



# CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE WRITTEN WORKS BY @SENYORA SANTIBAÑEZ IMPLICATION IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

<sup>1</sup>Lady Mie M. Noval, <sup>2</sup>Marilou Y. Limpot

Master of Arts in Education - Teaching Filipino

<sup>1</sup>Master of Arts in Filipino, University of Mindanao, Digos City, Philippines

<sup>2</sup>Doctor of Education, Professor, University of Mindanao, Davao City, Philippines

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## ABSTRACT

Education is one of the most affected areas of the digital era, and it is an associated concern that should only be given rapid investigation and solutions, similar to how social media influencers influence young people. That's why the researcher decided to look into books based on a popular social media influencer's post. Only the researchers reviewed the two books written by @Senyora Santibañez in order to study the content and determine the implications in language teaching. The researcher did an excellent job of identifying topics that piqued the reader's interest and demonstrating linguistic characteristics based on Magaiwa's characteristic and conceptual neologism (2016). Based on the author's statement and the linguistic features found in the work, the researchers discovered and created four categories of topics: morphological process, which focuses on borrowing words and reduplication of words, and semantics, which focuses on denotation, connotation, and figures of speech. From there, the researcher has laid out and identified six implications: (1) realistic, (2) aid in the development of vocabulary knowledge, (3) innovative methods of expression, (4) cultivates creativity and linguistic ability, (5) misuses language and (6) potentially cause confusion. As a result, the researchers discovered that as a language teacher, she needed to pay greater attention to current expression trends.

**KEYWORDS:** Social Media Influencer, Linguistic Features, Implication for Language Teaching, Content Analysis and Qualitative Research

## INTRODUCTION

The digital era has ushered in a new era of modern communication through technology, as well as a shift in the field of education, particularly in terms of educational goals, procedure, and delivery of teacher information. A variety of challenges and trials arose as a result of the change, which the administrator and educator had to overcome (Firman, 2020). One example is how social media influencers have influenced students' thinking, behavior, and learning.

This study was conducted out just to gain a better understanding of the changes that are occurring in today's world, specifically how social media influencers influence and effect students' language learning and instruction. This study examines the substance of work based on social media posts from a social media influencer known as @Senyora Santibaez and considers the consequences for language education.

In his study "A Narrative Discourse Analysis of Poe's Short Story "The Tell-Tale Heart": Implications for Language Teaching," Alsahafi (2019) demonstrated how the macrostructure and microstructure of work might be employed in language teaching. One of Edgar Allen Poe's most well-known pieces, which has long been admired by readers. Alfasahi was able to come up with a few suggestions and interesting exercises based on his analysis to help improve language teaching.

## OBJECTIVES

The research aims to discuss and show the possible implications of the works written by @Senyora Santibañez on language teaching. She was the chosen writer because she is one of the well-known social media influencers in the Philippines currently admired by young people.

## METHODS

Roller and Lavrakas (2015) emphasize that qualitative content analysis is a systematic reduction of content, in which the conducted analysis pays special attention to the context to identify the themes contained and obtain a meaningful interpretation of the data gathered. According to Bengtsson (2016), the purpose of content analysis is to understand, organized, and elicit meanings from the collected data, and from there the researcher will make a real conclusion. This design will help greatly to assess the topics and linguistic characteristics of the books from the morphological process and semantic nature towards its implications in language teaching.

Only the researcher reviewed the two books of @Senyora Santibañez entitled "Lakompake" and "Make Love Not War".



