

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anthony, L. (2019). AntConc (Version 3.5.8) [Computer Software]. Tokyo: Waseda University. <https://www.lauremceanthony.net/software>
- Aijmer, K. (2018). *Some New Intensifiers in Spoken British English*. In Brezina, Love, & Aijmer (eds). (2018). *Corpus Approaches to Contemporary British Speech: Sociolinguistics Studies of the Spoken BNC2014*. New York: Routledge.
- Altenberg, B. (1999). Amplifier collocations in spoken English. In Johansson, S. & Stenstrom, A. B (eds). (1999). *English Computer Corpora*. de Gruiter. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110865967.127>
- Azzaro, G. (2005). Four-letter Films: *Taboo Language in Movies*. Roma: Aracne.
- Bolinger, D. (1972). *Degree Words*. Paris: Mouton.
- Bordet, L. (2017). From Vogue Words to Lexicalized Intensifying Words: the Renewal and Recycling of Intensifiers in English. A case-study of Very. *Lexis Journal of Lexicology*, 10, 0–16. <https://doi.org/10.4000/lexis.1125>
- Bulgin, J., Elford, N., Harding, L., Henley, B., Power, S., & Walters, C. (2008). So very really variable: Social patterning of intensifier use by Newfoundlanders online. *Linguistica Atlantica*, 29(0), 101–115.
- Bunsorn, M., & Poonlarp, T. (2019). The Translation of Thai Standard Amplifiers into English. *Journal of Pan-Pacific Association of Applied Linguistics*, 23(1), 59–83. <https://doi.org/10.25256/paal.23.1.4>
- Cacchiani, S. (2017). Cognitive motivation in English complex intensifying adjectives. *Lexis*, 10, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.4000/lexis.1079>
- Genc, Z. S., & Armagan, K. S. (2018). A Cross-Cultural Investigation of Gender-Bound Language Use in Turkish and English Plays: Implications for Foreign Language Education. *Journal of Education and Training Studies*, 6(2), 86–96. <https://doi.org/10.11114/jets.v6i2.281>.
- Ghanbaran, S., Rahimi, M., & Rasekh, A. E. (2014). Intensifiers in Persian Discourse: Apology and Compliment Speech Acts in Focus. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 98, 542–551. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.03.450>
- Ghesqui re, L., & Davidse, K. (2011). The Development of Intensification Scales in Noun-Intensifying uses of Adjectives: Sources, Paths and Mechanisms of Change. *English Language and Linguistics*, 15(2), 251–277. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674311000037>

- Gomez, P. C. (2002). Do we need Statistics when we have Linguistics? *D.E.L.T.A*, 18(2), 233–271.
- González-Díaz, V. (2008). Recent developments in English intensifiers: The case of very much. *English Language and Linguistics*, 12(2), 221–243. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674308002608>
- González-Díaz, V. (2018). Great Big Stories and Tiny Little Changes: Tautological Size-Adjective Clusters in Present-Day English. *English Language and Linguistics*, 22(3), 499–522. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674317000570>
- Gray, M. (2012). On the interchangeability of actually and really in spoken English: Quantitative and qualitative evidence from corpora. *English Language and Linguistics*, 16(1), 151–170. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674311000323>
- Hadiati, C. (2017). The Realization of Intensifiers in Banyumas Dialect. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 8(5), 940–947. <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.0805.14>
- Hanafiyeh, M., & Afghari, A. (2014). Gender Differences in the Use of Hedges , Tag Questions, Intensifiers, Empty Adjectives, and Adverbs : a. *Indian Journal of Fundamental and Applied Life Sciences*, 4(4), 1168–1177. www.cibtech.org/sp.ed/jls/2014/04/jls.htm
- Hardjanto, T. D. (2016). Hedging Through the Use of Modal Auxiliaries in English Academic Discourse. *Jurnal Humaniora*, 28(1), 37. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.v28i1.11412>
- Hermanda, A., Sumarwana, U., and Tinaprilla, N. (2019). The Effect of Social Media Influencer on Brand Image, Self-Concept, and Purchase Attention. *Journal of Consumer Sciences* 04(02), pp. 78-89.
- Hoeksema, J., & Napoli, D. J. (2008). Just for the hell of it: A Comparison of Two Taboo-term Constructions. *Journal of Linguistics*, 44(2), 347–378. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S002222670800515X>
- Huddleston, R. (1984). *Introduction to the Grammar of English* (Issue May). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ito, R., & Tagliamonte, S. (2003). Well weird, right dodgy, very strange, really cool: Layering and recycling in English intensifiers. *Language in Society*, 32(2), 257–279. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0047404503322055>
- Johannsen, A., Hovy, D., & Søgaard, A. (2015). Cross-lingual Syntactic Variation Over Age and Gender. *CoNLL 2015 - 19th Conference on Computational Natural Language Learning, Proceedings*, 103–112. <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/k15-1011>

