

**THE FILIPINIZATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
EMPLOYED IN TWITTER**

ORLYN JOYCE D. ESQUIVEL

An Undergraduate Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Department of English and
Humanities, College of Arts and Sciences, Central Luzon State University,
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines
In partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
For the Degree

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
(Language and Literature)**

JUNE 2018

ACCEPTANCE SHEET

This undergraduate thesis entitled, **“THE FILIPINIZATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE EMPLOYED IN TWITTER”**, prepared and submitted by **ORLYN JOYCE DOLLENTE ESQUIVEL**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**, is hereby accepted.


KEVIN RAY V. ABESAMIS
Adviser

MAY 31, 2018
Date Signed

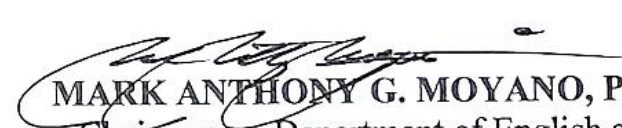

MA. LUISA C. MARMOL
Critic

MAY 31, 2018
Date Signed



GINA C. TAGASA, M.A.
Department Research Coordinator

MAY 31, 2018
Date Signed

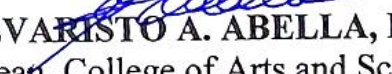
Accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**


MARK ANTHONY G. MOYANO, Ph.D.
Chairperson, Department of English and
Humanities

MAY 31, 2018
Date Signed


RICH MILTON R. DULAY, M.Sc.
College Research Coordinator

6/5/18
Date Signed


EVARISTO A. ABELLA, Ph.D.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences

JUNE 06, 2018
Date Signed

ABSTRACT

ESQUIVEL, ORLYN JOYCE D., Department of English and Humanities, College of Arts and Sciences, Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines. **JUNE 2018. THE FILIPINIZATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE EMPLOYED IN TWITTER**

Adviser: KEVIN RAY V. ABESAMIS

This thesis analyzed sixty (60) selected tweets from Twitter individually, with the purpose of characterizing the distinctive features of Philippine English. The tweets were examined under lexical and grammatical features, alongside with the following linguistic features: graphology, syntax, and lexical semantics. This study used the Language Drift Theory as a basis to explain the process of Filipinization. In giving light to the discussions, descriptive quantitative-qualitative research was employed. Results revealed the prominent lexical, grammatical, and linguistic features through tables and textual analyses, illustrated from the most to least dominant linguistic elements. In terms of lexical features, the nouns were the most observed; and adjectives had the least. Under grammatical features, it was evident that pronouns are the most used; and articles were the least employed. In the graphological level, there was a relative scarcity of period, apostrophe, comma and hyphen in the tweets; yet there were instances of abundant use of period, exclamation mark and question mark resulting to ‘...’, ‘!!!’ and ‘??’. Moreover, the first letter of the first words, the letter ‘I’, and proper nouns were not capitalized. In terms of the spelling, there were abbreviating, shortening, affixing, and misspelling present. Based on the data, misuse of punctuations was the most observable. In the syntactical level, there were tweets that subjected the predicate-initial form, which

executed the 'Philippine-type' patterning. Furthermore, in terms of sentence structure, dependent clause and complex sentence have had the most numbered among the classifications. In the lexical semantic level, the scrutinized Filipinized idioms, and lexical innovations appeared. Lastly, the researcher provided specified comparative analyses to solidify the distinctive features of Philippine English as a dialect of International English with graphology, syntax, and lexical semantics as bases for the discussion. The researcher also had a native speaker as a key informant in able to support the details, and provide nativized English translations.

ABSTRAK

ESQUIVEL, ORLYN JOYCE D., Departamento ng Ingles at Humanidades, Kolehiyo ng Sining at Agham, Pampamahalaang Unibersidad ng Gitnang Luzon, Lungsod Agham ng Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Pilipinas. **HUNYO 2018. ANG PILIPINISASYON NG LENGWAHENG INGLES NA GINAMIT SA ‘TWITTER’**

