

REFERENCES

- Akindele, D. O. (2011). *Linguistic Landscapes as Public Communication: A study of Public Signage in Gaborone Botswana*. *International Journal of Linguistic*, 3(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v3il.1157>.
- Astrinita, A. D. (2019). *Linguistic Landscape in The Shopping Centers in Makasar*. Makasar: Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin.
- B Horner, L. M. (2011). *OPINION: Language Difference in Writing: Toward A Translingual Approach*. *College English*. 73. 303-321.
- Backhaus, P. (2007). *Linguistic Landscapes: A Comparative Study of Urban Multilingualism in Tokyo*. . Clevedon–Buffalo–Toronto: Multilingual Matters. doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.21832/9781853599484>.
- Ben-Rafael, E. S.-H. (2006). *Linguistic Landscape as Symbolic Construction of the Public Space: The Case of Israel*. *International Journal of Multilingualism*. 3. doi:10.1080/14790710608668383.
- Bourhis, R. Y. (1992). *The Language of Public and Commercial Display in Quebec: Research Plan for the Development of A Linguistic Law*. Quebec: Council of The French Language.
- Crystal, D. (1997). *English as a Global Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, D. (2003). *English as A Global Language. (2nd ed. First ed., 1997)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- E. Shohamy and D. Gorter. (2009). *Linguistic Landscape: Expanding The Scenery*. New York: Routledge.
- Gorter, D. (2007). *The Linguistic Landscape in Rome: Aspects of Multilingualism and Diversity*. The ISME Journal.
- Gorter, D. (2007). *The Linguistic Landscape in Rome: Aspects of Multilingualism and Diversity*. . The ISME Journal.
- Gruyter, W. d. (2004). In book: *Sociolinguistics. An International Handbook*.
- Herviyanti and Fajar. (2014). *Register Used by Business Community in William*. Surabaya: State Islamic University.
- Julie S. Amberg and Deborah J. Vause. (2010). *American English: History, Structure, and Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 978-0-521-85257-9.

- Ketut Artawa and I Wayan Mulyawan. (2015). *Keberadaan Out Door Sign di Kawasan Wisata Kuta (Kajian Linguistik Landscapes)*. Denpasar: Universitas Udayana.
- Kotler, P. (2002). *Manajemen Pemasaran, Edisi Milenium, Jilid 2*. Jakarta: Prenhallindo.
- Lam, A. (2001). *Bilingualism*. In R. Carter & D. Nunan (Eds.), *The Cambridge guide to teaching English to students of other languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lauder, A. (2008). *The Status and Function of English in Indonesia: A Review of Key Factors*. Makara, Sosial Humaniora. 12 (1). 9-20.
- Nash, J. (2016). *Is Linguistic Landscape Necessary?* London: Routledge. 41 (3). 380-384.
- R. Landry and Richard Y. Bourhis. (1997). *Linguistic Landscape and Ethnolinguistic Vitality: An Empirical Study*. Journal of Language and Social Psychology. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0261927X970161002>.
- Reh, M. (2004). *Multilingual Writing: A Reader Oriented Typology with Examples from Lira Municipality (Uganda)*. International Journal of the Sociology of Language, 2004 (170).
- Richard M Ryan and Edward L Deci. (2000). *Self-Determination Theory and The Facilitation of Intrinsic Motivation, Social Development, and Well- Being*. American Psychologist. 55(1). 68-78.
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa (Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik)*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Van Mensel, L. V. (2016). *Linguistic Landscapes*. Oxford Handbook of Language and Society. Oxford: OUP. pp.423-449.