

REFERENCES

- Amos, H. W. (2017). Regional language vitality in the linguistic landscape: hidden hierarchies on street signs in Toulouse. *International Journal of Multilingualism*, 14(2), 93–108. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14790718.2015.1103244>
- Ardhian, D., & Fajar, Y. (2017). Linguistics Lanscape in Malang City, East Java. *JETAFL (Journal of English Teaching as a Foreign Language)*, December, 25–42.
- Backhaus, P. (2006). Linguistic Landscapes: A Comparative Study of Urban Multilingualism in Tokyo. In *Linguistic Landscapes: A Comparative Study of Urban Multilingualism in Tokyo*. Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Bainbridge, W. A. (2019). Memorability: How What We See Influences What We Remember. *Psychology of Learning and Motivation*, 70, 1–27.
- Chen, S. (2016). Linguistic Landscape and Space: A Multimodal Analysis of Linguistic Landscape in Robot Open Space. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 5(6), 90–98. <https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.5n.6p.90>
- Cindy, J., AS, R. M., & Ayendi. (2022). The Study of Noun Phrase Structure of English Names for Menus in Selected Restaurants and Cafes in Padang Chinese Town, Indonesia. *Linguistika Kultura*, 11(1), 33–45.
- Coulmas, F. (2003). Writing Systems: An Introduction to Their Linguistics Analysis. In *Cambridge University Press*. Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global Language* (Second Edi). Cambridge University Press.
- da Silva, A. M., Tjung, Y. N., Wijayanti, S. H., & Suwartono, C. (2021). Language use and tourism in Yogyakarta: The linguistic landscape of Malioboro. *Wacana*, 22(2), 295–318. <https://doi.org/10.17510/WACANA.V22I2.721>
- Erinaldi. (2016, November 3). 4 Rahasia Sukses Bisnis Orang Minang. *Liputan 6.Com*. <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/2641967/4-rahasia-sukses-bisnis-orang-minang>
- Fairclough, N. (1989). Language and Power. *Longman*.
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Media Discourse*. Hodder Headline Group.
- Fairclough, N. (2004). Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research. In *Routledge Taylor & Francis Group*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actamat.2005.01.043>
- Fakhiroh, Z., & Rohmah, Z. (2018). Linguistic Landscape in Sidoarjo City. *NOBEL: Journal of Literature and Language Teaching*, 9(2), 96–116. <https://doi.org/10.15642/nobel.2018.9.2.96-116>
- Foster, M., & Welsh, A. (2021). English Usage in the Linguistic Landscape of Balikpapan's Main Thoroughfares. *Indonesia and the Malay World*, 49(145), 448–469.
- Gorter, D. (2006). Linguistic landscape: A new approach to multilingualism. In *Linguistic Landscape: A New Approach to Multilingualism*. Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Gorter, D. (2013). Linguistic landscapes in a multilingual world. *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, 33, 190–212. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0267190513000020>