Tagapayo: KEVIN RAY V. ABESAMIS

Siniyasat ng tesis na ito ang animnapung (60) *tweets* mula sa *Twitter*, upang maipakita ang mga kakaibang katangian ng *Philippine English*. Ang mga katangian ng mga napiling *tweets* ay sinaliksik gamit ang prosesong leksikal at gramatikal, grapolohiya, palaugnayan, at leksikal semantiks. Ginamit sa pag-aaral na ito ang Teoryang *Language Drift* bilang batayan upang maipaliwanag ang prosesong Pilipinisasyon. Ang uring deskriptib kwantitatib-kwalitatib na pagsasaliksik ang ginamit sa mga nilalamang diskusyon. Ipinahayag ng mga resulta ang mga lantad na katangiang leksikal, gramatikal, at lingwistik sa pamamagitan ng mga talahanayan at tekstwal; mula sa pinaka-mababa at pinakamaraming bilang ng mga uri. Sa katangiang leksikal, ang mga pangngalan ang pinakamadami at ang mga pang-uri ang pinakakaunti. Sa katangiang gramatikal, maliwanag na talamak ang paggamit ng panghalip, at ang mga pantukoy ang may pinakamababang presensya. Sa antas ng grapolohiya, mayroong kakulangan sa tamang paggamit ng tuldok, tudling at gitling sa mga *tweets*; gayon pa man mayroon ring manakang-nakang paggamit ng tuldok, tandang padamdang at tandang pananong na nagrerresulta sa ‘...’, ‘!!!’ at ‘??’. Bukod pa rito, ang unang titik ng mga unang salita, ang titik na ‘Ako’, at wastong pangngalan ay hindi naka-malaking titik. Sa mga tuntunin ng pagbabaybay, may *abbreviating*, *shortening*, *affixing*, at *misspelling*. Batay sa datos, ang

maling paggamit ng mga bantas ay ang pinakakapansin-pansin. Sa palaugnayang antas, mayroong mga *tweets* na sumailalim sa *predicate-initial form*, na nagsagawa ng ‘*Philippine-type*’ na istilo. Bukod dito, ang mga tuntuning istraktura ng pangungusap, pantulong na sugnay at pangungusap na langkapan ay may pinakamaraming bilang sa mga klasipikasyon. Sa leksikal semantikong antas naman, ang mga Pilipinasadong idyom, at mga likhang leksiko ay may mataas na bilang ng presensya. Sa gayon man, ang tagapagsaliksik ay naglaan ng mga pagsusuri upang patibayin ang mga natatanging katangian ng *Philippine English* bilang isang diyalekto ng *International English* sa larangan ng grapholohiya, palaugnayan, at leksikal semantiks na ginawang basehan para sa mga nilalamang talakayan. Ang tagapagsaliksik ay nakipag-ugnayan sa isang mamamayan ng Estados Unidos na naging pangunahing tagapagbatid ng impormasyon upang masuportahan ang mga detalyeng leksikal semantiks, at magbigay ng mga pagsasalin sa lenggwaheng Ingles.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

In every generation comes a young mind that will conquer and bring the world into greater heights, a person with the discipline of an athlete, creativity of an artist, and the enthusiasm of a good leader – a person whose qualities are above among the rest.

On the 5th of April, year 1997 at the Rice Capital of the Philippines, this woman was born. In the humble home of Mrs. Victoria Filipina and Mr. Orlando Esquivel, she was raised. She has two younger siblings whom she had taken care of when they were still kids. At such a young age, during her elementary days, her talents, as well as her competitiveness, started to come out. She spent a few years learning the piano. She began joining quiz bees and art competitions, and in the long run, she qualified into various regional art contests. Her perseverance and determination helped her graduate with honors.

Secondary Education was her time of prospering, as she discovered more and more of herself. Again, she graduated with excellence and garnered a fair number of medals.

She studied at the premier Central Luzon State University (CLSU), and took up Bachelor of Arts in Language and Literature. The program helped her to develop her passion and ability in writing. Aside from being a writer, she is currently honing her skills in painting, photography, playing the piano, and blogging.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Foremost, her profound gratitude goes to her thesis adviser, **Mr. Kevin Ray V. Abesamis** for his time in improving her study and making an effort to explain the concept of Language Drift Theory. His guidance and immense knowledge were essential to the birth of this thesis;

She would like to express her sincere gratitude to her critic, **Ms. Ma. Luisa C. Marmol** for the excellent comments and detailed review during the preparation of this document;

A special thanks to the DEH Chairperson, **Dr. Mark Anthony G. Moyano** for the enthusiasm and the knowledge he imparted throughout her whole stay in the ABLL program;

A lot of thanks to **Mr. Noel Kevin F. Siason**, whose encouraging and loving words kept her going when coffee had lost its stimulating effect;

She would also like to thank her beloved parents, **Mrs. Victoria Filipina** and **Mr. Orlando M. Esquivel**, who have been a source of inspiration. They supported her throughout her academic trajectory despite the self-alienation that came as a result of pursuing her goals. She is extending her gratitude to her sibling, **Aileen Rose D. Esquivel** for the continued love, patience, and understanding in times of pressure; and

Last but certainly not least, the researcher is highly grateful to God for His blessings that continue to flow into her life.