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

**Table 1**

*The topic discussed by @Senyora Santibañez in her work*

Topics by Category	Statements were taken from the books of @Senyora Santibañez	Reference
Timely topic	Sa panahon ngayon, laganap na ang mga taong paasa. Lalo na sa larangan ng pag-ibig. Talaga kasing may mga taong kina-career ang pag-papaasa sa ibang tao, nage-enjoy sila na nakikitang may umaasa sa kanila. Feeling mo kasi nakakaganda at nakakagwapo kapag may patay na patay sa'yo tapos ikaw pa-chill chill lang, tatapunan lang ng pansin kung kailan mo gusto. Ny*ta 'di ba?	Lakompake (p83)
	Wala namang masamang manghiram lalo na kung gipit, pero 'yung nangutang na nga tapos siya pa mayabang at kapag siningil e nagagalit, aba e ang kakapal ng mukha n'yo! Pwe! Pera lang 'yan kung tutuusin, pwede 'yang palitan. Pwedeng kitain. Pero 'yung tiwala na nasira, mahirap 'yan ibalik. Nagpakumbaba ka na lang sana, hindi 'yung ikaw pa mayabang. Lecheng flang 'to!	Make Love Not War (p 48)
Interesting topic	Simula nung nauso ang hastags, aba! Ang mga Hampaslupa, na-curious na rin kung paano ba ito ginagamit. Ang pangunahing paggamit ng hashtag ay para maging organisado ang paghahanap ng opinion ng mga tao depende sa isang issue sa pamamagitan lamang ng pagclick sa hastag. Pero ayaw patalo ng mga Hampaslupa papansin, talagang dapat magamit nila ito, dapat sabay sila sa uso.	Lakompake (p 15)
	Isa pa 'tong mga lecheng mahilig magpicture na di related sa picture. Ano bang trip n'yo, ha? Lagi na lang ako nakakakita ng ganyan, pero ang kinakainisan ko talaga eh 'yung mga magpicture na kita 'yung cleavage nila tapos may Bible verse. Aba! Very wrong! Maling mali! Masasampal ko kayo! Dinadamay n'yo pa Bibliya d'yan sa kaharutan n'yo!	Lakompake (p 16)
	Sa panahon ngayon, mahirap nang makahanap ng totoong kaibigan. Ang hirap na kasing magtiwala sa mga hampaslupa. Nagkalat ang mga abusado at manloloko. Isali mo pa 'yung mga kaibigan nan ang-aagaw ng jowa! Kaya naku, todo ingat talaga ako sa pagpili ng mga kaibigan ko.	Make Love Not War (p 28)
	Inggit ka? E di bumili ka. Mga bashers nating gusto tayo maging guilty sa mga bagay na pinagpaguran naman natin. Tama na pagiging inggitera, fren.	Make Love Not War (p 69)
	Pwede pa rin naming maging RK ang mga umiinom ng tubig gripo pero hindi sila ganap na rich kid. Dapat tatandaan na kung gusto mong maging tunay na RK, 'wag kang iinom ng tubig gripo. Hindi nakakaganda. Pwe!	Lakompake (p 34-35)
	Kasi pag kamag-anak, madalas, kung ano-ano pang sinasabi. Sila 'yung wala na ginawa kundi sabihin kang "Tumaba ka yata" "Uy, akala ko ba nagda-diet ka?", "Wow! Bilog na bilog ah!" Akala siguro nila, nakakatuwa sila. Kung pwede nga lang sabihin na, "At least itong taba pwedeng tunawin, pero 'yang kapangitan mo, hindi." Gano'n! Pero syempre, dahil kadugo mo (na hindi halata dahil ampapanget!), ngiti-ngiti na lang tayo.	Make Love Not War (p49-50)
Ako 'yung tipo ng kaibigan na magsasabi sa'yo na 'wag kang masyadong ngumiti kasi andami mong tinga. Wala kang pambili ng dental floss? Pwe! Ganon dapat, totoo tayo sa friends natin! Pag mabaho hininga nila, reaktin mo agad! O kaya ikaw na lang ang mag-adjust? Lagyan mong toothpaste ilong mo, kakahiya naman kasi sa kanya di ba?	Make Love Not War (p 34)	
Hindi naman sa nilalahat ko yung mga nagpicture ng pagkain, pero karamihan talaga ganyan ang intensyon. Hilig-hilig magmayabang ng kinakain pero 'pag kasama mo naman, tubig na nga lang, nagkukuripot pa. Pwe.	Lakompake (p 28)	



Controversial topic	<p>“Wag kang magugulat kung may kotse ka na after 3 months.” Luh! ‘Yan na naman s’ya! Ipapakita na naman ‘yung kotse n’ya from Google. ‘Yung ibang networkers, talagang dadalhin ka sa kotse nilang maganda para ipagmayabang. Sasabihin nilang ‘yun ang bunga ng pagne-networking nila. Pero sa katotohanan, iisa ang kotse pero maraming may-ari! Lahat ng networkers ‘yun din ‘yung kotse! Mga hunghang! Alam ko na galawan n’yo!!!</p>	Lakompake (p 57)
	<p>Ang malanding nagpapakita ng motibo, gusto makakita ng embutido.</p>	Lakompake (p81)
	<p>Malandi, haliparot, at kiri. Sila na yata ang mga pinakakinakainisan ko sa lahat! Totoo! Galit ako sa malalandi! Lalo na dun sa mga wala naman karapatang lumandi! ‘Yung mga lumalanding pailalim, ‘yung mga lumalandi kahit taken na, ‘yung lumalandi pero puro bagsak ang exam, ‘yung lumalandi ng boyfriend/girlfriend ng iba! Basta lahat ng uri ng kalandian, ayaw ko! Against tayo d’yan! Very wrong!</p>	Lakompake (p67)
	<p>From the root word “pamin,” ibig-sabihin pa-men, or nagpapanggap na lalake. Itinatago ng mga pepper steak na ito ang kanilang tunay na sekswalidad. Bakit? ‘Di ko rin alam. Siguro dahil sa pamilya, takot sa panghuhusga, o kung real talk lang din naman, para makalandi rin ng ibang paminta!</p>	Lakompake (p123)
	<p>Pamintang buo. Ito ‘yung mga bakla na bihis lalaki, astring lalaki, mahilig sa gym, mahilig magpa-macho, pero mahilig din sa macho. Sila ‘yung hindi mo talaga mapagkakamalan na bakla pag nakita at kinausap mo, kasi nga BUONG-BUO ‘yung character peg nila na lalaki sila. Kahit anong pilit mo, hindi talaga umaamin, magkamatayan na!</p>	Lakompake (p125)
	<p>Dede, boobs, boobies, breasts, at dyoga. Ilan lamang ‘yan sa mga katawagan sa dibdib ng kababaihan. Ngunit hindi talaga lahat ay nabiyayaan ng Maykapal, karamihan sa kababaihan ay napagkaitan ng dede, talagang nagkanglilit, gamunggo! Swear!</p>	Lakompake (p126-127)
The topic opens up a new issue	<p>Ang tunay na RK, may paid apps. Feeling siguro ng ibang tao, porket naka-iPhone sila e RK na agad sila. Pwe! Naka-iPhone nga pero pagtingin mo ng mga apps puro libre. Paano hindi afford bumili. Ito talagang mga nagmamayaman na ‘to, feeling nila iPhone ang solusyon para umangat ang social status nila.</p>	Lakompake (p35)
	<p>Etong mga emoji na ito ay may nga kahulugan at dapat ginagamit ng tama. Kadalasang ginagamit ang mga ito para iparamdam ang kanilang saloobin, para malaman ang mood nila, o manglandi! Totoo! ‘Yan ang pangunahing silbi ng mga emoji, ang manglandi! Maglalagay ng heart-heart, kisses, o blushing emoji! Oo, mga higad talaga.</p>	Lakompake (p118)
	<p>Malalaman mo kung plastik ang isang tao sa pamamagitan ng pag galaw ng mata nila! Usong uso ito sa mga kabataan ngayon! Mga mahilig mandilat! Mang-irap! ‘Wag na ‘wag ko lang talaga mate-tyempohan na may nang-iirap sa’kin, nako dudukutin ko ‘yang mga mata n’yo!</p>	Lakompake (p41)
	<p>Pwede kang i-back bite anytime, anywhere. Kaya hindi pu-pwede ang Social Media sa mga mahihina ang loob, hindi ka uubra dito fren. Konting mali mo lang, trending ka na agad! Lahat magagalit sa’yo kahit hindi pa nila naririnig ‘yung side mo. Ang saya di ba?</p>	Make Love Not War (p20)
	<p>Agree ako kay BFF Nancy na mag-forgive. BUT DON’T FORGET. Magkaiba ‘yun. ‘Wag mong kakalimutan ang mga kawalanghiyaan nilang ginawa sa’yo para hindi na maulit. Dahil pag ‘yon naulit nila sa’yo, shunga ka.</p>	Make Love Not War (p57)



