



REFERENCES

- Barrett, R. (1999). Indexing Polyphous Identity in the Speech of African American Drag Queens. *Reinventing Identities : The Gendered Self in Discourse, I.*
- Belfarhi, K. (2014). The componential analysis of literary meaning. *Colombian Applied Linguistics Journal, 15*(2), 288.
<https://doi.org/10.14483/udistrital.jour.calj.2013.2.a010>
- Beltrama, A. (2020). Social meaning in semantics and pragmatics. *Language and Linguistics Compass, 14*(9). <https://doi.org/10.1111/lnc3.12398>
- Bilung, J. J. (2018). *A Semantic Analysis of The Beauty Jargon Found in Makeup Tutorial Videos on Youtube* (pp. 1–96). Repository Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta.
- Breal, M., & Cust, N. (2018). *Semantics : studies in the science of meaning* (Illustrated). Franklin Classics Trade Press.
- Brown, G., & Yule, G. (1983). *Discourse analysis*. Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Butler, J. (1990). Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity. *Feminist Review, 38*, 113. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1395391>
- Davis, C. O. (2021). *QUEENS' ENGLISH : the lgbtqia+ dictionary of slang and colloquial expressions*. S.L.: Clarkson Potter.
- Daw, S. (2020, November 9). A Beginner's Guide to "RuPaul's Drag Race:" What's the Best Season to Watch?. Retrieved February 24, 2021, from Billboard website:
<https://www.billboard.com/articles/news/pride/8484143/rupauls-drag-race-beginners-guide-best-season-to-watch>
- Eble, C. (1996). *Slang & sociability : in-Group language among college students*. Chapel Hill, Nc: Univ. Of North Carolina Press.
- Editors of Merriam-Webster. (2016, April 15). What Does "Throw Shade" Mean?. Retrieved June 28, 2022, from Merriam-webster.com website: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/shade>
- Elizabeth Closs Traugott, & Dasher, R. B. (2005). *Regularity in semantic change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Etkin, J. (2011, April 24). RuPaul's Drag Race Slang: Tuck, Sickening, and More Drag Terms. Retrieved May 27, 2022, from The Daily Beast website:



<https://www.thedailybeast.com/rupauls-drag-race-slang-tuck-sickening-and-more-drag-terms>

Frazer, T. C., Fromkin, V., & Rodman, R. (1984). An Introduction to Language. *Language*, 60(2), 448. <https://doi.org/10.2307/413657>

Geoffrey Neil Leech. (1981). *Semantics* (Second Edition). Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. (Original work published 1974)

Gerstner, D. A. (2011). *Routledge international encyclopedia of queer culture*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Giulia Zabbialini. (2019). “Girl, we are serving looks!”: the influence of drag queen’s language on the “beauty gurus” channels on YouTube. Retrieved March 2, 2022, from Academia.edu website:

https://www.academia.edu/39236240/_Girl_we_are_serving_looks_the_influence_of_drag_queen_s_language_on_the_beauty_gurus_channels_on_YouTube

Green, J. (2015). *The vulgar tongue : Green's history of slang*. New York, Ny: Oxford University Press.

Heffron, P. M. (1962). Our American Slang. *Elementary English*, 39(5), 429–465. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41385310>

Heller, M. (2015). Is she he? Drag discourse and drag logic in online media reports of gender variance. *Feminist Media Studies*, 16(3), 445–459.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2015.1114004>

Hidayat, T. Z., & Moehkardi, R. R. D. (2018). Slang in American and British Hip-Hop/Rap Song Lyrics. *Lexicon*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.22146/lexicon.v5i1.41284>

Hidayati Hidayati, Asbah Asbah, & Agung A. (2013). The Semantics Study Of English Slang Used In The Column Cosmo Magazine. *Paedagoria : Jurnal Kajian, Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kependidikan*, 4(2), 55–70.
<https://doi.org/10.31764/paedagoria.v4i2.45>

Hollmann, W. (2009). Semantic change. In F. Katamba, J. Culpeper, P. Kerswill, R. Wodak, & T. McEnery (Eds.), *English Language: Description, Variation and Context* (pp. 525–537). Palgrave Macmillan. Retrieved from https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/staff/hollmann/WBH_SemChange_finaldraft.pdf

Larasati, L., & Moehkardi, R. R. D. (2020). Unique Keywords Found in the Titles of YouTube Beauty and Fashion Videos. *Lexicon*, 6(2).
<https://doi.org/10.22146/lexicon.v6i2.53155>



Lubis, N. D. (2021). *Social Factors Influencing The Use of Slang Expressions by Drag Queens in Paris Is Burning Documentary* (pp. 1–46). Repository Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta.

