequently seen in Social Network films was discovered.

The research "Analysis of Slang Words on Twitter: Gender" by Siti Swita (2022) shares theoretical parallels with this study, which similarly employs the descriptive qualitative technique. The objects of this research were 30 accounts on Twitter, of which 15 were male users and 15 were female users. According to the study's findings, women use more imitative slang, while men use more acronym-type slang. The research "Analysis of Slang Words in Instagram Comments on Celebrity and Politician Accounts" by Ulandari (2021) utilized Instagram comments belonging to politicians and celebrities as research objects and found that slang language was often found in celebrity comment columns because it was considered normal in society.

The research "A Word-Formation Analysis of Slang Expressions in Pitch Perfect Movie Script" was conducted by Primaningtyas in 2016. Has similarities with this research in that Debora also uses descriptive methods in her research. The goal of Debora's research is to identify the syntactic structure of slang terms included in the Pitch Perfect movie script and elucidate their meanings by analyzing how they are spoken. In contrast to this research which uses Allan and Burridge's theory to analyze the data, Debora analyzes it using the Yule word formation process hypothesis and the movie screenplay as data.

The research "Analysis of Slang Words Produced by Members of the Indonesia Hunters English Club in WhatsApp Groups" by Wardayani (2020) is comparable to this one. employs the same techniques for data collection and analysis. Thorsten used theory to calculate the data and discovered the prevalent kind. With a score of 40%, the imitation type is the most common slang. It is followed by the brash type with a score of 27.5%, the fresh and innovative type with a score of 17.5%, and the acronym and clipping type with a score of 7.5%. We can compare and contrast various slang types with various research objects based on a number of earlier studies.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of slang language in the song Last Rizzday Night by Jelly House on YouTube reveals that the predominant types of slang used are fresh and creative, with 15 identified terms reflecting the dynamic and evolving nature of Generation Alpha's language, heavily influenced by digital culture, memes, and social media. Slang serves as a tool for

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interaction and cultural expression, fostering closeness and a sense of identity among its users. As shown in this study, its use extends beyond lyrics to other media, such as podcasts, that discuss related topics. This research highlights the flexibility and creativity of Gen Alpha's linguistic practices, showcasing how they reshape and redefine language in the context of their digital experiences.

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