**The topic discussed by @Senyora Santibañez in her work**

It's easy to see why @Senyora Santibaez's work is popular; the topics are relevant, engaging, and contentious, and they raise new issues.

**Timely topic**

It discusses those who give false hope, as well as unending debt and concerns of social media usage that, despite being corrected a few times, many people continue to do. People are no longer only critics; they are also contributors to the creation of content, as authors draw on their own experiences as well as information gleaned from social media (Von Nordheim et al. qtd. 2018).

**Interesting topic**

@Senyora Santibañez captures the tickle and interest of the readers because she knows that human emotions should not be ignored. Even the journalists they cannot afford to ignore people's preferences, it is difficult for them not to appreciate and pay attention because

readers may think to seek other sources of information and comfort (Tandoc & Vos, 2015).

**Controversial topic**

Writer's value controversial topics that are hotly debated on social media to inspire and draw on the story to be made (Garimella et al. 2018). @Senyora Santibañez boldly and fearlessly discussed these topics like wrongdoing of networking, lewdness, sexuality, and small tits of women because it gets more attention.

**The topic opens up a new issue**

It will be considered old-fashioned if people who share their own stories and have been included in a journalist's stories are not given enough recognition (Parmelee et al. 2017). While @Senyora Santibañez gives her followers the opportunity to share freely their opinions by opening up topics like real rich people should have paid apps, the real meaning of emojis, plastic gestures, social media, and moving on, it has many branches that are possible sources of new issues. She also gives appreciation and recognition by including their different opinions in her books.

**Table 2**

*The linguistic features used by the writer in her books*

Linguistic Features (Morphology)	Statements were taken from the books of @Senyora Santibañez	Reference
Words borrowed from the English language that are trending because of social media	<p>Jsuko! Puro mukha n'yo nsa lang nakita ko sa <i>news feed</i> ko! Para na akong tumitingin ng Powerpoint presentation!</p> <p>Eto pa! 'Yung mga mahilig magpasalamat sa lahat ng nagla-like at pumupuri sa mga status at pictures nila. Ay no, hindi kayo magalang, <i>famewhore</i> kayo.</p> <p>Na-<i>poke</i> lang, soulmate n'ya na agad! Ganyan ang galawan nila! Dahil sa panahon ngayon, nakadepende ang bilis ng paglandi sa bilis ng internet connection!            .Mga feeling maganda <i>distorted</i> naman ang picture para lang magmukhang payat.</p>	<p>Lakompake (pahina 18)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 19)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 75)            Make Love Not War (pahina 18)            Lakompake (pahina 27)</p>
English words that are familiar and often used by youth especially the conyos	<p>Noon pa man, laganap na talaga ang <i>Social Climbers</i>, at mas lalo silang dumami nung nauso ang social media.</p> <p>Kaya 'yung mga nagsasabi na, "nasa nagdadala lang 'yan," 'yan yung mga dukha na walang pambili kaya sa <i>imitation</i> umaasa.</p> <p>Yung mga kababata mong ime-message ka sa Facebook! Sasabihin na mag-<i>catch up</i> naman daw kayo at matagal na kayong 'di nagkikita.</p> <p>O, aminin n'yo 'yan. Di talaga maiwasan minsan na may maka-<i>clash</i> kang kamag-anak.</p> <p>Una, 'yung <i>backstabber</i>. Ayaaaan, nakuuuu, magaling lang pag nakaharap ka.</p> <p>Gustong ipakita ang isusuot nila, para ipaalam sa lahat na may pupuntahan silang lugar na pang sosyal man o hindi, pero ganun ang <i>get up</i> nila.</p>	<p>Lakompake (pahina 35)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 52)            Make Love Not War (pahina 49)            Make Love Not War (pahina 50)            Lakompake (pahina 30)</p>