Lujan, E. R. (2010). Semantic Change. In S. Luraghi (Ed.), *Continuum companion to historical linguistics* (pp. 286–310). London ; New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.

MasterClass. (2020, March 3). What Is Drag? A Primer on Drag Queens in Popular Culture. Retrieved February 28, 2021, from MasterClass website:
<https://www.masterclass.com/articles/a-primer-on-drag-queens-in-popular-culture#quiz-0>

Mattiello, E. (2008). *An introduction to English slang : a description of its morphology, semantics and sociology*. Milano: Polimetrica.

Mwihaki, A. (2004). MEANING AS USE: A FUNCTIONAL VIEW OF SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS. *SWAHILI FORUM*, 11, 127–139. Retrieved from <https://ul.qucosa.de/api/qucosa%3A11492/attachment/ATT-0/>

Nugraha, F. (2018). *A STUDY OF SEMANTIC CHANGES ON SLANGS FOUND IN HART'S STAND-UP COMEDY SHOWS* (Undergraduate Thesis). Repotori Institusi Universitas Sumatera Utara. Retrieved from <http://repository.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/7505>

Rodríguez González, F. (1998). Reviews : Slang and Sociability: In-Group Language among College Students. By Connie Eble. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996. xi + 228. *Journal of English Linguistics*, 26(3), 247–265.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/007542429802600305>

Simmons, N. (2013). Speaking Like a Queen in RuPaul's Drag Race: Towards a Speech Code of American Drag Queens. *Sexuality & Culture*, 18(3), 630–648.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-013-9213-2>

Song, L. (2010). The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 1(6). <https://doi.org/10.4304/jltr.1.6.876-879>

Spears, R. A. (2000). *NTC's dictionary of American slang and colloquial expressions*. Lincolnwood, Ill.: National Textbook.

Szymańska, M. (2020). Performative Discourse of Drag Queens: A Sociolinguistic Study. *Research in Language*, 18(1), 15–35. <https://doi.org/10.18778/1731-7533.18.1.02>



The history of drag queen slang. (2020, June 19). Retrieved May 31, 2022, from Readersdigest.co.uk website: <https://www.readersdigest.co.uk/inspire/life/the-history-of-drag-queen-slang>

Tobing, Septika S. (2010). *Semantic Change And Meaning Shift Analysis On Film Making Terms*.https://doi.org/http://eprints.undip.ac.id/22938/2/Semantic_Change_And_Meaning_Shift_Analysis_On_Film_Making_Terms.pdf

Traugott, E. C. (2017). Semantic Change. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics*.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780199384655.013.323>

Urban Dictionary: Shady Queen. (2017). Retrieved May 27, 2022, from Urban Dictionary website: <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Shady%20Queen>

Violi, P. (2001). *Meaning and experience*. Bloomington: Indiana Univ. Press.

Merriam-Webster Dictionary. (2022). Retrieved July 17, 2022, from Merriam-webster.com website: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/read%20%28someone%29%20like%20a%20book#:~:text=%3A%20to%20easily%20understand%20the%20true,read%20me%20like%20a%20book%20ok.>

Walliman, N. S. R. (2005). *Your research project : a step-by-step guide for the first-time researcher*. London: Sage Publications.

Wilss, W. (1976). Eugene A. Nida: Componential Analysis of Meaning—an Introduction to Semantic Structures. *The Bible Translator*, 27(3), 350–354.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/026009357602700307>

Zanet, A. de & Garcia, R. (2021). *The drag dictionary : an illustrated glossary of fierce queen slang*. London: Hardie Grant Books (Uk).

Zeve, B. (1993). The Queen's English: Metaphor in Gay Speech. *English Today*, 9(3), 3–9.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/s0266078400007033>