ORLYN JOYCE DOLLENTE ESQUIVEL

DEDICATION

To my beloved parents, who unfailingly give their full support, love, and care;

To Noel, who inspires me to be strong despite of many obstacles in life;

To the Almighty God, who will always be a continual source of enlightenment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	v
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
LIST OF APPENDIX	xv
THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND	1
Introduction	1
Theoretical Framework	3
Content Words	3
Function Words	4
Graphology	4
Syntax	4
Lexical Semantics	5
Language Drift Theory	6
Paradigm of the Study	7
Statement of the Problems	8
Scope and Delimitation	9
Significance of the Study	10
Definition of Terms	12
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	16
Conceptual Literature	16
National Capital Region	16
Twitter	18
World English	19
Old English	21
Middle English	23
Modern English or Present-Day English	24
American English	25
World Englishes	25
Philippine English	28
Language Drift	30
Shifts in Lexicon	32
Shifts in Syntax	34

New Words by Class Shift	34
Content Words	36
Function Words	36
Graphology	37
Punctuations	38
Capitalizations	43
Spelling	43
Syntax	43
Parts of Speech	43
Complements	49
Sentence Patterns	50
Verbals	50
Clauses	51
Sentence Structures	51
Lexical Semantics	52
Research Literature	53
 METHODS AND PROCEDURES	 58
Research Design	58
Instruments	59
Sampling Procedure	59
Sample	59
Locale of the Study	60
Procedures	61
 PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPREATION OF DATA	 63
Lexical Features	63
Analysis of the Noun Category	63
Singular and Plural Nouns	64
Abstract and Concrete Nouns	73
Common and Proper Nouns	82
Collective, Count and Non-Count Nouns	90
Analysis of the Lexical Verb Category	99
Analysis of the Adverb Category	110
Analysis of the Adjective Category	119
Grammatical Features	128
Analysis of the Preposition Category	128
Analysis of the Pronoun Category	138
Analysis of the Auxiliary Verb Category	148
Analysis of the Article Category	158
Analysis of the Conjunction Category	166
Frequency	175
Linguistic Features	201
Linguistic Analysis at the Graphological Level	201

Linguistic Analysis at the Syntactic Level	216
Sentence Patterns	216
Sentence Structures	232
Linguistic Analysis at the Lexical Semantic Level	244
Distinctive Features	245
Comparative Analysis at the Graphological Level	245
Comparative Analysis at the Syntactic Level	247
Comparative Analysis at the Lexical Semantic Level	248
SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION	250
Recapitulation	250
Summary of Findings	251
Conclusion	255
Recommendation	258
REFERENCE LIST	260
APPENDICES	266

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	Frequency of the Total Number of the General Types of Nouns from the 60 Selected Tweets	175
2	Frequency of the Total Number of the Specific Types of Nouns from the 60 Selected Tweets	178
3	Frequency of the Total Number of Lexical Verbs from the 60 Selected Tweets	180
4	Frequency of the Total Number of Adverbs from the 60 Selected Tweets	182
5	Frequency of the Total Number of Adjectives from the 60 Selected Tweets	184
6	Frequency of the Total Number of Lexical Features from the 60 Selected Tweets	186
7	Frequency of the Total Number of Prepositions from the 60 Selected Tweets	188
8	Frequency of the Total Number of Pronouns from the 60 Selected Tweets	190
9	Frequency of the Total Number of Auxiliary Verbs from the 60 Selected Tweets	192
10	Frequency of the Total Number of Articles from the 60 Selected Tweets	195
11	Frequency of the Total Number of Conjunctions from the 60 Selected Tweets	198
12	Frequency of the Total Number of Grammatical Features from the 60 Selected Tweets	199
13	Misused Graphological Features in the 60 Selected Tweets	214
14	Sentence Structures Present in the 60 Selected Tweets	241

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1	Research Paradigm	7
2	Background of the English Language	21
3	Kachru's Concentric Circles of English	27
4	General Vicinity Map of NCR	60

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX		PAGE
1	Samples	267
2	Program of Works	278
3	Logistics	280

REFERENCE LIST

A. Unpublished Materials

Castillo, A.S., Pengson, C.E., Resma, R.K.P., Tolentino, A.F., & Valdez, M.S. (2015). *Graphological Analysis of Three Selected Poems of William Carlos Williams*. Central Luzon State University.