Borrowed words that are easy to remember because it pertains to different faces of love	Yang <i>closure</i> na ‘yan ay para lang dun sa mga tanga na umaasa na magkakabalikan pa rin sila ‘pag nagsawa na ‘yung X nila sa pinalit sa kanila!	Lakompake (pahina 108)
English words reduplicate by the writer	Sasabihan ng <i>cool off</i> para umasa ‘yung isang tao na may chance pa pero wala na naman talaga dahil ang katotohanan, naglaho na yung pagmamahal, at gusto na humanap ng iba! Pwe!.	Lakompake (pahina 91)
	Ang ate at ang kuya, hindi nilalandi. Tandaan n’yo ‘yan! <i>Incest</i> ba gusto n’yo?	Lakompake (pahina 76)
Reduplicate to emphasize her point	Kailangan n’ya raw ng <i>space</i> . Balak yatang mag-astronaut namputa.	Lakompake (pahina 91)
	<i>Break</i> na kayo ‘di ba? Tulungan kitang kalimutan siya	Lakompake (pahina 73)
	Ang <i>sweet-sweet</i> sa isa’t isa! Nagki-kiss pa! Akala ko ba best friend? Eh bakit daig n’yo pa ang magjowa? Mga malalanding ‘to!	Lakompake (pahina 76)
	‘Yung <i>close-close</i> kunyari, pero pinaplastik ka lang pala.	Lakompake (pahina 50)
(Semantic) Direct and unbridled statements (Denotative meaning)	‘Di kagaya dati na kailangan mo pang makilala ang tao, <i>date-date</i> , usap-usap para magkalandian!	Lakompake (pahina 75)
	Pag may type ‘yan na lalaki, hindi n’ya pa rin sasabihin na bakla s’ya. Sasabihin n’ya lang, “Tol, <i>trip-trip</i> lang,” ganya! Ganyan ‘yang mga ‘yan!	Lakompake (pahina 125)
	Bakit ka pa mag <i>e-exert</i> ng effort pansinin ang mga walang kakwenta-kwentang bagay? Mute! Unfriend! Block! Gano’n para wala laging iniisip.	Make Love Not War (pahina 20)
(Denotative meaning)	Wala namang masamang manghiram lalo na kung gipit, pero ‘yung nangutang na nga tapos siya pa mayabang at kapag siningil e nagagalit, aba e ang <b>kakapal</b> ng mukha n’yo!	Make Love Not War (pahina 48)
	Aba ang galing naman, instant na pala ang dasal ngayon. Ito namang mga <b>uto-uto</b> , todo like, at ishe-share pa.	Lakompake (pahina 22)
(Denotative meaning)	Marami ang nafa-fall <b>agad-agad</b> sa mga paasa na ‘yan dahil sa karisma nila.	Lakompake (pahina 85)
	“Ang sarap mo sigurong maging girlfriend.” ‘Yang mga quing inang mga lalakeng ‘yan, ang <b>hilig-hilig</b> sabihin sa mga babae ang lintanyang ‘yan, para ano?	Lakompake (pahina 97)
(Denotative meaning)	Kaya minsa, ang sarap idelete ‘yung status kasi pag-open mo sa Facebook marami kang notifications tapos pag tingin mo, ‘yung mga lecheng ‘to pala! <b>Nagpulong-pulong</b> na naman!	Lakompake (pahina 19)
	• The writer is really good at implying, this is one of her qualities that people admire because she can voice things that others cannot say.	Make Love Not War (pahina 122)
(Denotative meaning)	Bakit ka pa makikipagtalos, kung pwede naman manampal?	Make Love Not War (pahina 18)
	Welcome sa social media. Kung saan ang mga may utang ay palaging naka #blessed at travel goals pero pagsiningil mo sila pa ang galit.	Make Love Not War (pahina 18)
(Denotative meaning)	Laging mag-ingat, shunga ka pa naman.	Lakompake (pahina 18)
	Hindi pinapangalandakan kung anong ginagawa at kinakain nila. Tanging mga nagmamayaman lang ang gumagawa n’yan.	Lakompake (pahina 27)
(Denotative meaning)	Lahat naman ng tao ay malandi, kanya-kanya lamang itong level. Pero ‘yung iba talaga, sagad-sagaran ang kalandian! Hindi mapigil-pigilan!	Lakompake (pahina 67-68)