- Harsa, L. N. (2014). *Introduction to Words and Morphemes* (Module 1). <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4243/1/BING4316-M1.pdf>
- Hult, F. M. (2014). Drive-thru Linguistic Landscaping: Constructing a Linguistically Dominant Place in a Bilingual Space. *International Journal of Bilingualism*, 18(5), 507–523. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1367006913484206>
- Irene, E. Y. (2013). The Hegemony of English in Public Discourse. *Lingua Cultura*, 7(1), 39–42.
- Isman, J., Rasyad, H., Nikelas, S., Amir, Z., & Husin, N. (1978). *Kedudukan dan Fungsi Bahasa Minangkabau di Sumatera Barat* (S. Effendi, B. Suhardi, & D. Sugono (eds.)). Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Ives, P. (2004). *Language and Hegemony in Gramsci*. Fernwood Publishing.
- Janks, H. (1997). Critical Discourse Analysis as a Research Tool. *Discourse: Studies in the Cultural Politics of Education*, 329–342. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470674871.wbespm143>
- Kress, G., & Leeuwen, T. van. (2006). *Reading Images: The Grammar of Visual Design* (Second Edi). Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Landry, R., & Bourhis, R. Y. (1997). Linguistic Landscape and Ethnolinguistic Vitality: An Empirical Study. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, 16(23), 23–49. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0261927X970161002>
- Lawrence, C. B. (2012). The Korean English Linguistic Landscape. *World Englishes*, 31(1), 70–92. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-971X.2011.01741.x>
- Lazer, W. (2009). *Handbook of Demographics for Marketing and Advertising: Sources and Trends on the U.S. Consumer*. Lexington Books.
- Mahsun. (2005). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan Strategi, Metode, dan Tekniknya*. PT Raja Grafindo Persada. <https://www.ptonline.com/articles/how-to-get-better-mfi-results>
- Manan, S. A., David, M. K., Dumanig, F. P., & Channa, L. A. (2017). The glocalization of English in the Pakistan linguistic landscape. *World Englishes*, 36(4), 645–665. <https://doi.org/10.1111/weng.12213>
- McGovern, K. (2019). *Why Did English Become the “Global Language”?* Medium: English Language & Literature. <https://medium.com/english-language-faq/why-did-english-become-the-global-language-9bbc14b532cd>
- Merriam Webster. (n.d.). *Merriam Webster*. Merriam Webster. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>
- Merriam, S. B. (2009). Qualitative Research. In *Jossey-Bass*.
- Nikolaou, A. (2016). Mapping the Linguistic Landscape of Athens: the Case of Shop Signs. *International Journal of Multilingual*. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14790718.2016.1159209>
- Ponge, F., & Gavronsky, S. (1979). *The Power of Language: Texts and Translations*. University of California Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/40134822>
- Protassova, M. M. (2021). *Linguistic Reactions to COVID-19: The Case of Tourism in Helsinki in Summer 2020*. University of Helsinki.
- Purnanto, D., Yustanto, H., Ginanjar, B., & Ardhian, D. (2022). English Operation in Public Space: Linguistic Landscape in Culinary Business of Surakarta, Indonesia. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 18(1), 345–360. <https://doi.org/10.52462/jlls.186>

- Qureshi, I. A. (2007). *The Hierarchy of Linguistic Unit* (No. AP504192).
- Rohmah, Z. (2005). English as a Global Language: Its Historical Past and Its Future. *Bahasa Dan Seni*, 1, 106–117.
- Saldanha, G., & O'Brien, S. (2014). *Research Methodologies in Translation Studies*. Routledge.
- Scollon, R., & Scollon, S. W. (2003). *Discourses in place*. Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Shang, G., & Guo, L. (2016). Linguistic Landscape in Singapore: What Shop Names Reveal about Singapore's Multilingualism. *International Journal of Multilingualism*, 14(2), 183–201.
- Silverman, D. (2004). Qualitative Research: Theory, Method and Practice. In *Qualitative Research* (Vol. 2nd, p. 378). Sage Publications, Inc. <http://books.google.com/books?hl=de&lr=&id=v6X7SolgXVUC&pgis=1>
- Strauss, A., & Corbin, J. (1998). *Basics of Qualitative Research: Techniques and Procedures for Developing Grounded Theory*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Duta Wacana University Press.
- Tang, H. K. (2018). Linguistic Landscaping in Singapore: Multilingualism or the Dominance of English and Its Dual Identity in the Local Linguistic Ecology? *International Journal of Multilingualism*, 17(2), 152–173. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14790718.2018.1467422>
- Yendra, & Artawa, K. (2020). Lanskap Linguistik. In *Deepublish Publisher*.
- Zahara, I., & Wijana, D. P. (2022). The Function of English Usage on Linguistic Landscape of Padang: A Case Study on Khatib Sulaiman Street. *Lingua Didaktika*, 16(1), 026–043. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ld.v16i1.115206>
- Zulprianto. (2020). *Two Indonesian Translations of Animal Farm: Linguistics, Ideology, and Equivalence*. Deakin University.