B. Electronic Sources

Abdullahi-Idiagbon, M.S. & Olaniyi, O.K. (2011). *Coinages in Nigerian English: A Sociolinguistic Perspective*. University of Ilorin. Retrieved from http://nobleworld.biz/images/Idiagbon_AN3.pdf

Alabi, V. (2007). *Lexico-syntactic, Phonological and Graphological patterns, Choices and Devices in Discourse*. Ilorin. Retrieved from https://www.wjrr.org/download_data/WJRR0305032.pdf

Algeo, J. (2010). *The Origins and Development of the English Language: Sixth Edition*. Boston: Michael Rosenberg. Retrieved from <http://ekladata.com/LP-DowGWP2jGZ75kxCZ9PrGnUEg/The-Origins-and-Development-of-the-English-Language-6th-ed.-J.-Algeo-Cengage-2010-BBS.pdf>

Bauer, L. (2002). *An Introduction to International Varieties of English*. Great Britain: Edinburgh University Press. Retrieved from http://perpus.stkipkusumanegara.ac.id/file_digital/An-Introduction-to-International-Varieties-of-English.pdf

Bolton, K. (2013). *World Englishes, Globalisation, and Language Worlds*, 227-249. Retrieved from [http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/kbolton/pdf/\(2013c\)%20Bolton.pdf](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/kbolton/pdf/(2013c)%20Bolton.pdf)

Brutt-Griffler, J. (2002). *World English: A Study of Its Development*. Sydney: Cromwell Press. Retrieved from http://www.australienstudien.org/images/Gast/Journal/16_2002/ZfA_16-2002_109-110_Leitner.pdf

Camus, M. R. (2017). Retrieved from <http://technology.inquirer.net:58090/ph-worlds-no-1-terms-time-spent-social-media>

Clarke, G. (2010). The Register. Retrieved from https://www.theregister.co.uk/2010/02/02/facebook_hiphop_unveiled/

Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global Language* (2nd ed). New York: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from http://culturaldiplomacy.org/academy/pdf/research/books/nation_branding/English_As_A_Global_Language_-_David_Crystal.pdf

Chomsky, N. (1957). *Syntactic Structures*. Paris: Mouton. Retrieved from www.oalib.com/references/7233961

- David, M. & Dumanig, F. (2008). *Nativization of English in Malaysia and the Philippines as Seen in English Dailies*. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228709538>
- Dèchaine, R.M. & Wiltschko, M. (2002). Decomposing Pronouns. *Linguistic Inquiry*, 409-442. Retrieved from ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/002280/current.pdf
- DePietro, P. (2013). Microblogging in the Classroom. *Counterpoints*, pp. 73-83. Retrieved from <https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/itet/article/view/18161/17901>
- Doms, D. (2005). *Roles and Impact of English*. Birmingham: University of Birmingham. Retrieved from <https://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/collegeartslaw/cels/essays/sociolinguistics/Doms6.pdf>
- Erling, E. & Brutt-Griffler, J. (2002). *World English: A Study of its Development*. Retrieved from <https://journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/index.php/cjnse/article/viewFile/30394>
- Espinosa, D. (n.d.). *English in the Philippines*. Retrieved from <http://gilesig.org/26Phil.htm>
- Forlini, G., Bauer, M.B., Biener, L., Capo, L., Kenyon, K.M., Shaw, D.H., & Verner, Z. (2004). *Grammar and Composition* (4th ed). Singapore: Pearson Prentice Hall. Retrieved from <http://www.academypublication.com/issues/past/jltr/vol05/01/jltr0501.pdf>
- Gangal, J. (2011). *A Practical Course for Developing Writing Skills in English*. New Delhi: Asoke K. Ghosh, PHI Learning Private Limited. Retrieved from <https://www.phindia.com/Books/BookDetail/OTc4LTgxLTlwMy00NjU0LTM>
- Garcia-Arañas, P. (1990). *The Philippine Variety of English in Selected Universities in Metro Manila*. Ateneo de Manila University. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/42633221>
- Goddard, C. (2010). *The Natural Semantic Metalanguage Approach*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Retrieved from <http://www.oxfordhandbooks.com/view/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199544004.001.001/oxfordhb-9780199544004-e-018>
- Gomez-Jiménez, E. (2015). An Introduction to Graphology: Definition, Theoretical Background and Levels of Analysis. *A Journal of English and American Studies*, 71-85. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292159988_An_introduction_to_graphology_Definition_theoretical_background_and_levels_of_analysis
- Goodwin, C.J. (2008). *Research In Psychology: Methods and Design*. Western Carolina University. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17152747>
- Gupta, A. F. (2001). *English in the Linguistic Ecology of Singapore*. Singapore. Retrieved from <https://books.google.com.ph/books?isbn=0826489060>
- Halliday, M. (1964). *Notes on Transitivity and Theme in English: Part 1, Journal of Linguistics*. Retrieved from www.isfla.org/Systemics/Bibliographies/HallidayBibilography.doc