Subtly implied (Connotative meaning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are context clues to easily determined the meaning, it is really necessary not to take the world literally because it really has a deep meaning, in order to understand the statement.</li> </ul> <p>Kaya nga thankful talaga ako na nahanap ko si BFF Nancy, siya ang nagsilbing liwanag sa madilim kong nakaraan.</p>	Make Love Not War (pahina 28)
	Para makalimutan ang mga hayop na ‘yan, kakailanganin mo ang mga sumusunod: lakas ng loob, dedikasyon at ganda.	Lakompake (pahina 103)
	Iniwan ka sa ere.	Lakompake (pahina 103)
	So eto ikaw, umasa na pagkahilom ng mga sugat, may taong handang tulongan kang bumangon ulit.	Lakompake (pahina 95)
	Kaya dapat sintomas pa lang, puksain na agad sila. Layuan habang maaga para hindi iiyak-iyak sa dulo	Lakompake (pahina 95)
Using Irony that hides teasing and insults in praise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statements that will make you really think, if it is praise or sarcasm</li> </ul> <p>Malinis ang kanilang kalooban! ‘Di ba nakakagulat na may malalanding malinis ang kalooban? Sila ‘yung tipo ng malalandi na nakakaakit dahil mababait sila.</p>	Lakompake (pahina 70)
	Ganyan sila ka-dedicated sa network! Talagang mapapatawa ka na lang sa inis pag nabasa mo ang mga comments nila! Mga mukhang walang pinagkakaabalahan sa buhay kundi pakikipag-debate kung ano raw ang mas sikat na network!	Lakompake (pahina 25)
	Alam na alam nila na kailangan mo ng karamay sa oras ng hinagpis kaya handa nilang ialay ang kanilang malanding katawan para lamang matulungan ka.	Lakompake (pahina 73)
At first, it seems flattering but in the end, it turns out the sarcasm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People will think at first that this statement is about praising but in the following phrase, they will see the real intention.</li> </ul> <p>Oh bigyan ng palakpak, kulang ‘yan sa atensyon.</p>	Lakompake (pahina 119)
	‘Wag na wag mong iisipin na panget ka, hayaan mong kami na lang mag-iisip no’n, ipaubaya mo na.	Make Love Not War (pahina 122)
Using Simile with intention of ridiculing and amusing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although the language used is not a direct comparison, it is obvious what the statements want to convey.</li> </ul> <p>Tapos lumalaki pa ang tyan. nagmumukhang butete.</p>	Make Love Not War (pahina 21)
	Kahit anong gawin mo, kung mukha ka namang rambutan, never ka magmumukhang rich kid.	Lakompake (pahina 40)
	Talagang hopeless case na, ‘di kaya sa makeup-makeup lang, nagmumukha tuloy silang tempura.	Lakompake (pahina 69)
	Hayaan mo silang maglaway, tatal mukha naman silang aso.	Lakompake (pahina 105)
	Then pag sila sila na lang, mas malambot pa sila sa bulak.	Lakompake (pahina 125)
Direct criticism using Metaphor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The persona referred to in the statements is directly compared to the crab, shrimp, animal, bamboo, and plateau.</li> </ul> <p>Iwas-iwas din tayo sa mga talangka na ‘yan! ‘Yan ‘yung mga friend na hindi nagiging masaya sa mga achievements mo sa life.</p>	Make Love Not War (pahina 32)
	Nandyang din yung mga malalanding hipon na babae na walang tigil sa paglalagay ng makeup.	Lakompake (pahina 68)
	Ang x minsan letra, madalas hayop! oo! hayup talaga ‘yang mga lecheng ‘yan!	Lakompake (pahina 102)
	Dios mio! Kawayan ba ‘to? kasi super straight talaga nila, plateau kung plateau.	Lakompake (pahina 127)



Human error is realized through Personification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The writer chooses to give life to the plant called ‘makahiya’, ‘karma’, and pimples to make people realize their mistakes.</li> </ul> <p>Nahiya ang makahiya sa sobrang sensitive ng mga taong ito</p> <p>Always remember, laging nagmamasid si kumareng karma natin.</p> <p>Nilalahat ko na dahil pimples na lang ang hindi nang-iiwan sa panahon ngayon!</p>	<p>Make Love Not War (pahina 48-49)</p> <p>Make Love Not War (pahina 56)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 92)</p> <p>Make Love Not War (pahina 76-77)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 40)</p>
Using Synecdoche that consistently draws on human emotions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only a part of a person is mentioned, there are the heart, blood, and intestines to represent the person.</li> </ul> <p>Ano ang dapat sundin sigaw ng puso o sigaw ng nanay mo? Bakit kaya bang mangbato ng tsinelas ng sigaw ng puso?</p> <p>Talagang namang mag-iinit ang dugo mo .</p> <p>‘Yan palang mga paasa na ‘yan ay iisa lang ang takbo ng bituka, talagang pare-parehas lang ang ginagawa nilang style.</p> <p>Mga walang puso ‘yang mga ‘yan!</p> <p>Kukunin ang opportunity kahit kakabreak n’yo lang o habang walang nagmamay-ari ng puso mo.</p>	<p>Lakompake (pahina 84)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 93)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 72)</p>
Her persona stands as a cocky and perfect person with use of Hyperbole Her point was emphasized by using Hyperbole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These statements are no longer reflect reality. One of her styles was to exaggerate his statements as a cocky and perfect person to make her readers happy</li> </ul> <p>Kaya pagsasampalin mo sila sa isip mo hanggang macomatose ang mga leche.</p> <p>Wala akong kamalian kaya walang mapupuna sakin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The writer has done too much underestimation and exaggeration to emphasize what she wants to convey.</li> </ul> <p>Dapat tatandaan na kung gusto mong maging tunay na rk, ‘wag kang iinom ng tubig gripo. Hindi nakakaganda.</p> <p>Ang kalandian ay nakakahawa, feeling ko dapat na itong bantayan ng World Health Organization dahil widespread disease na ito.</p> <p>“Bigyan ng milyong palapak!” Gunggong! Baka ikaw ang sampalin ko ng milyong beses!</p>	<p>Make Love Not War (pahina 20)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 42)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 34-35)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 67)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 57-58)</p>
Using Metonymy to talk about different faces of love	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The wording in these statements is more than the literal meaning, a term has been changed to deepen the statements</li> </ul> <p>Ganyan ang takbo ng roleta nila. Kaya hindi nauubos ang mga umaasa sa mundo.</p> <p>Pagnahulog ka, nako, kabahan ka! Mahirap umahon.</p> <p>Pag na-fall ka sa isang tao, sahig ang bagsak mo dahil walang sasalo sa’yo.</p>	<p>Lakompake (pahina 83)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 84)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 85)</p>
Utilize Metonymy to talk about hypocrisy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The word gay was replaced by ‘pamintang buo’(whole pepper) and ‘pamintang durog’ (crushed pepper) while the eagerness was replaced by word hungry.</li> </ul> <p>Itong mga pamintang durog naman na ito ay nagmula sa pagiging buo, then biglang nadurog. Mga dinikdik ng tadhana.</p> <p>Mga gutom lagi sa papuri.</p>	<p>Lakompake (pahina 125)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 30)</p>