- Kennedy, G. (1998). *An Introduction to Corpus Linguistics*. Essex: Longman Limited. <https://doi.org/10.1075/sl.25.1.10leu>
- Kennedy, G. (2003). Amplifier Collocations in the British National Corpus: Implications for English Language Teaching. *TESOL Quarterly*, 37(3), 467. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3588400>
- King, K. (2016). Intensifiers and Image Schemas: Schema Type Determines Intensifier Type. *Proceedings of the Linguistic Society of America*, 1, 5. <https://doi.org/10.3765/plsa.v1i0.3701>
- Lakoff, R. (1975). *Language and Woman's Place*. New York: Harper & Row.
- McEnery, T., & Wilson, A. (1996). *Corpus Linguistics: An Introduction*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Méndez-Naya, B. (2008). Special issue on English intensifiers. *English Language and Linguistics*, 12(2), 213–219. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674308002591>
- Murphy, B. (2010). *Corpus Linguistics and Sociolinguistics: Investigating age and gender in female talk*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin B.V. <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004381520>
- Núñez-Pertejo, P., & Palacios-Martínez, I. (2018). Intensifiers in MLE: New trends and developments. *NJES Nordic Journal of English Studies*, 17(2), 116–155. <https://doi.org/10.35360/njes.436>
- Onchiri, S. (2013). Conceptual Model on Application of Chi-Square Test in Education and Social Sciences. *academicjournals*, 8(15), pp. 1231-1241.
- Paradis, C. (2008). Configurations, construals and change: Expressions of DEGREE. *English Language and Linguistics*, 12(2), 317–343. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674308002645>
- Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1972). *A Grammar of Contemporary English*. Essex: Longman Group Ltd.
- Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. Essex: Longman Group Ltd..
- Rhee, S. (2016). On the emergence of the stance-marking function of English adverbs: A case of intensifiers. *Linguistic Research*, 33(3), 395–436. <https://doi.org/10.17250/khisli.33.3.201612.003>

- Rissanen, M. (2008). From “quickly” to “fairly”: On the History of Rather. *English Language and Linguistics*, 12(2), 345–359. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674308002657>
- Rundblad, G. (2006). Normalisation in Discourse Analysis. *King's College London*, 1–9. www.appliedlinguistics.org.uk
- Sardabi, N., & Afghari, A. (2015). Gender Differences in the Use of Intensifiers. *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language Research*, 2(7), 203–213. <http://www.jallr.com/index.php/JALLR/article/view/174>
- Hamilton, H.E. (2001) in Schiffrin, D., Tannen, D., & Hamilton, H. E. (2001). The Handbook of Discourse Analysis. In *Second Language Learning and Teaching*. Blackwell Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-56711-8_3
- Setayesh, B., & Vaez-Dalili, M. (2018). A Corpus-based Contrastive Analysis of the Frequency of Intensifiers in Native and Iranian Nonnative English Speakers Applied Linguistics Research Articles (RAs). *International Journal of Informatics, Technology & Computers*, 1(1), 49–78.
- Silva, A. S. da. (2014). *Pluricentricity: Language Variations and Sociocognitive Dimension* in Kristiansen, G., and Ibanez, F.J.R.M. (2014). Application of Cognitive Linguistics. Boston: Mouton.
- Sojda, S. (2019). Adverbial intensifiers in contemporary Polish and Slovak. *Jazykovedny Casopis*, 70(1), 55–72. <https://doi.org/10.2478/jazcas-2019-0040>
- Spender, D. (1980). *Man made language*. Cambridge: Pandora Press.
- Stardy, R. (2019). A Comparative Analysis of the Intensifiers Quite, Rather, and Pretty Used by Americans and British People: A Corpus Study. *Journal of English Language and Culture*, 9(2), 160–171. <https://doi.org/10.30813/jelc.v9i2.1693>
- Su, Y. (2016). Corpus-based comparative study of intensifiers: quite, pretty, rather and fairly. *Journal of World Languages*, 3(3), 224–236. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21698252.2017.1308306>
- Tagliamonte, S. A. (2008). So different and pretty cool! Recycling intensifiers in Toronto, Canada. *English Language and Linguistics*, 12(2), 361–394. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674308002669>
- Tagliamonte, S. A. (2016). So sick or so cool? the language of youth on the internet. *Language in Society*, 45(1), 1–32. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0047404515000780>



- Tagliamonte, S., & Roberts, C. (2005). So weird; so cool; so innovative: The use of intensifiers in the television series friends. *American Speech*, 80(3), 280–301. <http://www.jallr.com/index.php/JALLR/article/view/174>
- Tognini-Bonelli. (2001). *Corpus Linguistics at Work*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins
- Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, J. M. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 7th Edition*. West Sussex: Wiley Blackwell.
<http://library1.nida.ac.th/termpaper6/sd/2554/19755.pdf>
- Williams, M.L., Burnap, P., and Sloan, L. (2017). Towards an Ethical Framework for Publishing Twitter Data in Social Research: Taking into Account Users' Views, Online Context, and Algorithmic Estimation., *Sociology*, 5(16), pp. 1149-1168.
- Xiao, R. Z., & Tao, H. (2007). A Corpus-Based Sociolinguistic Study of Amplifiers in British English. *Sociolinguistic Studies*, 1(2), 241–273.
<https://doi.org/10.1558/sols.v1i2.241>
- Zawrotna, M. (2018). *Taboo-based Intensifiers in Arabic and Polish*. 1(1), 181–197. <https://doi.org/10.24425/for.2019.126133>
- Zhiber, E. V., & Korotina, L. V. (2019). Intensifying adverbs in the English language. *Training, Language and Culture*, 3(3), 70–88.
<https://doi.org/10.29366/2019tlc.3.3.5>