- Hickey, R. (1997). *Motives for Language Change*. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/174498719700200510
- Hickey, R. (2010). *The Handbook of Language Contact*. Wiley-Blackwell. Retrieved from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/book/10.1002/9781444318159>
- Hudson, R. (2010). *An Introduction to Word Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from dickhudson.com/word-grammar/
- Hudson, R. (2010). *Language Change*, 297-323. Retrieved from https://www.uni-due.de/SHE/Language_Change.pdf
- Hurford, J., Heasley, B., & Smith, M. (2007). *Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from elib.npu.edu.ua/bscatalog/download/37g4SorWNglj8h
- Jalbuena, M. C. (2012). Linguistic Features of English in Twitter. MSEUF Research Studies. Retrieved from www.academia.edu/25634825/Linguistic_Features_of_English_in_Twitter
- Jones, D. (2006). *Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from https://books.google.com.ph/books/about/English_Pronouncing_Dictionary.html?id=jGSXwqTCwpkC&redir_esc=y
- Jurafsky, D., Fosler-Lussier, E., & Byrne, W. (2005). *Speech Communication Special Issue on Pronunciation Modeling and Lexicon Adaptation*. Stanford: CSLI Publications. Retrieved from <https://web.stanford.edu/~jurafsky/pubs.html>
- Kachru, B. (1988). *The Spread of English and Sacred Linguistic Cows*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from <https://journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/index.php/cjnse/article/viewFile/30394/24836>
- Kachru, B. (1992). *The Other Tongue: English Across Cultures*. University of Illinois Press. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/003368829302400110
- Kachru, B. (1994). *World Englishes: Approaches, Issues, and Resources*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-971X.1994.tb00303.x/pdf>
- Kachru, B. (2004). *Asian Englishes Beyond the Canon*. Oxford University Press. Retrieved from onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.0883-2919.2005.00438.x/pdf
- King, G. (2009). *Improve Your Grammar*. Glasgow: Collins. Retrieved from <https://books.google.com.ph/books?isbn=1137285281>
- Kirkpatrick, A. (2007). World Englishes: Implications for International Communication and English Language Teaching. *English World-Wide*, 99-102. Retrieved from <https://benjamins.com/catalog/eww.30.1.08det>