**Linguistic features that seen in the two books of @Senyora Santibañez**

Draws inspiration from Magaiwa’s neologism concept (2016) and Sperber and Wilson’s relevance theory (1997). The analysis of the morphological process focuses on

word borrowing and reduplication. In semantics, it focuses on denotation, connotation meaning, and figures of speech.



### Words borrowed from the English language that are trending because of social media

Often in multilingual human-to-person interactions on social media, he often changes his language (Patro et al. 2017). Newsfeed, famewhore, poke, distorted and social climbers are just a few of the words borrowed by the author that is trending because of social media.

### English words that are familiar and often used by youth especially the conyos

According to Reyes (2017), conyos are people who love to use Taglish in their expressions. The borrowed words catch up, clash, backstabber, imitation, and get-up are just a few of the frequently heard words spoken by conyos.

### Borrowed words that are easy to remember because it pertains to different faces of love

The issue of love has also been the subject of numerous academic studies from various cultures and societies (Sun & Yang, 2019). It just means that it really grabs attention, especially if uses the right term, @Senyora Santibañez preferred to borrow words in English like closure, cool-off, incest, space, and break, even though it has an equivalent word in the Filipino language.

### English words reduplicate by the writer

Reduplication is the term for words that are processed to produce different meanings by repeating some parts or the whole words themselves (Urbanczyk, 2017). In books, you can see the English words that she borrowed and reduplicated, like 'sweet-sweet', 'close-close', 'date-date', 'trip-trip', and exert where only part of the root word exert is reduplicated.

### Reduplicate to emphasize her point

Reduplicate should be used on a special occasion like if you want to emphasize or prove something (Magaiwa, 2016). Like @Senyora Santibañez used of the word 'kakapal', 'uto-uto', 'agad-agad', 'hilig-hilig', and 'nagpulong-pulong' she used it to emphasized what she was saying and gain attention.

### Direct and unbridled statement (Denotative meaning)

Denotative is the primary literal meaning of words with one specific meaning (Zuhdah & Alfain, 2020). @Senyora Santibañez is known for her unbridled speech like this one "Lahat naman ng tao ay malandi, kanya-kanya lamang itong level. Pero 'yung iba talaga, sagad-sagaran ang kalandian! Hindi mapigil-pigilan!" It is straightforward and easy to understand.

### Subtly implied (Connotative meaning)

Connotative is a word that can have many meanings beyond its original meaning (Pratiwi et al. 2020; Masriyah et al. 2019). "Kaya nga thankful talaga ako na nahanap ko si BFF Nancy, siya ang nagsilbing liwanag sa madilim kong nakaraan." This statement carries many hidden meanings, the word light means guidance while darkness are wrong doings.

### Using Irony that hides teasing and insults in praise

Words that you think are praiseworthy but it was the opposite (Weitzel et al. 2016). The author uses many words of praise but behind the words, it is already streaked with insult.

### At first, it seems flattering but in the end, it turns out the sarcasm

In the middle or end of the statement, you can see the true purpose of the statement, an insult like this statement "Oh bigyan ng palakpak, kulang 'yan sa atensyon." It is also possible that the author just wants to make people laugh, using sarcasm is not just focused on insulting (Thompson et al. 2016).

### Using Simile with the intention of ridiculing and amusing

A simile compares two different things but has similar characteristics (Siregar & Pane, 2020; Damayanti 2018; Harun et al. qtd. 2020; Bjorklund, 2020). The author loves to use the word 'mukha' for her vague comparison with the purpose of ridicule and amuses, she compares a fat person to pufferfish, someone who pretends to be rich to 'rambutan', and ugly people who are trying to be pretty to tempura.

### Direct criticism using Metaphor

In metaphor, it no longer uses a related word because the comparison is directly made (Setiawati & Maryani, 2018). The author, directly criticizes human beings, she compares them to the crab that loves to pull down, people with beautiful bodies to shrimp, caterpillars that itch, animals because of their behavior, and bamboo and plateau due to small chest.

### Human error is realized through Personification

Human nature is applied to the plant which becomes shy according to the author if you think carefully, it really happens in real life because if you touch the 'makahiya' it will fold, but the description made by the author can still be considered personification. Because it applies human characteristics to objects as if they could act like humans (Fitria, 2018; Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2018).

### Using a Synecdoche that consistently draws on human emotion

There are two types of synecdoche first there is generalization where sum stands for the part of an object (Yousif, 2020). What can be seen in the works of @Senyora Santibañez is the second type where only the body part represents the whole person, there is the heart which the author used to describe the person who's in love and the person who is ruthless, blood for the person who feels angry and the intestine used to represent and describe the person who's giving falls hope.

### Her persona stands as a cocky and perfect person with use of Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a statement that is too much about something that no longer reflects the reality of life (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020). For example, the cocky statement of the author "Pagsasampalin mo sila sa isip hanggang macomatose."





**Her point was emphasized by using hyperbole**

Often it is used to get the attention of the reader (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020). Just like the author’s desire not to multiply people who love to flirt, she exaggerated her statement that she even called the attention of the World Health Organization and said that flirting is a widespread disease.

**Using Metonymy to talk about different faces of love**

In metonymy, the name of an object is replaced by another name (Siallagan et al. 2017; Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018). As the life course of a person who’s in love and deceiver, the author @Senyora Santibañez chose to use the

term “takbo ng roleta” because it is just winding, the person who is being deceived becomes the one who’s giving falls hope and the person who’s deceiver before becomes ready to get serious to commitment but eventually deceived.

**Utilize Metonymy to talk about hypocrisy**

Metonymy was used to talk about people who are pretending, like gays trying to become masculine instead of using this term, the author explained that they are also called ‘pamintang buo’ and ‘pamintang durog’ that have been crushed by time but they still acting like men but it is obvious from their actions that they are gays.

**Table 3**

*Implications for Language Teaching*

<b>Implication for language teaching</b>	<b>Proof taken from the books</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Realistic	<p>Realistic statements impress the mind of reader that will ease language teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ang lalakas pang mag-post ng mga travel goals nila, party dito, bili niyan. Pero pag bayad-utang pinag-uusapan, nganga!</li> <li>• ‘Yung mga tao na feeling mo may malasakit pero may malagkit palang hangarin.</li> <li>• Gagamit pa ng po at opo habang kinakausap, hindi bilang respeto dahil nakakatanda kundi panglandi para cute raw.</li> <li>• Sa panahon ngayon, laganap na ang mga taong paasa. Lalo na sa larangan ng pag-ibig. Talaga kasing may mga taong kina-career ang pagpapaasa sa ibang tao, nag-eejoy sila na nakikitang may umaasa sa kanila</li> <li>• Kaibigan mo, takbuhan mo pag nag-aaway kayo ng jowa mo, tapos’yun pala naka-abang na sila sa paghihiwalay n’yo! Ready to attack na! Or in short, ‘yung plastikada nating friends na hindi pa rin natin ma-FO kasi minsan gustong gusto natin silang sakalin!</li> </ul>	<p>Make Love Not War (pahina 48)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 73)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 76)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 83)</p> <p>Make Love Not War (pahina 50)</p>
Aid in the development of vocabulary knowledge	<p>It expands the vocabulary of young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mga oportunistang dayukyok! Pero sa oras na maramdaman o malaman nila na wala ka nang pera, bigla kang lalayuan na parang may sakit, mga manggagamit.</li> <li>• Ito namang malalanding bulalo, sila ‘yung patapon na nga ‘yung mukha, patapon pa ‘yung ugali pero mautak!</li> <li>• Ito namang malalanding buko, sila naman yung mga hindi na nga mga gwapo at maganda dahil sa katigasan ng mukha, wala pang laman ang utak.</li> <li>• Ang satire ay ‘yung mga ‘di totooong mga sulatin na ginawa para maging katawatawa. Oh alam n’yo na? pasalamat kayo sakin. Sobra sobra talagang nakakainis ‘tong mga shunga-shungang naniniwala sa mga satire articles.</li> <li>• ‘Yung mga keyboard warriors. Ito ‘yung ang tatapang sa social media, pero pag kaharap mo na, tiklop naman. Pwe!</li> </ul>	<p>Lakompake (pahina 45-46)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 60)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 70)</p> <p>Lakompake (pahina 24)</p> <p>Make Love Not War (pahina 49)</p>
Innovative methods of expression	<p>Providing ways to freely use the <i>code-switching</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In short, pwde kang i-back bite anytime, anywhere.</li> <li>• Promoting peace pala, and not war (pero with a little bit of darkness siguro)</li> <li>• Wala e, ganito talaga ang social media na kung saan lahat ng bagay ay big deal at feeling ng mga tao, ang lahat ng bagay ay umiikot sa kanila. Kumbaga, sign up at your own risk ito.</li> <li>• Kaya kung meron kayong kaibigan na totoo sa inyo, palaging nandyan for you at</li> </ul>	<p>Make Love Not War (pahina 20)</p> <p>Make Love Not War (pahina 21)</p> <p>Make Love Not War (pahina 20)</p> <p>Make Love</p>