- Kwak, H., Lee, C., Park, H., & Moon, S. (2010). What is Twitter, a Social Network or a News Media? Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Worldwide Web, 561-600. Retrieved from www.ambuehler.ethz.ch/CDstore/www2010/www/p591.pdf
- Lambert, T. (2005). *Language Nation and Development*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Retrieved from www.nlb.gov.sg/sure/wp.../09/Books-About-Singapore_-A-Select-Bibliography.pdf
- Leech, G. & Short, M. (1981). *Style in Fiction: A Linguistic Introduction to English Fictional Prose* (2nd ed). Longman. Retrieved from sv-etc.nl/styleinfiction.pdf
- Liddell, R. S. (1940). *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Retrieved from <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/a-greek-english-lexicon-9780198642268>
- Malicsi, J. (2007). *Philippine English: A Case of Language Drift*, 29-58. Retrieved from www.ritsumei.ac.jp/acd/re/krcs/lcs/kiyou/RitsIILCS_22.1pp2958_MALICSI.pdf
- Mateo, J. (2018). Philippines Still World's Social Media Capital. Retrieved from <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2018/02/03/1784052/philippines-still-worlds-social-media-capital-study>
- McArthur, T. (1998). *The English Languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/231921471_The_English_Languages
- McArthur, T. (2002). *Oxford Guide to World English*. Oxford University Press. Retrieved from www.viviancook.uk/Linguistics/EWSreferences.htm
- McCaskill, K. M. (1998). *Grammar, Punctuation, and Capitalization*. Hampton Virginia: Langley Research Center. Retrieved from prancer.physics.louisville.edu/classes/308/latex/nasa_sp7084.pdf
- McIntosh, A. (1961). Graphology and Meaning. *Archivum Linguisticum*, 107-120. Retrieved from www.miscelaneajournal.net/index.php/misc/article/download/222/150
- Morrison, B. (2002). Mind, World and Language: McDowell and Kovesi. Ratio. *An International Journal of Analytic Philosophy*, 293-308. Retrieved from <https://books.google.com.ph/books?isbn=1444392484>
- Nordquist, R. (2017). Retrieved from Thought.Co: <https://www.thoughtco.com/language-variety-sociolinguistics-1691100>
- Radford, A. (2004). *English Syntax: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from <https://epdf.tips/download/english-syntax-an-introduction.html>
- Regala-Flores, E. (2014). Phonological Features of Basilectal Philippine English: An Explanatory Study. *International Journal of Language and Literature*, 128-140. Retrieved from www.academicjournals.org/journal/IJEL/article-abstract/13202B746106

- Rubdy, R. (2001). *Creative destruction: Singapore's Speak Good English movement*. Blackwell Publishers Ltd 2001. Retrieved from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-971X.00219>
- Sankin, A. (1979). *A Course in Modern English Lexicology* (2nd ed). Moscow. Retrieved from <https://www.bsu.by/Cache/pdf/229523.pdf>
- Sapir, E. (1929). *The Status of Linguistics as a Science*. *Language*, 207-214. Retrieved from <https://philpapers.org/rec/SAPTSO-2>
- Sherman, D., Slawson, J., Whitton, N., & Wiemelt, J. (2010). *The Little Brown Handbook* (11th ed). Southern Writing Center. Retrieved from www.southeastern.edu/resources/catalogue/2017_2018/.../2017_2018_catalogue.pdf
- Short, M. & Leech, G. (1981). *Style in Fiction: A Linguistic Introduction to English Ficitonal Prose*. Great Britain: Pearson Education Limited 2007. Retrieved from sv-etc.nl/styleinfiction.pdf
- Sihler, A. L. (2000). *Language History*. Madison: University of Wisconsin. Retrieved from <https://benjamins.com/catalog/cilt.191>
- Siregar, F. L. (2014). The Language Attitudes of Students of English Literature and D3 English at Marantha Christian University toward American English, British English and Englishes in Southeast Asia, and their Various Contexts of Use in Indonesia. *Philippine ESL Journal*, 66-92. Retrieved from https://www.philippine-esl-journal.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/V4_A4.pdf
- Steven, J. L. (2009). How Twitter Will Change the Way We Live. *TIME*. (pp. 13-21). Retrieved from <http://williamwolff.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/johnson-time-2009.pdf>
- Trask, L. (1997). *Guide to Punctuation*. University of Sussex. Retrieved from www.sussex.ac.uk/informatics/punctuation/
- Vacheck, J. (1959). Two Chapters on Written English In *Brno Studies in English*, Vol. 1. *In Brno Studies in English*, Vol. 1. (pp. 7-34). Retrieved from <https://books.google.com.ph/books?isbn=3110803852>
- Vegge, T. (2012). *Idioms*. University of Agder. Retrieved from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1156181.pdf>
- Wales, K. (2001). *A Dictionary of Stylistics*. Harlow: Pearson Longman. Retrieved from kg.ac.rs/eng/courses/fpn/Stylistics.pdf
- Warfield, J. (1995). SPREADTHINK: Explaining Ineffective Groups. *Systems Research*, 5-14. Retrieved from <https://books.google.com.ph/books?isbn=1489902651>
- York, A. (2017). Social Media Demographics to Inform a Better Segmentation Strategy. Retrieved from <https://sproutsocial.com/insights/new-social-media-demographics/>

C. Websites

- POPCEN. (2015, July 13). Retrieved from <https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/census/2015-census-of-population>
- Rosen, A. (2017). Tweeting Made Easier [Blog post]. Retrieved from https://blog.twitter.com/official/en_us/topics/product/2017/tweetingmadeeasier.html