	<p>tanggap ka kahit anong klase ka pang tao, keep them. Don't take them for granted. Treasure 'yan!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Love your enemies. Mas okay na siguro yon kesa pumutok ang litid n'yo sa galit.</li> </ul>	<p>Not War (pahina 44)          Make Love Not War (pahina 52)</p>
Cultivate creativity and linguistic ability	<p>It encourages young people to cultivate their expressive creativity and language skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syempre gusto kong malaman ang kwento ng mga Alipin ko about sa Networking kaya tinanong ko sila kung ano-anong experience nila mula sa mga manlolokong Hampaslupang networkers na ito. Syempre, libo-libong Alipin ko ang nagbahagi ng kanilang istorya, pero ilan lang ang pinili ko para isama sa libro.</li> <li>• Lagi na lang tanong ng karamihan sa mga galing sa break up at pagpaasa, "Ano ba ang ginawa kong mali?" Ang sagot?</li> <li>• Maraming hampaslupa ang nagsasabing mahirap mag move on, pero ang totoo, madali lang ito! Ang gagawin mo lang naman ay kalimutan ang isang taong naging parte na ng buhay mo, oh 'di ba sobrang dali?</li> <li>• Pero nung handa ka na, biglang naglaho! Pinaasa ka lang! Akala mo forever na, drawing lang pala.</li> <li>• Kung magkaka-forever man sa larangan ng pag-ibig, siguro wala nang magsasabi ng salitang forever. Oh di ba ang gulo ng explanation ko? Pangmatalino lang kasi 'yun, kaya kung di mo magets, alam mo na.</li> </ul>	<p>Lakompake (pahina 58)          Lakompake (pahina 103)          Lakompake (pahina 110-111)          Lakompake (pahina 95)          Lakompake (pahina 112-113)</p>
Misuses language	<p>There are a few statements that use language in the wrong way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ang malanding nagpapakita ng motibo, gustong makakita ng embutido.</li> <li>• Bigyan ng malulutong na sampal 'yang hudas na 'yan.</li> <li>• Buhusan ng pagmamahal? Buhusan mo ng mainit na tubig kamo.</li> <li>• Dito bibigyan ko kayo ng tips kung paano iiwasan 'yang mga lecheng paasa na 'yan at kung paano gumanti! Oo! Dapat lagging gumaganti! 'Wag kayong maniwala sa sinasabi ng iba na hayaan lang 'yang mga lecheng 'yan! Dapat n'yong gantihan 'yang mga 'yan! Pag hindi n'yo 'yan niresbakan, nako! Mamimihasa 'yang mga 'yan! Wag kayong papaya na inaapi-api kayo!</li> <li>• Save the planet, kill the malalanding panget!!!</li> <li>• Nakakap*nyeta. Ang sasakit sa mata n'yang mga lecheng estudyanteng nag-aaraldaw sa "edi sa puso mo."</li> </ul>	<p>Lakompake (pahina 81)          Lakompake (pahina 120)          Make Love Not War (pahina 56)          Lakompake (pahina 83-84)          Lakompake (pahina 81)          Lakompake (pahina 15)</p>
Potentially cause confusion	<p>Does not follow the traditional formal use of language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Para kang laging nasa korte, anything you say can be used- ah basta yon.</li> <li>• Heto ang tip ko: hintayin na sila ang mag-first move (text or chat) para hindi halatang karengkeng ka. Gamitin mo ang pagiging pabebe mo!</li> <li>• Kaya ako, happy ako for BFF Nancy at sa new hair niya. Bagay! Matchy-matchy kami.</li> <li>• Kung saan ang mga in a relationship ay nagiging single depende sa kung sinong ka-chat! Malalande!</li> <li>• Mga mapanlinlang na 'to! Salestalk pa more! Pwe!</li> </ul>	<p>Make Love Not War (pahina 20)          Lakompake (pahina 86)          Make Love Not War (pahina 35)          Make Love Not War (pahina 18)          Lakompake (pahina 55)</p>



### Implications for Language Teaching

The researchers were able to identify four (4) positive and two (2) negative implications for language teaching.

#### Realistic

A story must be based on true occurrences in order to strengthen a person's reaction to it (Park, 2016). @Senyora Santibañez uses words to convey the reality of life, which is both enjoyable and chaotic.

#### Aid in the development of vocabulary knowledge

There are many modern and old terms that the author uses in her books and she explains them well such as the word 'dayudok', 'malalanding bulalo', 'malanding buko', 'satire', and 'keyboard warriors.' The books are able to expand the students' vocabulary and help them to be street smart students.

#### Innovative methods of expression

In news or everyday conversation, there are words in English that are often used, it becomes part of the Filipino vocabulary (Baklanova, 2017). The books gave way to the free use of code-switching, students should claim freedom of using it without being afraid.

#### Cultivate creativity and linguistic ability

Motivation is important for an individual to learn a language (Burns & Garcia, 2017; Takaloo & Ahmadi, 2017). This motivation can be seen in the works written by @Senyora Santibañez, she easily captures the tickle of the audience, pushes people to learn how to use language and she also influences her fans to share their feelings freely through it they become more creative while they also enrich the language.

#### Misuses language

Table 3 shows the quotations on what kind of words the author tends to use that are not suitable for the young reader even if she says that she is just joking. It is still inevitable that there will be readers who will use and do the same. According to Buslon and Rillo (2019), there are also young Filipino children who are tempted to be fond of this kind of humor, they are influenced by what they see and hear in various forms of media entertainment.

#### Potentially cause confusion

@Senyora Santibañez does not follow the accustomed formal use of language, there are times when the author deliberately exaggerates the word. For example, the word 'malandi' will be 'malande' to emphasize the word and change the tone that she thinks best suits her statement. In the study of Korolkova and Bowes (qtd. 2020) they mentioned a writer named Alexander Rushkin who produced a work that mixed poetry, fairytales, novels, and pamphlets because of this he was criticized, that his work is erroneous, deviant, and destroys the norms. Yet it cannot be denied that the particular mistake of the writer is considered the modern rule of the new generation of writers.

### CONCLUSIONS

It is necessary to keep up with the cycle of time, as discovered in this study, there are intentional mistakes that writers made specifically in their use of language; they do it so that they can express themselves more freely and consider it art that will open a new door to expression; it should not be called a mistake because it is more about cultivating; it should not be called a mistake because it is more about cultivating. The improvements that the present generation of writers wishes to make will not be easy. The researchers hope that critics will be receptive to this type of speech because the modifications that the writer seeks will make the language and those who use it more comfortable.

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